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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE STATES OF THE WORLD FOR THE YEAR

1921

EDITED BY

SIR JOHN SCOTT KELTIE, LL.D

FORMERLY SECRETARY TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF SCOTLAND, PARIS, MARSEILLE, PETROGRAD, ROME, LISBON, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, GENEVA, NEUCHATEL, PHILADELPHIA, AND OF THE COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS

AND

M. EPSTEIN, M.A., PH.D

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL, OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL, AND OF THE ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETIES

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Man sagt oft Zahlen regieren die Welt
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird

GOETHE

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PREFACE

RECENT census returns for the United States, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Panama, and Switzerland are included in this, the fifty-eighth, issue of the YEAR BOOK. All the sections have received the usual revision, the information respecting Russia has been furnished from official Soviet sources. Since last year Montenegro has disappeared as an independent entity, while, on the other hand, Fiume is now one of the States of the world. Of these there are at present 64, counting the British Empire as one. Since the last edition of the YEAR BOOK was published, Esthonia, Georgia and Latvia have received complete recognition, and have therefore been placed in their proper alphabetical order in the YEAR BOOK. Other States without *de jure* recognition (*e.g.* Lithuania), or where Treaty arrangements have not yet been completed (*e.g.* Mesopotamia and Palestine), it has been thought best to retain for the present under the countries of which they were formerly part.

The "Additions and Corrections" contain information which became available too late for inclusion in the text. The Introductory Tables give the usual general surveys, a complete list of the Treaties of Peace and data concerning the League of Nations. The maps show the New Baltic States and the Slesvig addition to Denmark.

Once more we have to express our thanks to Mr. A. D. Webb for his revision of the sections of the British Empire, to General Sir Frederick Maurice for his revision of the Army sections, to Mr. John Leyland for his revision of the Navy sections, and to numerous friends all over the world for valuable co-operation greatly appreciated.

J. S. K.
M. E.

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May 25, 1921

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical return with equivalents —

Length		Surface Measure	
Centimetre	0 39 inch	Square metre	10 26 sq feet
Metre	39 37 inches	Hectare	2 47 acres
Kilometre	0 621 mile	Square kilometre	0 386 sq mile
Liquid Measure		**Dry Measure**	
Litre	1 76 pints	Litre	0 91 quart
Hectolitre	22 gallons	Hectolitre	2 75 bushels
Weight—Avoirdupois		**Weight—Troy**	
Gramme	15 42 grains	Gramme	15 42 grains
Kilogramme	2 205 pounds	Kilogramme	32 15 ounces
Quintal	220 46 pounds	Kilogramme	2 68 pounds
Ton	2204 6 pounds		

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I —THE BRITISH

	Area Sq miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
			£	£	£
United Kingdom	121,633	47,000,000	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	7 736,000,000
Europe					
Gibraltar	2	17,000	239 000	136,000	—
Malta	118	225,000	650,000	632,000	79,000
Total Europe	120	242,000	889,000	768,000	79,000
India	1,802,6291	315,156 000-	135,570 000	127,073,000	464,877,000
Asia (except India)					
Cyprus	3,584	310 000	60 000	485,000	228,000
Aden, Perim, Socotra	10,387	58,000	1,694 000		—
Ceylon	25,481	4,758,000	4,671,000	4,722,000	5,006,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	846,000	3,979,000	4,072,000	14,535,000
Fed Malay States	27,506	1,280 000	8,416,000	8,246,000	1,750,000
Other Malay States	23,486	954,000	2,339,000	1,707 000	373,000
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawal	77 106	1 000,000	552,000	406,000	54,000
Hong Kong and Ter	391	598,000	3,081,000	3,341,000	1 485,000
Wei hai wei	285	150,000	40,000	48,000	—
Total Asia (except India)	169,826	9,860,000	25,375,000	23,027,000	23,431,000
Australasia					
Australian Common wealth	2,974,581	5,247,000	52,783,000	97,283,000	381,415,000
Papua	90,540	250,000	86,000	118,000	—
New Zealand	104,751	1,241,000	25,744,000	23,782,000	201,171,000
Fiji	7,083	164,000	415,000	442,000	4,000
Tonga, Solomon, and Gilbert Is	11,450	270,000	136,000	124,000	—
Total Australasia	3,188,405	7,172,000	79,164,000	121,749,000	582,590,000
Africa					
Ascension	34	250	—	—	—
St Helena	47	3,500	12,000	11,000	—
W Africa					
Nigeria	332,000	17,500 000	4 959,000	4,520,000	11,997 000
Gold Coast and Prot	80,000	1,500,000	2,601,000	1,781,000	3,864,000
Sierra Leone & Prot	31,000	1,404,000	740,000	740,000	1,730,000
Gambia and Prot	4,500	248,000	181,000	148,000	—
Total W Africa	447,500	20,652,000	8,490,000	7,189,000	17,091,000

(continued on following pp)

1 Including Feudatory States, 709,555 sq miles
2 Including Feudatory States, population 70,889,000 3 Including area of Protectorate
N B —Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange

EMPIRE, 1919-1920.

Total Imports[4]	Total Exports[4]	Imports from U K	Exports to U K	Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
£	£	£	£	Tons	Miles
1,997,343,000	1,662,033,000	—	—	73,108,000	23,709
—	—	—	—	29,768,000	—
4,262,000	919,000	2,293,000	—	3,574,000	8
4,262,000	919,000	2,293,000	—	33,342,000	8
199,961,000	231,025,000	69,988,000	61,939,000	13 000,000	36,735
1,525,000	1,372 000	533,000	313,000	329,000	76
7,121 000	6 517,000	—	—	2,773,000	—
21,106,000	31,918 000	2 947,000	13,477,000	17,707,000	727
96,670,000	99,321,000	6,385,000	15,846,000	18,885,000	
13,866 000	32,566,000	1,294,000	5,240,000	2,188,000	1,001
4,609,000	10,213,000	—	—	78,000	
2,151 000	2,932,000	—	—	963,000	127
90,652,000	103,943,000	5,180,000	2,699,000	21,073,000	—
1,075,000	547,000	—	—	975,000	—
238,778,000	289,329,000	16,389,000	37,575,000	64,971,000	1,931
97,457,000	148,565,000	37,971,000[5]	61,604,000[5]	6,180,000[5]	25,657
423,000	270,000	—	—	59,000	—
30,671,000	53,970,000	11,839,000	44,812,000	2,986,000	3,134
1,042,000	1,871,000	152,000	76,000	571,000	—
393,000	501,000	—	—	25,000	—
129,986,000	205,177,000	49,962,000	105,992,000	9,821,000	28,791
—	—	—	—	—	—
44,000	31,000	—	—	179,000	—
12,015,000	14,726,000	10,461,000	—	1,072,000	1,126
7,947,000	10,814,000	6,056,000	4,951,000	1,405 000	257
2,123,000	2,102,000	1,373,000	1,375,000	2,017,000	331
1,250,000	1,554,000	725,000	1,125,000	442,000	—
28,335,000	29,196,000	18,555,000	7,451,000	4,936,000	1,714

[4] The imports include bullion and specie, and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports

[5] Year 1918-19

	Area Sq miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
			£	£	£
Mauritius and Dep	809	365,000	921 000	981,000	1,256,000
Seychelles	156	25 000	38 000	42,000	9,000
Somaliland	68,000	300,000	82 000	323,000	—
Kenya Colony and Prot	246 822	2 807 000	3,192,000	3,192 000	583 000
Uganda Prot	109,119	3,318,000	496,000	465,000	283,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	200,000	408,000	323,000	100 000
Nyasaland	39 57	1 203,000	186,000	218,000	—
Union of S Africa	473 100	7,305,000	27 428 000	20 990 000	173 900,000
Rhodesia	440 000	1,739,000	1,200,000	1,020,000	
Swaziland	6,678	100,000	92,000	87,000	93,000
Basutoland	11,716	406,000	200,000	202 000	—
Bechuanaland	275 000	125,000	82 000	92 000	—
Egypt	350 000	12,878,000	24,612,000	29 797,000	93 198,000
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	3,400,000	2,068,000	2,789,000	—
Total Africa	3 493 574	34,627,000	80,507,000	68,225,000	286,482 000
America					
Canada	3,729,665	9,030,000	80,403,000	71,776,000	139,313 000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	265,000	1,960,000	1,391,000	8 640 000
British Honduras	8,592	44 000	219,000	202,000	180,000
British Guiana	89,480	306,000	862,000	887,000	1,160 000
Bermuda	19	22,000	119,000	107,000	40,000
W Indies					
Bahamas	4 404	60,000	204,000	109,000	66,000
Turks and Caicos Is	224	5,600	11,000	9,000	—
Jamaica	4,207	894,000	1,803,000	1,444,000	3,913,000
Cayman Is	89	5,400	4,000	5,000	—
Barbados	166	200 000	420,000	352,000	530 000
Windward Islands	516	183,000	194,000	206,000	372 000
Leeward Islands	715	128 000	240,000	221,000	251,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,974	287,000	1,343 000	1,300 000	2 209,000
Total W Indies	12,295	1,867,000	4,219,000	3,655,000	7 341 000
Falkland Islands	7 500[1]	3,250[1]	46,000	26,000	—
Total America	4,010,285	11,533,000	87,828,000	77,904,000	476 683,000
SUMMARY [2]					
United Kingdom	121,633	47,000,000	1,339,571,000	1 665,773,000	7,736,000,000
Europe	120	242,000	889,000	768,000	79,000
India	1,802,629	315,156,000	135 570,000	127,073,000	464,877 000
Asia (except India)	169,826	9,860,000	25,375,000	23,027,000	23,481,000
Australasia	3,188,405	7 172,000	79,164 000	121,749,000	582,590,000
Africa	3,493,574	34,627,000	80 507,000	68,225 000	286 482,000
America	4,010,285	11,533 000	87 828,000	77,904,000	476,683,000
Total [2]	12,786 472	445,590,000	1,748,904 000	2,084,609,000	9,570,142,000

[1] Including South Georgia 1,000 square miles and population 1 000

[2] Excluding the mandatory territories assigned to the British Empire, namely in Africa, Tanganyika Territory (area, 384,000 sq miles population, 3,500,000), South West Africa (area, 322,000 sq miles, population, 200,000) Togo (area, 12 500 sq miles, population, 300,000), and Cameroons (area, 30,000 sq miles, population, 400,000), in the Pacific, New Guinea (area, 70,000 sq miles) Bismarck Archipelago (area, 16,000 sq miles, population, 190,000), Solomon Islands, and Samoa (area, 1,300 sq miles, population, 41,000) For particulars of these territories, *see* the sections of the YEAR BOOK below

Total Imports [3]	Total Exports [3]	Imports from U K	Exports to U K	Tonnage entered and cleared	Railways Open
£	£	£	£	Tons	Miles
3 136,000	8,524,000	762,000	6,424,000	648 000	120
75,000	140,000	17 000	47,000	133 000	—
503,000	231,000	—	—	97 000	—
3,398,000[5]	2,409,000[5]	1,620 000[5]	1,336,000	928,000[5]	618
—	1,829,000	—	—	—	70
1,934,000	2,444 000	133 000	378,000	583 000	7
570,000	429,000	371,000	391,000	—	174
					9,542
					2 468
50,090,000*	52,099,000*	23 815,000[5]	29,770 000*	7 233 000	—
					16
					—
104 837,000	107,363,000	28,842 000	37,251 000	25,104 000	3,051
1,949,000	3,660,000	700 000	821,000	—	1,500
102,871,000	204,445,000	85,175,000	83 869,000	39,836,000	19,280
218,817,000	204,476,000	25,955 000*	101,948,000*	25,261 000	38,826
8 332 000	7,165 000	953 000	1,318 000	1,712,000	951
939,000	890,000	134,000	81,000	30 000	21
3 501,000	4,241,000	1,013,000	1,334,000	712,000	97
798,000	209,000	60,000	—	1,258,000	—
589,000	382,000	34 000	63,000	159 000	—
38,000	34 000	2,000	600	378,000	—
5,086 000	3,627,000	1,013,000	3,567,000	2,083,000	197
98,000	5,000	—	—	—	—
3 893,000	1, 0 ,000	740,000	349 000	3,648,000	28
946 000	1 223,000	208,000	577,000	2 271,000	—
908,000[5]	918,000[5]	—	—	2,133,000	—
6,217,000	7,257,000	946,000	2 676,000	2,256,000	124
17,625,000	18,746,000	2,943,000	7,232,000	12,932,000	349
940,000[4]	2,054,000[4]	488,000[4]	1,591 000[4]	170,000[5]	—
251,037,000	297,781,000	31,546,000	113,804,000	42,350 000	40,318
1,997,843,000	1 662,033,000	—	—	73,108 000	23,709
4,262,000	919 000[4]	2 293,000	—	33,342 000	8
199,961,000	231 025,000	69,988 000	61,989,000	15,000,000	36,735
235,778,000	289,329,000	16,380,000	37,575 000	64 971,000	1,931
129 986,000	205,177,000	49,962,000	105,992 000	9,821,000	28,791
192,871,000	204,445,000	85 175,000	83,869 000	39 836,000	19,280
251,037,000	297,781,000	31,546,000	113 804 000	42,350,000	40,318
3,014,238 000	2,890,709,000	255,363,000	403,179,000	276,426,000	150,774

[3] The imports include bullion and specie and the exports, bullion and specie and re-exports
Items marked * exclude bullion and specie
[4] Including exports from S Georgia [5] Year 1918-19
N B —Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange

II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Transvaal	The rest of the Empire	Total British Empire	Foreign Countries	World	Year	Transvaal	The rest of the Empire	Total British Empire	Foreign Countries	World
1913	37 4	19 6	57 0	37 7	94 7	1917	38 3	17 8	56 1	30 9	87 0
1914	35 6	19 6	53 2	37 4	92 6	1918	35 8	16 5	52 3	26 7	79 0
1915	38 6	20 1	58 7	38 1	96 8	1919	35 5	14 6	50 1	25 5	75 6
1916	39 5	20 1	59 6	33 9	93 5	1920	34 5	13 5	48 0	22 0	70 0

III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER

Country	1915	1916	1917	1918
	ozs	ozs	ozs	ozs
North America—				
United States	74,961,075	74,414,800	71,740,400	67,810,100
Canada	26,625,960	25,459,700	22,221,300	21,284,600
Mexico	89,570,151	22,888,400	35,000,000	62,517 000
Central America	2,920,496	2,602,500	2,369,500	2,900,000
South America—				
Bolivia and Chile	3,870 065	4,402,100	4,151,600	4,335,000
Argentina	—	21,300	29,000	25,000
Brazil	21,523	22,000	25,000	25,000
Colombia	351,271	309,400	325,000	325,000
Ecuador	24,655	30,000	45,000	40,000
Peru	9,419,950	10,787,000	10,864,400	10,800,000
Guiana and Uruguay	—	8,500	8,000	8,000
Venezuela	—	—	3,300	3,000
Europe—				
Austria Hungary	1,772,699	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,750,000
Great Britain	96,450	86,500	75,000	50,000
Greece	591,464	350,000	350,000	350,000
Italy	493,856	486,500	486,500	500,000
Norway	413,867	439,100	294,900	270,200
Spain and Portugal	4,567,454	4,517,800	2,850,000	3,100,000
Russia	638,403	550,000	500,000	400,000
Serbia	—	10,000	20,000	20,000
Sweden	24,230	37,900	35,000	31,500
Turkey	1,509,133	500,000	400,000	400,000
Australasia	9,250,000	10,700,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Asia—				
British India	284,875	280,000	275,000	270,000
China	18,230	80,000	63,900	70,000
Chosen (Korea)	21,897	25,000	26 500	26,000
Dutch East Indies	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Indo-China	1,056	1,000	1,000	1,000
Formosa	47,653	47,700	39,600	26,900
Japan	5,120,293	5,805 700	7,111,700	6,600,400
Burma	—	977,100	1,793,700	1,970,500
Africa—				
Belgian Congo	4,770	11,000	10,300	10,500
Egypt	1,657	1,200	900	800
French East Africa	—	20,000	20,000	20,000
Madagascar				
Rhodesia	185,283	200,700	212,000	175,700
Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal	996,379	968,900	938,100	877,500
Portuguese East Africa	—	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	184,204,745	168,843,000	174,187,800	197,394,900

IV.—WORLD'S SUPPLY OF RAW SILK.

The appended table of statistics, which have been published by the Lyons Silk Merchants' Union, show the estimated world s supply of raw silk in 1917, 1918, and 1919 —

Countries	1917	1918	1919
Western Europe	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
France	452,000	529,100	407,900
Italy	6,217,000	5,941 000	4,078,600
Spain	154,300	165,400	154 300
Austria	187,400	187,400	165,300
Hungary	143 300	143,300	110 200
Total	7,154,000	6,966,700	4,916,300
Levant and Central Asia	2,292,800	2,292,800	1,763,700
Far East			
China (Shanghai)	10 097,200	10 738 700	8,598,000
China (Canton)	5,169,800	3,637,600	5,070 600
Japan	34,050,400	32,3 8,800	32,187,,00
India	231,500	242 500	220,500
Indo China	11,000	11,000	11 000
Total	49,559,900	46,938,600	46,087,600
Grand total	59,006,700	56,198,100	52,767,600

V —WORLD'S SUGAR STATISTICS.

THREE YEARS COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Preliminary figures (in long tons) for the 1920-21 crop in the various sugar producing countries of the world and final estimates for the two preceding campaigns appear below

Countries	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United States —	Tons	Tons	Tons
Louisiana	250,802	108,035	175,000
Porto Rico	362,618	433,820	435,000
Hawaiian Islands	538,913	505,500	525,000
West Indies—Virgin Islands	9,000	12,400	5,000
Cuba	3,971,776	3,730,077	4,000,000
British West Indies			
Trinidad	47,850	58 416	60,000
Barbados	75,271	50,000	50,000
Jamaica	43,000	46,875	45,000
Antigua	12,841	15,540	13,500
St Kitts	10,901	10,036	8,000
Other British West Indies	7,580	5,651	10,000
French West Indies —			
Martinique	10 027	22,000	20,000
Guadeloupe	26,604	31,000	25,000
Santo Domingo	158,309	175,736	189,000
Haiti	8,300	5,000	5,000
Mexico	70,000	92,000	100,000
Central America —			
Guatemala	13,441	15,000	15,000
Other Central America	14,240	20,000	20,000

Countries	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	Tons	Tons	Tons
South America —			
Demerara	100,560	96,000	100,000
Surinam	8,000	12,000	12,000
Venezuela (exports)	16,970	18 000	20,000
Ecuador	7,000	7,000	8,000
Peru	300,000	350,000	350,000
Argentine	130,266	292,110	225,000
Brazil	182,079	177,155	300,000
Total in America	6,379,348	6,289,356	6,715,500
British India (consumed locally)	2 370 000	3 049,157	3,000,000
Java	1,749 408	1 33. 763	1,515,000
Formosa and Japan	415,678	263,482	350,000
Philippine Islands (exports)	195,289	203 000	200,000
Total in Asia	4,730,375	4,871,402	5,065,000
Australia	209,853	175,000	175,000
Fiji Islands	80,000	60,000	60,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia	289,853	235,000	235,000
Egypt (consumed locally)	75,899	90,000	80,000
Mauritius	252,770	235 490	240,000
Reunion	50,000	40 000	40,000
Natal	185,000	150,000	160 000
Mozambique	20,615	35,000	40,000
Total in Africa	584,284	550,490	560,000
Europe Spain	6,618	6,048	5,000
Total cane sugar crops	11,990,478	11,952,296	12,580,500
Germany	1,224 579	750,000	1,150,000
Czecho Slovakia	700,000	535,000	650,000
Hungary and Austria		50,000	50,000
France	110,000	154 444	250,000
Belgium	74,183	146,918	225,000
Netherlands	173 436	238,692	300,000
Russia (Ukraine, Poland, &c.)	336 616	225,000	175,000
Sweden	127,467	145,000	175,000
Denmark	144,600	160 000	165,000
Italy	106,682	182,843	175,000
Spain	139,409	81 650	175,000
Switzerland	10,800	8,550	10,000
Bulgaria	2,441	10,974	10,000
Rumania	—	—	10,000
Total in Europe	3,250,309	2,689,071	3,520,000
United States	674 892	652,957	950,000
Canada	22,300	16 500	35,000
Total beet sugar crops	3,947,501	3,358,528	4,505,000
Grand total, cane and beet sugar	15,937,979	15,310,824	17,085,500

VI.—BRITISH GRANTS FOR WORLD RELIEF.

The following table gives an official estimate of the most important items of British expenditure on reconstruction and relief in all parts of the world from the date of the armistice to the end of September, 1920 —

		£
1	Grants and loans to Belgium for relief and reconstruction	15,283,000
2	First relief credit	12 500,000
3	Second relief credit	10,000,000
4	Repatriation of Czecho Slovak troops from Siberia	1,400,000
5	Maintenance of Russian refugees	400 000
6	Supply of foodstuffs for North Russia	2,190,000
7	Export credits	2,000,000
8	Relief of Assyrian and Armenian refugees in Mesopotamia	3,940,000
9	Relief of refugees and destitute persons in Syria and Palestine	575,000
10	Grant to League of Nations for relief of typhus in Poland	50,000
	Total	48 338,000

VII —COMPARATIVE TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION

The following table shows the amount of taxation per head per annum in the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Italy and Germany, for the financial years 1913-14, 1919-20, and 1920-21 —

	Year ending	Taxation per head	Converted into Sterling	
			At par	At current rate
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
United Kingdom	31 3 1914	3 10 10	—	—
	31 3 1920	21 6 4	—	—
	31 3 1921[1]	22 0 6	—	—
		Dollars		
U S A	30 6 1914	6 79	1 8 0	1 14 0
	30 6 1919	37 93	7 15 8	9 9 7
	30 6 1920[1]	49 41	10 3 0	12 7 0
		Francs		
France	31 12 1913	103 4	4 2 0	2 4 0
	31 12 1919	209 6	8 6 4	4 9 3
	31 12 1920[1]	450 0[2]	17 16 10	9 11 6
		Lire		
Italy	30 6 1914	33 9	1 6 4	0 10 4
	30 6 1919	134 3	5 6 6	2 2 0
		Marks		
Germany	31 3 1914	31 3	1 10 8	0 4 4
	31 3 1921[1]	444 2[3]	21 15 8	3 1 0

[1] Estimated

[2] Provisional figure

[3] Includes 37 50 marks, being the equivalent of the annual saving of interest on debt due to the capital levy

VIII.—WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES.

The following table, compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations, shows an estimate of the total spindles in the world on January 31, 1921 —

Countries	Estimated number of spinning spindles		Countries	Estimated number of spinning spindles	
	Total	Active		Total	Active
Great Britain	56,351,570	*b* 1 382,892	India	6,763,076	5,676,034
France	*a* 9,600,000	*b* 7,625 401	Japan	3 803,596	3,077,279
Germany	9,400,000	*c* 9,150,541	China	1,600,000	(*e*)
Russia	*d* 7,100,000	578 700			
Italy	4,506,294	4,141,046	Total Asia	12,166,672	8,753,313
Czecho Slovakia	3,583,756	3,082,348			
Spain	1,805,785	1,805,785	United States	36 051,000	36,051,000
Belgium	1,591,121	1 420 830	Canada	1,100,000	975 432
Switzerland	1 530,790	1,512,646	Mexico	720,000	208,148
Poland	1,178,952	201,650	Brazil	1,500 000	215,140
Austria	1,140,000	701,356			
Sweden	659,030	491,186	Total America	39 371,000	37,449,770
Netherlands	619 579	619 579			
Portugal	400 000	98,034	All other countries	250,000	33,000
Finland	239,476	239,476			
Denmark	97,804	97,804	Grand total	151 658,854	129,462,390
Norway	67,024	67,024			
Total Europe	99,871,182	83,226,307			

a 1,375 000 spindles destroyed during the war
b According to the returns, 5,555,979 spindles are active
c According to the returns, 6,391,643 spindles are active
d 750,000 spindles working
e No returns received

IX —FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following statistics relating to the financial and commercial condition of various countries have been put together for convenience of reference, *not for the purpose of comparison* Revenue and expenditure, which in some States are raised and expended by local authorities, are in others included in the national accounts Debt in some countries is incurred for the sake of profitable investment, while in others it is unproductive and burdensome With respect to trade, the figures in general show the special imports (or those for home consumption) and the special exports (or those of home produce and manufacture) Specie and bullion are generally excluded

The statistics are for the most part for the calendar year 1920, or the financial year 1920-21

Countries	Area in sq miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Imports	Exports
			1 000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Argentina	1,153,119	8,533,332	41,779	41,742	262,825	170,820	201,360
Austria	30,716	6,139,197	19 302	47 755	39,908	—	—
Belgium	11,378	7,577,027	124,769	151,325	776,828	92,017	848,323
Brazil	3,275,510	30,645,296	52,789	56,056	276,575	124,606	107,514
Bulgaria	42,000	5,517,700	104,541	158,187	21,828	38,557	22 090
China	3,913,560	320,650,000	61,302	61,970	235,830	204,882	199,756

Countries	Area in sq miles	Population	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt	Imports	Exports
			1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Czecho Slovakia	54,488	13,686 890	47,026	13,681	95,000	21,851	17,745
Denmark	16,566	3,268,807	28 899	18,633	51,458	163,833	87,500
France	212 659	41,475,523	870 808	1 087,256	11,433,320	1,416,196	897,388
Germany	183,381	60 900 197	4,530 615	2,875 083	15,000 000	—	—
Greece	41,933	4,821,300	51,950	51,950	46,895	64,332	29,061
Hungary	35,164	7 481,950	—	13,150	25,262	—	—
Italy	117,982	36,099,657	493,960	999,551	141,720	634,485	312,151
Japan	260,738	55,961,140	156,200	156,200	279,356	233,617	194,838
Netherlands	12,582	6,831 231	40,012	74,495	214,603	280,622	145,709
Norway	125,001	2,691,855	42,938	42,938	64,819	143,855	41,072
Poland	149,042	24,272 849	1 122	5,329	19,133	—	—
Portugal	35 490	5,957,985	26,913	52,802	36,287	52,110	24,874
Rumania	122,282	17,393,149	244,636	265,000	55,743	143,317	4,115
Serbia (Yugo Slavia)	95,628	11,337,686	49,925	49,925	18,921	—	—
Spain	194,783	20,783,344	70,595	91,099	479,717	43,375	52,448
Sweden	173,035	5,847,037	50,024	50,024	70,580	187 415	127,421
Switzerland	15 976	3,861,505	14 933	20,987	74,514	169,708	131,084
Turkey	174,900	8,000,000	30,924	47,245	423,330	37,099	19,469
U Kingdom	121,633	46,943 996	1 339,571	1,665,772	7,875,700	1,936 742	1,557 974
United States	2,973,890	105,683,108	4,598,782	4 719,382	4,859,583	1,047,724	1,622,207

X.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register the total merchant steam tonnage of the world in June, 1920, was 53,905,000 gross tons, as compared with 45,404,000 gross tons in June, 1914 The following table shows details –

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1920	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
United Kingdom	18,892,000	18 111,000	— 781,000
British Dominions	1,632,000	2,032,000	+ 400,000
United States			
Seagoing	2,027,000	12,406,000	+10,379,000
Great Lakes	2,260,000	2,119,000	— 141,000
Austria Hungary	1,052 000	Nil	—
Denmark	770,000	719,000	— 51,000
France	1,922,000	2,963,000	+1,041,000
Germany	5,135,000	419,000	—4,716,000
Greece	821,000	497,000	— 324,000
Holland	1,472,000	1,773,000	+ 301,000
Italy	1,430,000	2,118,000	+ 688,000
Japan	1,708,000	2,996,000	+1,288,000
Norway	1,957,000	1,980,000	+ 23,000
Spain	884,000	937,000	+ 53,000
Sweden	1,015,000	996,000	— 19,000
Total abroad	26,512,000	35,794,000	+9,282,000
World's total	45,404,000	53,905,000	+8,501,000

The returns of Lloyd's Register for June 30, 1920, which cover vessels of 100 gross tons or over, show that on that date the world's merchant shipping comprised 31 595 ships of 57,314,065 gross tons, compared with 29 255 ships of 50,919,273 gross tons on June 30, 1919, and 30,836 ships of 49,089,552 gross tons on June 30, 1914. The details according to flag are as follows, the last item "Flag not recorded" including mainly certain former German ships the distribution of which among the victorious nations has not yet been finally determined

Flag	Steamers and motor vessels		Sailing vessels		Total	
	No	Gross tonnage	No	Gross tonnage	No	Gross tonnage
British						
United Kingdom	8,113	18,110,653	448	219,771	8,561	18,330 424
Australia & New Zealand	579	627,961	49	21,479	628	649,240
Canada						
Coast	506	683 160	312	122,673	818	805,833
Lakes	76	170,500	—	—	76	170,500
India and Ceylon	127	174 508	42	11 815	169	186 323
Other Dominions	378	976 098	201	64,234	579	440 332
Total	9,779	20,142,880	1,052	439 772	10,831	20,582,652
United States						
Sea	3,573	12,406 123	1,316	1 383,751	4 889	13 789,874
Northern Lakes	466	2 118 568	26	88,861	492	2,207,429
Philippine Islands	71	49,684	5	2 302	76	51 986
Total	4 110	14,574 375	1,347	1 474 914	5,457	16,049,289
Argentine	150	130,118	48	19,905	198	150,023
Belgian	208	410,423	5	4,689	213	415 112
Brazilian	348	475,224	52	22 636	400	497 860
Chilean	90	88,612	22	15,176	112	103 788
Chinese	102	142,834	—		102	142,834
Cuban	40	45,324	13	8 11	53	53,439
Danish	522	719,444	223	83 967	745	808 411
Dutch	922	1,773,392	65	20 004	987	1,793,396
Finnish	121	82,290	191	84,394	312	166 689
French	1 400	2,963,229	358	281 965	1,758	3,245,194
German	901	419,438	237	253 232	1,138	672,671
Greek	294	496,906	111	33 205	405	530 261
Italian	789	2,118,429	326	12 ,904	1,115	2 242 393
Japanese	1,940	2 905,878	—	—	1 940	2 905 878
Norwegian	1,596	1,979,560	181	259 828	1,777	2 219 388
Peruvian	27	66,138	42	22 824	69	88,962
Portuguese	143	235,698	106	39 967	249	275 665
Rumanian	38	74,117	1	132	39	74 549
Russian	524	509,564	89	24,983	613	534,547
Spanish	601	997,280	148	59,750	749	997,030
Swedish	1,072	906,423	225	76 502	1,297	1,072,925
Uruguayan	34	51,457	13	12,380	47	63,837
Other countries	265	200 344	138	36,101	403	236,445
Flag not recorded	497	1,275,216	89	30,611	586	1,305,827
Total	26 513	53,904,688	5 082	3,409 377	31,595	57,314,065

XI.—PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTHS

In the following table "A" denotes existing ships which are considered to embody lessons of the war; "B" indicates ships built or designed before

this period, divided, in the case of capital ships, into B 1—Dreadnoughts, and B 2—pre Dreadnoughts The figures, which apply to 1921, are official

Class		Great Britain		U S A		Japan		Italy		France	
Battleships	A	Nil		1		1		Nil		Nil	
	B1	22		17		5		5		7	
	B2	Nil		18		8		4 [10]		9 [8]	
Total			22		36		14		9		16
Battle Cruisers	A	1		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
	B1	7 [1]		Nil		4		Nil		Nil	
	B2	Nil		Nil		3		Nil		Nil	
Total			8		Nil		7		Nil		Nil
Aircraft Carriers (specially designed as such)	A	3 [2]		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
	B	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil [9]	
Total			3		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Cruisers	A	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
	B	2		15		8		5		17 [9]	
Total			2		15		8		5		17
Light Cruisers	A	8		Nil		3		Nil		Nil	
	B	43 [3]		15		14		10		11	
Total			51		15		17		10		11
Flotilla Leaders	A	10		Nil		Nil		2		1	
	B	5 [4]		Nil		Nil		6		Nil	
Total			15		Nil		Nil		8		1
Destroyers	A	123 [5]		232		30		6		19	
	B	62 [6]		52		57		46 [11]		50	
Total			185		284		87		52		69
Submarines	A	62		45		7		11		15	
	B	34 [7]		58		16		54 [12]		34	
Total			96		103		23		65		49

1 Includes the Commonwealth ship *Australia*
2 Includes *Furious*, *Argus* and *Eagle*, not actually designed as aircraft carriers, but very extensively altered for that purpose
3 Includes 3 Commonwealth vessels, *Brisbane*, *Sydney* *Melbourne*, 1 Dominion (Canada) vessel *Aurora* 1 Dominion (New Zealand) vessel *Chatham*
4 Includes 1 Commonwealth ship *Anzac*
5 Includes 5 Commonwealth vessels
6 Includes 6 Commonwealth vessels and 2 Dominion (Canada) vessels
7 Includes 6 Commonwealth vessels and 2 Dominion (Canada) vessels
8 Five of these battleships have their main turrets removed
9 Two of these cruisers have part of armament removed
10 Minister of Marine has power to sell these
11 Minister of Marine has power to sell six of these
12 Minister of Marine has power to sell 14 of these

Personnel The following figures show the number of officers and men voted for the Royal Navy, the United States Navy, and the Imperial Japanese Navy for 1921 22, the numbers for 1914–15 being given for purposes of comparison—Great Britain, number voted 123,700 This was a maximum, to be reduced to 121,700 as soon as practicable, which latter figure includes 3,250 Coastguard, 5,100 boys, and 624 cadets, none of them available for manning United States, the number to be voted had not yet been finally approved, but would probably be the same as last year—namely, 150,800, made up of 120,000 enlisted men, 9,800 officers, 1,000 Marine officers, and 20,000 Marines (rank and file)—all available for manning Japan, the number borne on January 19, 1921, was 76,600, made up of approximately 7,000 officers and 69,600 men, all available for manning The figures for 1914–15 were —Great Britain, 151,000, United States, 67,644, and Japan (number borne at end of 1914), 55,712

XII.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(1) THE COVENANT

In order to promote international co operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the High Contracting Parties agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations

Article I—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League

Any fully self governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex, may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments

Any Member of the League may, after two years notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal

Article II—The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat

Article III—The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may not have more than three Representatives

Article IV—The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Greece shall be members of the Council

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League

At meetings of the Council each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may not have more than one Representative

Article V—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America

Article VI.—The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex, thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union

Article VII —The Seat of the League is established at Geneva

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere

All positions under or in connexion with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable

Article VIII —The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each Member of the League, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programmes, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes

Article IX.—A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles I and VIII and on military and naval questions generally

Article X —The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled

Article XI —Any war or threat of war whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends

Article XII.—The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute

Article XIII.—The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto

Article XIV —The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly

Article XV —If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such a request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council

In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this Article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute

Article XVI —Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII, XIII, or XV, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant breaking Member of the League, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking Member of the League and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League

The Members of the League agree, further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant breaking Member of the League, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co operating to protect the covenants of the League

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon

Article XVII —In the event of a dispute between any Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the State taking such action

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute

Article XVIII —Every treaty of international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered

Article XIX —The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world

Article XX —The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations

Article XXI —Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace

Article XXII —To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory

until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and for the defence of the territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League

There are territories, such as South West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates

Article XXIII.—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League

(a) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations,

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control,

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs,

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest,

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League In this connexion, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914 1918 shall be borne in mind,

(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease

Article XXIV.—There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League

Article XXV—The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world

Article XXVI.—Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League

(2) MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Signatories of the Treaty of Peace

U S OF AMERICA
BELGIUM
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BRITISH EMPIRE
CANADA
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AFRICA
NEW ZEALAND
INDIA
CHINA
CUBA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
ECUADOR
FRANCE
GREECE
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HEDJAZ
HONDURAS
ITALY
JAPAN
LIBERIA
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PERU
POLAND
PORTUGAL
RUMANIA
SERB CROAT SLOVENE STATE
SIAM
URUGUAY

Other Members of the League

ALBANIA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRIA
BULGARIA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
DENMARK
FINLAND
LUXEMBURG
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
PARAGUAY
PERSIA
SALVADOR
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
VENEZUELA

President of the League —M Pichon

Secretary General —Sir Eric Drummond

(3) THE BUDGETS OF THE LEAGUE

First Budget (May 5, 1919, to June 30, 1920) —The First Budget amounted to 297,029*l*

Second Budget (July 1, to Dec. 31, 1920).—This amounted to 10,000,000 gold francs 400,000*l*.)

Third Budget (Calendar Year 1921).—This amounted to 20,650,000 gold francs (826,000*l*.)

Details of the Second and Third Budgets are shown as follows —

	Second Budget (July 1 to Dec 31, 1920)	Third Budget (Jan 1 to Dec 31, 1921)
	Gold francs	Gold francs
Capital Accounts		
Instalment of the 5,000,000 gold francs, payable in five years in six monthly instalments with interest for the purchase of the Hotel National, Geneva, and purchase of furniture	—	1,859,167
Library	—	235,000
Printing, &c	160,000	298,477
		2,392,644
Direct expenses		
Salaries, travelling, and living expenses	1,840,000	4,550,000
Meeting of the Assembly	500,000	150,000
Establishment charges, &c.	350 000	325,000
Office expenses, official journal, &c.	425,000	775,000
	3,275,000	5,800,000

—	Second Budget (July 1, to Dec 31, 1920)	Third Budget (Jan 1 to Dec 31, 1921)
Indirect expenses (over which the League has control)	Gold francs	Gold francs
Communications and transit organisation	—	500,000
Permanent Court of Justice	150,000	1,500 000
Financial and statistical organisation	575,000	450,000
Repatriation and prisoners of war	—	150,000
Various commissions and organisations provided for in Articles 23 and 24 of the Covenant	—	1,000,000
Other expenses	1,025,000	—
	1,750 000	3,500,000
Reserve Fund for Working Capital[1]	1,725 000	2,350,000
		13,850,000
To this amount must be added for the International Labour Bureau, which the League has to finance, but over the expenses of which it has no direct control	3,250,000	7,000 000
Grand Total	10,000 0 00	20,850,000

[1] The fund of working capital is considered necessary in view of the inevitable delays in the passing of votes of credit by Parliaments

The expenses of the League are divided among the members according to the scale of the Universal Postal Union, which divides the members into seven classes as follows :—

I —Ten countries, each paying 25 units (Great Britain, France, Italy Japan, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, China, Poland)	250	units
II —One country, paying 20 units (Spain)	20	,,
III —Seven countries, each paying 15 units (Belgium, Brazil, Czecho Slovakia, Holland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland)	105	,,
IV —Four countries, each paying 10 units (Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Serb Croat Slovene State)	40	,,
V —Five countries, each paying 5 units (The Argentine, Chile, Colombia, Greece, Peru)	25	,,
VI —Twelve countries, each paying 3 units (Bolivia, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Siam, Uruguay Venezuela)	36	,,
VII —Two countries, each pay ng 1 unit (Liberia, the Hedjaz)	2	,,
	478	units

(4) BOOKS OF REFERENCE ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Covenant of the League of Nations with a Commentary thereon (Cmd 151 Miscellaneous Papers No 3 of 1919) London, 1919

Report by the Secretary General to the First Assembly of the League on the work of the Council [Cmd 1022] London, 1920

League of Nations Official Journal No 1 February, 1920

The League of Nations Treaty Series (No 1, Sept 1920) London 1920

The League of Nations Starts An Outline by its Organisers London, 1920

Adams (G Burton), The British Empire and a League of Peace New York, 1919

Angell (Norman), The Political Conditions of Allied Success London, 1918

Barclay (Sir Thomas), New Methods of Adjusting International Disputes and the Future London, 1918

Berry (T T), The Hope of the World An Appreciation of the League of Nations Scheme London, 1919
Bryce (Viscount), Editor, The League of Nations Oxford, 1918
Butler (Sir Geoffrey), A Handbook to the League of Nations London, 1919
Crosby (Oscar T), International War Its Causes and its Cure London, 1919
Dickinson (G Lowes), Problems of the International Settlement London, 1919
Duggan (S P), The League of Nations The Principle and the Practice London, 1920
Ersberger (M), The League of Nations (English translation) London, 1919
Fayle (C Ernest), The Fourteenth Point A Study of the League of Nations (The Garton Foundation) London, 1919
Ferrero (G), Problems of Peace From the Holy Alliance to the League of Nations New York, 1919
Fried (Alfred), Editor, Der Volkerbund, Vienna, 1919
Garvin (J L), The Economic Foundations of Peace, or, World Partnership as the Truer Basis of the League of Nations London, 1919
Gore (Bishop C), The League of Nations The Opportunity of the Churches London 1918
Hamilton (Sir Ian), The Millennium? London, 1918
Houston (Herbert S), Blocking New Wars New York, 1918
Hudson (Alfred), Vers la Société des Nations Buenos Aires, 1919
Jackson (H E), Editor, The League of Nations New York, 1919
Kallen (H M) The League of Nations New York, 1919 —The Structure of Lasting Peace New York, 1919
Lammasch (Heinrich), Der Friedensverband der Staaten Leipzig, 1919 —Der Volkerbund zur Bewahrung des Friedens Olten, 1919
Lawrence (T J), The Society of Nations Its Past, Present, and Possible Future London, 1919
Lippmann (Walter), The Political Scene An Essay on the Victory of 1918 New York, 1919
Marburg (Theodore), League of Nations Its Principles Examined 2 vols New York, 1919
Marriott (J A R), The European Commonwealth. Problems Historical and Diplomatic London, 1918
Minor (R C), A Republic of Nations London, 1919
Ollivant (Alfred), The Next Step An Essay on the Missing Policeman London, 1920
Oppenheim (L), The League of Nations and its Problems London, 1918
Paish (Sir George), A Permanent League of Nations London, 1919 —(Editor), The Nations and the League London, 1920
Pares (Sir Bernard), The League of Nations and Other Questions of Peace London, 1919
Percy (Lord Eustace), The Responsibilities of the League London, 1919
Pollock (Sir F), The League of Nations London, 1919
Powers (H H) The Great Peace London, 1919
Scelle (Georges), Le pacte des Nations et sa liaison avec le traité de paix Paris, 1919
Smuts (J C) The League of Nations London, 1919
Stallybrass (W T S), A Society of States, or Sovereignty, Independence, and Equality in a League of Nations London, 1918
Thierry (Albert), Les Conditions de la Paix Paris, 1919
Walker (James) and *Petre* (M D), State Morality and the League of Nations London, 1919
Walston (Sir Charles), The English Speaking Brotherhood and the League of Nations Cambridge, 1920
Wehberg (Hans), Die internationale Beschränkung der Rüstungen Berlin, 1919
Weyl (Walter E), The End of the War New York, 1919
York (Elizabeth), Leagues of Nations Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern London, 1919

(5) BOOKS OF REFERENCE ON RESULTS OF THE WAR

Economic Conditions in Central Europe I (Miscellaneous Series, No 1, 1920). Cmd 521
Economic Conditions in Central Europe II With Map (Miscellaneous, No 6, 1920) Cmd 641
Currencies After the War A survey of conditions in various countries Compiled under the auspices of the International Secretariat of the League of Nations London, 1920
Angell (Norman), The Peace Treaty and the Economic Chaos of Europe London, 1919
Bogart (Ernest L), Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War New York, 1920 [No 24 of the 'Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

Buxton (Charles Roden and Dorothy Frances), The World after the War London, 1920
Chisholm (Archibald), Labour's Magna Charta A Critical Study of the Labour Clauses of the Peace Treaty and of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Washington International Labour Conference London, 1921
Doring (C), Die Bevölkerungsbewegung im Weltkriege (I Germany II Austria Hungary) Copenhagen, 1919 [Nos 4 and 5 of the Series 'Bulletin der Studiengesell schaft für soziale Folgen des Krieges]
Haskins (C H), and *Lord* (R H), Some Problems of the Peace Conference London, 1920
Keynes (J M), The Economic Consequences of the Peace London, 1920
Newbigin (Marion J), Aftermath A Geographical Study of the Peace Terms London, 1920
Ogilvie (P M), International Waterways New York, 1920
Scott (A P) An Introduction to the Peace Treaties Chicago, 1920
Temperley (H W V), The History of the Peace Conference of Paris 5 vols London, 1920-21
Vissering (G), International Economic and Financial Problems London 1920

XIII.—TREATIES.

I List of Treaties of Peace, 1919 & 1920

The territorial and other rearrangements consequent on the various treaties of peace have been noted in the text of the Statesman's Year Book under the respective countries

The following table contains a list of the treaties and instruments published (up to May 1, 1921), with particulars as to places and dates of signature, price, etc In the case of treaties, they are between the Allied and Associated Powers and the country named All these publications are obtainable from H M s Stationery Office

Country	Particulars
Germany (Versailles June 28 1919)	(1) A large edition of the Treaty (costing 21s) contains the complete English and French text, with the Protocol annexed to the Treaty (No 4 below), the Agreement respecting the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine (No 5 below), and also the Treaty between France and Great Britain respecting assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany (No 7 below) Contains maps and signatures in facsimile (2) There is also an edition with the English French, and German texts (3) A smaller edition (Treaty Series No 4 of 1919 Cmd 153 Price 4s) is also available, giving only the English text of the Treaty and maps Identical in pagination with No 1 (4) Protocol supplementary to the Treaty of Peace (Treaty Series No 5 of 1919 Cmd 220 Price 1d) (5) Agreement with regard to the Military occupation of the Territories of the Rhine (Treaty Series No 7 of 1919 Cmd. 222 Price 1d) (6) Declaration of the Allied Governments in regard to the occupation of the Rhine provinces (Cmd 240 Price 1d) (7) Treaty respecting assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany (Treaty Series No 6 of 1919 Cmd 221 Price 1d) (8) Index to the Treaty of Peace with Germany (Treaty Series No 1 of 1920 Cmd 516 Price 6d) (9) The text of the Treaty in English, and other treaty engagements signed at Versailles June 28, 1919, together with Index to the Treaty, and reply of the Allies to the observations of the German Delegation on the Conditions of Peace (Price 2s 6d) (10) Ordinances and Instructions issued by the Inter Allied Rhineland High Commission (Cmd 591 Price 6d)

Country	Particulars
AUSTRIA (St Germain, September 10, 1920)	(11) — Text in English (Treaty Series No 11 of 1919 Cmd 400 Price 1s 6d).
BULGARIA (Neuilly, November 27, 1919)	(12) English Text with Map (Treaty Series No 5 of 1920 Cmd 522 Price 1s 6d) (13) Convention between Greece and Bulgaria, arising out of Article 56 of No 11 (Cmd 589 Price 1d)
POLAND (Versailles, June 28, 1919)	(14) English Text (Treaty Series No 8 of 1919 Cmd 283 Price 3d)
CZECHO SLOVAKIA (St Germain, September 10, 1919)	(15) English Text (Treaty Series No 20 of 1919 Cmd 479 Price 1d)
SERB CROAT SLOVENE STATE (St Germain, September 10 1919)	(16) English Text (Treaty Series No 17 of 1919 Cmd 461 Price 1d) (17) Declaration of Accession of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State to the various Treaties affecting that country Signed at Paris, December 5, 1919 (Treaty Series No 8 of 1920 Cmd 688 Price 1d)
RUMANIA (Paris, December 9, 1919)	(18) English Text (Treaty Series No 6 of 1920 Cmd 588 Price 1d)
HUNGARY (Trianon, June 4, 1920)	(19) English Text with Map (Treaty Series No 10 of 1920 Cmd 896 Price 2s)
GREECE (Sèvres, August 10, 1920)	(20) English Text (Treaty Series No 13 of 1920 Cmd 960 Price 1d)
TURKEY (Sevres, August 10, 1920)	(21) English Text with Maps (Treaty Series No 11 of 1920 Cmd 964 Price 8s) (22) Tripartite Agreement between the British Empire, France and Italy respecting Anatolia, with Map Signed at Sevres, August 10, 1920 (Treaty Series No 12 of 1920 Cmd 963 Price 9d)
BELGIUM AND UNITED KINGDOM (Signed at London, February 3, 1915 Ratifications exchanged at London, October 20, 1919	(23) Agreement respecting boundaries in East Africa, viz Mount Sorbino to the Congo Nile watershed Text in English and French With Maps (Treaty Series No 2 of 1920 Cmd 517 Price 4s)

Country	Particulars
ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS (St Germain, September 10, 1919)	(24) Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, July 2, 1890 English and French Texts, concerning Freedom of Trade in the regions of the Congo Basin (Treaty Series No 18 of 1919 Cmd 477 Price 1d) (25) Convention relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa (Treaty Series No 19 of 1919 Cmd 478 Price 1d) (26) Convention for the Control of the Trade in arms and ammunition (Treaty Series No 12 of 1919 Cmd 414 Price 1d)
UNITED KINGDOM AND PORTUGAL (Signed at London, May 6, 1920)	(27) Agreement respecting the boundaries in South East Africa With Map (Treaty Series No 16 of 1920 Cmd 1000 Price 6d)
ITALY AND SERB CROAT SLOVENE STATE (Rapallo, November 12 1920)	(28) Recognition by Great Britain of the Treaty of Rapallo (Treaty Series No 12 of 1921 Cmd 1238 Price 1d)
MANDATES	(29) Mesopotamia and Palestine (Miscellaneous No 3 of 1921 Cmd 1176 Price 2d) (30) Franco British Convention of December 23, 1920, on certain points connected with the Mandates for Syria and the Lebanon, Palestine and Mesopotamia (Miscellaneous No 4 of 1921 Cmd 1195 Price 1d) (31) German Possessions in the Pacific South of the Equator (Miscellaneous No 5 of 1921 Cmd 1201 Price 1d) (32) Nauru (Miscellaneous No 6 of 1921 Cmd 1202 Price 1d) (33) German Samoa (Miscellaneous No 7 of 1921 Cmd 1203 Price 1d) (34) East Africa (British) (Miscellaneous No 14 of 1921 Cmd 1284 Price 1d)

II PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Provision is made in all the treaties for the protection of minorities, in these terms — Nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other nationals In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

UNITED KINGDOM

Mileage of principal railway lines (p 80) —The following table shows in comparative orm the mileage of the principal British railways —

	Miles		Partly owned Miles
Great Western	2,649	+	126
L and N W and Lancashire and Yorkshire	2,407		207
Midland	1,786	+	278
N Eastern	1,712		36
N British	1,276		16
Gt Eastern	1,107	+	74
Gt Northern	949	+	—
L & S Western	887	+	147

INDIA

Presidents of Legislatures, as provided for in the Government of India Act, 1919 115) —

THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE

The Council of State —Mr A P Muddiman, I C S
The Legislative Assembly —Mr A F Whyte

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

Bengal —Nawab Syed Sir Shamsul Huda
Madras —Sir Raja gopala Achariyar
United Provinces —Mr Michael Keane, I C S
The Punjab —Mr M S D Butler, I C S
The Central Provinces —Rao Bahadur R N Mudholkar
Bihar and Orissa —Sir Walter Maude, I C S
Assam (temporarily) —Mr J C Arbuthnot

Provincial Government (p 118) —The following is a list of members of the newly elected Provincial Legislatures who have been chosen by their respective Governors to be Ministers —

Bengal —Sir Surendranath Bannerji, Mr Provash Chandra Mitter, C I E, barrister and Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhri

Bombay —Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam H Hidayatallah, Mr Chunilal V Mehta, and Mr R P Paranjpye

Madras —Diwan Bahadur A S Reddiyar Garu, Diwan Bahadur Rayaningar Avergal, and Rai Bahadur K V R Reddi Nayudu Garu

United Provinces —Mr C Y Chintamani and Pandit Jagit Narain

The Punjab —Khan Bahadur Main Fazal Hussen and Lala Harkishen Lal

Bihar and Orissa —Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr ud Din and Mr Mad husudan Das

Central Provinces —Shankar Madhao Chitnavis, I S O, and Rao Bahadur Narayan K Kelkar

Assam —Rai Bahadur Ghanasyam Barush and Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Majid

Population (p 120) —Census of March 16, 1921, shows a population of just over 319 millions, as compared with 315,150,000 in 1911.

Finance, 1921–22 (p 132) —Estimated expenditure, 129,000,000*l*, against revenue on existing taxation, 110,500,000*l* Proposals are made for increase in customs (8,170,000*l*), railway charges (5,500,000*l*), postal charges (2,250,000*l*), and taxes on income (3,250,000*l*), total estimated yield of additional taxation, 19,170,000*l*

Crop Estimates, 1920–21 (p 188) —

	Acres	Yield
Rice	78,028,000	23,033,000 tons
Cotton	21,016,000	3,556,000 bales (400 lbs)
Wheat	24,945,000	—
Sugar	2,553,000	2,465,000 tons
Sesame	3,964,000	232,000 tons
Ground nuts	1,951,000	931,000 tons

Foreign trade, 1920 (p 148) —Imports of foreign merchandise, 322,707,000*l* (1919, 185,518,000*l*), exports, 272,606,000*l* (1919, 287,878,000*l*), re exports, 19,247,000*l* (1919, 18,922,000*l*) Imports of treasure, 60,000,000*l* Exports of treasure, 11,000,000*l*

Burma —A Bill has been introduced into Parliament to place Burma into line with the eight 'Governors' provinces, but the minimum proportion of elected members of the Legislature is to be 60 per cent instead of 70 per cent of the whole Council The total strength will be 92 (p 119)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Population, 1920, estimated at 868,160, inclusive of military (p 165)

Finance, 1920 —Revenue estimated at 2,104,000*l* (p 166)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

Trade, 1920 (p 173) —Imports, 175,917,000 dollars, exports 282,230 000 dollars re exports, 6,882,000 dollars (1919, 119,496,000 272,647,000, and 7,006,000 dollars respectively)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Mineral Production, 1920 (p 205) —Gold, 552 000 oz, 3,057,000*l*, silver, 159,000 oz 58,000*l*, diamonds, 248 carats 1,918*l*, copper, 3,108 tons, 333,000*l*, chrome ore, 60,000 tons, 245,000*l*, asbestos, 19,000 tons, 460,000*l*, arsenic, 437 tons, 17,000*l*, mica, 97 tons 25,000*l*, coal, 578,000 tons

Trade, 1920 (p 205) (including specie) —Imports, 5 262,318*l*, exports, 5,752,858*l*

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Trade, 1920 (including specie) (p 207) —Imports, 677,448*l*, exports, 539,239*l*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mineral Production, 1920 (p 220)

—	Weight Fine oz	Value £
Gold	8,158,455	34,654 920
Silver	892,205	224,769
	Carats	
Diamonds	2,551 665	14,762,956
	Tons	
Coal	11,473,452	4,506,372
Copper	10,874	445,007
Tin	2,451	446,284
Other minerals	—	153,694
Total value	–	55,194,204

Trade, 1920 (p 221) —Imports, 105,927 107*l*, including apparel, 7,950 949*l*, cotton manufactures 10 512,591*l*, drugs, &c, 1,523,131*l*, food and drink, 13 099,189*l*, hardware, 4,485,554*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 4,205,708*l*, leather and leather goods, 3,850,771*l*, machinery, 4,144,904*l*, vehicles, 4,642,631*l*, specie, 4,100 003*l* Exports, 83,682,484*l*, including hides, 4,238,186, diamonds, 11,597 451*l*, gold, 35,547,079*l*, ostrich feathers, 547,336*l*, wool, 15,988,103*l*

Shipping, 1920 (p 223) —Oversea, entered, 1,201 vessels of 4 085,303 tons, cleared, 1,164 of 4 029,675 tons Coastwise, entered, 2,467 vessels of 5,557,679 tons, cleared, 2,454 of 5,608,310 tons

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

The Commission appointed to study the future government of mandated South-West Africa in its final report recommends that at first an Administrator, assisted by a nominated advisory council, should be appointed, and eventually this form of government should be succeeded without any intermediate stage by the form of government now prevailing in the four Provinces of the Union—that is, the population should have full representation in the Provincial Council and in Parliament When that stage is reached the mandated area will be administered as a fifth Province of the Union, with a similar system of government, subject to the conditions of the mandate (p 239)

NIGERIA

Northern Provinces —Lieut Governor, Colonel Jenkins Colonial Secretary of Barbados appointed March, 1921 (p 243)

GOLD COAST

Mineral Production, 1919 (p 249) —Gold, 1,254,258*l*, manganese ore, 50,785*l*

EGYPT

Finance, 1921-22 (p 264) —Estimated revenue, £E36,701,000, estimated expenditure, £E38,682,000

Shipping, 1920 (p 269) —Arrivals at all ports, 6,167 steamers of 17,844 000 net tons Departures, 6,151 steamers of 17,783,000 net tons Sailing vessels (excluding sponge and fishing boats), entered, 2,010 of 103,000 net tons, departed, 2,045 of 101,000 net tons

CANADA

Immigration, 1920 (p 286) —Number of immigrants, 147,502, 98,036 by way of the ocean ports and 48,866 by way of the United States 61,963 settled in Ontario, 19,483 in Quebec, 13,013 in Manitoba, 13,643 in Saskatchewan, 18,484 in Alberta, 14,136 in British Columbia,

Mineral Production in 1920 (p 294) —Total 1920, 217,775,080 dollars, compared with 176,686,700 dollars in 1919

Metallic		Quantity	Value Dollars
Cobalt, metallic and contained in oxide, &c			
at 2 50 dollars per lb	lb	593,920	1,484,800
Copper, value at 17 456 cents per lb	,,	81,155,360	14,166,479
Gold, at 20 671834 dollars	oz	766,912	15,853,478
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore	tons	75,869	2,066 997
Iron ore, sold for export	,,	7 855	58,476
Lead, value at 8 940 cents per lb	lb	33,985,974	3,038,846
Nickel, value at 40 cents per lb	,,	61,136,493	24,454,597
Platinum, from alluvial sands	oz	17	704
Platinum, palladium, &c, from Sudbury matte	,,	1 922	122,661
Silver, value at 100 90 cents per oz		12 793,541	12,908,688
Zinc, value at 7 671 cents per lb	lb	40,166,200	3,061,140
Total		—	77,296,370
Non Metallic			
Actinolite	tons	100	1,160
Arsenic, white, and in ore	,,	2,408	313,575
Asbestos	,,	167,731	13,677,841
Asbestic	,,	2 ,956	57,601
Barytes, manganese and talc		—	131,822
Chromite	,,	10,500	244,984
Coal	,,	16,623,598	77,326,853
Feldspar		36 856	274,075
Fluorspar	,,	11,229	260,446
Graphite	,,	2,227	173 537
Grindstones	,,	2,819	78,136
Gypsum	,,	429,144	1 876,595
Magnesite	,,	18,378	12 756
Magnesium sulphate	,,	1,855	30,648
Mica	,,	2,150	368,297
Mineral water		—	24,109
Natural gas	1,000 cu ft	16,961,284	4,225,887
Oxides	tons	18,768	144,409
Peat	,,	3 900	15,600
Petroleum crude	brls	196,937	821,545
Pyrites	tons	174,744	751,009
Quartz	,,	127,995	466,621
Salt	,,	210,211	1,547,879
Sodium sulphate	,,	813	19,877
Tripolite	,,	200	8,600
Total		—	102,353,862

Besides the above, structural materials and clay products to the value of 8,184,848 dollars were produced

Summary of the Trade of Canada, 1920 (p 295) —

—	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars
Vegetable products	275,897,527	485,723,775
Animal products	77,687,752	220,783,480
Fibres and textile products	301,427,914	25,209,768
Wood, wood products, and paper	58,716,334	291,812,295
Iron and its products	255,445,012	84,504,821
Nonferrous metal products	61,459,298	55,853,191
Non-metallic mineral products	191 885,040	41,289,726
Chemicals and allied products	39,666,402	21,276,249
All other commodities	74,735,742	46,204,134
Total, 1920	1,336,921,021	1,272 657,442
,, 1919	941,013,613	1,240,995 606
,, 1918	910,149,140	1,199,636,463

Total value of re-exports in 1920, 30,147,672 dollars, against 53,884,766 dollars in 1919, and 44,093,309 dollars in 1918

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mrs Mary E Smith has been appointed President of the Council and a Cabinet Minister (p 309)

Forest Products (p 310)—Value, 1920, 92,628,000 dollars (including 21,000,000 dollars value for pulp)

ONTARIO

Expenditure (p 320).—Estimate for year ending October 31, 1920, 13,814,000 dollars

QUEBEC

Dairy Products, 1920 (p 324)—Butter, 40,038,000 lbs 22,352,000 dollars Cheese, 52,442,000 lbs., 13,356,000 dollars

BAHAMAS

Trade, 920 (p 339)—Imports, 1,087,716*l*

AUSTRALIA

Mineral Production and Exports, 1920 (page 357) —

	Production	Exports
Copper—	Tons	Tons
(a) Bar copper	24,069	28,612
(b) In blister copper	2,000	2,000
(c) In copper ore	115	115
Lead—		
(a) Lead	4,077	50,069
(b) In lead bullion	1,939	1,798
(c) In concentrates	4,122	4,122
Zinc	9,665	5,689
Zinc concentrates		52,782
Tin	4,108	3,015
Pig iron	344,000	22,657
Arsenic	1,202	582
	oz	oz
Silver	701,177	341,001

The gold production in 1920 was 948,672 oz, of which 617,842 oz were produced in Western Australia

VICTORIA

Trade, 1920 (p 387).—Imports 53,000,000*l*, Exports, 38,000,000*l* (1919 30,000 000*l*, and 41,000,000*l*).

AUSTRIA

New Ministers (p 681)—On April 7, 1921, the two following ministers were appointed —

Minister of Justice —Dr Rudolf *Ramek*
Minister of Defence —Herr *Vaugoins*

Foreign Trade in 1919-20 (p 686)—The imports into Austria in the year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to 4,502,170 metric tons, and the exports to 977,060 metric tons Imports from Germany amounted 1,802,670 metric tons, or 40 per cent , exports to Germany 190 320 metric tons, or 20 per cent

The following table shows particulars of the foreign trade of Austria for the year ending June 30, 1920 —

Commodities	Imports			Exports		
	From all countries	From Germany		To all countries	To Germany	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Kronen	Metric tons	Metric tons	Kronen
Potatoes and other vegetables	168,100	25,000	90,000,000	—	—	—
Animal by products	—	—	—	1 050	790	24,000,000
Wine	—	—	—	11,800	1 680	80,000,000
Building wood	—	—	—	244,900	28 500	150,000,000
Coal	2,191,200	1,613,300	3 300 000,000	—	—	—
Celluloid	110	90	90,000,000	—	—	—
Building stone	—	—	—	20 000	14,100	21,000,000
Magnesite	—	—	—	55,200	27,300	190 000,000
Graphite		—	—	6 580	6,040	25,000,000
Cotton yarn and cotton goods	9,220	240	160,000,000	2 810	300	190,000 000
Woollen yarn and woollen goods	4,210	90	137,000,000	840	50	67,000 000
Silk and silk goods	670	200	580,000,000	350	30	77 000,000
Ready made clothing	210	20	70,000 000	920		80 000,000
Hats	730,000[1]	48,000[1]	15,000,000	582,000[1]	287,000[1]	110,000,000
Paper and paper goods	19 730	3,990	4 0,000,000	67 300	2,900	130 000 000
Rubber goods	590	60	46,000,000	730	60	50,000,000
Leather and leather goods	940	230	270,000,000	2,130	120	200,000 000
Furriers and skinners goods	60	50	400,000 000	170	70	680 000 000
Woodenware	5,000	1,500	280,000,000	15,700	950	110,000,000
Glass and glassware	18,500	1,400	170,000,000	—	—	—
Cement	—	—	—	10,600	10 000	30 000 000
Pottery	27 700	3,800	100,000 000	21 200	8,250	120,000,000
Iron and ironware	110,700	19,900	1,175,000,000	157,800	9 400	420 000 000
Metals and goods made therefrom	5,630	2,670	465,000 000	15,630	9,800	830 000,000
Machines	17,630	10,780	1,100,000,000	21,200	560	60,000 000
Electric machines and apparatus	1 280	880	1,050,000,000	4 040	160	120 000,000
Vehicles	750	310	80,000,000	9,040	520	130,000,000
Instruments	630	490	700,000,000	1,410	140	270,000,000
Chemical materials and products	43 600	20,000	300,000,000	35 320	13,200	400,000,000
Dyes, varnishes and medicines	2 100	1,500	900,000,000	—	—	—
Literary and art works	3,600	3,100	1,500,000,000	2,200	900	550,000 000
By products	—	—	—	56,000	28,700	25,000 000
Total	2,631,860	1,709,610	13,427 000,000	765,910	164,570	5,419,000,000

[1] Number

FINLAND

New British Minister —E A Ronnie, Esq, has been appointed British Minister in place of George Hidston (May, 1921)

FRANCE

Debt on March 1, 1921 (p 853) —The internal debt stood at 218,303 millions of francs, and the external debt at 83,241 millions of francs, total on March 1, 1921, 301,550 million francs The foreign debt was made up of 50,590 million francs of fixed debt, 29,969 million francs of floating debt and 2 682 million francs of bank credits

GEORGIA

Soviet Rule (pp 914 and 1,224) —In May, 1921, Georgia was occupied by Soviet troops, the Soviet form of Government was established, and the Constitutional Government fled

GERMANY

New German Cabinet (May 10, 1921) —A new German Cabinet was formed on May 10, 1921 as follows —

Chancellor —Dr Joseph *Wirth* (Centre)
Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury —Gustav *Bauer* (Majority Socialist)
Minister of Foreign Affairs —Dr Friedrich *Rosen*
Minister of the Interior —Herr *Gradenauer* (Majority Socialist)
Minister of Finance —The Chancellor
Minister of Justice —Herr *Schiffer* (Democrat)
Minister of Labour —Dr Heinrich *Brauns* (Centre)
Minister of Posts —Johann *Giesberts* (Centre)
Minister of Railways —Wilhelm *Groener*
Minister of Economics —Robert *Schmidt* (Majority Socialist)
Minister of Defence —Dr Otto *Gessler* (Democrat)
Minister of Food —Dr Andreas *Hermes* (Centre)
Minister of Reconstruction —Dr Walther *Rathenau*

Foreign trade for second and third quarters of 1920 —From official returns of different countries the following figures have been compiled showing the foreign trade of Germany during the second and third quarters of 1920 compared with the quarterly average of 1913, the values have been converted to pounds sterling at approximate pre war rates —

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	Quarterly average 1913	April to June, 1920	July to September, 1920	Quarterly average, 1913	April to June, 1920	July to September, 1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	20,103,000	7,773,000	8,751,000	10,169,000	6,021,000	4,591,000
Belgium	7 618,000	7 754,000	9 380,000	9 404,000	11,777,000	13,297,000
France	10,688,000	23 574,000	33,057,000	8,668,000	9,566,000	7,612,000
Italy	6,127,000	7,275,000	6,469,000	3,434,000	1,966,000	2,750,000
Japan	1,745,000	167,000	845,000	335,000	20,000	45,000
United States	9,694 000	4,116,000	6,798,000	13,330,000	13,337,000	14,011,000
India	1,798 000	42,000	120 000	4,542,000	903,000	1,200,000
South Africa	841,000	133,000	381,000	503,000	—	32 000
Canada	705,000	51,000	82,000	184,000	294,000	173,000

PORTUGAL

Resignation of the Ministry (p 1194) —The Machado Ministry resigned on May 21, 1921

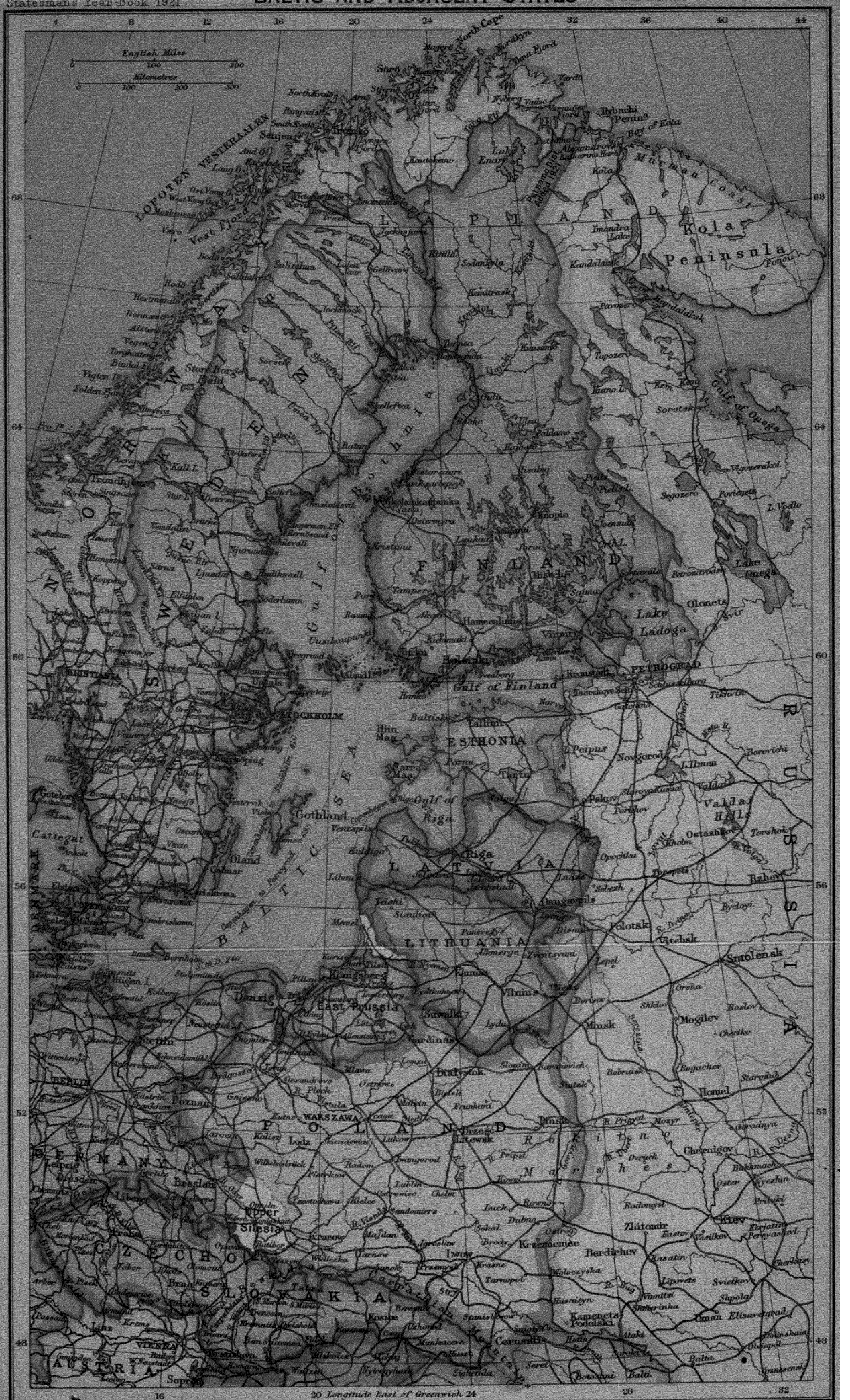
FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Ratification of Treaty —On January 19, 1921, there was signed at San José, Costa Rica, a Treaty by Representatives of the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica for the purpose of establishing the Federal Republic of Central America The Treaty became effective on April 8, 1921, when Guatemala was the third State to ratify the Treaty

ERRATA

Page 672 The internal debt of Argentina was 642,791,606 pesos
Page 718 Seventh line from the top *Read* Brazilian Lloyd

BALTIC AND ADJACENT STATES



The Edinburgh Geographical Institute

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd.

SLESVIG BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT



Territory which has changed hands indicated by red ruling

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PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE British Empire consists of —

I THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

II INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES

Reigning King and Emperor.

George V, born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX, of Denmark, married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late Duke of Teck, succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910

Living Children of the King

I *Eduard* Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir apparent, born June 23, 1894

II Prince *Albert* Frederick, Duke of York, born December 14, 1895

III Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice *Mary*, born April 25, 1897

IV Prince *Henry* William, born March 31, 1900

V Prince *George* Edward, born December 20, 1902

Living Sisters of the King

I Princess *Louise*, Princess Royal, born February 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912 Offspring —(1) Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, born May 17, 1891, married October 15, 1913 to Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught (2) Maud Alexandra, born April 3, 1893

II Princess *Victoria* Alexandra, born July 6, 1868

III Princess *Maud* Charlotte, born November 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Charles, Prince of Denmark, now King Haakon VII of Norway Offspring —Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King

I Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein (died October 28, 1917) Living offspring —Albert John, born Feb 26, 1869, Helena Victoria, born May 3 1870, Marie Louise, born Aug 12, 1872, married to Prince Aribert of Anhalt July 6, 1891 the marriage was dissolved December 13, 1900

II Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900, and died May 2, 1914

III Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860, died March 14, 1917 Living offspring —(1) Arthur, born Jan 13, 1883, married Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, October 15, 1913, (2) Patricia, born March 17, 1886, married Hon Alexander R M Ramsay, D S O, R N

IV Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse Living offspring —(1) Alexander Albert, born Nov 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison, (2) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, (3) Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will III c 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body being Protestants' By proclamation of May 9, 1910, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British

Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India ' By proclamation of July 17, 1917, the Royal family became known as the House and Family of Windsor

By Letters Patent of November 30, 1917, the titles of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess are (except for existing titles) to be restricted to the Sovereign's children, the children of the Sovereign's sons, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

The Regency Act, 1910 (10 Edw VII and 1 Geo V , ch 26) appointed Queen Mary to act as regent in the event of the demise of the King and his succession by any of his children under the age of 18 years

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign (For historical details, see YEAR BOOK for 1908, p 5) By Act of 10 Ed VII and 1 Geo V c 28 (August 3, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at 470,000*l* , of which 110,000*l* is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800*l* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 193,000*l* for household expenses, 20,000*l* for works, 13,200*l* for alms and bounty, and 8,000*l* remains unappropriated The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 70,000*l* to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King Should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000*l* , and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000*l* Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000*l* in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000*l* in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 6,000*l* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act Queen Alexandra, the Queen Mother, receives the annuity of 70,000*l* provided by the Civil List Act of 1901 Civil List pensions may be granted, but are not chargeable on the sum paid for the Civil List All these payments are charged on the Consolidated Fund, into which the surrendered hereditary revenues are carried The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1920 being 43,000*l* for His Majesty's use

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family —25,000*l* a year to the Duke of Connaught , 6,000*l* to H R H Helena Augusta Victoria 6,000*l* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll 6,000*l* to H R H Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore , 6,000*l* to the Duchess of Albany , and 6,000*l* to each of the late King's daughters

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1920 on his account being 10,000*l*

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland —

	Date of Accession
House of Stuart	
James I	1603
Charles I.	1625
Commonwealth	
Parliamentary Executive	1649
Protectorate	1653
House of Stuart	
Charles II	1660
James II	1685
House of Stuart-Orange	
William and Mary	1689
William III.	1694
Anne	1702
House of Hanover.	
George I.	1714
George II	1727
George III	1760
George IV	1820
William IV	1830
Victoria	1837
House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	
Edward VII.	1901
House of Windsor [1]	
George V.	1910

[1] Change of title made July 17, 1917. Formerly House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least twenty days previous to its assembling

The annual session used to extend from the middle of February to about the middle of August, and only occasionally later, but since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals Every session must end with a prorogation, and all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament being five years The life of the last Parliament, beginning in November 1910, should have ended in January, 1916, but was, owing to the war, extended by successive Acts to November, 1918, nearly eight years' duration

Under the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo V, ch 13), all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected each time, or not passed, by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons, and the third reading in the third session All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session Finally, the Parliament Act limited the maximum duration of Parliament to five years instead of seven (but the duration of the last Parliament was specially extended, as stated above)

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(i) by hereditary right, (ii) by creation of the sovereign, (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24), (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28), (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16) The full house would consist of about 726 members, but the voting strength (in January, 1921) was about 709

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies in the three Divisions of the United Kingdom No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, Government contractors, and sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also among those disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Under the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1918, women are also eligible, and the first woman member took her seat in December, 1919.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of 400*l* per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household Payment began as from April 1, 1911 This provision does not extend to the House of Lords

Under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, the franchise was revised and extended, several million women and new male voters being enfranchised Male electors must be of full age (twenty one years), and have resided, or occupied business premises of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough or county, or one contiguous thereto, for six months ending on January 15 or July 15 (in Ireland the latter date alone applies) A woman voter must be thirty years of age, and entitled to be registered as a local government elector (or, as regards Scotland, deemed to be so registered) in respect of the occupation of premises of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling house, or she must be the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered lodgers in unfurnished, but not furnished, rooms can vote if otherwise qualified There is also a University franchise, to be qualified for which a man must be twenty one years of age, and a woman thirty years, and each must have taken a degree, or, in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree In Scotland and Ireland other scholastic attainments are admitted as qualifications Male persons who served in the war are entitled to be registered at the age of nineteen years, if otherwise qualified

No person may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which, in the case of a man, there must be a residence qualification, and, in the case of a woman, a local government qualification, her own or her husband's The second vote must rest on a different qualification

Disqualified for registration are (among others) infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens, bankrupts, and, for five years after the war, conscientious objectors who have not fulfilled certain conditions as to the performance of war work or other work of national importance Receipt of poor relief or other alms no longer counts as a disqualification

Two registers of electors must be prepared each year, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn, except in Ireland, where only one is required, and the authorised expenses are met by local and State funds in equal parts University registers may be made up as the governing bodies decide, and a registration fee not exceeding 1*l* may be charged

In university constituencies returning two or more members the elections must be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote At a general election all polls must be held on the same day, except in the case of Orkney and Shetland, and of university elections Provision is made for absent electors to vote, in certain cases by proxy

Under the same Act the seats in Great Britain were redistributed on the basis of one member of the House of Commons for every 70,000 of the population By a separate Act, redistribution in Ireland was made on the basis of one for every 43,000 of the population The total membership of the House of Commons was thereby raised from 670 (as established in 1885) to 707

The number of persons qualified for registration as parliamentary electors under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, was in 1920 about 21,776,000 (nearly one half of the population) Women numbered 8,856,000 Prior to this Act the number qualified was about 8,350,000 (all males)

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called since the accession of Queen Victoria (for heads of the Administrations see p 10)—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				Y	M	D
Victoria	1st	15 Nov 1837	23 June 1841	3	7	9
,,	2nd	19 Aug 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	4
,,	3rd	11 Nov 1847	1 July 1852	4	7	21
,,	4th	4 Nov 1852	20 Mar 1857	4	4	16
,,	5th	30 April 1857	23 April 1859	1	11	23
,,	6th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
,,	7th	1 Feb 1866	11 Nov 1868	2	9	11
,,	8th	10 Dec 1868	26 Jan 1874	5	1	16
,,	9th	4 Mar 1874	25 Mar 1880	6	0	21
,,	10th	29 April 1880	18 Nov 1885	5	6	20
,,	11th	12 Jan 1886	26 June 1886	0	5	14
,,	12th	5 Aug 1886	28 June 1892	5	10	23
,,	13th	4 Aug 1892	8 July 1895	2	11	4
,,	14th	12 Aug 1895	25 Sept 1900	5	1	13
,,	15th	3 Dec 1900	8 Jan 1906	5	1	5
Edward VII	1st	13 Feb 1906	10 Jan 1910	3	11	24
,,	2nd	15 Feb 1910	28 Nov 1910	0	9	14
George V	1st	31 Jan 1911	25 Nov 1918	7	9	25
,,	2nd	4 Feb 1919	—		—	

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons In November, 1918, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland set up an advisory Council of seven members to advise on matters affecting Ireland

An Act to establish a separate Parliament in Ireland was passed in 1914, but never came into force In 1920 this was repealed and a new Act passed the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 under which two Parliaments are to be established, one for "Northern Ireland (comprising the parliamentary counties of Antrim Armagh Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry), and one for "Southern Ireland" (the rest of the country) Each Parliament will consist of a Senate and a House of Commons and will have power to legislate for their respective areas except in regard to (1) matters of Imperial concern, and (2) certain matters concerning Ireland which are temporarily "reserved" to the Imperial Parliament (police postal service, Post Office and Trustee savings banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, Public Record Office, land purchase) Certain funds derived from Irish taxation will be allocated to the two Irish Exchequers, after deduction of (1) a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure (temporarily fixed at £18,000,000 a year) and (2) the cost of "reserved services, while the Parliaments are given certain powers of independent taxation The executive power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant (appointed for six years), advised by ministers responsible to the respective Parliaments The Senate of S Ireland will consist of 3 ex officio, 17 nominated, and 44 elected persons, that of N Ireland, of 2 ex officio and 24 elected persons Senators will hold office for a fixed term of years. The House of Commons of S Ireland will consist of 128 and that of N Ireland of 52 elected members, and the Houses will continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved Money Bills must originate in the Commons, and the powers of the Senates with respect thereto are limited Disagreement between the two Houses is to be settled by joint sittings The qualifications for membership of the Parliaments are similar to those for membership of the Imperial House of Commons Ireland will continue to return 46 members to the latter

There is also to be established a "Council of Ireland, consisting of 40 persons elected in equal numbers by the two Parliaments This Council will administer the railways and fisheries, Diseases of Animals Acts, and any powers delegated to it by identical Acts of the two Parliaments, and it may consider any questions bearing on the welfare of Ireland and make suggestions in relation thereto to the two Parliaments The latter may establish by identical Acts, in lieu of this Council, a Parliament for the whole of Ireland, consisting of two Houses, and so bring about Irish Union This Parliament will take over the powers of the two Parliaments, except as otherwise provided, and will also control certain of the services temporarily "reserved" to the Imperial Parliament

The Act is to come into force generally on May 3, 1921

The Cabinet, prior to December, 1916, consisted of the political chiefs of the principal Government Departments, and exceeded twenty in number With the formation of Mr Lloyd George's Government at that date, the Cabinet was reduced to about six in number This Cabinet became known as the 'War Cabinet,' and, as occasion required, was expanded into an 'Imperial War Cabinet' by the inclusion of the Prime Ministers, and other

representative ministers, of the various parts of the Empire The constitution of the 'Imperial War Cabinet' in 1917 may be taken as a formal recognition of the equality of status between the various responsible governments of the Empire Continuity in the work of this Cabinet was secured by giving in July, 1918, the Prime Minister of each Dominion the right to nominate a Cabinet Minister, either as a resident or a visitor in London, to represent him at the meetings of the Cabinet held between the plenary sessions

A meeting of Prime Ministers has been summoned for June, 1921, to act on the lines of the Imperial War Cabinet, to deal with urgent problems of common interest

In June, 1918, a 'Standing Committee of Home Affairs' was formed from among the political heads of Departments, whose function was to consider questions of internal policy and such domestic questions as required the co operation of more than one Department, or were of such importance that they would otherwise have called for the consideration of the War Cabinet Its decisions were circulated to, and, when necessary, revised by, the War Cabinet

In October, 1919, the 'War Cabinet' and the Home Affairs Committee were dissolved, and a full Cabinet of about twenty members re constituted

The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister, a position first constitutionally recognised, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905 No salary is attached to the office of Prime Minister, as such, and it is usually held in conjunction with some other high office of State, generally that of First Lord of the Treasury His colleagues in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown

The present Government (appointed January, 1919) consists of the following members

(*a*) THE CABINET

1 *Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury* —Right Hon D *Lloyd George*, O M , born 1863 , M P for Carnarvon District since 1890 President of the Board of Trade, 1905–8 , Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1908–1915, Minister of Munitions, 1915–16 , Secretary of State for War, July to December, 1916 Present appointment, December, 1916

2 *Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons* —Right Hon Austen *Chamberlain*, born in 1863, Postmaster General, 1902–3, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903–5, and 1919–21 , Secretary of State for India, 1915–17 , member of War Cabinet, 1918 19 Present appointment, March, 1921

3 *Lord President of the Council* —Right Hon A J *Balfour*, O M , F R S , born 1848 , President, Local Government Board, 1885–86, Secretary for Scotland, 1886–87 , Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1887–91 , Leader of the House of Commons, 1891–92 and 1895–1905 , Prime Minister, 1902–1905 , First Lord of the Admiralty, 1915–16 , Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1916–19 Present appointment, October, 1919

4 *Chancellor of the Exchequer* —Right Hon Sir Robert S *Horne*, G B E , K C , born 1871 , Minister of Labour, 1919 20 , President of Board of Trade, 1920–21. Present appointment, April, 1921

5 *Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland* —Right Hon Viscount *Fitz Alan* of Derwent, G C V O , D S O , born 1855 Present appointment, April, 1921

5 (*alter*) *Chief Secretary for Ireland* —Col Right Hon Sir Hamar *Greenwood*, Bart , K C , born 1870 Present appointment, April, 1920

6. *Lord Chancellor.*—Right Hon Lord *Birkenhead*, born 1872 , Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, 1915 Present appointment, January, 1919

7 *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon Edward *Shortt*, K C , born 1862 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1918 Present appointment, January, 1919.

8 *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs* —Right Hon Earl *Curzon* of Kedleston, K G , G C S I , G C I E , born 1859 , Lord Privy Seal, May, 1915, to December, 1916 , Lord President of the Council, 1916–19 Present appointment, October, 1919

9 *Secretary of State for the Colonies* —Right Hon Winston S *Churchill*, born 1874 , President, Board of Trade, 1908–10 , Home Secretary, 1910–11 , First Lord of the Admiralty, 1911–15 , Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster 1915–17 , Minister of Munitions, 1917–19 , Secretary for War and Air, 1919–21 Present appointment, February, 1921

10 *Secretary of State for War* —Right Hon Sir L *Worthington Evans*, Bart , born 1868 Minister without portfolio, 1920–21 Present appointment, February, 1921

11 *Secretary of State for India* —Right Hon E S *Montagu*, born 1879 , Minister of Munitions, 1916 Present appointment since 1917

12 *First Lord of the Admiralty* —Right Hon Lord *Lee* of Fareham, G B E , K C B , born 1868 Minister of Agriculture, 1919 21 Present appointment, February, 1921

13 *Secretary for Scotland* —Right Hon Robert *Munro*, K C , born 1868 , Lord Advocate, 1913–16 Present appointment since 1916

14 *President of the Board of Trade* —Right Hon Stanley *Baldwin*, born 1867 Present appointment, April, 1921

15 *Minister of Health* [1]—Right Hon Sir Alfred *Mond*, Bart , born 1868 First Commissioner of Works, 1916–21 Present appointment, April, 1921

16 *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries* [2] —Right Hon Sir A *Griffith-Boscawen*, born 1865 Present appointment, February, 1921

17 *President of the Board of Education* —Right Hon Herbert A L *Fisher*, born 1865 Present appointment since 1916

18 *Minister of Labour* —Right Hon T J *Macnamara*, LL D , born 1861 Present appointment, March, 1920

19 *Minister of Transport* [3]—Right Hon Sir Eric Campbell *Geddes*, G C B , G B E , born 1876 , First Lord of the Admiralty, 1917–19 Present appointment, September, 1919

20 *Attorney General* —Right Hon Sir Gordon *Hewart*, K C , born 1870 Solicitor General, 1916 19 Present appointment January, 1919

21 —*Minister without Portfolio* —Right Hon Christopher *Addison*, M D , born 1869 , Minister of Munitions, 1916–17 , Minister in Charge of Reconstruction, 1917–19 , Minister of Health, 1919–21 Present appointment, April, 1921

(*b*) OTHER MINISTERS

Secretary of State for Air —Capt the Right Hon F E *Guest*, C.B E , D S O , born 1875

Minister of Pensions —Right Hon J I *Macpherson*, K C , born 1880

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster —Right Hon Viscount *Peel*, G B E , born 1867

Director of Overseas Trade Department —Major Sir P *Lloyd Greame*, K B E , M C

First Commissioner of Works —Right Hon The Earl of *Crawford and Balcarres*, born 1871

[1] The Ministry of Health was established for England and Wales in June, 1919, under the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, and replaced or absorbed the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commissions In Ireland, the Chief Secretary becomes Minister of Health, and acts with the advice and assistance of an Irish Public Health Council ' A corresponding Board of Health was established in Scotland in June, 1919, under the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919

[2] The Board was converted into a Ministry under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 The Ministry covers only England and Wales.

[3] The Ministry of Transport is a new department established in September, 1919, under the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919.

Solicitor-General — Sir E M *Pollock*, K B E , K C , born 1861
Postmaster-General —Right Hon F G *Kellaway*, born 1870
Paymaster General —Sir J *Tudor Walters*, born 1866
Lord Advocate —Right Hon T B *Morrison*, K C , born 1868
Solicitor-General for Scotland —Lieut Col C D *Murray*, K C , C M G , born 1866
Lord Chancellor of Ireland —Rt Hon Sir James H M *Campbell*, Bt , K C
Attorney General for Ireland —Right Hon Denis S *Henry*, K C , born 1864
Solicitor General ,, ,, —D M *Wilson*, K C , born 1862
Vice President Department of Agriculture —Right Hon H T *Barnes*, born 1860

A Mines Department was set up in the Board of Trade in December, 1920, under the Mining Industry Act

Heads of the Administrations of Great Britain since 1846 (L = Liberal, C = Conservative)

Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment	Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment
Lord John Russell (L)	July 6, 1846	Marquis of Salisbury (C),	June 24, 1885
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb 27, 1852	W E Gladstone (L),	Feb 6, 1886
Earl of Aberdeen (Coalition),	Dec 28, 1852	Marquis of Salisbury (C),	Aug 3, 1886
Viscount Palmerston (L)	Feb 10, 1855	W E Gladstone (L),	August 18, 1892
Earl of Derby (C)	Feb 25, 1858	Earl of Rosebery (L),	March 3, 1894
Viscount Palmerston (L)	June 18, 1859	Marquis of Salisbury (C),	June 25, 1895
Earl Russell (L),	Nov 6, 1865	A J Balfour (C),	July 14, 1902
Earl of Derby (C),	July 6, 1866	Sir H Campbell Bannerman (L),	Dec 5, 1905
Benjamin Disraeli (C),	Feb 27, 1868	H H Asquith (L),	April 8, 1908
W E Gladstone (L),	Dec 9, 1868	H H Asquith (Coalition),	May 25 1915
Benjamin Disraeli (C),	Feb 21, 1874	D Lloyd George (Coalition),	Dec 7, 1916
W E Gladstone (L),	April 28, 1880		

The state of parties in the House of Commons at the end of 1920 was as follows — Coalition Members Unionists, 326 Liberals, 133 National Democratic Party, 12 total Coalition, 471 Non-Coalition members Labour, 65 , Unionists, 23 Irish Unionists, 25 Liberals, 34 , Sinn Feiners, 73 Irish Nationalists, 7 , others, 9 total Non Coalition, 236

II Local Government

England and Wales —In each county the Crown is represented by H M Lieutenant for the county, who is generally also *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the records The recommendation of persons for appointment by the Lord Chancellor as justices of the peace rests with the Lieutenants, but local advisory committees are set up, as and when required, to advise the Lieutenants and the Lord Chancellor on these appointments The Lieutenants are the presidents of the County Associations formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, and their duties as such relate to the organisation, equipping and maintenance of the Territorial Forces Otherwise their duties are almost nominal There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, differing in area from the old geographical counties, which, except for historical purposes, do not now exist The new counties are administered by the justices and by a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from

outside it Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year A councillor is elected for three years Women are eligible The jurisdiction of the County Councils includes all the administrative work formerly performed by the justices and many new powers conferred by recent Acts of Parliament, the principal items being the making of county and police rates, levying of duties on licences for carriages, armorial bearings, guns, dogs, killing and dealing in game, borrowing of money, licensing of houses for music and dancing, and of racecourses, maintenance and management of pauper lunatic asylums, maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools, management of bridges and main roads, regulation of fees of inspectors, analysts, and other officers, coroner's salary, fees, and district, Parliamentary polling districts and registration, contagious diseases of animals, allotments, weights and measures, sale of food and drugs Under Acts of 1902, 1903, and 1918 the County Councils are also the local education authorities, and other recent acts have in minor matters extended their jurisdiction The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of magistrates and members of the County Council The London Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary

The administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban' or 'Rural,' as the case may be Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes Women may be elected to these District Councils The District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and also exercise powers under the Housing Acts Urban District Councils may also take over main roads from the County Councils, provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c, exercise powers under Provisional Orders or Private Acts for gasworks, tramways, electric light and power works, &c Any urban district with 20,000 inhabitants may also be a local education authority The Rural District Councils may also provide allotments, cemeteries, &c, make arrangements for an adequate water supply, and exercise any 'Urban powers' conferred on them by the Local Government Board

In every civil parish in a 'rural district' there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council Women are eligible for election Parishes of less than 300 inhabitants may have Parish Councils if authorised by the County Council To these Parish Councils have been transferred all the civil powers of the old Vestries, including the election of overseers, and in addition very considerable powers over charities, allotments, and other public matters Where there is no Parish Council some of these powers, including the appointment of the overseers, are exercised by the Parish Meeting Urban District Councils can, by petitioning the Local Government Board—which is the supreme Local Government authority—obtain part or all of the powers of a Parish Council Only Parish Meetings may have power to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Lighting and Watching Acts, the Burials Acts, and the Public Improvements Acts

The main central authority in London, the capital of the Empire, is the County Council, created by the Local Government Act of 1888 It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigade, sanitary control, education, and numerous other matters It is also the tramway authority for the county. The City Corporation have powers respecting

sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c , in the City of London London comprises the ancient city with an area of one square mile, and an area of 118 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors (women are eligible) The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c , but they are not boroughs in the statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom The County Council has certain powers of control over them It sanctions loans, approves the construction of sewers and the carrying out of local improvements, and has considerable public health duties in connection with the boroughs.

In all the great towns, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation, which derives its authority from charters granted by the Crown, as modified by the Great Municipal Corporations Act of 1837, and the Act of 1882 There are three kinds of boroughs, county boroughs, quarter session boroughs, and small boroughs of special and generally ancient jurisdiction The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils, but in other Municipal Boroughs these Councils have certain powers and duties A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers The councillors serve for three years (women are eligible), one-third retiring annually , the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council A municipal Corporation has practically all the powers of an urban district council, and in some cases municipal boroughs have a separate commission of the peace and maintain their own police force As to Poor Law and Education administration, see 'Pauperism' and 'Instruction'

Scotland —By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted It consists of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor General of Scotland, the Under Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown The Local Government Act which was passed for Scotland in 1889 followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to the new Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890 The Act of 1894 provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards and to exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England, with bailies and provosts instead of aldermen and mayors There are in Scotland five kinds of burghs—(1) Burghs of barony , (2) Burghs of regality (no practical distinction between these two) , the councils of these two classes of burghs ceased to exist in 1893 by statutory enactment , (3) Royal Burghs, representatives of which meet together annually in a collective corporate character, as the 'Convention of Royal Burghs,' for the transaction of business , (4) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs ; (5) Police Burghs, constituted under general or local Police Acts, in which the local authority is the Police Commissioners These two latter burghs, by Acts passed in 1879 and 1895, are enabled to send representatives to the convention

Ireland —The principal county authority for local government used to be the grand jury, appointed under the Act 6 & 7 Will IV c. 116 , but, by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, provision was made for the establishment of popularly elected Councils for counties and rural districts Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1919, the councillors are

elected for three years, on the system of the single transferable vote The Council of each county and rural district, immediately after any triennial election, may choose additional members to hold office till the next triennial election The administrative business formerly managed by the grand juries and presentment sessions has been transferred to these Councils The Act of 1898 gave them the assessment and collection of the rates, except in urban areas, the maintenance in part of asylums and infirmaries, and the appointment of Coroners They have functions also in respect of many other matters, such as technical instruction, school attendance and medical inspection of school children, regulation of motor car traffic, collection of licence duty on mechanically propelled vehicles, treatment of tuberculosis and venereal disease, and the alteration of Parliamentary Polling Districts and Places The general business relating to public health and labourers' cottages, formerly vested in the Board of Guardians, now devolves on the Rural District Council The administration of the poor relief Acts is exercised by Boards of Guardians Each Board comprises the councillors of each rural district in the union, together with specially elected representatives of each urban district in the union The cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford are county boroughs, and they, together with five other corporate boroughs, have a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, whose powers are regulated by 3 & 4 Vict c 108 The ordinary affairs of the borough, such as lighting, paving, and cleansing, are administered by the Council, which has power to levy rates for these purposes The County Boroughs, Corporate Boroughs, and other populous centres are Urban Districts, and their Councils are the local authorities for the purposes of the Public Health, Local Government and Housing Acts In the absence of any other form of incorporation, the Urban District Council, and not the town itself, is the body corporate In a few small towns, the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners appointed under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, who have powers to discharge certain municipal functions, and are empowered to levy rates to defray the cost of administration Towns must have 1,500 inhabitants to enable them to obtain municipal government under this Act, and any such town may be constituted an Urban District

Under the Local Government Act of 1898 and the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Act, 1911 women are eligible for election as members of all local government elected bodies in Ireland, in the same manner and on the same conditions as men

Area and Population.

I Progress and Present Condition

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 2, 1911 :—

Divisions	Area in sq miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 2, 1911
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	16,421,298	17,623,992	34,045,290
Wales	7,466	1,024,310	1,800,892	2,025,209
Scotland	30,405	2,308,889	2,452,065	4,760,904
Ireland	32,586	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219
Isle of Man	227	25,937	26,079	52,016
Channel Islands	75	46,229	50,670	96,899
Army and Navy abroad	—	145,729	—	145,729
Total	121,633	22,162,390	23,353,869	45,516,259

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses —

Divisions	1871	1881	1891	1901
England	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,489,228	30,813,043
Wales	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800
Scotland	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103
Ireland	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,458,775
Isle of Man	54,042	53,558	55,608	54,752
Channel Islands	90,596	87,702	92,234	95,618
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	216,080	215,371	224,211	367,736
Total, United Kingdom, &c	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827

Decennial rate of increase or decrease (–) per cent

—	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	13 4	14 5	11 7	12 1	10 5
Wales	9 5	11 8	11 7	13 3	18 1
Scotland	9 7	11 2	7 8	11 1	6 5
Ireland	– 6 7	– 4 4	– 9 1	– 5 2	– 1 5
Total U k	8 8	10 8	8 2	9 9	9 1
Isle of Man	3 0	– 0 9	3 8	– 1 5	– 5 0
Jersey	1 8	– 7 4	4 0	– 3 6	1 3
Guernsey, &c	– 3 9	3 8	7 0	14 1	4 6

Proportion per cent of the population living in the various divisions of the United Kingdom, &c , from 1861 to 1911 —

Divisions	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	64 6	67 5	69 8	72 2	73 4	74 8
Wales	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	4 1	4 4
Scotland	10 4	10 6	10 6	10 7	10 7	10 5
Ireland	19 8	17 0	14 6	12 5	10 6	9 7
Isle of Man	2	2	2	1	1	1
Channel Islands	3	3	3	2	2	2
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	9	6	7	5	9	3[1]

[1] Army and Navy abroad

In 1911, in Wales and Monmouthshire 190,292 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 7·9 per cent of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 32 5 per cent , able to speak Welsh and English In Scotland, 18,400 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 0 4 per cent of the total population, could speak Gaelic only, and 188,998, or 3 9 per cent , could speak Gaelic and English In Ireland, 16,873, or 0 39 per cent of the population, could speak Irish only, and 565,578 or 12 9 per cent , could speak Irish and English

The age distribution of the population of the United Kingdom in 1911 was as follows —

Age group	Numbers in thousands					
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom[1]		
				Males	Females	Total
Under 5	3,854	533	446	2,431	2,404	4,835
5 and under 10	3,697	514	438	2,333	2,329	4,662
10 ,, ,, 15	3,500	490	427	2,220	2,211	4,431
15 ,, ,, 20	3,387	462	423	2,110	2,126	4,236
20 ,, ,, 25	3,176	420	376	1,902	2,082	3,984
25 ,, ,, 35	5,957	741	636	3,506	3,850	7,356
35 ,, ,, 45	4,845	601	536	2,909	3,093	6,002
45 ,, ,, 55	3,528	447	394	2,114	2,272	4,386
55 ,, ,, 65	2,298	296	283	1,367	1,521	2,888
65 ,, ,, 70	807	104	146	484	578	1,062
70 ,, ,, 75	554	80	108	345	461	806
75 ,, ,, 85	454	63	111	262	369	631
85 and upwards	64	10	16	34	57	91
Total	36,071	4,761	4,390	22,017	23,353	45,370

[1] Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands

Estimated population of the United Kingdom and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June —

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total of United Kingdom
1914	36,960,684	4,747,167	4,381,398	46,089,249
1917	33,711,000 [1]	4,854,738	4,380,000	42,279,100 [1]
1918	33,474,700 [1]	4,886,274	4,399,000	42,041,700 [1]
1919	36,800,000	4,894,077	4,462,000	46,156,077
1920[2]	37,609,600	4,864,396	4,470,000	46,943,996

[1] Estimated civilian population [2] Provisional figures

1 England and Wales

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1911 —

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	8,892,536	152	1861	20,066,224	344
1811	10,164,256	174	1871	22,712,266	389
1821	12,000,236	206	1881	25,974,439	445
1831	13,896,797	238	1891	29,002,525	497
1841	15,914,148	273	1901	32,527,843	558
1851	17,927,609	307	1911	36,070,492	618

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties

and County Boroughs in 1901 and 1911 (For areas of administrative counties, etc, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 17)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1911 (Land and Inland Water) Counties including County Boroughs	Census Population			Estimated Population of Administrative Counties in 1919
		Counties, including County Boroughs		Administrative Counties only	
		1901	1911	1911	
ENGLAND					
Bedfordshire	302,942	171 707	194,585	194,588	205 894
Berkshire	463,834	259,069	280,704	193,101	189,288
Buckinghamshire	479,360	197,046	219,551	219,551	227,222
Cambridgeshire	15,168	120,264	128,322	128,322	131,470
Isle of Ely	238 073	64,490	69,752	69,752	71,217
Cheshire	656,370	835 941	904,779	676,275	625,978
Cornwall	868,107	322 334	328 098	328,098	318, 87
Cumberland	973,086	266,933	265,746	265,746	214,597
Derbyshire	650,369	599 694	683 423	560,013	571, 294
Devonshire	1,671,304	662,196	699,705	457, 31	408,071
Dorsetshire	625,612	202,063	223,266	223,266	217,115
Durham	649 244	1,187 474	1,369 860	929,214	927,879
Essex	979 532	1,083,908	1,350,881	1,061,851	886 785
Gloucestershire	805,794	708,439	736,097	329,014	322,266
Herefordshire	538,924	114,125	114,269	114,269	110,782
Hertfordshire	404 523	2 5 423	311,284	311,284	320,26
Huntingdonshire	233 98	94,12	55,577	55,577	53,871
Kent	97 , 906	961,179	1,045,591	1 020,965	1,028,416
Lancashire	1,061,615	4,378,293	4 767,832	1,720,485	1,732,056
Leicestershire	532,779	437 490	476,503	249 331	261,836
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland	268 992	77,610	82,840	82,849	85,277
The parts of Kesteven	465,878	103,962	111,324	111,324	114,267
The parts of Lindsey	970,423	818,450	369,787	237,843	247,497
London	74 816	4 536,267	4,521,685	4, 21,685	4,540,06
Middlesex	148 701	792 476	1,126 465	1,126,465	1,280,271
Monmouthshire	349,552	298,076	395,719	312,028	370 030
Norfolk	1,315 064	476 553	499,116	321,733	308,859
Northamptonshire	585,148	294 506	303,797	213,733	216,162
Soke of Peterborough	58,464	41 122	44,718	44,718	45,802
Northumberland	1,291,515	603,119	696,393	371,474	393,897
Nottinghamshire	540,123	514,459	604,098	344,194	381,607
Oxfordshire	479,220	179,062	189,484	136,436	130,250
Rutlandshire	97,273	19,709	20,346	20,346	17,566
Shropshire	861,800	239,783	246 307	246,307	240,421
Somersetshire	1,032,490	434 950	458,025	388,852	373,158
Southampton	958,947	717,164	862 303	433,506	417,282
Isle of Wight	94,145	82 418	88,186	88,186	83,165
Staffordshire	741,318	1,193,098	1,279,649	670 880	702,806
Suffolk, East	557,359	255 800	277 155	208,228	200,628
Suffolk, West	990,916	117,504	116,905	116,905	110,329
Surrey	461,829	653,661	845,578	676,027	716,140
Sussex, East	530 570	450 979	487 070	212,146	237,160
Sussex, West	401,839	151,276	176 308	176,308	174,625
Warwickshire	605 275	1,083,069	1,247,418	800,867	338,091
Westmorland	505,330	64,469	63,575	63,575	60,432
Wiltshire	864,101	271,894	286,822	286,822	280,841
Worcestershire	458,352	363,490	387,688	288,627	294,196
Yorkshire, East Riding	750,214	385,007	432,759	154,768	159,010
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,362,285	377,533	419,548	314,779	297,412
Yorkshire, West Riding	1,773,529	2,761,321	3,045,377	1,584,880	1,490,169
Totals	**32,559,355**	**30,813,045**	**34,045,290**	**23,188,479**	**24,189,231**

	Area in Statute Acres, 1911 (Land and Inland Water) Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			Estimated Population of Administrative Counties in 1919
		Counties, including County Boroughs		Administrative Counties only	
		1901	1911	1911	
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,606	50,928	50,928	49,577
Brecknockshire	469,281	54 213	59,287	59,287	57,447
Cardiganshire	443,189	61 078	59,879	59,879	58,209
Carmarthenshire	588,472	135 328	160,406	160 406	176,825
Carnarvonshire	365,986	125,049	125,043	125,043	116,494
Denbighshire	426,084	131,582	144,783	144 783	147 667
Flintshire	163,025	81,480	92 705	92,705	90,065
Glamorganshire	518,860	859 931	1 120 910	742 998	829,116
Merionethshire	422 372	48,802	45 565	45 565	41,440
Montgomeryshire	510 110	54,901	53,146	53 146	50,822
Pembrokeshire	393 003	87 894	89 960	89,960	89,874
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	22,590	21,752
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,778,182	1 714,800	2,025,202	1,647,290	1,738,308
Totals—					
England and Wales	37,337,537	32 527,843	36,070 492	24,836,769	25,877,589

The area and population of the County Boroughs, and more important other Boroughs, are given in the following table The County Boroughs are designated by the letters C B

	Area in Statute Acres, 1911	Census Population		Estimated Population 1919
		1901	1911	
ENGLAND				
Accrington	3,427	43,122	45 020	45,470
Ashton under Lyne	1 345	43 890	45,172	45,519
Barnsley (C B)	2,385	41 086	50 014	53,885
Barrow in Furness (C B)	11,023	57,586	63 770	76,607
Bath, City of (C B)	5,152	65,956	69,178	68,668
Bedford	2,223	35,144	39,188	41,686
Birkenhead (C B)	9,848	110,915	130,794	154,226
Birmingham, City of (C B)	43,601	759,063	840,202	897,516
Blackburn (C B)	7,418	129,210	138,052	131,246
Blackpool (C B)	3,001	47,348	58,371	70,671
Bolton (C B)	15 279	168 215	180,851	184,863
Bootle (C B)	1,947	60 235	69,876	80,172
Bournemouth (C B)	5,742	59,782	78,674	86,073
Bradford, City of (C B)	22,881	279,767	288,458	294,504
Brighton (C B)	2,586	123,478	131,237	137,981
Bristol, City of (C B)	17,460	339 042	357,048	376,312
Burnley (C B)	4 619	97,350	106,765	105,217
Burton upon Trent (C B)	4,208	50,336	48,266	49,670
Bury (C B)	5,925	58,544	59,040	56,510
Cambridge	5,457	50,453	55,812	60,281
Canterbury, City of (C B)	3,975	24,899	24,626	23,186
Carlisle (C B)	4,488	—	52,225	57 500
Chatham	4,356	37,057	42,250	40,038
Cheltenham	4,726	49,439	48,942	46,863
Chester, City of (C B)	2,862	38,309	39,028	42,464
Chesterfield	2,643	32,335	37,406	39,843
Colchester	11,383	38,373	43,452	43,084
Coventry, City of (C B)	4,147	69,978	106,349	137,555

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1911	Census Population		Estimated Population 1919
		1901	1911	
ENGLAND—*continued*				
Crewe	2,184	42,074	44,960	47,544
Croydon (C B)	9 012	133 895	169 551	191,922
Darlington (C B)	3,958	44,511	55,631	66,729
Darwen	5 959	38 212	40,432	39 252
Derby (C B)	9 272	114,848	123,410	129,098
Dewsbury (C B)	6,720	51,246	53,351	55,178
Doncaster	1,695	28,932	30,516	53,743
Dover	1,948	42,672	43 645	40,920
Dudley (C B)	3,546	48,733	51,079	56,270
Eastbourne (C B)	6,472	43,574	52,542	50,443
East Ham (C B)	3,324	96,008	133,487	150,475
Eccles	2,057	34,369	41,944	44,178
Exeter, City of (C B)	3 166	47,185	48,604	61,475
Gateshead (C B)	3,132	109,888	116,917	128,538
Gillingham	4,988	42,745	52,252	45,314
Gloucester, City of (C B)	2,318	47,955	50,035	52,189
Great Yarmouth (C B)	3,598	51,316	55,905	55,291
Grimsby (C B)	2 868	63,138	74,659	82 100
Halifax (C B)	13,983	104,944	101,553	106 036
Hastings (C B)	4,495	65 528	61,145	60,079
Hove	1,521	6,535	42 173	45,590
Huddersfield (C B)	11,859	95,047	107,821	116,984
Ipswich (C B)	8 112	66 630	73,982	81 264
Keighley	3,902	41,564	43,487	40,715
Kingston upon Hull, City of (C B)	9,042	240,259	277,991	291,327
Lancaster	3,506	40,329	41,410	38,325
Leeds, City of (C B)	21,593	428,968	445 550	448,801
Leicester City of (C B)	8,582	211,579	227,222	245,903
Leigh	6,359	40,001	44 103	46,322
Lincoln, City of (C B)	3,755	48,784	57,285	63,107
Liverpool, City of (C B)	16 642	704,134	746,421	804,588
Luton	3 132	36,404	49 978	58,758
Manchester, City of (C B)	21 645	644 873	714 333	771,973
Middlesbrough (C B)	2,685	91,302	104,767	132,444
Newcastle upon Tyne, City of (C B)	8,452	247,023	266,603	286,571
Newport (Monmouth) (C B)	4 504	67 270	83,691	90,890
Northampton (C B)	3,469	87,021	90,064	92,653
Norwich City of (C B)	7 896	113,922	121,478	114,997
Nottingham, City of (C B)	10 935	239,743	259,904	268,314
Oldham (C B)	4,736	137,246	147,483	143 409
Oxford, City of (C B)	4,719	49 836	53,048	60,071
Plymouth (C B)	5 719	—	207,456	189 555
Portsmouth (C B)	6,100	188,928	231,141	234,223
Preston (C B)	3 971	112,989	117,088	122,168
Reading (C B)	9,106	80,823	87,693	95,175
Rochdale (C B)	6 446	89,114	91 428	93,806
Rotherham (C B)	6 001	54,349	62,483	71,913
St Helens (C B)	7,284	84,410	96,551	105,009
Salford (C B)	5 202	220,957	231,957	235,659
Sheffield, City of (C B)	24,359	410 893	459,916	493,450
Smethwick (C B)	1,929	54,539	70,694	75,161
Southampton (C B)	4 604	104,824	119 012	131,289
Southend-on Sea (C B)	7,082	—	70,676	87 538
Southport (C B)	9,426	63,594	69,643	73,069
South Shields (C B)	2,399	100,858	108,647	116,152
Stockport (C B)	5,488	92,832	108,682	130,868
Stockton on Tees	2,935	51,478	52,154	63,226
Stoke-on Trent (C B)	11,142	214,712	234,534	249,296

	Area in Statute Acres, 1911	Census Population 1901	Census Population 1911	Estimated Population 1919
ENGLAND—*continued*				
Sunderland (C B)	3,357	146,077	151 159	1.5,488
Swindon	4,265	45,006	50,7 1	53,677
Tynemouth (C B)	4,372	51,866	58,816	60,426
Wakefield City of (C B)	4 060	48,256	51,511	51,260
Wallasey (C B)	3 349	53,579	78 .04	99 403
Wallsend	3 420	31 602	41 461	4 . 10
Walsall (C B)	7 183	86,430	92 115	96,.91
Warrington (C B)	3 057	64,242	72,166	78 078
West Bromwich (C B)	5,859	65,175	68,332	72,814
West Ham (C B)	4,683	267,358	289,030	299,975
West Hartlepool (C B)	2 684	62 627	63,923	68,247
Wigan (C B)	5,083	82 428	89,152	91,098
Wimbledon	3,221	41 652	54,966	62,283
Wolverhampton (C B)	3,025	94,187	95,328	102,507
Worcester, City of (C B)	3 185	46,624	47,982	49,336
York, City of (C B)	3,730	77,914	82,282	77,639
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C B)	6 373	164 333	182 259	212,962
Merthyr Tydfil (C B)	17 761	69,228	80,990	74 02
Swansea (C B)	5 202	94 537	114,603	167,516

The number of married persons in 1911 was 13,126,070 (6,495 786 males and 6,630,284 females), and widowed 1,980,615 (615,811 males and 1,364,804 females)

The number of buildings used or intended as dwellings in England and Wales in 1911 was inhabited, 7,141,781, uninhabited, 408,652, being built, 38,178 In 1901, the numbers were 6,260,852, 448,932, and 61,909 respectively 75,604 inhabited blocks of flats (comprising 253,243 separate flats) were enumerated in 1911 The average number of persons per inhabited building was 5 05 in 1911 against 5 20 in 1901 Buildings not used as dwellings in 1911 included 49,970 places of worship, 10,533 government and municipal buildings, and 3,050 theatres and other places of amusement

Assuming that the population of urban sanitary districts is urban, and the population outside such districts rural, the following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901 and 1911, their percentage of increase during the decennium, and percentage of population living in the different classes of towns —

Population of Districts	No of Districts	Aggregate population 1901	Aggregate population 1911	Percentage of increase	Percentage of Population in 1911
250,000 and upwards	12	8,859,683	9 147 488	3 3	25
100,000—250,000	32	3 981 499	4,546,594	14 2	13
50,000—100,000	53	3,045 692	3,556 927	16 8	10
20,000— 50,000	148	3,032,829	4,022 484	17 6	13
10,000— 20 000	231	2,787,843	3,256,011	16 8	9
3,000— 10,000	458	2,379 186	2 643,738	11 4	7
Under 3,000	203	370,386	389,694	5 2	1
Total Urban	1 137	25,851,118	28,162 936	11 1	78
Rural	657	7,176,725	7,907 556	10 2	22
Total Population	—	32,527,843	36,070,492	10 9	100

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres, and in 1901 had a night population of 26,923, and in 1911, 19,657 A day census of the City of London, taken on April 25, 1911, gave a population of 364,061 The previous day census, taken in 1891, gave a total of 301,384 The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,816 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), according to the census returns of 1891, 1901 and 1911, and the estimated civilian population in 1919, were —

—	1891	1901	1911	1919
Registration London	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,540,062
'Outer Ring'	1,405,852	2,045,135	2,729,673	3,022,062
'Greater London'[1]	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,562,124

[1] Area about 693 square miles

Occupation statistics of the population in England and Wales aged 10 years and upwards in 1911 —

—	Males	Females	Total
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Professional	367,578	347,043	714,621
Domestic	387,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Agriculture and Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified	2,208,535	10,026 379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,318

2 Scotland

Area 29,797 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but excluding inland water 609 square miles

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses —

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1861	3,062,294	100
1811	1,805,864	60	1871	3,360,018	113
1821	2,091,521	70	1881	3,735,573	125
1831	2,364,386	79	1891	4,025,647	135
1841	2,620,184	88	1901	4,472,103	150
1851	2,888,742	97	1911	4,760,904	160

The number of married persons in 1911 was 1,506,582 (743,747 males and 762,835 females), and widowed, 264,109 (82,612 males and 181,497 females)

There are 33 civil counties, as follows —

—	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population			Estimated population 1919
		1901 Total	1911		
			Total	Males only	
1 Aberdeen	1 261,521	304,439	312,177	147,357	305,074
2 Argyll	1,990,472	73,642	70,902	35,426	61 528
3 Ayr	724,523	254,468	268,337	130,196	267,295
4 Banff	403,053	61,488	61,402	29 755	57 803
5 Berwick	292,735	30,824	29,647	14,192	27,019
6 Bute	130,658	18,787	18,186	8 009	16 674
7 Caithness	438 843	33,870	32,010	15,156	28 722
8 Clackmannan	34,927	32,029	31 121	14,657	29 623
9 Dumbarton	157,433	113,867	139,831	69,718	147,863
10 Dumfries	686,802	72 571	72,825	35,024	68,828
11 Edinburgh (Midlothian)	254,325	488,796	507 166	235 427	538,132
12 Elgin (or Moray)	304 931	44,800	43,427	20,493	39,860
13 Fife	322 844	218,840	267,739	132,133	289,350
14 Forfar	559,037	284 082	281,417	126,658	280,907
15 Haddington	170,971	38,665	43 254	21,463	44 335
16 Inverness	2,695 094	90 104	87 272	42,440	80,040
17 Kincardine	244,482	40,923	41 008	19,760	38,481
18 Kinross	52,410	6 981	7,527	3 617	7,519
19 Kirkcudbright	575,832	39 883	38 367	18,069	35,367
20 Lanark	562,821	1 339,327	1 447 034	721,380	1 611 187
21 Linlithgow	76,861	65,708	80,155	42,727	85,602
22 Nairn	104,252	9,291	9 319	4,330	8 804
23 Orkney	240 647	28,699	2 ,897	12,251	22,731
24 Peebles	222 240	15,066	15 258	7,066	14 31
25 Perth	1,596,802	123,282	124, 342	58,864	118 959
26 Renfrew	158 332	268,980	514 052	151,661	297,078
27 Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	70 450	77,864	38,763	70, 14
28 Roxburgh	426 028	48,804	47 102	21, 83	43,224
29 Selkirk	170 793	23,956	24,601	11 932	24,153
30 Shetland	352 819	28,166	27 911	12,589	0 107
31 Stirling	288,842	142,291	160,991	82 385	166,167
32 Sutherland	1,297,914	21,440	20 179	9 861	18,038
33 Wigtown	311,984	32,685	31,998	15 078	29,622
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,472,103	4,760,904	2,308 839	4,894,077

Of the total population in 1911, 91 7 per cent were born in Scotland, 3 47 per cent in England and Wales, 3 67 per cent in Ireland, 0 52 per cent in foreign countries, and 0 64 per cent elsewhere

Inhabited houses 1911, 1,013,869, uninhabited, 89,060, building, 4,718, total, 1,107,147 The average number of persons to each inhabited house was 4 92 in 1891, 4 82 in 1901, and 4 70 in 1911

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1911 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population was 3,591,276 or 75 4 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural'

population 1,169,628 or 24·6 per cent. Population of the principal burghs —

Burghs	Census Pop in 1901	Census Pop in 1911	Estimated Pop in 1919	Burghs	Census Pop in 1901	Census Pop in 1911	Estd Pop in 1919
Glasgow [1]	775,594	784,496	1,113,454	Motherwell [1]	31,144	40,380	42 130
Edinburgh [1]	317,459	320,318	338 000	Kirkcaldy	34,079	39 601	40 615
Dundee [1]	162,082	165,004	180 388	Hamilton	32,775	38 644	39 531
Aberdeen	153,503	163,891	167,146	Clydebank [1]	20 898	37,548	48,025
Paisley	79,363	84,425	89,420	Perth [1]	33 995	35 854	36,214
Leith	77,439	80,488	84,251	Kilmarnock	34,165	34,728	37,604
Greenock [1]	68,911	75 140	79 613	Falkirk	29 280	33,574	34,881
Coatbridge	36,991	43,286	44,513	Ayr	28 607	32,986	33,603

[1] In these cases the boundaries of the burghs have been altered since 1901, and the 1901 population of the burghs as they stood in 1911 is given

The occupations of the population aged 10 years and upwards, according to the census of 1911, were as follows —

—	Males	Females	Total
Government and defence	42,476	4 932	47,408
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Commercial and transport	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agricultural and fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Total occupied	1,473,757	593,210	2,066,967
Unoccupied and non productive	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

3 Ireland

Area 32,586 square miles, population at different census periods —

Year of Census	Population	Pop per sq mile	Year of Census	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801	5 395,456	166	1861	5,798,564	178
1811	5,937,856	186	1871	5,412,377	167
1821	6,801,827	209	1881	5,174,836	159
1831	7,767,401	239	1891	4,704,750	144
1841	8,175,124	251	1901	4,458,775	137
1851	6,552,385	201	1911	4,390,219	135

The number of married persons in 1911 was 1,191,142 (589,861 males and 601,281 females), and widowed, 296,263 (91,523 males and 204,740 females)

Population of the counties and county boroughs at the censuses of 1901 and 1911 —

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres (exclusive of water)	Population 1901 Total	Population 1911 Total	Population 1911 Males only	Persons per 100 Acres 1911
Province of Leinster					
Carlow	221,485	37,748	36,252	18,481	16
Dublin County	218 873	157,568	172,394	78,708	79
Dublin C B	7,911	290 638	304,802	147,656	3,853
Kildare	418 645	63,566	66,627	37,684	16
Kilkenny	509 458	79,159	74,962	38 551	15
King's	494 263	60,187	56,882	29,804	12
Longford	257 770	46,672	43,820	22,656	17
Louth	202 181	65,820	63,665	32,191	32
Meath	577,735	67,497	65,091	33,934	11
Queen s	424,838	57,417	54,629	28,711	13
Westmeath	434,660	61 629	59,986	31,910	14
Wexford	580,950	104,104	102,273	51,568	18
Wicklow	499 957	60,824	60,711	31,113	12
Total of Leinster	4 847,731	1,192,829	1,162 044	582,967	24
Province of Munster					
Clare	788,336	112,334	104,232	53,877	13
Cork County	1,841,095	328,489	317 431	161 165	17
Cork C B	2 081	76,122	76,873	36,351	2,860
Kerry	1,161,752	160,726	159,691	81,474	14
Limerick County	661 574	107 947	104,551	53,527	16
Limerick C B	2,385	38,151	38,518	18,702	1,614
Tipperary	1 061,304	160,232	152 433	78,584	15
Waterford County	463,051	60,418	56,502	29 133	13
Waterford C B	1,438	26,769	27,464	13,317	1,910
Total of Munster	5,963,556	1,076,188	1,035,495	526,130	17
Province of Ulster					
Antrim	702,654	196,090	193,864	93,651	28
Armagh	312,772	125,902	120 291	58,578	39
Belfast C B	14,937	349,180	386,947	181 268	2,591
Cavan	467 025	97,541	91,173	47,748	20
Donegal	1,193,641	173,722	168,587	84,627	14
Down	608,862	205,889	204,303	97,951	34
Fermanagh	417,912	63,430	61,886	31 690	15
Londonderry County	512,691	104,512	99 845	49,138	20
Londonderry C B	2,579	39 892	40,780	18,525	1,581
Monaghan	318,900	74,611	71,455	35,953	23
Tyrone	779,563	150,067	142,065	71,738	18
Total of Ulster	5,331,626	1,582,826	1,581,696	770,862	30
Province of Connaught					
Galway	1,467,850	192,549	182,224	94,403	13
Leitrim	376,510	69,348	63,582	32 759	17
Mayo	1,333,356	199,166	192 577	96,345	15
Roscommon	608,290	101,791	93,956	48,522	16
Sligo	442,205	84,083	79,045	40,060	18
Total of Connaught	4,228,211	646,932	610,984	312,089	14
Total of Ireland	20,371,124	4,458,775	4,390,219	2,192,048	21

Of the total population in 1911, 96 4 per cent were born in Ireland, 2 1 per cent in England and Wales, 0 9 per cent in Scotland, and 0 6 per cent abroad

The population of Dublin and its suburbs was 375,135 in 1901, and 403,030 in 1911 The estimated population of the registration area in 1919 was 399,000 The estimated population of Belfast in 1919 was 393,000

Inhabited houses, 1911, 861,879 , 1901, 858,162 , 1891, 870,578 Uninhabited houses, 1911, 69,010 , 1901, 74,321 , 1891, 69,320 Houses building, 1911, 3,608 , 1901, 2,536 , 1891, 2,602

The civic population in 1911 is shown in the following table —

In Towns of	No of Towns	Inhabitants	Per cent of Total Population
Over 100,000	2	691,749	15 5
Between 50,000 and 100,000	1	76,673	1 7
,, 20,000 and 50,000	5	173,896	4 0
,, 10,000 and 20,000	1.	169,554	3 9
,, 5,000 and 10,000	23	152,270	3 5
,, 2,000 and 5,000	64	206,453	4 7
Total	109	1,470,595	33 5

In 1901, the 'civic' population numbered 1,384,929, or 31 1 per cent of the total population

The population was divided as follows according to occupation in 1911 and 1901 —

—	Males	Females	Total, 1911	Total, 1901
Professional class	103,603	37,531	141 134	131,035
Domestic ,,	25,831	144,918	170,749	219,418
Commercial ,,	101,396	9,747	111,143	97,889
Agricultural ,,	721,669	59,198	780,867	876,062
Industrial ,,	434,699	178,698	613,397	639,413
Indefinite and non productive	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929	2,494,958
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	4,458,775

4 **Isle of Man and Channel Islands**

The population of these Islands was found to be as follows at the successive censuses —

Islands	Census Population			Area in Statute Acres, 1911
	1891	1901	1911	
Isle of Man	55,608	54,752	52,016	145,325
Jersey	54,518	52,576	51,898	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	35,287	40,474	41,858	16,018
Alderney	1,857	2,062	2,561	1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	572	506	582	1,386
Total	147,842	150,370	148,915	193,408

II Movement of the Population

1 *Births, Deaths, and Marriages*

England and Wales

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	36,960,684	879,096	37,329	516,742	294,401
1917	33,711,000 [1]	668,346	37,022	498,922	258,855
1918	33,474,700 [1]	662,661	41,452	611,861	287,163
1919	36,800,000	692,438	41,876	504,203	369,411
1920 [2]	37,609,600	957,994	44,267	466,213	379,658

[1] Estimated civil population [2] Provisional figures

In 1920 the proportion of male to female births was 1,052 male to 1,000 female

Scotland

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	4,747,167	123,934	8,879	73,557	35,049
1917	4,854,738	97,441	7,295	69,483	30,421
1918	4,886,274	98,554	7,854	78,372	33,529
1919	4,894,077	106,268	8,421	75 149	44,137
1920 [1]	4,864,396	130,538	10,507	68,179	46,838

[1] Provisional figures

Proportion of male to female births in 1920 was 1,011 to 1,000

Ireland

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1914	4,381,398	98,806	2,943	71,345	23,695
1917	4,380,000	86,370	2 688	72,721	21,073
1918	4,399,000	87 301	2,726	78,695	22,570
1919	4,462,000	89,325	2,906	78,612	27,193
1920 [1]	4,470,000	99,262		66 798	—

[1] Provisional figures

The proportion of male to female births in Ireland in 1920 was 1,061 to 1,000

2 *Emigration and Immigration*

In the thirty eight years 1815–1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592 Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners From 1853 to

1920 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, *to places out of Europe*, was 14,140,000, and the number of foreigners, to such places, was 5,880,000, total, 20,020,000 Figures of the passenger traffic to and from non European countries in recent years are given as follows —

—	Outward			Inward			Balance outward
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
1913	469,640	232,051	701,691	227,648	144,975	372,618	329,073
1915	104,919	21,588	126 507	129,652	17,537	147 189	20,682 [1]
1916	76,479	17 410	93,889	84,654	13,929	98,583	4,694 [1]
1917	20,578	7,293	27,871	21,026	13,016	34,042	6,171 [1]
1918	17,319	5,505	22,824	15,414	10,556	25,970	3,146 [1]
1919	180,232	21,272	201,504	113,230	40,371	193 601	7,903
1920	352,429	84,355	436,784	180,004	103,041	283,705	153,079

[1] Balance inward

A revised form of passenger list adopted since April 1 1912, shows that the number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent from the United Kingdom) to places out of Europe was about 390,000 in 1913, 215,000 in 1914, 77,000 in 1915, 53,000 in 1916, 10,000 in 1917, 10 600 in 1918, 147 000 in 1919 285,000 in 1920 and the immigrants of British nationality about 86 000 in 1913 104,000 in 1914, 92,000 in 1915, 58 000 in 1916 12,000 in 1917, 8,800 in 1918, 93,000 in 1919, 86,000 in 1920

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom for non European countries in 1920 were mainly the United States (90,429), British North America (134,079), Australasia (49,357), British South Africa (29,019), India and Ceylon (19,326) The bulk of the aliens travelled to the United States (61,224 in 1920)

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and *European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Sea)* in recent years is given as follows —

Year	Passengers		Balance Inward
	To U K	From U K	
1913	1,309,874	1,184,412	125,462
1915	447,270	431 080	16,190
1916	212 491	219 017	6,526[1]
1917	182 484	201,953	19 469[1]
1918	171,229	189,225	17,996[1]
1919	425 183	569 922	144 739[1]
1920	725,253	738,860	13 607[1]

[1] Balance outward

The number of Irish who emigrated from Ireland was in 1913, 30,967, 1914, 20,314, 1915, 10,659, 1916, 7,302, 1917, 2,129, 1918, 980, 1919, 2,975 The total number from May 1, 1851, to the end of 1919 was 4,322,668

Religion

1 England and Wales

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects Under the Welsh Church Acts, 1914 and 1919, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished as from March 31, 1920. Wales

has been formed into a separate Archbishopric Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of 1,000,000*l* provided by Parliament, have been assigned to a temporary body not exceeding three persons, called the Welsh Commissioners, for distribution to a body representing the Church (called the Representative Body), and to certain other authorities including the University of Wales

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church in England, possessing the right, regulated by statute, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor

There are 3 archbishops (at the head of the three 'provinces' of Canterbury, York and Wales) and 43 bishops, and 39 suffragan and assistant bishops in England and Wales Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal jurisdiction Under the bishops are about 30 deans and 100 archdeacons Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, there is a National Assembly, called 'the Church Assembly,' in England consisting of a House of Bishops, a House of Clergy, and a House of Laymen, which has power to legislate regarding Church matters The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which in turn consist of the bishops (forming an Upper House), archdeacons, and deans, and a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy (forming the Lower House) The House of Laymen is elected by the lay members of the Diocesan Conference Parochial affairs are managed by a Parochial Church Meeting and Church Council Every measure passed by the Church Assembly must be submitted to an Ecclesiastical Committee, consisting of fifteen members of the House of Lords nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and fifteen members of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker This Committee reports on each measure to Parliament, and the measure becomes law if each House of Parliament passes a resolution to that effect

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1911 was 14,614 These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which have lost their old importance Of such parishes there were (1911) 14,387, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish Private persons possess the right of presentation to about 8,500 benefices, the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge In 1918 there were about 13,000 beneficed clergy, and 6,800 curates, etc The voluntary offerings in the Church of England in 1918 amounted to 8,853,000*l*

Of 33,682 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1919, 16,114 belonged to the Established Church and 17,568 to other religious denominations Of the marriages celebrated in 1919, 59 7 per cent were in the Established Church, 5 2 per cent in the Roman Catholic Church, 11 5 per cent were Nonconformist marriages, 0 04 per cent were Quaker marriages, 0 5 per cent Jewish, and 23 1 per cent civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following summary of statistics of Nonconformist churches (England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man) in 1915 is taken from the 'Free Church Year-Book' for 1916 It only claims to present an approximation of the actual condition Figures relating to the Anglican Church are appended –

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class
Wesleyan Methodist	2,371 937	469,095	2,513	22,500	180,167	922,773
Primitive Methodist	1,058,134	200,549	1,104	15,238	56,772	437,936
United Methodist	628 532	148,927	685	5,110	40,325	285,681
Independent Methodist	47 690	9,016	411	2	3,106	26,677
Wesleyan Reform Union	52,595	8,526	25	500	2,641	28,172
Congregational	1,726,131	459,135[1]	2,928	4,928	68,928	624,589
Baptist	1,410,021	388,252[2]	1,955	5 003	55,883	526 892
Presbyterian	189 456	88,166	340	—	8 492	78,585
Calvinistic Methodist	559,615	184,848	786	457	27,189	177,678
Moravian	12,433	3,959	34	665	—	5,487
Free Episcopal[3]	9,300	1,500	23	25	361	4,500
Reformed Episcopal[3]	6,000	1,278	28	—	256	2,600
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	13,310	2 294	24	—	392	3,439
Churches of Christ	25,000	15,228	—	—	2,083	18,749
Disciples of Christ	6,000	1,643	12	12	215	1,985
Society of Friends	—	18,864	—	—	2,814	21 098
Total of above	8,116,144	1,995,278[4]	10,863	54,449	399,624	3,161 791
Total Anglican	7,807 118	2,359,599	14 079	—	—	3 063 487

[1] 45 Churches have not made returns
[2] 283 Churches have not made returns
[3] Approximate only
[4] Does not include members on trial

The Unitarians have about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church about 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75 The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and had (December, 1919) about 24,600 officers and *employés*, 11,170 corps and outposts, and 71,400 local officers their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 550,000 sittings There are about 260,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with about 200 synagogues

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 1,900,000 There are (1920) four archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and one archbishop and three bishops auxiliary, about 3,900 priests (not all officiating), and about 1,920 churches, chapels, and stations

2. Scotland

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the ministers all being of equal rank There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister, and of several laymen called elders There are 84 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries The supreme court is the General Assembly, which consists of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, royal burghs, and universities It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), and sits for ten days, any matters not decided during this period being left to a Commission

The number of parishes is 1,461, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations about 1,700 Under regulations enacted by the General

Assembly, the parishioners choose their own ministers The entire endowments of the Church from all sources, including manses and glebes, amount to about 392,000*l* per annum The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1919 amounted to 643,589*l* The number of communicants in 1919 was about 728,000, ministers, about 1,800, lay missionaries, 105, Sunday scholars, 192,500

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (formed by secessions at various times from the Church of Scotland) constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland A minority, representing 26 congregations, regarding themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, claimed all the property and endowment funds A Royal Commission reported that the Free Church was unable adequately to carry out all the trusts of the property The Churches (Scotland) Act, 1905, was passed for the apportionment of the church property between the Free and the United Free churches by an Executive Commission of five, and the result was that funds amounting to 459,469*l* were allocated to the Free Church (310,000*l* for general provision and the remainder for College provision and various other purposes) The United Church's foreign mission was extended in 1918 to the oversight of the Basel Mission (formerly under German domination) in the Gold Coast The foreign mission agents (including natives) number 5,017, and income 395,000*l* The United Church had on December 31, 1919, 1,489 congregations, and 30 preaching stations, 528,000 members, besides adherents, 2,050 Sunday schools, with 21,647 teachers and 201 000 children in attendance The Church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 64 presbyteries, and 2 continental presbyteries Annual revenue from free will offerings is over a million sterling The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 19 professors and lecturers The Free Church had in 1919, 150 congregations and stations, 89 ministers and probationers, and one college Contributions to schemes amounted to 18,437*l*, and other income to 24,022*l* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians The Episcopal Church in Scotland has 7 bishoprics, 416 churches and missions, 320 clergy, and 56,000 communicants

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1920) two archbishops, four bishops and one bishop auxiliary, about 600 priests, 454 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 546,000 adherents

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1918 was Established, 88 5 per cent, United Free, 22 6, Roman Catholic, 11 0, Episcopal, 3 6, others, 7 1, irregular, 17 2

3 Ireland

The principal religious professions in Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1911, are as follows —

—	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Total
Roman Catholics	990,045	978,805	690 816	588 004	3,242,670
Protestant Episcopalians	140,182	50,646	366,778	19,010	576,611
Presbyterians	12,866	4,180	421,410	2,069	440,525
Methodists	5,068	4,175	48,816	1,323	62,382
Other Professions	10,883	2,689	53,881	578	68,081
Total	1 162 044	1,035,495	1,581,696	610 984	4,390,219

The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and 24 bishops, besides one bishop-auxiliary On a vacancy the clergy of the diocese nominate a successor in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops

of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope The new bishop is generally chosen from this latter number, but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c, and from the cathedraticum, a small contribution paid by incumbents of parishes The incomes of all classes of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees, but principally from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings Number of priests in Ireland (1919), about 3,830

The Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) ceased to be 'established by law' by Act of Parliament (1869) 32 & 33 Vict cap 42 It has (1920) two archbishops, 11 bishops, and 1,500 clergymen, 1,400 churches Previous to disestablishment its income was 600,000*l*, and its entire capital was estimated at 14,000,000*l* By the Disestablishment Act about 7,600,000*l* was allotted to it by way of commutation, and 500,000*l* in lieu of private endowments The Church is governed by a General Synod, consisting of a House of Bishops (13 in number) and House of Representatives (208 clerical and 416 lay members) There are also 23 diocesan synods The funds of the Representative Body on December 31, 1918, amounted to 9,569,302*l*

The largest Presbyterian body consists of 36 presbyteries, and has 626 ministers and 561 congregations, with 105,000 members, contributions during year 1919–20, 265,900*l*, total church income, 348,000*l* This Church has two colleges, one in Belfast purely theological, the other (Magee College) in Londonderry with theological, literary, and scientific departments The two together have 15 professors and lecturers

The proportion of marriages in Ireland in 1919 according to the modes of celebration was Roman Catholic, 68 9 per cent, Church of Ireland, 15 6 per cent, Presbyterian, 11 1 per cent, civil contract, 1 9 per cent, other denominations, 2 5 per cent

Instruction

University Education

In *England* the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall, the university of Durham, founded in 1831, with a college of medicine, and since 1871, a college of science at Newcastle the university of London, founded in 1836 and reorganised in 1900 so as to be a teaching as well as an examining body, with 24 colleges or schools giving instruction in 8 faculties, the Victoria University (Manchester), founded in 1880, the Birmingham University, founded in 1900, the Liverpool University, founded in 1903, the Leeds University, founded in 1904, the Sheffield University, founded in 1905 and the Bristol University, founded in 1909 There are also University Colleges at Exeter, 51 lecturers, &c., 740 students, 1919–20, Nottingham (founded 1881), 122 lecturers, and 2,760 students, 1920 21, Reading (started with the establishment of art classes in 1860), 113 lecturers, &c, 1,600 students, 1919–20 and Southampton (founded 1850), 39 lecturers, &c, 900 students, 1921 There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester, Glasgow, Newport (Shropshire), Kingston-on-Soar (Derby), Wye (Kent), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey) The university of *Wales*, founded in 1903, has 3 colleges (Cardiff, Aberystwyth, and Bangor) In *Scotland* there are 4 universities, viz, at St Andrews, founded 1411, Glasgow, 1450, Aberdeen, 1494, Edinburgh, 1582 The Carnegie trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l*, has an annual income of 100 000*l*., of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students In *Ireland* is the university of Dublin, founded 1591 In 1909 was founded in Dublin the

National University of Ireland, and in Belfast the Queen's University of Belfast The former has 3 constituent colleges, viz , the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin The following table gives the approximate number of professors, lecturers, &c , and students of the Universities in the United Kingdom for 1920–1921

Universities	Number of Professors, &c	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Professors &c	Number of Students
England–			*Scotland*–		
Oxford	100 [6]	4,200 [2]	St Andrews	106	830
Cambridge	160	4 360 [2]	Glasgow	188	4,500
Durham	174	1 250	Aberdeen	117	1 600
London	1,200 [1]	7 000 [3]	Edinburgh	242 [4]	4 300 [4]
Manchester	265	3 000	*Total for Scotland*	653	11 230
Birmingham	187	1,880	*Ireland* —		
Liverpool	224 [4]	2 540 [4]	Dublin (Trin Col)	80	1,400
Leeds	250	1 930 [5]	Dublin (National)	200 [6]	1,800 [6]
Sheffield	169	3,100 [5]	Belfast	73 [4]	1,300 [6]
Bristol	210 [6]	1,000 [6]	*Total for Ireland*	353	4,500
Total for England	2,989	30,260	Wales	220 [4]	2 500 [4]
			Totals of above	4 21[5]	48,490

[1] Comprising about 200 professors, readers and lecturers and 1,050 "recognised teachers, and 'appointed teachers [2] Undergraduates, 1919–20

[3] Internal students In addition there are external students who comprise all surviving undergraduates of the University who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students The number is not ascertainable

[4] Year 1919–20 [5] Includes evening students [6] Estimated

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female Students —Bedford (61 teachers, &c , 570 students), Royal Holloway (31 teachers, 200 students) and Westfield Colleges (18 teachers, &c , 108 students) in London Newnham (13 teachers, &c , 250 students) and Girton (27 teachers, &c , 170 students) Colleges in Cambridge , Lady Margaret Hall (6 teachers, &c , 96 students), Somerville College (11 teachers, &c , 123 students), St Hugh's College (7 tutors, 120 students), and St Hilda's College (6 teachers, 86 students), in Oxford Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees, in October, 1920

Secondary and Technical Education, &c

In *England and Wales* the councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000, are the local authorities for higher education Under the Education Act, 1918, County and County Borough Councils are required (with the approval of the Board of Education, and in co operation, if necessary, with other educational authorities) to provide "for the progressive development and comprehensive organisation of education" in their several areas, and in any schemes submitted for approval to the Board of Education in furtherance of this object, provision must be made to secure that children and young persons (persons under 18 years of age) shall not be debarred by inability to pay fees from receiving the benefits of any form of education from which they are capable of profiting Continuation schools are being established, providing courses of study, instruction, and physical training, without payment of fees, for young persons under 16 years of age, and subsequently for those under eighteen years of age , subject to certain exemptions, attendance at these schools is compulsory for 320 hours (in some cases 280 hours) each year The students' employment may be suspended, if required by the Education Authority, on any day during which attendance is necessary at these schools "Works schools" may be recognised, and must be inspected Local education authorities may also (with the approval of the Board of Education) provide or aid the supply of

holiday or school camps, centres and equipment for physical training, playing fields, school baths and swimming baths, and other facilities for social and physical training Provision must be made for the supply and training of teachers, and teachers and students may be aided to carry on research County and County Borough Councils must also provide for the medical inspection of children and young persons in secondary schools, continuation schools, and certain other non elementary schools and educational institutions To these purposes the local education authorities may apply money raised by rates, besides devoting to them the residue under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and they may borrow money Grants are to be made to them by the Board of Education, amounting to not less than half the net expenditure recognised by the Board They have power to provide scholarships, including allowances for maintenance, and to pay fees; in schools provided by them they must not pay for religious instruction, in schools not provided by them they can neither impose nor forbid religious instruction

In 1917–18, there were in England and Wales 1,061 recognised secondary schools on the Grant List, with 238,314 full time pupils (123,353 boys and 114,961 girls) In addition there were 134 other secondary schools recognised by the Board of Education as efficient, with probably about 26,000 pupils In 1917–18 there were also recognised 10 preparatory schools (*i e*, preparatory to secondary schools proper) with 1,140 pupils The Board also recognised a number of institutions providing technical instruction courses, and day technical classes, schools of nautical training, university tutorial classes, schools of art, and evening and other part time schools Examinations in science and art are held by the Board, and scholarships, exhibitions, &c, are awarded to successful competitors

In *Scotland*, under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, the local authorities for the purposes of education are called 'education authorities,' and the 'education areas' for which they are elected are the burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith, and the counties, including the remaining burghs These authorities work through 'school management committees,' representing the authority, the parents, and the teachers Adequate provision of all forms of primary, intermediate, and secondary education in day schools, without payment of fees, must be made by these authorities They may grant assistance, by payment of fees (in cases where fees are payable), travelling expenses, maintenance allowances, &c, to suitable persons, to facilitate their attendance at intermediate or secondary schools, or at universities, training colleges, or other educational institutions A county education authority may also provide books for the use of the resident adult population Continuation classes must be provided for young persons under the age of 16 years on a certain date, the age limit ultimately becoming 18 years, and attendance is required for at least 320 hours per year between the hours of 8 a m and 7 p m Exemption from such attendance may be granted in certain circumstances In 1918–19 there were 56 grant receiving secondary schools, with an average attendance in the secondary departments of 14,933 (and a total attendance of 21,628).

In *Ireland* there is an Intermediate Education Board Its income is derived partly from the interest on the capital sum of one million sterling (Irish Church Funds), partly from an annual sum of 46,567*l* provided under the Revenue Act, 1911, in lieu of the amount formerly payable under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise Act), 1890 The income in 1919 from these and certain other sources was 86,318*l*. In addition, under the Intermediate Education Act, Ireland, 1914, the Board received from Parliament a sum of 40,000*l*, known as the Teachers' Salaries Grant, and a further sum of 50,000*l*. voted by Parliament.

The Board holds every year a general public examination for such candidates as present themselves It pays grants to schools in respect of this examination, and also pays grants on the results of Inspection In 1919 these grants amounted to 59,748*l*, besides exhibitions and prizes to students amounting to 6,413*l* In that year 12,119 students (7,316 boys and 4,803 girls) presented themselves for examination, and the numbers who passed were 3,819 boys, 2,340 girls, total 6,159 Apart from these subventions, secondary education in Ireland is in private hands

Throughout Ireland technical instruction is organised under the Councils of county boroughs, urban districts, and counties and is controlled by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, with the advice of a Technical Instruction Board and a Consultative Committee of Education The Department aims at the co ordination of its work with that of other educational authorities In 1918-19 out of the Parliamentary grant to the Department, 81,158*l* was paid as grants to technical schools and classes of science and art and technical instruction in non agricultural subjects, 33,450*l* as grants to day secondary schools, and 1,944*l* as grants for drawing and manual instruction in primary schools There is also an annual grant (out of the Department's Annual Endowment Fund) of 55,000*l* for technical education in non agricultural subjects Further, a grant of 7,940*l* for manual instruction and domestic economy in rural districts, and 2,700*l* for classes in lace and crochet making and other rural industries was made by the Agricultural Board in 1918-19 Central institutions under the Department are the Royal College of Science, Dublin, with 240 students (1918-19), the Metropolitan School of Art, with 276 pupils (1918-19), the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, 30 students The Killarney school of housewifery had 29 students (1918-19) In urban and county technical schools and classes (1918-19) there were 44,506 students

Elementary Education

England and Wales—Elementary education in England and Wales is under the control of the Board of Education The local administration is in the hands of the Councils of counties, of county boroughs, of non-county boroughs with population over 10,000, and of urban districts with population over 20,000 The last two authorities can transfer their powers to the local county councils The education authorities work through committees (consisting of members of their own bodies, other persons with special qualifications, and women) and school managers Schools aided, but not provided, by local authorities have 4 'foundation' managers and 2 managers appointed by Councils Women may be managers On July 31, 1918, the number of Local Education Authorities in England and Wales for enforcing school attendance was 318

The local education authorities maintain all public elementary schools and control the expenditure necessary for this purpose The only financial responsibility resting on the managers of 'non provided' schools is to supply the buildings In the case of schools not provided by the local authorities, their directions as to secular instruction (including the number and qualification of teachers) must be complied with, they have power to inspect the schools, and they must receive, free of charge, the use of the school house for elementary school purposes Education funds are derived from State grants (to the extent of at least half the net expenditure recognised by the Board of Education), local rates, &c, and the education authorities have borrowing powers Income from endowments for such purposes of elementary education as fall within the scope of the local education authorities is paid to these authorities and applied in aid of the rates

Elementary education is free Attendance at school is to be compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and bye laws may be made in any area requiring attendance up to the age of 15 years, either for children generally, or with certain exceptions (For attendance at Continuation Schools, see above, p 31) Provision must be made for courses of advanced instruction for the older or more intelligent children, and for 'practical' instruction in

cookery, laundrywork, housewifery, dairywork, handicrafts, gardening, &c The local education authorities may supply, or aid the supply of, nursery schools and classes for children between 2 and 5 years of age, or such later age as may be approved by the Board of Education, and may make arrangements for attending to the health, nourishment, and physical welfare of such children Arrangements must also be made for the education of physically or mentally defective children, and epileptic children Provision may also be made for holiday or school camps, centres for physical training, school baths, and other facilities for social and physical training In exceptional circumstances (such as remoteness of the homes from the school) board and lodging, and other facilities, may be provided

Provision must be made by local education authorities for attending to the health and physical condition of children in public elementary schools, and for the supply of meals

Employment of children under the age of 12, and street trading under the age of 14, are prohibited

In 1919, the number of schools (ordinary elementary, higher elementary, special, and certified efficient) in England and Wales for elementary education was 21,473, with accommodation for about 7,100,000 pupils The number of scholars on the books of these schools on January 31, 1919, was 221,862 aged under 5, 4,582,760 aged 5 and under 12, 1,113,232 aged 12 and over, total, 5,917,854 In 1920 there were 12,266 voluntary schools for ordinary public elementary education, with accommodation for about 2,730,000 pupils, and 8,705 Council schools, with accommodation for about 4,355,000 pupils, total ordinary public elementary schools, 20,971, with total accommodation of about 7,085,000 The average attendance at these schools in 1918-19 was 5,108,000, and the number of teachers was 168,000 The number of higher elementary schools was 44, with 11,550 registered pupils on the last day of January, 1919 'Special' schools comprised, in 1919, 57 for the blind, with accommodation for 3,200 pupils, 50 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,600 pupils, 198 for mentally defective children, with accommodation for 15,500 pupils, 162 for physically defective children, with accommodation for 11,400 pupils, 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 500 pupils, and 53 'certified efficient' schools There were also 59 poor law schools, on March 31, 1919 In 1919–20 there were 87 training colleges for teachers for elementary schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for 13,542 students

Scotland —Under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, elementary education is controlled by specially elected 'education authorities' (*see* under Secondary Education, &c, p 32) Education is compulsory up to the age of 15 years, with exemption, on certain conditions, for children over 13 'Nursery schools' may be provided for children over 2 and under 5 years of age (or a later age, if approved by the Scottish Education Department) Existing 'voluntary' schools may be transferred to the education authorities, who must accept such transfer After November, 1920, grants to voluntary schools, made under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1897, are to cease, except in special circumstances

Employment of children under the age of 13, and street trading under the age of 17, are prohibited

The number of elementary schools in receipt of grants in 1919 was 3,359, with accommodation for 1,113,305 pupils The average attendance during the year ended August 31, 1919, was 725,066, and the average number of children on the register, 837,923 These figures include 196 higher grade schools, accommodation, 41,702, average attendance, 31,050, average number on register, 34,99/

There were in 1918 19 21,436 certificated teachers, 304 assistant teachers, and 6 pupil teachers In 1919–20 there were at 4 training centres and 3 training colleges 2,244 senior students , and 2,198 junior students at 118 training centres In 1919–20 there were 956 continuation class centres

Ireland —Elementary education in Ireland has been, since 1831, under the control of the 'Commissioners of National Education in Ireland' In 1918 there were 8,002 primary schools in operation the average number of pupils on the registers was 688,955 , and the average attendance was 488,031

The teachers receiving personal salaries from the Commissioners on December 31, 1918, numbered approximately 7,590 principal teachers, 5,770 assistants, besides 45 workmistresses and 2,380 junior assistant teachers There are 7 training colleges, affording facilities for the training of 1,195 King's scholars

The expenditure under the Education Acts in 1918 19 was as follows —

	Source of Income			
	Local Rates	Parliamentary Votes & Grants	Other Receipts (fees, &c)	Total
	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	22,385,000	18,968,600	2,321,000	43,674,000
Scotland	2,524,000	3,139 000	986,000	6,649,000
Ireland	—	2,340,000	439,000	2,779,000
Total U K	24,909 000	24,447 000	3,746,000	53,102,000

Justice and Crime

England and Wales

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the ultimate authority in all cases, civil and criminal, in England and Wales It exercises its power through the High Court of Justice and a variety of subordinate local courts The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court Two or more justices of the peace, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate, sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county Similar courts can be held at other times, and are then called 'general sessions' Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend Women may be magistrates Certain cities and boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to the county justices in quarter sessions assembled, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge The assize courts are constituted by Judges of the High Court (or in some cases by King's Counsel bearing His Majesty's special commission) These go on circuit twice or four times a year, visiting every county in turn, and hearing and determining all civil cases entered for trial and all criminal cases presented by the Grand Jury of the County or Riding of the County Trials are, in general, by jury, and the jury, subject to the direction of the Judge on points of law, are the sole judges of the facts of the

case Women are liable to serve on juries The Central Criminal Court is the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the City of London and a large surrounding district The sessions of this court are held at least twelve times a year and more often if necessary The Recorder and the Common Serjeant and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by one of the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom the more serious cases are reserved Criminal cases of special importance or complexity arising in any part of the country may, by direction of the Lord Chief Justice, be brought for trial in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice before three High Court Judges, the Lord Chief Justice himself presiding A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences Cases of a more serious nature are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the sheriff cites 24 of the chief inhabitants of the district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury, which examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if it thinks a *prima facie* case for trial is made out, endorses the bill 'a true bill' All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction, take place before a judge and a petty jury of twelve persons Appeal is allowed in criminal cases (i) on a point of law, (ii) on a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal, and (iii) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Appeal Court On a conviction the judge can, if he think fit, reserve a question of law (but not of fact) for the Court of Criminal Appeal, which can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is by the Royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petty jury has found him 'not guilty' Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a minister, ex officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal, who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal, are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor

The courts having jurisdiction in civil cases are the County Courts, created in 1846, Assizes, and the High Court Above the High Court is the Court of Appeal, and above that the House of Lords

The authorised strength of the police force in England and Wales on September 29, 1919, was 56,166

Scotland

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted, and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law

or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes

The Court of Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal

The police force in Scotland at the end of 1919 had an authorised strength of 6,124

Ireland

In Ireland persons charged with crime are as a rule brought before a court of petty sessions In most cases one magistrate is sufficient to form a court to try a case to be decided at petty sessions In some instances two are requisite Offences are divided into two classes, those in which justices have a 'summary jurisdiction,' in which cases they hear and determine the complaint, the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, providing for an appeal in practically every case The second class is 'indictable offences' In these cases the justice merely takes the depositions and returns the case for trial to the next court having jurisdiction to try it—quarter sessions or assize court as the case may be In the event of the prosecution failing to make out a case against the accused, the magistrates refuse informations The Attorney General may send up a bill at assizes, even without the preliminary magisterial investigation, or in a case in which a magistrate has wrongly refused informations There is this difference, however, between quarter sessions in Ireland and in England in England they are presided over by an unpaid chairman, who need not be a lawyer and who is elected by his fellow justices of the peace for the county, while in Ireland they are presided over by a paid official, who must be a practising barrister of ten years standing, appointed by the Crown, and who is also judge of the county court (which corresponds to the English county court) The criminal jurisdiction of a county court judge is very extensive, and the Recorder of Dublin has practically the same criminal jurisdiction as a judge of the High Court The assizes are presided over by one of the common law judges of the High Court of Justice In the quarter sessions, recorder's court, and assizes the trial is by jury in all cases save appeals from petty sessions In addition to the ordinary unpaid justices there are paid resident magistrates The Criminal Law and Procedure Act contains special provisions for dealing with crime in certain cases Nearly all the clauses of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, however, require a proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant in Council before they come into force In the city of Dublin, the divisional magistrates for the police district of Dublin metropolis deal with all summary cases arising within their jurisdiction, and their jurisdiction is somewhat more extensive than that of the ordinary county justices

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, there is to be a Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of two divisions, the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal, in Southern Ireland, and a similar court in Northern Ireland, and also a High Court of Appeal for the whole of Ireland An appeal may lie from the latter Court to the House of Lords

The number of police on March 31, 1919, was 10,754.

Criminal Statistics

Superior Courts

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
England and Wales (Assizes and Quarter Sessions)				
1914	10,132	1,276	11,408	9,277
1917	4,697	1,072	5,769	4,567
1918	4,920	1,127	6,047	4,837
1919	6,838	1,164	8,002	6,311
Scotland (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts)				
				(*a*)
1914	1,129	163	1,292	1,012
1917	823	174	997	826
1918	583	197	780	630
1919	986	308	1,294	1,018
Ireland (Assizes Dublin Commission, and Quarter Sessions)				
1914	1,698	272	1,970	1,410
1917	1,122	292	1,414	918
1918	918	263	1,181	737
1919	1,242	237	1,479	948

(*a*) Exclusive of persons outlawed, and also of cases where bail was forfeited for non appearance

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

Year	Indictable offences				Non indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	
England and Wales							
1914	63,665	10,846	24,949	10,193	643,776	107,955	491,760
1917	66,016	13,129	31,015	5,737	511,938	105 727	302,823
1918	61,048	11,877	28,433	5 988	434,347	88 569	299,607
1919	57,379	10,509	25,303	8,288	522,448	85,894	397,149
Scotland							
1914	(*a*) 23,969	(*a*) 3,966	17,046	(*b*) 277	(*c*) 141,819	(*c*) 29,326	102,119
1917	21 190	3,724	14,765	371	82,742	16,705	51,850
1918	18,878	3,109	13,518	204	60,494	10,716	36,040
1919	19,244	2,716	14,015	363	81,149	13,607	54,425
Ireland							
1914	6,611	1,223	1,977	2,049	164,705	25,850	136,823
1917	5,418	1,441	1,546	1,347	109,071	21 235	87,472
1918	4,368	1,165	1,145	1,165	98,969	19,850	77,781
1919	4 431	857	1,143	1,540	96,993	17,808	79,051

(*a*) Persons 'proceeded against' and exclusive of number 'committed for trial'
(*b*) Persons reported to Crown Counsel, who directed trial by Sheriff summarily
(*c*) Number 'proceeded against'

National Insurance.

Under the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1920, provision is made for compulsory insurance against loss of health, for the prevention and cure of sickness, and for compulsory insurance against unemployment

(i) *National Health Insurance*.—This is administered by the Ministry o Health in England and Wales and corresponding Departments in Scotland and Ireland, by other specially constituted authorities, and by approved friendly societies, trade unions, &c The persons who are compulsorily insured, known as *employed contributors*, comprise, with certain exceptions, all males and females aged 16 and under 70, whether British subjects or not, employed under contract of service express or implied, whether paid by time or piece Among persons excluded are those employed otherwise than in manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding 250L per year Insured persons who are not members of an Approved Society must contribute to a Post Office Fund and are known as *deposit contributors*, their benefits are limited Special provisions exist for married women, the army, navy and air force, mercantile marine, and certain other classes Certain persons not compulsorily insured may become *voluntary contributors* The funds are provided by the employer (5*d* per week per employed person), the worker (5*d* per week by males and 4*d* by females), and the State Special rates are applicable in cases of voluntary insurers, and low wage earners, and the rates in Ireland are 1*d* lower for contributors and ½*d* lower for employers than in Great Britain Contributions cease at the age of 70 when the Old Age Pension Acts (*q v*) come into play The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment, payments during sickness (ordinary rate 15*s* per week for men, and 12*s* for women), and disablement (7*s* 6*d* per week), and (in the case of women) a payment of 40*s* on confinement Other benefits are also possible if funds permit

The number of insured persons under the Health Insurance Scheme in 1919 was about 15½ millions The total income in 1918-19 was about 30½ million £ (including 8½ million £ contributed by the State), and the total expenditure 20½ million £

(ii) *Unemployment Insurance*.—This is administered by the Board of Trade through the Employment Exchanges, Trade Unions, and Friendly Societies Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921 substantially all persons covered by the Health Insurance scheme are compulsorily insured against unemployment, except out workers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service Employees of local authorities, railways, and certain other public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under statutory superannuation schemes, are also exempted where the Minister of Labour certifies that they are employed under conditions which make the National Insurance unnecessary The contributions from July 3, 1921, are Men of 18 and over, 6*d* per week from employer and 5*d* from employee, women of 18 and over, 5*d* from employer and 4*d* from employee, boys between 16 and 18, 3*d* from employer and 2½*d* from employee, girls between 16 and 18, 2½*d* from employer and 2*d* from employee The State contributes in addition, one fourth of the aggregate amount of the contributions paid by employers and employees The benefit consists of a weekly payment of 20*s* for men, 10*s* for women, and half these amounts to contributors under 18, during a maximum period of 10 weeks in eight months, and after July 2 1922, a maximum period of 26 weeks per year, subject to certain conditions At the age of 60 insured contributors may, under certain conditions, obtain a refund of their own contributions, less any benefits paid, together with interest Industries may, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, contract out of this scheme by setting up suitable schemes of their own

The number of persons covered by the national or special scheme is estimated to be about 12,000 000 (8½ millions men and 3½ millions women) Total income, 1918 19, 4 6 million £ (including 1 1 million £ from State funds), and expenditure 600,000*l*

Old Age Pensions

Under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1919, every person over 70 years of age who has been a British subject for at least 10 years up to the date of the receipt of pension, who, if a natural born British subject, for twelve out of the twenty years, and if not a natural born British subject, for twenty years up to the date of receiving a pension has resided in the United Kingdom (residence abroad is allowed to count in certain circumstances), and whose yearly means do not exceed 49/ 17*s* 6*d*, is entitled to a pension provided he is not in receipt of indoor poor relief (medical and surgical relief for three months does not disqualify), or is not a lunatic in an asylum The minimum age for blind persons has been reduced to 50 years An existing pensioner may in certain circumstances be disqualified for receiving further pensions For every borough and urban district with a census population of at least 20,000,[1] and for every county (excluding borough and district areas) a local pension

[1] In Scotland the population limit does not apply, in Ireland the limit is 10,000 instead of 20,000

committee (who may appoint sub committees) is appointed by the borough, district, or county council Pension officers (to investigate and report to the committees) are appointed by the Treasury The central pension authority is the Local Government Board The weekly amount of the pension is 10*s* if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed 26*l* 5*s* If the yearly means exceed 26*l* 5*s*, the weekly pension decreases by 2*s* for every 5*l* 5*s* by which this limit is exceeded, up to 47*l* 5*s*, when the rate becomes 1*s* per week If the yearly means exceed 49*l* 17*s* 6*d* no pension is payable On March 28, 1919, there were 920,198 pensions payable in the United Kingdom The estimated cost of old age pensions in 1920–21 is 25,969,000*l*

Pauperism

There is a Poor Law, under a variety of statutes, applicable to the three Kingdoms, by which paupers, under certain conditions, are to be relieved in their own houses or lodged in workhouses or poor houses built for the purpose The law is administered by the Local Government Board, through Boards of Guardians elected for the purpose England and Wales, including the Metropolis and the municipal boroughs, are divided into 653 poor law unions, for each of which there is elected a Board of Guardians In urban districts and in the Metropolis guardians are separately elected, but in rural districts the rural district councillors act as guardians for the parishes they represent on the district council Guardians are elected on the same popular franchise as district councillors Women are eligible In every civil parish overseers are appointed whose duty it is to make and collect the poor rate

Amount expended in poor relief for year ended March 25 for England and Ireland, and May 15 for Scotland For Scotland, the amount includes expenditure on buildings and loans repaid and interest —

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total U K
	£	£	£	£
1899–1900	11,567,649	1,141,660	1,125,110	13,834,419
1913–14	15,055,863	1,609,358	1,320,987	17,986,208
1915–16	16,085,586	1,411,521	1,400,406	18,897,513
1916–17	16,187,748	1,497,426	1,474,297	19,159,371
1917–18	17,039,623	1,536,924	1,599,531	20,176,078
1918–19	18,423,883	—	1,816,093	—

The aggregate expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales, which is ordinarily classed as relating to the relief of the poor during the period of 80 years ended March 25, 1914, was approximately 676 000 000*l*

Statistics of Paupers.

England and Wales

1st January	Indoor [1]	Outdoor [1]	Lunatics in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved [2]
1914	264,292	988,917	100,941	7,968	761,578
1917	215,283	921,813	97,356	2,875	697 327
1918	198,493	296,104	90,718	1,470	586,785
1919	183,110	287,244	83,172	1,091	554,617
1920	186,273	305,822	82,258	2,035	576,418

[1] Excluding casual paupers

[2] Deductions being made for persons counted twice in the preceding columns

Scotland

Jan 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers	Dependents	Paupers	Dependents	
1914	66,729	38,394	103	19	105,245
1918	57,620	29,137	33	5	86,795
1919	54,591	28,207	34	3	82,835
1920	55,643	29,985	48	2	85,678

Ireland

January (end of first week)	Indoor paupers			Outdoor paupers	In asylums	Total
	Adult able bodied[1]	All others	Total			
1914	915	31,410	35,905	37,897	1,052	74,844
1918	2,507	25,010	27,513	35,082	1,590	64,185
1919	2,151	22,405	24,556	35,880	1,396	61,832
1920	2,023	22,882	24,905	35,511	1,407	61,823

[1] Excluding any who may be temporarily disabled by sickness

Included in the number of indoor paupers in Ireland are casuals, who numbered 394 in January, 1920

Finance.

I Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue

Year ended March 31	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre war)	194,825,000	198,242,897	+ 3,417,897
1918	638,600,000	707,234,565	+ 68,634,565
1919	842,050,000	889,020,825	+ 46,970,825
1920	1,168,650,000 [1]	1,339,571,381	+ 170,921,381
1921	1,418,300,000	1,425,984,666	+ 7,684,666
1922	1,216,650,000	—	—

[1] Budget Estimate revised

Expenditure

Year ended March 31	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1914 (pre war)	199,011,000	197,492,969	− 1,518,031
1918	2,767,631,000	2,696,221,405	− 71,409,595
1919	2,972,197,000	2,579,301,188	−392,895,812
1920	1,642,295,000	1,665,772,928	+23,477,928
1921	1,271,168,000	1,195,427,877	− 75,740,123
1922	1,039,728,000	—	—

The revenue in detail for 1919–20 (exclusive of 301,720*l* duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the Exchequer receipts for 1920–21, and the Budget estimate for 1921–22 Of the revenue for 1920–21, 72 per cent was derived from taxation

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1919–20		Exchequer Receipts[1] 1920–21	Budget Estimate 1921 22
	£	£	£	£
I Customs— Imports				
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c	2,474,311			
Coffee	621,161			
Chicory	57,492			
Currants	190,723			
Raisins	519,892			
Other dried fruits	342,974			
Motor spirit	2,990,687			
Rum	9,188,301			
Brandy	4,811,342			
Other spirits	2,169,211			
Sugar, glucose, &c	40,887,585			
Tea	17,747,060			
Tobacco	60,857,917			
Wine	2,235,400			
Cinematograph Films	209,313			
Clocks and Watches	919,385			
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	1,995,713			
Musical Instruments	237,491			
Matches and Lighters	1,085,829			
Other articles	11,890			
		149,553,677	134,003,000	129,800,000
II Excise—				
Spirits	42,633,798			
Beer	71,276,230			
Sugar, Saccharin, Glucose	1,157,200			
Tobacco (home grown)	13,142			
Motor Spirit	9,800			
Licence duties, &c				
Liquor	1,498,067			
Other	1,580,141			
Railways	7,393			
Table Waters and Cider	1,421,404			
Matches and Lighters	2,311,741			
Entertainments	10,479,516			
Patent medicines	1,332,661			
Other sources	60,865			
		133,781,958	199,782,000	196,200,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1919-20		Exchequer Receipts [1] 1920-21	Budget Estimate 1921-22
	£	£	£	£
III Motor vehicle duties	—		7,073,000	9,000,000
IV Estate, &c , duties—				
Estate duty [2]	36,637,708			
Temporary estate duty [3]	1,010			
Probate and Account duty [3]	13,210			
Legacy duty	5,084,582			
Succession duty	973,119			
Corporation duty	50,317			
		42,759,976	47,729,000	48,000,000
V Stamps (excluding Fee, &c , Stamps)—				
Deeds	11,658,732			
Receipts, Drafts, &c	3,835,234			
Bills of exchange	1,589,339			
Contract Notes	288,932			
Companies' capital duty	3,694,433			
Bonds to bearer	453,250			
Bankers' Notes, &c	282,734			
Licences and Certificates	162,305			
Insurances	814,187			
Other sources	112,322			
		22,891,468	26,591,000	21,000,000
VI Land Tax	—	671,201	650,000	2,500,000
VII House Duty	—	1,935,413	1,900,000	
VIII Property and Income Tax and super tax	—	359,434,071	394,146,000	410,500,000
IX Excess Profits Tax	—	289,208,046	219,181,000	120,000,000
X Corporation profits tax	—	—	650,000	30,000,000
XI Land Value Duties	—	650,596	20,000	—
Total Produce of Taxes	—	1,000,886,406	1,031,725,000	964,000,000
XII Postal service	—	31,110,728	36,100,000	60,000,000
XIII Telegraph service	—	5,024,145	5,200,000	
XIV Telephone service	—	8,268,552	8,200,000	
XV. Crown Lands	—	678,931	660,000	650,000
XVI Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c	—	14,951,922	30,770,729	12,000,000
XVII Miscellaneous (including Fee, &c , Stamps)	—	280,926,885	313,328,937	180,000,000
Total non tax Revenue	—	340,961,143	394,259,666	252,650,000
Total Revenue	—	280,926,885	1,425,984,666	1,216 650,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.
[2] On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894
[3] On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894

The national expenditure chargeable against Revenue falls under two categories, I, the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt, and II, the Supply Services, including the Army, Navy, and Civil Service

Branches of Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 1920	Year ended March 31, 1921	Budget Estimate, 1921-22
	£	£	£
I Consolidated Fund			
National Debt Services —			
Interest of Funded Debt	7,899,901		
Terminable Annuities	2,588,832	24,000,000	24,000,000
Interest of Unfunded Debt	12,397,707		
Management of Debt	887,112		
Interest, &c., on War Debt	308,260,056	320,000,000	320,000,000
	332,033,708	349,500,000	345,000,000
II Road Fund	—	8,937,000	8,400,000
III Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	10,746,142	10,758,000	11,111,000
IV Land Settlement	3,477,447	6,930,000	5,000,000
V Other Consolidated Fund Services —			
Civil List	470,000		
Annuities and Pensions	939,565		
Salaries and Allowances	56,038	1,796,000	1,797,000
Courts of Justice	527,150		
Miscellaneous	354,69		
	16,171,220	28,448,000	26,272,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	348,204,928	378,017,000	371,272,000
II Supply			
I Army	395,000,000	181,000,000	106,665,000
II Air Force	52,500,000	22,300,000	18,411,000
III Navy	156,528,000	98,428,000	92,479,000
IV Civil Services	569,954,000	480,216,000	379,093,000
V Customs and Excise	4,992,000	11,250,000	14,701,000
VI Inland Revenue	4,430,000		
VII Post Office Services	48,064,000	53,678,000	67,165,000
VIII Votes of Credit—Naval and Military Operations, &c	87,000,000	—	—
Total Supply Services	1,317,568,000	817,381,000	668,456,000
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	1,665,772,928	1,195,428,000	1,039,728,000

The Exchequer issues shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1920 21 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Acts, 1913 and 1920, 5,900,000*l*, Housing Act, 1914, 43,000*l*, the Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913, 144,000*l*, amounting in the aggregate to 6,087,000*l*. The money raised for Supply purposes by National Savings Certificates was 41,130 794*l* and by other loans, 70,960,875*l*, total, 112,091,669*l*. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1920, was 9,369,097*l*, the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1920–21 amounted to 7,126,758,208*l*, the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 7,133,052,799*l*, leaving a balance on March 31, 1921, of 3,074,506*l*.

Army and Navy and other war expenditure down to 31 March 1919, was met by votes of credit, the total of which, voted from August, 1914, to November, 1918, amounted to 8,742,000,000*l*, of which 362,000,000*l* represented votes of credit for 1914–15, 1,420,000,000*l* for 1915–16 2,010,000,000*l* for 1916 17, 2,450,000,000*l* for 1917–18, and 2,500,000,000*l* for 1918–19.

The following are the principal items of the Civil Service estimates for 1921 22 —

	£
Public Education	63,518,000
Old Age Pensions	26,150,000
Ministry of Pensions	111,557,000
Ministry of Health, &c. Insurance, &c.	31,220,000
Ministry of Labour Civil Demobilisation and Resettlement, &c.	18,325,000
Loans to Dominions and Allies	5,000,000
Railway Agreements, Transport, &c.	30,673,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	13 046,000
Coal Mines Deficiency	3,000,000
Other Civil Services	76,546,000
	379,035,000

The estimated expenditure chargeable against Capital in 1921 22 is as follows —

	£
Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913	9,032,000
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	34,500
Housing Act, 1914	156,000
Electricity Supply Act, 1919	1,250,000
	10,472,500

The net expenditure for the Revenue Departments in 1921-22 is estimated as follows Customs and Excise, 6,676,000*l*, Inland Revenue, 8,025,000*l*, Post Office, 67,165,000*l*. Thus the total expenditure for

Civil Service and Revenue Departments for the year is estimated at 460,901,000*l*

The following statement shows for the year ended March 31, 1920, the net amount estimated to have been contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland to the revenue expenditure on English, Scottish, and Irish services —

	England	Scotland	Ireland	From other Sources	Total
Net Revenue as contributed —	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	119,032,000	16,269,000	14,253,000	—	149 554,0(
Excise	109,870,000	13,310,000	10,602,000	—	133,782,0(
Estate, &c duties	35,678,000	4,991,000	1,679,000	418,000	42,760,0(
Stamps	20,359,000	1,573,000	871,000	89,000	22,892,0(
Land tax	639,000	32,000	—	—	671,0(
House duty	1,801,000	134,000	—	—	1,935,0(
Income tax (including super tax)	307,208,000	37,498,000	11 253,000	3,425,000	359,434,0(
Excess profits duty, etc	244,312,000	35,148,000	9,748,000	—	289,208,0(
Land value duties	529,000	119,000	3,000	—	651,0(
Total revenue from taxes	839,478,000	109 074,000	48,403,000	3,93?,000	1,000,887,0(
Postal service	26 679,000	2,912 000	1,520,000	—	31,111,0(
Telegraph service	4,282,000	453,000	289,000	—	5,024,0(
Telephone service	7,120,000	900,000	248,000	—	8,268,0(
Crown lands	632,500	34,000	12,000	—	678,5(
Receipts from Sundry Loans etc.	4,000	—	5, ,00	14,942,500	14 952,0(
Miscellaneous	1,523,000	114,000	137,000	279,152,500	280 927,(
Total non tax revenue	40,240,500	4,413,000	2,212,000	294,095 000	340,960 5(
Aggregate revenue	879,718,500	113,487,000	50 615,000	298,027,000	1,341,847, (
Expenditure (Exchequer Issues) —	English services	Scottish services	Irish services	General services	Total
Debt, Army, Navy Air	—	—	—	936,276,500	936,276, (
Civil Government Charges On Consolidated Fund					
Civil List and Miscellaneous charges	439,500	163,500	147,000	982,500	1,732,5(
Payments to local taxation accounts, &c	7,894,500	1,288,000	1 568,500	—	10,746,0
Land settlement	3,477,500	—	—	—	3,477,5
Voted	151,663,500	22,236,500	23,989,500	371,164,500	569,054,0
Total Civil Government charges	163,475,000	23,688,000	25,705,000	372,147,000	585,010,0(
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	6,688,000	887,500	535,000	1,311,500	9,422,0(
Post Office services	39,436,000	4,420,000	2,981,000	1,227,000	48,064,0
Votes of Credit—Naval and Military Operations, &c	—	—	—	87,000,000	87,000,0(
Total expenditure	209,599,000	28,990,500	29,221,000	1,397,962,000	1,665,772,5

II Taxation

The net receipts from the principal branches of taxation were as follows in the years stated —

Year ended March 31	Customs[1]	Excise[1]	Estate, &c Duties[1]	Stamps[1]	Land Tax	Inhabited House Duty	Property & Income Tax and Super Tax	Land Value Duties
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
1913–14[2]	35,569	39 658	27,165	9 983	690	1,994	47,241	735
1915–16	59,576	61,208	30 938	6 780	680	1,975	120,161	369
1916–17	70,71	56 488	31,192	7 764	653	1 885	205,078	524
1917–18	70 890	86 078	31,735	8 554	683	1 941	238,136	651
1918–19	103,466	99 663	30 800	12 417	643	1,860	293 268	710
1919–20	149 554	133 782	42,700	22 691	671	1,935	359,434	651
1920–21[3]	134,003	199,782	47,720	26,591	650	1 900	394,146	20
1921–22[4]	126,800	196,200	48 000	21,000	2,500		410,500	—

[1] The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 42–43 above

[2] Pre war year

[3] Exchequer Receipts

[4] Budget estimates

An Excess Profits Tax of 50 per cent upon the excess of profits over pre war standards was introduced in 1915 and produced 187,846*l* in 1915-16 The rate was later increased to 60 per cent, producing 141,614,932*l* in 1916–17 (including a special munitions levy from 'controlled' establishments), and then to 80 per cent, producing 223,116,090*l* in 1917–18, 283,976,861*l* in 1918-19, and 289,208,046*l* in 1919–20 The budget of 1919 reduced the rate to 40 per cent, and that of 1920 raised it to 60 per cent The yield in 1920–21 was 219,181,000*l*, and the estimate for 1921–22 is 120,000,000*l*

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1918, in the United Kingdom, was 1,967,066,000*l*, in 1913–14 it was 1,167,184,000*l*, in 1904–5 it was 912,130,000*l* In 1918-19 it was estimated at 2 290 millions. The income on which tax was actually received in 1917–18, after allowing for exemptions and abatements, was 1,083,982,282*l*

Prior to April 6, 1915, incomes of and below 160*l* per year were exempt from income tax From April, 1915, to April, 1920, the limit was 130*l* per year In the case of taxable incomes, abatements were made, and also allowances for children, wife, and insurance premiums, on the lower range of incomes. The rates of tax per £ of taxable income varied as follows

	Earned Income			Unearned Income		
	s d		*s d*	*s d*		*s d.*
1913–14	0 9	to	1 2	1 2		
1914–15	1 0	,,	1 8	1 4	to	1 8
1915–16	1 9½	,,	3 0	2 4½	,,	3 0
1916–17	2 3	,,	5 0	3 0	,,	5 0
1917–18	2 8	,,	5 0	3 0	,,	5 0
1918–19 and 1919–20	2 3	,,	6 0	3 0	,,	6 0

From April, 1920, exemption is allowed to bachelors with earned incomes below 150*l* (or unearned below 135*l*), and to married persons with earned incomes below 250*l* (or unearned below 225*l*) The abatements and allowances (for children, dependent relatives, life assurance premiums, &c), on higher incomes have been revised The "standard" rate of tax is 6*s*, but on the first 225*l* of a person's "taxable" income the rate is 3*s*

The gross income and income on which tax was received in 1917–18 were distributed as follows —

	Gross income	Income taxed
	£	£
Profits from the ownership of Lands	52,060,000	172,583,580
,, ,, Houses	235,051,205	
,, ,, Other property	1,296 300	
Profits from the occupation of lands	51 230,000	16,441,034
,, British and other Government securities	70,612,502	60,068,602
Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments (except those of a public nature), and certain interest	1,285,234,191	682,053,924
Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company officials	265,641,713	146,835,142
Total	1,967,065,911	1,083,982,282

Estimated gross income in 1918 19 profits from lands, &c , 290,000,000*l* , occupation of lands, 100,200,000*l* , securities, 80,000,000*l* , businesses, &c , 1,494,800,000*l* , salaries, 325,000,000*l* , total, 2,290,000,000*l*

The gross income from the ownership of land and houses in 1917–18 was distributed as follows —

—	England	Scotland	Ireland	United kingdom
	£	£	£	£
Land	36,710,000	5,090,000	9,700 000	52 000,000
Houses	207 495,000	21,892 000	5,663 305	235 051,205

The amount of super tax received was 2,891,345*l* in 1910–11 , 3,018,388*l* in 1911–12, 3,599,706*l* in 1912 13 , 3,339,008*l* in 1913–14, 10,121,023*l* in 1914–15 , 16,787,654*l* in 1915 16 , 19,140,411*l* in 1916–17 , 23,278,704*l* in 1917–18 , 35,560,083*l* in 1918–19 , 42,405,000*l* in 1919–20, The estimated aggregate income of the super tax payers in 1918–19 was 340,000,000*l* , and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 48,000 Super tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 2,000*l* per year (prior to 1918–19 3,000*l* per year, and in 1918 19 and 1919 20, 2,500*l* per year)

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the **Local Taxation Accounts** of England, Scotland, and Ireland sums equivalent to the proceeds (in some cases of the year 1908–9, and in other cases of the current year) of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties Certain other grants are also payable

The payments actually made to the Local Taxation Accounts in 1919 20 are given as follows —

—	On account of beer and spirit duties	On account of licence duties	On account of estate duties	Other grants, &c	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Payments to England	1,107,260	2,071,060	4,676,154	40,000	7,894,474
Scotland	152,248	391,226	641,378	98,428	1,283,280
Ireland	124,567	210,746	384 866	848,208	1,568,387
Total payments	1 384 075	2,673 032	5,702 398	986 636	10 746 141

III National Debt

Borrowing by the State on the security of taxes was practised in Norman times, but the National Debt really dates from the time of William III The acknowledged debt in 1689 was about 664,000*l* , on which the annual charge for interest and management was only 40,000*l* At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout) .—

Year		Debt [1] Million £	Annual charge, including annuities Million £	Annuities only (included in previous column) Million £
1727	Accession of George II	52	2 4	0 2
1756	Commencement of Seven Years War	75	2 8	0 2
1763	End " " "	133	5 0	0 5
1775	Commencement of American War	127	4 7	0 5
1784	End " " "	243	9 0	1 4
1793	Commencement of French Wars	248	9 7	1 3
1815	End " "	861	32 0	1 9
1817	Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers	859	31 0	2 0

[1] These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities

Year		Debt [1] Million £	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge including annuities Million £	Annuities (included in previous column) Million £
1854	Commencement of Crimean War	775	802	27 4	3 9
1857	End " " "	808	837	28 6	4 0
1899	Commencement of Boer War	590	631	23 2	7 3
1903	End " "	743	798	27 0	6 5
1914	Commencement of European War	678	708	24 5	3 2
1917	(March 31)	4 040	4 064	127 3 (1916-17)	2 9
1918	(March 31)	5 809	5 921	180 9 (1917-18)	2 8
1919	(March 31)	7 160	7,481	270 0 (1918-19)	2 6
1920	(March 31)	7,859	7 879	332 0 (1919-20)	2 6
1921	(March 31)	—	7,573 [2]	349 6 (1920-21)	—

[1] These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities
[2] Including 1,162,000,000*l* owing to other countries

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1920 —

Liabilities	Million £	Million £
Funded Debt	315 0	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	19 3	
Unfunded Debt	7,497 4	
	7,831 7	
Less Bonds tendered for Death Duties	2 9	
Other Capital Liabilities		7,828 8
Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1913	12 8	
Telephone Transfer Act, 1911	0 2	
Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 to 1902	1 7	
Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act 1895	0 3	
Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, 1897	0 4	
Royal Niger Company Act, 1899	0 5	
Naval Works Acts, 1895 to 1905	11 3	
Military Works Act 1897 to 1903	5 6	
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	0 2	
Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1 6	
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	0 1	
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1908	1 1	
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	1 0	
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	0 9	
Housing Act, 1914	1 6	
Anglo Persian Oil Co Acts, 1914, 1916	1 8	
		46 9
Total Gross Liabilities		7,875 7

Assets	£	£
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1920)	23 2	
Other Assets [1]	82 8 [1]	
		106 0
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		9 4

[1] Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c., and other war assets These assets were estimated to be at March 31, 1920 loans owing by Allies 1,724 million, Dominions, 120 million loans for relief, 8 million, other vote of credit assets and surplus stores, &c., 700 million, total 2,552 million In March, 1921, the Dominions owed 144 millions, and the Allies, 1,804 millions

The debt at November 30, 1920, included, among other items, the following —

	Million £
3½ per cent War Stock and Bonds (repayable 1925–28)	62 7
4½ ,, ,, ,, (,, 1925–45)	12 8
5 ,, ,, ,, (,, 1929–47)	1,949 3
4 ,, ,, ,, (,, 1929–42)	67 2
4 ,, Funding Loan (,, 1960–90)	407 0
4 ,, Victory Bonds (,, 1976)	357 7
3, 5, 5½ & 6 per cent Exchequer Bonds (repayable 1920–30)	315 0
4 & 5 ,, National War Bonds (repayable 1922–29)	1,441 0
Treasury Bills	1,111 6
War Savings Certificates	277 9

The total expenditure on account of debt in 1919–20 charged against the revenue was 336,648,000*l*

The net increase in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1919–20 was 397,556,724*l*

IV. Local Taxation —*Local Revenue*

Receipts from	England and Wales (1915–16)	Scotland (1915–16)	Ireland (1915–16)
	£	£	£
Rates	78,851,000	8,209,000	3,678,000
Water, Gas, & Electric Light Undertakings	25,851,000	5,266,000	1,160,000
Tramways and Light Railways, &c	11,240,000	1,610,000	283,000
Government contributions	23,353,000	3,037,000	1,515,000
Loans	8,950,000	1,468,000	1,028,000
Miscellaneous	22,207,000	2,705,000	1,307,000
Total receipts	168,452,000	22,301,000	8,971,000

Local Expenditure

Expenditure by	Eng & Wales 1913–14	Scotland 1915–16	Ireland 1915–16
	£	£	£
Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c	112,904,000	12,023,000	3,444,000
Unions and Parishes for Poor Relief, &c	17,590,000	1,527,000	1,391 000
County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c	22,813,000	2,712,000	2,538,000 [2]
Rural District and Parish Councils, &c	5 324,000	13,000 [1]	810,000 [3]
Other Authorities	10,777,000	5,962,000	657,000
Total	169,408,000	22,237,000	8,835,000

[1] By Parish Councils only
[2] Irish Police and education are mainly provided for from Imperial funds
[3] By Rural District Councils and Rural Sanitary Authorities

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council (exclusive of revenue producing undertakings) for the year ending March 31, 1921, amounted to 20,040,299*l* Of this amount 11,725,508*l* was to be raised by rates The net debt of the Council at 31 March, 1919 was 45,807,000*l*

At the end of the financial year 1915–16, the outstanding local debt of England and Wales amounted to 564,506,000*l*, that of Scotland to 66,719,000*l*, of Ireland to 26,289,000*l*, total, 657,514,000*l* (including 49,948,000*l* outstanding in respect of loans taken over or raised by the Metropolitan Water Board, and 27,110,000*l* outstanding in respect of loans accounted for by the Port of London Authority) The local debt of England and Wales outstanding in March 1918 was 550,520,000*l*.

Defence.

During the later years of the Great War important questions of naval and military policy were determined by the War Cabinet, which developed from an amalgamation of the functions of the Cabinet with those of the Committee of Imperial Defence In 1920 the Committee of Imperial Defence was revived, and again became responsible, as it was before the war, for the co ordination of naval, military, and air policy Of this Committee the Prime Minister is *ex officio* President, and he has power to call for the attendance at its meetings of any naval or military officers, or of other persons, with administrative experience, whether they are in official positions or not The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for War and Air, the Colonies, India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, the Directors of the Intelligence Departments of the War Office and the Admiralty It is probable that in view of the part played by the Dominions in the Great War, representatives of the Dominions will be members of the Committee, and will attend all meetings at which Imperial Defence in its wider aspect is discussed

I Army

During 1920 great progress was made in the transition of the army from a war to peace basis, but the extended commitments of the British Army arising out of the war prevented the completion of the reduction of establishments to the scale which prevailed in 1914 Garrisons have to be maintained on the Rhine, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, and in Constantinople, while a number of war time sick and wounded, of men employed on salvage work in the various theatres of war, and in the re interment of the dead in permanent cemeteries swelled the establishments and increased the estimates Actually the British Exchequer paid for approximately 550,000 men during 1920 21, as compared with 186,400 in 1914 15 130,000 of these men consisted of native, Indian, and Colonial troops, as compared with 8,700 in 1914 15, the great majority of these coming from the Indian Army, and serving outside the confines of India During 1920 a series of Arab risings on a considerable scale in Mesopotamia began in the month of June and continued throughout the year This necessitated a considerable reinforcement of the garrison of Mesopotamia, chiefly by Indian troops, and at the end of 1920 there were more than 100,000 troops in that country, of whom 18,000 were British

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army and of the Territorial Army The British troops of the Regular Army serve both at home and overseas and are commonly referred to as the British Army in contradistinction to the Indian Army or Native Army, and to the Local Forces in certain British Colonies and Dependencies, the personnel of which is native with a proportion of British officers

The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, except India, is paid for by the Imperial Exchequer (although certain Dominions pay contributions towards its upkeep), India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to these serving as a depôt for the regular troops in India The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time, but as the destruction of the German fleet and the supreme position of our Navy in Home Waters has practically eliminated all risk of invasion, members of the Territorial Army are now asked to accept liability for service overseas in

time of war, subject to the consent of Parliament The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment

After the Armistice of November 11, 1918, was concluded with Germany the War Office issued a scheme of extended service for soldiers then serving, by which men were invited to re engage for 2, 3, or 4 years As soon as sufficient men had been obtained by this means to reconstitute a certain number of regular formations for service overseas, the normal pre war terms of service were reintroduced By these terms service is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years in certain circumstances Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours,' i e , on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve , the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age

The Peace establishment of the various formations has not yet been fixed, but the normal rule is that formations serving at home are on a low establishment, while the establishment abroad is higher, and in India peace and war establishments are practically identical On mobilisation for war the ranks are brought up to war establishment, after eliminating recruits and young soldiers by calling up men from the Reserve

For purposes of training and command the fighting troops are for the most part organised in divisions, which consist of 3 infantry brigades, divisional artillery and engineers, together with the necessary auxiliary services The cavalry is organised in brigades The infantry brigades are composed of 4 battalions, the cavalry brigades of 3 regiments The organisation of the Territorial Army is analogous to that of the Regular Army, and it consists of 14 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, engineers, and auxiliary services, and of the mounted brigades, chiefly composed of yeomanry

For purposes of command the United Kingdom is divided up into seven 'commands' and the London District The commands are (1) Aldershot of very limited area, (2) Eastern, including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Irish, (4) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (5) Scottish, (6) Southern, including the southern midlands and south western counties, (7) Western, including Wales, Lancashire and north western counties These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions There are two Regular divisions each in the Aldershot and the Irish command, one Regular division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the General Officer Commanding in Chief) He is assisted by a general officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, who is its President, the heads of the seven departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, namely, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is responsible for drawing up plans of attack and defence, for military training, for intelligence work, and for education . the Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff who is the first assistant of the Chief and represents him in his absence on the Army Council , the Adjutant General, who is responsible for recruiting, interior economy, discipline, and for the medical service , the

Quartermaster-General, who is responsible for equipment, supply, transport, and remounts, the Master General of the Ordnance, who is responsible for armament and works, the Surveyor-General of Supply who is responsible for contracts and the provision of stores in bulk, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who is the Vice President of the Council and is responsible for the Territorial Army, the Finance Member, who is responsible for finance, and the two permanent Secretaries of the War Office The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy, educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, and the Staff College, which trains officers for the staff The Officers' Training Corps in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Territorial Army

The gross estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1921-22 amounts (March, 1921) to 118,915,000*l*, and appropriations in aid amount to 12,600,000*l*, leaving a net expenditure of 106,315,000*l* Owing to the increased pay, and to the increase in the price of food, clothing and equipment, the cost of the individual Regular soldier is approximately three times what it was in 1914

The total *personnel* serving with the forces on March 1, 1921, and charged to British votes was about 341,000, of whom 201,000 were British troops, 55 600 were men temporarily borne on the strength as consequence of the war, and 84,200 were Indian and Colonial troops The garrison of the Rhine and of certain plebiscitary areas absorbed 15,000 men, of Constantinople, 9,300, Palestine, 18,000, Mesopotamia, 77,000 The strength of the home garrison was 140,500 The strength of the Territorial Army for the same date was 100,000 (a peace total of about 237,000 is being aimed at) This is not included in the previous figures

II. Navy

The Navy has passed, and is still passing, through a very critical period It has been reduced to a peace footing, and brought to a minimum of strength The Navy has been deprived of a number of very powerful ships, and of hundreds of other ships In November, 1920, it was announced that 1,231 vessels had been sold, realizing 10,024,000*l*, and 638 scrapped, producing 3,464,000*l* The pre Dreadnoughts have gone from the list, except the Commonwealth (retained for training purposes), as also the Dreadnought herself, and the Indomitable and Inflexible All the 12 inch gun ships are to be removed from the list The *personnel* has been drastically cut down The principal force in commission is the Atlantic Fleet The Home Fleet was abolished There is a small Battle Squadron in the Mediterranean Vessels on distant stations have been reduced

No final or permanent policy has yet been adopted, but the views of the Admiralty were set forth in a very important document in March, 1920 (Cmd 619) In December, 1920, the whole subject of future naval policy was submitted to the Committee of Imperial Defence The present position is that the Fleet is to be maintained at a strength equal to that of any other Power.

The Navy estimates for 1920–21 amounted to 84,372,300*l* net, plus a supplementary estimate for 6,500,000*l* in December, 1920, and for 1921–22 they are 82,479,000*l* net (The pre-war expenditure (1913–14) was 48,809,000*l*.) Four great ships are to be laid down, two soon and two later There is to be no competitive shipbuilding

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by statutes and orders Its administration was formerly in the hands of a Lord High Admiral, but by the Act 2 Will and Mary, c 2, this office was vested in a Commission With the exception of periods in which the office has been revived—in the person of the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of William III., of Prince George of Denmark (1702–8), and of the Duke of Clarence (May, 1827–August, 1828)—it has continued to be held in commission by the Board of Admiralty The First Lord of the Admiralty, a Cabinet Minister, is responsible for the Navy

The duties of the Admiralty are now grouped under the two headings of Operations and Maintenance The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff have charge and direction of the Operations Division This Division is concerned with Naval policy and the general direction of operations, war operations in Home waters and elsewhere, strategy, tactics, the development and use of material, including types of vessels and weapons, and with trade protection and anti-submarine considerations The officers in charge and direction of the Maintenance Division are the Second Sea Lord and Chief of the Personnel, the Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy, the Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, and the Civil Lord The Parliamentary Secretary and the Permanent Secretary are concerned with Finance and Admiralty business

The number of officers, seamen and marines borne on January 1, 1914, and the number provided for in the estimates for 1921–22, were —

—	Borne Jan 1, 1914	Estimates 1921–22
Sea Service—		
Officers and men	114,236	
Coast Guard	3,015	
Marines	18,042	
Other Services (training, &c.)—		
Pensioners		
Recruiting Officers and ratings	7,662	127,500
Boys (training)		
Naval Cadets		
Various	1,916	
Total of all ranks	144,871	

The strength of the Navy at the date of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, was 415,000 (36,000 officers and 379,000 men), including the Mercantile Reserve but excluding the Royal Naval Division The demobilization of officers and men proceeded rapidly The total numbers serving (including the Mercantile Marine Reserves but not those who had been dispersed to

demobilization leave) were in the middle of November, 1919 officers, 15,000, men, 147,000 , total, 162,000

Summary of the British Fleet

N B —The pre Dreadnought battleships have been removed from the lists, as well as three of the early Dreadnoughts All the other classes have been reduced The class of armoured cruisers is now extinct

Class		Completed by end of		
		1919	1920	1921
Dreadnoughts		42	42	39
Pre Dreadnought battleships		21	8	—
Armoured Cruisers		34	—	—
Light Cruisers		89	90	80
Destroyers	*about*	340	[1]	190
First Class Torpedo boats	*about*	96	[1]	?
Submarines	*about*	147	[1]	98

[1] Owing to the sweeping reductions which were in progress in these classes of vessels, it was impossible to give any useful figures In the 1921 column 24 powerful flotilla leaders are included in the total of 190 destroyers

There were 37 monitors in 1919, but all have been removed from the fleet as fighting units, and only four have been retained for training and depôt purposes Two new classes of river gunboats have been added (640 and 98 tons), 12 of each class

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given

Battleships and Battle Cruisers (Dreadnought Type)

Note —The eight battleships first named are to be transferred to the disposal list

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				
1906–1907	Bellerophon, Téméraire, Superb	18,600	11	12	10 12in , 12 4in	2	23,000	21
1907–1908	St. Vincent, Collingwood	19,250	9½	11	10 12in , 12 4in	2	24,500	22

Dreadnoughts —(continued)

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse power	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1908—1909	Neptune	19,900	12	12	10 12in 12 4in	2	25,000	21
1909—1910	Hercules Colossus	20 000	12	12	10 12in , 12 4in	2	25,000	21
	[1] New Zealand -	18 800	8	10	8 12in , 12 4in	2	44,000	25
	[1] Australia [2]	18,800	8	10	8 12in , 12 4in	2	44,000	25
1909—1910	Orion Thunderer Monarch Conqueror	22,500	12	11	10 13 5in , 14 4in	2	27,000	21
	Lion [1] Princess Royal [1]	26,350	9	10	8 13 5in 16 4in	2	70,000	28
1910—1911	King George V Centurion Ajax	23,000	12	10	10 13 5in , 12 4in	2	27,000	21
1911—1912	Benbow Emperor of India Iron Duke Marlborough	25,000	12	10	10 13 5in , 12 6in	4	29,000	21
	Tiger [1]	28,500	9	9	8 13 5in 12 6in	2	85,000	28
1912—1913	Queen Elizabeth Valiant Warspite Barham Malaya	27,500	13	10	8 15in 12 6in	4	75 000	25

[1] Battle Cruisers

[2] New Zealand and Commonwealth ships

Dreadnoughts —(continued)

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse power	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1913–1914	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Ramillies, Resolution, Revenge	25,750	12	11	8 15in 14 6in	4	40,000	23
Purchased 1914	Agincourt	27, 00	9	9	14 12in , 20 6in	2	34,000	22
	Erin	27,000	12	8	10 13 5in 16 6in	4	26,500	21
1914–1915	Renown [1]	26 00	6		6 15in 17 4in	2	112,000	32
	Repulse [1]							
	Hood [1]	41,200	12	12	8 15in 12 5 5in	4	144,000	31

Light Cruisers

War	Furious [2]	19,100			10 5 5in 5 3in	18	90,000	31
	Courageous, Glorious	18 600		—	4 1 in , 18 4in	14	90,000	31 5
1908–1909	Bristol, Glasgow, Gloucester, Liverpool, Newcastle	4,800	–	–	2 6in , 10 4in	2	22,000	25
1909–1910	Weymouth, Yarmouth, Dartmouth	5,250	–	Shields	8 6in	2	22,000	25
1910–1911	Chatham, Nottingham, Southampton, Dublin, Melbourne [3], Sydney [3]	5,400	–	Shields	8 6in	2	25,000	25
	Brisbane [3], Adelaide [3], Encounter [3]	5,888	»	—	11 6in , 9 smaller	2	12,500	20 7

[1] Battle Cruisers [2] Seaplane carrier [3] Australian Navy

Light Cruisers —(continued)

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse power	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1911—1912	Birmingham Lowestoft	5,440	—	Shields	9 6in	2	25,000	25
War	Effingham Frobisher Hawkins Raleigh Vindictive	9,750	3	Shields	7 7 5in 8 3in	6	60,000	30
1912—1913	Aurora Galatea Inconstant Royalist Penelope Phaeton Undaunted	3 500	3	—	3 6in , 4 4in	4	40,000	28 5
1913—1914	Champion Caroline Cordelia Comus Cleopatra Conquest Calliope Carysfort	3,750	3	—	2 6in , 8 4in	4	40,000	28 5
War	Danae Dauntless Dragon Daedalus Daring Despatch Diomede Dryad Delhi Dunedin Durban	4,750	3	Shields	6 6in , 2 3in	12	40,000	29
	Cardiff Coventry Curlew Cairo Colombo Capetown Calcutta Ceres Carlisle	4,190	3	—	5 6in , 2 3in.	4	40,000	29

Light Cruisers —(continued)

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or shaft Horse power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
War	Curaçoa, Caledon, Calypso, Cassandra	4,120	—	—	5 6in , 2 3in	4	40,000	29
	Caradoc, Concord, Centaur	3,750	—	—	5 6in , 2 3in	2	40,000	28 5
	Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor	3,750	—	—	4 6in , 1 4in	6	40,000	28 5
	Chester	5,185	—	—	10 5 5in , 1 3in	2	31,000	26 5
	Birkenhead	5,235	—	—			25 000	25
	Enterprise, Emerald	7,550	3	—	7 6in 2 4in AA	12	80,000	32 5
	Hermes [1]	10 400	—	—	10 5 5in , 4 4in AA	—	40,000	25
	Eagle [1]	26,200	—	—	—	—	55,000	24
	Argus [1]	5,000	—	—	4 4in AA	—	—	20 7

[1] Seaplane carriers The Eagle was built as the Almirante Cochrane, battleship, but was taken over in an early stage by the British Navy and completed for her present use

There are also gunboats, store-ships, repair ships, mine sweepers, fleet sweeping sloops and other auxiliaries

24 Flotilla leaders, 1,600 1,800 tons, 34 36 5 knots

The latest destroyers of which any official description was given before the war were of the L class, 1913–14 (965 tons) The S class, 850 1,090 tons, V class, 1,275–1,300 tons, W class, 1,275–1,350 tons Total number, 166

The submarines are of many successive classes The following are the existing numbers E 18, G 6, H 23, K 12, L 26, M 3, R 10, total, 98

Dominion Navies —Lord Jellicoe made a tour of the Dominions with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Governments on the naval defence of the Empire His report presented to the Government of Australia emphasized the desirability of the Commonwealth becoming self contained in regard to shipbuilding and the manufacture of guns, mountings, explosives, and aircraft He considered that the interests of the Empire were likely to demand within the next five years a Far Eastern Fleet comprising vessels of the Royal Navy, the East Indian Squadron, and the Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand Navies This Fleet would consist of at least 8 modern battleships, 8 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 40 destroyers, and 36 submarines The total cost for maintenance was estimated at 19,750,000*l*. Australia's share would be 4,000,000*l* rising to 6,000,000*l* The cost to New Zealand would rise from 375,000*l*. in 1920 to 4,000,000*l* in five years (The organisation of the intended fleet is still [end of 1920] unsettled, and these figures are approximations)

III The Royal Air Force.

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence It was then divided into two wings, the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps administered by the Amdiralty and War Office respectively, while a joint Air Committee was formed, consisting of representatives of both services, to secure co operation The powers of this body were limited, and it failed to secure its object A second Committee, formed in February, 1916, was equally unsuccessful It was followed by an Air Board in May, 1916, and by a second Air Board in January, 1917 Both of these had inadequate powers On January 2, 1918, an Air Ministry was formed, and the control of the Royal Air Force was vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council The Air Minister was given the status of a Secretary of State and became President of the Council In April, 1918, the naval and military wings were amalgamated, under the Ministry of the Air, as the Royal Air Force From April, 1919, to April, 1921, the Secretaryship of State was held by a Minister who also filled another office, and the direct charge of the Air Ministry was placed in the hands of an Under Secretary of State, who became Vice President of the Air Council In April, 1921, a separate Secretary of State for Air was appointed

The Air Council controls and issues regulations for civil aviation, which is in charge of a separate department of the Air Ministry , that department is engaged in the organisation of air routes with the necessary landing grounds throughout the Empire In March, 1921, the establishment of the Royal Air Force was 30,880, and the estimated gross expenditure for 1921 22 was 19,033,400*l* , and the net expenditure 18,411,000*l*

Production and Industry

I Agriculture

General distribution of the surface in 1920 (Woods and Plantations in 1913) —

Divisions	Total surface (excluding water)	Woods and plantations (1913)	Mountain and heath grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England	32,386,000	1,697,000	2,732,000	12,667,000	11,181 000
Wales	4,751,000	187 000	1,4°0,000	1,820,000	889,000
Scotland	19,070,000	852,000 [1]	9,134 000 [3]	1,359,000	8,380,000
Ireland	20,247,000	296 000 [1]	—[2]	9,122,000 [4]	5,271,000 [4]
Isle of Man	141,000	1,400	35,000	17,000	72,000
Channel Islands	44,000	200	2,000	10,000	21,000
Total	76,639,000	3,033,600	13,333,000	24,995,000	20,764,000

[1] Area in 1914
[2] Corresponding figures not available
[3] Area in 1917
[4] Area in 1918

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live stock in the United Kingdom ·—

—	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cultivated area	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops [1]	8,211,641	9,110,941	10,950,985	10,105,323	9,379,614
Green crops [2]	3,984,734	4,014,857	4,065,164	3,894,590	4,236,724
Flax [3]	59,953	110,221	163,093	115,039	
Hops [4]	35,676	16,946	15,666	16,745	21,002
Small fruit	100 094 [5]	96,041 [5]	90,939 [5]	84,837 [5]	87,439
Bare fallow	396,472	361,925	414,124	657,885	573,962
Clover and mature grasses	6,643,146	6,037,483	5,520,796	31,452,000	31,774,000
Permanent pasture	27,309,188	26,583,378	25,045,981		
Total	46,740,904	46,336,792	46,266,748	46,326,000	46,073,000

[1] Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, rye beans peas
[2] Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohl rabi, rape vetches or tares [3] Mainly in Ireland
[4] All in England Produce 1920, 270,000 cwt [5] Including Irish orchards

	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920
Live Stock	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses [1]	1,874,264	1,879,547	1,916,347	1,914,933	1,884,902
Cattle	11,936,600	12,382,236	12,311,149	12,491,427	11,770,274
Sheep	27,629,206	27,867,244	27,062,681	25,119,220	23,407,072
Pigs	3,305,771	3,007,916	2,809,215	2,925,093	3 113,314

[1] Horses for agriculture, mares kept for breeding, and unbroken horses

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately —

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
	ACREAGE —THOUSAND ACRES								
England and Wales									
1913 [1]	1,702	1,359	1,975	259	128	442	1,053	419	6,770
1917	1,918	1,460	2,259	211	131	508	972	389	6,476
1918	2 557	1,501	2,780	242	128	634	909	400	5,745
1919	2,221	1,510	2,564	274	192	475	988	396	5,672
1920	1,875	1,037	2,266	246	129	545	988	384	6,069
Scotland									
1913 [1]	55	198	938	6	0 2	149	432	1 8	572
1917	61	150	1,041	6	0 4	148	414	2 4	581
1918	79	158	1,244	7	0 4	169	397	2 6	538
1919	80	174	1,111	7	0 4	155	427	2 6	542
1920	54	204	1,032	6	0 4	162	425	1 8	577
Ireland									
1913 [1]	34	173	1,049	1 3	0 2	582	277	79	2,482
1917	124	177	1 464	1 4	0 3	709	293	93	2,583
1918	157	185	1 580	1 5	0 4	702	294	98	2 470
1919	70	186	1,442	1 4	0 3	589	278	75	2,520
1920	50	207	1,332	1 4	0 3	584	277	77	2,518
U Kingdom									
1913 [1]	1,790	1 930	3,962	266	128	1,173	1,758	500	9,824
1917	2,103	1,796	4,764	218	132	1,365	1 679	484	9,590
1918	2,793	1,839	5,604	251	128	1,505	1,601	500	8 753
1919	2,371	1,870	5,117	281	132	1,219	1 693	473	8,734
1920	1,979	2,018	4 630	253	130	1,291	1,690	463	9,164

[1] Pre War year.

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
					TOTAL PRODUCE.				
England and Wales	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Quatrs	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
1918 [1]	6,642	6,328	9,378	915	422	2,899	12 794	7,611	9,052
1917	7,165	5,535	10,865	436	277	3,341	12,164	8,482	7,560
1918	10,580	6,080	14,339	889	439	4,209	12 018	8,281	6,756
1919	7,976	5,474	11,417	855	441	2,733	11,159	6,294	5,186
1920	6,669	6,335	10,746	957	444	3,151	14,193	7,307	8,211
Scotland									
1918 [1]	283	921	4,502	28	0 6	971	7,330	36	947
1917	304	705	5,447	30	0 2	1,110	8,053	53	901
1918	402	677	6,457	33	0 3	1,151	5,514	49	818
1919	383	764	5,305	33	0 2	832	7,146	43	712
1920	260	973	5,157	27	0 3	1,237	7,692	29	942
Ireland									
1913 [1]	162	960	6,780	8	0 0	3,739	5,189	1,629	5,396
1917	572	945	9,709	8	1 1	4,153	4,625	1,834	4,702
1918	711	1,008	10,400	9	1 5	3,863	5,303	2,041	4,728
1919	306	975	8,773	—	—	2,747	4,487	1,432	4,810
1920	175	903	6,706	—	—	1,986	4,107	1,246	5,547
U Kingdom									
1913 [1]	7,087	8,204	20,660	954	423	7,605	25,313	9,276	15,395
1917	8,041	7,185	26,021	474	278	8,604	24,842	10,369	13,163
1918	11,643	7,760	31,196	931	441	9,223	22,835	10,321	12,332
1919	8,665	7,213	25,495	8·8 [1]	442 [1]	6,312	22,792	7,769	10,708
1920	7,104	8,211	22 609	984 [1]	444 [1]	6,374	25 992	8,582	14,700

[1] Excluding Ireland

					YIELD PER ACRE				
England and Wales	Bushls	Bushls	Bushls	Bushls	Bushls	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913 [1]	31 23	32 45	38 00	28 30	26 40	6 5	12 20	18 1	1 34
1917	29 88	30 93	38 48	17 16	21 52	6 8	12 55	21 89	1 17
1918	32 9	32 4	41 3	29 4	27 5	6 6	13 2	20 6	1 18
1919	28 7	29 0	35 6	25 0	26 7	5 7	11 4	16 0	0 90
1920	28 5	31 0	37 9	31 1	27 4	5 8	14 4	19 0	1 36
Scotland									
1913 [1]	41 32	37 15	38 40	37 37	24 69	6 51	16 96	19 84	1 65
1917	39 94	35 44	41 85	38 70	20 21	7 51	19 44	21 82	1 55
1918	40 65	35 43	41 53	36 55	25 47	6 79	13 90	19 22	1 52
1919	38 5	35 2	38 2	39 4	18 0	5 4	16 8	17 0	1 29
1920	38 2	38 1	40 0	37 6	25 7	7 6	18 1	16 4	1·63
Ireland									
1913 [1]	38·09	44 48	51 71	48 78	32 49	6 42	18 76	20 64	2 17
1917	36 85	42 67	53 06	47 41	31 34	5 86	15 76	19 71	1 8
1918	36 2	43 4	52 7	40 9	28 4	5 5	18·0	20 9	1 9
1919	35 1	41 8	48 7	—	—	4 7	16 4	19 1	1 9
1920	27·9	34 9	40 3	—	—	3 4	14 9	16 1	2 2
U. Kingdom									
1913 [1]	31 07	34 01	41 72	28 60	26 41	6 48	14 40	18 54	1 57
1917	30 58	32 00	43 70	17 98	21 54	6 30	14 81	21 47	1 37
1918	33 3	33 8	44 5	29 7	27 5	6 1	14 3	20 0	1 4
1919	29 2	30 9	39 9	25 3 [2]	26 7 [2]	5 2	13 6	16 5	1 2
1920	2 7	32 1	39 1	31 2 [2]	27 4 [2]	4 9	15 4	18 5	1 6

[1] Pre-War year. [2] Excluding Ireland

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce.*

The live stock in Ireland in 1920 numbered: Horses, 624,300, mules and jennets, 27,100, asses, 226,600, cattle, 5,023,000, sheep, 3,586,000, pigs, 982,000, goats, 245,000, poultry (1918), 24,424,000

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows for 1920 —

Size of Holdings, 1920	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1— 5 acres	80,737	17,471	98,208
5— 50 ,,	194,059	32,682	226,741
50—300 ,,	129,703	23,224	152,927
Over 300 acres	13,492	2,525	16,017
Total	417,991	75,902	493,893

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, makes the County Councils and the Councils of County Boroughs responsible for the provision of small holdings (each covering from one to 50 acres, or even more), and allotments (each up to five acres in area) Up to the end of 1914 the total quantity of land acquired for small holdings by the various local authorities in England and Wales was 198,104 acres, let to 13,327 individual tenants and 5 associations, and the land acquired for allotments was 33,522 acres, let to 130,526 individual tenants and 52 associations On the 1st May, 1918, there were estimated to be about 1,400,000 allotments in England and Wales Before the war there were about 500,000

IRELAND

Number and Size of Holdings in the year 1918 —

Size of Holdings	Leinster	Munster	Ulster	Connaught	Ireland
Not exceeding 1 acre	38,809	33,403	33,895	8,717	114,824
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	12,752	9,327	15 964	8 302	46,345
,, 5 ,, ,, 10 ,,	10,317	7,983	27,480	18,747	64,527
,, 10 ,, ,, 15 ,,	8,162	6,870	24,819	19,411	59,262
,, 15 ,, ,, 30 ,,	17,906	20,072	48,496	36,498	122,972
,, 30 ,, ,, 50 ,,	13,224	20,486	24,683	14,594	72,987
,, 50 ,, ,, 100 ,,	13,182	22,374	15,540	6,629	57,675
,, 100 ,, ,, 200 ,,	6,929	9,885	4,123	2,338	23,275
,, 200 ,, ,, 500 ,,	2,947	2,897	1,145	1,161	8,150
Above 500 acres	657	472	322	517	1,968
Total No of Holdings	124,835	133,769	196 467	116,914	571,985

The above figures are not comparable with those published for years prior to 1910 In many cases farms in Ireland extend into two or more townlands, and in former years that portion of a farm in each townland was enumerated as a separate holding The total number of holdings published was therefore somewhat too large A change was made in the method of enumeration in 1910, and the present figures are believed to be a very close approximation for the year 1918

Of the holdings in 1918, 372,815 were owned and 199,170 rented The 571,985 holdings in 1918 were in the hands of 561,807 separate occupiers.

The Irish Land Acts are of two classes—The Fair Rent Acts, and the Land Purchase Acts The Fair Rent Acts commenced with Mr Gladstone's Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, which gave the Irish Tenant the '3 Fs'— Fair Rent, Free Sale and Fixity of Tenure Under this Act, the great body of agricultural tenants had Fair Rents judicially determined The rent is fixed by the Land Commission for terms of 15 years, and, on the expiration of each term, a new rent may be fixed for another term. Up to March 31,

1920, the number of Fair Rents fixed under the Irish Land Acts for a First Statutory Term was 382,975, with an average reduction of 20 7 per cent on previous rents, for a Second Statutory Term, 144,094, with an average reduction of 19 3 per cent on first term rents, and for a Third Statutory Term, 6,032, with an average reduction of 9 1 per cent on second term rents

The Land Purchase Acts commenced with the 'Bright Clauses' of the Act of 1870, but the system was greatly extended by the 'Ashbourne Act' of 1885, under which 9,992,536*l* cash was advanced for Land Purchase A new system was adopted under Mr Balfour's Act of 1891, which created a special Land Stock for Land Purchase purposes Under the Irish Land Act of 1903 cash advances are made to enable tenants to purchase their holdings under the supervision of three Estates Commissioners, the money for advances being raised by the issue of Land Stock bearing interest at 2¾ per cent The State is secured by a Guarantee Fund which consists of the various Funds voted by Parliament for Irish Local purposes The Land Stock could not be issued except at a large discount, and the Land Act of 1909 provided that for future purchasers the money may be raised by the issue of a 3 per cent. stock, and in making advances the Treasury may give the vendor such stock instead of paying cash Under this Act the Congested Districts Board was reconstituted, the area of its work extended and its income increased Compulsory powers of purchase were also given to the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board

The total amount of the purchase money for which advances have been made under the Irish Land Purchase Acts, 1870 to 1909, up to March 31, 1920, was 108,795,258*l*, of which 106,933,839*l* was advanced, and 1,861,419*l* was lodged in cash by purchasers In addition, 4,609,131*l* was advanced to that date by the Land Commission to Rural District Councils, for the erection of labourers cottages, under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts

In *England and Wales*, the Board of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture In 1916–17 these grants totalled 76,177*l* (against 98,646*l* in 1915–16), largely from the Development Fund (see below) The Board of Agriculture for *Scotland* dispenses certain grants for the development and improvement of agriculture, including agricultural education and research, in that country In *Ireland* the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction provides itinerant lecturers who give instruction in agriculture, horticulture, bee keeping, butter making, poultry keeping, &c There are 3 agricultural stations where farm apprenticeships are provided, and numerous agricultural schools and colleges There are also winter agricultural classes and schools of rural domestic economy

Under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, there are eight "Development Commissioners," appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and analogous resources of the United Kingdom The total sum guaranteed to the fund was 2,900,000*l*, interest on investments, and other receipts, up to 31 March, 1920, made the total available funds, 3,541,000*l* In 1920–21 a further 1,000,000*l* was voted to the Fund The grants and loans recommended to the Treasury by the Commissioners down to 31 March, 1918 (which, however, have not all been sanctioned or expended), amounted to 2,794,000*l*, including 1,780,000*l* for agriculture and rural industries, 277,000*l* for forestry, 394,000*l*. for harbours, 142,000*l* for fisheries; 110,000*l* for inland navigation; 80,000*l*. for rural transport

Forestry —The woodland area of Great Britain in 1908 was 2,781,963 acres (England, 1,720,330 , Wales, 186,723 , and Scotland, 874,910) Included in these figures are 127,509 acres of plantations, *i e* , land planted within the preceding 10 years (England, 72,008 , Wales, 11,355 and Scotland, 44,146) In Ireland in 1918, 289,944 acres were under woods and plantations

II Fisheries

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom (excluding salmon, except that figures for England and Wales include sea caught salmon and sea trout) —

—	1913 [1]	1917	1918	1919	1920 [2]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	807 619	202,581	234,000	515 423	729,221
Scotland	362 994	158,988	165 463	208,448	316,297
Ireland	33,820	28,547	31,838	40 337	27,231
U K (excluding shell fish)	1,204,433	385,116	431,301	804,208	1,072,749
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	10,009,326	9,151,630	14,147 810	18 495,216	21,202,521
Scotland	3,724 357	3,645,015	5,991,598	6,063,739	6,519,983
Ireland	294,625	567,876	880,107	718,706	440,420
U K (excluding shell fish)	14,027,308	13,364,027	21,019 100	25,277,661	28,162,924
U K Shell fish	463 642	410,654	543 082	691 067	734,783

[1] Pre War year [2] Provisional figures

Statistics for 1918 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 —

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1918			Total Net Ton nage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing	
	Number					Regular fishermen	Others
	Sailing	Steam	Total				
England and Wales	6 367	3,410	9,777	192,240	(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotland	5 780	2 678	8,458	115 523			
Ireland	4,443	544	4 987	25,059			
Isle of Man	166	89	255	1 830			
Channel Islands	281	38	319	840			
Total 1918	17,037	6,759	23,796	335,510	—	—	—
Total, 1913 [1]	19,173	4,288	23,441	348,083	21,654	76 048	23,482

[1] Pre War year (a) Cannot be stated for 1918

Imports and Exports of fish into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows The imports represent fish of foreign taking or preparation, and are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom —

—	1913 (Pre War)	1917	1918	1919	1920 [1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured or salted)	184,000	107,000	159,000	148,000	137,000
Exports of United kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted)	550,000	26,000	19,000	136,000	199,000
Ditto (herrings only)	498,000	16,000	9,000	115,000	151,000
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	27,000	18,000	11,000	18,000	20,000

[1] Provisional figures

III Mining and Metals

General summary of the mineral production of the United Kingdom in 1918 and 1919 —

Description of Mineral	1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Alum shale	5,231	588	4,848	545
Antimony ore	1	4	—	—
Arsenical pyrites	477	4,380	7[illegible]	667
Arsenic	2,349	210 101	2,[illegible]27	100,222
Barium (compounds)	66,360	218 592	60 087	198,550
Bauxite	9,589	2,736	9,221	2,811
Bog ore	603	151	3,045	761
Chalk	2,304,248	164,741	2,699,406	241,863
Chert, flint, &c	54,518	13,233	50,082	15,348
Chromite of iron	140	100	150	150
Clays and shale	6,003,787	1,696,127	7,765,965	2,358 522
Coal	227,748,654	238,240 760	229,779,517	314,113,160
Copper ore and precipitate	1,213	17 169	372	10,978
Fluorspar	53,498	41,310	36,860	36,252
Gravel and sand	2,022,567	291,627	2,048,497	336,421
Gypsum	178,734	108 516	220,003	138,265
Igneous rocks	3,961,524	1 139 952	4 337,703	1,720,932
Iron ore	14,613,032	7,106,636	12,254,195	7,428,366
Iron pyrites	22,195	20,308	7 336	7,807
Lead ore	14,784	273,462	13,868	256,377
Lignite	150	100	—	—
Limestone (other than chalk)	10,156,603	1,992,705	9,537,49[illegible]	2,431,627
Manganese ore	17,4[illegible]6	33,313	12,078	29,111
Natural Gas (cub ft)	85,060	—	90,000	—
Ochre, umber, &c	9,480	17,926	10,547	17,483
Oil shale	3,080,867	1,528,584	2,763,875	1,367,050
Phosphate of lime	3 372	—	—	—
Salt	1,976,014	1,647,997	1,908,080	2,079,011
Sandstone	1,553,151	614,612	1,699,853	971,329
Slate	110,197	429,383	164,098	844,394
Soapstone	936	1,268	688	1,011
Sulphate of strontia	1,014	2,280	1,872	4,210
Tin ore (dressed)	6,378	1,115,926	5,156	678,823
Tungsten ores	302	49,215	166	19,255
Zinc ore	9,025	95,680	6,933	62,202
Totals	273,988 449 85,000 [1]	257,079,792	275,384 528 90,000 [1]	335,673,503

[1] Cubic feet of natural gas

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1919 were —Copper, 144 tons, value 14,176*l*., iron, 3,808,095 tons, 51,511,064*l*., lead, 10,277 tons, 289,769*l*.; silver, 68,414 oz., 16,266*l*., tin, 3,272 tons, 842,485*l*., zinc, 2,430 tons, 102,951*l*., total value, 52,776,711*l*.

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at all mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1919 was 1,212,974 The number of mines at work was 3,438 958,133 persons (males) worked underground, and 245,194 males and 9,647 females above ground The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 57,076 (excluding persons *occasionally* employed), of whom 36,879 (including 132 females) worked inside the quarries, and 20,197 (including 309 females) outside The number of quarries at work was 5,135

Professor H. S Jevons has estimated the resources of British coal in

1915, within 4,000 feet of the surface, at 197,000 million tons Coal raised in the United Kingdom, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported (the figures in the following tables, for the war period, exclude coal exported from Government stores, etc) —

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc , exported		Bunkers for ships in foreign trade[1]
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	
		£		£	Tons
1913	287,430,478	145,535,669	76,688,446	53,659,660	21,031 550
1914	265,664 393	132,596,853	61,830,485	42,202,128	18,585,616
1915	253,206,081	157,830,670	45,770,444	38,824,223	13,630,964
1916	256,348,351	200,014,626	41 157,746	50 670,604	12,988,172
1917	248,499,240	207,786 894	37,800,705	51,341,487	10,227 052
1918	227 748 654	238 240,760	34,173 915	52,416,330	8,756 476
1919	229,779,517	314,113,160	38,466,593	92,297,685	12,021,242
1920	229,295,000	—	28 862,895	120,319 241	13,923,186

[1] Not included in exports Bunkers for ships in foreign and coastwise trade, and Admiralty shipments totalled 38½ million tons in 1917 and 34½ million tons in 1918

In the year 1919 the coal available for home consumption, after deducting the amount used in operating the coal mines, is estimated to have been 162,000,000 tons, the principal uses being — Railways, for locomotive purposes, 13,500,000 tons, gas works, 17,750,000 tons, electricity and water undertakings, 7,500,000 tons, blast furnaces, 15,750,000 tons, domestic (including coal supplied to miners), 42,500,000 tons, all other purposes, 65,000,000 tons

Exports of coal, 1920, from United Kingdom to countries named —

Countries	Weigh t	Value	Countries	Weight	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
France	11,691,000	42,301 000	Canaries	382,000	1,931,000
Italy	2,905,000	11,759,000	Portugal	301,000	1,287,000
Sweden	1,372,000	6,258 000	Spain	290,000	1,351,000
Gibraltar	1 184,000	5 570 000	Portuguese W		
Denmark	1,040 000	4,748,000	Africa	281 000	1,395 000
Egypt	985 000	4,505,000	Argentina	274 000	1,139,000
Norway	801,000	3,907,000	Holland	239,000	924,000
Belgium	671,000	1 974 000	Brazil	158 000	727,000
Algeria	511,000	2,286,000	Uruguay	117,000	430,000
Malta & Gozo	421,000	1,607,000	Russia	93,000	410,000

Export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel from the principal ports 1919 —

Ports	Tons	Value	Ports	Tons	Value
		£			£
Cardiff	12,941,000	28,083,000	Glasgow	684,000	1,729,000
Tyne Ports	7,855,000	19,932,000	Hartlepool	548 000	1,553,000
Newport	3,785,000	7,623,000	Hull	490,000	1,301,000
Swansea	3,200,000	6,907,000	Leith	459,000	1,618,000
Blyth	2,305,000	6,757,000	London	362,000	1,060,000
Port Talbot	1,771,000	3,733,000	Llanelly	286,000	667,000
Sunderland	1,705,000	4,682,000	Burntisland	244,000	889,000
Methil	960,000	3,329,000	Grangemouth	284,000	791,000

Iron ore produced in and imported into the United Kingdom :—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1913	15,997,328	4,543,558	7,442 249	7,045,883
1914	14,867,582	3,921,683	5,704,748	5,154,769
1915	14,235,012	4,587,651	6,197,155	7,176,731
1916	13,494,658	5,545,072	6,933,767	11,775,431
1917	14,845,734	6,429,620	6,189,655	12,040,206
1918	14,613,032	7,106,656	6,581,728	13,441,225
1919	12,254,195	7,428,366	5,200,696	11,271,244
1920	—	—	6,500,911	16,547,528

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant Of the ore imported in 1919, 3,526,794 tons, valued at 7,667,618*l*, came from Spain Including 627,527 tons of 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1918 was 21,822,127 tons

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation —

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig iron made	Coal & coke used	Pig Iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913	338	25,707,518	10,260,315	21,223,607	1,128,412
1914	291	22,470,749	8,923,773	18,381,106	782,349
1915	289	21,706,411	8,723,560	(a)	612,848
1916	294	21,505,556	8,919,469	(a)	918,158
1917	318	22,901,714	9,338,104	(a)	733,943
1918	318	22,544,064	9,107,384	(a)	482,161
1919	280	19,044,272	7,417,401	(a)	356,985

(a) 1915 Coal, 2,509 456 tons, Coke, 9,746,743 tons, 1916 Coal, 2,612,543 tons, Coke, 10,300,888 tons, 1917 Coal, 2,816,318 tons, Coke 10 961,734 tons 1918 Coal 2,606,840 tons, Coke, 11,286,680 tons, 1919 Coal, 2,309,587 tons, Coke, 9,384,387 tons

The output in 1920 was —Pig iron, 8,008,000 tons, steel ingots, 9,057,000 tons

Various unmanufactured metals imported —

—	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Antimony ore and regulus Tons	10,334	27,263	33,106	24,784	11 521	6,547
Copper ore and regulus ,,	189 875	76,080	78 148	44,702	36,332	30,014
Copper ,,	111,348	182,517	118,649	143,833	204,065	116,023
Lead ,,	204,136	255 977	158,373	147,124	207,932	217,610
Lead ore ,,	18,453	14,062	11,443	8,657	1,502	4,435
Pyrites of iron and (not copper ,,	781,711	909,467	949,996	854,241	836,703	344,457
Manganese ore ,,	601,177	372,724	440,659	331,264	365,606	264,800
Tin ,,	45 682	38,896	33,646	27,143	12,567	22,901
Tin ore ,,	34,592	44,748	33,912	41,208	32,330	35,757
Zinc (crude) ,,	145,004	74,522	58,827	76,105	64,138	94,226
Zinc ore ,,	64,670	114,360	78,325	87,368	92,787	78,552
Platinum Troy oz	42,640	8,348	1,964	3,906	1,223	2,705
Quicksilver lbs	3,401,165	3,043,434	2,556,214	2,178,434	1,077,460	2,841,892

IV Textile Industry

(The following information is furnished by Mr Thomas R. Ellison of Liverpool)

The progress made by each branch of the textile industry since 1829 is shown in the subjoined statement of the weight of raw material used and the value of yarns and goods exported —

Annual Average Periods of Three Years	Weight consumed in Millions of lbs				Value of Products exported (in Thousands of £'s)			
	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cotton	Woollen	Linen	Total
1829 1831	248	149	194	586	18,077	4,967	2,138	25,182
1859 1861	1,023	260	212	1,495	49,000	15,041	6,119	70,060
1889 1891	1 618	564	220	2,402	72,114	24 176	6,377	102,667
1899 1901	1,679	628	190	2,492	70,340	20,898	5,857	97,095
1911 1913	2,074	791	237	3,102	123,167	34,104	9,403	166,767
1914-1916	1,854	816	225	2 895	102 548	36,945	8,909	148 002
1917 1919	1,023	535	121	2,579	189,000	68 800	14,100	271,900
1920	1,560	865	67	2 492	401 700	135,000	23,900	560 600

The home production of wool in 1920 is estimated at 108 million lbs , and that of flax at 27 million lbs Exports in 1920 were piece goods, &c , cotton, 4,492 million yards , woollen, 280 million yards , linen, 93 million yards Yarn cotton, 148 million lbs , woollen, 31 million lbs , and linen, 7 million lbs

Commerce

The principal imports on which customs duties are levied are beer, chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, matches, motor spirit, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine—spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine yielding the bulk of the entire levies In 1919 the imports free of duty (exclusive of bullion and specie and diamonds) amounted to 1,381,634,807*l* , 84 9 per cent , and those subject to duty to 244,521,405*l* , 15 1 per cent of the total imports

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom —

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	525,253,595	109,566,731	634,820,326
1914[1]	696,635,113	430,721,357	95,474,166	526,195,523
1915	851,893,350	384,868,448	99,062,181	483,930,629
1916	948,506,492	506,279,707	97,566,178	603,845,885
1917	1,064,164,678	527,079,746	69,677,461	596,757,207
1918	1,316,150,903	501,418,997	30,945,081	532 364,078
1919	1,626,156,212	798,638,362	164,746,315	963,384,677
1920[2]	1,936,742,120	1,335,569,027	222,405,957	1,557,974,984

[1] From the outbreak of War in August 1914, until the second half of 1917, certain goods belonging to the British and Allied Governments were excluded from the returns of imports and exports From July, 1917, merchandise imported and exported in public ownership is included, except exports for the use of H M forces on active service. In the six months July to December, 1917, such imports (included in the above table) amounted to about 107,000,000*l* , and British exports to 9,500,000*l* In 1918 such imports amounted to about 250,000,000*l* , British exports to 18,500,000*l* , and re exports to about 8,000,000*l*

[2] Provisional figures

The value of goods imported into the United Kingdom is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay For goods consigned for sale, the market value

in this country is required and recorded in the returns This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Customs Department, with the help of current price lists and market reports For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken Imports are entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom, which may, or may not, be the country whence the goods were last shipped Exports are credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters

Imports by air in 1920 amounted to 677,000*l*, and exports to 339,000*l* The trade was mainly in clothes and furs

The estimated weight of imports is —54 5 million tons in 1913, and 39 million in 1919, of British exports, 91 4 million tons in 1913, and 46·1 million in 1919, of re exports, 1,750,000 tons in 1913, and 1,500,000 in 1919

The total estimated value of the imports and exports of Ireland (including the trade with Great Britain) is given by the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, as follows —

	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
Imports—	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Farm produce, food and drink stuffs	26,971	39,050	41,419	34,429	55,245
Raw materials	11,162	17,794	21,392	21,689	24,433
Manufactured goods	35,862	47,673	56,370	69,898	79 038
Total Imports	73,995	104,517	119,181	126,016	158,716
Exports—					
Farm produce, food and drink stuffs	41,607	62,577	71 801	78,254	93,709
Raw materials	4,274	4,588	5,302	5 369	6,777
Manufactured goods	31,430	40,006	56,702	69,308	75,546
Total Exports	77,311	107,171	133,805	152,931	176,032

Imports into Ireland from Great Britain, 1919, 132,374,000*l*, exports to Great Britain, 174,005,000*l*

Trade of the United Kingdom according to countries (figures for 1920 are provisional) —

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1913	1920	1913	1920	1913	1920
Foreign Countries	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Europe and Colonies—						
Russia	40,271	34,183	18,103	11,803	9,591	4,842
Sweden	14,213	56,372	8,220	39,332	1,014	5,006
Norway	7,437	23,858	6,147	33,337	518	1,942
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	23,831	31,157	5,792	30,635	551	4 108
Iceland and Greenland	199	514	210	1,023	36	90
Danish W India Islands	23	—	59	30	3	1
Germany	80,411	31,126	40,677	21,723	19,822	29,376
Netherlands	23,578	39,292	15,429	47,915	5,093	14,461
Java	2,086	28 769	5 701	18,413	46	80
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,828	6,061	1,545	4,901	11	20
Dutch West India Islands	42	132	50	134	2	8
Dutch Guiana	378	49	69	136	9	7

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1913	1920	1913	1920	1913	1920
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Belgium	23,382	45,025	13,240	49,126	7,420	19,493
Belgian Congo	44	725	289	981	16	29
France	46 353	76,005	28,933	136,632	11,940	30,820
Algeria	1,312	3,987	1 341	3,728	7	40
French West Africa	889	1,404	1,479	3,564	64	216
French Somaliland	110	188	214	1 8	1	6
Madagascar	222	878	79	294	2	1
French Indo China (Cochin China, Camboja, Annam, and Tonquin)	277	9	159	1,858	3	2
French Possessions in the Pacific	317	119	60	36	14	1
French W India Islands	—	—	77	258	31	11
Switzerland	11,070	37 005	4,212	12,641	876	2,853
Portugal	3,017	7,060	3,271	10,549	668	1,497
Azores	56	172	49	424	7	1
Madeira	32	121	250	1 056	56	53
Portuguese West Africa	171	207	543	1 975	11	18
Portuguese East Africa	344	2,800	1,726	3 304	85	87
Portuguese Possessions in India	274	120	214	350	3	1
Spain	14 304	37 495	7 872	19,324	780	3,480
Canary Islands	1 549	4,509	1,671	3,545	179	144
Spanish Ports in North Africa	28	525	107	240	17	17
Italy	8 127	17 812	14,010	39,734	1 912	5,625
Austria Hungary	7 706	3,623	4 481	3 989	1,300	1,690
Greece	2,202	6 772	2,537	12,782	59	510
Crete	95	144	57	60	4	4
Bulgaria	41	207	472	1,002	30	52
Servia	8	10	38	611	1	53
Roumania	2,037	3,228	1,947	7,122	71	388
Turkey, European	1 165	3 119	2 415	12,450	137	471
Turkey, Asiatic	4 251	9,040	5,201	18,861	108	621
Africa—						
Tripoli	50	135	187	77	35	80
Tunis	862	2,984	476	1,602	19	81
Morocco	408	1,644	1,277	4,381	265	648
Liberia	57	531	90	272	11	29
Asia—						
Persia	490	3,761	725	2,200	11	38
Siam	516	795	1 352	4,060	25	36
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão and Wei hai Wei)	4,672	20,010	14,845	43,542	165	395
Japan (including Formosa)	4,388	20,871	14,530	26,185	297	1,912
Korea	1	5	250	150	1	1
America—						
United States of America	141,652	564,339	19,205	77,131	30,159	58,918
Philippine Islands and Guam	2,183	5,285	983	1,205	61	43
Porto Rico	1	10	66	153	—	4
Hawaii	18	104	134	35	1	—
Cuba	3,675	25,629	2,214	7,240	786	149
Hayti	116	164	167	438	1	6
St Domingo	154	119	162	440	4	4
Mexico	1,880	13,466	2,233	4,327	205	2 22
Guatemala	356	281	344	895	8	15

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Honduras (not British)	1	12	127	330	2	4
San Salvador	116	238	328	685	5	4
Nicaragua	117	101	243	438	7	18
Costa Rica	1,424	1,069	236	585	10	14
Colombia	1,089	2,647	1,693	6,184	21	60
Panama	52	200	457	510	46	0
Venezuela	560	982	826	3,868	14	66
Ecuador	468	1 627	415	1,362	10	16
Peru	3,178	14,582	1,488	4,718	104	102
Chile	5 359	12,981	6 011	9,694	359	223
Brazil	10,008	12 160	12,465	24,329	556	608
Uruguay	2,749	7 065	2,916	5,933	96	141
Bolivia	2,250	1 931	360	747	16	21
Argentine Republic	42 485	128,039	22,641	42 840	796	908
Paraguay	0	2	105	169	2	3
Total (including those not specified above)	577,219	1,376,011	329 942	834,086	95,956	196,040
British Possessions (Including Protectorates)						
In Europe						
Channel Islands	1,984	4 541	1,351	3,178	251	970
Gibraltar	27	45	828	6 523	91	154
Malta and Gozo	31	86	1,105	2,932	102	321
Cyprus	139	378	147	502	5	27
In Africa						
West Africa						
Gambia	54	2,622	235	1,030	13	67
Sierra Leone	243	2,135	758	1,876	72	134
Gold Coast	986	6,638	1,877	7,604	268	813
Nigeria	3,891	19,265	4 734	12,719	277	1,043
Ascension	—	—	5	28	1	1
St Helena	6	36	20	21	7	4
South Africa						
Cape of Good Hope	9,381[1]	12,649	10,812	24 133	953	1,442
Natal	2,724	6 338	5,053	11,805	389	598
Orange Free State	—	—	567	910	36	42
Transvaal	196	214	5,752	12,261	483	549
Basutoland	—	—	21	67	1	1
Rhodesia	194	1,030	830	1,411	56	67
Bechuanaland Protectorate	—	—	12	17	—	—
Swaziland	53	—	1	2	—	—
East Africa						
Zanzibar and Pemba	175	957	106	392	5	6
East Africa Protectorate	426	4,244	1,130	2,804	59	116
Uganda Protectorate	298	653	54	205	1	3
Nyasaland Protectorate	106	804	82	255	2	8
Somaliland Protectorate	5	—	4	8	—	—
Egypt	21,395	69,336	9,806	43,662	158	1,175
Anglo Egyptian Sudan		2,455		1,211		45
Mauritius & Dependencies	293	7,025	536	2,745	43	200
Seychelles	30	151	24	32	2	2

[1] Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope The exports of these from the Cape to the United Kingdom (Cape returns) in 1919 were valued at £11,535,850.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1913	1920	1913	1920	1913	1920
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
In Asia						
Aden and Dependencies	309	890	183	723	31	20
British India	48,420	95,678	70,273	181,384	1,397	2,700
Straits Settlements and Dependencies, including Labuan	10,800	17,907	5,836	16,568	169	389
Federated Malay States	3,574	6,907	1,339	2,916	44	44
Ceylon and Dependencies	7,797	16,915	4,185	9,347	131	209
Borneo (British)						
British North Borneo	94	548	64	124	10	4
Sarawak	1	231	36	69	—	—
Hong Kong	675	2,066	4,254	13,113	200	302
In Australasia						
Australia	38,065	112,709	34,171	62,486	3,356	5,782
Territory of Papua	15	9	18	43	1	2
New Zealand	20,838	47,743	10,838	26,601	952	1,349
Fiji Islands	3	21	124	224	4	7
In America						
Canada	30,488	92,854	25,796	42,782	3,512	6,078
Newfoundland & Coast of Labrador	974	4,438	881	1,010	115	84
Bermudas	7	2	103	288	24	31
Bahamas	11	26	66	226	10	11
British West India Islands	2,116	14,666	2,339	5,947	383	544
British Honduras	155	310	122	176	21	17
British Guiana	648	1,591	730	1,686	109	111
Falkland Islands	428	2,458	95	295	22	37
Deep Sea Fisheries	325	599	1	1	—	—
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	191,516	560,731	191,312	501,483	13,610	25,466
Grand Total	768,739	1,936,742	525,254	1,385,569	109,506	222,406

Gold and silver bullion and specie —

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	59,533,549	46,087,359	14,495,049	16,054,679
1914	58,642,211	30,599,050	11,952,790	10,889,075
1915	10,828,366	39,218,113	10,560,161	7,360,576
1916	17,790,302	38,448,912	13,677,650	10,741,342
1919[1]	66,543,659	14,509,091	2,425,424	2,745,590
1920	50,678,283	92,565,137	9,923,034	11,498,266

[1] Last six months of the year only

Figures for 1917 and 1918 and the first half of 1919 are not available.

Imports and exports for 1913 and 1920 (latter year provisional) —

Import Values C I F Export Values F O B	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1913	1920	1913	1920	1913	1920
I *Food, Drink, and Tobacco*—	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Grain and Flour	84,403	241,713	2,305	2,779	1,646	5,594
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	4,870	8,899	2,170	1,017	72	524
Meat	56,421	141,557	1,196	861	2,107	10,843
Animals Living for Food	305	—	43	14	23	—
Other Food & Drink, Non dutiable	82,434	174,750	24,786	37,092	5,890	11,871
,, ,, ,, Dutiable	58,683	174,768			6 253	15 120
Tobacco	8,033	35,677	3,376	9,130	267	2,145
Total, Class I	295,149	767,374	33,876	50,893	16,256	46 099
II *Raw Materials, etc* —						
Mining, &c , Products Coal	6	27	50,727	99,627	-	—
,, ,, ,, Other	3,114	9,694	869	2,405	312	1,005
Iron Ore and Scrap	7 454	20 800	419	630	9	-
Non-Ferrous Ores and Scrap	12,573	17,712	168	2,204	601	534
Wood and Timber	93 789	82,164	341	1,012	833	1,603
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	70,571	296,764	—	3,099	9,143	33,687
Wool, and Woollen Rags	37 736	93,957	4,623	8 787	12,574	35,176
Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	1,296	4,071	120	94	102	128
Other Textile Materials	18,455	32 727	314	630	5 177	5,118
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums &c	20,418	82,220	2,872	13,598	5,439	10,595
Hides and Skins, Undressed	10,067	31 977	1,886	4,032	8 411	15,006
Paper making Materials	3,816	33,278	908	2,517	298	107
Rubber	21 896	26 769	—	521	14 948	14 098
Miscellaneous	12 749	19,334	2,876	6,499	4,852	4 970
Total, Class II	269,939	711 501	66,173	145 656	63,699	122,987
III *Manufactured Articles*—						
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	31	11	2,932	20,692	3	—
Earthenware, Glass, &c	5,408	11 118	7,427	18 374	229	267
Iron and Steel Manufactures	15,890	29,006	55,351	128,943	339	808
Non Ferrous Metals & Manufactures	29 601	39,222	12,036	29,868	8,252	8,153
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c	6,699	10,606	7,129	13,611	1,522	2,166
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	1,587	1,826	5,386	11,604	239	159
Machinery	7,267	19,961	33,602	63,458	1,306	1,721
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	3,583	8 631	2,042	2,836	589	307
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	9,208	9,826	126 467	401,682	1,898	2,338
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf	10,020	17,702	35,710	134 969	1 226	2 682
Silk and Silk Manufactures	15,115	36 916	2,158	5,198	1,768	6,240
Manuf Other Textile Materials	9,813	23,118	16,070	45,037	2,423	4,529
Apparel	11,173	1,0°3	20,973	48,888	1,497	2,190
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours	13,896	35,315	19,533	40,730	1,411	5,356
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures	13,798	77,001	4,444	13,616	448	6,485
Leather and Manufactures	11,630	20,515	5,279	11,073	2,129	3,268
Paper and Cardboard	7,692	30,252	3,679	12,818	277	505
Vehicles (inc Ships & Aircraft)	5,629	27,239	24,508	60,166	695	565
Rubber Manufactures	3,616	7,103	3,088	11,549	953	560
Miscellaneous Articles	19,948	34,483	26,006	49,070	2,902	4,942
Total, Class III	201,039	454,823	413,820	1,120,782	29,505	53,241
IV *Animals not for Food*	489	402	2,230	4,818	106	79
V *Parcel Post*	2,119	2,643	9,155	13,470	—	—
Total	768,735	1,936,742	525,254	1,335,569	109,566	22 2,406

The subjoined tables exhibit the value of the great articles of commerce imported, and home produce exported, during five years (*see* footnote [1] to table on p 69) —

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT

Principal Articles Imported	1913 (Pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
Wheat	48,849	84,007	53,098	68,423	146,845
Wheatmeal and flour	6,348	18,470	35,683	25,729	21,246
Maize	13,710	20,386	13,679	13,722	27,371
Barley	8 077	8,967	5 426	17 827	14,459
Oats	5 672	11,558	11,529	6,724	5,613
Rice	2,270	7,575	9,432	2,982	6,184
Hops	1,753	38	—	2,374	8,825
Bacon	17,429	41,469	90,382	73,592	50,367
Beef (fresh, salted etc)	18,874	36,349	52,249	52 053	51,864
Mutton (fresh, salted, etc)	11,112	10,736	9,565	19,509	28,075
Hams	3 068	7 861	13 029	16 090	2,958
Lard	5,552	8,912	21 064	18,673	12,777
Fish	4,857	9,683	17,742	14,348	12,891
Butter	24 084	18 896	19,770	10,854	24,634
Margarine	3,918	7,778	1,563	2,230	5,514
Cheese	7,036	10 462	15 906	15,170	20,657
Vegetables raw	5 499	5,501	7 003	9,284	18,771
Eggs, egg yolk, etc	9,591	6,527	7,426	15,763	17,887
Fruits (fresh, dried and preserved)	16 900	12,200	18 000	51,000	52 500
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	28 067	30,710	34 411	53,928	72 959
Tea	13,78	14 709	29,996	33,051	26 929
Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations	4 273	4,742	3 428	11 596	15,700
Coffee, raw and roasted	423	1 918	713	5,989	4,522
Spirits	1,586	2,670	3,022	7,257	4,960
Wine	4 078	2,403	7 250	18,167	13,148
Tobacco	8 033	3,924	18,244	41,654	35,077
Raw Materials—					
Iron ore	7 046	12,040	13,441	11,271	16,548
Wood and timber	33 789	25 646	29,157	72,306	82,165
Cotton, raw	70,571	110,591	150,285	190,771	254,074
Wool, sheep or lambs	34,226	49,505	86,389	96,889	88,441
Jute	9 247	4,362	9,088	13,681	13,100
Flax	4,771	12,515	8,900	2,777	7,779
Hemp	4,350	8,893	14,072	8,796	11,392
Petroleum (including Motor Spirit)	10,857	33,887	63,934	96,296	60,698
Rubber	20,524	23,892	12,115	24,347	24,722
Hides, raw	9,848	11,757	11,926	13,664	11,237
Cotton seed	4,649	1 002	6,470	9,774	8,456
Flax or Linseed	7,195	9,488	8,158	20,663	15,689
Nuts and Kernels (not fruit)	2 167	12 905	12,893	20,659	—
Tin ore and concentrates	3,309	4 711	5,144	4,608	4,995
Pulp of wood	4,618	9,520	12,783	15,394	29,530
Manufactures -					
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	15,890	10,783	9,708	11,613	29,006
Copper (regulus, wrought, manufactures, &c)	10,311	21,341	26,490	14 217	14,400
Tin (blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs)	9,272	6,198	4,056	5,953	8,597
Lead (pig and sheet)	3,718	4,508	6,823	7,036	6,139
Zinc, crude and manufactures	3 980	4,554	3,600	4,415	5,870
Yarns and textile fabrics	See previous table		—	—	—
Leather undressed	5,866	6,627	6,901	19,299	7,756
,, dressed, varnished, &c	4,706	3 907	2,824	18,064	11,959
Motor cars and parts thereof	7,411	6,821	5,361	7,320	29,400

[1] Provisional figures — Estimated

The Principal Articles of Export

Principal Articles Exported	1913 (Pre War)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
United Kingdom Produce—	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Fish	7,503	1,047	988	4,690	7,125
Beer and Ale	2,135	1,420	630	1,535	2,982
Spirits	4,188	4 600	3,520	4,474	10,049
Tobacco	3,376	3,298	3,487	5,167	9,130
Coal	50,727	46,548	48,026	83,214	99,627
Iron and Steel and Manufactures—					
Pig Iron	4,824	6 772	4 924	4,828	10,009
Tinned plates and sheets	7,215	5,380	7,[illegible]9	11,079	18,954
Galvanised sheets	10 026	560	267	6,049	19,121
Total Iron, &c, including items not specified	55,351	44,828	36,843	64,424	128,943
Cotton yarn	15,006	16,695	21 389	33,908	47,625
,, piece goods	97,776	112,810	138,516	179,078	315,733
Other cotton manufactures	13,685	15,687	19,508	25,864	38,125
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,460	5,170	6 051	11,051	14,727
Woollen tissues	14,167	20,421	22,711	60,392	72,207
Worsted tissues	6,186	7,439	7,757	11,815	26,685
Linen piece goods	5,969	6,003	6,394	7,806	14,938
Motor Cars, cycles, tyres, and parts	5,894	4 192	4 341	6,176	17,232
Ships and Boats (new), complete	11,027	1,087	1,047	2,328	26,576
Foreign and Colonial Produce—					
Food and drink	15,991	7,202	3,978	41,905	43,953
Cotton, raw	9 143	7,683	24	11,410	33,473
Wool (including woollen rags)	13 574	3 600	2,410	23 542	85,536
Hides and Skins	8,411	3,793	2 034	12,300	15,606
Rubber	14,837	16,521	4,530	13,988	13,861
Tin	6,147	4,006	1,205	2,654	4,119

[1] Provisional figures

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in 1913 (the year before the war) and 1917 to 1919, are given as follows —

Articles		1913 (Pre War)	1917	1918	1919
Wheat	Thous Cwts	105,434	91,352	57,889	71,362
Wheat meal, and flour	,, ,,	11,732	13,895	26,211	17,656
Maize	,, ,,	48,308	24,997	14,483	16,849
Barley	,, ,,	22,427	9,134	5,025	16,639
Oats	,, ,,	18,132	12,597	10,976	6,709
Rice	,, ,,	6,167	6,297	7,574	1,484
Butter	,, ,,	4,033	1,800	1,577	1,559
Margarine	,, ,,	1 510	1,794	801	459
Cheese	,, ,,	2,232	2,928	2,849	2,110
Eggs	Million	2,568	590	319	677
Coffee	Thous cwts	251	404	427	302
Cocoa, raw	,, ,,	464	825	1,124	1,134
Preparations of cocoa, &c	,, Cwts	235	94	25	180
Tea	,, Lbs	305,490	277,436	310,687	388,005
Beef (fresh & refrigerated)[1]	,, Cwts	9,028	6,087	7,586	6,440
Mutton ,, ,,[1]	,, ,,	5,317	2,564	2,084	4,068
Bacon and hams	,, ,,	5,574	7,718	11,932	9,027
Other meat	,, ,,	2,856	3,116	3,444	4,471
Potatoes	,, ,,	9,345	1,599	1,016	989
Apples	,, ,,	3,121	867	410	2,967

[1] Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter.

Articles		1913 (Pre War)	1917	1918	1919
Oranges	Thous cwts	5,540	2,801	2,640	5,190
Bananas	,, bunches	6,564	2,229	729	4,884
Currants, dried	,, cwts	1,244	374	281	2,036
Raisins	,, ,,	720	234	183	1,083
Sugar (raw and refined)	,, ,,	33 626	21 548	18,007	29 193
Wine	,, Galls	11,368	4,099	11,317	19,174
Spirits (British and foreign)	Thous Prf ,,	31,794	18,550	16,153	21,722
Beer (home made)	Thous Stand Brls	36,251	16,134	12,791	21,752
Tobacco	Thous lbs	95 976	10 486	108,304	145,376

In 1920 the United Kingdom imported about 30,000,000 cwt of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 79,000,000 cwt from foreign countries The great wheat sources were —

United States	15,422,000 cwt
Argentina	30,907,000 ,,
Australia	19,966,000 ,,
Canada	10,189,000 ,,

Wheat flour imported 1920, 11,970,000 cwt, of which 5,837,000 came from the United States, 2,319,000 from Canada, and 1,481,000 from Australia

Quantity of the principal food imports, tobacco, spirits (British and foreign) and beer (British) retained for home consumption per head of population —

Articles		1911	1912	1913	1914	1919
Bacon and hams	lbs	14 04	13 30	13 66	14 18	21 9
Beef[1]	,,	21 12	20 27	22 12	19 98	15 6
Mutton[1]	,,	13 21	12 35	13 03	12 43	9 9
Other meat	,,	7 25	6 55	6 99	8 39	12 1
Butter	,,	10 30	9 56	9 88	9 46	3 8
Cheese	,,	5 67	5 51	5 47	5 78	5 1
Eggs	no	49 99	49 92	56 17	46 30	14 7
Wheat	lbs	241 40	268 07	258 32	250 89	173 1
Flour	,,	24 57	24 73	28 74	23 91	42 9
Potatoes	,,	7 94	14 11	22 90	8 05	2 4
Sugar (equivalent of refined)	,,	80 17	79 41	83 10	79 80	—
Tea	,,	6 47	6 49	6 68	6 89	8 4
Rice, rice meal, and flour	,,	13 01	14 86	15 11	14 58	—
Tobacco	,,	2 05	2 05	2 10	2 19	3 15
Spirits	proof gall	0 68	0 67	0 70	0 69	0 47
Beer	gall	27 20	26 83	27 50	27 60	16 9

[1] Including estimated produce of meat from live animals imported for slaughter

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was 1915, 10,532,835*l*, 1916, 10,148,857*l*, 1917, 11,621,849*l*, 1918, 10,874,547*l*, 1919, 15,783,234*l* These amounts are *not* included above in the accounts of imports and exports.)

Shipping and Navigation

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year —

At end of year	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Total	
	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons
1913	8,336	846,504	12,602	11,273,387	20,938	12,119,891
1915	8,019	776,761	12,771	11,650,349	20,790	12,427,110
1916	7,669	714,830	12,405	11,036,788	20,074	11,751,618
1917	7,186	625,428	11,534	9,606,671	18,720	10,232,099
1918	6,857	603,905	11,334	9,497,040	18,191	10,100,945

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1918 was 36,395, of 12,295,671 tons net (sailing, 18,071 vessels, tonnage, 1,496,271, steam, 18,324 vessels, tonnage, 10,799,400)

Vessels built in the United Kingdom (including vessels built for foreigners) —

Year	Other than War Vessels						War Vessels	
	Sailing		Steam		Total		For British Royal Navy	For Foreigners
	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	No	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tons
1913	338	30,382	909	1,170,107	1,247	1,200,489	193,785	55,024
1915	158	12,942	394	397,212	552	410,154	(a)	18
1916	115	14,334	385	409,558	500	423,892	(a)	—
1917	59	7,229	348	764,598	407	771,827	(a)	—
1918	11	5,663	313	820,829	324	826,492	(a)	—

(a) Cannot be stated

The output of merchant shipbuilding in gross tons was in 1915, 650,919, 1916, 541,552, 1917, 1,163,474, 1918, 1,342,396, 1919, 1,620,442, 1920, 2,055,624

The total loss of United Kingdom merchant shipping from the outbreak of war in August, 1914, to the end of October, 1918, was 9,031,828 gross tons New construction in that period amounted to 4,342,296 gross tons, purchases abroad, to 530,000 gross tons, and enemy tonnage captured, to 716,520, making a net loss of 3,443,012 gross tons

Total shipping of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade or in fishing —

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1912	3,386	569,088	17,783	9 672	11,145,160	269,023	11,714,198
1913	3,198	506,801	16,166	9,791	11,452,690	275,891	11,959,491
1914	2,877	431,194	14,094	9,609	11,783,346	281,558	12,214,540
1915 to 1918	Cannot be stated						

Of the 295,652 men employed in 1914, 212,640 were British, 31,396 were foreigners, and 51,616 were Lascars

British shipping engaged in the home trade (*i e* the United Kingdom or ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade, 1914 (figures for a later year cannot be given) —

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home [1]	2,671	167,772	10,084	5,268	742,391	58,588
Partly foreign	31	6,957	224	360	605,631	12,298
Foreign	175	256,465	3,786	3,981	10,435,324	210,672
Total	2,877	431,194	14,094	9,609	11,783,346	281,558

[1] Including fishing

Total net tonnage of sailing and steam vessels (foreign trade), and tonnag with cargoes only, entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom —

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1 000tns	1,000tns	1,000tns	1 000tns
1913	46 603	35,546	82 149	46,647	36,014	82,661	93,250	71 560	164,810
1914[1]	40,357	30,769	71,126	38 303	30,660	68,963	78 660	61 429	140 089
1915[1]	28,551	24,805	53 356	26 263	24,879	51,142	54,814	49,684	104 498
1916[1]	25,900	23,793	49,693	22,621	23,465	46 086	48,521	47 258	95,779
1917[1]	23,089	11,046	34,135	20,542	10,869	31,411	43,631	21 915	65,546
1918[1]	23 714	9,551	33,265	20,357	8,824	29,181	44,071	18,375	62,446
With cargoes only									
1913	32,292	16,772	49,064	40,101	27 719	67,820	72 393	44,491	116,884
1914[1]	28,929	14,132	43,061	32,516	23,453	55,968	61,445	37,585	99,029
1915[1]	22,862	10,862	33,724	20,380	19,149	39 529	43,242	30,011	73,253
1916[1]	20 217	9 842	30,059	17,752	17,844	35,596	37,969	27,686	65,655
1917[1]	18,795	4,434	23,229	16,927	9,149	26,076	35,722	13,583	49,305
1918[1]	19,819	3,414	23,233	14,965	7,772	22,737	34,784	11,186	45,970
1919[1]	22,080	7,491	29,571	21,963	12,599	34,562	44,043	20,090	64,133
1920[1]	25,531	10,987	36 518	23,409	13,181	36,590	48 940	24,168	73,108

[1] Figures for 1914 and later years exclude vessels employed by the Government in connection with the war On the other hand, the figures for these years are increased to an unknown extent in consequence of the re measurement of certain steam vessels on the coming into full force, at the commencement of 1914, of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1907

Of the foreign tonnage (18,375,000 tons) entered and cleared at British ports in 1918

Norway	had 5,683,000	Belgium	had 630,000	Russia	had 239,000
France	,, 3,359,000	Spain	,, 597,000	Italy	,, 126,000
Sweden	,, 2,293,000	Holland	,, 528,000	Other foreign countries	,, 444,000
Denmark	,, 1,833,000	Greece	,, 427,000		
U S America	,, 1,413,000	Japan	,, 296,000		

The total net tonnage of vessels that *arrived and departed* at ports, with cargoes and in ballast, excluding those coastwise, 1918 —

Liverpool (including Birkenhead)	13,671,000	Glasgow	3,576,000	Manchester (including Runcorn)	1,597,000
London	9,582,000	Hull	3,140,000	Middlesbrough	1,879,000
Cardiff	7,785,000	Swansea	2,346,000	Folkestone	1,196,000
Tyne Ports	5,743,000	Newport	2,476,000	Sunderland	1,101,000
		Plymouth	1,986,000		

Bristol	1,001,000	Grimsby (including Immingham)	665,000	Falmouth (including Truro)	572,000
Port Talbot	964,000	Greenock and Port Glasgow	622,000	Hartlepool	409,000
Southampton	935,000	Methil	590,000	Belfast	316,000
Blyth	836,000				
Leith	748,000				

Vessels arrived coastwise with cargoes and in ballast 1918, 28,057,130 net tons, departed, 27,079,256 net tons

Internal Communications

I Railways and Tramways

The length of track open for traffic at the end of 1919 was 23,725 miles Further statistics for the United Kingdom —

Year	Length of lines open at end of year	Total Capital paid up (including nominal additions) at end of year	Number of Passengers conveyed (excluding season ticket holders)	Weight of goods and mineral traffic originating	Gross receipts including miscellaneous receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts	Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Per Cent
Great Britain								
1913	20,246	1,302 8	1,199 2	304 4	134,549	84 315	50 234	63
1919	20,290	1,280 2	1,522 4	304 9	230,627	179,450	51,177	78
Ireland								
1913	3,416	39 4	30 1	5 6	4 902	3 000	1,894	61
1919	3,435	45 5	29 3	6 0	9,501	7,608	1 893	80
United Kingdom								
1913	23,662	1,342 2	1,229 4	370 0	139,451	87 320	52,131	63
1919	23,725	1,325 7	1,551 7[1]	310 9	240 128	187,058	53,070	78

[1] Excluding 23 3 million passengers carried free ' on behalf of the Government The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1919 was 923,000

The figures for years prior to 1913, owing to changes in the method of compilation, are not comparable with the figures for 1913, neither are the financial figures for 1913 comparable with those for 1919, for the following reasons, namely, there are certain small variations in the list of undertakings included in 1919 as compared with 1913, 1919 capital figures have been adjusted in respect of duplication, and the 1919 gross receipts and working expenses include the figures of non working companies Since August, 1914, most of the railways have been controlled by the Government, and in consequence it is not possible to give complete statistics for the years 1914–1918 inclusive Control is to cease in August, 1921

Tramways —In 1918–19 there were in the United Kingdom 2,720 miles of tramways and light railways open for public traffic, of which 2,647 miles were operated by electric traction Of the total mileage 1,705 miles were worked by local authorities, and 1,015 miles by companies The total number of passengers carried has risen from 3,426,473,192 in 1913 14 to 4,557,640,078 in 1918-19, an increase of 33 per cent

II —Canals and Navigations

The total length of canals in the United Kingdom in 1905 was 4,673 miles, of which 3,641 miles were in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland

In January, 1920, there were 1,234 miles of waterway in England, and 304 miles in Ireland, under the Canal Control Committee—a Committee appointed by the Government to manage the principal canals as from March 1, 1917 In addition, the Railway Executive Committee controlled 1,145 miles, whilst the River Thames above Teddington, and the Caledonian and Crinan Canals in Scotland, totalling 196 miles, were also under Government control The total tonnages passing on these waterways were —Under Canal Control Committee, 1913, 27,599,000 tons, 1920, 19,110,000 tons, railway owned canals, 1913, 5,968,000 tons, 1920, 3,531,000 tons, other waterways, 1913, 490,000 tons 1920, 386,000 tons, total, 1913, 34,057,000 tons, 1920, 23,027,000 tons

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35½ miles in length and 28 ft in depth The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft except for ¾ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft, with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide The canal is in direct communication with all the principal railway systems and barge canals of the Kingdom The total paid up capital of the Company is 17,033,189*l* The gross revenue of the canal in 1920, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 2,448 848*l*, and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts to 820,932*l* The traffic receipts in 1920 amounted to 1,461,909*l* The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1920 amounted to 4,387,363 tons

III —Post, Telegraphs, and Telephones

Post offices in the United Kingdom, March, 1915, 24,509, besides 50,285 road and pillar letter boxes, employed by the Post Office, March, 1921, 234,008 persons (172,428 males, and 61,580 females), of these 21,601 (9,593 females) were temporary officers

Letters, Post cards, &c, delivered in 1919–20 —

	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom 1919–20	Total for United Kingdom in 1913–14
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters	3,335	338	212	3 885	3,478
Post cards	509	54	25	588	927
Printed Papers	958	116	54	1,128	1,172
Newspapers	155	29	23	207	207
Parcels	120	15	10	145	137
Telegrams	77	10	7	94	87

The number and value of money orders issued in 1919–20 were —Inland orders, 15,427,000, amount 108,519,000*l*, foreign and colonial, 2,875,000, amount 15,739,000*l*, total, 18,302,000, amount 124,258,000*l* These figures include telegraph orders, the number of which, issued inland, in 1919–20 was 1,197,000 to the amount of 6,799,000*l*, while those issued to or from foreign and colonial countries numbered 40,700 to the amount of 603,000*l*

Postal orders issued in the United Kingdom —

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1914	152,340,000	53,106,000	1918	126,476,000	37,042,000
1916	132,626,000	36,195,000	1919	110,547,000	36,147,000
1917	124,890,000	35,080,000	1920	106,617,000	37,435,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870, on March 31, 1920, mileage used for telegraph purposes was 272,845 The total mileage of Post Office wires, Telegraph, Telephone, and spare wires, was 3,738,933 miles Of this total, 1,036,510 miles were aerial, 2,683,204 underground, and 19,219 submarine

The total number of telegraph offices (including those at railway stations which transact public business) open on March 31, 1920, was 13,967 In 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their wireless telegraphy stations on the coast of the United Kingdom except certain long distance Marconi stations The Post Office has since provided additional stations (long distance and others) On March 31, 1921, there were 12 Post Office wireless stations in operation and 5 under construction, and a number of "standby" stations exist for emergency purposes The Marconi Company are working certain stations under licence

On March 31, 1920, the trunk telephone service had 1,163 exchanges open for business, there were 6,829 circuits containing 441,406 miles of wire, the number of calls during the year 1919-20 was 53,796,000 The London local exchange system had 81 exchanges, 1,172,872 miles of working wire, and 304,934 telephones The provincial local exchange system had 3,158 exchanges, 1,632,696 miles of working wire, and 582,590 telephones The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1919-20 was 848 millions For private wires the rentals amounted to 246,480l in 1919-20

The receipts and expenditure of the Post Office —

	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20[1]
	£	£	£	£
Total postal receipts	21,935,326	24,507,138	34,867,776	38,278,310
Expenditure	15,264,076	22,135,539	25,975,194	30,571,456
Net postal revenue	6,671,250	7,371,599	8,892,582	4,706,854
Total telegraph receipts	3,126,281	5,916,321	6,274,174	5,790,934
Expenditure	4,207,133	6,297,451	6,732,474	8,027,604
Net telegraph deficit	-1,080,852	-381,130	-458,300	-2,236,670
Total telephone receipts	9,627,663	10,424,686	10,780,540	9,326,494
Total telephone expenditure	5,586,530	10,515,606	11,819,215	10,792,580
Net telephone deficit or revenue	741,127	-90,920	-1,038,675	-1,466,086
Net revenue	6,331,525	6,899,549	7,395,607	1,010,098

[1] Final figures not available Figures furnished are approximate

Money and Credit.

Value of money issued from the Royal Mint and of imports and exports of British gold and silver coin —

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	27,638,789	1,934,354	314,525	11,946,744	19,741,360	438,400	691,860
1915	21,301,000	7,598,923	248,415	2,453,331	32,199,580	409,486	350,180
1916	1,554,000	8,192,381	452,800	518,081	18,872,222	527,301	740,265
1917	1,014,000	4,137,032	548,365	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1918	nil	8,885,325	418,845	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
1919	nil	3,876,175	586,590	875,293[2]	2,572,180[2]	128,021[2]	527,340[2]
1920	nil	5,135,515	599,780	369,624	11,938,338	133,490	573,400

[1] Information not available
[2] Six months ended December, 1919

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland have royal charters, and the first and the last lend money to the Government Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December —

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold Coin and Bullion	Capital and 'Rest	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1913	50,500	18,450	32,050	17,790	51,510	47,130	21,130	1,050
1916	71,290	18,450	52,840	17,860	178,860	163,650	31,610	1,470
1917	75,580	18,450	57,100	17,850	166,270	153,190	29,640	1,210
1918	97,000	18,450	78,550	17,800	172,670	163,240	26,690	550
1919	108,748	18,450	90,298	17,825	199,862	199,246	17,398	1,043
1920	144,934	18,450	126,484	17,892	189,865	193,892	12,083	1,783

Bank clearings, 1919, 28,415,000,000*l* , 1920, 39,019,000,000*l*

Post Office Savings Bank —Statistics for 1918 and 1913

—	England and Wales[1]	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom[1] 1918	United Kingdom[1] 1913
Accounts open at end of year—					
Active	10,671,907	615,604	542,050	11,829,561	9,180,950
Dormant[2]	3,747,904	208,900	211,920	4,168,724	4,017,659
Amount —	£	£	£	£	£
Received	73,193,436	3,269,467	3,034,125	79,492,928	51,165,624
Interest Credited	4,652,951	208,718	272,365	5,134,034	4 37 386
Paid	48,548,244	2,275,057	2,432,397	53,255,698	50,897,407
Due to Depositors at end of year	213,020,763	9,581,772	12,030,788	234,633,323	187,248,167

[1] Including Islands in the British Seas [2] Accounts with balances of less than 1*l* , which have been dormant five years or more

The total amount credited to depositors at March 31, 1919, was approximately 257,000,000*l* , and 1920, 264,000,000*l*

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of Government Stock for depositors and the interest includes dividends on stock credited to depositors' accounts, but the amount on deposit is exclusive of such stock held for depositors The latter amounted to 185,682,830*l.* at the end of 1918 (against 26,575 937*l.* in 1913).

Trustee Savings Bank —The number of depositors in these banks in 1920 was about 2,266,000, and the amounts due to them were in the General or Government Departments, 75,086,000*l* Cash, and 27,245,000*l* (face value) Stock , in the Special Investment Departments, *i e*, money invested otherwise than with the National Debt Commissioners, 16,185,000*l* Cash, and 44,745*l* (face value) Stock , total Cash, 91,271,000*l* , total face value of Stock, 27,289,745*l* In 1913, the number of depositors was 1,912,820 , the total Cash due to depositors, 68,548,000*l* , and the face value of Stock, 2,795,000*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123 274 grains, or 7 9881 grammes, 916 (or eleven twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113 001 grains or 7 3224 grammes of fine gold The shilling weighs 87 27 grains or 5 6552 grammes, and down to 1920 was 925 (or thirty-seven fortieths) fine, thus containing 80 727 grains or 5 231 grammes of fine silver, but under the Coinage Act, 1920, the fineness has been reduced to 500 (one half) Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc The penny weighs 145 83 grains, or 9 45 grammes The standard of value is gold Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings, bronze up to 12*d*, but farthings only up to 6*d* Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (3 and 4 Will 4, cap 98). The 1*l* and 10*s* Treasury Notes issued since the outbreak of the War are also legal tender The note circulation at March 31, 1920, was, currency notes, 335,372,000*l*, Bank of England notes, 105,271,000*l*, total, 440,643,000*l* The amount of currency in June, 1914, is estimated at 128,000,000*l* in circulation, and 75,000,000*l* in banks, total, 203,000,000*l* In December, 1919, the amount is estimated at 393,000,000*l* in circulation, and 191,000,000*l*. in banks, total, 584,000,000*l* The silver circulation at the end of 1920 was estimated at about 60,000,000*l*

Standard units are of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F, the barometer at 30 inches On these units all other legal weights and measures are based

ISLE OF MAN [1]

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown, the Legislative Council, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown, numbering 9 members, including the Governor, and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on a property qualification for 7 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local sub divisions, and the 4 municipalities Women have the franchise as well as men Number of voters 1915, 16,138 The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them

Lieut.-Governor —Major General Sir W Fry, K C V O, C B

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1911, 21,192), Ramsey (4,247), Peel (2,605), Castletown (1,817) Births (1919), 679, deaths, 847 In 1915 there were inspected 46 elementary schools, 41 being board schools The enrolled pupils numbered 7,213, and the average attendance 6,447 The expenditure of school boards and of primary schools for the year 1914-15, amounted to 30,704*l* There were, in 1915, 1 secondary school (295 registered pupils), 14 supplementary classes (271 registered pupils), and 15 evening classes (571 registered pupils) The expenditure of higher education boards in 1914-15 was 9,979*l* On December 31, 1915, 931 persons received poor relief (103 indoor and 828 outdoor) In 1915 the police force numbered 90; in the year there were 455 persons convicted

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs In 1919-20 the revenue amounted to 293,303*l*, and expenditure to 120,503*l*, of which 10,000*l* was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue Public debt (1920) 127,527*l*

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses The total area of the island,

[1] Area and population, see p 24

excluding water, is 140,986 acres, the total area of arable land in 1920 was 71,752 acres and of permanent grass, 17,070 acres The total acreage under corn crops in 1920 was 23,887 acres, including 22,777 under oats, 332 under wheat, and 630 under barley or bere There were also 7,434 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,500 under potatoes, and 35,811 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation The number of agricultural holdings in 1920 above 1 acre in size was 1,567 The live stock in 1920 consisted of 6,326 horses, 21,143 cattle, 74,086 sheep, and 3,368 pigs The chief mineral products in 1919 were clay, 1,650 tons, gravel and sand, 160 tons, igneous rocks, 12,891 tons, lead ore, 129 tons, limestone, 1,989 tons, slate, 437 tons, zinc ore, 787 tons brine salt, 3,324 tons Persons employed in mining numbered 273 In 1918 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 255 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 1,839 net tons

The registered shipping (1918) comprised 28 sailing vessels (1,250 net tons) and 11 steamers (4,856 net tons), total tonnage 6,106 net tons The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1918 was 220,074 net tons (217,362 tons coastwise), and departed 217,223 net tons, (216,060 tons coastwise) The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 2·5 miles of electric railways

CHANNEL ISLANDS.[1]

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs Jersey has a separate legal existence, it is administered by a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown The Bailiff presides in the States, which consist of 12 Jurats elected by the ratepayers for life, 12 rectors of parishes, 12 constables or mayors of parishes, and 17 deputies, the constables and deputies being elected for 3 years The Lieutenant Governor has a veto on legislation He may address the States but not vote The 2 Crown officers may speak and vote The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l* real or 120*l* personal property The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one Lieutenant Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction The States for deliberation and legislation consist of a Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 10 rectors, 2 Crown officers, 15 delegates of parishes, and 18 deputies for parishes elected by the ratepayers The sheriff and jurats are chosen by indirect election On May 10, 1905, a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them

Births, 1919 Jersey, 661, Guernsey, &c, 683 Deaths Jersey, 691, Guernsey, &c, 649.

Lieutenant Governor of Jersey – Major General W Douglas Smith, C B Appointed October, 1920

Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey, &c.—Major General Sir J E. Capper, K C B Appointed June, 1920

Finance—Jersey, (1920): revenue, 133,723*l*; expenditure, 126,625*l*, public debt (1920), 544,286*l* Guernsey, &c (1919) estimated revenue, 86,350*l*; estimated expenditure, 73,555*l* Public debt (1919), 364,039*l*

[1] Area and population, see p 74.

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock in 1920 were —

—	Jersey	Guernsey, &c	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area [1]	28,717	15,750	44,467
Area under—			
Wheat	719	218	937
Oats	1,639	819	2,458
Other corn crops	251	245	496
Potatoes	7,807	898	8,705
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	4,033	966	4 999
Total arable land	16,073	5,172	21,245
Total permanent grass	3,524	6,281	9,805
	number	number	number
Horses	2,136	1,601	3,737
Cattle	10,523	6,254	16,777
Sheep	79	414	493
Pigs	4,344	3,041	7,385

[1] The area of Jersey includes water, that of Guernsey, &c., excludes water

Agricultural holdings above 1 acre in size numbered 1,856 in Jersey and 1,174 in Guernsey, &c in 1920

The imports from the Channel Islands into the United Kingdom in 1919 amounted to 4,022,868*l*., of which potatoes accounted for 1,326,529*l*., tomatoes, 1,919,820*l*., grapes, 199,962*l*., and fresh flowers, 50,230*l*. The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1919 were valued at 3,125,220*l*. Imports, 1920, 4,541,000*l*., exports, 4,147,000*l*.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1918, comprised 40 sailing vessels of 2,764 net tons, and 13 steam vessels of 536 net tons, total tonnage, 3,300 net tons. On the same date there were on the register 319 fishing boats of 840 net tons (Guernsey, 113 boats of 413 tons, Jersey, 206 boats of 427 tons). Vessels in foreign trade, 1918, arrived, 175 of 30,998 net tons, departed, 215 of 40,111 net tons.

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INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong —1 Europe, 2 Asia, 3 Africa, 4 America, 5 Australasia and Oceania

The term 'Dominion' is used officially as a convenient abbreviation of the complete designation 'self governing Dominion' The Dominions are Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa The term 'Colony' is an abbreviation of the official designation 'Colony not possessing responsible Government,' and includes all such Colonies whether or not they possess an elective Legislature but does not include Protectorates or Protected States The term 'Crown Colonies' is properly applicable only to those Colonies in which the Crown retains control of legislation

Under the recent Peace Treaties certain ex German and ex Turkish territories have been added to the Empire, to be administered under mandates approved by the League of Nations These territories include Samoa, New Guinea, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and parts of the former German Colonies in Africa

The Colonial Office is divided into four branches, the first of which, called the Dominions Department, deals with business connected with the self governing colonies, and is linked with the secretariat of the Imperial Conference The Second Department, called the Crown Colonies Department, deals with the administrative and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates The Third or General Department, which is also a Legal Department, deals with matters common to all Crown Colonies such as currency, banking, posts and telegraphs, education, &c Connected with this department are standing committees to deal with promotion, railways and finance, concessions, and pensions The fourth Department was established in March, 1921, to deal with the "Middle East" (Palestine, Mesopotamia, and probably Aden, and also questions of policy in other Arab areas within the British sphere of influence)

EUROPE

GIBRALTAR

Governor —General Sir Horace L Smith Dorrien, G C B , G C M G , D S O , salary, 4,500*l* and 500*l* allowance Appointed June 22, 1918 *Colonial Secretary* —Major C W J Orr, C M G

The Rock of Gibraltar is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 6′ N latitude and 5° 21′ W longitude, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean The Governor, who is also Commander in-Chief, exercises all the functions of government and legislation Area, 1¾ square mile , greatest elevation, 1 396 feet Population, including port and harbour (census 1911), civil, 19,586 (9,228 males, and 10,358 females) military, 5,340 (4,476 males, and 864 females) , naval, 441 , total, 25,367 (14,145 males, and 11,222 females) Estimated fixed civil population, January 1, 1920, 16,040 (7,791 males, and 8,249 females) In addition there were at that date about 1,733 aliens The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers Civil population births (1919), 398 , marriages, 185 , deaths, 318 Average births per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 24 81 , deaths, 19 82 Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic , one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches , annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l* Several private English schools, Government aided elementary schools, 16 (12 Roman Catholic) Pupils, 2,603 in 1918-19 Government grant, 4,387*l* One magistrate's court and a supreme court In 1919 there were 10 convictions of serious crime (2 of which occurred on the high seas), and 1,888 summary convictions

—	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	104,634	95,544	100,611	125,876	158,694	239,397
Expenditure	82,077	142,119	119,570	119,636	133,387	136,432

Chief sources of revenue, 1919 —Customs, 100,595*l* , post office, 15,316*l* , rents of Crown property, 11,595*l* , fees and re imbursements in aid, 38,454*l* , port dues and wharfage, 41,152*l* , interest on investments, 26,946*l* , licences and internal revenues, 5,000*l* Chief branches of expenditure, 1919 — Establishments, 95,101*l* , public works, 15,402*l* , pensions, 3 ,360*l* ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l* Contribution by Home Government, *nil* Public debt, *nil* Total net assets, 296 455*l* Industries unimportant The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade, and the supply of coal to ships There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, and tobacco, and on these articles the duties are low

Government savings-bank, with 5,219 depositors, had 87,246 pesetas and 261,712*l* deposits at the end of 1919

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance, which is now largely increased in strength and stability There is a deep harbour of 260 acres, which suffices for all the wants of the Mediterranean fleet The merchant vessels registered at the port were (1919) 48 steamers of 1,966 tons net and 6 sailing vessels of 1,328 tons , total, 54 vessels of 5,650 tons Vessels entered, 1919, 6,883 , tonnage, 13,737,959 , cleared, 5,982 , tonnage, 16,030,961 Three miles of internal telegraph under military and about

one mile under the Eastern Telegraph Company Postal communication daily with England Letters and post cards in 1919, 2,223,249, newspapers and book packets, 471,016 There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *viâ* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines

A regular carriage service connects Gibraltar with Linea, a neighbouring town, and a road connects Linea with the village of Campamento

The legal currency is that of Great Britain, but Spanish money continues to circulate freely Since the outbreak of the great war there are also currency notes issued by the local Government

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MALTA.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Field Marshal Lord *Plumer* G C B, G C.M G, G C V O, appointed 1919 Salary, 3,000*l*

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government—W C F *Robertson*, C M G

Malta was blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 It is one of the most important ports of call in the world, and is the base and resort for repair and refitment of the British fleet in the Mediterranean Its harbour, as a naval station, is too small for the fleet A breakwater was constructed in 1909

Under the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921, there is an elected Legislature to control purely local affairs, consisting of a Senate (partly nominated) of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 32 members Elections are on a proportional representation basis There is a responsible ministry consisting of not more than seven members Certain 'reserved' matters, including control of naval, military and air forces, Imperial interests, external trade, coinage, immigration, treaties, and relations with foreign States, are dealt with by the Governor, assisted by a nominated Executive Council, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, a legal adviser, and an officer of the navy, army, and air force

English is the official language of the Colony, Maltese being allowed in the elementary schools, and Italian the official language of record in the Law Courts

Malta is 17 miles long, area, 91½ square miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 square miles, total area (with Comino), 118 square miles Population, according to Census taken on April 2, 1911, 228,534 Civil population on April 2, 1911, 211,864, estimated civil population on April 1, 1920, 224,859 Births, 1919–20, 6,787, deaths, 4,586, number of marriages, 2,038 Chief town and port, Valletta

Education—102 public schools, with 22,222 pupils on the rolls at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1919–20, a university with 6 faculties and

221 students, a lyceum with 807 students, 2 secondary schools, one for boys with 54 pupils, and one for girls with 186 pupils, and 7 technical manual schools Expenditure on elementary education, 1919–20, 33,310*l* secondary, 4,985*l*, university, 6,590*l* There are 63 unaided private schools with 4,580 pupils

In 1919–20, 3,977 persons were committed to prison, 164 persons were convicted of serious crime and 18,592 summarily Police numbered 510 officers and men on March 31, 1920

The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were —

—	1913–14 (pre war)	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	423,108	460,165	470,976	615,225	650,489
Expenditure	402,521	462,469	484,726	601,033	632,233

Chief source of revenue Customs (332,605*l* in 1919–20) Contribution from Home Government, *nil* Chief branches of expenditure, 1919–20 — Establishments, 408 750*l*, interest and burthens, 29,461*l*, pensions, 26,581*l*, public works, 85,998*l* Public debt, 79,081*l* Savings bank (1920) had 8,216 depositors, and deposits, 786,980*l*

Chief products potatoes, oranges, lemons, mandarines, onions, cumin seed and corn Area cultivated (1919–20), 42,860 acres in about 11,100 holdings, of 3 9 acres per holding, on leases of 4 to 8 years Cotton is grown (630 acres in 1919–20, production, 137,160 lb) Manufactures lace, cottons, filigree, and cigarettes Chief industry, farming, in 1919–20, horses, mules and asses numbered 6,393, horned cattle, 3,183, sheep, 17,853, goats, 17,144 The fishing industry occupied 940 boats, and about 3,500 persons (1919–20)

There are specific import duties on beer, spirits, spirit varnishes, wine, tobacco, sugar, wheat, flour, living cattle, pigs and sheep, horses and mules, fresh, frozen, and preserved meat, oils, petroleum, potatoes, biscuits, and vinegar 'Ad valorem' duties of from 5 per cent to 20 per cent are levied on certain other imports

—	1913–14 (pre war)	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1]	2,589,272	3,338,492	2,874,420	2,863,920	4,261,745
Exports[1]	1,154,363	591,103	610,212	779,925	918,925

[1] Including bullion and specie

Transhipment trade is excluded Principal imports, 1919–20 wheat, 308,620*l*, flour, 339,935*l*, sugar, 154,360*l*, edible oils, 148,243*l*, tobacco, 153,851*l*, cotton goods, 165,141*l*, wines, 180,017*l*, petroleum, 168,282*l*, cattle foods, 295,005*l*, coal, 410,153*l*

Of the total imports in 1919–20, 2,292,809*l* came from the United Kingdom, 664,495*l* from British possessions, and 1,304,441*l* from foreign countries

Vessels entered (1919–20), 1,519 of 1,893,850 tons, cleared, 1,514 of 1,680,602 tons Of the total entered, 498 vessels of 1,292,888 tons were British Belonging to the port of Valletta on January 1, 1920, were 12 sailing vessels of 854 tons, and 29 steamers, of 2,331 tons, total, 41 vessels of 3,185 tons

Railway, 8 miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government), telephones, 785 miles of wire The Post office traffic in 1919–20 was Inland letters and postcards, 2,615,685, newspapers, &c, 662,836, foreign correspondence, received, letters, 1,758,689, postcards, 140,421,

newspapers, &c , 1,077,344 , dispatched, letters, 2,559,027 , postcards, 146,989 , newspapers, 309,135 , parcels, received 61,103 , dispatched 12,002

British coins and Government currency notes are the legal tender The amount of British Treasury currency notes in circulation on March 31, 1920, was roughly estimated at 880,000*l* , but the amount of British gold, silver, and bronze coins in circulation on that date cannot be ascertained The notes of the Anglo Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta are in circulation , but as the Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known.

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ASIA.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS

ADEN is a volcanic peninsula on the Arabian coast, about 100 miles east of Bab el Mandeb It forms an important coaling station on the highway to the East, and is strongly fortified The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othman on the mainland, with the villages of Imad, Hiswa, and Bir Jabir

In April, 1905, after demarcation of the frontier, Ottoman and British Commissioners signed an agreement which determines the boundary of the hinterland from Sheikh Murad on the Red Sea to Bana river, and thence north east to the great Desert By the Anglo Turkish Convention of 1914, the boundary was prolonged through the desert to a point on the coast opposite Bahrein in the Persian Gulf The settlement also includes the island of Perim at the entrance to the Red Sea, and is subject to the Bombay Government The Government is administered by a Political Resident (who is also General Officer commanding the troops) with four assistants The India Office has hitherto exercised internal administrative control (through the Government of India), the Foreign Office has been responsible for political questions, and the War Office for military questions, but it is under consideration (March, 1921) to transfer Aden to the Colonial Office

Political Resident and General Officer Commanding —Major General T E Scott, C B , C I E , D S O

First Assistant Resident —Major C C J Barrett, C I E

The only Government revenue is from duties on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines , local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund There is a Port Trust The gross revenue of the settlement in 1919–20 was 1,694,121*l*

Area 75 square miles , including the Protectorate, about 9,000 square miles , of Perim, 5 square miles Population of Aden and Perim in 1911, 46,165 (31,290 males and 14,875 females), against 43,974 in 1901. Imports (1919–20),

by sea, 6,580,474*l*; by land, 295,498*l*., treasure (sea and land), 248,106*l*., total imports, 7,124,078*l* (total, 1918–19, 5,470,743*l*) Chief imports Cotton, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables, and other provisions Exports, by sea, 6,292,691*l*, by land, 125,451*l*; treasure (sea and land), 98,862*l* total exports, 6,517,004*l* (total, 1918–19, 4,573,916*l*) Chief exports Coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grain and pulse, provisions, sugar These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure In 1919–20, 1,066 merchant vessels of 2,736,839 tons (net) entered the port of Aden, of which 642 were British, in the same year 883 country (local) craft of 36,569 tons entered At Perim 430 vessels entered, of which 101 were Government vessels Aden itself produces little, its chief industries being the manufacture of salt and cigarettes The trade is largely a transhipment one, and is divided into foreign, Indian, and inland There is a branch of the National Bank of India, Limited, and there is also one firm of private bankers

A railway was begun in 1915, for military purposes, from Aden to Lahej, 25 miles, and has now been extended a few miles beyond that oasis The guage is one metre

The island of **Sokotra** off the coast of Africa is under British protection, and the **Kuria Muria** islands, off the coast of Arabia, are attached to Aden Area of former, 1,382 square miles Population about 12,000, mostly pastoral and migratory inland, fishing on the coast Religion, at one time Christian, Mohammedan since the end of the 17th century The island came under British protection in 1876, by treaty with the Sultan Chief products, dates and various gums; sheep, cattle, and goats are plentiful, butter is exported The Kuria Muria Islands, five in number, were ceded by the Sultan of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea cable

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BAHREIN ISLANDS

Group of islands in the Persian Gulf, 20 miles off the coast of El Hasa, in Arabia. Bahrein, the largest, is 27 miles long by 10 wide, Muharrak, to the north-east of Bahrein, 4 miles long, ½ mile wide Other islands are, to the east, Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, half its area being fertile, Nabi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, very fertile, Jezeyra, a small islet with a date plantation, to the west are three rocky and uninhabited islets, Um Nahsan, Jidi, and Raka The regular population of the islands is put at about 110,000 Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends 3 miles along the shore and has 35,000 inhabitants Muharrak on the island of that name has about 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Budaiya on Bahrein Island and Hadd on Muharrak Island There are about 100 villages in the islands. There are thousands of tombs in the shape of conical mounds situated in the interior of the islands They vary considerably in size, some of them being as much as 100 yards in diameter, and 40 feet in height, entailing vast labour of construction Inside are regular masonry burial chambers No certainty

as to their origin yet exists owing to want of inscriptions, but they are undoubtedly extremely ancient

The ruling family, Al Khalifa, and most of the townsmen are Mohammedans of the Sunni (Maliki) sect The town population consists of Arabs who have come from Nejd within the last 200 years, and negroes The agricultural population and the Bahrein pearl divers are mostly of the Shiah sect There is a large Persian (mostly Shiah) community, and a number of Indian (mostly Hindu) merchants and tradesmen live in Manama The present chief of Bahrein is Sheikh Sir Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, K C I E, C S I His uncle, Mahomed, was deposed by the British in 1867, and Sheikh Ali, his father, installed in his place In 1869 Ali was killed, and Sheikh Isa succeeded to power

The great industry is the pearl fishery, in which over 1,000 boats, of from 8 to 60 men each, from Bahrein alone, are engaged The Bahrein Islands also produce dates, and a remarkably fine breed of white donkeys Sail cloth is manufactured extensively, and also reed mats In 1919–20, imports amounted to 1,414,423*l*, exports, 946,344*l* There are 5 per cent *ad valorem* import duties The importation of arms and ammunition is subject to the consent of the British Government

The chief imports in 1919 20 were specie, 5,824*l*, pearls, 26,464*l*, rice, 405,989*l*, coffee, 92,842*l*, ghee, 67,007*l*, sugar, 32,692*l*, tea 20,332*l*, piece goods, 337,039*l* The chief exports were pearls, 293,900*l*, rice, 261,051*l*, coffee, 22,649*l*, tea, 9,247*l*, sugar, 11,100*l*, dates, 15,333*l* Owing to its situation, harbour, and good service of steamers, the port is largely used as a place of transhipment for mainland goods

In 1919–20 there entered the port of Bahrein 55 British ships of 109,078 tons, and 1 American ship of 3,171 tons The greater part of the trade of Najd and Hasa passes through Bahrein, where transhipment between steamers and dhows takes place

There is a British Post office which is worked as an Indian Inland office with the exception of insurance Letter rates between Great Britain and Bahrein are the same as between Great Britain and India There is a wireless station

The principal coins in use are Indian rupees, Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars worth from 41*d* to 48*d*, and Turkish lire worth from 20*s*. to 20*s* 5*d* according to the rate of exchange The rupee is the coin in general use The Persian double kran, value about 1*s* 1*d* is also used. The measure employed is the *dhiraa* of 18¾ inches The weights are. the *miscal shirazi* of 72 grains, the *miscal bar* of 720 grains, the *rubaa* of 4 114 lbs avoir, the *mann* of 57 6 lbs avoir, and the *rafaa* of 576 lbs avoir

The political relations between the Government of India and the Chief of Bahrein are conducted through the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and a Political Agent, who tries all cases in which British or Foreign subjects are concerned

Acting Political Resident, Persian Gulf —Lieut Col A P Trevor, C S I C I E

Political Agent at Bahrein —Major H R. P Dickson, C I E

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo —*Governor* —A C Pearson, C M G

British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo The interior is mountainous, Mount Kina Balu being 13,455 feet high

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles Population (1911 census) 208,183, consisting mainly of Mohamedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland The Europeans numbered 355, Chinese, 26,002, Malays, 1,612, East Indians, 5,511, Sulus, 5,700 The number of natives cannot be more than approximately estimated, but is placed at about 170,000 The most numerous are the Dusuns, about 88,000, the Muruts, 25,300, and the Bajaus, 22,600 Chief towns, Sandakan (population 8,256), on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast

The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu (Royal Charter in 1881) The territory is administered by a Governor (appointed with the approval of the Secretary of State) in Borneo, and a Court of Directors in London, appointed under the Charter On May 12, 1888, the British Government proclaimed a formal protectorate over the State of North Borneo In 1898 certain border lands were acquired from the Sultan of Brunei, and more recently certain inland territories have been occupied For administrative purposes the whole country is divided into five Residencies, which are sub divided into Districts In December, 1904, an area of about 200 square miles was transferred to Sarawak in exchange for rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay

There are Protestant and Catholic missions The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal, and Civil Procedure Codes, and local Ordinances There is an Imam's Court for Mohamedan law Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers

—	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	210,197	234,413	249,587	280,480	303 063	334,184
Expenditure	259,494	254,088	170,045	170,685	191,895	230,317
Imports [1]	634,538	522,649	500,933	624 487	761,358	925,235
Exports [1]	863,115	865,561	1,014,142	1,076,073	1,019,094	1,458,990

[1] Including treasure

The revenue includes sums realised by land sales, and the expenditure includes sums spent on capital account

Sources of revenue Opium, birds' nests, court fees, stamp duties, licences, import and export duties, royalties, land sales, &c No public debt

Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore and Hong Kong with Great Britain and the colonies The chief products are timber, sago, rice, coconuts, gums, coffee, many fruits, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, gambier, gutta percha, rubber, camphor, rattans, tapioca, sweet potatoes, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale Coal, iron, gold, and mineral oil have been found The exports comprise the products mentioned, with birds' nests, seed pearls, bêche-de-mer, &c Exports of leaf tobacco in 1916 were 177,235*l*, 1917, 172,603*l*, 1918, 42,140*l*, 1919, 222,261*l* Exports of Estate rubber in 1916, valued at 504,839*l*, 1917, 634,564*l*, 1918, 670,236*l*, 1919, 781,603*l*, of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 1916

90,410*l*, 1917, 43,795*l*, 1918, 41,702*l*, 1919, 127,045*l* Shipping 1916 entered 192,619 tons, cleared 195,074 tons, 1917, entered 228,227 tons, cleared 227,163 tons, 1918, entered 273,262 tons, cleared 273,523 tons, 1919, entered 326,885 tons, cleared 327,973 tons

A railway, 127 miles, runs from Jesselton on Gaya Bay to Melalap in the Interior, with a branch from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world There is a telegraph line from Menumbuk, where the cable reaches land, to Jesselton via Beaufort At the latter station a branch line leads to Tenom in the Interior Communication between Jesselton and Sandakan Kudat and Tawau is maintained by wireless telegraphy A land line extends from Sandakan to Lahad Datu Telephone exchanges are operated at Sandakan and Jesselton, while an elaborate system of telephone lines maintains communication between smaller stations and bigger Government centres

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chinese Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Taiwan

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents), nickel coinage of 1, 2½ and 5 cents, also notes of one, five, ten, and twenty-five dollars, and of 25 and 50 cents Accounts are kept in dollar currency

Brunei —In 1888 the neighbouring territories on the north west coast of Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, were placed under British protection On January 2, 1906, by treaty, the Sultan of Brunei handed over the general administration of his State to a British Resident The Sultan, Sir Mohamed Jemalulalam, K C M G, born in 1889, succeeded his father in May, 1906 He receives an allowance of 1,400*l* a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700*l* a year each Area about 4,000 square miles, and population estimated at 32,000 The chief town, Brunei (pop 10,000), is built over the water on the Brunei river There is a vernacular school at Brunei, with about 80 boys at the end of 1918, a Chinese school with about 30 boys, and other schools have been started in the out districts Receipts, 1919, 18,900*l*, (Customs, 6,200*l*, monopolies, 3,800*l*, licences, 1,700*l*, land revenue, 2,400*l*, cession monies, 2,100*l*) and expenditure, 16,200*l* Public debt, Dec 31 1919, 54,470*l*

Imports 1919, 70,000*l* (mainly rice, 37,100*l*, tobacco, 6,500*l*, piece goods, 14,700*l*, sugar, 5,000*l*, kerosene oil, 3,500*l*), exports, 132,000*l* (cutch, 35,600 cwt, 35,000*l*, coal, 17,363 tons, 35,000*l*, rubber, 28,400*l*, jelutong, 11,500*l*, sago, 9,400*l*) The post office dealt with 22,789 article in 1919

Distance from Labuan about 43 miles Communication by steam launches regularly maintained

British Resident —G E Cator

Officer in Charge —F Roberts

Sarawak Area about 42,000 square miles, coast line 400 miles, many rivers navigable The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei Various accessions were made between 1861 and 1890 Under an agreement of 1888 Sarawak is recognised as an independent State under the protection of Great Britain The Rajah, H H Charles Vyner Brooke, son of the late Rajah, born Sept 26, 1874, succeeded May 17, 1917 Population estimated at about 600,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers. At Kuching

are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs, the opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue There are import duties on tobacco, salt, kerosene oil, wines, and spirits; export duties on sago, gambier, pepper, all jungle produce, dried fish, &c The revenue in 1917 was 198,950*l*, expenditure, 158,637*l*, 1918, revenue, 224,229*l*, expenditure, 169,830*l*, 1919, revenue, 295,311*l*, expenditure, 200,888 Public debt, *nil* Coal exists in large quantities, as well as gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri Foreign trade 1918, imports, 1,156,019*l*, exports, 1,346,356*l*, 1919 imports, 2,364,208*l*, exports, 2,795,095*l* The chief exports (1919) included sago flour, 495,807*l*, pepper, 217,824*l*, gold, 94,278*l*, plantation rubber, 430,377*l* gutta jelutong, 249,622*l*, gutta percha, 24,367*l*, cutch, 52,506*l*, birds' nests, 9,365*l*, liquid fuel, 115,836*l* (in 1918) The trade is mostly with Singapore Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1918, 266,211 tons, 1919, 309,488 tons There are military and police forces, consisting of about 700 men, principally Dyaks and Malays, under British army officers Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads, besides bridle paths There are 23 post offices The Government offices have a telephone system extending over Kuching and Upper Sarawak, and there is communication by wireless with Singapore, &c There are also wireless stations at Sadong, Sibu, Miri, and Godbilt Distance from London, 8,700 miles, transit, 25 to 30 days Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore

Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2*s* 4*d*

British Agent for Sarawak and British North Borneo, and High Commissioner for Brunei—Sir L N Guillemard, K C B (Governor of the Straits Settlements)

Government Agency and Advisory Council in England—B Brooke, H F Deshon, C H W Johnson, and Dr Chas Hose, Millbank House, Westminster, London

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CEYLON

Constitution and Government, &c.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane (Tamraparnu, the island of "dusky leaves"), is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustan, lying between 5° 55′ and 9° 50½′ N lat, and 79° 42′ and 81° 53′ E long, its extreme length from north to south, i e, from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 271 miles, its greatest width 139 miles, from Colombo on the west coast to Sangemankande on the east Its area is 25,481 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium

The climate of Ceylon, for a tropical country, is comparatively healthy, the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, is much less oppressive than in Hindustan Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 81° Fahr, at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° Fahr At Colombo the average monthly temperature varies from a mean minimum of 71° Fahr in January and February, to a mean maximum of 90° Fahr in March and April The highest temperatures are experienced in the district to the north of the hills, and to the north east, but it is only in a very few days in the year that a temperature of 100° Fahr or over is experienced The average annual rainfall varies from 40 to 50 inches in the dry zones to the north west and south east of the island, to above 200 inches at certain places on the south-west slopes of the hills The rainy season extends from April to June and from September to November, but there is hardly a month without some rain, and the result is the luxuriant vegetation for which this island is famous

The authentic history of Ceylon begins in the fifth century B C, when an invasion of Hindus from Northern India established the *Sinhales* dynasty As a result of many generations of warfare the northern districts were occupied by Tamils from South India, and the population of these districts is almost wholly Tamil, and mainly Hindu in religion Buddhism was introduced from India in the third century B C, and is still the religion of the majority of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the island

In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch In 1795-96 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras, in 1801 Ceylon was erected into a separate colony In 1815, the districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the king, and the whole island was thus united under British rule

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1833, modified on various occasions, and now embodied in the Letters Patent of 1910, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members—viz, the Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Controller of Revenue, the Colonial Treasurer, the Government Agent of the Western Province, and one member nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and ten unofficial members, six nominated by the Governor and four elected, representing the different races and classes in the community It is proposed (1920) to raise the number of the Legislative Council to 37 members, exclusive of the Governor, who will preside There will be 14 official and 23 unofficial members of the latter, 16 at first, and ultimately 19, will be elected

(11 on a territorial basis, 2 to represent the Europeans, 1 the Burgher Community, 1 the Chamber of Commerce, 1 the Low Country Products Association, 2 the Kandyan and 1 the Indian Communities) One member will be nominated to represent the Mohammedan Community Three unofficial members will be appointed to the Executive Council

Governor —Brigadier General Sir William Henry Manning, G C M G, K B E, C B (appointed April 30, 1918) Salary 5,500*l*, and 1,500*l* allowance

Colonial Secretary —Sir Graeme Thomson, K C B

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate headmen There are three municipalities and twenty one local boards mainly for sanitary purposes

Area and Population.

The population for 1911 shows an increase of 15 15 per cent on the population of 1901 The estimated population at the end of 1919 was 4,757,596, exclusive of the military and shipping The following are the statistics of the census of 1911

Provinces	Area English sqr miles	Population, 1911	
		Total	Per sq mile
Western	1,432	1,062,176	742
Central	2,279	392,941	172
Northern	3,519	369 449	110
Southern	2,146½	619,331	289
Eastern	3,848½	183,317	48
North Western	3,016	419,110	139
North Central	4,068	86,276	21

Provinces	Area English sqr miles	Population, 1911	
		Total	Per sq mile
Uva	3,271½	144,735	44
Sabaragamuwa	1,901	315,548	167
Total	25 481	3,592,883	142
Population on Tea Estates	—	513,467	—
Military and Shipping	—	4 017	—
Grand total	—	4,110 367	—

Total number of Europeans (including military, shipping, and estates) 8,524

The race distribution of the population at the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1919 was as follows —

—	Estimated Population 1919	Population 1911 (including the military, shipping and estates)
Europeans	7,349	8,524 [1]
Burghers	29,336	26,673
Sinhalese	2,989,380	2,715,686
Tamils	1,424,649	1,060,167
"Moors" (non-Malay Mohammedans)	276,631	267,054
Malays	14,105	12,992
Veddahs (aborigines) Others	16,146	19,271
All races	4,757,596	4,110,367

[1] This includes 533 military and 399 shipping

Of the 4,106,350 persons (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the census of 1911, the occupation of 2,631,622 or 64 1 per cent. (of

whom 1,096,301 were earners and 1,535,321 dependents) was returned as agriculture, 442,011 or 10 7 per cent (191,130 earners, 250,881 dependents) industrial occupation, 323,568 or 7 9 per cent (136,259 earners, 187,309 dependents) trade

The population on estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1911, 513,467, and formed 12 5 per cent of the total population

Marriages registered, 1919, 18,870[1], births registered, 161,405 (82,464 males and 78,941 females), deaths registered, 168,323

The urban population is about 14 per cent of the total population The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1911, are —Colombo, 211,274, Galle, 39,960, Jaffna, 40,441, Kandy, 29,451

Religion and Instruction

The principal religious creeds were in 1919 —Buddhists, 2,866,560, Hindus, 1,087,063, Mohammedans, 328,613, Christians, 474,060

Buddhism in Ceylon (unlike that in Tibet, China, and Japan) is, in its philosophy, materialistic and atheistic, and in popular usage has a large admixture of the doctrines and practices of popular Hinduism and of the aboriginal wild tribes

Education is under a separate Government department with a Director, an assistant Director, an office assistant, and a staff of Inspectors

The number of vernacular schools in 1919 was Government schools, 884 (attendance, 97,819 boys and 32,570 girls), Aided schools, 1,855 (attendance, 129,027 boys and 78 649 girls), Unaided schools, 1,363 (28,649 children) There were also 265 English and Anglo vernacular schools, attended by 36,376 boys and 10,512 girls

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education during 1918–19 was 96,153*l*

Education is free in vernacular schools, fees are charged in English schools The Royal College and the Government Training College with the English school attached to it are Government institutions The other English schools are grant in aid schools The total grants to English schools in 1918–19 amounted to 30,345*l* The Government also gives two scholarships of 250*l* a year, each tenable for three years, with outfit allowances of 50*l* each and free passages, to enable the best two students of each year to complete their course of education in England and other scholarships are given locally The Cambridge school certificate examinations, and examinations of the London University up to and including the final bachelor's degree in arts, science and law, are held annually in Ceylon by arrangement Technical education is given in the "Technical Schools" (429 students in 1919) There are 84 industrial schools

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism.

The law is Roman-Dutch, modified by colonial ordinances Kandyan Law is to a certain extent in force in the Kandyan Provinces, and special systems of personal law are recognised for the Mohammedan community, and for the Tamils of the Jaffna District The criminal law has been codified on the principle of the Indian Penal Code There are a Supreme Court, police courts and courts of requests, and district courts, intermediate between the latter and the Supreme Court Village councils deal with petty offences In 1919 the number of cases instituted in the police courts

[1] This is exclusive of Mohammedan marriages, which correspond to a rate of 5 0 per 1,000 of the Mohammedan population marriages in this community are seldom registered

and municipal magistrates' courts was 83,816 The number of "true" cases of cognisable crime was 11,062, and the convictions, 5,227 14,770 convicted persons were sent to prison Police force, December 31, 1919, 2,884 of all ranks

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Rs 1 to Rs 12 50 each per mensem

Finance

15 rupees = £1

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1912 13[1]	3,411,502	3,178,062	1916 17[2]	4,465,458	4,289,044
1914-15[2]	3,436,365	3,571,868	1917 18[2]	4,262,242	4,329,036
1915-16[2]	4,400,867	3,740,301	1918 19[2]	4,671,396	4,722,912

[1] 12 months ended June 30 1913 [2] 12 months ended September 30

The principal sources of revenue in 1918-19 customs, 1,246,980*l*, port and harbour dues, 186,869*l*, salt, 107,273*l*, arrack, rum and toddy licences, 657,049*l*, stamps, 435,479*l*, Government railway receipts, 1,081,219*l*, and land sales, 38,389*l*

The principal items of expenditure in 1918-19 Military expenditure, 222,373*l*, pensions and retired allowances, 123,404*l*, interest and sinking fund on loans, 360,853*l*, post and telegraph, 183,092*l*, railway department, 620,608*l*, medical department, 296,147*l*, education, 189,504*l*, on public works (annually recurrent), 287,003*l*, on public works (extraordinary), 195,907*l*, railway department (extraordinary works), 131,425*l*, war contribution to the British Government, 173,486*l*

The net public debt on September 30, 1919, was 5,006,000*l*, incurred entirely for public works, such as the construction of railways, harbour works, waterworks, etc

Defence.

The harbour of Colombo, on the west, is protected

In normal times Ceylon pays three-fourths of the cost of the Imperial garrison. At present the defence of the Colony is almost entirely in the hands of local troops Compulsory service for Europeans was introduced in 1917

Production and Industry

The area of the colony is 16,212,000 acres, of which it is estimated that about 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 1,000,000 acres pasture land The approximate areas under the principal products in 1919 were paddy, 710,000 acres, other grain, 160,000 acres, cacao, 31,000 acres, cinnamon, 35,000 acres, tea, 450,000 acres, coconuts, 1,012,000 acres, rubber, 309,000 acres In 1919, the exports of tea were 208 million lbs, of which 140 million lbs were sent to the United Kingdom The exports of desiccated coconuts were 676,000 cwts, copra, 1,737,000 cwts, and coconut-oil, 683,000 cwts In the same year, 100,393,000 lbs of rubber were exported, of which 32,974,000 lbs went to the United Kingdom, 66,405,000 lbs to America In 1918, 11,112 acres of crown land were sold and settled Live stock (1919), 3,600 horses, 1,599,000 horned cattle, 68,000 sheep, 59,000 pigs, and 180,000 goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing over

200 head of cattle, imported from Scinde Plumbago mines working at end of 1919, 50 The exports of plumbago in 1919 were 128,000 cwt Other minerals, such as gold, thorium, and monazite, exist, but, except the last named, so far have not been found in quantities of commercial importance There are some hundreds of small gem quarries, from which sapphires, rubies, moonstones, catseyes, and other gems are obtained Native manufactures, which are at present of very minor importance, are weaving, basket work, tortoise shell boxes, &c, earthenwares, jewellery, metal work, lacquer work, carving, &c Manufactures on any large scale are confined to the products of agriculture, such as the production of coconut oil In 1919 there were 1,266 registered factories, including 1,033 tea and rubber factories, 115 coconut fibre, oil, &c, factories, 44 engineering and saw mills, 22 aerated water, ice, &c, factories

Commerce

Years	Imports[1]	Exports[1]	Years	Imports[1]	Exports[1]
	£	£		£	£
1913	13,309,386	15,657,570	1917	12,343,081	20,462,997
1915	11,229,735	18,225,145	1918	11,849,112	14,208,922
1916	14 668,726	19,386,077	1919	21,106,060	31,918 041

[1] Including bullion and specie

The values of imports and exports are declared, and represent the wholesale values at the place of import or export Declarations are subject to scrutiny and penalty The Chamber of Commerce, as representing the trade of the island, assists by supplying the value on which a rated duty is levied Quantities of imports are ascertained from invoices or by actual examination of exports, from declarations and by examination of the shipping documents, shippers being liable to penalties for misstatement The origin and destination of goods are also obtained from the shipping documents In some cases, however, goods intended for transhipment abroad are so entered, *e g* to New York, *viâ* London The transit trade includes all goods transhipped direct in port, as well as goods landed into transhipment warehouses The transit trade of Colombo has largely increased of late years, but, as no bills of entry are required in respect of transhipment goods, the returns as to quantity are only approximately correct, and no returns as to value can be prepared

Principal exports in 1919—Cacao, 271,797*l*, cinnamon, 321,382*l*, coir (and manufactures), 265,136*l*, copra, 2,813,656*l*, coconut oil, 2,232,560*l*, tea, 10,130,621*l* (208,560,943 lbs), plumbago, 150,616*l*, coconut, fresh, 25,445*l*, coconut, desiccated, 2,167,666*l*, areca nuts, 266,013*l*, rubber, 11,484,470*l* (900,198 cwt), citronella oil, 77,934*l*

Principal imports in 1919—Cotton manufactures, 1,538,990*l*; rice, 5,767,429*l*, coal and coke, 2,998,151*l*, spirits, 90,771*l*, sugar, raw and refined, 879,307*l*, manures, 879,214*l*, bullion and specie, 295,300*l*

According to Ceylon returns the total imports from the United Kingdom in 1919 amounted to 2,947,029*l*, and exports thereto, to 13,447,089*l*

In 1919 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 9,065,000*l* (quantity, 137,333,000 lbs) Other imports in 1919 were rubber, 3,608,000*l* (33,500,000lbs), coconut oil, 1,531,000*l*, nuts, and kernels, 1,432,000*l*, plumbago, 60,000*l*, cinnamon, 163 000*l* The principal exports of United Kingdom produce to Ceylon in 1919 were cottons, 656,000*l*, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 384,000*l*, machinery, 167,000*l*, spirits, 41,000*l*, tobacco, 36,300*l*

Total imports into United Kingdom, 1920 16,915,000*l*, total exports of British produce to Ceylon, 6,347,000*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1919, 17,706,617 tons (British, 13 131,162 tons). In 1918, the total tonnage was 6,607,565, and British, 4,975,698

On January 1, 1920, 116 sailing vessels of 9,529 tons, and 7 steamers of 737 tons net, total vessels 123 of 10,266 tons net, were registered as belonging to Ceylon

727 miles of railway were open at September 30, 1919, and several extensions are under construction

In 1919 there were 551 post offices of various classes, money order offices, 195, telegraph offices, 160, postal packets or postcards passed through the post office, 44,000 000 (exclusive of parcels) 7,319 miles of telegraph wire, telegrams despatched, 1,382,833

Money and Credit.

Six banks have establishments in Ceylon the Mercantile Bank of India, the Bank of Madras, the National Bank of India, the Bank of Colombo, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1919, had 39,706 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs 4,089,722, and the Post Office Savings Bank, 114,591 depositors, and deposits, Rs 2,744,202

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom The currency consists of —Copper Ceylon 1-cent and ½-cent pieces, 6¼ cents being equivalent to 1*d* English Nickel Ceylon 5-cent piece Silver Indian rupee (=100 cents), equivalent (by Ordinance No 6 of 1903) to 1s 4*d* English, and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces Gold British sovereigns, which are legal tender at Rs 15 to the sovereign (these have, however, now been demonetized) Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1 On September 30, 1919, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs 40 533,042

Dependency

The **Maldive Islands**, 400 miles west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Male, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government Next to the Sultan is the first Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fandiari, the head priest or judge, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State The Maldives are a group of 13 coral islets (atolls), richly clothed with cocoa nut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts Population over 70,000 Mohammedans The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders

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Christmas Island

See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

CYPRUS

High Commissioner —M Stevenson, C M G Salary, 3,000*l*, and Duty Allowance, 600*l*

Chief Secretary —J C D Fenn Salary, 1,400*l*

The island is the third largest in the Mediterranean, 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 from the coast of Syria It was administered until November 5, 1914, by Great Britain, under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, June 4, 1878, but on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed The High Commissioner has the usual powers of a Colonial Governor There is an Executive Council consisting of the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, the Treasurer, with three locally resident additional members The Legislature consists of eighteen members, six being office holders, including the Chief Secretary, the King's Advocate, and the Treasurer, and twelve elected (for five years), three by Mohammedan and nine by non-Mohammedan voters The voters are all male British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis' Municipal councils exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers Those eligible to the council must be voters rated upon property of the annual value of from 10*l* to 20*l*, according to population

Area 3,584 square miles Population, Census 1911 —139,383 males, 134 725 females, total, 274,108 (including 144 military population) Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks) 56,428, Christians (Autocephalous Church of Cyprus), 214,480, others, 3,200 Inhabitants per square mile, 76 48 Estimated population, December 31, 1920, 315,219 exclusive of military Birth rate, 1916, 28 1 per 1,000, death rate, 17 1

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 18,461, Larnaca, 10,652; Limasol, 11,843, Famagusta and Varoshia, 6,127, Paphos and Ktema, 3,946, Kyrenia, 1,986 There are six administrative districts named after these towns

The system of elementary education is designed so that each race in the island has its own schools Besides elementary schools there were in 1919-20 3 Gymnasiums, a commercial Lyceum, 1 'Greek high school' for boys and a 'high school' for girls, a Priests' Training School, and two Moslem High Schools, one for boys and one for girls The Government contributed (1919 20) 12,000*l* to education Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 52,469*l* Total number of elementary schools in 1919 20, 739 (501 Greek Christian, 231 Moslem, 4 Armenian and 3 Maronite), teachers, 925 in elementary schools, of whom 653 were Greek Christian and 272 Moslem Total enrolment in elementary schools, 42,059, comprising 7,554 Moslem, 34,273 Greek Christian, 100 Armenian, and 132 Maronites. There are 11 weekly newspapers in Greek

The law courts consist of (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal, (2) six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction;

(3) six district courts, having limited criminal jurisdiction and unlimited civil jurisdiction, (4) six magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction, (5) ten village judges' courts In all, except supreme court, native (Christian and Mohammedan) judges take part There are also 4 *Sheri* Courts, for Mohammedans only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or ecclesiastical law In the year 1919–20 the number of offences was 12,471, and the number of persons committed to prison was 2,587 Strength of police force, March 31, 1920, 26 officers and 792 men, total, 818

The revenue and expenditure for five years, ended March 31, exclusive of Grant in Aid, and share of the Turkish debt charge, were —

—	1913 14 (pre war)	1916 17	1917 18	1918 19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	341,816	332,584	498,460	610,499	602,927
Expenditure	296,165	318,378	382,598	494,675	485,400

Chief sources of revenue, 1919–20 —Tithes, 147,864*l*, excise, 75,037*l* customs, 80,294*l*, sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 12,557*l*, verghis, 29,175*l* court receipts and stamps, 29,041*l*, port dues, &c, 8,372*l*, railway, 33,375*l* Customs revenue 1913-14, 52,117*l*, 1916–17, 44,425*l*, 1917–18, 50,434*l*, 1918–19, 42,368*l*, 1919–20, 80,294*l* Cyprus share of Turkish national debt, 92,800*l* per year (excluded from above table)

Public debt, 1919–20, 227,503*l*, for harbour, railways, and irrigation Annual grant from imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 50,000*l* per year

Cyprus is essentially agricultural Chief products in 1920 wheat, 2,220,000 kiles, barley, 2,210,000 kiles, vetches, 340,000 kiles, oats, 187,000 kiles, olives, cotton Grapes are produced in large quantities Other products are raisins, carobs (locust beans), fruit, linseed, silk, cheese, wool, hides, and (by the Department of Agriculture) origanum oil In 1920 there were 288,560 sheep, 210,995 goats, and 31,920 pigs One third of cultivable land is under cultivation There are irrigation works for the storage and distribution of rain water The Forest Department has done much for the preservation and development of the forests existing at the time of the British occupation, and for the re afforestation of denuded districts The area of delimited forest is 700 square miles Sponge fisheries are carried on Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance, mining for copper has commenced, asbestos is mined, 22,928 cwt being exported in 1916, 21,386 cwts in 1917, and 4,556 cwts in 1918

The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were —

—	1913 (pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
Merchandise :—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	619,337	967,780	968,168	1,013,582	1,525,427
Exports	620,591	708,446	787,922	861,345	1,871,580
Bullion and specie					
Imports	56,747	9,837	1,790	214	20,587
Exports	79,322	12,146	4,792	681	3,619
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared	721,515	208,850	164,579	70,341	329,474

The import value is that at the port of arrival, and includes cost, freight, and other

charges, the export value is that at the port of shipment when the goods are ready for exportation Quantities and values are ascertained from declarations by importers and exporters, verified in the case of dutiable imports by actual weighing and measuring The countries of origin and of destination of goods are also obtained from declarations checked by invoices or bills of lading when necessary

Chief imports, 1919 —Butter, 18,190*l*, coffee, raw, 26,447*l*, flour, 28,833*l* fish, 15,022*l*, olive oil, 68,728*l*, provisions, 17,531*l*, rice, 31,833*l*, sugar, 86,867*l*, tobacco in leaf, 90,860*l*, hides and skins, 11,696*l*, petroleum, 56,355*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 15,479*l*, machinery, 13,355, cotton yarn and thread, 88,129*l*, cotton piece goods, 139,493*l*, haberdashery and millinery, 17,085*l*, sacks, 19,211*l*, silk manufactures, 18,907*l*, woollen manufactures, 43,576*l*, candles, 11,086*l*, leather and leather manufactures, 165,136*l*, matches, 10,336*l*, medicines, 14,871*l*, paper (cigarette), 11,526*l*, soap, 53,849*l*

Chief exports, 1919 —Wheat, 53,389*l*, barley, 155,911*l*, pomegranates, 29,518*l*, raisins, 122,318*l*, spirit, 50,499*l*, wine, 125,495, potatoes, 55,508*l* tobacco in leaf, 65 214*l*, carobs, 254,253*l*, cotton, 102,404*l*, silk cocoons, 47,648*l*, wool, 32,662*l*, aniseed, 14,048*l*, linseed, 9,537*l*, hides and skins, 25,831*l*, asbestos, 25,355*l*, cotton manufactures, 15,714*l*, gypsum, 5,222*l*

Imports from United Kingdom, exclusive of specie, 1919, 532,601*l* Exports to United Kingdom, exclusive of specie, 1919, 313,455*l*

The Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Bank of Athens have establishments in the island The Government Savings Bank (begun in 1903) had, at the end of March, 1920, 230 depositors, with 7,673*l* to their credit Coins current—Cyprus silver, namely, 18 copper piastres, 9 c p, 4½ c p and 3 c p (9 piastres=one shilling) Government currency notes, of 10*l*, 5*l*, 1*l*, 10*s*, 5*s*, 2*s*, and 1*s* denominations, are also in circulation Weights and measures are as follows —

Length	1 Cyprus Pic = ⅔ yard
Weight	1 Oke = 2 8 lb
Capacity	1 Kile = 8 Imperial gallons

There are 746 miles of good carriage road, exclusive of village roads, 245 miles of telegraph lines, cable connects with Alexandria A narrow gauge Government railway runs from Famagusta (where harbour works were completed in 1906) through Nicosia and Morphou to Evrykhou (76 miles) Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1919–20 local, 1,552,200, received from abroad, 790,880, posted for foreign countries, 617,491 There were 246 miles of telegraph line in operation in 1916–17

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HONG KONG

Constitution and Government

THE Crown Colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842, and the charter bears date April 5, 1843 Hong Kong is the great centre for British commerce with China and Japan, and a military and naval station of first class importance

The administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the Director of Public Works (the last two being special appointments), and two unofficial members There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the last three being special appointments), and six unofficial members—viz , four nominated by the Crown (two of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace

Governor—Sir R E Stubbs, K C M G Appointed 1919 Salary 6,000*l*, including 1,200*l* allowance

Area and Population

Hong Kong is situated at the mouth of the Canton River, about 90 miles south of Canton The island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 32 square miles, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, the Lyeemoon Pass, about half a mile in width The opposite peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, was ceded to Great Britain by treaty in 1861, and now forms part of Hong Kong The city of Victoria extends for upwards of five miles along the southern shore of the beautiful harbour By a convention signed at Peking on June 9, 1898, there was leased to Great Britain for 99 years a portion of Chinese territory mainly agricultural, together with the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan tao Its area is 356 square miles, with about 94,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese Area of Old Kowloon is 3 square miles Total area of colony, 391 square miles A scheme was begun at the end of 1916 for reclaiming 12 million square feet of land from the sea in Kowloon Bay, and erecting thereon a model town

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments, was estimated to be in the middle of 1919 as follows —Non Chinese civil population, 13,600, Chinese civil population, namely, City of Victoria (including Peak), 320,080, villages of Hong Kong, 16,520, Kowloon (including New Kowloon), 86,550, New Territories (land), 97,100, population afloat, 64,250, total Chinese population, 584,500 total civil population, 598,100

Of the resident white population nearly one-half is British and one third is Portuguese

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows –

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 [1]	Deaths per 1 000 [1]
1914	3,001	9,585	7 3	23 3
1916	2,631	10,558	6 1	24 0
1917	2,400	10,433	5 3	23 4
1918	2,321	13,714	4 1	24 4
1919	2,194	11,647	4 3	23 2

[1] Birth and death rates are calculated only on the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon, there being no jurisdiction by the sanitary authorities over the New Territories (except New Kowloon)

In 1915 the number of Chinese emigrants was 68,275, and the number of immigrants 109,753, in 1916, 117,653 and 72,405, in 1917, 96,298 and 98,232, in 1918, 43,830 and 74,109, and in 1919, 59,969 and 136,020 respectively

Instruction

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are State-inspected, and required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency There are 3 secondary Government schools for children of British parentage, with an average attendance of 163 (1920), and 5 Government schools for Chinese boys, and one for Chinese girls, with a total average attendance of 2,444 There are also numerous schools in receipt of grants The total number of pupils in all schools in 1920 was 25,786 The University Matriculation Examination serves the purpose of a leaving examination The total expenditure on education in 1919 was 254,302 dollars, net

The Hong Kong University was formally opened in March, 1912, and during the session 1919–20 the number of students was 230, mostly Chinese Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts have been established, with a large staff of British professors and lecturers There are well equipped scientific laboratories, and recent additions are schools for instruction in physiology, pathology, and tropical medicine The engineering laboratories have been equipped with machinery presented by various firms who are interested in technical education It is the only British University in the Far East

Justice and Crime

There are Courts of Justice consisting of a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, a police magistrate's court, and a marine magistrate's court In 1919, 2,552 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences, in 1918, 1,498 The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 601 in 1918, and 756 in 1919 There is a police force in the colony numbering 1,228 men, of whom 159 are European, 477 Indians, and 592 Chinese

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in five years The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value, for 1913

it is here taken at 2*s*, for 1914 at 1*s* 10¼*d*, for 1915 at 1*s* 9¾*d*, for 1916 at 2*s* 1¼*d*, for 1917 at 2*s* 7¼*d*, for 1918 at 3*s*. 2¾*d*, for 1919 at 3*s* 8¾*d*

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1913 (pre war)	851,230	865,801
1915	1,063,111	1,372,902
1916	1,455,888	1,165,700
1917	1,960,690	1 834,743
1918	3 013 676	2,624,027
1919	3,081,220	3,340 574

The revenue is derived chiefly from land, taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor and tobacco duties, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration, except in the year 1915 A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force Expenditure on establishments in 1919, 4,709,340 dollars The estimates for 1920 are revenue, 15,314,800 dollars, expenditure, 14,886,473 dollars

Public debt, 341,800*l*, raised in 1887 and 1893 for public works Another loan, 1,143,933*l* in Inscribed Stock at 3½ per cent, was raised in 1906 for purposes of railway construction, also a 6 per cent War Loan of 3,000,000 dollars was authorised On December 31, 1919, the balance of assets over liabilities was 4,290,188 dollars (799,941*l*)

Defence.

The military contribution payable to the Imperial Government was 3,552,939 dollars for 1919 The Defence Corps cost 27,525 dollars for 1919 Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron

Industry, Commerce, Shipping, and Communications

The chief industries of Hong Kong are sugar refining, ship building and repairing, rope-making, tin refining, tobacco manufacture, the manufacture of cement, and the manufacture of knit goods Deep-sea fishing is important, especially for the New Territories

The commerce of Hong Kong is chiefly with Great Britain, India and Ceylon, Australia, United States, China, Japan, Indo China, and Siam Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of intoxicating liquor and tobacco) There were no complete official returns of trade prior to 1918, but complete trade and shipping returns are now officially compiled and published quarterly and annually Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods Among the principal are sugar and flour, rice, cotton, cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, silk, hemp, leather, tin, wolframite, bulk and case oil (kerosine), oils and fats, peanuts, Chinese medicines, fish and fishery products, tea, coal, cement, condensed milk, matches The Chinese tea and silk trade is largely in the hands of Hong Kong firms.

Imports into Hong Kong in 1919 from the British Empire, 19,746,010*l* (United Kingdom only, 5,129,784*l*), from foreign countries, 70,905,698*l*, total imports, 90,651,708*l* Exports from Hong Kong in 1919 to the British Empire, 18,993,145*l* (United Kingdom only, 2,698,813*l*), to China and Japan, 62,649,784*l*., to other foreign countries, 22,300,005*l*, total exports, 103,942,934*l*

The trade of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows —

—	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt Britain from Hong Kong	675,276	1,456,580	1,450,382	2,526,311	2,506,383
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong	4,354,222	8,098 519	3 744,833	4,493,560	13,112,752
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	200,365	47,535	50,388	331,816	302,388

[1] Provisional figures

The principal items of trade for 5 years are given as follows —

—	1913 (pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
Imports (consignments) into United Kingdom	£	£	£	£	£
Preserved Ginger	81,485	69,418	52,550	58,197	309,629
Silk, all kinds	75,975	58,629	46,165	32,622	18,012
Drugs	57,256	45,730	49,805	104,278	163,771
Feathers & down	55,669	95 167	30,036	45,146	89,404
Hides, raw	3,519	113,135	441,082	275,260	215,941
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs	192,337	197,277	197,806	—	7,399
Exports from United Kingdom					
Cottons & yarn	2,422,539	1,862,561	1,814,720	2,090,568	2,222,792
Woollens & yarn	401,003	347,107	341,123	217,621	286,293
Iron and steel and manufactures	309,979	423,261	164,923	286,875	490,982
Machinery	93,618	75,972	54,560	343,981	192,868
Painters' colours, &c	51,949	117,005	65,997	89,827	125,374
Soap	64,251	104,644	71,870	65 706	59,422
Tobacco	137,860	232,143	86,877	133,959	69,738

20,987 vessels, including 10,353 junks and 2,509 steam launches, representing altogether 10,489,114 tons, entered in 1919, and 20,998 vessels including 10,357 junks and 2,526 steam launches, representing 10,584,31 tons, cleared in 1919 The number of fishing and other boats frequenting the harbour and bays of Hong Kong in 1919 may be estimated at about 20,000

There is an electric tramway of 9¼ miles and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria The British section of the Hong Kong Canton Railway was begun in 1907, and opened for traffic on October 1, 1910 The branch line from Fanling to Sha Tau Kok was completed and opened to traffic in April, 1912

There were 17 post offices in Hong Kong in 1919, Revenue, postal and telegraphic, 460,893 dollars, expenditure, 138,225 dollars Telegraph lines, including cables, 1918, 283 miles, telephone wires, excluding military lines, 10,850 miles There is a wireless telegraph service under the Post Office, besides a military and naval wireless station

Money and Credit.

The British banking institutions in the Colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd There are also several Chinese and foreign banks

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency of the Colony consists of the notes of the above mentioned banks, and of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars, besides subsidiary coins The British Dollar is of 416 grains of silver 900 fine, as compared with 417 74 grains of 902 7 fineness of the Mexican dollar

Subsidiary coins are 50 cent pieces (209 52 grains 800 fine), 20 cent pieces (83 81 grains 800 fine), 10 cent pieces (41 90 grains 800 fine), 5 cent pieces (20 95 grains 800 fine), and 1 cent copper pieces of 115 75 grains of copper or mixed metal

The circulation of foreign copper coin was prohibited in 1912, and similar action is being taken with regard to foreign silver and nickel coins and bank notes

Weights and Measures are

The *Tael*	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz avoirdupois
,, *Picul*	=	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs
,, *Catty*	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$,, ,,
,, *Chek*	=	$14\frac{2}{3}$ inches
,, *Cheung*	=	$12\frac{3}{7}\frac{3}{7}$ feet

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong

1 Official Publications

Administrative Reports Annual Hong Kong
Annual Report on Hong Kong London
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Government Gazette Published weekly on Fridays
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Names (Chinese) of Islands Bays Hills and Passes Hong Kong
Notes upon Climatic and General Conditions of Living Hong Kong
Sessional Papers Annual. Hong Kong
Street Index Hong Kong
Trade and Shipping Returns Quarterly and Annual Hong Kong

2 Non-Official Publications

Bentham (G), Flora Hongkongensis Hong Kong, 1902
Eitel (E J), Europe in China [A History of Hong Kong] London, 1895
Ireland (A), The Far Eastern Tropics [Studies in the administration of Dependencies] London, 1905
Kyshe (J W Norton), History of the Laws and Courts of Hong Kong London, 1899
Lucas (C P), Historical Geography of the British Colonies 2nd ed Vol I London, 1906.
Morse (H B.), Currency in China
Oxford Survey of British Empire Vol II London, 1914
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Twentieth Century Impressions of Hong Kong, Shanghai, and other Treaty Ports

INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

INDIA, as defined by Parliament (52 and 53 Vict c 63, s 18), comprises all that part of the great Indian Peninsula which is directly or indirectly under British rule or protection In a popular sense it includes also certain countries such as Nepal, which are beyond that area, but whose relations with India are a concern of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government, whose agent resides in the country concerned These countries will be found included in the third part of the YEAR BOOK among Foreign Countries The term British India includes only the districts subject to British law, and does not include native States The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c , that follow The symbol Rx stands for ten rupees Rx 1 = Rs 10

Government and Constitution.

The present form of government of the Indian Empire is established by various Parliamentary Statutes which are now consolidated in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and the Government of India Act, 1919 All the territories originally under the government of the East India Company are vested in His Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in his name , all revenues, tributes and other payments, are received in his name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone Under the Royal Titles Act, 1876, the King of Great Britain and Ireland has the additional title of Emperor of India

It is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire "

Government in England —The administration of the Indian Empire in England is entrusted to a Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of not less than eight and not more than twelve members, appointed for five years by the Secretary of State At least one half of the members must be persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and have not left India more than five years previous to their appointment A member may be removed by His Majesty upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State may for special reasons, to be recorded in a minute signed by him and placed before both Houses of Parliament, reappoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years No member can sit in Parliament. The duties of the Council, which has no initiative authority, are to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no appropriation can be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes of the Council The Secretary of State regulates the transaction of business The existence of a Legislative Assembly in India with a large elected majority renders it desirable that the Secretary of State should intervene only in exceptional circumstances in matters of purely Indian interest, where the Government and Legislature of India are in agreement

Power is given by the 1919 Act for the appointment in the United Kingdom of a High Commissioner for India, to whom may be delegated

powers of the Secretary of State respecting contracts, and to whom other duties may be assigned

The salary of the Secretary of State, under the 1919 Act, must, and the cost of the India Office for other than agency services may, be borne by the British, and not, as formerly, by the Indian Exchequer

Central Indian Government.—The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor General, or Viceroy, is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of the Empire and the seat of government was moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner

Viceroy and Governor General of India.—Rt Hon the Earl of Reading, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., K.C.V.O. (January, 1921)

The salary of the Governor General is Rs 2,56,000 (17,070*l*.) a year

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office:—

Warren Hastings	1774	Lord Canning	1856
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Earl of Elgin	1862
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Earl of Mayo	1869
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Earl of Minto	1807	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl Amherst	1823	Earl of Elgin	1894
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord Auckland	1836	Earl of Minto	1905
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Lord Chelmsford	1916
Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848	Earl of Reading	1921

Until 1834 these were Governors General of Fort William in Bengal, not of India.

There is an Indian Legislature consisting of the Governor-General and two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislature was formally opened on February 9, 1921. The Council of State consists of not more than 60 members, of whom not more than 20 are officials. The Legislative Assembly contains 144 members, of whom 26 are official members and 103 are elected. The life of the Council of State is five years, and of the Assembly three years, but dissolution may occur sooner, or the period may be specially extended by the Governor General. Joint sittings of the two Chambers may be held for the settlement of differences between them. The Legislative Assembly is presided over by a President appointed by the Governor General. This Legislature has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The Governor General, with the assent of His Majesty, conveyed after copies of the proposed enactment have been laid before both Houses of the British Parliament, may enact certain measures against the wish of the Council or Assembly.

The various departments of Government are in charge of the Governor-General's Executive Council. This body has no fixed number of members (there were eight in July, 1920), but at least three of them must have had ten years' service in India, and one must be a barrister or pleader of not less than 10 years' standing. There are (1920) eleven departments—Home, Foreign and Political, Finance, Army, Public Works, Revenue and

Agriculture, Commerce, Legislative, Education, Railways, and the Board of Industries and Munitions At the head of each, except the last two, is one of the secretaries to the Government of India The President of the Railway Board is the head of the Railway Department, and he is authorised to act as if he were a Secretary to the Government of India The Foreign and Political Department is under the immediate superintendence of the Governor General

India is now divided into fifteen administrations, as follows —

Madras *Governor*, Rt Hon Baron *Willingdon* of Ratton, P C , G C.S I , G C I E , G B E (1919) , salary, Rs 1,28,000 per year Area, 142,000 square miles , population, at 1911 census, nearly 41½ millions, mainly Hindus

Bombay *Governor*, Captain Sir G A *Lloyd*, G C I E , D S O (1918) , salary, Rs 1,28,000 per year Area, 123,000 square miles , population in 1911, over 19½ millions, mainly Hindus

Bengal *Governor*, Rt Hon the Earl of Ronaldshay, G C I E (1917) , salary, Rs 1,28,000 per year The province was reconstituted from April 1, 1912, and has an area of 78,700 square miles, and a population (1911 census) of nearly 45½ millions, mainly Hindus and Mahomadans in almost equal proportions

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh *Governor*, Sir S H *Butler*, K C S I, C I E (1918) , salary, Rs 1,28,000 per year Area, over 107,000 square miles, and population at 1911 census, over 47 millions (over 40 million Hindus and over 6½ million Mahomadans)

The Punjab *Governor*, Sir E D *Maclagan*, K C S I , K C I E (1919), salary, Rs 1,00,000 per year Area, 99,000 square miles , population (1911), over 19 millions (10 million Mahomadans, 6½ million Hindus, and 2 million Sikhs)

Burma *Lieut Governor*, Sir R H *Craddock*, K C S I (1918) , salary, Rs 1,00,000 per year Area, nearly 231,000 square miles , population (1911), over 12 millions mainly Buddhists

Bihar and Orissa *Governor*, Rt Hon Lord *Sinha of Raipur*, K C S I., P C , K C (1920) , salary, Rs 1,00,000 per year The province was constituted from April 1, 1912, out of Bengal, and contains the three great sub provinces of Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Area, over 83,000 square miles, and population (1911), nearly 34½ millions, mainly Hindus

Central Provinces and Berar *Governor*, Sir F G *Sly*, K C S I (1920) , salary, Rs 72,000 per year Area, nearly 100,000 square miles , population (1911) nearly 14 millions, mainly Hindus

Assam *Governor*, Sir William *Marris*, K C I E (1921) , salary, Rs 66,000 per year The province was separated from Eastern Bengal and reconstituted from April 1, 1912 Area, 53,000 square miles , population (1911), nearly 6⅔ millions, over half being Hindus, and over a quarter Mahomadans

N W. Frontier Province *Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General* Sir A H *Grant*, K C I E , C S I , (1919) , salary, Rs 48,000 per year Area, 13,400 square miles , population (1911) nearly 2¼ millions, mainly Mahomadans

Ajmer Merwara *Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Mr. R E *Holland*, C I.E (1919) , salary, Rs 48,000 per year Area, 2,700 square miles , population (1911), about 500,000, mainly Hindus.

Coorg *Chief Commissioner*, The Honourable Mr W P *Barton*, C S I., C I E (1920), salary, Rs 48,000 per year Area, 1,580 square miles, population (1911), 175,000, mainly Hindus

Baluchistan *Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner* The Honourable Lt Col A B *Dew*, C S I, C I E (1919), salary, Rs 48,000 per year Area, over 54,000 square miles, population (1911), over 400,000, mainly Mahomadans

Delhi *Chief Commissioner*, C A *Barron*, C S I, C I E (1919), salary, Rs 36,000 per year The province was constituted from October 1, 1912, and consists of a small enclave in the Punjab Area, 557 square miles, population (1911), about 390,000

Andaman and Nicobar Islands *Chief Commissioner*, Lt Col H C *Beadon*, C I E, I A (1920), salary, Rs 36,000 per year Area, 3,140 square miles, population (1911), 26,000

High Commissioner in England—Sir Wm *Meyer*, G C I E, K C S I (appointed October, 1920), 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London

Provincial Government—The Government of India Act, 1919, which came into operation in December, 1920, and January, 1921, effects important constitutional changes, more particularly in the government of the Provinces The various functions of government are classified as Central and Provincial subjects, the latter being practically definitely committed to the Provincial Governments, while for purposes of convenience, certain Central subjects, such as the collection of income tax, may be dealt with by the Provincial Governments as the agents of the Central Government The Governor General in Council retains unimpaired powers of control over the Provincial Governments in their administration of 'reserved' subjects, but in 'transferred' subjects will only be competent to intervene where it is necessary to safeguard Central subjects or to decide questions where two or more Provinces are concerned, or to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Governor General in Council in regard to the High Commissioner, to the raising of loans by local Governments, or under rules made by the Secretary of State in Council The list of subjects transferred to Indian Ministers, with certain reservations, include local self government, medical administration, public health and sanitation, education, public works, agriculture, fisheries, co operative societies, excise, registration, development of industries, adulteration, weights and measures, and religious and charitable endowments Certain sources of revenue are definitely allocated to the Provinces, which are required to contribute to the Central Government certain annual sums which are to be the first charge on their revenues

The new Provincial Governments are based upon a scheme of diarchy, or dualised form of government, and consist of the Governor in Council and the Governor acting with Ministers The Ministers, who are elected members of the Legislative Council, have charge of certain Departments of Government known as 'transferred subjects,' while others, the 'reserved subjects,' are administered by the Governor in Council Thus each side has its share in the conduct of the Government, with responsibility for its own work, while co ordination is achieved by the influence of the Governor, who is associated with both sections

The Governor's Executive Council consists of not more than four members, one qualified by twelve years' public service in India The Legislative Council contains not more than twenty per cent of official members and

at least seventy per cent elected members, and, in addition to its legislative functions, votes all expenditure, subject to certain specified exceptions and to the power of the Local Government to incur expenditure on reserved subjects without the Council's assent if the Governor certifies such expenditure to be necessary The normal duration of the Legislative Council is three years, but it may be dissolved sooner by the Governor, or its term specially extended for one year The Ministers who assist the Governor in the administration of transferred subjects are not to be officials The Governor may not be a member of the Legislative Council, but may address the Council

The Provinces to which this new form of government is applied are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Assam The minimum number of members in each Legislative Council is Madras, 118, Bombay, 111, Bengal, 125, United Provinces, 118, Punjab, 83, Bihar and Orissa, 98, Central Provinces, 70, Assam, 53 The numbers may be increased, and in several provinces increases have already been made Proposals for a revision of Burma's constitution on the lines of the Indian Reform Act of 1919 are under consideration (March, 1921)

The provinces are usually formed into divisions under Commissioners, and then divided into districts, which are the units of administration At the head of each district is an executive officer (collector and magistrate, or deputy commissioner), who has entire control of the district, subject to the control of his official superior district officer Subordinate to the magistrate (in most districts) there are a joint magistrate, an assistant-magistrate, and one or more deputy collectors and other officials There are 267 of such districts in British India

Government of Indian States —The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Indian States varies considerably in degree, but they are all governed by the Indian princes, ministers, or councils The princes have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States, they are not permitted to maintain a military force above a certain specified limit, no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction, and the Supreme Government can exercise control in case of misgovernment Within these limits the more important princes are autonomous in their own territories Some, but not all of them are required to pay an annual fixed tribute The total number of Indian States is about 700, ranging from Hyderabad, with an area of over 82,000 square miles and a population of over 13 millions, to small States consisting of only a few villages

In recent years the Princes have met in conferences at the invitation of the Viceroy, but in February, 1921, a Council of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to treaties, or affairs of Imperial or common concern

Local Self Government

There were at the end of 1918–19, 731 municipalities, with a population of over 17 millions The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 9,943, of whom 5,532 were elected The municipal bodies have the care and lighting of the roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination, and education, particularly primary education, they impose taxes, enact bye laws, make improvements, and spend money, with the sanction of the Provincial Government Their aggregate income in 1918–19 was about 7,066,000*l*, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to 5,071,000*l*. The aggregate expenditure

was 6,630,000*l*, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of 5,253,000*l*. By the Local Self-Government Acts of 1883-84, the elective principle was extended, in a large or small measure, all over India. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of town committees consists of Indians, and in many committees all the members are Indians. In many municipalities women have the right to vote, and in a few they are eligible for election. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there were 739 district and sub-district Boards, and 535 Union Panchayats in Madras, 281 Union Committees in Bengal, and 38 in Bihar and Orissa, with 17,592 members in 1918–19, 7,144 being elected. These Boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1918–19, excluding debt items, was 5,770,000*l*, and expenditure (excluding debt items), 5,134,000*l*.

Area and Population

I. Progress and Present Position of the Population.

The population in the following table is in millions and two decimals:

British Territory

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)
1861	856,000	196 00	1891	964,993	221 38
1871	860,000	195 84	1901	1,097,901	231 61
1881	875,186	199 20	1911	1,093,074	244 27

Following are the leading details of the census of March 15, 1901, and that of March 10, 1911 —

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1911)	Population in 1911	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901-1911	Pop. per sq. mile 1911
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	501,395	476,912	+ 24,483	185
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,459	24,649	+ 1,810	8
Assam	53,015	6,713,635	5,841,878	+ 871,757	127
Baluchistan	54,228	414,412	382,106	+ 32,306	8
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077	42,141,477	+ 3,341,600	578
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	34,490,184	33,242,783	+ 1,247,301	415
Bihar	42,361	23,752,969	23,360,212	+ 392,757	561
Orissa	13,748	5,131,753	4,982,142	+ 149,611	373
Chota Nagpur	27,077	5,605,362	4,900,429	+ 704,933	207
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	19,672,642	18,559,650	+ 1,112,992	160
Bombay	75,903	16,113,042	15,304,766	+ 808,276	212
Sind	46,986	3,513,495	3,210,910	+ 302,525	75
Aden . .	80	46,165	43,974	+ 2,191	577
Burma .	230,839	12,115,217	10,490,624	+ 1,624,593	52
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,916,308	11,971,452	+ 1,944,856	139
Central Provinces	82,057	10,859,146	9,217,436	+ 1,641,710	132
Berar	17,766	3,057,162	2,754,016	+ 303,146	172
Coorg	1,582	174,976	180,607	— 5,631	111
Madras	142,330	41,405,404	39,229,654	+ 2,175,750	291

British Provinces	Area in square miles 1911	Population in 1911	Population in 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901–1911	Pop per sq mile 1911
North West Frontier Province [1]	13,418	2,196,933	2,041,534	+ 155 399	164
Punjab	99,779	19,974 956	20,330,837	– 355,381	200
United Provinces	107,267	47,182,044	47,692,277	– 510,233	440
Agra	83,109	34,624,040	34,859,109	– 235,069	417
Oudh	24,158	12,558,004	12 833,168	– 275,164	520
Total Provinces	1,093,074	244,267,542	231,605,940	+ 12,661,602	223

[1] Districts and Administered Territories

In 1901 the population consisted of 117,653,127 males and 113,952,813 females, in 1911, of 124,873,691 males and 119,393,851 females

The following Indian States are in political relations with the Indian Government

State or Agency	Area in square miles 1911	Population 1911	Population 1901	Increase or Decrease 1901 1911	Pop per sq mile 1911
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	346,222	284,465	+ 61,757	41
Baluchistan States	80 110	420,291	428,640	– 8 349	5
Baroda State	8,182	2 032,798	1 952,692	+ 80,106	248
Bengal States	5,893	822 565	740 200	+ 82,266	153
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3 945,209	3 314 474	+ 630,735	138
Bombay States	63 864	7 411 675	6,908 559	+ 503,116	116
Central India Agency	77,367	9 956,980	8,497 805	+ 859,175	121
Central Provinces States	31,174	2 117,002	1,631,140	+ 485 862	68
Hyderabad State	82,698	13,374 676	11,141,142	+ 2,233,534	162
Kashmir State	84,432	3,158 126	2,905,578	+ 252 548	37
Madras States	10 549	4,811,841	4,188 086	+ 623,755	456
Cochin	1 361	918,110	812,025	+ 106 085	675
Travancore	7,594	3,428 975	2,952,157	+ 476,818	452
Mysore State	29,475	5,806,193	5,539,399	+ 266,794	197
N W Frontier Province (Agencies & Tribal areas)	25 472	1 622 004	83,962	+ 1,538 132	64
Punjab States	36,551	4,212,794	4,424,398	– 211,604	115
Rajputana Agency	128,987	10,530 432	9,853 366	+ 677,066	82
Sikkim State	2,818	87,920	59,014	+ 28,906	31
United Provinces States	5,079	832,036	802,097	+ 29,939	164
Total States	709,455	70,888,854	62 755,116	+ 8,133,738	100
Total India	1,802,629	315,156,396	294,361,056	+20,795,340	175

Baroda —This consists of five or six larger, and a considerable number of smaller separate areas Ruler, H H Sir Sayaji Rao Gackwar, G C S I, G C I E, Maharaja of Baroda There is an executive council of the principal officers of State, and, since 1908, a legislative council of 17 members Educational policy is progressive, and education is largely free and compulsory In 1918 there were 3,045 educational institutions, and 207,918 scholars The gross receipts in 1917–18 were about 1,66,10,000 rupees, and the disbursements about 1,49,05,000 rupees.

Central India Agency —This includes some 150 States The bulk of the population are Hindus The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Indore, and under him is the Resident at Gwalior, and Political Agents for Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Bhopal, Southern States of Central India, and Malwa The territories of the different States are much divided and intermingled, and their political relations with the Indian Government and with one another are very varied Most of the ruling princes and chiefs exercise authority through a Diwan or Minister Education is progressing, but varies greatly in different States The annual revenue of the whole group is approximately 2,500,000*l*

Hyderabad —Ruler, Lieutenant General H E H Sir Usman Ali Khan, G C S I , G B E , Nizam of Hyderabad This is the largest and most populous of the internal States The administration is carried on, subject to the order of H E H the Nizam, by an executive council A Legislative Council was established in 1893, and consists of about 20 members The British Government is represented by a Resident The bulk of the population are Hindus, but the ruling family is Muhammadan European officers and experts control and supervise some of the more important branches of administration The annual revenue is approximately 3,000,000*l*

Kashmir —This State occupies most of the northernmost portion of India, and is administered by Lieutenant General H H Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G C S I , G C I E , G B E , Maharaja of Jammud and Kashmir, with the assistance of ministers, the Indian Government being represented by a Resident The revenue in 1917–18 was 903,000*l* , and the expenditure 859,000*l* The bulk of the population are Muhammadans, though the ruling family is Hindu

Mysore —Ruler, Colonel H H Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G C S I , G B E Maharaja of Mysore The administration is carried on under him by the Diwan or Prime Minister, assisted by two Councillors The Indian Government is represented by a Resident There is a Representative Assembly dating from 1881, elected by the leading ryots, merchants, and local bodies It meets for a few days annually for discussion, but has no powers A Legislative Council was formed in 1907 consisting of from 13 to 18 members The bulk of the population are Hindus The education system is on a high level Primary education was made free in all schools in 1908 The revenue in 1917–18 was 2,97,32,000 rupees, and the expenditure 2,76,70,000 rupees

North West Frontier Province —Only about one third of this is British territory, lying along the Punjab border Between this and the Afghan frontier is the tribal territory The British Government exercises the minimum of interference The region is divided into five Political Agencies Northern Waziristan, Southern Waziristan, the Kurram, the Khyber, and Dir, Swat, and Chitral Only in the last can anything approaching an organised State be said to exist Free primary education was introduced in April, 1912

Rajputana Agency —Rajputana includes 21 States surrounding the British province of Ajmer Merwara The Indian Government is represented by an Agent at Abu, and under him are three Residents (for Mewar, Jaipur, and W. Rajputana), and three Political Agents (for E Rajputana, S Rajputana, Kotah and Jhalawar, and Haraoti and Tonk) The bulk of the population are Hindus. The administration varies considerably from State to State, but generally the central authority is in the hands of the ruling prince or chief, who is usually assisted by a Council or by a Diwan or Kamdar Education

is generally backward The approximate annual revenue of the whole of the States is about 2,500,000*l*

(Baluchistan and Sikkim are dealt with elsewhere)

The following are further details concerning some of the larger Indian States —

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Jammu & Kashmír	84,432	3 158,126	903,000	Dogra Rajput (Hindu)
Rájputána States	128,987	10,530,432	2,539,000	—
Alwar	3,141	791,688	232,000	Naruka Rájput (Hindu)
Bharatpur	1,982	558,785	210,000	Ját (Hindu)
Bikaner	23,315	700,983	220,000	Rathor Rájput (Hindu)
Bundi	2,220	218,730	46,000	Chauhan (Hara) Rájput (Hindu)
Dholpur	1,155	263 188	80,000	Ját (Hindu)
Jaipur	15,579	2,636,647	533,000	Kachhwaha Rajput (Hindu)
Jaisalmer	16,062	88,311	14,000	Jadon Bhati Rajput (Hindu)
Jodhpur (Marwar)	34,963	2,057,553	440,000	Rathor Rájput (Hindu)
Karauli	1,242	146,587	40,000	Jadon Rajput (Hindu)
Kotah	5,684	639,089	224,000	Hara Rájput (Hindu)
Tonk	2,553	303,181	130,000	Pathan, *M*
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,756	1,293,776	176,000	Sisodiya Rájput (Hindu)
Central India States	77,367	9,356 980	2,497 000	—
Bhopal	6,902	730,388	200,000	Afghan, *M*
Gwalior	25,107	3,093,082	905,000	Mahrátta (Hindu)
Indore	9,469	1,004,561	420,000	Ditto
Rewa	13,000	1,514,843	187,000	Bhagel Rájput (Hindu)
Bombay States	63,864	7,411,675	2,900,000	—
Cutch	7,616[1]	513,429	167,000	Jadeja Rájput (Hindu)
Kolhapur (including feudatory Jagirs)	3,217	833,441	382,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Khairpur (Sind)	6,050	223,788	100,000	*M*
Junagarh	3,284	434,222	190,000	—
Navanagar	3,791	349,400	151,000	—
Bhavnagar	2,860	441,367	287,000	—

M=Muhammadan.

[1] Excluding the Runn of Cutch.

States	Area in square miles	Population 1911	Approximate Annual Revenue £	Ruling Family
Madras States	10,084	4,811,841	1,139,000	—
Travancore	7,129	3,428,975	761,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Cochin	1,361	918,110	254,000	Ditto
Banganapalle	255	39,344	17,000	Shiah, *M*
Pudukkottai	1,178	411,886	101,000	Kallar (Hindu)
Sandur .	161	13,526	6,000	Maratha (Hindu)
Central Prov States	31,174	2,117,002	154,000	—
Bastar	13,062	433,310	24,000	Kshatri, Somvan shi Chandel (Hindu)
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam States	45,941	5,226,954	622,000	—
Bengal States				
Cooch Behar	1,307	592,952	164,000	Kshatriya (Brahmo)
Tripura	4,086	229,613	112,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
U P States:	5,944	1,178,972	396,000	—
Rampur	899	531,217	240,000	Pathan (Shiah *M*)
Tehri (Garhwál)	4,180	300,819	44,000	Kshatriya (Hindu)
Benares	865	346,936	112,000	Hindu
Punjab States	36,551	4,212,794	1,380,000	—
Patiála	5,412	1,407,659	488,000	Sidhu Ját (Sikh)
Bahâwalpur	15,000	780,641	182,000	Daudputra, *M*
Jind	1,259	271,728	87,000	Sidhu Jat (Sikh)
Nábha	928	248,887	103,000	Sidhu Jat (Sikh)
Kapúrthala	630	268,133	167,000	Ahluwalia (Sikh)
Mandi	1,200	181,110	39,000	Rajput (Hindu)
Sirmur (Náhan)	1,198	138,520	57,000	Rájput (do)
Chamba	3,216	135,873	34,000	Rajput (Hindu)

M = Muhammadan

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Indian States, in 1911 —

	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed	Total
Males . .	78 4	72 9	8 7	160·0
Females	52 5	73 7	26 4	152·6

Total Population classified by age and civil condition . . 312 6

II Population according to Language, &c.

The following table shows, for all India in 1911, the chief linguistic families and sub families with the population (in millions) assigned hereto —

A Vernaculars of India		Dravidian family	62 72
Austro Asiatic family—		Indo European family—	
Mōn Khmēr	0 56	Aryan	232 82
Mundā	3 85	Unclassed languages	0 03
Tibeto Chinese family—		B Vernaculars of other Asiatic	
Tibeto-Burman	10 93	countries and Africa	0 22
Siamese-Chinese	2 04	C European languages	0 32

The following are the languages more prevalent than English with the population in 1911 (in millions and two decimals) who speak them —

Languages	Pop	Languages	Pop	Languages	Pop
Hindī	82 00	Burmese	7 89	Karen	1 07
Bengalī	48 37	Malayalam	6 79	Shan	0 90
Telugu	28 54	Western Panjabī	4 78	Kurukh or Orāon	0 80
Marāthī	19 81	Sindhī	3 67	Mundarī	0 60
Tamil	18 13	Eastern Hindī	2 42	Tulu	0 56
Panjābī	15 88	Santālī	2 14	Khand or Kui	0 53
Rājasthānī	14 07	Pashto	1 55	Baloch	0 50
Western Hindī	14 04	Assamese	1 53	Ho	0 42
Gujarātī	10 68	Gond	1 53	Bihārī	0 40
Kānarese	10 53	Western Pahārī	1 53	Arakanese	0 39
Oriya	10 16	Kashmirī	1 18	Manipurī	0 31

The English language comes next in order with 303,515

The British born population was in 1891 100,551, in 1901 96,658, in 1911 122 919 In 1911, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 650,502 Of these, 391 916 were from countries contiguous to India, 112,797, other countries in Asia, 122 919, the United Kingdom, 13,076, European, American, or Australasian countries, 10,394 born in Africa, &c, or at sea

III Occupations of the Population

Distribution of the total population of India according to the occupations by which they were supported in 1911 —

—	Thous	—	Thous
Pasture and agriculture	224,696	Trade	17,839
Fishing and hunting	1,855	Including—	
Mines, quarries, salt, &c	550	Hotels, cafés, &c, and	
Industry	35,323	other trade in foodstuffs	10,196
Including—		Trade in textiles	1,277
Textiles	8 307	Banks, exchange, insur-	
Dress and toilet	7 751	ance &c	1,220
Wood	3 800	Army and Navy	670
Food industries	3,712	Police	1 729
Ceramics	2,240	Public administration	2,648
Building industries	2,062	Professions and liberal arts	5,325
Metals	1,861	Including Religion	2 769
Chemicals, &c	1,242	Instruction	674
Hides, skins, &c	699	Medicine	627
Transport (including postal,		Domestic service	4,599
telegraph, and telephone		All others	18,227
services)	5,029		
		Total	313,470

IV Movement of the Population

The ratio of births and deaths in British India per thousand of the population under registration is officially recorded as follows —

Province.	Birth rates [1]		Death rates [1]	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Delhi	47 92	40 8	93 47	42 0
Bengal	32 9	27 5	38 1	36 2
United Provs of Agra & Oudh	39 89	32 39	82 37	41 69
Punjab	30 6	40 3	80 96	28 3
Central Provinces and Berar	43 24	34 31	102 6	43 24
Burma	33 01	29 89	39 59	31 09
Assam	34 98	30 52	40 1	30 09
Bihar and Orissa	37 5	30 4	56 7	40 0
Madras	28 9	25 5	43 0	27 2
Bombay	31 61	27 9	88·05	32 53
N W Front Prov	30 6	28 6	70 3	28 6
Coorg	29 67	26 35	42 65	35 36
Ajmer-Merwara	26 35	30 04	114 78	28 67
Total	35 35	30 24	62 46	35 87

[1] The rates for the two years are calculated on the 1911 census population

The registered deaths in 1919 numbered 8,554,178, of which cholera accounted for 578,426, plague, 74,284 fevers, 5,468,181, dysentery and diarrhœa, 291 643 The total deaths from plague in all India (British and native) from 1896 to the end of 1918 exceeded 10 millions, averaging nearly half a million per year

The number of coolie emigrants from India was in 1915–16, 4,290, in 1916–17, 6,339, in 1917–18, 869 The bulk went to Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji, and Surinam The emigration of unskilled labour has been prohibited, and it has been decided not to revive indentured emigration The question of the introduction of a system of assisted emigration is under consideration

V Principal Towns

The urban population of India in 1911 was as follows —

Towns with	No	Population
Over 100,000	30	7,075,782
50,000—100,000	45	3,010,281
20,000— 50,000	181	5,545,820
10,000— 20,000	442	6,163,954
5,000— 10,000	848	5,944,503
Under 5,000	607	2,007,888
Total	2,153	29,748,228

The population (1911) of the principal towns of India was as follows —

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta[1] (with suburbs)	1,222,313	Nágpur	101,415	Tanjore	60,341
Bombay	979,445	Jubbulpore	100,651	Negapatam	60,168
Madras	518,660	Baroda	99,345	Farukhábád	59,647
Hyderábád	500 623	Multan	99,243	Jodhpur	59,263
Rangoon	293,316	Pesháwar	97,935	Salem	59,152
Lucknow	259,798	Rawalpindi	86,483	Muttra	58,183
Delhi	232,837	Ajmer	86,222	Moulmein	57,582
Lahore	228 687	Moradábád	81,168	Gorakhpur	56,892
Ahmedábád	216,777	Ambala	80,131	Cuddalore	56,574
Benares	203,804	Calicut	78,417	Bhopal	56,204
Bangalore[2]	189,485	Hyderabad (Bombay)	75,952	Bikaner	55,826
Agra	185,449	Imphal	74,650	Fyzábad	54,655
Cawnpore	178,557	Bhágalpur	74,349	Cocanada	54,110
Allahábád	171,697	Rampur	74,316	Shikapur	53,944
Poona	158,856	Shahjahanpur	71,778	Conjeeveram	53,864
Amritsar	152,756	Mysore	71,306	Cuttack	52,528
Karáchi	151,903	Jhansi	70,208	Ferozepore	50,836
Mandalay	138,299	Jullundur	69,318	Bhatpara	50,414
Jaipur	137,098	Sialkot	64,869	Gaya	49,921
Patna	136,153	Aligarh (Koil)	64,825	Kolhapur	48,122
Madura	134,130	Kumbakonam	64,647	Coimbatore	47,007
Bareilly	129,462	Trivandrum	63,561	Patiala	46,974
Srinagar	126,344	Saháranpur	62,850	Lashkar	46,952
Trichinopoly	123,512	Darbhanga	62,628	Jamnagar	44,887
Meerut	116,227	Hubli	61,440	Alwar	41,305
Surat	114,868	Sholapur	61,345	Bellary	34,956
Dacca	108,551	Bhavnagar	60,694	Mirzapur	32,332

[1] Includes Howrah, excluding it the figure is 1,043,307
[2] Includes Civil and Military Station (100 834)

Religion. *The following are the Religious Statistics of* 1911

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Total Population	Hindus[1]	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Parsis	Mohamedans	Christians	Jews	Animistic	Others
INDIA	313,547,840	217,586,892	3 014,466	1,248,182	10,721,453	100 096	66,647,299	3,876,203	20,980	10,295,168	37,101
PROVINCES	244,267,542	163,621,431	2,171,908	458,578	10,644,409	86,155	57,423,889	2,492,284	18,524	7,348,024	2,340
Ajmer Merwara	501,395	389,436	922	20,302	—	262	81,035	5,432	27	3,979	—
Andamans & Nicobars	26,459	9,527	455	—	1,597	—	4,580	566	2	9,711	21
Assam	6,713,635	3,637,828	750	2,398	10,506	5	1,886,528	66 430	1	1,109,187	2
Baluchistan	414,412	26,488	5,290	10	14	166	377,356	5,030	57	—	1
Bengal	45 483,077	20,380,720	2,217	6,206	240,854	610	23,989,719	129,518	1,993	730,182	1,058
Bihar and Orissa	34,490 084	28,365 230	2,177	4,440	496	35	3,666,861	229,825	25	2,220,526	464
Bombay (*Presidency*)	19 672,642	14,922,960	11,887	212,309	691	80,980	4,024,485	233,246	15,081	170,355	648
Burma	12,115,217	389,679	6,693	495	10,384,579	300	420,777	210,081	1,024	701,478	116
Cen. Provinces & Berar	13,916 308	11,497,460	2,201	70,258	9	1,728	564,909	34,697	125	1,744,921	—
Coorg	174 976	138,922	—	97	—	34	13,143	3,553	—	19,227	—
Madras	41,405,404	36,806,978	7	26,995	693	488	2,740,408	1,191,266	71	638,468	85
North-West Frontier Province (*Districts and Administered Territories*)	2,196,933	119,942	30,345	4	—	49	2 039,994	6,585	14	—	—
Punjab	19,974,956	6,682,818	2,093,804	39,637	4,190	626	10,950,721	198,106	54	—	—
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,182,044	40,253,433	15,160	75,427	780	872	6,658,373	177,949	50	—	—
STATES AND AGENCIES	69 280,298	53,965 461	842,558	789,664	77,044	13,941	9,223 410	1,383,919	2,466	2,947,144	34,761
Assam State (Manipur	346 222	201,369	7	110	7	—	14,504	132	—	130,098	—
Baluchistan States	420,291	11 838	3 100	—	2	4	405,292	55	—	—	—
Baroda State	2,032,798	1,697,750	90	43,462	—	7,955	160 887	7,203	40	115,411	—
Bengal States	822,965	567 037	4	576	6,012	1	247 509	228	—	598	—
Bihar and Orissa States	3,945 209	3,388,403	51	189	1,431	—	16,577	38,440	—	499,762	306
Bombay States	7,411,675	6,055,051	1,191	277,643	1	2,583	877,431	12,411	1,028	149 879	34,456
Central India Agency	9,356,980	8,262,786	1,384	87,471	—	1,330	511,200	9,258	57	483,394	—
Cent. Provinces States	2,117,002	1,311,420	136	1,159	—	29	20,120	38,704	—	745 434	—
Hyderabad State	13,374,676	11,626 355	4,726	21,026	20	1,529	1,380,990	54,296	12	285,722	—
Kashmir State	3,158,126	690,390	31,553	345	36,512	31	2 398,320	975	—	—	—
Madras States	4,811,841	3,321 757	—	150	20	6	314 498	1,154,209	1,248	19,953	—
Mysore State	5,806,193	5,340,978	293	17,630	622	101	314,494	59,844	40	72,196	—
N.-W F Prov (*Agencies and Tribal areas*)[2]	13,538	2,686	1,114	—	—	—	9 605	133	—	—	—
Punjab States	4,212,794	2,090,803	789,925	7,138	3,500	27	1,319,756	1,645	—	—	—
Rajputana Agency	10,530,482	8,753 919	8,958	332,397	2	342	985,825	4,256	31	444,702	—
Sikkim State	87,920	58,675	—	—	28,915	1	44	285	—	—	—
United Provinces States	832 036	583,599	26	308	—	—	246 358	1 745	—	—	—

1 Includ Aryas (243,445) and Brahmos (5,504) - Relates to Trans frontier Posts

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1911 census) —

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,490,863	Congregationalist	135,265
Anglicans	492,752	Salvationist	52,407
Presbyterians	181,130	Other Protestants	45,894
Baptists	337,226	Syrian (Romo Syrian)	413,142
Lutheran	218,500	Syrian (others)	315,162
Methodists	171,844	Armenians Greeks, &c	4 064

Instruction

The following statistics are those of the census of 1911 —

—	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	16,938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
	18,539,431	294,877,650	313,417,081[1]

[1] This number falls short of the total population of British India by 1,739,315 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 1 7 millions

Educational institutions in India are of two classes —(*a*) those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or Universities These institutions are called "Public," but may be under public or private management (*b*) Those that do not fulfil these conditions These are called "Private" As regards public institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the Primary Schools, which aim at teaching, through the vernacular languages, reading, writing, and other elementary knowledge, (ii) the Secondary Schools, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school leaving certificate standard The schools are divided into English or vernacular, and also into high and middle schools, (iii) the Colleges, the students in which, having passed matriculation, are reading for a degree The colleges are affiliated to the six universities—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, Allahabad and Patna New universities have been established at Dacca, Lucknow, and Rangoon There is also the Hindu University at Benares, and a university for the Mysore State An Act has been passed in the Imperial Legislative Council (September, 1920), for the establishment of a Muslim University at Aligarh Some statistics for the universities in 1919 are given in the following table —

University	When founded	Number of Candidates for Examinations in 1919 in			
		Masters of Arts and Science	Bachelors of Arts and Science	Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science	Matriculation
Calcutta	1857	881	3,842	7,816	15,880
Madras	1857	81(*a*)	3,459(*a*)	3,794(*a*)	16(*b*)
Bombay	1857	45	1,189	1,956	3,785
Allahabad	1887	145	1,557	2,006(*a*)	3,094
Punjab	1882	119	1,485	1,808	6,194
Patna	1917	23	471	1,041	3,275
Benares	1917	30	110	179	30
Mysore	1916		15		760

(*a*) No examinations in M Sc or B Sc or I Sc
(*b*) There is a School Final Examination also
NOTE.—Candidates from Indian States and Ceylon are not included in the above table

There are in addition, various institutions of a special character, such as technical schools teaching arts and industries, engineering, &c , law schools , medical schools and colleges , and training colleges and normal schools for the training of teachers

The following table gives the number of institutions and scholars in 1918 19 in British India, including Ajmer Merwara, British Baluchistan, and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore —

—	Institutions for		Scholars	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Colleges	193	16	62,727	1,103
General Education				
Secondary	7,427	722	1,103,284	108,899
Primary	129,803	20,468	4,821,611	1,119 871
Special schools	9,404	297	110,557	10,661
Private institutions	33,169	1 848	525,020	72,894
Total	173,996	23,351	6,623,149	1,313,428
Grand Total	197,347		7,936,577	

The "special" schools include (1918 19) 703 training schools for masters, with 17,600 scholars , 114 for mistresses, with 3,100 scholars , 8 schools of art, with 1,400 scholars , 2 law schools, with 62 scholars , 27 medical schools with 4,600 scholars , 17 engineering and surveying schools, with 1,000 scholars , 272 technical and industrial schools, with 13,500 scholars , 79 commercial schools, with 4,400 scholars , 4 agricultural schools with 64 scholars , 6 reformatory schools with 1,150 scholars , and 2,469 other schools with 74,400 scholars

The following table shows the number of institutions and scholars, and expenditure on public education, in the several provinces in 1918–19 —

Province	Public Institutions		Private Institutions		Expenditure on Education
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	
					£
Madras	32,879	1,588,087	4,003	109,864	1,653,453
Bombay	12,679	797,406	1,514	36,597	1 301,211
Bengal	49,228	1,862,826	2,478	69,209	1,850,509
United Provinces	14,002	848,049	8,967	76,680	1,149,168
Punjab	6,767	431,628	2 198	45 572	826,812
Burma	9,238	377,191	17,862	195,717	514,036
Bihar and Orissa	26,752	789,096	1,961	38,044	593,430
Central Provinces and Berar	4,751	347,747	68	1,996	391,359
Assam	4,680	215,448	270	9,267	178,877
North-west Frontier Province	726	42,637	330	5,723	64,851
Coorg	106	8,028	9	106	7,743
Delhi	170	12,364	71	4,994	57,828
Ajmer-Merwara	174	8,857	90	3,534	23,735
British Baluchistan	73	3,626	175	2,499	11 044
Bangalore	110	11,173	6	102	33,987
Total .	162,330	7,338,663	35,017	597,914	8,657,538

The following was the educational expenditure for "public" institutions

in certain years, more than half from fees and provincial resources, the rest from local rates, municipal funds, endowments, &c. —

1913 14	1914 15	1915 16	1916 17	1917–18	1918 19
£	£	£	£	£	£
6,696,585	7,296,291	7,407,968	7,525,538	7,880,609	8,657,538

A system of State Scholarships exists by which it is possible for a boy to pass from the village school to the University There are also State Technical Scholarships and Indian Government Scholarships (two every year) to Indian graduates to enable them to pursue their studies at a British University

Notwithstanding the recent great progress of education, the proportion able to read and write is still very small

During 1918 the following newspapers and periodicals were published in Madras, 254 , Bombay, 140 , Bengal, 353 , United Provinces, 359 , Punjab 234 , Burma, 35 , Bihar and Orissa, 59 , Central Provinces and Berar, 29 Delhi, 28 They were published in the following languages or dialects English, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Kanarese, Sindhi, Sanskrit Burmese, Chinese Urdu Persian, Gujrathi, Marathi, Karen, Pwo Karen Sagau Karen, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Arabic, Hindustani, Khasi, Lushai, Ajmer, Marwari, and Gurmukhi (The figures include bilingual and polylingual publications)

Justice and Crime

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the province of Bihar and Orissa, and the provinces of the Punjab and Delhi, have each a supreme high court, with 12, 8, 15, 9, 3, 7 and 8 judges, respectively, in 1920 There is appeal to the Privy Council in England The Central Provinces and Berar, Oudh, North West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind, Upper Burma, and Chota Nagpur have judicial commissioners Lower Burma has a chief court with five judges (in 1920) For Assam the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority Below these courts are, for criminal cases, Courts of Session, and below these Courts of Magistrates (first, second, and third class) The inferior civil courts are determined by special acts or regulations in each province The most extensive system consists of the sessions judge acting as a 'District Judge', subordinate judges, and below them 'Munsifs' There are also numerous special courts to try small causes Side by side with the civil courts there are revenue courts presided over by officers charged with the duty of settling and collecting the land revenue

The number of officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction on December 31, 1918, was as follows :—

Courts	Civil	Criminal	Total
Provincial	96	200	296
District	741	880	1,621
Subordinate	1,570	7,460	9,030
Total	2,407	8,540	10,947

Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are natives of India, in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of natives in the appellate court is considerable

The following table gives certain details of criminal cases (in thousands) —

Persons	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Under trial	2,141	2,120	2,086	2,098	2,038	1,930
Convicted	988	993	997	1,009	987	919
Of whom, fined	768	767	760	790	771	714
,, imprisoned	165	172	181	173	161	164

The civil police in 1918 were 203,359 in strength

Number of prisoners in gaol at the end of the years quoted —

Prisoners	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Male	109,408	119,494	113,068	112,865	119,410	117,573
Female	2,607	2,793	2,660	2,745	2,748	2,562
Total	112,015	122,287	115,728	115,610	122,158	120,135

The number of civil suits instituted in 1918 was 2,160,415

Finance

(Rs 15 = £1)

Years ended March 31	Revenue				Expenditure charged to Revenue			
	In India		In England	Total	In India		In England	Total
	Imperial [1]	Provincial [1]			Imperial [1]	Provincial [1]		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1914	53,361	30,989	857	85,207	31,594	30,989	20,312	82,895
1916	52,635	31,074	705	84,414	34,419	31,074	20,109	85,602
1917	64,810	32,363	877	98,050	37,063	32,363	21,146	90,572
1918	77 088	33,525	2,049	112 662	44,985	33,525	26,065	104,575
1919	83,709	36,320	3,229	123,258	67,129	36,320	23,629	127,078
1920	86 857	39,520	9,198	135,570	78,557	39,520	27,567	145,644

[1] The revenue retained by the Government in India for its own purposes and for meeting the expenditure incurred by the Secretary of State in England is described as 'Imperial,' while that assigned to the local Governments is 'Provincial' The expenditure is similarly classified The 'Imperial' revenue is at present mainly derived from land revenue, opium, salt, stamps, excise, customs, income tax, tributes, post office and telegraphs, railways, irrigation, mint, military services, &c The 'Provincial' revenue is mainly derived from land revenue, stamps, excise, income-tax, forests, registration, irrigation, civil departments, &c

Since 1900–01 the budget estimates have been prepared on the basis of an exchange rate of 1*s* 4*d* for the rupee

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure for 1919–20 (revised estimate) and 1920–21 (budget estimate) —

Revenue			Expenditure		
Heads of Revenue	1919 20	1920 1921	Heads of Expenditure	1919 20	1920-21
	£	£		£	£
Land revenue	22,090,800	23,797,800	Refunds, compensations, &c	2,705,600	2,346,000
Opium	2,990,800	2,942,000			
Salt	3,714,000	4,488,400			
Stamps	7,223,100	7,507,500	Charges of collection	9,457,200	11,844,100
Excise	12,752,300	13,674,000	Interest	8,934,200	8,192,500
Provincial rates	36,100	37,400	Posts and Telegraphs	4,720,300	6,073,500
Customs	14,919,500	17,000,700			
Income tax	15,771,000	11,390,400	Mint	356,200	508,200
Forests	3,659,800	3,770,900	Civil salaries, &c	25,845,000	28,295,000
Registration	723,800	745,200	Miscel Civil charges	6,498,100	8,614 700
Tribute	626,000	616,300			
Interest	4,380,100	4,051,600	Famine relief and insurance	1,248,100	1,000,000
Posts and Telegraphs	5,996,800	6,184,200			
Mint	1,600,700	679,500	Railways Interest and miscellaneous charges	14,590,100	15,284,100
Civil departments	2,157,400	2,079,500			
Miscellaneous	1,862,800	6,270,800	Irrigation	4,231,200	4,390,400
Railways Net Receipts	21,377,300	21,608,700	Other public works	6,909,000	9,104,100
Irrigation	5,843,600	5,945,200	Military services	60,091,600	41,519,500
Other public works	363,500	371,300			
Military receipts	7,141,600	1,519,500	Total	145,591,800	136,422,100
			Add-Allotments to Provincial Gvts unspent	757,300	—
			Deduct—Portion of Provin Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	705,000	4,111,000
Total revenue	135,570,000	134,825,900	Total expenditure charged against revenue	145,644,100	132,311,100

In addition to the above, there is an estimated capital expenditure on State railways and irrigation works in 1919–20 of 9,336,000*l*, and 333,800*l* initial expenditure on the new capital at Delhi The estimated amounts in 1920–21 are 13,852,100*l* and 735,800*l* respectively There was also a capital charge of 100,000,000*l* in 1917–18, representing India's financial contribution to the war, which was met partly by making over to the British Government the proceeds of the Indian war loans raised in 1917 and 1918, and partly by taking over a portion of the British Government's war debt

The following table shows the receipts from the most important sources of revenue in recent years

Year ended March 31	Land[1]	Opium	Salt[2]	Stamps	Excise[3]	Customs[4]	Income tax[5]	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1 000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1913–14	21,392	1 625	3,445	5,318	8,894	7 558	1 950	17 626	4,713
1915–16	22 031	1,914	3,648	5,434	8 632	5,874	2 090	17,977	4,779
1916–17	22,041	3,160	4 8264	5,777	9,216	8 659	3,773	21 314	5,156
1917–18	21,607	3,079	5,499	5 728	10 162	11,036	6,3085	24 048	5,064
1918–19	21 090	3,289	4,278	6 019	11,558	12,121	7 758	24,856	5 347
1919–20	22 091	2 991	3,754	7,223	12,752	14,920	15,7717	21,377	5,844
1920–216	23,798	2 942	4,488	7,508	13,674	17 010	11,3907	21,609	5 94›

1 Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation

2 The salt duty was raised from March 1, 1916

3 The Excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, and opium consumed in the country The bulk of the revenue comes from spirits The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province The receipts in the period shown have been adversely affected by war conditions

4 Liquors, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metals, manufactured articles, are the chief items from which the customs revenue is derived The duties on most articles except cotton goods were raised on March 1 1916, and the duty on imported cotton goods in 1917 Further increases in duties were proposed in March, 1921 The import of silver bullion and coin except under licence was prohibited in July, 1917, but the prohibition was withdrawn during 1920-21 Under this head are also included the proceeds of export duties on rice, on jute (imposed in 1916 and raised in 1917), on tea (imposed in 1916) and on hides (imposed in 1919), and of excise duties on cotton manufactures, and on motor spirit (imposed in 1917)

5 Includes the proceeds of a super tax imposed in 1917

6 Estimates

7 Includes the proceeds of an excess profits duty imposed in April, 1919

Land Revenue —The most important source of public income is the land The land revenue is levied according to an assessment on estates or holdings In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and some districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the assessment was fixed permanently at the end of the 18th century, while it is fixed periodically at intervals of from twelve to thirty years over the rest of India In the permanently settled tracts the land revenue falls at a rate of 13as 10p per acre of cultivated land In the temporarily settled tracts, excluding areas under partial assessment or free from assessment, the land revenue averages R1 13as 4p per acre of cultivated land, and in the case of privately owned lands, represents something less than one half of the actual or estimated rental For details as to the nature of the different tenures of land that prevail in India *see* the YEAR BOOK for 1886, p 799 *See* also under AGRICULTURE

The land revenue was estimated to be contributed in 1919–20 as follows —

Administrations	Rs	Administrations	Rs
India, General	19,19,000	Burma	3,79 47,000
N W Frontier Province	20,70,000	Bihar and Orissa	1,62,03,000
Madras	6,06,53,000	Central Provinces and Berar	2,19,03,000
Bombay	5,64,37 000	Assam	89,74,000
Bengal	2,95,60,000		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,60 56 000	Total	33,13,61,000 (22,090,800*l*.)
Punjab	2,96,39,000		

Opium —In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is practically confined to the United Provinces, and the manufacture of opium from this region is a State monopoly The bulk of the opium exported is supplied direct to the Governments of consuming countries in the Far East, while a certain quantity is also sold by auction in Calcutta at monthly sales Opium is also grown in many of the Native States of Rájputána and Central India, which have agreed to conform to the British system.

Army Expenditure —The expenditure in recent years is given as follows —

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	£		£
1914	19,789,239	1918	28,093,904
1915	20 336 559	1919	42,807,293
1916	21,893,200	1920 (Estimate)	55,483,300
1917	24,260,003	1921 (Estimate)	37,530,400

Debt —The debt of British India, bearing and not bearing interest, was 464,877,138*l* at March 31, 1920, comprising 272,241,582*l* in India, and 192,635,556*l* in England

Out of India's contribution of 100,000,000*l* to the cost of the war, 77,274,000*l* representing the proceeds of the Indian War Loans raised in 1917 and 1918 have been paid to the British Government

Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance —The revenue and expenditure of each Government in 1918–19 were as follows —

—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs
India (General)	62,40,57,607	88,18,55,702
North West Frontier Province	66,26,856	1,55,04,868
Madras	19,22,59,781	9,96,43,158
Bombay	26,75 07,364	12,81,08,684
Bengal	25,52,84 107	8,54 64,767
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	12 13,62,602	10,23,60,146
Punjab	10,11,73,430	7,12 90,898
Burma	11,90,64,349	7,04 48 279
Bihar and Orissa	4,77,09,200	3,95,89,063
Central Provinces	4,44,70,472	3,85 01,092
Assam	2,09,65,442	1,89,63,714
In England	3,84,34,940	35,44,42,425
Total	1,88,88,66,210 (122,591,081*l*)	1,90 61,72,296 (127,078,153*l*)

The above excludes the revenue and expenditure of municipalities and of district and local boards The income of the former is derived mainly from rates, octroi, taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes, and of the latter from leases on land The revenue for 1918–19 of all municipalities which bank with Government treasuries was 7,082,989*l* The expenditure was 6,658,408*l* The revenue of district and local boards was 6,161,328*l*, and the expenditure 5,524,534*l* The following table shows the amounts for the chief administrations in 1918–19 (in thousands of rupees) —

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Municipalities	District Boards	Municipalities	District Boards
Madras	1,21,07	2,39,28	1,24,48	2,04,81
Bombay	2 98,76	1,06,99	2,09,99	1,05,27
Bengal	2,06,58	1,09,14	1,83,78	1,05,39
United Provinces	1,19,01	1,35,78	1,04,51	1,17,80
Punjab	84,55	94,91	70,85	81,48
Burma	1,01,46	69,88	82,89	58,65
Bihar and Orissa	88,60	85,25	83,17	77,70
Central Provinces	44,55	51,18	40,71	48,49
Assam	6,18	21,77	5,95	20,43

Defence.

The military forces in India consist normally of the British Regular forces, the Native Army, the Volunteers, and the Imperial Service troops They are administered by the headquarters staff and the Army department, both under the supreme control of the Commander-in Chief, who is a member of the Viceroy's Council The headquarters staff comprises the division of the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant General's division, the Quarter Master General's division, the medical division, the ordnance division, and the military works division The Army department deals with supply and finance For purposes of inspection and training the forces are organised into a Northern army and a Southern army, each army containing a number of divisions and independent brigades, whose commanders deal with head quarters direct on most questions of administration At the end of 1920 this organisation was in process of change, the intention being to form four commands, in place of two In September, 1920, the report of the Esher Committee on the organisation of the Indian Army was issued Its chief recommendations are that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff should be the sole responsible military adviser of the Secretary of State for India, the Commander in Chief in India acting in the same capacity to the Government of India, that a Military Council, analogous to the Army Council, should be formed to assist the Commander in Chief, India, that there should be facilities for interchange between officers of the Indian and British armies There are also important recommendations aiming at improving the conditions of all ranks, British and Indian, serving in India In December, 1920, General Sir Charles Monro was succeeded as Commander in Chief, India, by General Lord Rawlinson

At the outbreak of war the strength of the Army in India, exclusive of the volunteers and the Imperial Service troops, but inclusive of reservists of the native army, was British troops 76,953, native troops 239,561 The total number of native troops recruited during the war, up to the date of the armistice (November 11, 1918), was 1,161,789 In 1917 the Defence Force Act was passed by the Government of India, and by it compulsory service was applied to Europeans and British subjects between the ages of 16 and 50, and the Volunteers who consisted of Europeans and Eurasians, were merged into the new Defence Force In September, 1918, it was rendered liable to service overseas It then numbered 50,000 The total number of British and Native troops sent from India overseas to France, East Africa, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonica, Aden and the Persian Gulf up to the date of the armistice was 1,215,338 The approximate number of casualties amongst Indian ranks was 115,000

In September, 1920, the Defence Force Act was repealed, and the Auxiliary Forces Act and Indian Territorial Force Act became law Under these Acts voluntary registration was substituted for compulsory registration Preliminary training for infantry to be 32 days, and 40 days for the other arms An Auxiliary Officers' Corps is formed of those who served in the Great War The Indian Territorial Force is designed to form a second line to the Regular Army in India, it is not liable to service overseas, and is to have its own staff

The Imperial Service troops are raised and maintained by Native States, and are trained under the supervision of British officers During the war great assistance in raising troops was afforded by the Indian Princes, many of whom themselves served overseas The Imperial Service troops were largely augmented, the Nepaul Durbar in particular supplied 200,000 recruits for the Indian Army, 20 battalions of infantry, and maintained a reserve of 20,000 men in training.

At the end of 1920 the reorganisation of the British garrison of India was completed, the establishment being 75,896 men, but the demobilisation of the Indian Army generally had been retarded both by trouble on the north west frontier and by the delay in settling the Treaty of Peace with Turkey Throughout 1920 operations continued on the north west frontier, mainly against the Waziris and the Mahsuds At the end of the year, however, the prospect that order would be at length restored in this disturbed district was good During the summer of 1920 it became necessary to dispatch from India to Mesopotamia reinforcements equivalent to two Indian divisions, and at the end of 1920 there were approximately 130,000 Indian troops serving outside India, mainly in the occupied areas of Turkey

In accordance with the reform of the constitution of the government of India, a number of substantive commissions in the Indian army are now granted to Indian officers who have done distinguished service during the war, while honorary commissions are also given to Indian officers, who, though they have rendered distinguished service, are not eligible for substantive commissions through age or lack of education Forty Indian gentlemen are now nominated annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to enable them to qualify for commissions in the Indian army, while 44 candidates are appointed to the training college at Indore, where they are able to qualify for temporary commissions

Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture, Land Tenure, &c - The chief industry of India has always been agriculture The total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising of livestock, was, according to the census of 1911, nearly 225 millions (178 millions in British India and 47 millions in the Native States) out of a total population of 313 millions (244 millions in British India and 69 millions in the Native States) In every province of India there is a Department of Land Records and a Department of Agriculture There are staffs of experts in the provinces and there is an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of those who have completed the Agricultural Course in provincial colleges There is also a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases and for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, horses, &c There is an Imperial Laboratory for research and the preparation of sera and antitoxins

In provinces where the *zamindári* tenure prevails (*i e* , where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the State land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one half) of the ascertained or assumed rental The revenue is payable on each estate as a whole, the assessment remaining unchanged for the period of settlement In the greater part of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, and in parts of the United Provinces and Madras the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision In provinces where the *raiyatwári* (or *ryotwari*) tenure prevails (*i e* , where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, as a rule cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government), the revenue is separately assessed on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once (or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands) on all extensions of cultivation The *raiyatwári* proprietor may throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year after reasonable notice, whereas the *zamíndár* or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him throughout the term of the settlement,

The following table shows the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in 1918–19 —

Province	Zamíndárí and Village Communities			Raiyatwárí, &c		
	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £	Area Surveyed Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue £
Bengal	50,454,866	44,588,115	1,957 040	—	—	—
Madras	29,586,469	11,979,339	555,989	61,461,888	29,426,065	3,981,135
Bombay	3,910,279	(a)	(a)	44,732,430	15,133,597	2,190,128
Sind	—	—	—	30,098,076	3,513,435	678,648
Agra	52,996,987	34,613,795	3,298,016	—	—	—
Oudh	15,306,720	12,558,004	1,187,493	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	52,802,785	34,490,088	1,087,138	—	—	—
Punjab	50,851,818	19,554,295	3,049,548	—	—	—
Upper Burma	—	—	—	54,990,976	4 112,894	1,083,402
Lower Burma	—	—	—	35,206 000	6,471,277	2,23 ,913
Central Provinces	40,452,283	10,872,772	781,17)	12,140,247[1]	(b)	(b)
Berár	—	—	—	11,374 6512	3,067,153	554,964
Assam	5,592,673	(a)	77,453	25,712,901	6,713,635	483,845
N -W Fron Prov	8,437 801	2,255 078	170,320	—	—	—
Ajmer Merwara	1,770,921	501,395	24,363	—	—	—
Delhi	368 758	412,821	26,102	—	—	—
Coorg	—	—	—	1,012,260	174,976	25,351
Pargan ı Manpur	—	—	—	31 346	6,609	1 053

(a) Included under Raiyatwárí, &c (b) Included under Zamíndárí
[1] Includes 10,240 417 acres of Government Forest
[2] Includes 2,136,209 acres of Government Forest

The following table shows the total acreage under the chief crops and the production in three years —

Name of crops	1917-18		1918-19		1919-20 *Provisional*	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	80,342,000	36,228,000	77,019 000	24,201 000	78,394,000	34,199,000
Wheat [1]	35,487,000	9,922,000	23,798,000	7,508,000	29,976,000	10,092,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton [1]	25,299,000	4,065 000	21,038,000	3,978,000	23,063,000	5,845,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Linseed, pure	3,102,000	898,000	1,668,000	176,000	2,541,000	328,000
,, mixed	695,000	117,000	321,000	59,000	560,000	105,000
Rape & mustard						
pure	4,311,000	750,300	3,044,000	484,700	3,586,000	671,300
,, mixed	2,315,000	405,000	1,848 000	283,000	2,430,000	503 000
Sesamum, pure	3,429,000	314,000	2,660,000	240,000	3,184,000	376 000
,, mixed	850,000	67,000	925,000	38 000	975,000	98,000
Groundnut	1,936,000	1,057,000	1,407,000	626,000	1,570,000	884,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Jute [2] .	2,736,000	8,867,200	2,500,400	6,955 700	2,821,600	8,428,000
		In Cwts of Dye		InCwts of Dye		In Cwts of Dye
Indigo	710,200	126,800	296,700	43,700	233,800	37,100
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Sugarcane	2,809,000	3,312,000	2,861,000	2,859,000	2,695,000	2,989,000
		lbs		lbs		lbs
Tea	667,100	371,296,300	678,500	380,459,000	691,800	377,028,500

[1] Including Native States
[2] Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, 92,000 bales in 1915, 70,000 in 1916, and 41,000 in 1917, 78,000 in 1918, and 66,000 in 1919

The total area cropped in British India in 1918–19 was 228,178,723 acres, and the net area (deducting areas cropped more than once) was 201,219,113

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1918–19 *cultivated and uncultivated, so far as returns can be obtained and the area under irrigation*

Administrations	Area according to Survey	Net Area according to Survey	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests	Area Irrigated
			Net Area actually Cropped	Current Fallows	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bengal	53,931,504	50,454,866	24,350,400	4,612,336	6,021,847	11,164,805	4,275,478	2 216,344
Madras	97,851,130	91,048,357	31,769,279	10,587,013	12,346,485	21,990,163	12,967,117	9,001,070
Bombay { Presidency	85,716,891	48,710,491	22,589,594	10,744,771	1,034,133	5,788,337	8,553,656	1,081,016
Bombay { Sind	33,986,247	30,114,247	2 711,183	6,416,231	6,234,666	13,928,058	824,109	2,532,783
United Provinces { Agra	57,342,219	52,996,987	22,960,895	6,010,041	7,323,229	7,732,799	8,703,545	8,498,471
United Provinces { Oudh	15 306,720	15,306,720	8,562,010	1,249,175	2,834 366	2,217 106	612,841	2,708,905
Bihar and Orissa	71,124,553	52,789,833	23,182,400	7,503,653	6 535,548	7,968 514	7,509,718	5,490,410
Punjab	86,367,319	61,855 935	19,006,870	10,664,707	15,786,819	12,532 810	2,442,726	11,873,965
Burma { Upper	58,366,106	54,990,976	5,346,675	4,240,077	10,671,864	21,567,797	13,164,563	997,846
Burma { Lower	55,206,000	55,206,000	9,381,754	897,490	14,335,801	23,177,709	7,413,246	219,648
Central Provinces	72,552,216	52,591,873	16,669,450	3,892 002	13, 506,337	3,946 246	14,578,495	1,251,913
Berar	11,374,651	11,374,651	6 592 389	1,553,268	134,931	957,854	2,136,209	33,500
Assam	39,300,454	31,330,534	5,680 076	2,700,444	13,978,881	5,510 500	3,460,633	196,535
N W Frontier Prov	8,578,601	8,437,801	1,905 310	967,253	2,706 368	2,626,072	366,201	939,369
Ajmer Merwara	1,770,921	1,770 921	218,198	334,924	276,794	844 223	96,782	71,501
Delhi	368,758	368,758	146,186	85,118	65,943	71 511	—	66 130
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	139,774	169,947	11,309	333,979	357,251	3,884
Manpur Parganá	31,346	31,346	6,670	904	7,222	881	15,669	144
Total	750,187,896	620,392,556	201,219,113	72,659,354	113,812,543	142,359,364	87,568,248	47,183,434

Of the total area under irrigation in 1918–19, 21,198,000 acres were irrigated by canals, 7,268,000 acres by tanks, 14,216,000 acres by wells and 4,591,000 acres by other sources State irrigation works accounted for 25 million acres in 1918–19 The estimated value of crops grown on this area during the year amounted to about 92 6 millions sterling In the case of irrigation works (as distinct from navigation canals), for which capital accounts are kept, the net revenue apart from charges for interest was 3,756,600*l*

Livestock, in British India, census 1919 20 oxen, 117,428,000, buffaloes, 28,493 000, sheep, 21,984,000, goats, 24,134,000, horses and ponies, 1,699,000, mules, 75,000, donkeys, 1,372,000, camels, 408,000

Forests —The lands under the direct control of the State Forest Department are classified as 'Reserved Forests' (forests intended to be permanently maintained for the supply of timber, &c, or for the protection of water supply, &c), 'Protected Forests,' and 'Unclassed' forest land The following table shows the extent of these areas in 1918–19 —

—	Reserved Forests Sq miles	Protected Forests Sq miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq miles	Total Sq miles
Bengal	4,888	1,711	4,030	10,629
United Provinces	6,311	1,101	61	7,473
Punjab	2,109	4,169	767	7,045
Burma	29,336	—	116,829	146,165
Bihar and Orissa	1,747	1,089	—	2,836
Assam	5,495	—	16,309	21,804
Central Provinces (including Berar)	19,645	—	—	19,645
Coorg	520	—	—	520
North West Frontier Province	236	—	—	236
Ajmer	142	—	—	142
Baluchistan (portions under Br Ad)	313	—	472	785
Andamans and Nicobars	85	—	2,122	2,207
Madras	18,712	—	682	19,394
Bombay (including Sind)	12 100	487	—	12,587
Total	101,639	8,557	141,272	251,468

The net revenue from the State forests in 1919–20 was about 2,192,000*l* (*i e*, taking Rs 10 to the 1*l*, or at Rs 15, 1,461,000*l*)

Industries —The most important indigenous industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloths Other important indigenous industries are silk rearing and weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, wood carving and metal working One of the most important industries connected with agriculture is the tea industry, the number of persons employed being about 972,000 The area under tea plucked in 1919–20 was about 643,000 acres, distributed as follows Assam, 389,700, Bengal, 163,200, Madras, 28,200, Punjab, 9,700, Agra, 7,700, Bihar and Orissa, 2,100, Upper Burma, 1,700, and the Travancore State, 40,700 The production in 1919–20 was about 377 million pounds, against about 381 million pounds in 1918–19 The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1919–20 were —to United Kingdom, 336 917,000 lb, Russia, 20,000 lbs, Canada, 8,800,000 lb, China, 161,000 lb, Australasia, 7,783,000 lb, Ceylon, 1,721,000 lb, Asiatic Turkey, 4,646,000 lb., United States, 6,594,000 lb, elsewhere (including exports across the land frontier), 15,892,000 lb; total, 382,034,000 lb, against 326,646,000 lb. in 1918–19. (The production figures for 1919–20 are provisional)

Some statistics of mills, factories, &c , in 1918 or 1918–19, are given as follows for British India (works or factories employing generally 50 persons or more are included in the statistics) —

—	Number of Mills, Factories &c	Persons employed (daily average)	Other information
Cotton mills	235	267,669	Output 581 mln lb yarn, 326 mln lb woven goods Spindles 6,175,676 Looms, 108,059 Capital authorised[1] 17,827,000*l*
Jute mills	76	275,500	Capital authorised[1], 9,848 000*l* Looms, 40,043 Spindles, 839,919
Woollen mills	6	7,832	Capital authorised[1], 1,743,000*l* Production, 8,801,000 lb
Paper mills	7	5,405	Capital authorised[1], 327,000*l* Production, 67,332,000 lb
Government arms and ammunition factories, and arsenals	14	33,459	—
Breweries	16	1,895	Production, 8,214,000 gallons
Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills and factories	1,405	100,981	—
Dockyards	14	21,507	—
Iron and brass foundries	55	8,599	—
Iron and steel producing works	2	20,226	—
Jute presses	129	38,602	—
Lac factories	70	6 464	—
Petroleum refineries	9	12,096	—
Printing presses	141	30,087	—
Railway workshops and other factories	80	18,115	—
Rice mills	575	47,724	—
Saw mills	134	12,816	—
Silk Filatures	39	2,779	—
Sugar factories	38	10,157	—
Tile and brick factories	202	22,498	—
Engineering workshops	115	26,567	—

[1] So far as known

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the following table gives some further details for India (including Indian States) —

Year ended March 31	Spindles	Yarn production	Looms	Cloth production
	No	Lbs	No	Lbs
1914	6,620,576	682,776,851	96,688	274 388,550
1915	6,598,108	651,908,807	103,311	277,005,900
1916	6,675,688	722,424,579	108 417	352,254,554
1917	6,670,162	681,107,281	110,812	377,728,816
1918	6 614,269	660,575,615	114,805	381,404,170
1919	6,590,918	615,040,464	116,094	349,580,450
1920	(a)	635,760,245	(a)	383,846,936

(a) Complete figures not yet available

Companies —On March 31, 1919, there were 2,789 joint stock companies incorporated in India, under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 and the Mysore Companies Regulation III of 1895 (repealed by Regulation VIII of 1917), and in operation, with paid up capital of 71,076,000*l* (1*l* =Rs 15).

The following table shows the principal classes of these companies.—

Companies working	Number	Paid up capital
		£
Banking and Insurance	590	6,011,000
Railways and Tramways	55	8,979,000
Other Trading	902	14,170,000
Tea planting	314	4,175,000
Coal mining	187	4,778,000
Cotton mills	192	12,005,000
Jute mills	43	7,018,000
Mills for wool, silk, hemp, &c	14	1,584,000
Cotton and Jute screws and presses	129	1 790,000
Sugar	20	587,000
Land and Building	42	2,363,000

These figures exclude companies not incorporated in India, although carrying on business there At the end of March, 1919, the number of such companies working in India was, so far as known, 597, with a paid up capital of nearly 477,108,000*l*, besides over 141,346,000*l* debentures Railway companies accounted for about one seventh of the paid up capital and about half of the debentures, and other important companies were navigation companies (paid up capital 22,365,000*l*), jute mills (1,994,000*l*), rice mills (24,000*l*), tea planting companies (18,126,000*l*), gold mining companies (2,106,000*l*), and other mining companies (5,205,000*l*)

Mineral Production.—Statement showing the values of the minerals produced in British India and Indian States during 1917 and 1918

Mineral	1917	1918	Mineral	1917	1918
	£	£		£	£
Coal	4,511,645	6,017,089	Magnesite	14,5 9	4,641
Gold	2,221,889	2,060,152	Clay	9,020	13,629
Petroleum	1,092,965	1,131,904	Chromite	26,215	52,068
Manganese ore[1]	1,501,080	1,481 735	Steatite	6,470	10 921
Salt	983,157	1,644,211	Agate	255	—
Saltpetre	527 666	589,190	Gypsum	1,045	1,130
Lead and lead ore	397,478	450,477	Diamond	1,826	2,625
Tungsten ore	623,074	726,821	Ochre	1,629	1 959
Building materials and road metal	249,776	238,355	Corundum	3,875	4,106
Mica[1]	508,173	625,741	Antimony	119	—
Tin ore and tin	94,495	134,635	Amber	684	87
Jadestone[1]	67,502	124,113	Graphite	547	361
Ruby, sapphire & spinel	51,831	40,310	Platinum	19	2
Monazite	56,489	58,819	Bauxite	620	894
Iron ore	39,977	47,298	Molybdenite	626	62
Silver	237,216	295,696	Asbestos	303	965
Copper ore	30,162	4,058	Bismuth	163	—
Alum	3,707	960	Aquamarine	297	180
Barytes	—	2,948	Samarskite	2	4
Potash	—	46	Apatite	—	3,400
			Total value	13,266,566	15,771,085

[1] Export values

The quantity of coal produced in India (including Indian States) was 20,722,493 tons in 1918, of manganese-ore, 517,953 tons, wolfram, 4,431

tons, mica, 54,684 cwt ; copper, 3,619 tons, of rubies, including sapphires and spinels, 164,115 carats, gold, 536,118 oz

The quantity of coal produced in 1919 was 22,628,000 tons

The average number of persons working in or about mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was 237,738 in 1918, of whom 150,064 worked underground

Commerce

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India, which in 1834-35 amounted to Rupees 14,34,22,900 —

Years	Imports		Exports and Re Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise	Treasure
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1913-14(pre war)	191,30 79, 80	43,43,96,503	249,00,61, 11	7,08,28,850
1915-16	138,16 93 032	11,94,62,390	199,48,03 975	8,22,57,819
1916-17	160 24,80 599	38,4) 26,683	247 31,10,943	6,41,72,057
1917-18	164 35,48 949	51 76,43,152	244,90 39,300	7 54,39 131
1918-19	188,56,24,317	71 36,5) 075	255 32 02,610	9,01,08,571
1919-20	221,70,21,42)	78,23,88 554	332,75,78,755	13,67 97,719

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure —

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1914 (pre war)	183,94,79,824	36,62,04,456	219,86,83,780
1916	131 98 62,443	11,85,52,073	148,84 14,516
1917	149,63,52,647	14,80 74 216	164,53,26,863
1918	150,42,91,105	26,05,48,255	176,47,99,360
1919	169,03,41,421	1,22,10 127	170,25 51,548
1920	207,97,28,940	11,12,31,996	219,09,55,936

Years ended March 31	Exports and Re Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1914 (pre war)	248,87,88,273	7,05,20,854	255,93,09,127
1916	197,38,02,195	7,42,58,319	204 80,60,514
1917	245,15,00,272	4,94,16,578	250,09,22,850
1918	242,56,45,666	5,43,10,741	247,99,56,407
1919	253,88,13,522	2,68,83,011	256,56,96,533
1920	326,79,31,290	7,51,95,707	334,31,27,006

Of the exports of merchandise in 1919–20 Rs 309,01,51,174 represented the products of the country Rs 17,77,80,125 were re exports of imported foreign merchandise

The returns of quantities and values of imports and of exports are based on the bills of entry and shipping bills respectively The value is the wholesale value at the place of import or export, less trade discount, duty not being included in the value of dutiable goods The accounts present the countries from which the goods have been consigned to India and the countries for which goods shipped from India are intended No distinction is maintained between general, special, and transit trade, but goods of foreign origin, when re exported, are shown in detail separately from those of Indian origin

The gross amount of import duty collected in 1919–20 was Rs 16,90,59,480, and export duty Rs 4,81,11,248 Import duties are derived from cotton goods, Rs 4 09,21,094, liquors, Rs 1,38,00 584, metals, chiefly iron and steel, Rs 1,13,86,349, oils, Rs 1,02,57,632, salt, Rs 1,47,03 352, sugar, Rs 1,30,04,654, tobacco, Rs 89,07,085, and silk and silk goods, Rs 60,56 774, in 1919–20 export duties are levied on rice, tea, and jute, also raw hides and skins (from September 11, 1919)

In many cases the Native States of India impose Customs duties on goods imported from other parts of India

The imports and exports, excluding Government stores and Government treasure, were distributed as follows in six years —

Years ended March 31	Bengal[1]	Bihar and Orissa	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
Imports —	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1914[2]	75,90,72,901	—	16,78,16,396	16,53,68,244	94,20,43,857	16,43,82,382
1916	55 93,37,869	—	10,78,74,423	11 56,07,618	52,91,42 976	12 64,51,630
1917	58,22,39,947	—	11 80 44 713	12,87 58,409	68 52 60,397	13,04,14,397
1918	68,20,73,608	—	9,85 22 508	12 47,02,610	72,77,29,277	13 17,71,267
1919	64,06,59,081	—	10,59,01,918	11,76,93 689	72,28,82,656	11,54,14,204
1920	87,58,80,600	—	14,80,54,801	13,49,54,139	86,09,76,039	17,10,90,357
Exports —						
1914[2]	1 03,35,14 853	29,88,931	24 27,92 737	26 88,37,492	74,46,61,751	28,65,13,963
1916	91,87,17,019	—	14,96,32,273	24,92,83,268	54 05,97,092	18,98,30,862
1917	96,55,92,377	—	19,54 41,073	28,59,88,238	80 92,30,740	24,46,70,422
1918	87,12,32,714	—	20 72 95 376	21,23,83,468	87,72,01,330	21,18,43,519
1919	105,73,55,175	—	24,97,61,654	24,24,14,283	79,31 26,205	22 30,39,216
1920	139,73,98,630	—	19,98,13,915	35,94,92,011	120,41,52,921	18,22,39,524

[1] Eastern Bengal and Assam included with Bengal
[2] Pre-war year

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows —

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1914 (pre-war)	28,22,64,078	15,21,32,425	4,90,26,080	2,18,02,770
1916	5,28,16,821	6,66,45,869	6 39,08,008	1,83,49,811
1917	13,33,78,689	25,11,47 994	10,25,194	6,31,46,863
1918	29,09 49,298	22,66,93,854	3,91 63,891	3,62,75,790
1919	2,27,68,156	69,08 91,919	7,84,01,343	1,17,02,228
1920	48,25,15,571	29,98,72,983	12,92,18,211	75,84,508

Gold is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and much of it is imported in small bars.

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (merchandise alone) in years ending March 31, 1919 and 1920 —

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1918-19 Rs	1919-20 Rs	1918-19 Rs	1919-20 Rs
United Kingdom	76,99,62,130	1,04,[illegible]2 780	70,03,60,740	92,90,86 470
France	1,84,64,586	1,76,87,860	8,82,07,180	15,70,89,930
Germany	2,295	4,31 757	—	1,38,58,550
Austria Hungary	150	12,60,030	14,79,297	35,70 060
Italy	91,72,380	1,36,93,810	9,61,50 000	7 71,19 130
Belgium	62,925	69,80,510	1,08,240	9,1[illegible] 54,170
Holland	25 35,270	99,06,550	9,27,860	1 63,49 230
Spain	30,87,720	[illegible]8,66 000	37,52,260	2,3[illegible],69,270
Russia	48,465	15,31,487	—	11,270
China (including Hong Kong)	1,25,37,7[illegible]0	6 58,06 370	7,69 67,17[illegible]	19,[illegible]3 91,250
Japan	33,52,27 590	19,15,26 330	29,14,07,02[illegible]	46 26 63,300
Ceylon	2,93,01,363	2 51,21 720	10,11,24,270	10,79,29,480
Straits Settlements	5,60,66,792	5,93,42,790	7,02,30,660	7,25,28,330
Java Borneo and Sumatra	11,62,71,180	21,[illegible]4,77,080	3 84,87,930	2,15,1[illegible] 800
Arabia	39,80,610	54,23,030	1,51,98,165	1,34,75,170
Persia	1,11,78,720	2,29,[illegible]9,610	3,14,87,200	2,65,18,800
Egypt	1,63,59,615	1 38,62,710	14,63 62,935	3,30,20,870
East African Protectorate [1]	1,84,83,390	1 66,67,910	1,12 66 020	1,31,22,960
Other E African ports	35,41,09[illegible]	46,11,050	1,70,56,245	70,19 620
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	2 56,18,320	1,28,46,530	1,26 95,9[illegible]	1,33 67,980
United States	16,14 86,240	25,26,73,802	33,06,51 495	48,02,11,870
South America	1 10,375	4 60,410	6 86,14,575	8,64,[illegible]1,890
Australia	2,16,97,584	3,24,40,793	6,38,86,42[illegible]	3,39,37,070

[1] Including Zanzibar and Pemba

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows —

	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I Food drink and tobacco	30,49,09,163	41,12,88,056	63,26,38,951	42,22,83,287
II Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured	9,03,90,602	17,33,85,961	86,50,28,631	1,59,85,67,740
III Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	1,29,24,97,575	1,45,38,25,853	87,49,79,532	1,03 72,08,483
IV Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	5,30,44,021	4,12,21 070	2,06,03,382	3,70,91,664
Total	1,69,03,41,421 (112,689,428[illegible])	2,07,97,23,940 (138,648,263[illegible])	2,39,32,50,496 (159,559,088[illegible])	3,09,01 51,174 (206,010,078[illegible])

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1919 20

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1919–20 Rs		1919–20 Rs
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	59,07,92,895	Jute (raw)	24,69,94,523
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses & confectionery, and saccharin included)	22,99,26,623	,, (manufactured)	50,01,54 027
Metals, and ores	22,76,95,284	Cotton (raw)	58,65,24,010
Machinery and mill work	9,01,81,899	,, (manufactured) including twist and yarn	27,41,33,262
Silk (raw & manufactured)	7,70 78,728	Rice	10,41,17 287
Oils	9,43,76,456	Wheat and wheat flour	1,68,38,330
Chemicals	1,61,05,038	Other grain and pulse	3,00,01,624
Hardware	4,36,62,196	Tea	20,56,50,470
Liquors	3,37,41,161	Hides and skins	35,05,50,467
Matches	2 04,83,227	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	26 26,90,198
Paper and pasteboard	2,34,45,708	Lac (excluding lac dye)	7,26,37,165
Salt	2,09,52,393	Wool (raw)	4,91,26,825
Woollen goods	1,59,85 208	Wool (manufactured)	67,38,212
Spices	2,26,52 941	Opium	1 96 02 620
Provisions	2,90,91,093	Oils	3,22,24,893
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	2,21 94,443	Rubber (raw)	1,68 76 564
Tobacco	2,01,86,564	Indigo	1,32,76,027
Glass	1 99,30,942	Other dyes and tans	1,32,25,078
Dyeing & tanning substances	1,88,89,442	Paraffin wax	1,18,51,358
Drugs and medicines	1 82,49,640	Spices	1,57,17 308
Wood and timber	1,57,94,419	Saltpetre	55 15,878
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	1,58,82,507	Coffee	1,71,39,448
Soap	1 22,23,139	Hemp (raw)	1,89,40,967
Build'ng and engineering materials	1,24,03 310	Manganese ore	71,85,687
Fruits and vegetables	1,89,60,320	Other kinds of metals and ores	1,83,41 222
Paints & painters materials	1,30 71,406	Oilcakes	1,83 50,388
Tea chests	69,68,837	Provisions	61,74,110
Haberdashery and millinery	96,85 238	Fruits and Vegetables	62 73 685
Belting for machinery	54,08,078	Tobacco	92,62,202
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof	3,92,84,435	Silk (raw and cocoons)	41,31,340
Stationery	78,25,408	Silk (manufactured)	5,61,873
Animals, living	16,25,041	Coir goods	1,03,08 419
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,58,72,750	Manures	1,47,69,264
Books, printed and printed matter	42,35,356	Wood	1 46 07,798
Earthenware and porcelain	72,46,451	Coal	82,67,569
Boots and shoes	37,78,087	Sugar (refined & unrefined and confectionery)	53 91 798
Umbrellas and fittings	20,38,931	Bran and pollards	1,10,77,457
Grain and pulse	3,08,90,917		
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	12,85,562		

The share of each province in certain exports of Indian produce in 1919–20

—	Bengal[1]	Bihar and Orissa	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Rice	1,08,11,974	—	1,46,38,324	65,33,238	3,78,971	7,17,54,780
Wheat	1,51,501	—	7,38,991	11,46,087	5	20
Opium	1,96,02 620	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo	72 52,031	—	19,34,302	3,16,561	37,73,133	—
Cotton, raw	3,32,60,362	—	47,18,97,465	2,00,82 926	4,25,39,472	1,87,43,785
Seeds	6,32,82,144	—	11,87,07,798	5,02,76,978	3,01,20,763	3,02,515
Jute, raw	24,46,47,269	—	900	—	23,46,272	92
Tea.	17,81,97,944	—	64,99,533	7,65,076	2,02,74,167	3,750

[1] Eastern Bengal and Assam included with Bengal

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows —

—	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920 [2]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (Consignments) into U K from India	48,420,490	66,836,578	88,541,217	108,213,961	95,678,000
Exports to India [1]—					
British produce	70,273 221	59,965,873	49,180 830	70,860,991	181,384 000
Foreign and colonial	1,397,010	750,221	446,704	1,069 965	4,704,000

[1] Excluding stores shipped for Indian Government prior to July 1, 1917 These amounted from January 1 to June 30, 1917, to 4,463,822 [2] Provisional figures

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom (British returns) —

—	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tea	7,839,223	10 865,062	10 095 978	9 134,788	28,245,994	19,191,895
Wheat	7,998 552	8,845,461	4 458 620	2 540 034	592 219	37
Rice Rice Meal & Flour	1 915,439	4,142,738	6,369 226	5 897 705	8,433,746	3,546 996
Barley	1 408 478	1,428,986	2,018 972	1,203,621	—	5,060
Beans, not fresh, haricot	29 358	407 184	742 357	1,867 850	2 693 172	1,236 474
Peas, not fresh		330 253	236,404	556,837	1,513 412	8,040
Seeds	4 163,145	3,090 689	8 892 29[illegible]	7,526 496	9,333 [illegible]53	8,600 381
Leather	2 839 089	3,038,053	4 706 125	4 517 76[illegible]	4 192 657	10,022,205
Cotton (Raw)	1 226 175	1 487 120	1,760 076	2 876 406	3,687,813	4,018,495
Wool	1 659,117	2,099,491	2,556,794	2,284,502	8,485,219	4 285,043
Jute	9,182 256	8 638 503	7,458 409	4 332,608	9,070,202	13 431 159
Jute Manufactures	2,429 927	4,606,678	6 299,354	4 940 194	3,281,419	6 072,771
Hemp	385 225	715,061	904 881	1 269,856	578 497	2,104,096
Motor Spirit	594 [illegible]53	917 806	1 355 892	1 575,927	506 494	1,256,817
Manganese Ore	708,125	1,085,849	2,200,778	2 052,52[illegible]	2 957,611	1,743 527
Skins and Furs	722,672	459,019	777 645	873 486	2[illegible]4 809	1 466,079
Hides, Raw	351,077	738,077	801 197	1,67[illegible] 75[illegible]	1 175,52[illegible]	2,543,080
Indigo	48 208	1,117,172	1,386 564	678 168	245,539	137 686
Myrobolans	176,621	289,577	499,290	639,563	797,251	451,016
Oil, unrefined coconut	—	289,912	224,965	422,[illegible]36	2,006,080	4,305,455

The chief articles of British produce exported to India are as follows —

—	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	35 886,826	20,878,405	26 758,397	35 917,015	28,611,107	31,645,710
Cotton Yarn	2,267,699	2,028,643	2,032,080	2,211,020	1,902,38[illegible]	2,333,567
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	9,307 86[illegible]	5,558,507	4,224 972	3,109 909	2,815 960	8,566,447
Machinery	5,396 803	4,104,936	3 420,634	2,750 686	2 526 021	5,942,876
Railway Carriages & parts	1 361,925	605 581	347,083	126 956	250 796	1 573,280
Copper, wrought and unwrought	1,332 832	502,866	181,447	96,896	112,919	1,673,924
Woollens	1,388 402	395 183	887 480	1,316,923	996,816	875,320
Chemicals	488,921	759 960	1,021 683	1 516,599	1,137,958	1,178,619
Soap	493,814	520,600	599,800	726 993	624,149	648,98[illegible]
Paper	512 573	444 067	647,247	470 638	410,756	606 441
Painters Colours, &c	389,472	372,707	540 021	516,110	219,076	746,778
Medicines and Drugs	435 395	401,928	558 090	403,822	466,723	6[illegible],386
Boots & Shoes Leather	433 741	196,497	256 329	156,026	133,268	122,847
Spirits	313,075	317,652	426,720	540 638	548 323	687,518
Beer and Ale	328 890	206 464	220 548	136 287	95 878	159,252
Tobacco	261 033	282 051	450,819	640,714	678,171	634,384
Books, Printed	308,507	272 299	281,686	276 445	324,850	330,914
Apparel	332,292	250,831	324,986	332,910	292,598	334,534
Linen Manufactures	258,746	290 789	452,699	411,179	137,388	480,865

The foreign trade of the six largest ports in private merchandise only imports and exports, in five years —

—	1913 14 (Pre war)	1916 17	1917 18	1918 19	1919 20
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	168,59,03,499	148,81,54,615	142,69,02 509	166,00 07,784	217 43 60,495
Bombay	131,99,27,947	132 67,90 582	139,54,48,392	147,70,45,278	192,08 68,610
Rangoon	93 01,27 255	28,29 86,659	26,55,11,8 2	30,49,53,584	32,46 32,933
Madras	20,88,46,978	21,90,91 999	17 94 55 224	20 69,31,013	27,99 09,876
Karachi	42,81,34,589	37 06,70 910	44,00 06,946	33 83 20,681	35 25,89 195
Tuticorin	6,96 63,950	6 15 34 090	5,60 02 290	5 53 05,445	8,98 37,788

The trans frontier land trade (excluding treasure) was during four years —

—	Rs Imports	Rs Exports	Rs Total
1916–17	10,77,77,715	9,58 67,047	20 36,45,262
1917–18	13 09 42 154	12,31 50 207	25 41 92 361
1918–19	13 28 97,766	13 69 27,407	26 98,25,173
1919–20	14 85 03 883	15,26 80,700	30,11,84,583

The Trade (excluding treasure) with the leading trans frontier countries was as follows —

—	Imports from			Exports to		
	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Las Bela[1]	11,97,258	12,06,900	—	3,05,376	3,77,181	—
Kalat[1]	2,91,272	2,39,661	—	1,70,039	1,74,174	—
Persia	1,32,340	4 01,968	2,93,319	22,57,051	37,77,424	1,03,47,770
S W Afghanistán	88,23,360	90,77,175	1,47,51,560	85,23,006	1,55,80,068	1,53,34,591
N E Afghanistan	83,88,165	88,30,193	1,48,77,323	1,03,48,515	1,47,27,013	87,75,813
Dir, Swat, & Bajaur	49,36,996	47,44,959	39,11,046	82,35,277	88,59,252	80,30,778
Buner	1,70,854	1,50,291	1,16,733	3,03,880	3,09,441	2,46,812
Kurram Valley	2,01,462	2,60 138	1,04,949	7,94,222	17 64,277	11,35,761
Central Asia	13,41,599	15,31,744	10,90,805	26,94,344	37,93,377	42,57,038
Tibet	64,48,006	68,95,957	60,73 509	22,67,134	22,55,489	32,04,421
Nepal	3,84,41 173	4,77,13 253	5,20,13,290	2,10,81,371	2,28,07,342	2,90 45 472
Karenni[2]	20,93,681	20,89,956	22,83,016	5,93,443	8,27,732	8,02,441
Shan States[2]	4,43,15,183	05,54,42	3,12,80,522	4,89,19,702	4,07,60,506	4,85,54,291
Siam	25,43,474	32 67,446	51,75,256	14,21 189	13 53 486	20,86,822
W China	33,84,040	70,12,207	73,45,821	68,61,574	1,00,76,402	1,15,70,789

[1] Statistics of the trade with Las Bela and Kalat, which are considered as portions of British Baluchistan, have been discontinued with effect from April 1, 1919, this trade now falling within the category of internal traffic

[2] Partly internal and partly trans frontier trade

The total value of the coasting trade in imports and exports, apart from Government stores and Government treasure was, in 1916–17, Rs 114,18,44,470, in 1917 18, Rs 120,74,55,750, in 1918–19, Rs 156,80,66,439, in 1919 20, Rs 216,76,49,017 The total quantity of the inland (rail and river borne) import and export trade of India each amounted to 33,812,000 tons, valued at Rs 4,97,71,00,000, in 1916 17, 33,655,000 tons, valued at Rs 513,28,00,000, in 1917 18, 33,829,000 tons, valued at Rs 6,15,62,00,000, in 1918-19, and 31,818,000 tons, with an estimated value of Rs. 6,28,96,00,000 in 1919 20.

Shipping and Navigation

The following table shows for five years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India —

Nationality of Vessels	1913 14 (Pre war)		1916 17		1917 18		1918–19		1919 20	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Entered										
British	2,444	6,198,848	2,392	4,517,589	2,054	3,404,118	2,041	3,582,541	2,169	5,202,865
British Indian	243	152,678	388	117,282	360	101,733	258	56,768	263	124,772
Foreign	754	2,209,491	610	1,130,659	758	1,560,990	704	1,459,549	456	1,058,577
Native	853	63,062	1,618	126,300	2,327	182,827	1,641	153,617	1,184	112,082
Total	4,294	8,624,079	5,008	5,891,830	5,499	5,249,668	4,644	5,252,475	4,072	6,498,296
Cleared										
British	2,507	6,486,282	2,444	4,687,406	2,146	3,793,542	1,933	3,506,425	2,172	5,286,048
British Indian	260	145,216	374	79,245	324	53,198	244	33,194	279	69,945
Foreign	712	2,066,960	609	1,144,037	761	1,551,665	725	1,543,111	458	1,018,811
Native	844	63,871	1,951	152,445	2,729	219,790	1,958	202,200	1,248	126,926
Total	4,323	8,762,329	5,378	6,063,133	5,960	5,618,195	4,860	5,284,930	4,157	6,501,730
Total entered and cleared	8,617	17,386,408	10,386	11,954,963	11,459	10,867,863	9,504	10,537,405	8,229	13,000,026

The number of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was in 1916–17, 91,273 of 8,045,742 tons in 1917–18, 91,991 of 6,366,966 tons, in 1918–19, 93,150 of 7,616,676 tons, in 1919–20, 89,251 of 9,045,672 tons, and cleared in 1916–17, 74,642 of 7,986,587 tons, in 1917–18, 74,973 of 6,227,984 tons, in 1918–19, 78,890 of 6,598,618 tons, in 1919–20, 72,704 of 9,374,816 tons

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for five years —

—	1913–14 (Pre war)		1916–17		1917–18		1918–19		1919–20	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Built	141	5,311	102	7,120	142	11,808	341	36,264,200	21	013
Registered	212	22,283	209	24,009	296	16,872	330	39,500,600		30,990

Internal Communications

I Roads

The following table shows approximately the length in miles of roads maintained by public authorities throughout the country —

Province		Metalled Miles	Unmetalled Miles	Total Miles
Bengal	(1918–1919)	3,117 87	31,677 83	34,795 70
Assam	,,	527 00	8,462 94	8,989 94
Bihar and Orissa	,,	3,137 00	15,879 00	19,016 00
United Provs	,,	7,354 88	26,799 76	34,154 64
Punjab	,,	2,900 59	22,068 80	24,969 39
Burma	,,	1,972 22	10,569 65	12,541 87
Central Provs and Berar		3,894 00	4,099 00	7,993 00
Madras		21,604 75	5,342 20	26,946 95
Bombay	,,	8,054 84	19,465 53	27,520 37
N W F Prov	,,	873 17	2,702 49	3,575 66[1]
Coorg	,,	235 75	186 37	422 12
Rájputana	,,	307 00	32 00	680 00
Baluchistan	,,	975 79	343 99	1,319 78[2]
Military works	(1916–1917)	1,466 44	997 16	2,463 60

[1] Includes 2,107 31 miles of road maintained by local authorities, but it is not known whether they are metalled or unmetalled, but excludes 130 75 miles of serviceable fair weather roads and 971 43 miles of bridle paths

[2] Exclusive of 188 25 miles of serviceable fair weather and temporary roads 1,98 00 miles of bridle paths

In several provinces certain of the large canals which are primarily intended for irrigation are also used for navigation by country boats and barges of shallow draught The length of navigable channel in the several provinces is —Madras, 1,318 miles, United Provinces 412 miles, Punjab, 259 miles, Bengal, 590 miles, Bihar and Orissa, 519 miles Burma, 91 miles

An estimate has recently been sanctioned for the proposed Grand Trunk Canal in Bengal, which will form a very important addition to the navigable waterways of the Province The canal will be 22 miles in length, and will connect the Hooghly River at Calcutta with the navigable rivers of Eastern Bengal

Inland steamer navigation is almost exclusively confined to Burma and to the Ganges Brahmaputra Megna group of waterways, which connect Bengal with Bihar and Orissa on the one side, and with Assam on the other

A limited number of vessels ply on the Indus River, but this will probably cease when the large irrigation canals in the Punjab and Sind, at present under investigation, are constructed

II RAILWAYS

	Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open
1907	30,010	1914–15	35,285	1916–17	36,286	1918–19	36,616
1913–14	34,656	1915–16	35,833	1917–18	36,333	1919–20	36,735

The railways open on March 31, 1920, were as follows —

	Miles
State lines worked by the State	7,369
State lines worked by companies	19 019
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee and Rebate terms	2 134
Companies' lines subsidised by the Central or Local Governments	2,306
Unassisted Companies' lines	110
District Board lines	237
Companies lines subsidised by District Boards	308
Indian State lines worked by Indian States	2,595
Indian State lines worked by the Main Line	1,823
Companies' lines guaranteed by Indian States	760
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	74
Total	36,735

The gauges of the Indian railways are (1) The Standard, or 5ft 6in (17,990 miles in 1919-20) (2) The Metre, or 3ft 3⅜in (15,181 miles), and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft 6in and 2ft (3,564 miles)

The total capital expenditure on Railways to the end of 1919-20, including lines under construction and survey, &c, was as follows —

	Rs
State lines worked by the State	1,56 13,92,000
State lines worked by companies	3,46,54,33,000
Branch line Companies' railways under Guarantee and Rebate terms	16,49,69,000
Companies' lines subsidised by the Central or Local Governments	17,70,18,000
Unassisted Companies' lines	35,86,000
District Board Lines	1,30,04,000
Companies' lines subsidised by District Boards	1,47 90,000
Indian State lines worked by Indian States	11 12,82,000
Indian State lines worked by the Main Line	10,87,76,000
Companies' lines guaranteed by Indian States	8,86 07,000
Lines in Foreign territory worked by British Indian Railway Companies	2,07,34,000
Unclassified expenditure, including collieries, &c	1,13,01,000
Total	5,74,08,92,000

Passengers carried in 1919–20, 520,027,400 1918–19, 459,732,400 Aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock in 1919–20, 87,630,000 tons, 1918–19, 91,161,000 tons Gross earnings on railways during 1919–20, 59 435,000*l*, against 57,240,000*l* during 1918–19 Working expenses in 1919–20, 33,771,000*l*, or 56 82 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with 27,868,000*l*, or 48 45 per cent in 1918–19 Net earnings, 25 664,000*l* in 1919–20, against 29,656,000*l* in 1918–19, average return on the capital expenditure 6 80 per cent, against 8 09 per cent in 1918–19 The net profit to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c, was 6,968,817*l*.

in 1920, against 10,858,379*l* in 1918–19 The railway staff in 1919–20 numbered 6,941 Europeans, 10,865 Anglo Indians, and 693,884 Indians, total, 711,690

India and Ceylon have been connected by rail and steamer ferry combined, the steamers plying between Dhanushkodi Point on Rameswaram Island and Talaimannar in Ceylon A project has also been prepared for replacing the ferry by a railway, to be constructed on a causeway laid over the reef known as Adam's Bridge

III Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones

In 1920 there were 69,494 post offices and letter boxes, against 753 in 1856

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, the number of letters, post cards, and money orders passing through the post offices was 1,225,047,599, of newspapers 61,918,287, of parcels 11,389,643, and of packets 68,384,861, being a total of 1,366,740,393 The following table gives statistics for five years —

Year ended March 31	Number of Letters, Newspapers, &c	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
				£	£
1916	1,082,984,058	19 328	49,684	2,450,883	2,110,253
1917	1,120,235 120	19,409	49,763	2,622,493	2 114,737
1918	1,147,922,768	19,410	49,749	2,774,015	2,361 631
1919	1,229 395 641	19 445	49 838	3 020 187	2,643 965
1920	1,366 740 393	19 489	50 055	3 550 973	2 995 903

The following are statistics of the Government telegraphs for five years —

Year ended March 31	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Miles of Line	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Charges	Number of Paid Messages
			£	£	
1916	337,720	86 067	1,238,517	948,452	18,129,748
1917	343,487	87,480	1,385,499	911,601	19,297,692
1918	347,906	87,714	1,645,683	848,197	19,897,787
1919	357,472	87,814	2,157,348	980,821	21,314,943
1920	369,273	88,417	2,515,321	1,435,324	20,275,352

There were 10,440 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1920

There are several wireless telegraph installations under the Government of India

The telephone system is in the hands of the Post and Telegraph Department, but telephone exchanges have been established in Calcutta Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Moulmein, by private companies, under licences from the Government At the end of 1919 there were 13 telephone exchanges, with 17,810 connections, established by companies, and 245 exchanges, with 8,975 connections established by the Department

Money and Credit

The total value of the silver, nickel, copper, and bronze coined in British India from 1835–36 to 1919–20 inclusive was Rs 7,53,29,03,895, including Rs 50,14,78,068, the value of 221,003,960 British dollars, Rs 8,02,68,091, the value of 35,374,555 Straits dollars, Rs 92,74,505 and Rs 23,17,847, the value of subsidiary silver coinage for the Straits Settlements and Ceylon respectively, Rs 2,43,47,157, the value of coinage for the Egyptian Government, Rs 10,10,700, the value of pennies and halfpennies for the Australian Commonwealth, Rs. 74,86,572, representing the value of cents and fractions

thereof The heaviest coinage in any one year was struck in 1918–19 The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in the last five years was as follows —

Year ended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1916	1,62,02,199	4,79,390	—	1,83,900	1,68,65,489
1917	32,32,79 270	30,35,195	43,750	7,06,556	32,70,64,771
1918	24,81,62,344	46,66,745	20,000	20 83,600	25,49,32,690
1919	52,21,19,625	1,58,59,152	—	21,83,550	54 01,62,327
1920	38,00,77,755	2,50,24,650	2,500	32,96,281	40,84,01,192

An Act providing for the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public was passed in 1893 Provision was made (1) for the receipt of gold coin and bullion at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1*s* 4*d* per rupee, (2) for the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns in payment of Government dues, and (3) for the issue of currency notes in Calcutta and Bombay in exchange for gold coin or bullion By a Notification of the 11th September, 1897, sovereigns and half sovereigns were also received at the Reserve Treasuries, at the rate of Rs 15 for the sovereign

An Act (XXII of 1899) declared the sovereign legal tender, 15 rupees to the sovereign No gold was coined in India down to 1917, but the question of such coinage was examined by a Royal Commission appointed in 1912 The recommendations made by the Royal Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India In view of the strain imposed by war conditions on India's metallic money, a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay, at the end of 1917, for coining into sovereigns the gold bullion and foreign coin received into the Paper Currency Reserve, in order to make the metallic part of this Reserve available as legal tender Power was also taken by legislation for the coining in India of a 15 rupee gold coin (gold mohur), of the same size, weight, and fineness as the sovereign, and a number of these coins was struck at the Bombay Mint from May to August 1918 Sovereigns were minted between August and December 1918, but since April 1919 the Branch Mint has been closed

Owing, however, to the rise in the value of the rupee, which began in 1917, it was decided early in 1920 to fix its value, after a transitional period, at Rs 10 to the gold sovereign, in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee (1919) By a communique dated the 2nd February, 1920, the Finance Department Notification of the 11th September, 1897, mentioned above, and a notification dated 11th December, 1906, authorising the receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns at the Mints, were cancelled Bills were passed in September, 1920, amending the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts and fixing the legal tender value of the sovereign and half sovereign at Rs 10 and Rs 5 respectively

The Coinage Act of 1906 provided for the introduction of a subsidiary nickel one anna piece and the substitution of a bronze currency for the existing copper coins The coinage of copper was accordingly discontinued with effect from August 1, 1906 The issue of the nickel one anna piece was commenced with effect from August 1, 1907 In the Indian Coinage Amendment Act of 1918 (IV of 1918), provision was made for the coinage of a new nickel two-anna piece, and coins of this denomination were issued from April, 1918. The issue of four anna and eight anna nickel pieces was authorised by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1919 (XXI of 1919)

Since 1900, rupees have been coined as required to meet public demands The entire profit accruing to Government on the coinage up to March 31, 1907, and during the year 1912–13, and half such profit for the years 1907–08 and 1908–09 were placed to the credit of a separate fund termed the Gold Standard Reserve, with the object of ensuring the stability of the currency policy of Government Any profit arising from this source is at present credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve On August 31, 1920, the Reserve amounted to 37,179,138*l*

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle for which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency Subsequent legislation has relaxed the rigidity of the circle system Notes of the values of one, two and a half, five, ten, fifty, and a hundred rupees are now legal tender throughout British India, and the limitation of currency to the circle of issue is confined to notes of higher denominations There are now seven circles of issue with their headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi

Total values of notes in circulation on March 31 in six years, including the notes held in government treasuries and the Presidency banks —

	Rs		Rs
1913–14	66,11,75,935	1917–18	99,79,37,599
1915–16	67,73,34,540	1918–19	1,53,46,47,790
1916–17	86,37 51,735	1919–20	1,74,52,15 960

Banks —The three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, constituted under the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, act as bankers for the Indian Government

The following table shows the 'Capital,' 'Reserve,' 'Public and other Deposits,' at the three banks at the close of the calendar year 1919

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Madras	Bank of Bombay
	£	£	£
Paid up Capital	1,339 000	500,000	667 000
Reserve	1,333,000 [1]	300,000	73 000
Public Deposits	2,700,000	696 000	1,752,000
Other Deposits	21,694,000	8,104,000	18,378,000

[1] Includes 167,000*l* set aside as a reserve against depreciation of investments

The number of Joint Stock Companies registered as engaged in banking or loan operations in India on March 31, 1918, was 542 Most of these companies consist of societies with a relatively small capital

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for four years —

—	Depositors	Balance at end of Year
		Rs
1915 16	1,660,000	15,32,12,000
1916–17	1,647,000	16,59,53,000
1917–18	1,637,000	16,58,46,000
1918–19	1,677,000	18,82,44,000

Currency, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents are now as follows —

The *Pie*		= ½ Farthing
3 ,,	= 1 *Pice*	= 1½ Farthing
4 *Pice*, or 12 Pie	= 1 *Anna*	= 1½ Penny
16 *Annas*	= 1 *Rupee*	= 2*s*
10 *Rupees*		= 1*l*

Prior to September, 1920, 15 rupees = 1*l*

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains), 916 fine

Nickel 1 and 8 anna pieces have been introduced into India (1919)

The sum of 1 00,000 rupees is called a 'lakh,' and of 1 00,00,000 a 'crore' of rupees A 'lakh' of rupees is now equivalent to 10,000*l*

The *Maund* of Bengal of 40 *seers*		= 82⅔ lbs avoirdupois
,, ,,	Bombay	= 28 lbs nearly
,, ,,	Madras	= 25 lbs nearly
,, *Tola*		= 180 gr
,, *Guz* of Bengal		= 36 inches

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India was passed by the Governor General of India in Council in 1871 This Act, however, has never been brought into operation The matter was again considered by a Weights and Measures Committee, appointed in 1913, and the evidence was generally in favour of a uniform system, provided there is not a too radical change from the existing practice The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India

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BALUCHISTAN

Government, &c—A country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire, approximately between lat 24° 54′ and 32° 4′ N, and between long 60° 56′ and 70° 15′ E, extreme length from E to W about 550 miles, breadth about 450, area, 134,638 square miles, population (1911 census), 834,703 Bounded on the N by Afghanistan and the North West Frontier Province, on the E by Sindh, the Panjáb, and a part of the Frontier Province, on the S by the Arabian Sea, on the W by Persia, the boundary disputes with which were settled in 1905 The main divisions constituting an area of 134,638 square miles are (1) British Baluchistan proper, with an area of about 9,096 square miles, consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879, (2) Agency Territories with an area of about 45,132 square miles, composed of tracts which have from time to time been acquired by lease, or otherwise brought under control, and placed directly under British officers, and (3) the native States of Kalát and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,410 square miles, the former consisting of a confederation of tribes under the Khán of Kalát, and stretching westwards to Persia, while the latter occupies the alluvial valley between the Pab and Hálá ranges from the sea to Bela

British and Administered Territory—British Residents were appointed to the courts of the Kháns of Kalat from the middle of the nineteenth century, and British expeditions passed through the Bolan on their way to Kandahar and Afghanistan, but up to 1876 the country was considered independent In 1875 Sir Robert Sandeman, the founder of the Balúchistán Province, first entered the country, in 1877 the cantonment of Quetta, which is now the headquarters of the Administration, was occupied by British troops, and in 1879 the administration of the district was taken over on behalf of the Khán of Kalát After the Afghán war, 1878–81, the districts of Pishín, Shorarúd, Duki, Sibi, and Shárig were assigned to the British and in

November, 1887, were formally constituted as British Balúchistán In 1883, the districts of Quetta and Bolán were made over by the Khán to the British on an annual quit rent of 25,000 rupees and 30,000 rupees respectively In 1886, the Bori valley, in which is now the cantonment of Loralai, was occupied In 1887, the Khetrán country, now known as the Barkhán tahsil, was brought under British control, in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kakar Khurásan, in 1896 Chagai and Western Sinjrani were included in administered territory, in 1899, the Nuskhi Niabat was made over by the Khan of Kalát on an annual quit rent of 9,000 rupees, and in 1903 the Nasirabad tahsil was acquired from the Khan on an annual quit rent of 117,500 rupees The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq miles, and the population (1911) 414,412 The head of the civil administration is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General The area under his direct administration is divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a Political Agent as follows Quetta Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Bolan Pass, Chagai The Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass is also Political Agent for Kalat and Las Bela. The revenue administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner

In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are Land revenue, excise, court fees and stamps, and judicial fines In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind This is usually one sixth of the crop, but in the Sibi tahsil it is two-ninths, and on the lands of the Sneebo and Khushdil irrigation canals, constructed by the Government the proportion is one third In Nasirabad the assessment per acre of the cultivated area varies from 8 annas to Rs 4 according to the crops raised and means of water supply For revenue purposes each district is divided into tahsils, each of which is in charge of an Indian official known as a Tahsildar, who has a Naib Tahsildar, Kanungos and Patwaris subordinate to him The revenue from all sources in 1919–20 was Rs 20,01,948, and in 1918–19, Rs 18,49,523

Almost all cases in which local men are concerned are referred to 'councils of elders' (locally called *jirga*) for settlement along the well tried lines of the ancient customary and tribal law This system of settlement of cases forms an integral and essential part of the machinery for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in Baluchistán During 1916 5857 cases were disposed of by Jirgahs Appeals from, or rather applications for revision of, the *jirga* decisions when confirmed by the district officers, lie to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Balúchistan Cases in which aliens are concerned are settled by Regular Courts and the highest court of appeal in such cases is the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistán

Regular troops are cantoned at Quetta, Chaman, Fort Sandeman, and Loralai, and detachments are stationed at different places, principally in the Zhob and Loralai Districts, for the preservation of law and order There is also a police force, supplemented by levies and the Zhob militia, Makrán and Chagai Levy Corps The latter are recruited from the local tribes, and have their own leading men as officers

The medical work of the Province is under the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, and there are Civil Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman, and Civil Assistant Surgeons at Quetta, Sibi, Kalat and Pangur, and Railway Assistant Surgeons at Shahrig and Mach

The Native States of Kalát and Las Bela —The leading chief of Kalát

is His Highness Sir Mír Máhmúd Khán, G C I E, *Beglar Bégi* Khán or Wali of Kalát, who succeeded on the abdication of his father, the late Mír Khudádád Khán, in November, 1893

The Khan of Kalát is the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but the extent of his control has now been considerably reduced In all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General in Balúchistán, who also arbitrates in disputes between the Khán and minor chiefs The area of Kalát State, including Mikran and Kharán, is 73,278 square miles, and the population 359,086 (1911 census)

The Khán's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to about 12,00,000 rupees annually The Khan has an irregular force of 301 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and 12 guns The chief towns in the State are Kalat, Mastung, Bhág, Gandawa, Dadhar, Turbat, and Panjgur

The ruling chief of Las Bela has the title of Jam Jam Mír Khan, the grandfather of the present chief, succeeded in 1840, Jám Ali Khan, his father, succeeded in 1889, and Jam Mír Kamál Khán, C I E, the present chief, succeeded in 1896 The area of the State is 7,132 square miles, population, 61 205 (1911 census) revenue varies from 3 to 4 lakhs, military force, 112 infantry, 10 cavalry, and 3 guns, military police force, 59 men Before the British occupation the ruler of Las Bela was a feudatory of the Khán of Kalát, but in recent times the connection has almost entirely ceased The State is under the control of the Political Agent in Kalát

General.—The most numerous races in Balúchistan are the Brahui, Pathan and Baloch, 554,800 The Brahuis occupy the centre of the country stretching through Chagai to meet the Baloch of Western Sanjrani, and southwards to the Lásis and the Baloch of Makrán The Pathans are chiefly contained within British and administered territory The Baloch are distributed through the southern regions in the Marri and Bugti country, the Kachhi plain, the Nasirábad tahsil, the Dombki, Umráni, and Kaheri country, and Makrán The Lasis (27,800), are almost wholly confined to Las Bela, the term Lási being of modern invention The other inhabitants are either scattered, as the Chuttas and Saiads, or are subject races and occupational groups such as the Jat cultivators of the Kachhi plain, the Dehwár cultivators of the uplands, the Darzádahs and Naqíbs of Makrán, and the Ghulams who are of servile origin There are also indigenous Hindus (15,000) living under the protection of the tribes and carrying on the trade of the country

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the native population is either Mussulmán, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu The Mussulmáns numbered (1911) 782,648, Hindus, 37,602, Christians, 5,085, Sikhs, 3,390, others, 978 At the close of 1919-20 there were 76 Government and aided and unaided schools in the province, 7 of these were for girls Of the 3,634 pupils 605 were girls Nearly half the pupils were Hindus, children of men from Sind and the Panjab in trade or in Government service Besides these there were 201 private schools with 2,826 pupils

Production and Industry.—The country consists largely of barren mountains, deserts and stony plains, its climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is uncertain and scanty Here and there the mountains are tree clad, and cultivation is carried on wherever water is found An attempt is being made to bud the wild olive trees of the country with buds from cultivated European olives If the experiment is successful, an olive-oil industry may be subsequently established The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice,

maize, and potatoes, while grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance Panjgur in Makran is famous for its dates Among wild animals are the markhór, urial (wild sheep), Sind ibex, ravine-deer, bear, and panther, and the chief domestic animals are the camel, horses, oxen and cows, and donkeys

Little is yet known of the mineralogy of the country Iron and lead are found near Khuzdár, coal is worked at Khost on the Sindh Pishin railway, and in the Sor hills near Quetta Asbestos and chromite have been found in Zhob, and chromite also in the Quetta Pishin district There are oil springs at Khattan in the Marri country, but these are not now worked Sulphate of iron has been found in Kalat and sulphate of aluminium in Chágai Salt is manufactured in Pishin, in the Zhob district, and in the Kalat State Promising deposits of salt were discovered in 1917–18 in the Chagái district, development of which is under consideration Local manufactures are unimportant A few matchlocks and other weapons are made, and various kinds of ironwork for agricultural purposes The nomad tribes make felts, rough blankets, and rugs Brahúi women are famous for their needle work Leather work and pottery are manufactured in Kachhi There is a brewery as well as a government distillery for the manufacture of country spirit at Quetta, and also mills for grinding flour, pressing chaff, manufacturing patent coal fuel, and ice A museum at Quetta was opened in 1906 The Indian Staff College was opened at Quetta in 1907

Commerce —The land traffic with India passes either by railway or by the routes from Kalat and Las Bela to Sind, and through the Loralai district, to the Punjab The value of the trans frontier imports (excluding purely transit trade between places in Baluchistan, and the trade by road between Karachi and Kalat and Las Bela) from Kalat and Las Bela into India in 1918–19 was Rs 14,46,561, and of the exports from India to Kalat and Las Bela, Rs 5,51,350 (This trans frontier trade is regarded since April 1, 1919, as internal traffic, and statistics are discontinued) The chief exports from the Province are fruit, drugs, fish, mats, and wool, imports consist of piece goods, chiefly of Indian manufacture, metal ware, tea, sugar, and canned goods

Over sea trade is carried on through ports on the Makran coast with India, the exports consisting of dates, matting and dried fish, and the imports chiefly of piece-goods and food grains The greater part of this trade is with the Bombay Presidency

The principal imports into Baluchistan from foreign countries, viz, Afghanistan and Persia, are fruit, ghee, wool, sheep, horses and ponies Piece goods in large quantities, indigo, tea, sugar, and metals are sent to these countries through Balúchistán

Communications.—Good roads connect the more important centres in the directly administered places There are 976 miles of metalled and partly metalled roads and 2,130 of unmetalled roads and paths

The North-Western railway, which has the standard gauge of 5ft 6in, enters Balúchistán near Jhatpat and crosses the Kachhi plain to Sibi, where it bifurcates, one branch going by Harnai and the other by Quetta, and reunites at Bostán, whence the line runs to Chaman A line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, which cost about 7,000,000 rupees, was opened for traffic in 1905, and an extension of the railway line from Nushki up

to Duzdap on the Persian border, and also a short line from Khanaï to Hindu bagh, a distance of about 45 miles, were completed in 1917

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalat and through Duzdap to Seistan and Meshed

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalat, and westwards viâ Nushki to Killa Robat, where it connects with the Indo European system, while a further line laid down in 1907 connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi

Agent to Governor-General in Balúchistan—The Hon Lieut Colonel A B Dew, C S I, C I E

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SIKKIM

An Indian State in the Himalayas, bounded on the N by Tibet, on the E by the Tibetan district of Chumbí, and by Bhután, on the S by the British district of Darjíling, and on the W by Nepál Extreme length from N to S 70 miles, extreme breadth, 50 miles, area, 2,818 square miles

In March, 1890, a treaty was signed by the Viceroy of India and the Chinese representative, by which the British protectorate over Sikkim is recognised by China The British Government has direct and exclusive control over the foreign relations The present Maháráját is H H Tashi Namgyal, C.I E., who succeeded on December 5, 1914 His Highness and the members of the Council carry on the administration, full powers having been granted to him in April, 1918

Population in 1911, 87,920 The inhabitants are Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese, the last named being now the most numerous Principal towns are Gangtok, the capital, Rhenok, Pakyong, Rangpo, Lachen, and Lachung The State religion is Buddhism, but the majority of the people are Hindu

The gross revenue is about 87,000*l* per year The landlords exercise a limited jurisdiction within their districts, important cases being referred to the Sikkim chief court

Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, and other millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples, and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State There are extensive forests in the State and wide tracts of unoccupied waste The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes

through Sikkim Imports into Sikkim from, and exports from Sikkim to, India —

—	1913–14 (Pre war)	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from India	108,606	110,647	111,734	74,022	84,002
Exports to India	201,385	181,370	181,519	187,843	218,306

The chief imports into Sikkim are cotton piece goods, oils, provisions, salt, manufactured silk, sugar, tea, tobacco, and rice, the chief exports from Sikkim food grains and vegetables, hides and skins, raw wool, and timber

Political Officer —C A Bell, Esq, C M G, C I E

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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 590 miles from the mouth of the Hugli, 120 miles from Cape Negrais in Burma, the nearest point on the mainland Five large islands closely grouped together are called the Great Andaman, and to the south is the island of Little Andaman There are some 200 islets, the two principal groups being the Andaman Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands The total area is 2,260 square miles The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, the best known of which is the *padauk* or Andaman redwood (*Pterocarpus dalbergioides*) The islands are hilly, the highest point, Saddle Peak, being 2,402 feet, and Mount Harriet, 1,196 feet in height The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably, Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Stewart Sound, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade The climate is tropical, the rainfall irregular and often excessive The aborigines, 1,317 (628 males and 689 females) in 1911, (against 1,882 in 1901), live in small groups over the islands, they are savages of a low Negrito type The total population of the Andaman Islands in 1920 was 16,316 (14,297 males and 2,019 females) In 1918 19 the forest sales, the result of convict and free labour, amounted to 11,84,864 rupees Tea, the coconut, rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), and Bahamas aloe (*Agave sisalana*) are successfully cultivated In 1920 there were 10,753 head of cattle Wireless telegraphy with Burma was established in 1904. A mail steamer connects Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras The islands are used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long term convicts The settlement possesses about 22,468 acres of cleared land and 83 square miles of reserved forest. There were, in 1920, 15,553 convicts (including 404 women) in the place, of whom

some 1,211 were on ticket of-leave in the settlement supporting themselves Of the women, about half are on ticket of leave, and married to convicts The Andaman Islands are under the Government of India, and the Officer in Charge is the Chief Commissioner The Civil, Military and convict population of Port Blair in 1919 was 16,316

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman There are nineteen islands, seven uninhabited, gross area, 635 square miles The islands are usually divided into three groups, Southern, Central and Northern, the chief islands in each being respectively, Great Nicobar, Camorta with Nancowry, and Car Nicobar There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nancowry, known as Nancowry Harbour The Nicobarese inhabitants, numbering 8,818 (4,833 males and 3,985 females) in 1911, are a variety of the Malay (more probably Talaing) race They are known to have eagerly pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,500 years English and Hindustani are understood in most villages The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 5 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra The climate is tropical and, except, perhaps, at Car, unhealthy for Europeans The Government is represented by a permanent agent and an assistant agent The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars

Chief Commissioner at Port Blair—Lieut Col H C Beadon, C I E, I A

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LACCADIVE ISLANDS

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west or Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency The northern portion is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar Population 10 600, nearly all Muhammadans The language is either Malayalam or Mahl The staple product is the fibre known as coir

Keeling Islands. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Kuria Muria Island. See ADEN

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government

THE Straits Settlements, a Crown colony, which comprises Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867 The Cocos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements in 1886, and Christmas Island in 1889 Christmas Island was annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903

By a proclamation dated October 30, 1906, the boundaries of the Colony were extended so as to include the Colony of Labuan, with effect from January 1, 1907.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the General Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor of Penang, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, of ten official and eight unofficial members, nominated by the Crown

Governor —Sir Laurence N Guillemard, K C B , K C M G

The governor is also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States of Perak, Sĕlangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, *High Commissioner* of Brunei, and *British Agent* for North Borneo and Sarawak

There are municipal bodies in each settlement, the members of which are appointed by the Governor

Area and Population

Singapore is an island about twenty seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three quarters of a mile in width A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south eastern point of the island Penang is an island of 108 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian , total area 280 square miles The chief town of Penang is George Town Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter , it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 24 miles in breadth

The population, according to the census of 1911, was 714,069 (467,374 males and 246,695 females) The estimated population for 1918 and 1919, inclusive of the military, is as follows —

	Singapore [1]		Penang [2]		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	4,936	1,041	863	411	265	97	6,064	2,449
Eurasians	2,694	2,890	528	1,028	888	1,018	4,410	4,936
Asiatics	254 176	103,140	184,747	114,165	88,800	57,984	527,723	275,289
	261,806	107,971	186,138	115,604	89,953	59,099	538,197	282,674
Totals (1918) Estimated	369,777		302,042		149,052		820,871	
	387,836		305,739		153,008		846,083	
Totals (1919) Estimated	274,238	113,098	188,720	117,016	92,340	60,068	555,298	290,785

[1] Inclusive of Christmas, Cocos Keeling, and Labuan Islands
[2] Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings

In 1918 there were in the Settlements about 274,574 Malays; 432,764 Chinese, and 94,213 natives of India.

The births and deaths in 1918 were as follows —

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	9,585	4,110	349	4,109	5,300	249	23,702
Deaths	15,372	6,685	730	5,676	7,633	198	36,294

Totals 1919 births, 25,638, deaths, 27,957

In 1919 there were 70,912 immigrants from China, and 101,433 from Southern India

Education

Instruction, not yet compulsory throughout the colony, is partly supported by the Government in the case of grant in aid schools, and wholly in the case of Government English and Government Vernacular Schools In Malacca, Penang Island outside Municipal limits, and Province Wellesley there is compulsory attendance of Malay boys within a certain radius of a Malay vernacular school, where free instruction is given in their own language

The numbers of schools and pupils were as follows in 1918 —

—	Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools	8	3,012	2,806
Grant-in aid English schools	35	13,516	12,518
Government vernacular boys and girls schools	192	12,259	10,827
Grant in aid vernacular boys schools	11	470	384
Total	246	29,257	26,534

The expenditure on the schools in 1919 was 70,446*l*

There is a training college for Malay teachers in Malacca

Justice and Crime

The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as are applicable to the colony The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca, civil sittings monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca

There are, besides, district courts, police courts and marine magistrates' courts Convictions before the Superior Courts in 1918 were 604, before the other courts, 36,715 persons Police force, 2,727 in 1919 Criminal prisoners admitted to the gaols in 1919, 4,235

Finance

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2*s* 4*d*) —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913	1,446,403	1,221,333	1917	2,295,079	1,326,429
1915	1,648,697	1,189,598	1918	2,713,901	1,862,717
1916	2,021,331	1,288,741	1919	3,979,321	4,071,311

The leading items of revenue for 1919 were—licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 2,601,913*l*, posts and telegraphs, 127,643*l*, fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 85,948*l*, rents of Government property, 144,755*l* interest, 160,318*l*, land sales, 526,547*l*, and of expenditure—military expenditure, 509,796*l*, marine, 53,108*l*, police, 140,978*l*, legal, 45,072*l*, hospitals and dispensaries, 91,574*l*, medical, 33,403*l*, education, 44,972*l*, post office, 79 101*l*, Government monopolies, 56,561*l*, public works, 204,076*l*, pensions, 73,574*l*, war expenditure, 171,080*l*

The total assets of the colony, December 31, 1919, amounted to 7,388,505*l*, and liabilities 2,527,386*l* The debt on December 31, 1919, amounted to 6,913,352*l*, borrowed for public works, and 7,621,553*l* war loan

Commerce

The Straits ports are free from customs duties, and their trade, centred at Singapore, is a transit trade Excise duties are levied on wines, petroleum, and tobacco The chief exports comprise tin, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, rubber, gambier, gum, copra The cultivation of rice is giving place to rubber and coconuts

Imports and exports for six years (inclusive of treasure and inclusive of trade with the Federated Malay States), including the trade of Labuan and Christmas Island —

Yrs	Imports				Exports			
	From U k	From Colonies, &c	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U K	To Colonies &c	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	6 175 526	26,897 392	22,863 554	55 936 472	10,745,269	14 117 253	20 512,610	45 375,132
1914	4,304,928	24 670 068	22 062,074	51,037,070	8,032,965	12,888 118	25 803,760	47,124,843
1915	5,626,814	30 423 460	27,191,800	63,242,074	10,916 928	14,111,080	32 408,356	57,436 364
1917	5,430,598	30,085,554	32,471 203	73,987,29	11,571,68	17 946,68	43 088,668	72,306,918
1918	6,538,771	41,521 227	33,554,816	81,617,814	6,427 854	18,096,002	47,398,25	71 922,111
1919	6,985,000	—	—	96,670 000	15,840,900	—	—	99,321,000

[1] Exclusive of treasure down to the middle of 1919

Imports exclude transhipment goods Exports do not include coal supplied to ships bunkers, ships' stores, telegraph cables, &c, materials for building and repairing vessels and, since 1912 they also exclude Para rubber from the Federated Malay States, transhipped in the Colony

Trade of the Straits Settlements during two years (inclusive of intercolonial trade) —

	Imports [1]		Exports [1]	
	1917	1918	1917	1916
	£	£	£	£
Singapore	61,596,086	67,219,285	57,382,386	57,940,969
Penang	18,080,655	21,047,022	18,115,809	19,406,841
Malacca	2,713,033	2,285,909	5,220,993	3,849,934
Labuan	179,614	167,627	127,381	135,575
Christmas Island	26,581	26,202	137,541	95,366
Dindings	124,069	78,841	57,946	69,404

[1] Exclusive of treasure

The most important imports and exports in 1918, exclusive of inter-settlement trade, were —

Principal Imports	1918	Principal Exports	1918
	£		£
Tin Ore	13,171,276	Tin	16,755,380
Rice and other grains	11,677,396	Gums including rubbers	18,915,842
Cotton Piece Goods, Yarns, &c.	6,118,712	Spices, including Pepper	2,499,185
Provisions	301 729	Copra	901,686
Sugar	3,144 200	Hides, Raw	94,287
Tobacco, Cigars, & Cigarette	2,451,661	Sago	237,725
Fish, dried and salted	1,140,025	Rattans	399,882
Coal	2,877 915	Gambier	410,074
Live Animals	878,587	Tapioca	810 991
Vegetables and Fruits	633,789	Pineapples, preserved	97,629
Hardware & Ironware, including cooking utensils	516,460	Phosphates of Lime	90,000

There may be said to be three classes of trade—*passing*, *transit*, *actual*, passing trade being goods in vessels merely passing through Singapore for China, &c, transit trade goods changing bottom at Singapore, or landed and stored awaiting re shipment These two classes of trade are *not* included in the import and export statistics Actual trade may be defined as goods brought for sale into Singapore and purchased there, either for consumption or for sale to other places whither they are said to be exported The trade is a transit trade in the sense only that what is imported is exported without undergoing any process of manufacture Exchange fluctuations affect the value of past statistical results, in times of low exchange the dollar value of goods having their origin in gold countries being enhanced, the same probably holding good to a less extent, in the case of produce exported, but the dollar value having been fixed early in 1906 at 2*s* 4*d*, this is the rate adopted since

The following figures are taken from the British Board of Trade Returns, the imports including produce from Borneo, Sarawak, and other eastern places, transhipped at Singapore, which is thus entered as the place of export —

—	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U K from the Straits	15,790,502	16,043,633	10,815,006	21,269,379	17,956,959
Exports of British produce to the Straits	5,836,446	4 890,208	6,144,240	6,288,920	16,567,783
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	169,201	47,926	53,755	117,380	338,974

[1] Provisional figures

The principal imports into the United Kingdom in 1919, were tin, 4,750,638*l*, rubber, 7,107,882*l*, sago and sago meal and flour, 1,320,542*l*, Cassava powder and tapioca, 1,395,619*l*, coconut oil, unrefined, 277,932*l*, fruit, canned or bottled, 478,486*l*, copra, 1,808,867*l*, gutta percha, 697,173*l*, pepper, 1,236,973*l*, hides, raw, 214,991*l*, gambier, 282,147*l* The principal exports from the United Kingdom were —cottons and cotton yarn, 2,612,663*l*, iron and iron and steel manufactures, 1,011,247*l*, machinery, 389,158*l*, soap, 95,437*l*, tobacco, 133,607*l*, spirits, 67,924*l*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total tonnage of merchant vessels entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during 1919, exclusive of native craft, was 18,885,183 tons,

including British, 10,081,120 tons, Japanese, 4,102,800 tons, Dutch, 2,348,999 tons The number of native and small craft entered and cleared was 63,770, with a tonnage of 2,566,091 tons

Communications

There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, communication between Woodlands and Johore being maintained by steam ferries The Federated Malay States Railway extends from Parit Buntar in Krian to Kuala Prai in Province Wellesley, whence are steam ferries to Penang There is a railway from Malacca to Tampin in the Negri Sembilan All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and connect with the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909 It is proposed to connect Singapore with the mainland by the construction of a causeway, carrying two lines of railway and a 20 foot roadway, across the Johore Straits There are electric tramway systems in Singapore and Penang There are cables connecting Singapore, Malacca and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur and Penang, and from Malacca to Tampin

In 1919, 13,182,061 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 9,355,950 delivered The number of letters sent to China in 1918 in clubbed packets was 1 011,228 The parcels posted (1918) numbered 105,347, those delivered 76,561

From Labuan there are telegraph cables connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore, Sandakan, and the Continent

Money, Weights, and Measures

There are thirteen banks with establishments in the Colony The amount of deposits in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1919, was 1,488,261 dollars, equivalent to 173,631*l*

The dollar, value 2*s* 4*d*, is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, copper coins are cents, half cents, and quarter cents On December 31, 1916, Government currency notes to the value of 68,394,140 dollars (7,979,316*l*) were in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States

The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre The native terms are, however, still in use Commercial weights are —

1 Kati	= 16 Tahil =	1⅓ lb	avoirdupois
1 Pikul	= 100 Kati =	133⅓ lbs	,,
1 Koyan	= 40 Pikul =	5,333⅓ ,,	,,

The kati of 1⅓ lbs is known as the Chinese kati Another weight, known as the Malay kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 2¼ Spanish dollars, or 9,984 grains This gives 142 628 lbs as the weight of the pikul, and 5,705 143 lbs as the weight of the koyan The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart

The **Cocos** or **Keeling Islands**, a group of about twenty small coral islands, lie about 700 miles S W of Sumatra and 1,200 miles S W of Singapore. The estimated population in 1918 was 832 (Census population, 1911, 749)

Christmas Island is 200 miles S W of Java and 700 miles E of the Cocos Islands It is 9 miles long and about 9 miles wide The estimated population in 1918 was 2,180, most of the inhabitants, except the District Officer and his staff, being employed directly or indirectly by the company which works the enormous phosphate deposits which the island contains Revenue, 1919, 3,051*l*, expenditure, 1,490*l* Imports 1917, 26,581*l*, chiefly machinery, tools, railway material, locomotives, and lorries exports, 137,541*l* The sole source of wealth of the Island is phosphate of lime, 53,370 tons were exported in 1918, and 68,621 tons in 1919 Tonnage entered and cleared, 1919, 81,197 tons, 1918, 71,926 tons There is a railway in the island

The island of **Labuan** lies about 6 miles from the north west coast of Borneo, and since January 1, 1907, it has been incorporated with Singapore Area 28½ sq miles, the estimated population in 1918 was 6,848, mostly Malays from Borneo, with some Chinese traders and about 30 Europeans Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants Revenue, 1919, 4,469*l* expenditure, 9,558*l* Shipping entered and cleared, 1919, 141,686 tons

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which occupy a large portion of the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection The officer administering the Government of the Straits Settlements is *ex officio* H M 's High Commissioner for these States and the other Malay States in the British sphere

High Commissioner —Sir Lawrence Nunns Guillemard, K C B, K C M G

Chief Secretary to Government —

The following are the Rulers and Residents of the four States —

Ruler of Perak —H H Sultan Iskandar Shah *Resident* —W G Maxwell, C M G

Ruler of Selangor —H H Sultan Sir Ala'u d-din Sulaiman Shah, K C M G *Resident* —A H Lemon, C M G.

Ruler of Negri Sembilan —H H Yang di pĕrtuan Besar Sir Muhammad, K C M G *Resident* —A H Lemon, C M G (J R O Aldworth, acting)

Ruler of Pahang —H H Sultan Abdullah *Resident* —C W C Parr, O B E

In Perak, Selangor, and Sungai Ujong, which State was subsequently amalgamated with other States to form the Confederation of Negri Sembilan, Residents were appointed in 1874, with a staff of European officers whose duty was to aid the native rulers by advice, and to exercise executive functions The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the Sultan, the Resident, the Secretary to the Resident, and some of the principal Malay chiefs and Chinese merchants The Residents are under the control of the Chief Secretary and the High Commissioner

In 1883 the relations of the Straits Settlements with the small Native States on the frontier of Malacca were consolidated These States were confederated in 1889, under the name of Negri Sembilan (signifying Nine States) In January, 1895, Sungai Ujong (including Jelebu, which had been

administered by a Collector and Magistrate under the Resident of Sungai Ujong since 1888) and Negri Sembilan were placed under one Resident; and in July, 1895, a treaty was signed by which the administrations were amalgamated The new federation, which retains the ancient name of Negri Sembilan, comprises the States of Sungai Ujong, Johol, Jelebu, Rembau and five smaller States In 1887, by agreement with the Raja of Pahang, the control of his foreign relations, &c, was surrendered to the British Government This was followed by a further agreement in 1888 with the Raja (now styled Sultan), under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the peninsula Pahang is situate on the east coast, within 200 miles by sea from Singapore In July, 1896, the treaty between the four Protected Native States, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan, and the British Government came into force by which the administrative federation of these States under a Chief Secretary is provided for, and the States agree to furnish a contingent of troops for service in the Colony should His Majesty's Government be at war with any foreign nation

The areas of these States, in square miles, are approximately —Perak, 7,800 sq miles, Selangor, 3,156 sq miles, Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq miles, Pahang, 14,000 square miles, total, 27,506 sq miles Perak, by agreement with Siam, has been extended by about 1,000 square miles (included in the figures given above)

Population, census 1911 Perak, 491,057 (344,238 males and 149,819 females), Selangor, 294,035 (220,939 males and 73,096 females), Negri Sembilan, 130,199 (87,651 males and 42,548 females), Pahang, 118,708 (72,234 males and 46,474 females), total 1,036,999, (725,062 males, and 311,937 females) The population contained 420,840 Malays, 433,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284 Europeans and Americans, and 2,649 Eurasians The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese immigrants Estimated population, 1919, 1,315,700 The largest town in the States is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 60,000 inhabitants Births, 1919, 32,335, deaths, 38,645

The police force, with European officers, consists of an Indian and a Malay contingent In 1919 there were 93 European officers, the Indian contingent numbered 279 non commissioned officers and 1,554 constables, and the Malay contingent numbered 285 non commissioned officers and 1,565 constables, total, 4,677 officers and men There is also a detective branch, in charge of Europeans, consisting of Chinese, Tamils, Malays, &c Finger print registration of all criminals in the Malayan Peninsula is carried out under the direction of a Federated Malay States police officer stationed in Kuala Lumpur

In Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in 1919, there were a number of English schools maintained or assisted by Government, with an average enrolment of 6,606 boys and 1,787 girls, and an average attendance of 6,143 and 1,651 respectively, and 390 (335 for boys and 55 for girls) Malay Vernacular schools, with an average enrolment of 20,261 scholars, and an average attendance of 16,851 The total number of schools (1919) was 533 with an average attendance of 27,323 There are several Chinese schools, but they are not under the control or supervision of the Education Department Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1919, 91,841*l*

The laws in force in each State of the Federation are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, where more than one State is affected, by the Federal Council,

This Council consists of the High Commissioner as President, the Chief Secretary, the Sultans of Perak, Sĕlángor, and Pahang, the Yang di pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, and five unofficial members, and in addition to legislation deals with the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure All legislative enactments are submitted to the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State for the Colonies The courts in the States are —(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judicial Commissioner and the Court of Appeal (2) The Court of a Magistrate of the first class (3) The Court of a Magistrate of the second class (4) The Court of a Kathi and the Court of Assistant Kathi (5) The Court of a Penghulu The Court of Appeal consists of two or more Judicial Commissioners, the chief Judicial Commissioner being President There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council

The number of cases of murder, homicide, robbery, &c , reported in 1917 was 729, discovered 226 , in 1918, reported 821, discovered 258 The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1919, was 1,602

Efficient Government hospitals are established in all districts, with separate hospitals for Europeans A very complete Institute of Medical Research has been established at Kuala Lumpur

The revenue of the States in 1919 was 8,415,758*l*, war tax, 562,710*l*, and the expenditure, 8,245,645*l* (1918, revenue, 7,985,700*l* , expenditure, 5,283,473*l*)

Leading items of revenue in 1919 were—licences, 2,090,861*l* , customs, 2,102,889*l* , railways, 1,745,037*l* , land revenue, 355,953*l* , fees of court or office, 296,679*l* , interest, 595,650*l* , municipal, 242,175*l* , war tax, 562 710*l* , and of expenditure—railways, 3,082,546*l* public works, 1,009,113*l* , miscellaneous service (including war contribution), 1,894,230*l* , personal emoluments, 993,577*l* , other charges, 962,500*l* , interest on advances, 105,000*l* Public debt, 1919, 1,750,000*l*

The staple cultivations of the Federated Malay States are coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms The chief industrial enterprises are the cultivation of rubber, and the mining of tin The Krian irrigation works in Perak irrigate 70,000 acres of rice (padi) land and supply drinking water to the district. The canal is 21 miles long with 16⅛ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels The total area of rubber estates of over 100 acres at the end of 1915 was 499,500 acres (78,284 tons were exported in 1918 and 106,453 tons in 1919), and coconut estates, 54,800 acres (the total acreage under coconuts was 182,000 acres) The forests produce many excellent timbers, besides gutta percha, oils, resins, and canes. In 1919 the total quantity of timber of all kinds taken from the forests, on which payment was made, was 955,960 tons, in addition to a large quantity used free of royalty by the native Malay population and the tin miners The gross revenue of the Forest Department for 1919 amounted to 213,829*l*. The duty on the export of tin forms the largest item of the revenue of the States on the West Coast In 1919 the tin export amounted to 36,938 tons, and in 1918 to 37,370 tons Duty paid in 1919, customs, 1,160,170*l*., war tax, 47,939*l* In 1919, 16,402 ounces of gold, and in 1918, 18,309 ounces were produced in the Federated Malay States Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, mercury, arsenic, manganese, wolfram (exports 1919, 430 tons), scheelite (exports 1919, 225 tons), plumbago, silver, zinc, and coal, but with the exception of coal, they have not so far been discovered in workable form The exports of tungsten ore in 1919 were 655 tons. The labour force engaged in mining at the end of 1919 was 113,107

The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1919 and 1918 —

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1919	Total 1918
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,113,277	6,500,221	1,582,796	670,118	13,866 412	8,720,921
Exports	14,552,210	11,765,624	4,933,756	1,314,173	32,565,762	26,024,400

Chief items of import, 1919 —rice, 3,870,066*l*, opium, 330,405*l*, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 742,449*l*, cotton piece goods, 645,519*l*, sugar, 383,022*l*, milk, condensed, 272,636*l*, live animals, 473,524*l*, spirits, 196,016*l*, petroleum, including benzine, 551,716*l*, ironware, 254,046*l*, machinery, 495,968*l* Chief exports, 1919 cultivated rubber (106,453 tons), 22,059,244*l*, copra, 600,434*l*, tin and tin ore, 8,745,635*l*, metals, 101,903*l*, timber, 33,304*l*, hides, 24,528*l* Imports (excluding bullion and specie), 1919, from U K, 1,394,000*l* Exports to U K, 5,240 000*l* Bullion and specie imported 1919, 74,742*l*, exported, 60,361*l*

Shipping, 1919 (excluding native craft) entered, 3,545 vessels, 1,444,899 tons, cleared, 3,538 vessels, 1,444,124 tons Native craft, entered and cleared, 13,925 vessels, 372,117 tons

There were in the 4 States in 1919, 2,362 miles of metalled cart roads and 1,791 miles of bridle roads and paths There are also 700 miles of paths maintained by the Forest Department The Government has made, purchased, leased, or is making, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island When the system is complete, there will be a main trunk line extending throughout the peninsula, diverging at Gemas in Negri Sembilan into West Coast and East Coast lines, and linking up with the Southern Siamese railway system on the Perlis Siam and Kelantan-Siam boundaries respectively The two Siamese lines converge at Ootapao, in Singora, and hence a single line continues north to Bangkok On the West Coast, the line is now open for traffic from Singapore as far as Padang Besar (Perlis Siamese boundary), a distance of 596 miles, and on the East Coast it is open from Singapore as far as Padang Tungka (in Pahang) A section in Kelantan from Tumpat to Tanah Merah (32 miles), and one from Pasir Mas to Golok (Kelantan Siam boundary) (12 miles) are also open for traffic The section in Johore, extending from Johore Bahru to Gemas (120 miles), is leased from the Johore Government The line is of metre gauge The total mileage open for traffic, including leased lines, was 1,003 miles in 1919 The lines under construction (1920) were about 72 miles, besides 2 miles of Hill Railway, in Penang, and doubling of lines in Singapore Island (16 miles) and in neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur (37 miles) The construction of a causeway carrying a double line of railway and a roadway is now proceeding (1920), connecting the island of Singapore with the mainland across the Johore Straits An extensive scheme of deep-water wharves at Prai, on the mainland, opposite Penang, is also in progress

There are (1919) 96 post offices and 39 other places for postal business In 1919, 24,025,009 postal packets (registered letters, 707,639, and parcels, 171,718) were received and delivered In 1919 there were 2,372 miles of telegraph and telephone line (12,000 miles of wire) under the Post Office department The net revenue collected by the department amounted to 151,587*l*, and expenditure to 145,512*l*, Savings Banks, 10,270 depositors, and 106,061*l* deposits on December 31, 1919 The current

money consists of Straits Settlements dollars with subsidiary silver and copper coins In February, 1906, the value of the dollar was fixed at 2*s* 4*d* or 60 dollars = 7*l* Currency notes and bank notes also circulate, and the sovereign is legal tender for any amount at the above rate Weights and measures (as well as currency) are as in the Straits Settlements

THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION

The Malay States not included in the Federation are five in number, namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu

The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined by a treaty dated December 11, 1885, and, by an amendment to this treaty made on May 12, 1914, the Sultan agreed to accept, and to act upon the advice of, a British officer called the General Adviser The Sultan is assisted in the administration of the State by an Executive Council, and by a Legislative Council consisting of official and unofficial members

The rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control of the other four States were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo Siamese treaty of March 10, 1909 In all four States the Rulers are assisted in the administration by State Councils In Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan the Ruler has the assistance of a British Adviser appointed by the British Government

In these States the currency, weights and measures are the same as in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States Their trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements

The religion of the Malays is Muhammadanism

Johore (area 7,500 square miles, population in 1911, 180,417, of whom 102,219 were Malays, 68,405 Chinese, and 5,659 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1919), 9,320, deaths 9,807 There were (1919) 3 English schools and 71 vernacular schools, and an English College (with 75 boys in residence)

Revenue (1919), 11,052,777 dollars, expenditure 8,228 862 The public debt of 3 millions was extinguished in 1918 Imports (1919), 29,524,700 dollars (foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics, 20,905,117, raw materials, 2,690,281, manufactured articles 5,147,919, coin and bullion 52,061 dollars) Exports 71,279,930 dollars (rubber, 58,203,400, gambier, 1,719,200, pepper, 385,775, copra, 4,834,690, areca nuts, 3,817,700, tin, 2,638,600, tapioca 2,322,228, forest produce, 876,100 dollars) Rubber output, 1919, 27,890 tons

The military force of the State consists of 400 Malay infantry, 100 Pathan artillery, and nearly 100 bandsmen In addition there is a Volunteer Corps of Europeans and Malays (400) The Police force, which is armed, numbers 28 officers and 701 rank and file (1919).

During 1919, 20 additional miles of road were opened to traffic, and 44 miles were under construction At the beginning of 1920 over 400 miles of metalled road had been constructed The railway from Penang to Singapore traverses Johore for a distance of 120 miles The Johore section has been leased to the Federated Malay States Government for a term of years Rubber estates are situated on either side along practically the whole length, and thus, with the help of roads and navigable rivers, good communication is available A light railway runs from Muar for 14 miles southwards through Malay holdings, which are thus afforded an easy outlet for their products

An efficient medical service and eight public hospitals are maintained by the Government

The Postal revenue (1919) was 61,381 dollars Letters, parcels, &c, received, 1,828,137, despatched, 920,549

Ruler.—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, G C M G, K B E

General Adviser—J E Owen (Acting)

Kedah, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,800 square miles The population (census 1911) is 245,986, of whom 195,411 were Malays, 38,746 Chinese, 8,135 Siamese, and 6,074 Indians The estimated population in 1920 was 325,000 The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River,

about sixty miles from Penang by sea. Owing to the Sultan's ill health, the head of the Government is the Regent There are (1920) 39 Europeans in the Government service, principally in the Public Works, Survey and Police Departments The police force, distributed in 50 stations, had a strength (December, 1920) of 698 men (principally Malays) There were at the end of 1920, 63 Government schools (about 6 000 pupils), 10 telegraph offices, and 17 post offices A telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1920 being 1,144 The railway connecting the Federated Malay States and Siam passes through the State A metalled road (39 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, and with Singora frontier (Siam), and a metalled road (48 miles) connects it with Province Wellesley Another metalled road (45 miles) connects Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction 160 miles of canal were maintained in 1920 The revenue of the State for the year 1920 (Muhammadan year 1338) was 6 650,000 dollars, including Chandu monopolies, 2,977,000, export duty 756,000, lands, 819 000, and liquors, 284,000 dollars, and the expenditure, 4 305,000 dollars The principal produce of North Kedah is rice There are rubber (output 1920, 8,655 tons), coconut, and tapioca estates in South Kedah About four or five steamers ply daily between Penang and the various ports of Kedah. Kedah Penang trade (1919) imports, 4,194,810 dollars exports 6,980,384 dollars Postal and telegraph revenue, 1920, 63,378 dollars, expenditure, 99,116 dollars Postal articles dealt with, 1,649,000

Ruler —H H Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K C M G (succeeded in 1881)
Regent —H H Tunku Ibrahim
British Adviser — M S H McArthur

Perlis, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north of Kedah, has an area of about 310 square miles and a population (1911 census) of 32,746 Malays numbered 29,497 of the population, Chinese 1 627, and Siamese 1 388 Police force, 1919, 58 n c o s and men Fourteen schools were maintained in 1920, average attendance, 1 100 The principal products are rice, tin, and coconuts There are tin (output of tin ore in 1919, 113 tons) and guano deposits There are 17 miles of metalled, 11 miles of gravelled road, and 21 miles of earth road in the State The revenue for 1920 was 443,442 dollars, and the expenditure 277,994 dollars Public debt, 1920 405,894 dollars

Ruler —H H Syed Alwi
British Adviser —E W S Wyatt (Acting)

Kelantan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,870 square miles and a population (1911 census) of 286,751, including 5,355 Siamese and 9,844 Chinese Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 12,000 There are 16 Government elementary schools in the State The High Court, the Central Court, and the Small Court are at Kota Bharu, and there are District Courts at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Tumpat respectively The revenue of the State in 1919 amounted to 1,141,444 dollars (licences, excise &c 407 203 dollars customs, 340 875 dollars, land revenue 266,137 dollars) and the expenditure to 1 065,912 dollars Public debt (1919) 2,688,945 dollars

The chief industry is agriculture About 343,738 acres were under cultivation in 1919 Chief products rice (152 740 acres), coconuts (60,087 acres), betel nuts, rubber (85,346 acres), resin and gharu, rattan, bamboo, pepper, tapioca, sugar cane, and maize A large part of the State is covered with jungle comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber The State supports cattle (estimated at 120,000 head), buffaloes (25 000) sheep, goats, and poultry The almost unworked mineral resources are believed to comprise gold, galena, pyrites, and tin Large planting and mining concessions are held by British companies The principal manufacturing industries are silk weaving, boat building, and brick making In 1919, total exports, 5,467,424 dollars, total imports, 3,876 679 dollars (1918, 3,615,079 and 2,582 408 dollars respectively) Chief exports, 1919 Cattle, sheep, and goats, 187,993 dollars, betel-nuts, 107,797 dollars, fish, 222,131 dollars, copra, 1,093,686 dollars, Para rubber, 3,577,127 dollars Chief imports, 1919, cattle, 24,860 dollars, fish, 25,715 dollars rice, 3,091 dollars wheat and flour, 46,289 dollars, milk 1,991 dollars, sugar, 122 288 dollars, tobacco, 110,704 dollars, salt 18,804 dollars, gambier, 30,089 dollars, petroleum, 193,344 dollars, cotton goods, 993,805 dollars, silk goods, 38 903 dollars, timber, 36,972 dollars cement, 54,968 dollars, machinery and metal goods, 876 231 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1919, 88,616 tons (73,577 tons in 1918). Over 5,905 are registered There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore Roads (except for the Kota Bharu-Pasir Puteh road, 26 miles) extend only a few miles from the capital, communication inland is by the rivers. There is bi weekly connection by rail and steamer between Tumpat and Kuala Lebir 60 miles up river Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang, and possesses a telephone service. There were (1919) 4 post offices and 2 sub post offices in the State

Ruler —H.H Sultan Mohammed IV, K C M G
British Adviser —H W Thomson

Trengganu, with an area of about 6,000 square miles, and a population, at the census, 1911, of 154,087, lies on the east coast between Pahang and Kelantan The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 14,000 There are four Malay schools and one Chinese school Trengganu was the last British possession to tolerate slavery for debt The practice has been abolished by an enactment passed in 1919 Police force, 1919, about 240 There are about 11 miles of metalled cart road at the capital, and a telephone exchange, but no trunk roads, railways, or telegraphs Communicati n with the interior is by rivers, and good native paths Steamers connect regularly with Singapore and Bangkok, and locally built motor boats main tain passenger services along the Trengganu coast The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character Revenue, 1919, 762,450 dollars, chiefly from farms, 94,133 dollars, chandu, 387,944 dollars, export duty on tin and wolfram, 93,096 dollars, other export duties, 141 911 dollars Expenditure, 1919, 756,977 dollars Debt, 1919, 15 000 dollars The total imports in 1919 were 1,911,014 dollars, and the total exports about 3,816,670 dollars Chief exports, 1919 dried fish, 1,044,966 dollars, tin ore, 828 966 dollars, copra, 455,322 dollars, black pepper, 185,873 dollars, wolfram ore, 611,670 dollars Chief imports Rice, 624,462 dollars, cotton piece goods, 419,340 dollars, tobacco, 106,723 dollars petroleum, 120,054 dollars, sugar, 45,582 dollars The above figures relate to trade with Singa pore only

Ruler —H H Sultan Muhammad bin Zenal Abidin He is assisted by a State Council on the Johore model

British Adviser —J I Humphreys

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WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei, in the Chinese province of Shantung, with the adjacent waters was, by a Convention with the Chinese Government, dated July 1, 1898, leased to Great Britain The territory leased comprises, besides the port and bay, the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the bay, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay The boundary has been demarcated and regulations settled for the management of frontier affairs The area of about 285 square miles contains (1911 census) 147,177 inhabitants, including 3,000 on the island of Liu Kung The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town with about 2,000 inhabitants Within the limits of the territory Great Britain has sole jurisdiction, except that within the walled city Chinese officials may exercise such jurisdiction as is not inconsistent with the defence of the territory In addition, within a zone extending east from the meridian 121° 40′ east of Greenwich, and comprising an area of 1,500 square miles, Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications or take any measures necessary for the defence of the territory, and to acquire sites necessary for water supply, communications and hospitals There Chinese administration is not to be interfered with, but only Chinese or British troops shall be allowed Chinese war vessels retain the right to use the waters, and within the territory such lands as may be required by Great Britain for public purposes shall be bought at a fair price

Under an Order in Council of July 24, 1901, the territory is administered by a Commissioner Legislation is by Ordinances The seat of government is at Port Edward on the mainland There is a High Court for both civil and criminal cases, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, and provision is made for courts of district magistrates There are 4 European inspectors of police There are 8 Chinese sergeants, 4 corporals and 105 constables (1918) In the numerous villages the headmen system is maintained At the Government Free School there were in 1918 78 pupils, and about half a dozen Mission schools have 172 pupils There is also a private school (50 pupils in 1918) in which the sons of Europeans are educated There are many Chinese schools within the territory About 6 per cent of the inhabitants can read and write

Revenue is derived from (1) a land tax and a road tax, (2) junk registration, shipping dues, wine monopoly, (3) fines and miscellaneous sources. For 1919-20 the revenue was 176,450 dollars,[1] and the expenditure was 207,141 dollars, the deficit being met from savings For 1918–19 the amounts were 150,723 dollars and 184,600 dollars respectively The grant in aid for 1918–19 was 4,000*l*, and for 1919–20, 7,900*l*

The station is used as a flying naval base and as a depôt, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron, which assembles at Weihaiwei during the summer No troops are stationed in its territory, the Chinese regiment having been disbanded

The leased territory, consisting of rocky hill ranges with fertile valleys, is most picturesque, it is well populated, and the inhabitants are in general well-to do Cereals, vegetables and fruits (apples, grapes and

[1] The value of the dollar (Mexican) fluctuates considerably In September, 1915, it was equivalent to 1*s* 7½*d*, in September, 1916, to 2*s*. 1½*d*, in September, 1917, to 3*s* 6½*d*, in September, 1918, 3*s* 8*d*, and in September 1919, 4*s* 7½*d*

apricots) are grown, and oak-fed silk is produced. Seedlings of fir trees, acacias, willows, and plane trees have done well Those of the inhabitants who are not farmers are mostly fishermen Some rope and line making, boat building, and stone-cutting are carried on The territory contains gold The trade is carried on by junks and steamers In 1919, 512 steamers of 487,526 net tons entered the port, exclusive of Admiralty colliers and government transports 4,535 junks entered and cleared, as against 2,483 in 1918 The chief imports, 1919 cotton yarn, 120,910*l*, raw cotton, 84,640*l*, groundnut kernels, 168,610*l*, piece goods, 61,895*l*, sugar, 23,520*l*, Chinese wine, 22,590*l*, paper, 22,340*l*, flour, 46,068*l*, salt, 52,670*l*, kerosene, 17,580*l*, gunny bags, 24,910*l*, treasure, 57,590*l* Chief exports, 1919, groundnut kernels, 308,810*l*, fish, 18,720*l*, sugar, 19,780*l*, groundnut oil, 12,780*l*, salt, 104,520*l* Total value of imports by junk and steamer, 1919, 1,074,828*l*, exports, 547,134*l* 1918, imports, 788,038*l*, exports, 572,936*l* Weihaiwei is a duty free port

Good roads have been made round the coasts and into the interior of the Territory The value of land is rising, which is a sign of the increasing prosperity of the place There is a regular weekly mail service to and from Shanghai Many Europeans visit the place in summer on account of the excellence of the climate, which is unsurpassed in the Far East

Commissioner—Sir J H Stewart Lockhart, K C M G

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N W of St Helena It is entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and is fortified There is an excellent sanatorium up Green Mountain (2,820 ft) for crews of ships visiting the island, whose health is impaired from service on the coast There are 10 acres under cultivation, producing vegetables and fruit for the garrison The population was estimated (August 1, 1918) at about 250, consisting of officers, their wives and families, seamen and marines, kroomen, members of the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co, and servants Garrison station, Georgetown, on north west coast

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come in thousands to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May In 1914, 113 were taken from 500 to 800 lbs in weight, they are stored in ponds, and eventually killed and distributed among the people, a few being sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Rabbits, wild goats, and partridges are more or less numerous on the island, which is, besides, the breeding ground of the sooty tern or "wideawake," these birds coming in vast numbers to lay their eggs about every eighth month The island is included in the Postal Union, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St Helena, St Vincent, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires, with England and with the Cape of Good Hope by telegraph.

Commandant.—Major H. G. Grant, R.M.L.I.

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA

British East Africa consists of a large area on the mainland, together with the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. For details as to international agreements, &c., with regard to the British sphere in East Africa, *see* the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, pp. 216 and 217.

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

Government.—The Kenya Colony and Protectorate extends from the Umba to the Juba River, and inland as far as the borders of Uganda. Kenya Protectorate (so named by Order in Council dated August 13, 1920) includes certain mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz., a strip, extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the German frontier to Kipini, the islands of the Lamu Archipelago, and an area of 10 miles round the fort of Kismayu, these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual rent of 17,000*l.* The colony and protectorate were formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate. On April 1, 1905, this was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. By an Order in Council dated November 9, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief. By Order in Council the Protectorate (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown, as from July 23, 1920, under the name of the Kenya Colony, and thus becomes a "Crown Colony." An Order in Council of October 22, 1906, constituted an Executive and a Legislative Council, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. Under an Ordinance of July, 1919, the Legislative Council is to consist of 11 elected representatives of the European community, three nominated members, two representing the Indian population and one the Arabs, and a sufficient number of official members to give a majority in the Council. Legislation is by Ordinances made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. In 1908 foreign consular jurisdiction in the Zanzibar strip of coast was transferred to the British Crown. There are 8 provinces and a tract of territory partially organised lying to the north. The provinces are as follows: Seyidie (capital Mombasa), Ukamba (capital Nairobi), Tanaland (capital Lamu), Jubaland (capital Kismayu), Kenya (capital Nyeri), Naivasha (capital Naivasha), the Nyanza Province (capital Kisumu), Northern Frontier District (capital Moyale). For administrative purposes the Colony is to be divided into white settled areas under Resident Magistrates, and native reserves under Native Commissioners.

Area and Population.—The territory has an area of 246,822 square miles, population estimated at 2,807,000, including 5,362 Europeans and 17,000 Asiatics. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate, further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Masai, the Somali, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the largest town, population about 30,000, of whom 180 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Kilindini harbour on the south-western side of the island is the finest land-locked and sheltered harbour on the east coast of Africa and is accessible to vessels of deep draught. There is good warehouse accommodation and a pier connected with the Uganda Railway. The two

principal rivers in the North are the Tana and Juba which flow into the Indian Ocean They are both navigable for about 400 miles by shallow-draught steamers Nairobi, the capital and the headquarters of the administration, has 14,000 inhabitants, of whom about 800 are European and 8,000 Indian There are also 400 European farmers and 50,000 natives in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi

Religion, Instruction, Justice.—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mohamedanism has made great progress There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, German, Italian, Swedish, and American, two being Roman Catholic There are Government schools at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu The High Court is at Mombasa and sessions are held at Nairobi, Naivasha, Kisumu, and other places District Courts presided over by magistrates are held in each district In native cases local ideas and customs are considered The legal status of slavery has been abolished throughout East Africa

Finance—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913–14	1,123 798	1,115,899	1917–18	1,368,329	1,490,571
1915–16	1,165 561	1,072,917	1918–19	1,548,703	1,570,705
1916–17	1,533,783	1,197,396	1919–20[1]	3,192 327	3 192,327

[1] Estimates

In 1917–18 the expenditure included 140,951*l* for Protectorate share of war expenses, grant-in aid, nil Of the revenue for 1917–18, customs inland accounted for 170,510*l*, licences and internal revenue, 335,622*l*, Government railways, 650,941*l*, rents, 33,236*l*, posts and telegraphs, 62,216*l*, fees of court and other fees, 43,870*l* Public debt, 552,674*l*

Agriculture and Mining.—The agricultural products of the lowlands are essentially tropical, and include rice, maize, various native grains, cassava, cocoanuts, etc The cultivation of sisal hemp and Ceara rubber is now being undertaken on an extended scale Cotton growing is receiving attention on the banks of the Juba River Other plants of economic value are being experimented with In the highlands almost all crops of the temperate zone are grown, viz oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, all European vegetables, beans, peas, linseed, etc There is now a large acreage under wheat Maize culture is rapidly extending, and a large export in this commodity is likely to be developed Many coffee plantations are established The growing of black wattle is becoming one of the principal industries of the country and suitable land commands a high price in the market Ostrich farming has practically become an established industry Sheep farming is proving very profitable, and many pure bred merinos have been imported Dairying is also proving a profitable branch of farming

The forest area extends over 3,200 square miles, of which the tropical forest covers about 183 square miles, the remainder being upland or highland, containing valuable timber trees Near the coast are mangroves, and various rubber trees, besides ebony, copal, and other trees The Taveta forest is supposed to contain useful timber The Scrub forest which covers a large lowland area is capable of being turned to useful purposes The Tana and Juba rivers are bordered by trees of tropical growth, and the Witu forest timber trees and furniture woods But the valuable forests are within the highland area to the west and north of Nairobi. The Kenya forests of about 625 square miles contain cedar, yellow woods, camphor, jarrah, cork, iron-wood, pillar-wood, olive,

and many other useful species The Aberdare forests (about 750 square miles) contain abundance of similar trees The Mau forest (about 1,200 square miles) is incompletely surveyed, but is known to contain many excellent timber trees The forest on Mount Elgon (about 50 square miles) is little known

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored, but do not appear to be very extensive There are large deposits of natron in the Rift Valley, particularly at Lake Magadi Diatomite also occurs in large quantities in the same region Gold has been discovered in S Kavirondo, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant mining Graphite and marble are found in the metamorphic rocks in various localities, and limestone is worked at various places for building purposes Manganese is found in the sandstones near the coast, opals have been found in some of the streams on the west side of the Rift Valley, but up to now have not been considered of commercial importance

Commerce, Shipping, Communications, &c.—Imports (excluding government stores and treasure) and exports (including those also of Uganda and the Congo), and the gross tonnage entered and cleared (excluding coasting trade) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Customs	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1913-14	2,147,937	1,482,876	196,197	3,565,795
1914-15	1,469,210	1,004,796	145,545	2,362,317
1915-16	1,708 333	1,469,210	185,249	1,635,457
1916-17	3,024,123	1,613,853	311,496	1,441,877
1917-18	2,809,681	1,741,939	254,256	1,170,472
1918-19	3,397,810	2,498,574	270,561	922,653

In 1918-19 the chief imports were cotton piece goods, 912,467*l*, provisions, 125,814*l*, building materials, 45,531*l*, machinery and parts thereof, 114,044*l*, spirits, wines, ale and beer, 218,155*l*, haberdashery and wearing apparel, 68 379*l*, hardware and cutlery, 31,080*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 41,827*l*, leather and leather manufactures, 33,689*l*, grain and flour, 386,755*l*, sugar, 104,614*l*, vehicles and parts thereof, 101,952*l*, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 184,242*l*, oil, petroleum, 64,799*l*, soap, 59,968*l*, bags and sacks, 69 773*l*, implements, agricultural 83,246*l*, cotton manufactures, unenumerated, 58,863*l*, matches, 14 345*l*

Of imports, 1918 19, 1,619,993*l* came from the United Kingdom, 1,062,245*l* from British Possessions, 242,411*l* from the United States of America, 65,215*l* from Japan, and 57,190*l* from Holland

Chief exports, 1918-19 (including those from Uganda, and the Congo) cotton, 1 100 980*l* (mostly from Uganda), hides and skins, 150,012*l*, carbonate of soda 269,258*l*, fibres, 234,814*l*, coffee, 365,872*l*, grain and oil seeds, 37,870*l*; wool, 33,067*l*

Of exports, 1918–19, 1,335,582*l* went to the United Kingdom, 939,591*l* to British Possessions, 58,507*l* to Italy, 94 902*l* to Japan

The shipping to this coast has been, during recent years, dependent on such ships as could be spared from time to time by the Ministry of Shipping, but arrivals from and sailings to Bombay by British India steamers have been fairly regular Communication between the ports of Kenya kept up by small steamers owned by Messrs Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers at Aden.

The Mombasa Victoria (Uganda) Railway is a State railway, length

618 miles, gauge 39 33 inches. The construction cost to March 31, 1919, was 6,523,555*l*. A line is projected from Nakuru to Nasin Gishu, a settlement 100 miles north of the main railway line. There is a telegraph along the line, and ten steamers on the Lake in connection with the railway. In 1918–19, 237,976 tons of goods, exclusive of railway material, and 521,434½ passengers were carried, revenue, 645,468*l*., expenditure, 493,218*l*. The country is fairly well provided with roads and tracks.

The Post Office of the Colony (exclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Kenya Post Office) received and despatched 5,850,686 letters, packets, &c., and 502,278 telegrams during the year 1918–19. The telegraph system has 3,415 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar. The currency is the Indian rupee, but the British sovereign is also legal tender. An East African Currency Board is to be established in London to maintain a stable rate of sterling exchange. The Board will issue a new local rupee currency in coin and notes, in place of the existing currency. The rupee has been fixed at 2*s*. The florin has been introduced and standardised at 2*s*. There are subsidiary nickel coins. Notes issued in Zanzibar are not interchangeable with those issued in Kenya nor are German rupees, in use in the late German East Africa, legal tender.

Governor and Commander in Chief—Major General Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Chief Secretary to the Government—Sir C. C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA)

German East Africa was conquered in 1918. As the conquest of the territory proceeded Civil Administration was established *pari passu*, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration in the beginning of 1919, when the forces engaged in military operations were finally evacuated. The country has been divided between the British and Belgians, and is to be administered under mandates approved by the League of Nations. The official designation of the sphere under British occupation is now "Tanganyika Territory" with headquarters at Dar es Salaam. The Belgian sphere of occupation includes the provinces of Ruanda and Urundi, bordering on Lake Tanganyika, and is administered under the "Commissaire Royal du Gouvernement Belge," whose headquarters are at Kigali.

Under an Order in Council, dated July 22, 1920, the chief official in the British sphere is to be styled Governor, and he will have the help of an Executive Council, all of whose members will be nominated. There is no provision for the representation of white settlers, but the Governor is enjoined to respect native laws and custom unless they are opposed to justice or morality. Rights in or in relation to any public lands vest in the Governor, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies may appoint, if he sees fit, another trustee or trustees to exercise such right.

The country has a coast line of about 620 miles, estimated area, 384,180 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River. Dar-es-Salaam is the capital.

The native population, consisting mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, numbered, according to official returns on January 1, 1918, 7,659,898. The number included in the area under British administration is approximately 3½ million. The coloured population (other than native) was 14,898. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild

serfdom continued in the protectorate under German rule, and it is estimated that there were about 185,000 serfs in German East Africa The total white population was 5,336 in 1913

Education is not compulsory In 1913 there were 109 Government schools, including 4 for handicrafts, with 18 European and 159 native teachers and 6,177 pupils Five Protestant and three Catholic missionary societies had schools with 108,000 pupils

Near the coast forests of mangrove, coco palm, baobab, tamarind, &c , in the higher regions the acacia, cotton tree, sycamore, banian, and other trees Government forests, 652,067 acres There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom, cinchona Fibre plants, especially sisal, are successfully cultivated In 1912 there were 43,617 cattle, 41,647 sheep and goats in the possession of Europeans, and 3,950,250 cattle and 6,398,300 sheep and goats in the possession of natives Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt Agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities

The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Saadani, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi, Mikindani, and Tanga, but few of these are accessible to ocean going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced Wide, well kept roads (on some of which rest houses and stores are provided) run all through the colony There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Usambara railway from Tanga to New Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in February, 1912, and the Central Railway (780 miles) from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, completed in February, 1914 There are also Government coasting and lake steamers Dar es Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres There are 62 post offices and telegraph stations Three Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory

The revenue of German East Africa for the year 1914 was put at 825,500*l*, and the expenditure 1,188,500*l* Tanganyika Territory estimates, 1920–21 revenue (ordinary), 671,620*l*, extraordinary (grant-in aid), 330,000*l*, total, 1,001,620*l*, expenditure, 1,111,809*l* Approximate excess of assets over liabilities on March 31, 1920, 140,250*l*, on March 31, 1921, 30,063*l*

Imports and exports for 6 years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1911	2,294,582	1,121,888	1917–18	1,109,000	595,000
1912	2,515,458	1 570,919	1918–19[1]	1 008,000	700 000
1913	2,667,925	1,777,552	1919–20[1]	1 138,000	1 426,000

[1] At 15 rupees per £

Chief exports 1919–20 Sisal (16,744 tons, 436,000*l*), cotton (1,629,851 lbs , 62,000*l*), hides (78,890 cwts , 227,000*l*), skins (4,897 cwts , 29,000*l*), copra (106,615 cwts , 105,000*l*), coffee (78,580 cwts , 187,000*l*), ghee (11,051 cwts , 40,000*l*), wax (5,481 cwts , 24,000*l*), ground nuts (16,485 cwts , 18,000*l*), grain (231,624 cwts , 91,000*l*), simsim (33,076 cwts , 85,000*l*), rubber (2,141 cwts., 6,000*l*), ivory (257 cwts , 13,000*l*) Chief imports 1919-20 cotton piece goods (554,000*l*), rice (51,000*l*), other foodstuffs (149,000*l*), kerosene (39,000*l*), cigarettes (32,000*l*), tobacco (27,000*l*), spirits, wine and beer (55,000*l*) The trade is chiefly with Zanzibar, the Colony of Kenya and India In 1919–20 59 steamers (exclusive of coastal

boats) of 193,440 tons, and 1,792 vessels (dhows) of 46,157 tons, entered the various ports from places beyond the territory

Governor and Commander in-Chief—Sir H A Byatt, K C M G
Chief Secretary—A C Hollis, C M G, C B E

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East African Company In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories The present limits are approximately as follows —On the north, the Uganda Sudan boundary, on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria, on the south by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa), and on the west by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza,[1] part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences Total area 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water For administrative purposes it is divided into 5 provinces (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, and Lobor, (2) the Rudolf Province, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province is at present only partially administered), (3) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile, (4) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi, and (5) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe Owing to sleeping sickness the islands of Lake Victoria have been entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants, numbering about 20,000, settled on the mainland in fly free districts

With the exception of the Rudolf Province and the districts of Karamoja and Lobor, the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration, but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a "Kabaka," with the title of "His Highness", the present Kabaka being H H Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a Lukiko, or native assembly In Buganda, and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by native "Kings," purely native matters are dealt with by the various Lukikos, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by his Majesty's courts The principal British representative is the Governor, who makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes

There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction The appeal court consists of the judges of the High Courts of the Colony of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar In 1919, there were 2,601 criminal cases tried, 135 of which were cases of serious crime There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

[1] Nyanza = Luganda equivalent for lake.

The total population of Uganda (March 31, 1919) was estimated as 3,318,000, composed as follows Natives, 3,314,000, Asiatics, 3,500, Europeans, 847 Among the natives approximately 785,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting to 2,225*l* towards scholarships, &c, for students and teachers The attendance at the Mission Schools in 1918 19 was 51,000 boys and 28,000 girls About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages, there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river, the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups

Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by natives The area under cultivation in 1920 is estimated at about 155,000 acres, and a crop of at least 50,000 bales is expected Other products are coffee, Para rubber, cocoa oil seeds There are valuable forests

In 1918–19 total exports, 1,247,457*l*, 1919–20, 1,828,537*l*, the import figures are now merged in those of the Colony of Kenya The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, 1,209,663*l*, in 1919 20 coffee, 161,714*l*, chillies, 10,251*l*, oil seeds, 57,868*l*, rubber, 25,992*l*, ivory, 65,952*l*, hides and skins, 270,472*l* The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years (ending March 31) were —

Year	Revenue	Grant in aid	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Grant in aid	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913-14	256,559	35,000	290 180	1917 18	320,366	–	292 913
1915-16	287,025	—	285 072	1918 19	351 834		323 691
1916-17	315,458	—	289,308	1919-20	495,548	—	465,117

In 1919-20 the poll tax amounted to 247,371*l*, and customs to 90,849*l* Debt, 282,931*l*

The headquarters of the British administration is at Entebbe, the native capital of Buganda is at Mengo, Kampala Nile steamers from Khartum ply to Rejaf, which is about eight days march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service A regular steamer service is maintained by the Uganda Railway Administration between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria The Busoga Railway Marine, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and the Belgian Port of Kasenye at the South of Lake Albert The Busoga Railway of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids It was formally opened for business on January 1, 1912 This railway was built to deal with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, and connects that lake with Lake Victoria There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length There is a fleet of government motor vans

In June, 1912, East Africa received a loan of 500,000*l* from the Imperial Government. Uganda's share amounted to 125,000*l* and was devoted to the construction of the Port Bell Kampala railway, and to the improvement of communications in the Eastern Province, with a view to dealing more effectively with cotton transport.

Mail services by motor and relays of runners radiate from Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja Money and postal orders and parcel post exchange systems are working in most districts The Sudan Egyptian telegraph and telephone system is established to Rejaf The Uganda telegraph line is extended to Mutir and to Nimule, 89 miles from Rejaf The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1919) 1,225 miles, with 24 telegraph offices. Telephone exchanges are installed at Entebbe Kampala, and Jinja

The currency was based on the rupee (originally valued at 1s 4*d*, but in 1920 at 2s), and consisted of silver rupees, with a subsidiary coinage of silver 50 and 25 cent pieces, and nickel 10 cent, 5 cent, 1 cent, and ½ cent pieces The florin has been introduced, and standardised at 2s Both florins and rupees are current for the present at the same value E Africa Government currency notes of 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, and one florin, are also in circulation New cental coins were issued during 1907 08 *See* also under Kenya, p 182 The Savings Bank had 7,711/ deposits and 618 depositors on March 31, 1920 The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa has opened branches at Kampala and Jinja

Governor and Commander in Chief.—Sir R T Coryndon, K C M G

Chief Secretary —E B Jarvis, C M G

ZANZIBAR

Situation and Area —The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S latitude, and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 48 miles long by 15 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles. To the north east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S latitude It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles

Constitution and Government —The Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K C M G (Hon) K B E (Hon) (born 1879), succeeded on the abdication of his brother in-law, Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, December 9, 1911 The Government is administered by a High Commissioner and a British Resident, who are appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercise their functions under the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1914

Legislation consists of certain British and Indian Statutes and also of Decrees of His Highness the Sultan, which latter are binding on all persons when countersigned by the British Resident under the Order in Council

There is a Council for the Protectorate, which exercises functions of an advisory and consultative nature, and consists of his Highness the Sultan as President, the British Resident as Vice President, and three official and four unofficial members.

It was during the sixteenth century that the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese On the ruins of the Portuguese power arose that of the Imams of Muscat The allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said, after having subdued his enemies on the mainland, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832 On his death in 1856 the African possessions were, under an arbitration by Lord Canning (then Governor-General of India), declared independent of the parent state In 1890 the supremacy of the British interests in the Island was recognised

by France and Germany, and it was declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany In the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa, Warsheikh in 3° N latitude to Tunghi Bay 10° 42′ S latitude, were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany, respectively, Great Britain and Italy paying rent for the territories under their protection, while Germany acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of 200,000*l* At a later date Italy also acquired similar rights by payment of a sum of 144,000*l* In 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar with a British representative as first minister In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Government On April 20, 1914, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office In July, 1920, the Sultan's coast dominions were named 'Kenya Protectorate'

Population, Religion, Education, &c —The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, according to the Census of 1910, was 196,733 Zanzibar, 113,624, Pemba, 83,109 The registered birth rate in 1919 was 18 5 per 1,000 The Arabs, about 10,000, are the principal landlords and employers of labour The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe There are nearly 200 Europeans most of whom are English, about 10,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes Zanzibar town has a population of 35,000

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school), the Sultan and relatives are of the Ibadhi sect There are 3 Christian Missions The Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Catholic Mission (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission

There are Government schools mainly for Moslems, with a course of instruction extending over seven years Education is voluntary and free There are a number of mission schools, Indian schools supported by different communities for the children of their sects, private schools and a non-sectarian school The total number of children attending these schools in 1919 was 1,920

There are two Government hospitals, one for Europeans and one for Government subordinate employees and poor natives, in Zanzibar, and one in Pemba

Justice —For the administration of justice in Zanzibar, one Court, his Britannic Majesty's, consisting of a Judge and one or more Assistant Judges, deals with all actions to which a British, or British protected, person or the subject of a foreign Power is a party, and others, the Sultan's Local Courts, deal with cases in which the subjects of the Sultan are alone concerned The total number of convictions in 1919 was 1,682 (1,518 in 1918)

Appeal lies to H M s Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, many of the cases tried being cases affecting British Indians, in whose hands is a large proportion of the trade of Zanzibar. The British Court has also certain Admiralty jurisdiction by virtue of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1914

The Sultan s Courts, under the general superintendence of H M Judge, administer justice in the town of Zanzibar by two European Magistrates assisted by Arab Kathis In Pemba, and the country districts, criminal or civil cases are tried by a Magistrate or a District Commissioner, or Assistant District Commissioner The final appeal, in all cases, lies to the British Judge sitting as Sultan s Judge.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows —

Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure	Year	Revenue from Customs	Total Revenue (excluding loans)	Expenditure
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	167,363	275 126	248,356	1917	152 620	297 740	259,961
1915	162 284	267,405	203,968	1918	222 442	387 971	271,874
1916	156,935	281,162	280,203	1919	225,044	407 505	323 418

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1919 were interest on investments, 27,069*l*., railway and electricity department, 14,060*l*., agricultural department, 22,723*l*., court fees, fines, etc., 61,192*l*., rent, British East Africa, 11,000*l*. shipping, 24,380*l*., rent of Government property, land and houses, 10,129*l*. The chief heads of expenditure in 1919 were public works department, 47,522*l*., shipping, 18,690*l*., police and prisons, 14,294*l*., railway and electricity department, 15,773*l*., judicial department, 12,105*l*., agricultural department, 19,446*l*.

Public debt at end of 1919, 100,000*l*., sinking fund, 59,098*l*.

Production and Industry—The clove industry is by far the most important in the Protectorate, the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 52,000 acres under cloves and about 4¾ million trees in bearing, the average output of recent years being 14 million lbs. The output in 1919–20 was about 29,000,000 lbs., the largest on record. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, but many natives possess small holdings. The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves, the conditions in both islands being favourable to the growth of the tree and its nut bearing properties. It is estimated that there are about 48,000 acres under cultivation and 2½ million trees in both islands. The export of copra, which is steadily increasing, amounted in 1919 to 14,177 tons. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities, with a result that the quality of the product compares unfavourably with that of Cochin and Ceylon.

The manufactures are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and simsim), jewellery, and mats. There are no mines in the Protectorate.

Commerce.—The total imports, exports, and shipping for 6 years, were —

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered (gross tonnage)	
			British	Total
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1913	1,103 848	1,048,866	585 531	1,502,920
1915	808,877	791,016	442,952	650,044
1916	1,259,820	1,052,167	353,576	547,543
1917	1,760,094	1,848,792	314,224	465,186
1918	2,366 390	2,138,597	250,668	378,895
1919	1,984,169	2,444 011	396,619	582,805

Chief articles of import and export —

—	Imports (1918)	Imports (1919)	Exports (1918)	Exports (1919)
	£	£	£	£
Bags and Kanda	21,044	26,968	—	10,578
Coal	2,456	4,104	—	95
Dried Fish	20,257	20,246	—	18,344
Flour	33,407	45,283	—	17,819
Groceries and Provisions	81,061	73,764	3,106	63,026
Ghee	30,309	48,330	4,346	16,485
Hardware	26,290	31,422		13,976
Live stock	14,608	17,240		207
Sugar	50,998	71 854	—	19,914
Tobacco	71,372	63,009	—	39,992
Cloves	—	—	595,230	759,295
Copra	68,715	120 875	151,387	442,115
Grain	50 509	70 663	—	24,300
Ivory	10,481	19,911	9,657	30,487
Petroleum	13,747	44 923	32,279	22,998
Piece goods	974 197	580 523	673,474	518,372
Rice	237 265	142 352	32 064	33 714
Specie	3,048	28,994	333	4,193

The distribution of trade was as follows —

—	Imports (1918)	Imports (1919)	Exports (1918)	Exports (1919)
From or to—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	839,602	402,791	12,677	378,254
British India and Burma	500,181	484,845	467,632	589,144
British East Africa	247 594	150,975	109,929	148,796
Netherlands	19,896	14,100	—	933
France	53 485	4,934	103,561	347,069
U S America	48,609	41,129	44,350	75,977

Imports into the United Kingdom from Zanzibar (British Board of Trade Returns) 1919, 577,423*l*, including 31,970*l* raw hides, 154,083*l* nuts and kernels, 314,269*l* spices Total imports, 1920, 957,000*l* Exports of British domestic products to Zanzibar, 289,079*l*, including 150,265*l* cottons, 5,227*l* apparel, 5,228*l* soap, 33,795*l* tobacco, 4,744*l* iron and iron and steel manufactures, chemicals, 6,645*l*, machinery, 5,051*l*, spirits, 11,140*l*. Total exports, 1920, 392,000*l*

Shipping and Communications, &c.—The port of Zanzibar is one of the finest in Africa and was for long a main centre of commerce between India, Arabia, and the mainland Of late years, however, the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir Coast Recent figures, nevertheless, tend to indicate that the Island will continue by reason of its geographical position to retain control of the local traffic

The British India Steam Navigation Company and the Union Castle Steamship Company maintain monthly services between London Zanzibar Durban and Southampton Zanzibar Durban respectively, the Clan Ellerman-Harrison Line between Glasgow Liverpool-Zanzibar-Beira (cargo only), the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes between Marseilles Zanzibar

Madagascar, the Italian Royal Mail Service (fortnightly) between Genoa Zanzibar Durban, and *vice versa*, and the Portuguese Government (periodical services) between Lisbon and their East and West African Colonies, *via* Suez Canal and the Cape The British India Steam Navigation Company also maintain a service twice a month between Bombay Zanzibar Durban, and there are local services between Zanzibar Mombasa Aden and the Benadir Coast The Government possesses two steamers which maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, as well as making calls at Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es-Salaam, and Mafia

Ocean going shipping dealt with in 1919, 440,737 tons (104 vessels), coastwise, 59,784 tons, dhows, 82,334 tons

There is cable communication with Europe either via Aden or via Durban

There are 75 miles of roads throughout the Island of Zanzibar suitable for motor traffic A light railway runs north from the town to Bububu seven miles distant

The Government maintains wireless stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, and a telephone system in the town of Zanzibar, which is connected with the District and Agricultural stations in the country There are seven post offices in the two islands Total number of articles dealt with at the post office in 1919 was 565,648 (letters, 324,792), in 1918, 665 580 (404,720 letters) The Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1907 At the end of 1919 there were 1,817 depositors, with 8,426*l* on deposit

The British Indian rupee is universally current, currency notes of 5 to 500 rupees are in circulation The value of notes in circulation on December 31, 1919, was 35,57,490 rupees Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender up to 64 pice (= one rupee) A frasla (or frasila) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs av

High Commissioner—Major General Sir Edward Northey, K C M G, C B

British Resident—Major F B Pearce, C M G

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Mashonaland, Matabeleland. See RHODESIA.

MAURITIUS

Constitution and Government.

Mauritius, acquired by conquest in 1810, was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814 Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1912, partially representative institutions have been established The government of the Colony, with its dependencies, Rodrigues, Diégo Garcia, &c , is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of the officer in command of His Majesty's troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Procureur-General, the Receiver General, and of such other persons holding office in the service of the Government of the Colony as the Governor, through instructions from the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint There is also a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor and twenty-seven members, ten being elected under a moderate franchise, eight ex-officio, and nine nominated by the Governor The official councillors comprise the four Executive members, the Collector of Customs, the Protector of Immigrants, the Director of Public Works and Surveys, and the Director of the Medical and Health Department

Governor of Mauritius —Sir H Hesketh Bell, K C M G , salary, Rs 60,000

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles According to the census of 1911, the population of the island, including Dependencies (6,690), Military (1,602), was 377,083, consisting of general population, 115,146, Indian population, 258,251, Chinese population, 3,686

Estimated population (Dec 31, 1919) 364,493 (inclusive of military) Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1919, 33 2, Indian birth-rate, 35 6 per thousand, death rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1919, 64 7 (there was an influenza epidemic in 1919), Indian death rate, 64 9 per thousand Immigrants in 1917 (Indian), nil , emigrants, 301 Population of Port Louis, the capital, 40,106 (1919) with its suburbs

In 1911 there were 122,424 Roman Catholics, 6,946 Protestants State aid is granted to both Churches, amounting in 1918-19 to Rs 152,636 , the Indians are mostly Hindus

The greater part of Port Louis has in recent years passed from European to Indian or Chinese hands

Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory At the end of 1919, there were 51 Government and 91 aided schools Average attendance at Government schools, 1919, 6,198 (9,700 on roll) , at State aided schools, 8,884 (13,925 on roll, of whom more than three fourths in Roman Catholic schools) For secondary education there is a Royal College (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (1919) 321 pupils, and 13 aided secondary schools for boys and girls, 1919 The total Government expenditure in 1918-19 on education was Rs 679,649

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1919 was 17,323, and at the Supreme Court 12.

Finance

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1*l*.)

—	1913-14 (pre war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	742,840	865,003	922,937	903,776	920,871
Expenditure	681,098	766,063	874,591	857,359	980,757

Principal sources of revenue 1918-19 —Customs, 249,042*l*, railways, 196,974*l*, licences, excise, &c, 291,810*l*.

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1919, was —Government Debenture Inscribed Stock Debt, 1,249,990*l*, mainly for public works, Municipal debt of Port Louis, (1919) Rs 1,596,221.

Defence

Port Louis is fortified. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is estimated at Rs 797,666 (1920-21).

Commerce

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1*l*.)

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1913 (pre war)	2,406,850	2,241,084
1915	3,204,241	3,748,011
1916	3,597,794	4,954,003
1917	2,813,280	4,128,381
1918	2,861,417	3,715,445
1919	3,135,802	8,524,164

The value of imports is given as they lie in the port of entry (C I F) including freight and exchange. The value of exports for the principal local produce (about 89 per cent of the total export trade) includes the shipping charges. For the other exports the market value only is given.

Staple exports, sugar, 8,340,213*l* in 1919, aloe fibre, 52,152*l*, coconut oil 7,943*l*. The trade is largely with the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, India, France, and Madagascar. The sugar crop in 1920-21 is estimated at 250,000 metric tons, against 242,000 in 1919-20.

Imports in 1919 from United Kingdom, 761,523*l*, exports to United Kingdom, 6,424,158*l*.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade Returns) 1919, 7,233,951*l*, including unrefined sugar, 6,192,413*l*, refined sugar, 923,074*l*, hemp, 67,200*l*. Imports, 1920, 7,025,000*l*. British exports to Mauritius, 1919, 843,075*l*, including cotton goods, 247,673*l*, coal, 5,695*l*, machinery, 43,392*l*, iron and steel, and manufactures, 117,050*l*, manures, 116,874*l*, soap, 51,657*l*, woollen piece goods, 5,554*l*, tobacco, 18,444*l*, medicines, 22,000*l*, painters' colours, 15,209. Exports, 1920, 2,745,000*l*.

Shipping and Communications

The registered shipping January 1, 1920, consisted of 22 sailing vessels of 2,613 tons, and 4 steamers of 1,203 tons, total, 26 vessels of 3,816 tons. Vessels entered in 1919, 178 of 321,525 tons (134 British of 255,558 tons), and cleared 174 of 326,833 tons (132 British of 253,759 tons).

There are railway lines of 119·65 miles, 24 miles narrow gauge. Railway

receipts in 1919, Rs 3,291,109, including work done for Government Departments valued at Rs 310,269, expenditure, not including charge on debt, Rs 3,555,607

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1919) 665 (including block telegraph for the railway) and 142¼ miles of line respectively, there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Reunion, Madagascar, and Durban In 1919 the Post Office dealt with 1,517,017 letters, 281,643 postcards, 1,712,375 newspapers, 11,604 parcels, and 445,475 telegrams

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1919, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs 3,726,724, belonging to 31,691 depositors

All accounts are kept in Indian rupees The metric system is in force

Dependencies

Rodrigues (under a Magistrate)—18 miles long, 7 broad Area, 4 square miles, is about 320 miles east of Mauritius Population (census 1911), 4,829, estimated end of 1918, 6,315, births (1918), 285, deaths, 54 Revenue (1916-17), 857*l*, and expenditure, 5,195*l*, imports (1919), Rs 868,550, exports, Rs 478,263 Two Government schools had (1917) 166 pupils in average attendance Savings Bank (June 30, 1919), 91 depositors and Rs 29,552 deposits

The Lesser Dependencies are Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St Brandon Group, Farquhar Island, Trois Frères The nearest island is 230 miles from Mauritius, and the most remote about 1,200 miles Total population of the lesser dependencies, census 1911, 1,861 (1,097 males, 764 females)

Diego Garcia (the most important of the Oil Islands Group), in 7° 20′ S lat., 72° 26′ E long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 517 inhabitants (census 1911), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius 884,423 litres of cocoanut oil were exported in 1919 from the Lesser Dependencies Other exports are cocoanuts, copra, guano, and salted fish

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH)

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on May 14, 1891, lies along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa, and extends towards the Zambezi It is administered under the Colonial Office by the Governor and Commander in Chief, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, both consisting of nominated members, and the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of September 4, 1907) The Laws consist of local Ordinances duly enacted, with such British Acts as are of general application

Area, 39,573 square miles, divided into fifteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistants Population, 1920, 1 015 Europeans (mostly in the Shire Highlands), 515 Asiatics, and 1,202,208 natives The chief settlement is Blantyre, in the Shire Highlands others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Port Herald, Mlanje, Limbe, on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota Kota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga Good roads are being made in all directions, and life and property are safe There are no Government schools, native education being undertaken by various missionary societies Eleven Christian missions are at work, in 1918 19 there were 1,991 schools, with about 110 European teachers, 125,159 pupils and 77,952 in average attendance Ten of the missions divide 1,000*l* Government aid for their schools

Justice is administered in the High Court, which has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, and also as a Court of Admiralty Subordinate courts are held by magistrates and assistant magistrates in the various districts Appeals from decisions of the High Court are heard in H B M's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, sitting at Mombassa In 1918–19, 3,044 offences were reported, 18 being cases of serious crime

Within the Shiré province coffee is cultivated, in 1916–17, 131,390 lbs, in 1917 18, 2,774 lbs, in 1918–19, 188,865 lbs in 1919–20, 112,055 lbs were exported Tobacco exported, after local demands were supplied, in 1916–17, 4,304,124 lbs, in 1917–18, 2,025,372 lbs in 1918–19 5,805,396 lbs, and in 1919–20, 4,845,045 lbs The area under tobacco in 1919 was 6,027 acres Cotton cultivation is very promising Crop in 1915–16, 3,065,248 lbs, in 1916–17 3,462,500 lbs, in 1917–18, 1,779,200 lbs, in 1918–19, 2,670 834 lbs, and in 1919–20, 930,048 lbs Tea growing is tried on estates aggregating about 4,433 acres, in 1915–16, 88,341lbs, in 1916–17, 420,685 lbs, in 1917–18, 155,338 lbs, in 1918–19, 700,455 lbs, and in 1919–20, 801,890 lbs were exported [1] Cattle (1919), 84,338, sheep, 10,369, goats, 148,681, pigs, 21,403, horses, mules, and asses, 253, mostly belonging to the natives

The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shire), Kota-Kota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa)

—[2]	1913–14 (pre war)	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports [3]	189,201	216,600	356,116	323,265	648,979	569,890
Exports [3]	200,784	198 806	289,268	144,747	504,739	429,086
Revenue	124,849	127,911	148,284	144,239	187,645	186,266
Expenditure	138,106	125,666	128,272	148,639	150,198	217,696

[1] The decrease in the cultivation and export of cotton, tobacco, coffee, and tea in 1917–18 was due to (*a*) scarcity of native labour owing to the bulk of the adult male population having been employed throughout the year as military carriers (*b*) lack of shipping space on ocean steamers, (*c*) prohibition of importation of tea into the United Kingdom [2] For years ending March 31 of those stated

[3] Excluding specie and goods in transit.

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1915–16, 167,669*l*, 1916–17, 285,894*l*, in 1917–18, 197,201*l*, in 1918–19, 328,902*l*, in 1919–20, 370,704*l*, direct exports thereto, 202,877*l* in 1915–16, 286,335*l* in 1916–17, 132,402*l* in 1917–18, 482,055*l* in 1918–19, 391,102*l* in 1919–20

The imports (1919–20) consist chiefly of manufactured articles (408,477*l*), provisions (82,479*l*), raw materials (30,279*l*), the principal exports are tobacco (309,979*l*), cotton (65,878*l*), tea (33,479*l*)

The revenue is derived from Customs (62,582*l* in 1918-19), licences (6,037*l*), land tax (8,006*l*), &c, and from a hut tax, yielding in 1915–16, 76,679*l*, in 1916–17, 78,478*l*, in 1917–18, 75,448*l*, and in 1918–19, 79,304*l*

Public debt, March 31, 1919, 3,190,800*l*, including 2,998,000*l* War advances

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces A European police force is being created (1920) There is a Marine Transport Department on the Upper Shiré River and on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels

There is communication with the coast at Chinde by river steamers Chinde is situated on the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi, and the Portuguese Government has granted a small piece of land, called the 'British Concession,' where goods in transit for British Central Africa are free of customs duty, and in addition a large area for residential purposes styled 'the Extra Concession'

There are 27 post offices through which, in 1915–16, 2,174,405 postal packets passed A postal savings bank was opened on July 1, 1911 Depositors at end of 1918, 522, deposits, 14,490*l* A railway, of 3 ft 6 in gauge, from Chinde on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa to Blantyre has been constructed (174 miles) and an extension made to the Zambezi River A railway thence to the Port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa is to be constructed There is a telegraph line through the Protectorate to Tanganyika and Ujiji connecting with Cape Town, with a branch to Fort Jameson At Zomba there is a water power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement

At Blantyre and Zomba there are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa and of the National Bank of South Africa The currency consists of British coin, gold, silver, and bronze There is no note circulation

Governor and Commander in-Chief —Sir George Smith, K C M G
Chief Secretary —R S D Rankine, C M G

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ST. HELENA.

Governor —Lieut Col R F Peel

St Helena, of volcanic origin, is 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa Area, 47 square miles Population, 1911 Census, 3,520 Estimated civil population, Dec 31, 1919, 3,468 Births, 1919, 124, deaths, 29, marriages, 27 Emigrants, (1919), 198, immigrants, 33 Four Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels Education, 8 elementary schools (of which 3 are Government schools), with 699 pupils in 1919, and one private school Police force, 5, cases dealt with by police magistrate, 76 in 1919 A detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery is stationed on the island The port of the island is called Jamestown

The following table gives statistics for St Helena —

—	1913 (Pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1]	11,411	20,625	9,303	15,639	12,169
Expenditure	10,632	14,982[4]	15,966	12,048	11,432
Exports [2]	7,568	24,636	54,830	63,902	30,876
Imports [3]	43,394	46,514	51,301	49,487	44,084

[1] Including Imperial grants (2,000*l* in 1913 13,678*l* in 1916 2,200*l* in 1917, 8 000*l* in 1918, 3,800*l* in 1919)

[2] Including specie, 1,500*l* in 1912 720*l* in 1913 1 188*l* in 1914, 240*l* in 1916

[3] Including specie, 500*l* in 1913, 1,000*l* in 1915, 2,000*l* in 1916, and 4 000*l* in 1917, but excluding government stores

[4] Excluding extraordinary military expenditure (6 263*l* in 1916)

The revenue from customs in 1919 was 2,838*l*

Public debt, nil But the Colony's liabilities at December 31, 1919, exceeded the assets by 1,865*l*

The principal export in 1919 was fibre and tow, 27,108*l* for 603 tons

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1919, 16,680*l*, belonging to 163 depositors

Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St Helena Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat The flax (*phormium*) industry is now established, and a Government mill commenced operations in 1908 In 1919 the exports of fibre and tow were 603 tons Two private mills produced 410 tons of fibre and 115 tons of tow in 1919 At the four mills 183 males and 59 females were employed at the end of 1918 The area of land under flax is estimated at 1,000 acres (1918) A lace making industry has been started The number of vessels that called at the Island in 1919 was 28 (26 British), with a total tonnage of 89,548

The Post Office traffic from St Helena in 1917, 26,415 letters and post cards, besides books, papers and parcels The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St Helena with Cape Town and with St Vincent There are telephone lines, with 40 miles of wire

St Helena is an Admiralty coaling station About two of the Cape of Good Hope Squadron visit St Helena every year

Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic, half-way between the Cape and S America, in 37° 6′ S lat 12° 1′ W long Besides Tristan da Cunha and Gough's Island, there are Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands, the former two and the latter one mile long, and a number of rocks The population consists mainly of the families of shipwrecked sailors and wives from St Helena, and numbered 105 at the end of 1916 There is no form of government Education is almost totally neglected Potatoes grow well, but grain crops are destroyed by rats Apple and peach trees are productive Bullocks, sheep, and geese are reared Fish are plentiful

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SEYCHELLES

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 90 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156 square miles The principal island is Mahé (55½ square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicite Among dependent islands are the Amirantes, Alphonse Island, Bijoutier Island, St François, St Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove Island, Assumption Island, the Aldabra Islands, Providence Island, Coetivy, and Flat Island The Seychelles were formerly administered from Mauritius, but in 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 2 *ex officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed and a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the Administrator being president of both Councils and having an original and casting vote in the Legislative Council In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor

Governor and Commander-in Chief—His Excellency (Lt Col) the Hon Sir Eustace *Fiennes*, Bart

The population at December 31, 1919, was estimated to be 24,653 (12,396 males and 12,257 females), census of April 2, 1911, 26,000 (13,146 males and 12,854 females) The death rate for 1919 was 16 84, the birth rate 25 19, marriages, 74 Number of births, 619, deaths, 414 The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour and a coaling station There were in 1919, 20 grant-in aid schools. In addition, there is a secondary school for boys with a preparatory branch, and a Government free school There is a Catholic secondary school for boys, and one for girls Total number of children attending school in 1919 was 2,226, average attendance, 885 In 1919, 425 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court. The police force numbers 86 of all ranks (1919).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for 6 years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1913 (pre war)	37 144	37,245	13 269
1915	25,419	31,196	12 006
1916	27,098	30,350	11,348
1917	31,10?	29,038	10 692
1918	27,256	29,416	9,978
1919	38,243	41,790	9,265

The surplus funds invested on December 31, 1919, amounted to 12,849*l*

Chief items of revenue, 1919 Customs, 13,834*l*, Crown lands, 1,357*l* licences, excise, and internal revenue, 3,974*l*, taxes, 2,952*l*

Chief products, coconuts (over 23,000 acres under cultivation 26,000,000 coconuts produced in 1919) and vanilla (4 tons exported in 1919), about 184,000 plants of Para rubber are growing, on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked A good deal of attention is being given to the distillation of oil from the leaves of the cinnamon tree, which grows profusely in the island Live stock at end of 1919 Cattle 1,000, goats, 500, sheep, 200, horses, 150 Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended

Imports 1919, 75,021*l*, 1918, 65,662*l* Exports, 1919, 140,093*l*, 1918, 41,500*l* Principal imports, 1919 Rice and other foodstuffs, 27,400*l*, cotton goods, 14,400*l*, haberdashery, 870*l*, spirits, beer and wine, 2,490*l* The chief exports, 1919, were copra, 96,382*l*, vanilla, 2,342*l*, coconut oil, 6,257*l* Total imports from United Kingdom, 1919, 17,027*l*, India, 35,977*l*, exports to France, 74,253*l*, United Kingdom, 47,028*l*, Mauritius, 7,039*l*

Shipping entered and cleared (1919), 132,734 tons, mainly British The British India steamers call once a month from Bombay on their way to Mombassa There is fairly regular communication between the islands

There is a good road system in Mahé, and further road making is in progress in Mahé and in Praslin and La Digue In 1919 the post office despatched and received 73,000 letters and postcards, 57,500 newspapers, &c, and 2,050 parcels There is telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe, but no internal telegraph service

On December 31, 1919, the Savings Bank deposits amounted to 6,772*l* to the credit of 416 depositors

Current money in the islands consists of rupees

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SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

The **Somali Coast** stretches from Lahadu, west of Zeyla, to Bandar Ziyada 49° E long After 1884, when Egyptian control ceased, the territory was administered by the Government of India, but was taken over by the Foreign Office on October 1, 1898, and was transferred to the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905

By an arrangement with Italy in 1894 the limits of the British Protectorate were defined, but in 1897, by an arrangement with Abyssinia, a fresh boundary as required by that country was determined, and about 15,000 square miles were ceded to Abyssinia An agreement for the regulation of Anglo Italian relations in Somaliland was concluded on March 19, 1907 The area is about 68,000 square miles, population about 300,000—Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation

The chief town, Berbera, had, at the 1911 census, 30,000 inhabitants in the trading season, Zeyla, 7,000, and Bulhar, 7,300 There are 3 Government schools average attendance, 1919-20, 127 Police, 510 officers and men on March 31, 1920 Convictions in 1919-20, 738 The revenue in 1919-20 was 81,870*l* (54,498*l* in 1918-19), mainly from customs duties (71,446*l* in 1919-20), the expenditure, 322,989*l* (147,328*l* in 1918-19) The grant in aid for 1919-20, 199,000*l* (83,000*l* in 1918-19) Imports (1919-20), Zeyla, Berbera and Búlhar, 503,213*l* (324,947*l* in 1918-19), exports (1919-20), 231,011*l* (221,838*l* in 1918-19) Bullion and specie are excluded The imports are chiefly rice (170,646*l* in 1919-20), textiles, dates (82,703*l*), sugar (28,710*l*), and specie, the exports skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle and sheep, and specie Tonnage entered in 1919-20, 48,278, cleared, 48,913 The rupee is the basis of the currency, and is of the same value as in India Bank of England and Government of India notes are also in circulation Transport is by camels, there are no porters Besides ordinary telegraphs there are wireless telegraph stations at Berbera, Burao, Búlhar, Hargeisa, and Las Dureh A wireless station in Aden is also maintained from Protectorate funds

The Protectorate forces now comprise a Camel Corps of 400, including 1 Indian Company, and 500 Police

Governor and Commander in Chief—His Excellency Sir G F Archer, K C M G Appointed May, 1914

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SOUTH AFRICA

BASUTOLAND

Basutoland, an elevated but rugged plateau, forms an irregular parallelogram on the north east of the Cape of Good Hope Province The provinces of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope form its boundaries Area, 11,716 square miles The territory, which is well watered and has a fine climate, is stated to be the best grain-producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear large herds of cattle

Basutoland has been directly under the authority of the Crown since 1884 The Paramount Chief is Griffith, brother of Letsie, the late chief Griffith was installed on April 11, 1913 The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation The country is divided into seven districts, namely Maseru, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Berea, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek Each of the districts is subdivided into wards, mostly presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family

In 1891 the population consisted of 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives The census of 1911 gave a total of 403,111 natives and 1,396 Europeans European settlement is in general prohibited, and is more or less limited to the few engaged in trade, government, and missionary work Maseru, the capital and largest town, has a population of (approximately) 1,200 natives and 300 Europeans A fresh census is being arranged to take place on May 3, 1921

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and kaffir corn There are indications of iron and copper, and coal has been found and is used in some parts Stock, &c (1911) 433,000 cattle, 80,600 horses, 22,800 ploughs, 1,722 waggons

There were 390 native elementary schools with over 30,000 pupils at the end of December, 1919, expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1919, to 23,862*l* There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided) There is also a large and well fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru There are 7 white schools with 133 pupils

The police force numbered, 1918, 12 white officers and 7 European constables, 3 native officers, and 293 men (natives), also 191 special natives police for Border work

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports of stock, grain and wool Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union The total trade in recent years was Imports, 1916, 666,979*l*, 1917, 901,332*l*, 1918, 882,339*l*, 1919, 1,137,037*l* Exports 1916, 825,949*l*, 1917, 812,031*l*, 1918, 1,007,612*l*, 1919, 1,380,119*l*

The currency is exclusively British The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, licences, and customs rebate from neighbouring territories Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l* per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l* per annum for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l*

—	1913 14	1915 16	1916 17	1917 18	1918 19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	161,417	176,202	177,821	175,029	191,429	199,385
Expenditure	203,461	156,190	171,438	173,198	180,881	202,441

Native tax yielded 107,291*l* in 1919-20, and customs, 63,281*l* Balance of assets over liabilities, March 31, 1920, 129,000*l*

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and generally flooded in summer The roads in the country are now in fair condition for any kind of transport

There are telegraph offices at the various magistracies in connection with the systems of the Cape Province and Orange Free State

A railway built by the C S A R , 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein Natal line at Marseilles Station

Resident Commissioner —Lieut Col E C F Garraway, C M G

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the south and the Zambezi on the north, and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland on the east to South West Africa Area is about 275,000 square miles , population, according to the census taken on the 7th May, 1911, 125,350, of whom 1,692 were Europeans The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the chief Khama, whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000) 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road , the Bakhatla (11,000) under Lenchwe the Bakwena (13,000) under Sebele II , the Bangwaketse (18,000) under Tshosa, acting paramount chief during minority of Bathoen, a boy of 12 years of age, the eldest son of the late chief Gaseitsiwe , the Batawana under Mathibe , and the Bamalete (4,500) under Seboko Mokgosi, who assumed the Chieftainship on July 9, 1917 In 1885, the territory was declared to be within the British sphere , in 1889 it was included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company, but was never administered by the company , in 1890 a Resident Commissioner was appointed, and in 1895, on the annexation of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland to the Cape of Good Hope, new arrangements were made for the administration of the Protectorate, and special agreements were made in view of the extension of the railway northwards from Mafeking Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the High Commissioner The headquarters of the Administration are in Mafeking, in the Cape Province, where there is a reserve for Imperial purposes, with ample buildings There are assistant commissioners at Gaberones in the southern, and Francistown in the northern portion of the Protectorate There is a tax of 1*l.* on each hut and 3*s* for a Native Fund established by virtue of Proclamation No 47 of 1919, for education, &c Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations

Cattle-rearing, and agriculture to a limited extent (production of maize and Kaffir corn), are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. Cattle

numbered on May 7, 1911, 323,900 head, sheep and goats, 358,000 During the year 1919–20 23,569 head of cattle were exported The police force consists of 58 Europeans and 116 Basutos, and 86 local natives as messengers Education is provided (there were 8 European, 1 coloured, and 59 native schools, 1919–20), with Government assistance (2,250*l* being granted in 1919–20), in the London Missionary Society (Church of England), Dutch Reformed Church, and other schools There are schools for Europeans, subsidised by the Government, at Francistown, Serowe and Magalapye, and at Lobatsi, Hildavale, Pitsani, and Molopolole Total Government expenditure on education, 1919–20, 1,880*l*

Gold and silver to the total value of 7,349*l* were mined in 1919–20

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913–14	65,139	66,749	1917–18	71,469	67,439
1915–16	70,223	68 622	1918–19	80,282	76,716
1916–17	69,348	65,077	1919–20	81,563	91,611

Revenue exceeded expenditure for the first time in 1915 16

Chief items of revenue, 1918–19 customs, 19,383*l* , hut tax, 40,750*l* , licences, 5,133*l* , posts, 7,555*l* , export duty on cattle, 3,321*l* Chief items of expenditure, 1918–19 Resident Commissioner, 5,869*l* , district administration, 5,864*l* , posts, 3,846*l* , Police, 33,590*l* , public works (extraordinary and recurrent), 5,961*l* , veterinary, 4,833*l* There has been no Imperial grant in aid since 1911–12, when the grant amounted to 10,000*l*

There is no public debt Excess of assets over liabilities on April 1, 1920, 13,664*l*

The Protectorate was within the South African Customs Union, and when the Union of South Africa was completed, an agreement was made with the Union Government under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury, a lump sum representing a certain portion of the annual Customs Revenue of the Union being paid over to the Protectorate Under this arrangement figures relating to imports and exports are not available

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate and is owned by the British South Africa Company Similarly the railway extending northwards from the Cape of Good Hope traverses the Protectorate It is the property of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited In the Protectorate are 13 post offices , receipts, in 1919–20, 7,555*l* , expenditure, 3,846*l* Postal business, 1919–20, 337,765 letters, 5,980 postcards, 4,472 newspapers, 2,184 book packets, samples, and circulars, and 1,196 parcels

The currency is British money There is no bank in the Protectorate

Resident Commissioner —J C Macgregor, C M G

Government Secretary —J Ellenberger

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RHODESIA

UNDER the title of Rhodesia is included the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Congo State and the late German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and the Tanganyika Territory, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland The whole territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company, which holds a Royal Charter dated October 29, 1889 The region south of the Zambezi (Matabeleland and Mashonaland) is called Southern Rhodesia, that north of the Zambezi is known as Northern Rhodesia.

The administrative system of the Company in Southern Rhodesia is prescribed by Orders in Council, the last dated 1916 To assist the Company's Administrator there is an Executive Council consisting of not less than three members appointed for three years by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State There is also a Legislative Council, which consists of the Administrator (*president*), six nominees of the Company approved by the Secretary of State, and twelve members elected by the registered voters Women have the vote The duration of each Legislative Council is three years, unless it be sooner dissolved Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council when assented to by the High Commissioner take effect immediately, but within a year may be disallowed by the Secretary of State. There is a Resident Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State, with a seat on both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote For the administration of justice there is a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction In the districts there are Magistrates' Courts There is a chief Native Commissioner, with subordinate Superintendents of Divisions, Native Commissioners and Assistant Native Commissioners, and, except with respect to arms, ammunition, and liquor, natives and Europeans are under the same conditions

Land has been set apart for tribal settlements, the mineral rights being reserved ("native reserves") to the Company It has been decided that the ownership of the unalienated land vests in the Crown, but the Company, so long as it is responsible for the government of the country, may dispose of such land in the due course of administration

Southern Rhodesia has an area of 149,000 square miles According to the census taken on May 7, 1911, the European population was 23,606, but at the end of 1919 it was estimated to be about 38,000 The native population of Southern Rhodesia is estimated (1919) at about 770,000 There are also approximately 3,000 Asiatics and other coloured persons The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital of Southern Rhodesia), Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda, and Gatooma.

The schools in Southern Rhodesia for Europeans numbered, at the end of 1919, 77 public and 4 aided. The pupils in 1919 numbered 4,674, and the total expenditure on education was 125,564*l*. There were also

21 private schools, with 107 pupils in 1919 In addition there were 696 native schools, the number of pupils enrolled being 39,381

The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and is well adapted for agriculture and European settlers Live stock (1919) cattle, 1,326,000, sheep, 367,000, goats, 761,000 Acreage under crops (1919) European, 210,000, native, 1,204,000 Tobacco acreage (1919) 4,197, yield, 1,468,000 lbs estimated Large fruit orchards have been planted, and nearly all fruit trees thrive, the cultivation of oranges and lemons constituting a rapidly expanding industry Regular shipments of oranges are now being made to the United Kingdom, and have realised eminently satisfactory prices In March (1920) the British South Africa Company completed the construction of an important dam across the Mazoe River, the storage capacity of which, in a normal season, is approximately 4,000 million gallons, equivalent to 15,000 acre feet, or sufficient to supply 6,000 acres with 2½ feet of water per acre per annum An adequate supply of water will be assured for the irrigation of the Company's orange groves on the Mazoe Estate, and negotiations are at present taking place with regard to the sale of surplus water to other landowners in the Mazoe Valley The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry in the neighbourhood of the towns Creameries, a bacon factory, an oil expressing plant, and a meat canning factory have been successfully established

A Land Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings, and numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals

The total output of gold from 1890 to December 31, 1919, is valued at 45,227,793*l* The gold output (1919) was 593,222 oz, valued at 2,499,498*l* (1920), 552,497 oz 3,056,549*l* The output of other minerals in 1919 was silver, 172,000 oz, valued at 34,099*l*, copper, 3,012 tons, valued at 207,470*l* chrome ore, 35,282 tons, valued at 142,541*l*, coal, 510,040 tons raised, value 189,138*l*, asbestos, 9,799 tons, valued at 425,240*l*, iron stone, 2,500 tons, value 312*l* Small amounts of wolframite, scheelite, antimony, and arsenic, together with 385 carats of diamonds, were also produced The total mineral output for 1919 was valued at 3,519,375*l* Manganese nickel, tungsten, vanadium, molybdenum, tantalum and zirconium also exist

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia in 1919 was 3,206,853*l*, the chief being living animals, 86,692*l*, food and drink, 492,299*l*, textile goods, wearing apparel, boots, etc, 785,045*l*, machinery, 128,368*l*, railway and tramway materials, 317,374*l* The value of the exports of South African produce, exclusive of gold, was 1,935,603*l*, the chief being asbestos, 240,210*l*, maize, 241,323*l*, blister copper, 449,699*l*, animals, 284,112*l*, hides and skins, 141,641*l*, tobacco, 82,613*l* Gold exports, 2,499,498*l* Imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom (1919), 1,309,807*l*

The Rhodesian Railway system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends northwards to the Congo State border, a through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles), and north-east from Bulawayo to Salisbury, and thence to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia The total mileage of the Rhodesian Railway Systems (including the Beira Railway) at the end of 1919 was 2,468

On December 31, 1919, there were in Southern Rhodesia 105 post offices, 36 of which are money order and savings bank offices During the year ended December 31, 1919, 6,159,858 letters and post cards were despatched.

The total of newspapers, books, and parcels despatched was 1,964,410, and registered articles 91,032 The postal revenue for the year was 56,910*l*, and the expenditure, 43,705*l* Telegraphic revenue, 57,191*l*, expenditure, 56,321*l*

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1919, the deposits amounted to 108,169*l*

On December 31, 1919, the mileage of the Rhodesia telegraph system was 8,093 There were 116 telegraph offices open In Southern Rhodesia during the year 1919, 348,019 telegrams were received and despatched There is an extensive telephone system in operation

Administrative revenue of Southern Rhodesia, 1918-19, 961,671*l* (mainly from customs and excise, 298,092*l*, native tax, 238,367*l*, posts and telegraphs, 100,505*l*, stamps and licences, 69,527*l*, income tax and excess profits duty, 60,278*l*), administrative expenditure, 858,063*l*, (mainly administration, 224,954*l*, defence, 196,082*l*, posts and telegraphs, 77,801*l*, education, 110,892*l*, hospitals, 77,595*l*, agriculture and veterinary, 58,643*l*) Administrative revenue, 1919-20, 1,050,379*l*, expenditure, 1,309,807*l*

Northern Rhodesia—By an Order in Council, dated May 4, 1911, the two provinces of North Eastern and North Western Rhodesia were amalgamated under the title of Northern Rhodesia, the amalgamation taking effect as from August 17, 1911 The limits of the territory, as defined by the Order in Council, are 'the parts of Africa bounded by Southern Rhodesia, German South west Africa (now South west Africa), Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa'

Northern Rhodesia has an area of about 291,000 square miles, and consists for the most part of high plateau country, covered with thin forest Much of the country is suitable for farming and contains large areas carrying good arable and grazing land The permanent European population was estimated at 2,945 in 1919 The native population is estimated at about 928,000 The territory is divided into ten magisterial districts The administrative headquarters are at Livingstone, on the Zambezi The most important centres are Fort Jameson, Fife, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Lealui The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives, with European officers and non commissioned officers

Agricultural products are maize, cotton, tobacco, wheat, and European fruits Rubber is also produced There is plenty of timber of various kinds There are gold, copper, zinc, and lead mines in the territory, and coal has been discovered (Lead mined in 1919, 14,174 tons, 226,777*l*.)

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, and other rivers of Northern Rhodesia are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent

In Northern Rhodesia there are 39 post offices, 12 being money order offices There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border The African Transcontinental telegraph system extends to Abercorn, Fife, and Fort Jameson

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council (May 4, 1911), provides for the appointment of an Imperial officer, styled the Resident Commissioner, who may be the officer holding the same position in Southern Rhodesia, and of an Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Administrator has an Advisory

Council of five members, chosen by the white settlers, for consultative purposes

Revenue, 1918–19, 152,099*l* (native tax, 83,485*l*, customs, 36,421*l*, posts and telegraphs, 9,679*l*, stamps and licences, 7,571*l*, medical, 6,547*l*; fines and fees, 2,764*l*) expenditure, 199,170*l* Revenue, 1919–20, 149,792*l*, expenditure, 215,288*l* Imports, exclusive of specie, 1919, 434,354*l*, exports, 454,366*l*, including living animals, 70,852*l*, copper ore, etc, 26,821*l*, pig lead and ingot, 208,045*l*, corn, grain, and flour, 63,305*l*, hides, skins, and horns, 17,333*l*

The capital of the Company was originally 1,000,000*l*, in 1908 it amounted, by successive additions, to 9,000,000*l*, amount issued and paid up at March 31, 1917, 8,937,533*l*, debentures (5 per cent free of tax), 1,250,000*l*

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia —Sir Drummond Chaplin, K C M G

Acting Administrator of Northern Rhodesia —H C Marshall, C M G

Resident Commissioner —C Douglas Jones, C M G

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SWAZILAND

Swaziland, at the South-eastern corner of the Transvaal, was, by the Convention of 1894, placed under the administration of (but not incorporated with) the South African Republic, the British Government has now the control of the territory The paramount chief, Sobhuza, son of the late paramount chief Bunu, is about twenty one years of age, and the chief regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandeni On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of Government difficult A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of these concessions Under this Proclamation the High Commissioner has exercised the power to expropriate monopolies conferring exclusive rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose The agricultural and grazing rights of natives have been safeguarded, and delimited, a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims has also been carried out

Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent on profits, base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent on output, in addition to any rentals now payable, plus 5*s* in the £ Excess Profits Tax

A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907 Authorised strength (1920) 24 Europeans and 161 natives During the year ended March 31st, 1920, there were 1,939 summary convictions, and 80 convictions in the Superior Court

Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner

The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane, altitude 4,000 feet

Area, 6,678 square miles, population (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,733 are natives (of Zulu type), 148 other coloured persons, and 1,088 whites The European population is now (1920) about 1,800 The Government maintains 11 European schools at different centres, and 1 native school at

Zombode, the kraal of the Regent The Government also subsidises other native schools and a school for coloured children

—	1913-14 (pre war)	1915-16	1916 17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	64,248	68,354	71,491	70 796	70,342	92 159
Expenditure	63,967	61,969	67,628	70 005	82,006	87,024

Chief items of revenue, 1919-20 Native tax, 35,116*l* sales and leases of Crown lands, &c , 13,159*l* , concession rents, 2,628*l* , licences, 2,524*l* , dog tax, 2,935*l* Chief items of expenditure, 1919-20 Police, 17,121*l* , establishments, 15,110*l* , public works, 5,113*l* , East Coast Fever Veterinary, 7,915*l* medical, 4,731*l* , education, 3,866*l* , justice, 5,087*l*

Since 1904 177,412*l* has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies and in connection with the Swaziland Concessions Commission and the Partitions of Concessions The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1920) to 92,500*l*

The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities for local supply Attempts are being made to introduce cotton-growing Stock numbers approximately (1920) horses, 600 , cattle, 230,000 , native sheep and goats, 250,000 , pigs, 9,000 Approximately 300,000 sheep are brought into Swaziland from the Transvaal each year for winter grazing The territory is reported to be rich in minerals, but it has not yet been systematically prospected Alluvial tin is being mined and shipped In 1919-20 the output of tin was 449 tons, valued at 66,676*l* There are several gold mines, but only one was worked in 1919 20, the output being 33 7 oz valued at 168*l* By agreement (dated June 30, 1910) with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union and receives a *pro rata* share of the Customs dues collected During the year 1919 20 this share amounted to 11,376*l* Separate returns of Swaziland imports and exports are not available The exports consist almost entirely of cassiterite tin

There is tri weekly communication by motor between Bremersdorp, Mbabane and Carolina Elsewhere communication is by small carts or runners Post offices working in 1919-20, 14 There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 2,311*l* on March 31, 1920, belonging to 204 depositors

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic which are of similar denomination to the British The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd , has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu, and sub branches at Mahamba and Bremersdorp The deposits on March 31, 1920 amounted to 64,052*l* This bank also conducts savings bank business—111 depositors, 1920, total deposits 1,981*l*

Resident Commissioner —D Honey, C M G

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary.—B Nicholson D S O , M C

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Constitution and Government.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw 7, Ch 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909 Under the terms of that Act the self governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, these Colonies becoming original provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively Under the Act constituting the Union, the Sovereign appoints a Governor General, who, with an Executive Council (of which the members are chosen and summoned by him), administers the executive government of the Union as the Governor General in Council Departments of State have been established, the Governor General appointing not more than ten officers to administer them Such officers are King's Ministers of State for the Union and members of the executive Council

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate, and a House of Assembly The Governor General has power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone, but the Senate may not be dissolved within 10 years of the establishment of the Union There must be a session of Parliament every year

The Senate consists of forty members For ten years after the establishment of Union eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races) are nominated by the Governor General in Council and thirty two are elected, eight for each Province The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy is filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs The Constitution of the Senate after ten years may be provided for by Parliament, but if no such provision is made the arrangements made in the South Africa Act are to hold good Each senator must be a British subject of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as a voter in one of the provinces, and resident for five years within the Union, an elected senator must be a registered owner of property of the value of 500*l* over any mortgage Result of elections in February, 1921 S African Party, 17, Nationalists, 13, Labour, 2

The House of Assembly consists of 134 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows —The Cape of Good Hope, 51, Natal, 17, Transvaal, 49, Orange Free State, 17 Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications as existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union Each electoral district in each province returns one member, who must be a British subject of European descent, qualified as a registered voter, and resident five years within the Union A House of Assembly is to continue five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance A member of one House cannot be elected to the other but a Minister of State may sit and speak, but not vote in the House of which he is not a member To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime, and insanity Certain disabilities to

which members of Parliament had, or might have, become subject in assisting in Naval and Military operations during the war were made the subject of special legislation in 1915

The House of Assembly, not the Senate, must originate money bills, but may not pass a bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor General during the Session Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money bills by the Senate Provision is made for adjusting disagreements between the Houses, and for the Royal Assent to bills to be given or reserved, and for laws assented to by the Governor-General being disallowed

The first Parliamentary election under the South Africa Act was held on the 15th September, 1910 The position of the various parties after the general election of February, 1921, was —South African Party, 79, Nationalists, 45, Labour Party, 9, Independents, 1

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature

Governor General —H R H Prince Arthur of *Connaught*, K G, K T, G C M G, G C V O, C B, A D C (salary £10,000 per annum)

The Executive Council is constituted as follows —

His Excellency the Governor General

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs —General The Right Honourable J C *Smuts*, P C, C H (3,500*l*)

Minister of the Interior, Public Health and Education —The Honourable Patrick *Duncan* (2,500*l*)

Minister of Mines and Industries —The Honourable F S *Malan* (2,500*l*)

Minister of Railways and Harbours —The Honourable — *Jagger* (2,500*l*)

Minister of Finance —The Honourable H *Burton*, K C (2,500*l*)

Minister of Justice —The Honourable N J *de Wet*, K C (2,500*l*)

Minister of Defence —Colonel The Honourable H *Mentz* (2,500*l*)

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works —The Honourable Sir Thomas *Watt*, K C M G (2,500*l*)

Secretary for Agriculture —The Honourable Sir Thomas *Smartt*

Minister of Lands —The Honourable Colonel *Reitz*

In each province there is an Administrator appointed by the Governor General for five years, and a Provincial Council elected for three years, each council having an executive committee of four (either members or not of the council), the administrator presiding at its meetings Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply The number of members in each Provincial Council is as follows —Cape of Good Hope, 51, Natal, 25, Transvaal, 49, Orange Free State, 25 The provincial committees and councils have authority to deal with local matters such as provincial finance, education (elementary), charity, municipal institutions, local works, roads and bridges, markets, fish and game, and penalties for breaches of laws respecting such subjects Other matters may be delegated to these Councils All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subject to the veto of the Governor General in Council

The first Provincial elections for the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal were held on the 15th September, 1910, those for Natal and the Orange Free State on the 12th October, 1910

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces

A Harbour and Railway Board of not more than three commissioners appointed for five years, with a Minister of State as chairman, have the

management of the railways, ports, and harbours There is a Railway and Harbour Fund for the Union and into it are paid revenues from the administration of railways, ports, and harbours, and such Fund is appropriated by Parliament Into a Consolidated Revenue Fund is paid all other money received for the purposes of the Union On this fund the interest on debts of the colonies forms a first charge To the Union has been transferred the public property, real and personal, of the colonies

The English and Dutch languages are both official The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor General in Council It is provided that the British South Africa Co 's territories may be received into the Union, and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government

High Commissioner in London —Sir E *Walton*

Area and Population

The total area of the Union is 473,096 square miles divided between the Provinces as follows —Cape of Good Hope, 276,966, Natal, 35,291, Transvaal, 110,450, Orange Free State, 50,389

The census taken in 1904 in each of the four Colonies which subsequently (in 1910) were incorporated in the Union was the first simultaneous census taken in South Africa While comparisons are possible in respect of the numbers of the population of separate Provinces for earlier periods than 1904, full comparison is only possible in respect of the whole area of the Union for the years 1904 and 1911—the latter being the year in which the first Union census was taken, and for the year 1918 as to the European population only

The following tables give the returns of population at the various censuses, classified according to race and sex :—

Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	White	Coloured	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904	5,175,824	1,116,806	4,059,018	635,117	481,689	2,047,118	2,011,900
1911	5,973,394	1,276,242	4,697,152	685,164	591,078	2,384,228	2,312,924
1918	—	—	—	728,866	692,915	—	—

Estimated Population, 1920 White, 1,504,000, coloured, 5,801,000 Total, 7,305,000

Of the coloured population in 1911, 4,019,006 were Bantu, 152,309 Asiatic, and 525,837 of other races

Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of white race, 1911 and 1918 —

Town	Province	Population, 1911			Population, 1918
		White	Coloured	Total	White
Over 20,000—					
1. Johannesburg	Transvaal	119,958	117,151	237,104	137,166
2. Cape Town	Cape	85,442	76,187	161,759	99,693
3 Durban .	Natal	34,880	55,118	89,998	46,413
4. Pretoria	Transvaal	35,942	21,732	57,674	41,600
5. Port Elizabeth	Cape . .	20,007	17,056	37,063	23,839

	Town	Province	Population, 1911			Population, 1916
			White	Coloured	Total	White
	Over 10,000 and less than 20,000—					
6	Pietermaritzburg	Natal	14,737	15,8[illegible]	30,5[illegible]	18,525
7	East London	Cape	14,899	9,7[illegible]	24,6[illegible]	17,692
8	Benoni	Transvaal	8,639	23,921	32,560	17,688
9	Kimberley	Cape	17,507	26,926	44,433	17,188
10	Germiston	Transvaal	15,579	38 746	54 325	16,196
11	Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	14,720	12 905	26 925	15,631
12	Krugersdorp	Transvaal	13,132	42,012	55 144	13,663
13	Boksburg	Transvaal	11,529	32,099	43,628	11,950

Occupations —The census returns for 1911 showed the occupations of the people to be as follows —Professional, 59,721 , domestic, 290,560 , commercial, 81,627 , agricultural, 192,424 , industrial, 143,255 , indefinite, 10,745 , dependants, 492,959 , unspecified, 4,951 There were 26,258 white persons, of whom 294 were females, who were engaged in the general or local government or the defence of the Union of South Africa There were some 342,000 persons of all races employed in the mining industry of the Union , of these 47,000 were Europeans

Migration —1919 Arrivals, 27,106, departures, 24,784

Vital Statistics —The following table gives the total numbers of marriages, births and deaths registered in the Union for recent years for all races —

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1913	23 760	102,234	61 466	1917	25,533	102 369	66 117
1915	22 630	106,091	64 711	1918	23,796	118 061	141,680
1916	24,812	106,662	67,761	1919	28,371	98 009	80,144

The following table shows the marriage, birth and death rates (based on revised estimates of population, according to census of 1918) of white persons, per 1,000 of the white population only —

Year	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Year	Marriage rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1913	9 08	31 68	10 27	1917	8 64	28 99	10 26
1915	8 34	29 33	10 30	1918	8 18	28 59	17 17
1916	8 43	29 3	10 24	1919	9 12	26 97	11 90

Religion

Religions —The results of the European census of 1918 as regards religions are as follows : — Europeans Dutch Churches, 800,178 , Anglicans, 265,149 , Presbyterian, 60,471 , Congregationalists, 13,176 , Wesleyans, 91,199 , Lutherans, 20,320 , Roman Catholics, 55,552 , Baptists, 15,507 , Jews, 58,741 , others and unspecified, 41,495 , total, 1,421,781 Non Europeans as at the census of 1911 , Dutch Churches, 204,702 , Anglican, 276,849 , Presbyterians, 72,114 , Independents (Congregationalists), 173,982 , Wesleyans, 456,017 , African Methodist Episcopal, 59,103 , Lutherans, 195,308,

Roman Catholics, 37,242, Hindus, 115,701, Buddhists and Confucians, 1,783, Mahomedans, 45,842, no religion, 3,012,648, others and unspecified, 45,861, total, 4,697,152

Instruction

Under the *South Africa Act*, for a period of five years after the establishment of the Union and thereafter subject to decree of Parliament, control of education other than higher education was granted to the four Provincial Administrations This arrangement still obtains For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute Higher Education,

Higher Education.—By legislation enacted in the Session of 1916 three Universities, with teaching and examining functions, were established in the place of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, provision being made for the conversion of the South African College into the University of Cape Town, of the Victoria College into the University of Stellenbosch, and of the University of the Cape of Good Hope into a federal University, styled the University of South Africa, with the remainder of the University Colleges as constituent colleges, the names of which, with appropriate details, will be found in the table hereunder The actual establishment of the three new Universities took place on April 2, 1918

The University Acts of 1916 also established two Boards, one consisting of representatives of the three Universities (South Africa, Cape Town and Stellenbosch), the Provincial and Union Education Departments, and of the teachers of public and private secondary schools, which is charged with the conduct of the matriculation examination, and the other for the conduct of the professional examinations in law and surveying

General statistics in regard to teaching universities and constituent colleges of the University of South Africa, 1918, and totals for 1919

College	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Normal Expenditure for year 1918	No of Professors	No of Lecturers and Assistants	No of Students, 1918		
					Male	Female	Total
		£					
University of Cape Town	1829 (Incorporated 1837)[1]	37,50 0	26	49	531	121	652
University of Stellenbosch	1866 (Incorporated 1881)[2]	22,500	21	28	41	129	548
University of South Africa Constituent Colleges—	1918[3]						
Grey University College, Bloemfontein	1855 (Incorporated 1910)	11,100	8	9	100	29	129
Huguenot College, Wellington	1874 (Incorporated 1907	5,300	8	4	8	48	56
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown .	1904	15,000	12	12	69	72	141

[1] As the South African College—constituted the University of Cape Town on April 2, 1918.
[2] As the Victoria College—constituted the University of Stellenbosch on April 2, 1918
[3] On the dissolution of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (founded 1873)

College	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Normal Expenditure for year 1918	No of Professors	No of Lecturers and Assistants	No of Students, 1918		
					Male	Female	Total
		£					
Transvaal University College, Pretoria	1908	19,300	13	13	240	37	277
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg	1909	7,000	7	3	45	42	87
University College of Johannesburg	1903	33 200	20	19	113	26	129 [4]
Totals 1918	—	150,900	115	137	1,565	504	2,069
Totals, 1919	—	—	125	115	—	—	2,429

[4] Also 1,000 in evening classes

State and State aided Education, other than Higher Education —Subject to final control of the Provincial Administration the central direction of public education in each Province is exercised by the Provincial Education Department, the permanent head of which in the Cape of Good Hope is the Superintendent General, in Natal the Superintendent, in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in each case the Director

Union Statistics of State and State aided education other than higher education

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Scholars		Number of teachers	Expenditure
	For white scholars	For coloured scholars	White	Coloured		
						£
1913	4 286	2 363	203 421	167 708	13,279	2,268 026
1915	4,728	2 501	229,867	182 841	14,817	2,440,407
1916	4,878	2 595	217 394	192 065	15 363	2 600 644
1917	4 945	2,670	259 076	201,419	17,971	3,169 889
1918	4 846	2,877	283 140	220 104	18,301	3 631,408
1919	4 760	2,980	294,161	220,794	19,698	4,467,597

Private schools, 1919 number, 292 for white pupils, 133 for coloured, 22,423 white scholars, 5,001 coloured, 1,558 teachers

Number of schools and expenditure on education other than higher education of white scholars in each Province 1918

Province	Number of Schools				Training colleges and schools	Special schools	Expenditure
	Primary	Intermediate	Secondary	Total			
							£
Cape of Good Hope	2,575 [1]	110	101	2,786 [2]	11	43	1,426,062
Natal	171	7	10	188	1	3	418 265
Transvaal	978	—	24	997	6	1	1 283,108
Orange Free State	854	—	21	875	1	7	514,521
Union	4,578	117	156	4,846 [2]	19	54	3,641,946

[1] Including 648 private farm schools [2] Excluding 143 farm schools

Justice.

The Common Law of the Union is the Roman-Dutch Law, that is, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the date of the cession of the Cape in 1806 The sources of the law are the Dutch Commentaries and text books of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries The Law of England as such is not recognised as authoritative, though by Statute the principles of English Law relating to mercantile matters—*e g*, companies, patents, trademarks, insolvency and the like, have been introduced In shipping, insurance, and other modern business developments English Law is followed, and it has also largely influenced civil and criminal procedure In all other matters, family relations, property, succession, contract, &c, Roman Dutch Law rules, English decisions being valued only so far as they agree therewith The prerogatives of the Crown are generally speaking, the same as in England

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division with a Chief Justice and two ordinary and two additional Judges of Appeal In each Province of the Union there is a Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, while in the Cape there are two Local Divisions, and in the Transvaal one, exercising the same jurisdiction within limited areas as the Provincial Divisions The Judges hold office during good behaviour The Circuit System is fully developed

Each Province is further divided into Districts with a Magistrate's Court having a prescribed civil and criminal jurisdiction From this Court there is an appeal to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division A distinctive feature of the Criminal system is that Magistrate's convictions carrying sentences above a prescribed limit are subject to automatic review by a Judge

Persons convicted, all courts, 1919 males, 210,131, females, 21,400

Chief-Justice of South Africa —The Rt Hon Sir James *Rose Innes*, P C, K C M G (Appointed 19 October, 1914)

Finance.

Prior to 1913–14 the expenditure of the four Provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government Under the Financial Relations Act 1913, which came into operation on April 1, 1913, certain revenues were transferred or assigned to the Provinces, and the grants by the Union Government were limited to 50 per cent of the total normal or recurrent expenditure of the Provinces, with additional subsidies to two Provinces in which the funds so provided were shown to be inadequate to meet the necessary expenditure The Act also provided that the capital expenditure of the Provinces should be financed by redeemable loans from the Union Treasury the interest and sinking fund charges on which should be included in the normal or recurrent expenditure and thus be subject to the 50 per cent grant.

Revenue and expenditure —

	1913–14 (pre-war)	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (ordinary)	15,980,944	18,408,619	19,657,599	21,911,029	27,428,176
Expenditure (ordinary)	14,289,652	15,490,681	16,336,161	18,281,801	20,959,690
,, (loan account)	—	5,143,000	6,232,000	7,982,000	8,668 000

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1920–21 —

Ordinary Revenue (1920 21)	£	Ordinary Expenditure (1920 21)	£
Customs	6 900 000	Governor General & Parliament	156,459
Excise	1,680,000	Ministerial Department of Prime Minister and Native Affairs	474,117
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones	3,000,000	Ministerial Department of	
Mining Revenue	2,328,000	Defence	1,267,395
Licences	125,000	Mines and Industries	355,605
Stamp Duties and Fees	900,000	Higher Education	372,520
Income Tax, Super Tax, and Dividend Tax	1,350,000 / 4,850,000	Finance—	
Estate and Succession Duty	300,000	Treasury	70,896
Native Poll Tax / Native Hut Tax	830,000	Public Debt	7,195,564
Native Pass and Compound Fees	40,000	Pensions	1,885,000
Land Revenue	150 000	High Commissioner	60,074
Forest Revenue	75 000	Provincial Administrations	4,291,350
Rents on Government Property	250 000	Miscellaneous Services	167,273
Interest	4,603 000	Inland Revenue	95,886
Departmental Receipts	700,000	Audit	70,278
Fines and Forfeitures	200 000	Customs and Excise	205,417
Miscellaneous	100 000	Justice	5 103,603
		Interior	1,343,873
		Public Works	697,173
		Agriculture	1,076,992
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	2,786,558
		Lands	206,304
		Irrigation	179 490
		Special Incremental Pay	650,000
Total	28,381,000	Total ordinary Expenditure, loan account	28,711,827 / 13,894,000

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1920, was 173,904,818*l*

The expenditure out of Loan Funds for war services during 1914 15 was 9,258,959*l* , 1915-16, 10,707,138*l* , 1916-17, 2 670,058*l* , 1917 18, 3,452,156*l* , 1918 19 3,213,785*l* , 1919 20, 2,525,000*l* Excluding recoveries from sale of war material, the total charge on loan funds at March 31, 1920, will amount to 29,736,000*l*

The railway earnings in 1919 20 totalled 19,575,709*l* , and the total expenditure came to 20,284,031*l* , harbours, revenue 1,010,265*l* , expenditure 993,071*l* South African Steamships, 3 July, 1919, to 31 March, 1920 Revenue, 268,903*l* , expenditure, 176,574*l* , leaving a total net deficit of 598,898*l* The estimated expenditure for 1920-21 is railways, 24,220,680*l* , harbours, 903,918*l*

There is a provincial revenue fund in every Province, into which all revenues raised or received by the Province are paid Appropriations are effected by Ordinance of the Provincial Council It is only under the authority of such an Appropriation Ordinance that any withdrawal from the fund can take place The provincial accounts are audited in each case by an auditor appointed and paid by the Union Government

Defence

During the latter part of the Great War the Union of South Africa provided the whole of the military forces necessary for its defence, and the last of the regular British troops were withdrawn. The forces of the Union are raised under a Defence Act under which all citizens are liable to service within the Dominion. As this would provide an unnecessarily large force, only a

proportion of the younger men are annually enrolled, and it is hoped that this proportion will volunteer If sufficient volunteers are not forthcoming the balance will be obtained by ballot Men who do not undergo training are liable to pay 17 a year for 24 years The period during which men are liable to training is four years between the ages of 17 and 25 There is a period of preliminary recruit training followed by annual training of from 8 to 25 days Men so trained form the Active Citizen Army After completing four years' training in the Active Citizen Army, men join the Citizen Reserve Force until they are 45 In addition to the Active Citizen Army there is a Coast Garrison Force composed of Garrison Artillery and Engineers, which is voluntarily enlisted and receives payment for its services There is also a Permanent Force which includes the staffs of the defensive forces, five regiments of mounted riflemen, and some batteries of artillery The Coast Defence Force and the Permanent Force have their own reserves formed from the men who have passed through their ranks

Boys between the ages of 13 and 17 are compulsorily enrolled in cadet corps, where this is practicable, but it is recognised that this is not possible in sparsely populated districts Trained cadets enjoy certain exemptions from recruit training on joining the Active Citizen Army

Finally there is the National Reserve, comprising all citizens between the ages of 17 and 60 who do not belong to any of the above forces

During 1920 the demobilization of the defence forces of the Union was completed, and a peace establishment was introduced

Production and Industry

Agriculture —Wheat growing has made a big forward movement, as will be seen from the following table giving the quantity of wheat produced during the years 1904, 1911, and 1918 —

Year	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union
	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1,000 lb
1904 (General Census)	113,453	493	15,076	12,717	141,739
1911 (General Census)	261,001	1,446	53 098	46,518	362 063
1917–18 (Census of Agriculture)	496,342	849	48,627	63,1 3	608 971
1918–19 (,, ,,)[1]	323,734	2,154	65,504	87,342	478,734

The following table also gives the production of maize for the same period

Year	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union
	1,000 lb	1,000 lb	1 000 lb	1,000 lb	1 000 lb
1904 (General Census)	226,342	157,735	260,738	77,509	722,319
1911 (General Census)	345,573	361,149	662,122	357,659	1 726,503
1918 (Census of Agriculture)	477,498	288,780	910,788	850,957	2,528,018
1919 (,, ,,)	77,580	220,746	823,398	612,394	1,734,118

[1] Excluding Native Location, Reserves, &c Production, 1918, Wheat, 21,566,000 lbs Maize, 585,490,000 lbs

Other products, including Native Reserves, &c , 1919 barley, 50,789,000 lbs. , oats, 214,039,000 lbs , Kaffir corn, 383,524,000 lbs ; potatoes, 220,066,000 lbs , tobacco, 16,603,000 lbs

In dairying, too, good progress has been made In 1919-20 the production of butter amounted to 13,788,000 lbs., and of cheese, 3,756,000 lbs.

The 1919 census (Agriculture) showed that the numbers of various classes

of livestock in the Union were as follows —5,575,488 cattle, 695,138 horses, 81,150 mules, 498,616 donkeys, 282,070 ostriches, 28,491,500 sheep, 5,842,270 goats, 724,007 pigs (This census covered rural areas only, to the exclusion of towns, villages, and native reserves)

The production of wool and mohair (1919 exports wool, 184,952,800 lbs, mohair, 16,942,021 lbs.) is being maintained The slump in ostrich feathers during the war seriously reduced the output, though with the signing of the Armistice toward the close of 1918 the feather industry underwent a rapid revival (exports, 1919, 105,000 lbs, 1,646,000*l*) In 1919 hides and skins valued at 4,992,597*l* and wattle bark valued at 386,096*l* were exported

Cotton growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize The 1919 yield was approximately 1,418,600 lbs of seed cotton The production of sugar continues to increase, the output in the Union in 1916-17 being estimated at 114,500 tons, in 1917-18, 106,250 tons, in 1918-19, 146,553 tons The area under tea is approximately 4,136 acres, from which the yield for 1918 19 was 5,744,000 lbs (green leaf) It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of land suitable for tea plantations are available

The total extent of forest reserve areas in March, 1919, was about 2,092,000 acres

Irrigation —Irrigation development has made rapid strides in the past ten years Technical and financial assistance is given by the State under the Union Irrigation Law of 1912, which was designed to encourage irrigation The Government expenditure on irrigation in 1918-19 was 384,810*l* from Loan Funds and 147,733*l* from revenue, total 532,543*l*

Manufactures —The conditions brought about by the war gave an impetus to local manufactures The production of leather, for which this country is most suitable, has been more than doubled, a commencement has been made with the manufacture of tanning extract from wattle bark, in dairy products, increasing activity is everywhere being shown, and the output of cement is rapidly overtaking the demands of the country The Union already produces its own requirements in beer and matches The manufacture of tobacco satisfactorily maintains its position as one of the most important industries in the country Amongst other commodities which the Union is producing are dynamite, soap, rope, wine, spirits, furniture, vehicles, brooms and brushes, biscuits, earthenware pipes, and firebricks

The report on the industrial census in the Union in 1918-19 gives the value added by process of manufacture, &c, as 29,199,000*l*, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered at 70,136,000*l* The total number of factories which made returns was 6,042 Value of land and buildings, 16,193,000*l*, machinery, plant, and tools, 20,983,000*l*, of the fuel used, 2,065,000*l*, and of materials used 41,017,000*l* Average number of persons employed, 143,088 (whites, 53,601) Wages paid, 14,476,000*l*

The gross value of the output of the principal groups of industries was food, drink, &c, 27,098,000*l*, metals, engineering, &c, 12,963,000*l*, chemicals, &c, 5,616,000*l*, heat, light, and power, 3,743,000*l*, building, &c, 3,349,000*l*, clothing, textiles, &c, 2,940,000*l*, books, printing, &c, 2,750,000*l*, leather, &c, 2,664,000*l*, stone, clay, &c, 1,679,000*l*, vehicles, 1,462,000*l*, furniture, &c, 1,832,000*l*

Mining —The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union from the earliest dates of existing records to December 31, 1919 The value of gold is calculated at 4 24773*l*. per

fine ounce Copper, tin, antimony, scheelite, and silver are valued on the estimated pure metal contained in shipments according to the average current prices in London The value of other base minerals is calculated on average local prices

Classification	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold	21,765	32,785	624,315,001	—	624,420,051
Diamonds	159,868,960	—	25,379,497	17,285,779	202,034,241
Coal	1,985,568	16,353,033	23,522,151	2,491,358	44,352,110
Copper	19,457,273	389	3,041,627	—	22,499,289
Tin	57,687	—	3,940,803	—	3,998,490
Total . .	180,891,258	16,436,207	680,199,579	19,777,137	897,304,181

The output of gold in the Transvaal was 1918, 35,768,683*l*, 1919, 35,383,974*l*, 1920, 34,652,907*l*

The total value of the mineral production of the Union is given here under for recent years

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1919 Quantities
	£	£	£	£	Tons
Ammonia, Sulphate of	—	—	—	102,930	3,762
Antimony	15,292	12,428	2,789	556	32
Arsenic	—	—	—	663	8
Asbestos	88,070	87,364	54 037	66,426	3,932
Bismuth	—	—	—	300	0 4
Coal	2,739,660	3,275,608	3,224 597	3,416 244	10 266 145
Coke	19,575	28,648	68,062	47,812	22,748
Copper	1,187,380	1,126 040	842,105	234,445	4,886
Corundum	7,702	13,038	20,260	1,486	170
Diamonds	5,728,391	7,718,810	7,114,867	11,734,495	12,588,017
Flint	1,587	1,120	1,491	1,311	—
Gold	39,490,990	38,807,675	35,759,003	35,890,609	18,331,651
Graphite	1,780	2,590	2,294	2,680	56
Gypsum	11,983	5,092	6,843	10,921	—
Iron Ore	—	—	2,729	1 081	3,602
Iron Pyrite	8,010	4,463	7,062	8,891	5,582
Kaolin	—	19	—	—	—
Lead	5,202	3,761	1,886	4,973	756
Lime	115,750	131,373	158,245	*	—
Magnesite	1,766	2,050	2 184	2,723	1,024
Manganese	—	641	1,966	776	135
Mica	1,185	877	1,185	369	3
Nickel	—	—	—	—	—
Salt (including by products)	106,303	110,566	168,722	*	—
Silver	166,811	172,997	187,608	228,804	1891,304
Soda (crude)	25,121	29 377	11,099	753	52
Steatite	—	—	—	932	—
Talc	586	1,902	1,713	2,170	757
Tar	—	—	—	135	1,465
Tin	339,571	346,016	440,995	277,925	1,730
Tungsten	252	1,551	3,647	699	—
Zinc	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous Articles (Bricks, Cement, Earthenware, Pipes, etc.)	645,773	880,819	882,177	*	—
Mineral Paints	45	305	1,427	572	—
Quarries	—	—	61,525	55,111	—
Total . . .	50,593,859	52,260,190	48,619,915	51, 596,246	—

* Information not yet available. † Carats ‡ Fine oz

Coal Resources.—The extent of the coal resources of South Africa are roughly estimated as follows —

	Area of Coal Resources Square Miles	Estimated quantities of Coal contained Mln Tons
Transvaal	5,000, average 6 ft thick	36,000
Natal	1,000 ,, 7 ,, ,,	9 400
Zululand	1,250 ,, 4 ,, ,,	6 000
Orange Free State, Cape Province, Basutoland, Swaziland	Probably not less than 1,000, average 4 ft thick	4,900
		Total 56,200

The following table shows the average number of persons employed on mines and in allied concerns in the Union in 1919 —

Classification	Number of Persons				Proportion of Total Persons Employed
	White	Asiatic	Natives and other Coloured	Total	
Gold	23,803	277	179,530	203,610	69 9
Diamonds	8,976	50	35,472	44,877	15 4
Coal	1,694	2,900	28,121	32,715	11 2
Base Minerals	589	2	6,930	7,521	2 6
Other [1]	7892	37	1,778	2,604	0 9
Total	35,251	3,245	252,831	291,327	100 0

[1] Includes lime, flint, gypsum, power supply, brick, cement works, etc

[2] Comprises Power Supply Companies, Quarries, and Salt Works only

Commerce

The total value of the Imports and Exports of the Union of South Africa, exclusive of Specie, was as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1912	38,838,960	62,974,219	1916	40 899,945	65,683,381
1913	41,828,841	66,569,864	1917	36,476,238	91,574,535
1914	35,354,971	39,933,612 [1]	1918	49,487,168	70,632,924
1915	31,810,717	34,817,983	1919	50,791,205	104,513,646

[1] About 15,000,000*l.* of gold, which in normal times would have been exported, was retained in the country on behalf of the Bank of England

The principal articles of import and export for 1918 and 1919 were —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	2,948,324	3,118,241	Angora Hair	1,641,889	1,654,235
Arms and Ammunition	322,965	267,551	Bark	287,220	386,096
Bags	1,348,322	1,329,696	Blasting Compounds	158,003	82,902
Cotton Manufactrs	12,835,732	6 050,896	Butter & Substitutes	259,901	37,972
Drugs and Chemicals	1,254,223	1,067,316	Coal [2]	1,033,064	928,772
Electrical Wire and Fittings	374,969	963,379	Cotton Manufactures	337,478	353,640
Food and Drink	4,722,118	4,851,859	Diamonds	7,063,048	11,546,768
Furniture	422,607	462,805	Feathers, Ostrich	88,628	1,646,014
Glycerine	423,882	137,601	Fish	189,033	240,224
Haberdashery	1,406,774	1,209,260	Hides and Skins	2,300,479	4,992,597
Hardware & Cutlery	1,137,692	2,242,950	Maize	1,600 137	1,145,408
Hats and Caps	403,505	382,221	Maize Meal	662,332	1,836,180
Implements Agricultural	490,155	765,992	Meats	497,699	1,213,620
India Rubber Manufactures	434,135	582,281	Tobacco	176,415	159,626
Iron and steel	1,348,727	2,119,947	Wines	121,881	115,524
Leather Manufactures Mainly Boots and Shoes	1,807,048	1,703,950	Wool	9,089 630	17,919,088
Machinery	1,662,456	2,474,301			
Nitrates	253,474	305,153			
Oils	1,437,613	1,782,437			
Printing Paper	492,573	507,959			
Stationery & Books	1,092,356	1,161,218			
Tobacco	111,285	159,401			
Vehicles [1]	651,126	1,932,798			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine)	530,227	346,139			
Wood and Timber	1,063,282	1,247,180			
Woollen Manufactures	1,452,076	977,101			
Zinc	239,457	175,830			

[1] Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures)
[2] Excluding bunker coal

Imports of Specie amounted to 2,022,825*l* in 1915, 785,036*l* in 1916, 1,889,342*l* in 1917, 2,059,477*l* in 1918, 2,327,407*l* in 1919, and exports to 194,382*l* in 1915, 187,092*l*, in 1916, 153,305*l* in 1917, 222,953*l* in 1918, 48,246*l* in 1919

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported into *British South Africa*, according to countries, for two years —

Country of Origin	1918		1919	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
	£		£	
United Kingdom	26,165,083	53 4	23,314,530	47 54
Australia	1,177,241	2 4	1,903,739	3 80
India	3,427,402	7 0	2,679,845	5 35
Canada	1,050,209	2 2	2,019,566	4·03
Other British Possessions	1,180,019	2 4	1,054,812	2 11
Total British Possessions	6,834,871	14 0	7,657,962	15 29
Total—British Empire	33,000,854	67·4	31,472,492	62 83

Country of Origin	1918		1919	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent. of Total
Foreign Countries				
United States	6,771,238	13 8	12,073,455	24 10
Belgian Congo	1,016,208	2 1	14,610	03
Sweden	979,617	2 0	869,750	1 74
Holland	371,394	0 8	200,875	40
Switzerland	499,603	1 0	345,478	69
Brazil	787,145	1 6	634,792	1 27
Argentine	623,892	1 3	160,471	32
France	480,981	1 0	614,042	1 22
Japan	2,667,006	5 4	1,804,804	3 60
Other Foreign Countries	1,758,382	3 3	1,899,406	3 80
Total—Foreign Countries	15,955,466	32 6	18,617,683	37 17
Total—General Merchandise	48,106,320	100	50,090,175	100

The total exports, excluding gold and specie, in 1919, were 52,098,752*l*, of which 29,770,104*l* went to the United Kingdom, 4,101,186*l* to the rest of the Empire, 7,961,115*l* to the U S A, and 3,779,613*l* to Japan

Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1919 entered, 1,075 vessels of 3,647,000 tons net, cleared, 1,070 of 3,586,000 tons Coastwise entered, 2,124 vessels of 4,013,000 tons net, cleared 2,100 of 4,040,000 tons

Prior to Union, which took effect in May, 1910, the state railways of the several colonies now comprising the Union were operated by the separate Governments In May, 1910, the Government lines were merged into one system, the South African Railways, under the control of the Union Government The total open mileage of this system at the end of March, 1919, was 9,542 (comprising Cape 4,254 miles, Orange Free State 1,342 miles, Transvaal 2,644 miles, and Natal, 1,302 miles), of which 8,982 miles are 3ft 6in gauge, and 560 miles 2 ft gauge The capital expenditure on Government Railways up to March 31, 1919, amounted to 94,331,365*l*, including 15,323,292*l* in respect of rolling stock Mileage of private lines, 507 miles (Cape, 453, Natal, 50, O F S, 4)

At the end of 1919 there were in the Union 2,665 post offices Telegrams dealt with numbered 7,230,935 The number of money orders issued during the year was 413,607, and the value 3,046,280*l*, while 417,279 orders of the value of 2,968,132*l* were paid 3,288,645 postal orders amounting to 1,939,663*l* were issued, and 2,929,539, valued at 1,649,684*l* paid

The revenue of the Post Office in 1919 was 1,277,100*l*, and the expenditure 1,367,350*l* The revenue of the telegraph and telephone services (excluded from the previous figures) was 950,683*l*, and the expenditure 950,194*l*

12,842 miles of telegraph line, carrying 43,938 miles of wire, and 3,250 miles of telephone line, carrying 128,604 miles of wire, were open 7,673 wireless messages were dealt with during the year 1919

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1920, was 307,486, and the amount standing to their credit was 7,079,789*l*

Banks.

The statistics of the 5 banks in the Union are as follows —

—	Year ending December 31			
	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£
Subscribed capital	10,450,900	10,500,900	10,515,900	11 421,800
Paid up capital	5,196,925	5,246,925	5,261,925	5,775,900
Reserve fund	2 792,900	2,953,733	3,158,650	3,643,067
Notes in circulation	3,432,305	4,658,832	6,451,107	8,219,674
Deposit and current accounts	55 286,048	60,628,887	72,127,111	107,076,767
Coin and bullion	6,961,026	8,938,269	9,336,928	8,657,808
Securities, Government and other	7,740,240	9,934 296	10,773,102	17,382,486

In December, 1920, under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was established at Pretoria, with branches at Cape Town and other important centres The capital will be 1,000,000*l*, at least half being subscribed by the public or the Treasury The bank will have a monopoly of the note issue

Money, Weights, and Measures

The coins and the standard weights and measures are British, but the following old Dutch measures are still used —*Liquid Measure* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons, half aum = 15½ imperial gallons, anker = 7½ imperial gallons *Capacity* Muid = 3 bushels The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2 1165402 acres, 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet Legislation is in contemplation to provide for the standardisation of the metric system for weights and measures throughout the Union, with the optional use of imperial standards, except in the case of chemists, who are compelled to use the metric system

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PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Constitution and Government —The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally founded by the Dutch in the year 1652 Britain took possession of it in 1795 but evacuated it in 1803 A British force again took possession in 1806 and the Colony has remained a British Possession since that date It was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Convention of London, August 13, 1814 The original Colony has been extended from time to time East and West Pondoland were annexed in 1894 and Bechuanaland in 1895 For many years the form of government in the Colony depended on the terms of the Royal Letters Patent and Instructions to Governors Letters Patent issued in 1850 to Governor Sir Henry Smith declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly

A Constitution Ordinance was enacted by Order in Council of March 11, 1853, and took effect on May 1 ensuing This Order in Council provided that nothing it contained should prevent the Parliament of the Colony from making Acts (subject to the power of Her Majesty in Council either to disallow or assent to such Acts) in amendment of the said Ordinance This power of amending the Constitution was exercised from time to time as the bounds of the Colony were extended In 1872 an Act was passed at the Cape and assented to by Order in Council, providing for the system of executive administration known as Responsible Government The Constitution formed under these various Acts vested the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office holders appointed by the Crown. On the 31st May, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, thereafter forming an original province of the Union.

Cape Town is the seat of the Provincial Administration.

Administrator—The Hon Sir Frederic de *Waal*, K C M G (Salary 2,500*l*)

The Province is divided into 119 magisterial districts, and the Colony proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 86 fiscal divisions In each division there is a Civil Commissioner, who is, in all cases where the fiscal and magisterial areas coincide, also the Resident Magistrate Each division has a Council of at least 6 members (14 in the Cape Division) elected triennially by the owners or occupiers of immovable property These Councils look after roads, boundaries, and beacons, return 3 members to the Licensing Court, and perform other local duties

There are 128 Municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers There are also 75 Village Management Boards

Area and Population.—The following table gives the population of the Cape of Good Hope at each census —

Census Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1865	496,881	255,760	240,621	95,410	86,182	160,350	154,439
1875	720,984	369,628	351,356	123,910	112,873	245 718	238,483
1891	1,527,224	767,327	759,897	195,956	181,031	571,371	578,866
1904	2,409,804	1,218,940	1,190,864	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667
1911	2,564,965	1,255,671	1,309,294	301,268	281,109	954,403	1,028,185
1918	—	—	—	311,312	307,513	—	—

The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories in 1911 and 1918 —

—	Area in Sq Miles	Census Population in 1911			1918
		European or White	Coloured	Total	European Population
Colony proper	208,661	546,162	1,007,468	1,553,630	585,021
East Griqualand	6,602	7,950	241,138	249,088	5,866
Tembuland	3,339	8,138	227,948	236,086	4,292
Transkei	2,504	2,189	186,706	188,895	2,228
[1] Walfish Bay, &c	430	1,638	1,438	3,076	1,391
Pondoland	3,906	1,383	233,254	234,637	1,311
Bechuanaland	51,524	14,917	84,636	99,553	18,716
Total Province	276,966	582,377	1,982,588	2,564,965	618,825

[1] Including travellers by rail

Of the coloured population in 1911, 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas.

Chief towns white population in 1918 —Cape Town, 99,693. Kimberley, 17,188; Port Elizabeth, 23,389; Graham's Town, 7,087; Paarl, 5,550;

King William's Town, 5,685, East London, 17,592, Graaff Reinet, 3,886, Worcester, 3,618, Uitenhage, 7,103; Oudtshoorn, 5,131

Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified Of the coloured population the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Marriages, births and deaths in six years, *so far as registered* —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1913(pre war)	12,133	58,787	39,532
1915	11,069	59,344	37,961
1916	11,344	57,658	40,509
1917	11,814	55,529	41,023
1918	11,514	55,870	88,024
1919	14,227	47,770	45,784

Religion —In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians Mohammedans 24,189, Jews 16,744 Of no religion, 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives

Instruction —Local school administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district There are now 121 such districts, each under the control of a school board, two thirds of whose members are elected by the ratepayers and one third nominated by Government and local authority Boards have the power, subject to the Department, to establish and maintain schools, subject to Departmental approval, further, they have the general financial control of schools under their jurisdiction, including the fixing of scales of fees and the hire of buildings They also have power to enforce school attendance and in certain cases to allow free education Every public school under a board is ordinarily managed by a committee elected by the parents or, in default, nominated by the board Such committees have the general supervision of the school, and the selection of the teaching staff also rests with them Grants in support of education are provided from the general revenue, the sources of revenue in the case of school boards being Central government, 69 76 per cent, local education rate, 4 66 per cent, school fees, 25 17 per cent, other sources, 41 per cent Aided schools, June 30, 1918, 4,794 There are 121,910 European pupils and 149,985 non-European Total number of teachers 9,672

Provincial expenditure on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government), 1915-16, 917,856*l*, 1916-17, 976,294*l*, 1917-18, 1,166,059*l*, 1918-19, 1,435,385*l*

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals and kindred charitable institutions 18,466 in-patients, and 95,682 at

Government-aided Hospitals, and 70,275 at Government Chronic Sick Hospitals, making a total of 165,957 out patients, were treated in the year 1917 There is no system of poor law relief, but 1,303 persons received indoor relief during the year

Finance —Since the coming into effect of the Union there is only one financial statement for the four provinces together Particulars are given above under the Union Since the passing of the Financial Relations Act, 1913, the Provincial revenue consists of certain revenues assigned to the Province and an amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidy The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
REVENUE —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial .	405,848	316,688	333,784	366,289	423 3.4
Union s Subsidy	862,000	917,208	859,000	935,161	1,047,441
Total Revenue .	1,267,848	1,233,896	1,192,784	1,301,4 0	1,473,785
Total ordinary expenditure	1,142,205	1,204,251	1,202,053	1,286,088	1,477,354

The average annual ordinary expenditure in the six years ending 1917–18 was for General Administration, 96,679*l* , Education, 933,720*l* , Hospitals and Poor Relief, 108,369*l* , Roads, Bridges and Works, 119,813*l*. Capital expenditure in 1917–18 was 264,611*l*

Production and Industry —In 1914, 919,420 acres of Crown lands were alienated, the amount realised being 52,265*l* Up to December 31, 1914, the total area disposed of was about 141,039,952 acres, the quantity undisposed of being 36,336,708 acres. At December 31, 1919, the area unalienated was reduced to 26,713,330 acres

For Mineral Production, *see* p 220

Commerce —Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately The following figures show the value of the trade between the Cape of Good Hope Province and the United Kingdom for five years —

	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cape	9,380 716	6,310,962	8,020,139	15,080 669	12,649,000
Exports from U K. to Cape—					
British produce and manufactures	10,812,298	8,392,141	10,191,568	8,802,070	21,133,000
Foreign and Colonial merchandise	953,832	521,935	313,561	301,600	1,441,673

[1] Provisional figures

The more important imports and exports in 1919 were —Imports into United Kingdom: sheeps' wool (56,173,938 lbs.), 5,299,623*l.*; mohair,

1,917,123*l*, raw hides, 601,345*l*, skins and furs, 2,277,305*l*, maize, 909,291*l*, maize meal, 821,275*l*, jams, &c, 158,756*l*, fish, 311,353*l* The exports of diamonds to the United Kingdom in 1919, as given in the Cape returns, were 2,751,097 carats, value 11,535,850*l* (these figures are not included in the table above) Exports from United Kingdom (British produce) cotton goods, 1,386,922*l*, woollens, 612,410*l*, apparel, 1,204,362*l*, machinery, 472,438*l*, iron and steel goods, 1,135,561*l*, leather boots and shoes, 170,474*l*, paper, 215,037*l*, chemicals, 297,045*l*

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PROVINCE OF NATAL

Constitution and Government.—Natal, which had been annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, was placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, was erected into a separate Colony By this charter partially representative institutions were established, and, under a Natal Act of 1893, assented to by Order in Council, June 26, 1893, the Colony obtained responsible government The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal on December 30, 1897 The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were in January, 1903, annexed to the colony On May 31, 1910, the Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa, becoming an original province of the Union

The seat of provincial government in Natal is Pietermaritzburg

Administrator—The Hon G T *Plowman*, C M G

Area and Population.—The Province (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles) has an area of 35,291 square miles, with a seaboard of about 360 miles The climate is sub-tropical on the coast and somewhat colder inland It is well suited to Europeans The Province is divided into 40 Magisterial Divisions

The European population has more than trebled since 1879 The returns of the total population at the last four censuses were —

Census Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1891	543,913	268,062	275,851	25,787	21,001	242,275	254,850
1904	1,108,754	550,631	558,123	56,758	40,851	493,873	517,772
1911	1,194,043	564,648	629,395	52,495	45,619	512,153	583,776
1918	—	—	—	62,745	59,186	—	—

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand, those for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango The number of males in 1911 was 564,648, and of females, 629,395

Population of the borough of Durban according to the census of May 7, 1911, 69,187, consisting of Europeans, 31,783, natives (including half-castes), 17,784, Indians and Asiatics, 19,620, and of Pietermaritzburg, 30,555, consisting of 14,737 Europeans, 7,789 Indians and Asiatics, 8,029 natives, including half-castes The white population of Durban in 1918 was 43,413, and of Pietermaritzburg, 18,525

So far as registered, the births in 1918 numbered 38,091 (2,924 European, 35,167 coloured), deaths, 28,998 (1,577 European, 27,421 non European), and marriages, 2,614 (1,041 European, 1,573 non European)

Instruction.—With the exception of Higher Education, which has been placed under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration There are, for children of European extraction, 171 schools giving primary, 7 schools giving intermediate, and 10 giving secondary education, in all 188 schools, which are supported either entirely or partially by Government funds In addition there are 3 special or vocational schools, 1 training school for teachers, and 143 farm schools. For coloured children, there are 398 state and state-aided schools (including 44

for Indians), as well as 6 schools provided for the training of coloured teachers The aggregate number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 20,711 for 1917 , the average daily attendance 90 1 per cent of the number on the registers The number of coloured children receiving instruction in 1917 amounted to 28,812 A sum of 50,992*l* was spent on coloured education during 1918 out of public funds , the corresponding figure in respect of European education was approximately 384,000*l* About 1,100 children attend private unaided schools, and it is estimated that only a very small percentage of white children are receiving no education

Finance —For financial arrangements *see* p 216 above The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1913 14	1914–15	1915-16	1916–17	1917 18
Revenue —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	118,486	90,923	105,390	124,665	172,159
Union Subsidy	333,000	332,500	309,000	354,328	383,778
Total Revenue	451,486	432,423	414,390	478,993	555,937
Total Ordinary Expenditure	451,002	448,170	439,826	477,089	582,448

The average annual expenditure in the six years ending 1917–18 was, for General Administration, 27 220*l* , Education, 212,730*l* , Hospitals and Poor Relief, 41,070*l* , Roads, Bridges, and Works, 192,068*l*

The estimated ordinary expenditure for 1918 19 was 666,198*l* The capital expenditure in 1918 19 was 157,092*l*

Production and Industry —At the end of March, 1918, the area of Crown land which remained unalienated and could be taken up for agricultural or pastoral purposes was 1,178,000 morgen (1 morgen = 2 1165 acres approx) On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar (output, 1917 18, 108,000 tons, value 2,700,000*l*) and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *Acacia mollissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops grow prolifically

The Province is rich in mineral wealth, particularly coal, the output of which is being maintained at a steadily progressive rate There was in 1918 one gold mine conducting operations on a small scale (for statistics, *see* p 220) Among other minerals known to exist in the Province are asbestos, copper ore, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, lead and silver ore, limestone and marble, manganese ore, mica, molybdenum ore, nickel ore, nitre, oil shale, and tin ore

The various factory industries of Natal in 1917-18 (census of 1919) numbered 864, with an annual output valued at nearly 13,754,356*l* They had 7,702,542*l* invested in machinery, lands, and buildings, annually used materials worth 7,678,167*l* , and paid over 2,255,326*l* yearly in wages to 82,654 employees.

A Whaling Industry was commenced at Durban in 1908 Down to 1917 (nine years) 7,274 whales were captured In 1917, 1918 and 1919, the whales captured numbered 176, 142 and 641 respectively Only two companies, with 11 boats, were operating in 1919. The industry is now regulated by the Provincial Government,

as indiscriminate slaughter was driving the whales away from the South African waters

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records made for each of the Provinces, the British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province separately The following figures show the value of the trade between Natal Province and the United Kingdom for five years —

	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Natal	2,724,265	4,681,928	3,616,428	7,529,832	6,333,000
Exports of U K produce and manufac to Natal	5,053,223	4,344,712	5,053,361	5,277,503	11,804,000
Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise	389,252	173,795	146,108	146 410	598,000

[1] Provisional figures

The more important imports and exports in 1919 were —Imports into United Kingdom maize, 362,852*l*, maize meal, 1,326,010*l*, raw hides, 747,699*l*, sheep's wool (24,378,626 lbs), 2,225,878*l*, sheep skins, woolled, 290,046*l*, dye and tanning stuffs, &c, 696,484*l*, sugar, 414,358*l* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce) cotton manufactures, 678,295*l*, woollen manufactures, 199,150*l*, machinery, 586,774*l*, iron and steel goods, 1,109,174*l*, apparel, 469,686*l*, chemicals and preparations, 169,243*l*

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PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Constitution and Government.—The territory comprised within the limits of The Transvaal was colonised by Boers who left Cape Colony in 1836-37 In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal Government was recognised by Great Britain, but, in 1877, in consequence of financial difficulties and troubles with the natives, and in accordance with representations and petitions from the Boers, the territory was annexed by the British Government In 1880 the Boers took up arms for the restoration of their independence, and, in 1881, a Convention was signed restoring to the inhabitants of the territory their self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the

suzerainty of the Queen This arrangement was modified by a Convention made in 1884, in which the name of the South African Republic was given to the Transvaal State, but the control over external affairs, other than engagements with the Orange Free State, was reserved to her Majesty These Conventions, however, did not preserve harmony within the Transvaal territory, or with the British Government The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties from which the two Boer States sought release by military action The result of this was the military occupation of the two countries, and their annexation to the British Crown, the one on September 1, 1900, under the name of The Transvaal, and the other (May 24) as the Orange River Colony Hostilities continued till May 31, 1902, when an agreement as to terms of surrender was signed by the representatives of the burgher forces in the field [*See* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1906, under *The Transvaal*]

The administration was thereafter carried on under a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council On December 6, 1906, Letters Patent were issued providing for a Constitution of responsible Government in the Colony The Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910, as an original Province of the Union

The seat of provincial government for the Transvaal is at Pretoria The position of the various parties in the Provincial Council after the election in August, 1920, was South African Party, 10, Nationalists, 21, Labour, 11, Unionists, 6, Independent 1, total, 49

Administrator —The Hon A G *Robertson* (salary, 2,500*l*)

Area and Population —The area of the Province is 110,450 square miles, divided into 24 districts The following table shows the population at each of the last four censuses —

Census Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1890	—	—	—	60,498	52,630	—	—
1904	1,269,951	702,569	567,382	178,244	119,033	524,325	448,349
1911 ,	1,686,212	971,555	714,657	236,913	183,649	734,642	531,008
1918 .	—	—	—	260,840	238,707	—	—

The largest towns had in 1918 a white population as follows Johannesburg, 137,166, Pretoria, 41,690, Benoni, 17,683, Krugersdorp, 13,663, Boksburg, 11,950, Potchefstroom, 9,804, and Roodepoort, 7,451.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows —

	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of births over deaths
1913	19,790	14,790	6,504	5,000
1914	18,992	12 094	6,117	6 898
1915	18,813	13,686	6,419	5,277
1916	19,891	14,099	6,844	5,792
1917	19,685	13,227	7,300	6,358
1918	19,898	22,687[1]	6,367	-2,789[1]

[1] Influenza Epidemic, giving excess of deaths.

Religion.—Statistics for the Transvaal —

Churches, &c	Whites 1918	Others 1911	Churches, &c.	Whites 1918	Others 1911
Dutch Churches	266,521	24,634	Other Christian	18,560	24,258
Anglican	91,087	51,355	Jews	31,598	—
Presbyterian	25,194	6,670	Hindus and other non-Christians	27	13 672
Methodist	34,597	92,969	Other Religions and Sects	5,146	948,616
Roman Catholic	22,153	6,439			
Lutheran	4,464	101,271			

Instruction.—The system of education was embodied in the Education Act which was passed during the first session of the first Parliament elected under responsible government, and which provides that all education except that of a university type shall be under the provincial authority The Province has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into twenty-nine school districts, for each of which there is a school board consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated members The board is an advisory local body with general powers of supervision over all public schools in its district except high schools and special schools or classes specified in the third schedule of the *Education Act*, 1907. Instruction in Government Schools, both primary and secondary, is free

The following statistics of education are for the year ending Dec 31, 1918 — 973 primary schools had 88,207 pupils, 24 secondary schools, with a enrolment of 3,886 pupils, 346 State and State aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 26,256 pupils There are seven training institutions for European teachers, with 605 students, and three for coloured teachers, with 290 students An amount of 1,283,108*l* was expended during the year for educational purposes

In respect of the question of language, the medium of instruction up to and including the fourth standard is the home language (English or Dutch) of the pupil, but parents may request that the second language be gradually introduced as a second medium Above the fourth standard provision is made for the instruction of pupils through the medium of English and Dutch, and the parent of each pupil may choose one of the two languages as the sole medium of instruction, or both of the languages as the media of instruction If the parent of any pupil fails to exercise his right of choice, that pupil is instructed through the medium of the language which is the better known and understood by him, the other language being also used as far as possible as a medium of instruction Bible History is taught in every school, but no doctrine or dogma peculiar to any religious denomination or sect may be taught

Finance.—For financial arrangements *see* p. 216 above.

The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18
Revenue —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	602,218	527,329	564,994	729,257	875,894
Union Subsidy	629,100	657,804	555,481	710,999	781,811
Total Revenue	1,231,318	1,185,133	1,120,475	1,440,256	1,657,705
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,254,372	1,207,056	1,257,255	1,425,584	1,688,261

Estimates 1918-19: total revenue, 1,817,659*l.*; expenditure, 2,065,291*l*
A considerable proportion of the Provincial revenue is derived from Natives' Pass Fees
The capital expenditure in 1918-19 was estimated at 300,000*l*

Production and Industry—The Province of the Transvaal is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are considerable areas well adapted for agriculture, including the growing of tropical crops The extent of land under cultivation is given as over 2,000,000 acres, fallow land as about 470,000 acres, and grazing land as 29,900,000 acres The maize and tobacco crops may be regarded as the most important
The live stock numbered, in 1919, 3,244,840 sheep, 447,700 goats (including 90,700 of the valuable Angora breed)
For mineral production, *see* above, p 220 The Transvaal Province has iron and brass foundries and engineering works, grain mills, breweries, brick, tile, and pottery works, tobacco, soap, and candle factories, coach and wagon works, &c

Commerce—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces The British Board of Trade statistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United Kingdom and each Province The following figures show the value of the trade between the Transvaal Province and the United Kingdom for five years —

	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Transvaal	196,448	423,067	268,793	202,032	214,000
Exports of U K produce and manufactures to Transvaal	5,751,926	6,047,412	6,924,576	4,861,092	12,261,000
Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise	482,636	169,888	167,316	162,280	549,000

[1] Provisional figures

The more important imports and exports in 1919 were —Imports into United Kingdom copper regulus and precipitate, 52,482*l*, raw hides 41,138*l* Exports from United Kingdom (British produce) Cottons, 585,835*l*, woollens, 285,069*l*, apparel, 707,649*l*, machinery, 409,731*l*, iron and steel and manufactures, 689,882*l*, leather boots and shoes, 118,551*l*, chemicals and preparations, 186,129*l*, electrical goods, 133,770*l*

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PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of he 18th century Between 1810 and 1820, several Europeans settled in the outhern parts of the Orange Free State The Great Trek greatly augmented he number of settlers during and after 1836 At first no settled governnent was established In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole erritory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and stablished what was called the Orange River Sovereignty A British esident was appointed at Bloemfontein, with Assistant Commissioners at Vinburg and Caledon River Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, s well as by the native policy of the British Government In 1854 the onvention of Bloemfontein, by which British Sovereignty was withdrawn nd the independence of the country was recognised, was signed by Sir eorge Russell Clerk

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much arassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. These ere at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and rranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party By he treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was ncorporated in the Orange Free State. This part is still known as the onquered Territory.

A great deal of unpleasantness was caused by the dispute over the

Kimberley Diamond Fields, which belonged to the Orange Free State, but were annexed to the Cape Colony by the British Government

On account of the Treaty between the Orange Free State and South African Republic, the former State took a prominent part in the South African War (1899-1902), and was annexed to the British Dominions by proclamation of Lord Roberts, on May 28, 1900, as the Orange River Colony After peace was declared Crown Colony Government was established and continued until 1907, when responsible government was introduced On May 31, 1910, the Orange River Colony was merged in the Union of South Africa as the Province of the Orange Free State

The seat of provincial government is at Bloemfontein

Administrator —The Hon Sir C H *Wessels*, Kt (salary, 2,000*l*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 50 in all, local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers

Area and Population —The area of the Province is 50,389 square miles, it is divided into 24 districts The population at the last 4 censuses and the European population at the census taken in 1918 were as follows —

Census Year	All Races			White		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1880	193,518	70,150	63,365	31,906	29 116	38,244	34,252
1890	267,503	108,362	99,141	40 571	37,145	67,791	61,996
1904	387,315	210,095	177 220	81,571	61,108	128 524	116,112
1911	528,174	277 518	250,656	94,4 8	80,701	113 030	169,955
1918	—	—	—	93 069	87,709	—	—

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1911, 14,720 white inhabitants (8,995 males and 5,725 females), and 12,205 natives and other coloured persons (6,212 males and 5,993 females), total, 26,925 The 1918 European population was 15,631

Vital statistics are shown as follows —

	Births [1]	Deaths [1]	Marriages		Surplus of births over deaths [1]
			European	Coloured	
1913	5,386	1,511	1,476	1,148	3,875
1914	4,571	1,321	1,232	1,051	3,250
1915	4,882	1,618	1,294	1,107	3,264
1916	5,080	1,428	1,562	1,264	3,652
1917	4,959	1,433	1,562	1 228	3,526
1918	4,906	3,155	1,492	1,300	1,751

[1] European

Religion —The principal body, according to the census of 1911, is the Dutch Reformed Church with 175,311 adherents, of Wesleyans there were 88,857, Anglican Communion, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368, Lutherans, 8,727, Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; no religion (so stated), 173,336, of whom 173,192 were natives and other coloured persons.

Instruction—Higher education is under the control of the Minister f Education for the Union, while primary and secondary education i controlled by the Administrator of the Province Under the School ct of 1908 the Province is divided into 55 school districts, for each f which there is a board consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated iembers Each board is an advisory body, with certain powers of super ision ; it is also responsible for carrying out the provisions of the law as to ompulsory school attendance The boards have certain advisory functions ith regard to the appointment of teachers Public schools, with certain pecial exceptions, are under the supervision of committees, the members of hich are elected The functions of these committees also are advisory, but ney may nominate teachers for appointment in the discretion of the hrector Grants are given conditionally to private schools. In 1917 here were 731 public and 137 aided private schools in the Province, ith a total enrolment of over 36,938 pupils Fees are charged t all schools, exemption being granted under certain prescribed regulations, nd attendance is compulsory up to Standard VI Except where the parents bject both English and Dutch are taught to all children, and where possible re used as equal media of instruction

The Normal College trains from 80 to 90 teachers annually The olytechnic College, established in 1912, trains teachers in art, dressmak ig, &c. The Home Industries Board directs the spinning and weaving hools throughout the country The Government Industrial School for oys was opened at Bloemfontein in 1907 Secondary schools have been stablished in all the leading towns of the Province with more advanced epartments preparing pupils up to University Matriculation standard

Finance—For financial arrangements see p 216 above The following gures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
evenue —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	162,638	114,145	130,308	203,456	248,650
Union Subsidy	341,000	357,278	326,146	345,029	398,406
otal Revenue	503,638	471,423	456,454	548,485	647,056
otal Ordinary Expenditure	476,557	486,643	466,399	519,973	611,960

The capital expenditure in 1917-18 was 64,190*l*

Production and Industry.—The Province consists of undulating lains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracts for agricultural purposes he rainfall is moderate The country is still mainly devoted to stock farming, lthough a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in ie Eastern Districts

For Mining Statistics *see* p. 220

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no ecial records of trade for each of the Provinces. The British Board of Trade atistics, however, continue to give details of trade between the United ingdom and each Province separately. The following figures show the

value of the trade between the Orange Free State Province and the United Kingdom :—

	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports consigned from Orange Free State	—	999	2,120	—	—
Exports to Orange Free State					
United Kingdom produce	567,371	382,703	463,319	308,065	910,000
Foreign and Colonial produce	35,644	8,815	10,337	7,284	42,000

[1] Provisional figures

The more important exports (British produce) from the United Kingdom in 1919 were :—Cottons, 58,040*l*., woollens, 48,332*l*., iron and steel manufactures, 9,381*l*., apparel, 57,509*l*., leather boots and shoes, 8,549*l*.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2$\frac{1}{16}$ acres.

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PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

This Protectorate is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa, Angola, and Rhodesia, on the east by Rhodesia and the Kalahari Desert (Cape Province), on the south by the Cape Province, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The country was captured from the Germans in July, 1915, by South African forces, and the Union of South Africa now administers the territory under a mandate from the League of Nations, dated December 17, 1920. Under this mandate the laws of the Union, subject to local modifications as necessary, may be applied to the Protectorate. The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

The whole southern part and much of the east is barren and desert. There have been extensive boring operations for water, in many cases successful. Area 322,400 square miles. European population, 1913, 14,830 (1,799 British and 12,292 German), but although 6,350 Germans were deported during 1919, the European population in 1919 is estimated at 16,000 to 17,000. The new comers are mostly South Africans in search of farms. Twenty-two British schools have been established with 925 pupils. The native population is estimated at 90,000, exclusive of Ovamboland in the north, where there are probably 100,000 Ovambos.

The principal native races in the Protectorate are the Hereros, Ovambos, Bastards, Bergdamaras, Hottentots and Bushmen. The Hereros are a pastoral people, who formerly owned vast herds of cattle, but as a result of the native wars their numbers were reduced by about 75 per cent., and their cattle either destroyed or seized. Since the British occupation they have again acquired a number of stock, and their numbers have increased con-

siderably. They now supply a large portion of the agricultural labour The Ovambos, like the Bushmen, are one of the native races who are not increasing in numbers

It may be noted that the Cunene River, which formerly ran through Ovamboland into the Etoscha Pan, passes along its northern border into the Atlantic, and this change of course has made Ovamboland far less fertile Ovambo labour is used for the mines and railways

The Bastards are descendants of a cross between European farmers and Hottentots, who originally came from the Cape Colony half a century ago They were never conquered by the Germans, and still manage many of their own affairs They live in the Rehoboth District, which lies to the south of Windhuk, and number about 9,000

The seat of the present Administration is Windhuk, which is pleasantly situated at an altitude of 5,600 feet, in the centre of the Protectorate Its total population is nearly 10,000

Up till 1920 the German Law has been in force New legislation has been effected by Proclamations under Martial Law In January, 1920, Roman Dutch was made the Common Law of the country, and a number of Union Acts have since been applied by Proclamations Civil Courts have been established and all troops withdrawn, and although Martial Law has not yet been repealed, the Government has been conducted on a purely civil basis for some time past A Parliamentary Commission from the Union has recently visited the country, with a view to formulating a scheme for its future administration A start has been made with local government by the creation of Hospital Boards and Municipalities, and it appears that the Germans are anxious to co operate in the work of reconstruction

Mr Gysbert Hofmeyr, C M G , who has been Clerk of the Union House of Assembly for the last ten years, has succeeded Sir Howard Georges, K C M G , M V O , as Administrator

Finance—For the financial year 1919 20 the revenue amounted to 654,370*l* , and the expenditure to 718,100*l* (1918 19 revenue, 377,049*l* , expenditure, 744,407*l*) The estimates for the year 1920-1 are revenue, 1,025,000*l* , expenditure, 849,674*l* The principal source of revenue is the tax on diamonds, which is estimated to yield 800,000*l* The tax is based on 66 per cent of the sale proceeds less 70 per cent of the working costs The working life of the alluvial fields is probably less than ten years

Customs.—Customs revenue is estimated to yield 75,000*l*

Trade.—The total imports and exports for the last five recorded years are —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1911	2,265,097	1,734,558	1918	1,031,534	—
1912	1,624,944	1,952,667	1919	1,135,116	1,679,534
1913	2,171 230	3,446,220			

Mineral Production.—Five of the German Diamond Mining Companies in the Luderitzbucht area have been acquired by the Consolidated Diamond Mines of S. W.A , Ltd , which is registered in South Africa. The stones, which are small, but of a good quality, are found in the sand along the coast, but in no case at a greater distance than 15 miles from the sea. During 1919

the yield was 462,181 carats, valued at 2,081,863*l* The total output since 1908, when the mines were first discovered, has been 6,669,246 carats, valued at 13,349,690*l* The copper mines at Tsumeb were handicapped at the beginning of the year by shipping difficulties Their output in 1919 was 26,675 tons Alluvial tin is being worked in the Karibib and Omaruru districts, and valuable deposits of coloured marble at Karibib Prospecting has been allowed since March 1, 1920, and is being energetically conducted in many parts of the country Coal is greatly required, but only poor seams have so far been located

Agriculture, &c —The Protectorate is essentially a stock raising country Roughly speaking, Windhuk and the country to the north is a cattle country, and the southern portion is a sheep country Stock thrive well in nearly every part, and retain their condition in times of drought in a wonderful way No artificial feeding is required 17,266 cattle and 87,000 sheep were exported in 1919 In 1914 there were 240,000 cattle and 1,125,000 small stock the estimated number in 1920 was 400,000 cattle and 2 225,000 sheep and goats No agriculture is possible without irrigation, except in the north west, and there unseasonable or poor rains frequently result in very poor crops

The German Administration tried to encourage the tobacco industry, but with very little success, and although cotton and wheat do fairly well, the principal crop is maize

Approximately 37,000,000 acres have been taken up, out of a total of 207,000,000

A Land Board has been established, and farms are being given out on 5 year leases, with the option of purchase on an instalment principle Personal occupation is an essential As boring is necessary on nearly all vacant Government ground before it can be allotted, the Board can only go slowly Fifty eight drills have been purchased by the Administration for this purpose The usual size of farms is 3,000 hectares in the north and 10,000 to 20,000 in the south A hectare is roughly 2 47 acres Large numbers of applications for farms have been received

Harbours —The harbours in the Protectorate are Luderitzbucht and Walvis Bay The German Administration utilised Swakopmund, which lies 21 miles to the north of Walvis Bay, but it has now been abandoned as a port in favour of Walvis Bay It is, however, gaining favour as a seaside resort Better facilities for handling cargo are required at both Luderitz bucht and Walvis Bay

Communications.—The Wireless Station (Telefunoken System) at Windhuk, which in 1914 was one of the most powerful in the world, is not being used, nor is the German Cable Station at Swakopmund Cables are sent to Cape Town for despatch

The total length of Government railway lines is 967 miles of 3ft 6in gauge, and 98 miles of 2ft gauge, and of private lines 98 miles There are no made roads outside of the villages The distance from Cape Town to Windhuk is 1,383 miles, and the journey occupies three days and four nights There are two mail trains a week

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WEST AFRICA.

These Possessions are the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, the Gambia Colony and Protectorate, the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories, and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate. Parts of Togoland and the Cameroons are also included.

NIGERIA

History and Constitution.—This territory comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, bought in August, 1861, from a native king, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate "Colony and Protectorate of Lagos" was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the "Niger Coast Protectorate," which was formed in May, 1893, from the "Protectorate of the Oil Rivers," which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the "Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria," and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,' under a Governor. Lagos is the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate was divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor.

The Executive Council of the Colony was made, from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. There is an advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members, a member, resident in Nigeria, of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Calabar Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Chamber of Mines, nominated by those bodies, three Europeans nominated by the Governor; and six native members, also nominated by the Governor. This Council has no legislative or executive authority. There is a Legislative Council for Lagos, consisting of the Governor, six official and four unofficial members.

Governor of Nigeria —Sir Hugh *Clifford*, K C M G
Secretary to Central Government —D C *Cameron*, C M G
Lieutenant Governors in the Protectorate —Vacant (Southern Provinces), and H S *Goldsmith*, C M G (Northern Provinces)

Area and Population.—Area approximately 332,000 square miles, population, about 17,500,000, including, at the end of 1919, about 2,800 Europeans (Northern Province 256,000 square miles, 8,670,000 population Southern Province 76,000 square miles, 8,900,000 population) In 1900 a proclamation was issued in Northern Nigeria which, without abolishing domestic slavery, declared all children born after January 1, 1900, free, and forbade the removal of domestic slaves for sale or transfer In 1917 the Slavery Ordinance abolished the legal status of slavery through out the Protectorate Slave markets have been suppressed by native rulers, and slave dealing is now practically non existent In 1917, 7,212, in 1918, 7,811, and in 1919, 7,091, slaves were liberated in the Northern Provinces

Justice —The Supreme Courts of Northern and Southern Nigeria are united under one Chief Justice of Nigeria There are police magistrates at Lagos and Calabar In each province is a Provincial Court consisting of the Resident and his assistants, and such justices of the peace as may be appointed by the Governor Native courts exist in Mohammedan localities where there are chiefs and councillors, and amongst pagan tribes Judicial Councils with limited judicial powers have been established in localities where the intelligence of the natives renders such a policy possible. There are cantonments at Kaduna, on the river of the same name, Kano, Zaria, Lokoja on the Niger, and Port Harcourt, and there station magistrates have been appointed The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the Provincial Courts in 1919 was 8,238, of whom 5,908 were convicted Out of 14,934 brought before Magistrates' Courts in 1919, 12,267 were convicted, and 102 were convicted in the Supreme Court

Religion and Education —*Northern Provinces* —Mohammedanism is widely diffused, the Fulani and Hausas and other ruling tribes being of that religion, but in some parts of the territory paganism is predominant Protestant and Catholic missions are at work, and have industrial and other schools at several stations The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are being closely followed Secular subjects only are compulsory, the acceptance of religious teaching is optional At present the principal schools are situated at Kano, a great Mohammedan centre In 1919 there were 18 Government schools, and 98 unassisted private schools, the total average attendance being about 998, and 2,747 respectively It is estimated that there are also over 31,000 Moham medan schools, with more than 205,000 pupils

Southern Provinces —There is a system of primary and secondary schools There are also a residential school at Bonny, supported by Government grants, and by Chiefs' subscriptions, and a Government secondary school and mission grammar school at Lagos, and a high school at Calabar In 1919 there were 43 Government schools with 4,957 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of about 3,686, 169 assisted schools, 25,187 on the roll, and 18,000 in average attendance; and 1,099 unassisted schools, with about 68,909 on the roll, and 40,000 in average attendance Total expenditure from public funds, 49,216*l*

Four British Protestant Societies and two French Roman Catholic

Societies are established, each with several stations, and altogether there are approximately 1,000 places of worship with an average attendance of about 130,000

Finance—Revenue, expenditure, and debt of Nigeria as a whole —

	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1914	3,048,380	3,596,764	8,267,569
1916	2 948,184	3,609,688	8,470,593
1917	3,492,738	3,219,957	8,470,593
1918	4,014 190	3,459,774	8,470,593
1919	4,959,428	4,529,176	11,997,118

The expenditure in 1914 included 628,925*l* expended on construction of Eastern Railway from Port Harcourt, in 1915 it included 632,168*l* expended on the Eastern Railway and 155,981*l* on the expenses of the Cameroons campaign, in 1916, 542,868*l* expended on railway construction, and 95,720*l* in war costs, in 1917, 115,413*l* expended on railway construction, and 8,546*l* on war costs, and in 1918, 30,591*l* expended on railway construction, and 134,000*l* on war costs The expenditure on railway construction during 1919 was 91,812*l*

The main items of revenue in 1919 were —Customs, 1,897,937*l*, railway, 1,473,254*l*, direct taxes, 491,374*l*, fees of court, &c, 301,153*l* The chief items of expenditure were (besides those stated above) —Political, 233,040*l*, West African Frontier Force, 317,646*l*, Posts and Telegraphs, 109,501*l*, Medical, 126,197*l*, Prisons, 102,341*l*, Public Debt, 473,439*l*, Railway, 1,042,817*l*, Marine, 448,812*l*, Public Works Extraordinary, 113,825*l*

There is established in each native State in the Northern Provinces a Treasury, locally known as a 'Beit-el Mal,' which regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is annually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance The establishment of a *Beit el Mal* consolidates the rank and authority of the Emirs and Chiefs in each province It strengthens the position of the native judiciary and diminishes extortion and corruption There are also native treasuries in a few of the more advanced States in the Southern Provinces

Production and Industry.—The products are palm-oil (exports 1919 100,967 tons) and kernels (exports 1919, 216,913 tons), rubber, ground-nuts, shea-butter, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, capsicums, cotton (output 1919, estimated at 60,221 cwt), cocoa, coffee, kola-nuts and various drugs Tobacco is also grown There are nurseries for rubber seedlings in the Southern Provinces, and botanical stations at Calabar, Onitsha, Oloke Meji, and Agege, and at Maiganna, Bida, Zaria, and Ilorin in the Northern Provinces Mahogany is exported Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed The natives have worked iron, lead, and tin for centuries Rich alluvial deposits of tin ore have been discovered The tin-bearing area so far as it is now known extends over 9,000 square miles of territory in the Northern Provinces, the output of tin in 1919 being 7,685 tons, and there are also deposits of tin in the Southern Provinces A colliery has been opened by Government at Udi in the Southern Provinces, which is connected by rail with Port Harcourt on the Bonny River. The coal is of good quality.

There are rich reefs of galena carrying a considerable silver return Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orufu and Wukari There are also deposits of manganese ore, lignite, and monazite (which contains thorium)

Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, that Company receives half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east for a period of 99 years with effect from January 1, 1900

Commerce and Communications, &c.—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Sapele, Brass, Degema, Port Harcourt, Bonny, Opobo, and Calabar Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well made roads driven through the country There is now a metalled road between Kano and Katsena, a distance of 95 miles, and it is probable that an attempt will be made to establish motor transport between these two centres At Lagos, and Calabar, there are engineering and repairing workshops and slip ways for the repair of hulls

At Lagos moles are being constructed, and a deep channel is being made over the Bar which admits ocean steamers entering the harbour

Considerable trade is carried on in the Northern Provinces, and several new trading stations have been recently opened There is, besides, a large trade by caravans which, coming from Salaga in the west, the Sahara in the north, and Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, make use of Kano as an emporium

The trade and shipping of Nigeria are shown as follows (bullion and specie are included) —

Year	Trade		Shipping entered and cleared	
	Imports	Exports	Total	British only
	£	£	Tons	Tons
1913	7,201,819	7,352,377	1,735,036	1,041,787
1915	5,016,951	5,660,796	1,129,363	1,068,030
1916	5,780,118	6,096,586	1,042,382	976,957
1917	7,532,735	8,727,870	939,159	883,448
1918	8,318,998	9,564,858	805,981	777,248
1919	12,015,832	14,726,245	1 072,148	986,731

The chief imports (1919) were cotton piece goods, 3,262,933*l* , coopers' stores, 917,896*l* Chief exports (1919) palm kernels, 4,947,995*l* , palm oil, 4,245,893*l* , raw cotton, 484,745*l* , tin ore, 1,324,074*l* , cocoa, 1,067,675*l* , ground nuts, 698,702*l* , hides and skins, 1,262,140*l*

Imports from the British Empire, 1919, 10,400,703*l*, and from U S A , 1,528,000*l*

There were (1919) 1,126 open miles of railways A weekly boat train with sleeping accommodation and a restaurant car runs between Lagos and Zaria A new trunk railway has been constructed, from Port Harcourt (discovered March, 1913, on the Bonny River), to the Udi coalfields (151 miles). Construction beyond the coalfields was suspended during the war Total capital expenditure on Nigerian railway to end of 1919, 9,277,041*l* , Gross receipts, 1919, 1,466,872*l*., working expenses, 843,767*l* , net receipts,

623,105*l*, passengers carried, 1,709,095, goods and minerals transported, 631,421 tons

There are several thousand miles of telegraph wires, and the system is connected with the French Dahomey system There are also several hundred miles of telephone wires A wireless station was opened for traffic at Lagos at the end of 1913

In 1919 there were 130 Post Offices in Nigeria The savings bank on December 31, 1919, had 5,536 depositors, with 40,597*l* to their credit

A special silver coinage for West Africa was introduced in 1913, the denominations being 2*s*, 1*s*, 6*d*, and 3*d*, of the same size, weight, and fineness as corresponding coins of the United Kingdom The new currency, with adequate reserves in London, based on gold and securities, is under the control of the West African Currency Board A nickel coinage (penny and tenth of a penny) is also in use In 1916 local currency notes were introduced At present the denominations are 5*l*, 20*s* 10*s*, 2*s* and 1*s* The amount in circulation in Nigeria at June 30, 1919, was 1,048,295*l*

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd, and the Colonial Bank, have branches in Nigeria

There is a mail service between Liverpool, Bonny, and Calabar *vid* Lagos

Standard time of one hour fast on Greenwich was introduced in Nigeria on September 1, 1919

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GAMBIA.

Governor —Captain Cecil H *Armitage*, C M G , D S O (2,500*l*, and 750*l* allowances)

Gambia, at the mouth of the river Gambia, was controlled from Sierra Leone from 1807 , in 1843 it was made an independent Crown Colony , in 1866 it formed part of the West African Settlements, but in December, 1888, it again became a separate Crown Colony The Colony is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council nominated There is an unofficial element in the latter Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles , population 8,000 In the Protectorate (area, 4,130 square miles) the population is estimated at 240,000 With the exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system In June, 1901, an agreement was made with the local chief for the administration of the Fuladu district by the British, both banks of the Gambia being now under direct British control up to the Anglo French boundary

There were in 1919 8 elementary Government aided schools, with 1,504 pupils enrolled , and an average attendance of about 477 pupils , Government grant, proportionate to results (1919), 774*l* Of the elementary schools three are Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, one Anglican, and one Mohammedan The Wesleyans have also a secondary school under native control, with 49 boys, and a technical school with 13 pupils, which receives a grant of 350*l* Total Government expenditure on education (1919), 1,491*l* There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 130 men. The armed police has a strength of 92 men In 1919, 38 cases were tried in the supreme court , 296 cases were disposed of in the police court , 609 cases were reported from the Protectorate

Finance and Trade

	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	124,990	92,253	103,875	117,977	133,824	180,585
Expenditure	95,210	89,028	83,218	94,519	93,703	143,451
Imports [1]	1,091,129	521,151	884,554	991,626	1,458,014	1,250,321
Exports [1]	867,187	595,797	705,546	1,046,503	1,100,210	1,553,521

[1] Including specie

There is no public debt. On December 31, 1919, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 231,028*l* .

Principal items of revenue in 1918 Customs, 96,862*l*, Licences, 1,892*l*, Fees of Courts or Office, &c, 6,968*l*, Rent of Government Property, 513*l*, Interest, 5,478*l*, Protectorate, 19,036*l*, Miscellaneous, 678*l*

Chief imports, 1919 specie, 70,681*l*, bags, empty, 56 175*l*, cottons (piece goods and other cotton manufactures), 335,570*l*, flour, 13,603*l*, hardware, 47,765*l*, kola nuts, 156,993*l*, provisions, 12,269*l*, rice, 104,101*l*, spirits, 12,295*l*, sugar, 12,988*l*, tobacco, 53,710*l* Chief exports ground nuts, 1,172,843*l*, hides, 8,419*l*, palm kernels, 15,324*l*, specie, 323,600*l*

Imports from United Kingdom in 1919, 725,508*l*, exports to United Kingdom, 1,124,674*l*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows

	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Total	625,132	550 624	371,676	398 524	282,066	441 860
British only	371 419	317,399	242 700	290,288	262,274	354,837

There is a fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and Bathurst Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches There are two post offices Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1919, 151,749 Bathurst is connected with St Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local telegraphs or railways The Gambia savings bank had 493 depositors in 1919 A special West African silver currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p 246) West African currency notes in circulation June 30, 1919 amounted to 110,300*l* The French five franc piece is legal tender at 3*s* 10½*d*, and was very largely used, but its circulation diminished after the outbreak of war in 1914, owing to export restrictions from France There are two banks in the Colony, the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank

GOLD COAST

The **Gold Coast** stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council, both nominated, with nine unofficial members in latter The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles, population, census 1911, 1,503,386, Europeans, 1915, 2,206 Chief towns Accra, 19,585, Seccondee, 7,725, Cape Coast Castle, 11,364, Quittah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Axim, and Akuse There were in 1919 19 Government schools, and 194 assisted schools which are under the control of the Scottish, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S P G), and African Methodist Episcopal Zionist Missions, the former Bremen Mission Schools are at present temporarily under the control of the Education Department, average attendance of primary and secondary schools, 21,938 (1919), enrolled, 27,318, Government estimated expenditure on education in 1919, 57,716*l* There are also a large number of non assisted primary schools supported by the various religious bodies The strength of the police (1919), 21 European officers and 1,365 of other ranks This includes 2 European officers and 192 other ranks in Ashanti The constabulary (Northern Territories) consists of 2 officers and about 320 of other ranks Summary convictions in 1919, 8,978, convictions in Supreme Courts, 104 Staple products and exports, palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, cocoa, indiarubber

and manganese, the export of valuable native woods is increasing The botanical station at Aburi aids in the plantation of coconut trees, rubber, cocoa, coffee, cotton, pepper, nutmeg, pimento, and croton Gold is found in quartz, in banket, and in alluvium The output of gold in recent years was 1916, 1,629,746*l*, 1917, 1,549,275*l*, 1918, 1,334,000*l* (313,445 ounces) Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior

	1913 (pre-war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,301,566	1,335,989	1,624,124	1,298,674	2 601,360
Expenditure	1,353,291	1,465,946	1,424 279	1,309,486	1,781,170
Imports [1]	4,952,494	5,999,749	3,386,480	3,257,591	7,946,081
Exports [1]	5,427,106	5,816,527	6,364,925	4,472,925	10,814,175

[1] Including bullion and specie

Chief items of revenue, 1919 customs, 1,672,423*l*, railways, 663,976*l*, Chief items of expenditure, 1919 public works, 138,081*l*, railways, 233,562*l*, debt charges, 143,721*l*, Gold Coast Regiment, 107,205*l*

Public debt, December 31, 1919, 3,364,118*l*

Chief imports, 1919 cotton goods, 1,981,120*l*, machinery, 88,711*l*; provisions, 394,193*l*, apparel, 138,233*l*, bags and sacks, 724,659*l*, hard ware, 150,919*l* carriages (motor cars, &c), 284,445*l*, building materials, 141,767*l*, oil (kerosene), 120,077*l* (liquid fuel), 147,741*l* Chief exports cocoa (176,176 tons), 8,278,554*l*, gold and gold dust, 1,403,760*l*, kola nuts, 350,249*l*, lumber, 103,238*l*, palm kernels, 253,248*l*, palm oil, 140,163*l*, manganese, 71,808*l*

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1919 amounted to 6,055,777*l*, and from the U S A, 1,513,994*l*, and the exports (1919) to the United Kingdom, 4,951,110*l*, to U S A, 3,465,999*l*, and to France, 1,607,005*l*

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows —

	1913 (pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Total	2,986,553	1,565,258	1,444,972	983,994	1,404,715
British only	1,782,545	1,286,302	1,218,898	953,164	1,670,805

There is a Government railway, from Seccondee on the coast to Coomassie, a total length of 168 miles, with branches Tarquah to Prestea, 19 miles, and Inchaban Junction to Inchaban, 5 miles, capital expenditure to end of 1919, 3,360,983*l* A line from Accra to Tafo (65 miles) has been constructed, and surveys for further construction are in hand to join Coomassie to Accra Gross railway receipts 1919, 672,000*l*, expenditure, 234,000*l* Road construction is proceeding rapidly, there are over 320 miles of main roads and 2,100 miles of secondary roads There are in the Colony 2,762 miles of telegraph line and 60 offices, and telephone exchanges at Accra, Seccondee and Tarquah, telegrams in 1919, 290,218 There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra The number of letters, packets, &c, handled in the postal service in 1919 was 5,732,633 In 1919 the savings bank had 5,806 depositors with 54,437*l* to their credit

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896, and a English Resident was appointed to Coomassie Under orders in Council of September 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the

Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory The population (census 1911) was 287,814 Coomassie, the chief town, has about 24,000 inhabitants There are Government schools at Coomassie (511 pupils in 1919), Sunyani (101), and Juaso (121), and a number of mission schools Police force (1918), 137 , convictions (1918), 4,049, but there is little serious crime Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed Gold output (1918), 421,731*l* In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful , the products there are chiefly maize, koko, yams, bananas, ground nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending Imports into Ashanti, 1918, 822,300*l* , exports, 1,292,736*l* (mainly gold, 421 736*l* , cocoa, 360,000*l* , kola, 360,000*l* , rubber, 6,000*l* , cattle and sheep, 70,000*l* , hides, 20,000*l* , snails, 20,000*l*)

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8 °N lat , bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale The country is divided into three provinces under Commissioners , the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale , North-Eastern province, with headquarters at Navarro , and North-Western Province with headquarters at Wa By the census taken in 1911 the population of the region to the north of Kintampo (variously estimated at from 31,000 to 50,000 square miles) is put at about 360,000 The Mohammedans have substantial mosques , there are Roman Catholic and other missions Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa Good permanent roads are being made The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd and the Colonial Bank operate in the Colony For currency, see p 246 French, Spanish, and American gold coins are also legal tender at fixed values For small purchases cowries are still used The natives tend to melt down the silver and nickel coins for ornaments. West African currency notes in circulation at December 31, 1919, amounted to 3,959,495*l*

Governor of the Gold Coast —Brig -General F G *Guggisberg*, C M G , D.S O , R E

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti —C H *Harper*, O B E

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone lies between French Guinea on the north and the Republic of Liberia on the east and south-east Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula about 26 miles long, and 12 miles broad, with an area of about 300 square miles, terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The Colony of Sierra Leone extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, 180 miles. It extends inland to a distance varying from 8 to 20 miles and includes the Yellaboi and other islands towards the north, as well as Sherbro and several smaller islands to the south,

but the Isles de Los were ceded to France under the Convention of 1904 There are in the Colony Executive and Legislative Councils, nominated

Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately, population (census 1911), 75,572, of whom 702 were whites The birth-rate for Freetown (1919) was 21 4 per thousand, and the death-rate 25 7, infantile mortality is very high, being 30 per cent per 1,000 births (average 1917 19), and appears to be increasing Chief town, Freetown, 34,090 inhabitants (1911), head quarters of H M 's forces in West Africa The battalion of the West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Daru on the Moa River Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second class Imperial coaling station, with an excellent harbour

In 1919 there were 169 elementary and intermediate schools, with an average attendance of 6,004 grants-in aid to the assisted schools, 119 in number, 4,644*l* The assisted schools are all denominational, belonging to 8 missionary societies There were (1919) 10 secondary schools in the Colony, 8 of which are missionary institutions, while the remainder are owned privately Grants in aid to 3 assisted schools, 269*l* There is a Government Model School (secondary), with average attendance of 257 in 1919. In the Protectorate are the following Government institutions the Bo School, for the sons of Chiefs, the Jala Agricultural Training College, and 3 Anglo vernacular schools Fourah Bay College is affiliated to the University of Durham There are 5 Mohammedan schools in the Colony, with an average attendance (1919) of 392 Training classes for teachers are attached to the Bo and Government Model Schools Police force at end of 1919 had an authorised strength of 300, including 11 European officers In 1917, 60 persons were convicted of indictable offences in the Supreme Court, and 1,745 summarily convicted in the police courts

	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	618,383	504,424	551,106	546,449	583,159	748,779
Expenditure	622,439	546,771	582,940	512,844	544,011	740,388
Imports	1,750,303	1,255,750	1,290,827	1,332,752	1,680,336	2,123,344
Exports	1,731,252	1,254,621	1,223,544	1,497,995	1,516,871	2,101,569

The revenue from Customs in 1919 was 452,325*l*, and from the railway, 175,442*l*

Net public debt, December 31, 1919, 1,780,048*l*

Principal imports, 1919 Cotton manufacture, 461,098*l*, coal, 164,171*l*, spirits, 60,940*l*, tobacco, 244,755*l*, oil (kerosene), 40,778*l* Principal exports, 1919 Ginger, 31,110*l* (1,069 tons), palm kernels, 1,191,607*l* (50,622 tons), kola nuts, 417,878*l*, palm oil, 115,515*l* (828,750 gallons)

Imports from United Kingdom in 1919, 1,372,985*l*, exports thereto, 1,374,510*l*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade is given as follows (excluding vessels in Admiralty service) —

	1913 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Total tonnage	2,981,085	1,635,119	1,553,312	1,526,640	1,736,247	2,016,699
British only	2,051,310	1,520,998	1,410,000	1,417,894	1,669,984	1,953,760

A Government railway, a single line of 2ft 6in gauge, is open from Freetown to Pendembu, near the Liberian frontier, a length of 227½ miles From Boia Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Kamabai, a distance of 104 miles, and a further extension to Baga in the Koinadugu District is contemplated There is also a mountain section from Freetown to the official quarters at Hill Station, a distance of 5⅝ miles There are over 1,100 miles of telegraph and telephone lines In 1919, 1,615,113 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony, money order transactions amounted to 103,842*l* There are 536 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service in operation There are 43 post offices and postal agencies At the end of 1919 there were 6,328 depositors in the savings bank with 96,114*l* (inclusive of interest) to their credit The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p 242), but British coins are still largely used, and the French five franc piece is legal tender at 3*s* 10½*d* Currency notes of the United Kingdom and Nigeria are in circulation, the amount at June 30, 1919, being 150,250*l*

The Protectorate —On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued providing for the administration of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone The Order applies to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and beginning at the extreme southerly point of the Colony on the Anglo Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo Liberian Conventions, November 11, 1885, and January 21, 1911 The Protectorate extends inland about 180 miles

The Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone is also the Governor of the Protectorate Authority is given to the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, by ordinance, to exercise and provide for giving effect to the powers and jurisdiction acquired by the Crown

The Protectorate has an area of 27,000 square miles, and a population, according to the census of 1911, of 1,327,560 The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896, and the whole territory has been divided into 3 Provinces, each of which is placed under a European commissioner Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population, convictions in 1917, 84 There are also district commissioners' courts, chiefs' courts for purely native cases (not serious crime), and combined courts (a chief and a non native) for small debts and trivial misdemeanours (assaults, abusive language) arising between native and non native The chief articles of imports are cotton goods, spirits, hardware and tobacco, the chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil There are several mission and Mohammedan schools A Government school for the sons and nominees of native chiefs was established at Bo in the Railway district of the Protectorate on March 1, 1906 The school, which is under European supervision, opened with 18 pupils, at the end of 1919 there were 140 pupils An elementary school was opened at the end of 1915, there are also 3 Government Anglo Vernacular Schools An Agricultural Training College was established by the Government in 1919, with 30 pupils There are over 92 non Government schools, of which 49 are assisted by the Government

Governor —R J *Wilkinson*, C M G (2,500*l*)

Colonial Secretary —Dr. J C *Maxwell*, C.M.G.

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TOGOLAND

Togo, with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, in Upper Guinea, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, area 33,700 square miles, estimated coloured population (1913) 1,031,978, estimated European population, 1919, 125 Coast line about 31 miles, but inland the territory, between the rivers Volta and Monu, widens to four or five times that breadth Lome, the only port and capital, and Anecho, are on the coast The government stations are Lome, Anecho, Misahohe, Atakpame, Kete-Kratchi, Sokode, Yendi and Sansane-Mangu Togoland was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914 The Colony is now divided between the French and British The British have obtained about one third of the country, 12,500 square miles, bordering the Gold Coast territories, but no part of the sea coast.

The southern half of Togoland is peopled by natives using 30 different languages, of which the principal is Ĕfe—these may be regarded as an offshoot of the Bantu peoples The northern half contains, ethnologically, a totally different population descended largely from Hamitic tribes and speaking in all 16 languages, of which Dagomba and Tim are the most important The majority of the natives are pagans, but many profess Mohamedanism, while Christianity has, latterly, been making some progress in the coast districts

In the British zone there is one Government school with 200 pupils, and Missionary Societies have 35 schools with 3,912 pupils

The climate is extraordinarily cool for the tropics, and, although far from healthy, is not unpleasant

Inland the country is hilly, rising to 3,600 feet, with streams and waterfalls There are long stretches of forest and brushwood, while dry plains alternate with cultivable land Maize, yams, cassada, plantains, groundnuts, etc , are cultivated by the natives , oil palms, caoutchouc, and dyewoods grow in the forests , but the main commerce is the barter trade for palm oil, palm kernels, coco, rubber and copra carried on with the European factories There are considerable plantations of oil and coco palms, coffee, coco, kola, and cassada , kapok and cotton are also being tried as well as fibrous and other plants In the Sokode and Sansane-Mangu districts there are about 65,000 head of cattle , sheep, goats, poultry and pigs are found, but nowhere in large numbers , in some districts horses of small size are bred Native industries are weaving, pottery, smith work, straw plaiting, wood cutting, etc There is no mining by Europeans, but the natives in the Sokode and Misahohe districts smelt iron Customs revenue for 1917 was 63,578*l* , for 1918, 54,203*l*

Revenue, 1918 (English and French zones), 127,444*l* , expenditure 118,953*l*

Imports and exports for six years —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1912	571,391	497,945	1917	345,866	473,774
1913	531 550	456,850	1918	414,566	452,570
1916	325,534	286,913 [1]	1919	665,332	850,741

[1] From Lome only

The principal imports in 1918 were cotton goods, provisions, salt, and tobacco Principal exports were palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, copra, and cotton

There are good roads, connecting the more important centres of the Colony There are three railways connecting Lome with Anecho (Little Popo) (27 miles), with Palime (74 miles), and with Atakpame (103 miles) Total, 204 miles There are 13 post and telegraph stations and 4 sub-stations, connected by telegraph and telephone with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and with Europe

Administrator of British Zone —Major F W F *Jackson*, D S O , R A

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CAMEROON.

The Cameroons, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo extend from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad In 1911 a considerable tract of land was transferred to Cameroon from French Congo, the new acquisition being known as New Cameroon An agreement settling the frontier between Nigeria and Cameroon from Yola to the sea was signed in London on March 11, 1913 The Colony was captured from the Germans by French and British troops in February, 1916, and is now divided between the British and French The British portion of the country is a strip, area about 30,000 square miles, stretching from the sea along the Nigerian frontier to Lake Chad Total area 191,130 square miles, population, 2,540,000 Bantu negroes near the coast, Sudan negroes inland In 1913 there were 1,871 whites The seat of Government was at Buea Duala (pop 22,000), Victoria, Kribi, Rio del Rey and Campo are important trading stations, and Aquatown and Belltown are the principal native settlements

There are four Government schools, at Duala, Victoria, Jaunde, and Garua Four missionary societies have schools with 24,270 pupils

The soil in the coast region is fertile, and numerous valuable African vegetable productions grow in profusion Plantations of cocoa occupy 26,000 acres, and of rubber of various sorts, 18,000 acres There are 345,824 oil palms In Victoria, experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and many other products, an active trade in ivory and palm-oil The colony is rich in hardwood, ebony is abundant Gold and iron have been found Natives in the Bamenda division smelt iron Salt is found in the Keana country, Ossidinge Division, and at Bamessing in the Bamenda division

There is a poll tax which yielded 24,178*l* in 1918 Estimated revenue 1920 (British sphere), 54,680*l*

Imports into the British Cameroon in 1919, 67,000*l* exports, 235,000*l* Chief exports palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory, cocoa Chief imports, textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce In 1919 there entered Victoria 30 trading vessels of 52,221 tons

Roads are being constructed between the coast towns and from the coast inland The total length of railway line (1913) is 149 miles The Manenguba railway is constructed to the length of 160 kms A line from Duala to Edea and Widimenge was in construction, and other lines near the south-west coast were being projected The telegraph system is being rapidly extended Cameroon is connected by cable with Bonny in Southern Nigeria A new direct cable to Germany was opened in 1913

The mark is still (September 1919) in use, value 7*d* at the official rate, both in the French and British spheres, but its purchasing power in the markets is the same as the shilling

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Zululand See NATAL

EGYPT

(MISR)

Sultan

Fuad I Ahmed Fuad Pasha, G C B, was born in 1868, son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha, became Sultan on October 9, 1917, married the Princess Nazli on May 24, 1919

The present sovereign of Egypt is the eighth ruler of the dynasty of Muhammad Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1805, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms The position of the Sultan's father, Ismail I —forced to abdicate, under pressure of the British and French Governments, in 1879—was recognised by the Imperial Hatti Sherif of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers The title given to Muhammad Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy, but this was changed by an Imperial firman of June 12, 1867, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khidêw-Misr,' or, as more commonly called, Khedive By a firman issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan of Turkey granted to Ismail I the rights hitherto withheld of concluding commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and of maintaining armies

On December 18, 1914, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared, and the next day a Proclamation was issued deposing Abbas Hilmi, lately Khedive of Egypt, and conferring the title of Sultan of Egypt upon Hussein Kamil, eldest living prince of the family of Muhammad Ali The British Protectorate has been recognised by France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Portugal, and the United States of America Sultan Hussein Kamil died in 1917, and was succeeded by his brother

The new Egyptian flag consists of three white crescents with their backs to the staff, each with a five pointed white star between the horns on a red field This flag was the personal standard of the Khedive, and now takes the place of the former national flag, which was distinguished from the Turkish by having a star of five instead of six points

The predecessors of the present ruler of Egypt were—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Muhammad Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, son of Muhammad	1789	1848	June—Nov 1848
Abbas, grandson of Muhammad	1813	1854	1848–54
Sâid, son of Muhammad	1822	1863	1854–63
Ismail, son of Ibrahîm	1830	1895	1863–79
Muhammad Taufîq, son of Ismail	1852	1892	1879–92
'Abbâs Hilmi, grandson of Ismail	1874	—	1892–1914
Hussein Kâmil, son of Ismail	1854	1917	1914–1917

British Representatives

His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan —His Excellency Field-Marshal Viscount *Allenby*, G C B, G C V O, G C M G, D S O, etc, appointed October, 1919

Counsellor —Sir Milne *Cheetham*, K C M G

Consul-General at Alexandria —D A *Cameron*, C M.G

Consul at Cairo —A D *Alban*
Consul at Port Said —F G *Freeman*
Commercial Agent for Egypt and Sudan —E H *Mulock.*

There are also Consular representatives at Suez, Mansura, Tanta, Zagazig, and Birket-es-Sab

Government and Constitution

The administration of Egypt is carried on by native Ministers, subject to the ruling of the Sultan From 1879 to 1883 two Controllers General, appointed by France and England, had considerable powers in the direction of the affairs of the country (Khedivial Decree, November 10, 1879) In the summer of 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened, subdued the rising, and restored the authority of the Khedive In this intervention England was not joined by France, and as a result, on January 18, 1883, the Khedive signed a decree abolishing the joint control of England and France In the place of the Control, the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision could be taken The Khedivial Decree appended to and approved by the Anglo French Convention of April 4, 1904, removed most of the restrictions which encumbered the management of Egyptian Finance No modification may be introduced into the terms of the Decree without the assent of the signatory powers to the Convention of London of 1885

In November, 1919, it was officially announced that the policy of Great Britain in Egypt was to preserve the autonomy of that country under British protection and to develop the system of self government under an Egyptian ruler, and that the object of Great Britain was to defend Egypt from all external danger and interference by any foreign Power, and at the same time to establish a constitutional system in which, under British guidance, the Sultan, his Ministers, and the elected representatives of the people might in their several spheres and in an increasing degree co operate in the management of Egyptian affairs A mission under Lord Milner was sent to Egypt with the purpose of working out this policy The Egyptian Government have now (March, 1921) been invited to discuss with the British Government the question of substituting for the protectorate a relationship which, while securing the special interests of Great Britain and enabling the latter to offer adequate guarantees to foreign powers, will meet the legitimate aspirations of Egypt

The Egyptian Ministry, composed of ten members, is constituted (March 16, 1921) as follows —

Prime Minister —Adly *Yeghen* Pasha
Vice-President of the Council —Hussein *Rushdi* Pasha
Minister of Interior —Abdel Khalek *Sarwat* Pasha
Minister of Education —Gaafar *Waly* Pasha
Minister of Public Works, Marine and War —Mohammed *Shafik* Pasha
Minister of Justice —Abdel Fattah *Yehia* Pasha
Minister of Agriculture —Neguib *Ghali* Pasha
Minister of Wakfs (Pious Foundations) —Midhat *Yeghen* Pasha
Minister of Communications —Ahmed *Zuer* Pasha
Minister of Finance —Ismail *Sidky* Pasha

The new Ministry of Communications, established in 1919, comprises the following services The Egyptian State Railways, Telegraphs, and Telephones, the Postal Administration, the Ports and Lighthouses, the Harbour Works, Inland Water Transport, Mechanical Transport, Main Roads and Bridges, Supervision, licensing, and control of civil aerial traffic

On May 1, 1883, an organic law was promulgated by the Khedive creating a number of representative institutions, including a Legislative Council, a

General Assembly, and Provincial Councils But these bodies were mainly consultative and the Khedive and his Ministers retained most of the legislative power The above Law was replaced in July, 1913, by the present Organic and Electoral Laws, by which for the Legislative Council and General Assembly was substituted a new body called the Legislative Assembly This consists of (i) the Ministers, (ii) 66 elected members, and (iii) 17 members nominated by the Government to represent certain minorities The elections are indirect every 50 electors choose an elector delegate, and the electors delegate elect the members of the Assembly, but are liable to be recalled before any fresh exercise of their functions The members of this Assembly sit for six years, their numbers being renewed one third at a time every two years they also receive payment The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on all measures relating to loans, land tax assessment, or modifications of the railway or irrigation systems The Government, however, is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, and, in the event of a disagreement between the two about any proposed law, the Government can eventually enact the law in such form as it may think fit The Assembly has the right of veto on new direct, personal or land taxes, which cannot be imposed without its sanction The ordinary session of the Assembly is from November 1 to May 31

The Provincial Councils were endowed in 1909 with the powers of applying bye laws, authorising public markets, fixing the number and pay of ghaffirs (village watchmen), and authorising the creation of ezbas (hamlets) They are the local authorities in connection with elementary vernacular education and trade schools They consist of two elected representatives from each Markaz The Mudîr is the ex officio President of the Council

Egypt Proper is administratively divided into 5 governorships (muhâfzas) of principal towns, and 14 mudirias or provinces, subdivided into districts or Markazes In 1890 the Powers consented to a decree constituting a Municipality in Alexandria, with power to impose local taxes [1]

In thirteen towns (Mansûra, Medînet el Fayûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mît Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el Zayât, Benha, and Port Said), Mixed Commissions have been formed with power to impose taxes on residents who have given an express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes

In 41 other towns a third class of town council (Local Commissions) exists, but, in general, there is no power to impose local taxes, the revenue being derived from grants from the central Government, and receipts from water supply, slaughter houses, &c During recent years, however, 22 of the Local Commissions have, with the express consent of foreigners and Egyptians, imposed local taxation for municipal purposes

Governorships	*Mudirias*	
	Lower Egypt —	Upper Egypt —
1 Cairo	1 Qalyûbiya	1 Gîza
2 Alexandria	2 Menûfiya	2 Beni Suêf
3 Suez Canal (Port Said.—Ismailia)	3 Gharbîya	3 Faiyûm
4 Suez	4 Sharqîya	4 Minya
5 Damietta	5 Daqahlîya	5 Asyût
	6 Beheira	6 Girga
		7 Qena
		8 Aswân

Area and Population

The total area of Egypt proper, including the Libyan Desert, the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, and the Sinai Peninsula, but

[1] In Egypt no foreigner may be taxed without the consent of his Government.

excluding the Sudan, is about 350,000 square miles, but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley and Delta, covers only 12,226 square miles Canals, roads, date plantations, &c, cover 1,900 square miles, 2,850 square miles are comprised in the surface of the Nile, marshes, and lakes Egypt is divided into two great districts—'Masr-el Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El Said,' or Upper Egypt

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census taken in March, 1917 —

	Administrative Division	Area in sq miles	Total Population	Population per sq mile
Governorates	Cairo	42	790,939	18,832
	Alexandria	19	444,617	23 401
	Damietta	11	30,984	2,817
	Canal (Port Said and Ismailia)	1½ + 1½	91 090	30,363
	Suez	3	30,996	10,332
Frontier Districts		"	76,351	
Lower Egypt	*Provinces*			
	Beheira	1,726	892,246	517
	Daqahliya	1,006	986,643	981
	Gharbiya	2,534	1,659,313	655
	Menuffiya	606	1,072,636	1,770
	Qalyubiya	358	528,581	1,476
	Sharqiya	1,322	955,197	723
Upper Egypt	*Provinces*			
	Asyût	768	981,197	1,278
	Aswan	168	253,340	1,508
	Beni Suef	409	452,893	1,107
	Faiyûm	669	507,617	759
	Girga	576	868,234	1,499
	Giza	398	524,352	1,317
	Minya	651	763,022	1,173
	Qena	754	840,317	1,114
	Total	12 023	12,756,918	1,061

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures —

1800 (French estimate)	2,460,200	1897 (Census)	9,734,405
1821 (Muhammad Ali)	2,536,400	1907 (Census)	11,287,359
1846 (Census) . .	4,476,440	1917 (Census)	12,750,918
1882 (Census) .	6,831,131		

The average annual increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1 25 per cent, from 1882 to 1897, 2 76 per cent, 1897–1907, 1 49 per cent, from 1846–1907, 1 53 per cent

For details of the census of 1907, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1915, pp 250–1

Estimated population, July 1, 1919 12,878,000 Births registered, 1919, 493,507, deaths, 383,872

The principal towns, with their populations, according to the results of the census of 1917, are —Cairo, 790,939, Alexandria, 444,617, Port Said (including Ismailia), 91,090, Suez, 30,996, Damietta, 30,984, Tanta, 74,195, Mansura, 49,238, Zagazig, 41,741, Damanhur, 47,867, Benha, 18,607, Shibîn el Kôm, 24,604, Asyut, 51,431, Aswân, 11,293, Beni Suêf, 31,986, Faiyûm, 44,400, Sohâg, 20,760. Giza, 18,714, Qena, 23,357, Minya, 34,945

Religion and Instruction.

In 1917 the population consisted of 11,658,148 Moslems, 854,778 Orthodox, 59,581 Jews Christians 47,481 Protestants, 107,687 Roman Catholics, 14,416 other Christians, 8,827 others Thus Moslems formed 91·48 per cent of the population, Christians, 8 03 per cent, Jews, 0 47 per cent, others, 0 07 per cent The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded year 361 of the Hegira, 972 of the Christian era. In 1914 it had 405 professors and 9,749 students of Islam and subjects connected therewith The Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta had 113 professors and 2,860 students at the end of 1914 The Mosque of Damietta had in the same year 16 professors and 411 students, that of Dessûqi (Tanta), 16 professors and 280 students, and the Meshiakhat Olama of Alexandria 75 professors and 1,854 students All these institutions are under the supervision of the Council of the University of El Azhar

There are in Egypt large numbers of native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches, of these, the largest and most influential are the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, their creed is Orthodox (Jacobite), and was adopted in the first century of the Christian era Its head is the Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St Mark There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and two bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum, there are also arch priests, priests, deacons, and monks Priests must be married before ordination, but celibacy is imposed on monks and high dignitaries The Copts use the Diocletian (or Martyrs') calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian calendar

The following table shows the proportion of illiterates in the various religious communities (1917 census) —

Religion	Population	Number illiterate per 1000 [1]		
		Males	Females	Total
Moslems	11,658,148	901	937	919
Orthodox	854,778	739	920	830
Christians	155,168	505	556	531
Jews	59,581	482	642	562
Others	23,243	912	955	934
Total	12,750,918	883	982	933

[1] Provisional figures

Subject to certain adjustments for purposes of comparison, it appears that the proportion of the native Egyptian population able to read and write in 1917, as compared with the returns of the previous census in 1907, was as follows —

1907		1917	
Males	Females	Males	Females
85 per 1000	3 per 1000	120 per 1000	18 per 1000

Until 1897, Government initiative in the matter of education was limited to supplying a Europeanised course of education designed to fit Egyptians for various branches of the public service and for professional careers This system of schools, which owes its origin to the Europeanising zeal of Muhammad Ali Pasha, the first viceroy, consists of Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Professional Colleges (Law, Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary, Military, Teaching, Accountancy and Commerce, and Agriculture), in addition to a number of special schools.

Scattered throughout the country there have existed from time immemorial a number of indigenous schools called 'Maktabs' In 1897, the Ministry of Education endeavoured to bring these independent 'Maktabs' voluntarily under Departmental supervision by means of a system of inspection and reward Government aid was made dependent upon daily instruction being given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, apart from any religious teaching, and upon the school reaching a satisfactory level of efficiency The extent to which the scheme has developed is shown in the following table

Year	Maktabs awarded grants in aid and under inspection					
	Number of Maktabs	Teachers	Attendance			Grant-in-aid £E
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1913-14	3,744	7,906	211,270	23,465	234,735	19,427
1915-16	3,970	8,720	235,709	35,314	271,023	23,616
1916-17	3 612	7,233	200,754	28,028	228,782	22,247
1917-18	3,534	6,582	184,404	24 782	209,186	22,043
1918-19	3,271	6,160	176 902	24,484	201,386	—

Since 1913 the grants in aid to maktabs situated within the areas governed by Provincial Councils have been paid from the funds of the Councils

The following table gives statistics (corrected to February, 1920), concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1897 and 1920 respectively The schools marked with an asterisk are under Departments other than the Ministry of Education

—	1897			1920		
	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Higher Colleges —						
Medicine and Pharmacy	1	40	11	1	270	—
*Law	1	75	—	1	353	—
Engineering	1	29	—	1	310	—
*Military	1	204	—	1	90	—
*Veterinary	—	—	—	1	19	—
Teaching	3	72	—	3	448	82
*School for Qadis	—	—	—	1	107	—
*Agriculture	—	—	—	1	99	—
Accountancy and Commerce	—	—	—	1	77	—
Special and Technical Schools —						
Agriculture (Intermediate)	1	59	—	1	108	—
School for Qadis (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	166	—
Accountancy & Commerce (Intermediate)	—	—	—	1	290	—
Technical (Intermediate)	2	356	—	1	236	—
School of Egyptian Arts & Crafts	—	—	—	1	34	—
Trades (Elementary)	—	—	—	3	619	—
Teaching (Elementary)	—	—	—	4	261	477
Domestic Economy	—	—	—	1	—	77
Nurses and midwives	1	—	9	1	—	46
*Police	—	—	—	1	95	—
*Reformatory Schools	—	—	—	2	590	139
Secondary Schools	3	612	—	7	2,525	—
Higher Primary Schools	38	6,830	270	35	8,609	578
Higher Elementary Schools	—	—	—	6	152	303
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	55	2,547	377	212	11,913	2,248
Infant Schools	—	—	—	2	170	—

The number of schools under the control of the Provincial Councils in February, 1920, either through direct management or through grants in aid, was as follows —

—	No of Schools	No of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	3,316	182,546	25,290	207,836
Higher Elementary Schools	18	1,370	—	1,370
Elementary Training Colleges for Teachers	22	1,020	381	1,401
Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Schools	20	1,998	—	1,998
Higher Primary Schools	44	3,964	1,034	4,998
Total	3,420	190,898	26,705	217,603

By agreement with the Provincial Councils it was decided in 1912 that the Ministry of Education should hand over to the Councils the duty of making provision for Elementary Schools in their areas, including the giving of grants in aid to the private Maktabs

The Ministry of Education has under its direct management (February, 1920) —

—	Attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total
134 Maktabs	9,524	8,779	18,303
4 Training Colleges for Elementary Teachers	261	447	708
1 Domestic School	—	77	77
1 School for Nurses and Midwives	—	46	46
3 Trades Schools	619	—	619
35 Higher Primary Schools	8,609	578	9,187
7 Secondary Schools	2,525	—	2,525
5 Technical and Commercial Schools (and night classes)	949	—	949
1 School of Medicine (and Pharmacy)	270	—	270
1 School of Engineering	310	—	310
3 Higher Training Colleges	448	82	530
1 Higher School of Commerce and Accountancy	77	—	77
Egyptian Educational Mission in Europe	30	—	30
6 Higher Elementary Schools	207	464	671
2 Infant Schools	170	—	170
	23,999	10,473	34,472

Under other Government Departments are the School of Law (353 students), the Military School (90 cadets), the Veterinary School (19 students), the Higher School of Agriculture (99 students), the Intermediate School of Agriculture (108 students), the School for Cadis (higher section, 107, lower, 166 students), the Police School (95 cadets), and 2 reformatories (590 boys, 139 girls) It is proposed to establish a State University at Cairo

Justice.

The indigenous tribunals of the country are the *Mehkemas*, presided over by the *Qâdis* At the present time, they retain jurisdiction only in matters of personal law (marriage, succession, &c), and *wakfs*—the latter being either charitable foundations, or family settlements with an ultimate remainder in favour of a charitable foundation—and also in certain non religious cases (*e g* succession) between non Moslem natives In matters of personal law other than intestate succession non Mussulmans are, however, in general subject to their own Patriarchate, or other religious authority In other matters, natives are justiciable before the so called Native Tribunals established in 1883 These now consist of 90 Summary Tribunals, each presided over by a single judge, with civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E150 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours, eight Central Tribunals, each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges, and a Court of Appeal at Cairo, about one third of its members being European Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in the Governorate Qisms (to the number of 28) for the disposal of petty offences, the judge having powers up to three months' imprisonment or fine of £E10, and the prosecution being conducted by the police Civil cases not within the competence of the Summary Tribunals are heard in first instance by the Central Tribunals, with an appeal to the Court of Appeal The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals Since 1905 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1910, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly There is a recourse on points of law, in criminal matters, to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*, the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet* cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge Offences against irrigation laws, &c , are tried by special administrative tribunals

The so called "Cantonal Courts," created by a law of July, 1912, should also be mentioned They are composed of village notables, and have general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £E5 in value, besides an extended jurisdiction in special matters, and a petty criminal jurisdiction with penalties up to 24 hours' imprisonment or PT25 fine. The jurisdiction of each court extends to a group of villages The courts are now 236 in number

Owing to the Capitulations, which still apply to Egypt, foreigners are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1876, consisting partly of native and partly of foreign judges, with jurisdiction, in civil matters, between natives and foreigners and between foreigners of different nationalities, or even between foreigners of the same nationality if the dispute relates to land in Egypt These Tribunals have, also, a limited penal jurisdiction, notably in cases of police offences, offences against the bankruptcy laws, and misappropriation of property seized by order of the tribunal There are three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal sitting at Alexandria.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1913	17,368 616	15,728,785	1918-19	27,661,289	23,384,326
1916-17	19,927,274	17,240,606	1919-20	38,677,401	28,991,934
1917-18	23,166,074	22,496,948	1920-21 [1]	40,271,000	40,271,000

[1] Estimates

The final accounts for the year 1919-20 (April 1 to March 31), and the budget estimates for the year 1920-21, are as follows —

Receipts	1919-20 Actual figures	1920-21 Estimates	Expenditure	1919-20 Actual figures	1920-21 Estimates
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Direct taxes			Civil List	459,847	499,264
Land tax, &c	5,624,260	5,480,000	Expenses of Administration	10,023,630	12,207,328
Indirect taxes			Expenses of Revenue Farming Administrations		
Customs	6,627,536	6,590,000	Railways	5,422,757	6,594,175
Tobacco	3,327,325	4,000,000	Telegraphs	248,124	221,230
Excise	499,979	—	Post Office	431,564	500,980
Miscellaneous taxes	461,128	318,000	Telephones	198,127	169,786
Receipts from Revenue earning Administrations			Army		
			Egyptian Army	1,615,055	1,631 250
			Army of Occupation	146 250	146,250
Railways	7,135,630	7,386 000	Pensions	779,406	737,800
Telegraphs	302,353	300,000	Tribute and Debt		
Post Office	437,424	516,000	Tribute	664,826	664,826
Telephones	196,098	266,000	Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	38 617	42,000
Receipts from Administrative Services			Consolidated Debt	3,552,266	3,552,266
			Non Consolidated Debt	344,152	353,280
Ports and Lighthouses	179,185	183,000	Sundries	—	24,483
Judicial and Registration fees	2,066,946	1,863,000	War Gratuities	2,559,806	4,250,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,894,239	8,778,000	Extraordinary Expenditure in connection with the war	508,260	40,000
			Settlement of claims arising out of the recent disorders	45,528	954,502
			Purchase and distribution of articles of prime necessity	404,499	2,000,000
Total ordinary revenue	32,752,503	35,675,000	Temporary Commissions	—	28,000
Extraordinary revenue	924,398	4,596,000	Total Ordinary Expenditure	27,442,714	34,616,920
Draft on general reserve	—	—	Expenditure for new works	1,549 220	5,654,080
Total	38,677,401	40,271,000	Total	28,991,934	40,271,000

The foreign debt of Egypt began in 1862, when loans amounting to 3,292,800*l* were issued for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt Other issues followed in rapid succession The dual control by England and France began in 1879 In January, 1880, the two Controllers General reported that Egypt could not possibly meet her engagements in full, and in July the Liquidation Law, in accordance with the recommendation of an International Commission of the Great Powers, was promulgated By this law the Unified debt was reduced to 4 per cent interest, further conversions

were made, and the Unified debt thus increased to 60,958,240*l*, certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,743,800*l*, and the Daira Sania debt was increased to 9,512,900*l*, the interest being reduced to 4 per cent In 1885 and subsequent years further loans and conversions were entered into

The Daira Sania and the Domains loans were paid off on October 15, 1905, and June 1, 1913, respectively The amount and the charge of the various debts in April, 1920, were as follows —

—	Debt	Charge
	£	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent	6,098,400	307,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent	31,127,780	1,062,235
Unified Debt, 4 per cent	55,971,960	2,182,906
Total	93,198,140	3,552,266

On April 1, 1920, the debt stood at £stg 93,198,140, inclusive of the amount of £stg 6,466,860 held by the Government and the Caisse de la Dette Publique In 1919 20 the debt was reduced by £190,500

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1920–21, amount to £E4,612,372

In 1888 and 1890, reserve funds were established, the balances of which, in virtue of the Anglo-French Convention of April 4, 1904, were placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government in 1905, less certain sums remaining in the hands of the Caisse de la Dette Publique for the service of the debt The amount received by the Egyptian Government was carried to a General Reserve Fund In this Fund on April 1, 1920, there was a balance of £E17,117,866, including £E1,541,031 realised from the minting of new coinage

Defence.

Egyptian Army

On September 19, 1882, the existing Egyptian army was disbanded The organisation of a new army was entrusted to a British general officer, who was given the title of Sirdar Service is compulsory, but, owing to the small contingent required, only a fraction (4 per cent) of the men who are liable actually serve Service is for three years In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended The army consists of 5 squadrons of cavalry, a camel corps, 5 batteries, 18 battalions of infantry (of which 6 are Sudanese and 1 is a special "Equatorial" battalion), a railway battalion, and various departments Most of the higher posts are held by British officers The strength of the army is about 17,000

Army of Occupation

Before the outbreak of war in August, 1914, the British garrison, or army of occupation, consisted of a cavalry regiment, a horse artillery battery, a mountain battery, a company of engineers, and 4 battalions (one company in Cyprus) stationed in the Nile Delta, and of a battalion of infantry and detachment of garrison artillery stationed in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The establishment, including departmental services, was 6,067 of all ranks.

In 1920 the British garrison consisted of 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 battery R.H.A., 7 battalions of infantry, with detachments of engineers and garrison artillery, making a total of 11,605. In addition there were Indian troops to

the number of 20,468 At the end of the year this garrison was in process of reduction

Production and Industry

The cultivable area of Egypt proper was reckoned in 1919 at 7,691,793 feddâns (1 feddân = 1 038 acre), and of this 2,829,215 were uncultivated for want of reclamation The land tax has been readjusted, the old distinction between Kharâgi and Ushûri tax has disappeared, and the taxes on land range from 2 piastres (1 piastre = 2½*d*) to 164 piastres per feddân according to the rental value The *corvée*, or forced labour, has been abolished, but the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks in flood time, and are also liable in any sudden emergency, in 1913 none were called out, in 1914, 21,600, in 1916, 113,000 The agricultural population (Fellahîn) forms about 62 per cent of the whole A large proportion of them are small landholders with under 51 feddâns, while others, almost or altogether landless, are labourers, the relation between the employers and the employed being mostly hereditary The following table shows, for 1919, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land between foreigners and natives —

Extent of holding in feddâns	Foreigners		Natives		Total of area		Total of Landowners	
	Area in feddâns	Land owners	Area in feddâns	Land owners	Feddâns	Per-centage	Land-owners	Per centage
Up to 1	1,163	2,038	489,918	1,158,681	491,081	8·9	1,160,719	64 3
From 1–5	4,738	1,801	1,050,887	494,791	1,055 625	19 2	496,592	27 5
,, 5–10	5,540	751	533,542	77,494	539,082	9 8	78,245	4 3
,, 10–20	8,672	605	512,058	37,323	520 730	9 4	37,928	2 1
,, 20–30	8,198	328	272,260	11,228	280,458	5 1	11,556	0 6
,, 30–50	15,812	398	329 777	8,529	345,589	6 3	8,927	0 5
Over 50	583,463	1,488	1,695,231	11,192	2,278,694	41 3	12,680	0 7
Total	627,586	7,409	4,883,673	1,799,238	5,511,259	100 0	1,806,647	100 0

The Egyptian agricultural year includes three seasons or crops The leading winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June, are cereal produce of all kinds, the principal summer crops, sown in March and harvested in October and November, are cotton, sugar, and rice, the autumn crops, sown in July and gathered in September and October, are rice, maize, millet, and vegetables generally In Fayûm and Lower Egypt, where perennial irrigation is effected by means of a network of canals tapping the Nile and traversing the Delta in every direction, the chief crops are cotton, rice, Indian corn, wheat, barley, clover, cucumber, in Upper Egypt, south of Deirût, where the basin system of irrigation, *i e* submersion at high Nile, is generally adhered to, cereals and vegetables are produced, north of Deirût the same conditions prevail as in Lower Egypt, except that no rice is grown Where there is perennial irrigation, two or three crops are secured annually

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been completed The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deirût an area of approximately half a

million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years The area and production of cotton in six years were —

Season	Area Feddans	Crop Qantârs	Season	Area Feddans	Crop Qantârs
1913–14	1,723,000	7,664,000	1917–18	1,677 000	6,293,000
1915–16	1 186,000	4,775,000	1918–19	1,361,000	4,821,000
1916–17	1,656,000	5,060,000	1919–20	1,574,000	5,572,000

The area under cotton in 1920 was 1,828,000 feddans

In 1919 the area and yield of wheat were 1,323,376 acres and 820,195 tons, barley, 356,530 acres and 219,620 tons, maize, 1,792,109 acres, millet, 260,556 acres, rice, 149,630 acres, sugar cane, 59,311 acres

In 1919 the sugar exported amounted to 12,689 tons, valued at £E654,656 and the cotton exported amounted to 6,708,906 qantârs, valued at £E65,441,901 (1 qantâr = 99 05 lbs)

The principal mineral products in 1918 were (in metric tons) Phosphate rock, 31,000, petroleum, 282,000, manganese iron ore, 27,000, nitrate shale, 4,500, carbonates and sulphate of soda, 3,500 The production of gold was 2,856 oz Other products are Ochres, sulphate of alumina, sulphate of magnesia, talc, building stones, clay, gypsum, nation, nitrate of soda, salt, and turquoise The following minerals are also known to exist, namely, alum, copper ore, beryl, granite, ornamental stones, and sulphur

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years —

Year	Merchandise [1]		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1916	27,805,195	31,662,065	9,791 188	11,137,932
1917	33,175,139	41,060,612	1,239,549	44,300
1918	51,155 306	45,370,020	611,009	5,500
1919	47,409,717	75,888,321	183,513	3,174
1920	101,880 963	85,467,061	399,039	12,249

[1] Excluding re exports (£E2,551,891 in 1920) and transit trade (£E12,811,874 in 1920)

Commerce (merchandise) by principal countries —

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Great Britain	21,480 957	37,894,760	40,222,891	36,343,284
India and Aden	2,347,965	3,338,709	587,015	747,707
Australasia	1,348,623	4,900,722	48,910	91,137
United States	2 889,749	10,751,055	16,714,085	26,469,171
China	1,317,270	2,325,707	25,881	19,907
Japan	1,729,164	2 264 051	1,864,292	1,236,763
France	2,990,540	6,104,865	5,871 556	8,069 200
Greece	1 893,105	2,085,531	696,591	413,036
Italy	2 512,028	5,705,020	3,499,514	3,303,414
Switzerland	455,807	1,549,646	1,811,096	2,246,838
Belgium	202,710	1 927,150	207,019	324,260
Chile	1,098,055	2,057,266	5,494	6,559
Germany	6,527	1,186,121	243,561	1,294,373
Sweden	448,118	1,639 665	56,779	19 721

Value of the leading imports and exports during three years —

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products	2,293,465	1,704,098	2,080,793	375,906	320,485	328,457
Hides, skins and leather goods	501,431	762,116	1,602,519	622,279	1,301,946	743,194
Other animal products	135,518	49,118	60,657	40,442	64,311	52,788
Cereals, vegetables	1 361,805	2 263,042	13,285,218	3,413,022	4,832,146	5,110,788
Colonial produce	2,110,604	1,803,070	4,849 225	1,246,696	662,368	1,159,495
Spirits, oils, &c	4,737,127	4,251,340	5,947,634	225,616	218,654	216,329
Paper, books, &c	1,608,666	1,270,824	2,150,094	73,508	276,133	211,871
Wood & coal	5,415,661	3,912,109	11,993,427	50,923	71,702	56,574
Stone, earthenware and glass	730,476	553 151	1,933 695	2,988	20,598	8,219
Colouring materials	580,024	690,782	883 570	6,448	90,579	51,741
Chemicals, perfumes, &c	1,880,381	3,353,972	5,531,302	187 754	692,132	679,177
Textiles & yarns [1]	22,190,210	18,845,787	34,441,258	38,298,026	66,077,660	75,612,121
Metals and manuf	2,858,704	3,742,419	11,542,261	71,160	167,092	169,060
Sundries	1,600,305	1,137,152	2,094 412	23,697	60,439	110,107
Tobacco	3,100,929	3,070,744	3,184,098	732,155	1 032,076	951,121
Total	51,155,306	47,409,717	101,880,963	45,370,020	78,888,321	85,467,061

[1] The cotton tissues imported amounted, in 1918, to £E13,685 467, in 1919, to £E11,259,384, in 1920, to £E18,980,634 The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1918, 5,019,689 qantârs, valued at £E38,034,467 in 1919, 6,708,906 qantârs, valued at £E65,441,901, in 1920, 4,001,467 qantârs, valued at £E75,096,026

Of the total imports in 1918, the value of £E33,535,624, and of the exports the value of £E40,782,984, passed through the port of Alexandria, in 1919, of the imports, £E34,882,872, of the exports, £E72,453,903, in 1920, of the imports, £E80 988,567 of the exports, £E82,456,180

Goods imported into Egypt are examined by experts, who determine their value according to the market price in their original country, plus the cost of transport, freight, insurance, &c In order, however, to facilitate customs operations, the administration, in communication with the merchants interested, establishes, on the same basis as above, periodical tariffs for common articles of importation In the statistics of the Custom House, the values are taken according to the estimated price which served as the basis for the payment of duty, now fixed at 8 per cent *ad valorem* (except coal, liquid fuel, charcoal, firewood, petroleum, oxen, cows, sheep and goats, whether alive or cold stored, the duty on which was reduced to 4 per cent *ad valorem* from November 25 1905, and alcoholic drinks, perfumes, and alcoholic extracts, on which the duty was raised to 10 per cent on April 30, 1915) As regards exports, there are tariffs for nearly all of them, estimated in the same manner as the tariffs of imports The quantities recorded in statistics are those declared by the merchants and controlled by the Customs

The origin of imports and destination of exports are declared by importers and exporters and controlled, as much as possible, by the searchers and appraisers of the Custom House

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt, according to British Board of Trade returns —

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seed	Eggs	Oil Seed Cake	Cotton Goods	Coal, &c	Iron & Steel and Manufactures	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	17,642,358	2,065,471	356,672	817,003	3,533,605	2,454,337	718,540	252,432
1916	18,927,829	3,102,323	974,658	774,284	5,086,461	1,071,982	614,671	531,727
1917	26,187,884	3,269,130	1,015,340	1,371,412	7,728,861	2 188,828	778,324	1,017,368
1918	44,469,567	6,394,130	715,170	9,716	13,824,498	2,529,554	797,899	1,089,130
1919	50,840,518	5,003,330	930,674	969,783	9,014,163	3,579,348	1,069,555	898,773

[1] Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1913.

Total trade between Egypt and U K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) —

	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[2]
Imports from Egypt into U K	21,395[1]	32,484	54,151	60,671	69,336
Exports to Egypt from U K					
British produce	9,805[1]	14,793	22,202	19,405	43,662
Foreign and Colonial produce	—	306	183	826	1,175

[1] Including Anglo Egyptian Sudan [2] Provisional figures

Shipping and Navigation

In 1919, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 4,507 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 12,534,974 entered at, and 4,511 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 12,569,929 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Basin, Suez Road, Tor, and El Kosseir) These figures include Suez Canal transits The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade, but excluding sponge and fishing boats) that entered the ports was 1,395 of 71,267 net tons, and of those that departed, 1,424 of 70,613 net tons

Arrivals and departures of commercial steamers at Alexandria in six years —

Year	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1918	1,932	3 718,660	1,927	3,698,396
1915[1]	953	1,576,756	980	1,682,869
1916[1]	504	966,673	705	1,343,867
1917[1]	346	641 060	366	687 684
1918[1]	330	798,062	395	900,192
1919[1]	726	1,330,702	735	1,362,431

[1] Excluding supplies and military transports

The mercantile steamers visiting the port of Alexandria in 1919 comprised

Nationality	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
British	334	703,267	340	734,969
French	30	80,740	30	78,865
Greek	61	38,099	64	40,621
Italian	124	257,370	124	260,556
American	18	40,389	20	44,626
Norwegian	20	30,433	22	32,595
Japanese	29	62 929	28	59 866
Russian	28	26,287	28	26,287
Swedish	16	30,004	15	27,963
Spanish	19	12,724	20	13,634
Other . . .	42	41,410	44	41,449
Total (All Shipping)	726	1,330,702	735	1,362,431

Suez Canal

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of commercial vessels (excluding vessels requisitioned by the military authorities) of all nationalities that passed through the canal in 1919 —

Nationality	No of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage
British	1,898	8,417,365	Spanish	35	95,127
Japanese	414	1,420,692	American	50	160,879
French	112	513,994	Dutch	175	739,147
Italian	98	296,044	Other nationalities	44	111,315
Greek	34	91,577			
Norwegian	72	255,421			
Swedish	42	153,637			
Danish	74	311,842	Total	3,048	12,567,041

The number of Government vessels that passed through the Canal in 1919 was 939 of 3,447,210 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 818 British of 3,111,426 net tonnage)

The number and net tonnage of vessels that have passed through the Suez Canal (including warships), and the gross receipts of the company, have been as follows in six years —

Year	No of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts [1]	Year	No of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts [1]
			£				£
1913	5,085	20,033,884	5,197,038	1917	2,353	8 368,918	2,880,761
1915	3,708	15,266,155	3,929 124	1918	2,522	9,251,601	3,718,796
1916	3,110	12,345,347	3 561 771	1919	3 986	16,013,802	7 388 336

[1] Taken at 25 francs = £1

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1913, 282,235, 1915, 210,530, 1916, 283,030, 1917, 142,313, 1918, 105,914, 1919, 527,502

The Suez Canal is 103 miles long, including 4 miles of approach channels for the harbours, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869 The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968

Internal Communications.

On March 31, 1920, there were (exclusive of sidings) 2,330 miles of rails (double and single) belonging to and worked by the State, and 721 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies 1,152 miles of State and 623 miles of companies' rails are in the Delta, and 1,178 miles of State and 98 miles of light railways are in Upper Egypt This is exclusive of the Sudan military railway to Khartoum, 375 miles long, of gauge 3 ft 6 in The railways have a gauge of 4 ft 8½ in inside rails, except the line from Luxor to Assuan, which is 3 ft 6 in gauge, and that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft 5½ in

In May, 1918, Cairo was connected by railway with the Palestine system, by the completion of a swing-bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara

The length of line of the State Railways (excluding the auxiliary railways of Upper Egypt, 280 miles, and the Western Oasis railway, 141 miles) in 1919 was 1,909 miles, the number of passengers carried in 1919–20, 26,213,000; weight of goods carried, including service transports, 4,820,702 tons; and the net receipts, £E1,910,874.

The working expenses, £E5,120,429 in 1919-20, represent an average of 72 82 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E7,031,303

The telegraphs and telephones belonging to the Egyptian Government were, on March 31, 1919, of a total length of 6,311 miles, the length of the wire being 21,310 miles The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria *viâ* Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India The number of telegrams in 1919-20 was 2,711,228, as against 2,155,443 in 1918-19, not including railway service telegrams and those sent by the Eastern Telegraph

There were, in 1919, 2,501 post offices and stations In the internal service (1919) there passed through the post office 37,278,000 letters and post-cards, and 16,527,000 newspapers, &c , and samples , in the external service, 22,162,000 letters and post cards, and 8,015,000 newspapers, &c , and samples Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1919 to 7,131,000 articles Receipts £E437,424 , expenses £E431,564

Banks and Credit

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l* with reserve funds amounting to 2,000,000*l* The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000*l* It has Government guarantee of interest at 3 per cent , and it lends money to the Fellahîn at 8 per cent interest

There are in addition eight mortgage banks and five ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E41,011,369, *i e* , £E39,381,066 for the former and £E1,630,303 for the latter The reserve funds of these two groups of banks and of the National and the Agricultural Banks of Egypt amount to £E5,220,330 and £E3,091,368 respectively

In 1901, a Post-Office Savings Bank was opened, and on December 31 of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492 On December 31, 1919, the depositors numbered 224,760, and their balances amounted to £E1,016,400

In April, 1912, a rural savings bank service was inaugurated At the end of that year the balance of deposits in the new branch amounted to £F25,413, and the number of accounts to 127,927 On December 31, 1919, the balance amounted to £E9,787, and the number of accounts to 58,441 The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E970,889 and the number of depositors to 11,515

Money, Weights, and Measures

Money

By decree of October 18, 1916 (20 Zi l Higga 1334), the monetary unit of Egypt is the gold Egyptian pound of 100 piastres It weighs 8 5 grammes 875 fine, and therefore contains 7 4375 grammes of fine gold Its value in sterling is £1 0*s* 6½*d* A new coinage was introduced at the same time It replaces the monogram of the Sultan of Turkey by that of the Sultan of Egypt

The 10 piastre silver piece weighs 14 grammes 833 fine, and therefore contains 11 67 grammes of fine silver The piastre is worth 2 46*d* in English money It is subdivided into tenths (ushr el girsh or milliemes)

Coins in circulation are the Egyptian pound (100 piastres) and half pound in gold , 20, 10, 5, and 2 piastre pieces in silver , 1, ½, ⅕, ⅒ piastre pieces in

nickel, and $\frac{1}{10}$ piece in bronze Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2, and nickel or bronze coins up to 10 piastres For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively English sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres The gold pieces of the Latin Monetary Union equivalent to the French 20 franc piece are permitted to circulate at a uniform rate of £E0 7715

Bank notes are issued by the National Bank in various denominations from £E0 25 to £E100 They are in principle not legal tender, but since the war they have been made legal tender and inconvertible Their circulation has received an extraordinary impetus since the withdrawal of gold from circulation The amount issued at the end of 1919 was about £E67,000,000, whereas it had never previous to the war surpassed £E3,000,000 In 1918 the Egyptian Government issued Currency Notes of 10 piastres and 5 piastres

Egyptian money is now minted at the Birmingham and other foreign Mints The nominal value of the coinage (including recoinage) from 1887 to 1919 was —

Years	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
1887–1913	52,024	4,114,390	474,656	20,724	4,661,794
1914	—	—	5,000	1,000	6,000
1915	—	695,400	20,000	—	715,400
1916	10,000	1,115,399	61 000	—	1,186,399
1917	—	1,171,400	93,437	2,000	1,266 837
1918	—	555,915	49,680	—	605,595
1919	—	38,400	101,800	—	135 200
1887–1919	62,024	7,685,904	805,573	23,724	8,577,225

The principal units of Egyptian weights and measures are defined in terms of the metre of the "Commission Internationale du mètre" by the Law No 10 of September 26, 1914 The equivalents remain the same as were defined by the Decree of April 28, 1891

Measures of length	*Diraa baladi*	= 0 metre 58 centimetres
,, weight	*Dirhem*	= 3 grams 12 centigrams
,, capacity	*Ardeb*	= 198 litres.

Measure of Capacity

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43 555 gallons, or 5 44436 bushels

The approximate weight of the ardeb is as follows —Wheat, 334 rotls, beans, 345 rotls; barley, 267 rotls, maize, 312 rotls; cotton seed, 270

Weights.

Okieh	=	1 3207 ounce.
Rotl	=	99049 lb
Oke	=	2 7513 lbs
Qantâr (or 100 Rotls or 36 Okes)	=	99·0493 lbs.

LENGTH MEASURES

		Inches
Diraa Baladi (town)	=	22 8347
Diraa Mimari for building, &c.	=	29 5276
Qassabah = 3 8823 yards	=	139 7639

MEASURES OF SURFACE

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = 7,468 148 sq pics = 1 03808 acres
1 sq pic = 6 06 sq ft = 0 5628 sq metre

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

Government

The rule of Egypt in the Sudan, after having gradually extended during the course of 60 years, was interrupted in 1882 by the revolt of the Mahdi, who, with his successor, the Khalifa, held the country for about sixteen years under a desolating tyranny In 1896 the Anglo-Egyptian army commenced operations for the recovery of the lost provinces, and on September 2, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed In November, 1899, he was overtaken by the Egyptian forces near Gedid, where he was slain in battle, and his remaining followers taken prisoners

A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, signed at Cairo, January 19, 1899, provides for the administration of the territory south of the 22nd parallel of latitude by a Governor General, appointed by Egypt with the assent of Great Britain, and declares the general principles in accordance with which the administration shall be carried on The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together, laws shall be made by proclamation, no duties shall be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports from other countries, via the Red Sea, shall not exceed those levied in Egypt, the import and export of slaves is prohibited, and special attention shall be paid to the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting the import and export of arms, ammunition, and spirits

The Sudan has been divided into fifteen Provinces The Governors of provinces are British Officers of the Egyptian Army employed under the Sudan Government or British civil officials of the Government Administration is carried out through British Inspectors in charge of one or more districts into which the provinces are subdivided, these units being supervised by District officials who are in most cases Egyptian officers lent from the Egyptian Army

In 1910 a Governor-General's Council was created to assist the Governor-General in the discharge of his executive and legislative powers All ordinances, laws and regulations are now made by the Governor General in Council

The Enclave of Lado, which was continued in the occupation of H M King Leopold II, King of the Belgians, during his reign, by the Agreement signed at Brussels on May 12, 1906, reverted to the Anglo Egyptian Sudan on his death, and has been included in the Mongalla province

Area and Population.

Extending southwards from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo (approximately N lat. 5°), a distance of about 1,650 miles, and stretching from the Red Sea to the confines of Wadai in Central Africa, the subject territory has an area of about 1,014,400 square miles.

T

The population in 1917 was estimated at 3,400,000 The Gambela Enclave which is situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post The Eritrea-Sudan frontier has been completely delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*) The chief towns are Khartum, population 23,083, the capital, Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 50,429, Khartum North, population 15,973, Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, El Dueim, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, Singa, and El Fasher

Instruction

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows — There are first the elementary vernacular schools (Kuttabs), 74 in number (December, 1919), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 6,667 pupils In these schools instruction is given to boys from 7 to 10 years of age in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion Next there are the primary schools, of which there are now six—at Khartum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, Atbara, El Obeid and Suakin The subjects taught in schools of this class include English, Arabic, Mathematics, and the total number of boys in attendance is 1,051 After completing their primary course, boys can proceed to the upper school at the Gordon College, or they may be employed as clerks or translators in Government Offices The upper school at Gordon College is attended by 98 pupils, some of whom take a course in engineering and surveying, while the rest are trained to be teachers in primary schools or translators There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 65 students, who undergo a five years' course of training, after which they are drafted out as Kadis in district courts The industrial workshops, of which there are at present two, at Khartum and Omdurman, are attended by 190 boy apprentices At Khartum smith work, carpentry, fitting, &c, are taught, and at Omdurman stone-cutting, pottery, and brick-work A primary school has been constructed adjacent to the Gordon College, and some of the boys board in the Gordon College A start has been made in the education of girls by the opening of girls' schools at Rufaa, El Obeid, Dongola, Merowe, and Kamlin, which are attended by 261 girls altogether Affiliated to the Gordon College are the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, where investigations are carried on in connection with diseases and with the economic products of the country

A Central Research Farm has been organised at Khartum North, under the auspices of the Education Department, for the furtherance of agricultural research and education Laboratories have been built and equipped for the study of agricultural botany, physiology and bacteriology Comparative field experiments with such staple crops as cotton, wheat and lubia are supplemented by sections devoted to plant introduction, seed selection, horticulture, experimental forestry and market gardening

The geological survey, the antiquities service, and the natural history museum are also attached to the Education Department.

Justice.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of civil suits comprises the Court of Appeal and Courts of original jurisdiction Judges of the High Court sitting singly have general original jurisdiction The Court of Appeal is constituted by three or more Judges of the High Court sitting together, all Judges of the High Court being members of the Court of Appeal.

The general superintendence of the High Court is vested in the Chief Justice In addition to the Chief Justice there are four Judges of the High Court, three of whom are British barristers, and one promoted from the Sudan Civil Service The High Court sits at Khartum, but judges from time to time go on circuit

Subordinate to the High Court of Justice in every province is the Province Court This comprises a Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, and District Judges of three grades Appeals from decisions of a District Judge lie to the Province Judge, except in Khartum Province, where such appeals lie to the High Court Appeals from decisions of a Province Judge lie to the High Court

In Provinces where there is neither a High Court Judge nor a specially appointed Province Judge the Governor acts as Province Judge, and in any District where there is no specially appointed District Judge the provincial inspectors and district officers act as District Judges

The Mohammedan Law Courts administer the Moslem religious law in cases between Mohammedans relating to succession on death, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally, and also Mohammedan charitable endowments

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates Judges of the High Court, and District Judges of the first grade, governors, and inspectors of provinces, and the district officials above mentioned, are the magistrates Decisions of courts require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision Appeal lies from convictions by magistrates other than Governors, where the sentence exceeds two months' imprisonment or 2*l* fine

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code

The Legal Secretary fulfils the duties of a Minister of Justice

Finance

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan are stated as follows (£E1 = £1 0s 6*d*) —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1913(pre war)	1,568 852	1,653,065	1918	2,774 689	2,336 315
1915	1,495,227	1,463,934	1919	2,992,792	2,720,513
1916	1,857,856	1,745 532	1920[1]	3,500,000	3,500,000
1917	2 195 355	1 901 941			

[1] Budget estimates

The revenue is derived mainly from Land Tax, (213,000*l* in 1919), Animal Tax (149,000*l* in 1919), Royalties on Gum and Ivory (128,000*l* in 1919), and Customs (328,000*l* in 1919), and from the receipts of the Railways and Nile Steamer Services (1,278,000*l* in 1919), and Posts and Telegraphs (118,000*l* in 1919)

From 1914 onwards, the figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1919 to 161,191*l*E. and 153,270*l*E respectively

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic (exports, 1919, 15,490 tons, £E548,244) and ivory (exports 1919, 50 tons, £E46,556) Egyptian cotton has been successfully established on the Nile, as well as in the Toker district of the Red Sea Province, and increasing quantities of cotton, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually The Gezirah irrigation pro-

ject (by means of the dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton in a few years' time with unlimited scope for extension Cotton area, 1919, 56,000 feddans, crop 1919-20 estimated at 120,000 kantars Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, dates, hides and skins, and gold The principal grain crops are dura, a kind of millet used for making bread, and dukhn Estimated yield of dura, 1919, 144,600 tons

The cattle trade in the Sudan shows remarkable growth in recent years, and the number exported is increasing yearly The reason for this is that while it is easy for the native to raise cattle, the Government on their part through an efficient and well organised Veterinary Department, is endeavouring to foster the trade, to eliminate cattle diseases, and to improve the quality of live stock

The forests which line the river banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal

Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1913 (pre war)	2,109,476	1,185,186	1917	3,102,117	3,490,565
1915	1,704,250	1,577,991	1918	4,024,582	3 923,771
1916	2,661,468	2,288,403	1919	4,805,745	2,740,759

[1] Including Government Stores

[2] Excluding re-exports, which were £E93 655 in 1913, £E130,315 in 1915, £E227,112 in 1916, £E238,616 in 1917, £E286 613 in 1918, £E288,810 in 1919

Specie (1919 imports £E23,803, re exports £E541,875) and Transit trade (£E42,911 in 1919) are also excluded

Summary of value of merchandise imported and exported showing countries of importation and exportation in 1918 and 1919

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Abyssinia	181,558	150,388	17,194	10,354
Africa (Union of South)	316,429	145,675	—	1,999
Arabia	15,400	26 685	118,858	31,159
Congo and Uganda	4,827	8,083	353	208
Egypt [1]	2,776,779	2,931,454	3,087,094	1,620,510
Eritrea	26,840	25,596	138,841	59,124
France	1,297	1,722	—	25,362
Great Britain	176,881	682,981	515,985	801,033
Greece	—	—	—	5,311
Italy	627	2,541	—	3,321
India and Aden	413,468	693,613	16,835	51,153
Japan	—	—	—	5,790
United States	1	419	25,987	94 926
Other countries	25,768	44,211	575	24,355
Postal parcels	84,722	87,377	2,549	5,654

[1] Includes goods of non-Egyptian origin imported into the Sudan *vid* Egypt.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports and exports for 2 years —

Articles	Imports		Articles	Exports	
	1918	1919		1918	1919
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Coffee	203,157	163,242	Dates	84,119	96,294
Sugar, refined	593,146	674,586	Cattle	516,920	857,986
Tea	140 2s9	78 843	Sheep & Goats	651,257	352,703
Wheat and Corn	51,942	76,271	Dura (Millet)	631,167	23,371
Wheat flour	29,222	124,010	Senna	24,661	16,901
Tobacco	107,678	150,565	Charcoal	64,073	58,995
Coal	333,855	257,689	Cotton, ginned	279,054	360,295
Cotton fabrics	1,117,173	1,435,700	,, seeds	18,587	26,700
Iron and Steel[1]	63,100	96,150	Gold	50 186	26,497
Machinery[2]	63,199	66,652	Gum	638,837	548,244
Soap	62 776	101,140	Hides & Skins (untanned)	210,379	214,728
Empty sacks	164,746	77,602	Ivory	35,624	46 556
			Sesame	160,773	258,225
			Dukhn	177 283	52 439

[1] Iron and steel finished and manufactures thereof
[2] Includes motor cars, steam engines, &c

Internal Communications

The railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartum, which was constructed for military purposes during the re conquest, was declared open for general traffic on December 12, 1899 A connection with the Red Sea at Port Sudan was opened in October, 1905, and an extension of the line to Sennar and El Obeid was opened for traffic in February, 1912 The total length of line is, approximately, 1,500 miles The gauge is 3ft 6in

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government passenger and cargo steamers which maintain a regular scheduled service over more than 2,500 miles of water

There is telegraphic communication with Egypt, Erythrea, and Abyssinia, and also wireless communication with Gambela in Western Abyssinia There are several wireless stations with ranges varying from 150 to 400 miles At the beginning of 1919 there were 4,558 miles of telegraph line open, and 7,126 miles of wire There are 80 stationary Post and Telegraph Offices and 11 travelling Post Offices

Governor-General and Sirdar —Major-General Sir L O. F *Stack*, K B E., C M G

Legal Secretary —Wasey *Sterry*, Esq , C B E
Financial Secretary —Col Sir E E *Bernard*, K B E , C M G
Civil Secretary —Major R M *Feilden*, C B E

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AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados See WEST INDIES

BERMUDAS.

Governor — General Sir James Willcocks, G C M G , K C B , K C S I , D S O (3,300*l*), assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown, and a representative House of Assembly of 36 members , 1,413 electors

A Colony, with representative government, consisting of a group of 360 small islands (about 20 inhabited), 580 miles east of North Carolina, and 677 miles from New York, noted for their climate and scenery , favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 22,000 annually

Area, 19 3 square miles (12,360 acres, 4,000 under cultivation) Civil population on December 31, 1919, 21,869 (including 7,441 whites) ; 12,750 belong to Church of England (census 1911) In 1919 the birth rate was 24 87 and the death rate was 17 28 per 1,000 , illegitimate births formed 14 3 per cent of the total births, 1918 , there were 155 marriages in 1918 In 1918 the excess of immigration over emigration was 36 *Education* There are no Government schools in Bermuda, but education is compulsory, and Government assistance is given by the payment of grants, and, where necessary, school fees The aided schools must reach a certain standard of efficiency, and submit to Government inspection and control In 1918 30 aided primary schools, with 2,576 pupils, received Government grants, 2,853*l* annually There are 3 garrison schools and 2 naval schools , about 17 other primary schools, and 4 secondary schools receiving no Government grant Cambridge local examinations are held in Bermuda A Government scholarship (150*l* for 2 years) is provided annually to enable youths educated in Bermuda to go abroad to prepare themselves for a Rhodes scholarship Chief town Hamilton, 2,627 population Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West India Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c Police force, 1918, 48

—	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	80,576	106,467	107,055	100,447	91,645	119,091
Expenditure	87,779	97,643	109,652	105,867	90,684	107,240

Chief source of revenue customs, 87,808*l* in 1919 Chief items of expenditure salaries, public works, education Public debt (1919), 40,000*l*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables

—	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1]	570,575	579,828	734,799	674,493	692,742	792,683
Exports	104,647	101,663	139,825	207,724	139,825	208,708

[1] Excluding Government stores from imports

Imports (excluding Government stores) from United Kingdom in 1919, 59,990*l*, United States, 466,000*l*, Canada, 230,000*l*

Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the export produce of Bermuda goes to the United States The principal imports in 1918 were provisions, 174,804*l*, flour and meal, 56,414*l*, cotton goods, 34,100*l*, butter, 21,375*l*, ale and beer, 14,982*l*; hardware and cutlery, 13,734*l*, groceries, 14,242*l*, oats, 30,874*l*, coal, 23,138*l*, sugar, 27,350*l*, apparel, 19,477*l*, leather wares, 24,047*l*, oxen and cows, 11,561*l* The principal exports in 1918 were onions, 24,139*l* potatoes, 78,233*l*, other vegetables, 8,427*l*

The registered shipping consisted (1918) of 7 steam vessels of 2,189 tons net, and 16 sailing vessels of 3,336 tons net, total net tonnage, 5,525

In 1919 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 1,258,188 tons, of which 632,212 were British There are 220 miles of telephone wire under the control of the military, and 15 of telegraph cable There is also a private telephone company, which has about 775 subscribers and upwards of 1,600 miles of wire A telegraph cable connects the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another connects with Turks Island and Jamaica There were (1918) 19 post offices in the colony, the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1918 was 1,405,756, newspapers, book packets and circulars, 429,098, parcels, 17,328 The post office revenue was 8,815*l*, and expenditure, 8,588*l* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1918, were 44,057*l*, to the credit of 2,286 depositors

There are two banks in the Island, the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd, and the Bank of N T Butterfield and Son, Ltd, both local The Colonial Government deals with both Bills of exchange issued by the Treasury Chest Office in the Colony form the basis of exchange with the outside world

The currency, weights, and measures are British, but silver coin is legal tender to any amount The British 1*l* and 10*s* notes are legal tender The Bermuda Government is also authorised to issue 1*l* notes up to an amount not exceeding 40,000*l*

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CANADA

(DOMINION OF CANADA)

Constitution and Government.

The territories which now constitute the Dominion of Canada came under British power at various times, some by settlement and others by conquest or session Nova Scotia was occupied in 1627, the Hudson's Bay Company's Charter, conferring rights over the territories to the east and west of the Bay, was granted in 1670, Canada was conquered in 1759 and, along with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763, Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was occupied in 1858 As originally constituted the Dominion was composed of the provinces of Canada—Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March, 1867, known as 'The British North America Act, 1867,' which came into operation on July 1, 1867, by royal proclamation The Act provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom', that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council, and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons' The powers of the Federal Parliament include all subjects not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures Provision was made in the Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the North West Territories, and Newfoundland into the Dominion, Newfoundland alone has not availed itself of such provision In 1869, the extensive region known as the North West Territories was added to the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company, the province of Manitoba was set apart out of a portion of it, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870 On July 20, 1871, the provinces of British Columbia, and by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, in the same year, Prince Edward Island, were admitted into the confederation The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and were admitted to the Union as provinces on September 1, 1905

Canadian ministers signed the Peace Treaties with Germany and Austria in 1919 on behalf of Canada, thus making a new status for the Dominion

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada The numerical representation of the Senate by provinces down to 1917 was as follows Prince Edward Island, 4, Nova Scotia, 10, New Brunswick, 10, Quebec, 24, Ontario, 24, Manitoba, 4, Saskatchewan, 4, Alberta, 4, British Columbia, 3, Total, 87 By the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (April, 1915), which came into effect in 1917, the Senate consists of 96 senators—namely, 24 from the province of Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Manitoba, 6 from British Columbia, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan The total number may not exceed 104 Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars, within the province for which he is appointed The House of Commons is elected by the people, for five years, unless

sooner dissolved, at the rate at present of one representative for every 30,819 persons, the province of Quebec always having 65 members, and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census The House of Commons consists of 235 members—82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 16 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 15 for Manitoba, 13 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 16 for Saskatchewan, 12 for Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. The members are elected by constituencies Voting is by ballot Women have the vote and are eligible for election to the Federal Parliament

Last Election, December, 1917

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 6,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 4,000 dollars for the session with a deduction of 25 dollars per day for every day beyond fifteen on which the member does not attend a sitting of the House The Leader of the Opposition receives 10,000 dollars in addition to his ordinary sessional allowance

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same allowances as in the House of Commons with no extra allowances

Governor General —The Duke of Devonshire, K G , G C M G , G C V O Appointed August 19, 1916 Salary, 50,000 dollars per annum

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council composed of heads of departments

King's Privy Council —

Premier and Secretary of State for External Affairs —Right Hon Arthur *Meighen*, P C

Minister of Trade and Commerce —Right Hon Sir George E *Foster*, P C , G C M G

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General —Right Hon Charles J *Doherty*, P C

Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service —Hon Charles C *Ballantyne*

Minister of Militia and Defence —Hon Hugh *Guthrie*

Postmaster General —Hon Pierre E *Blondin*

Minister of Agriculture —Hon Simon H *Tolmie*

Minister of Public Works —Hon F B *McCurdy*

Minister of Finance —Hon Sir Henry Lumley *Drayton*

Minister of Railways and Canals —Hon J D *Reid*

Minister of Interior, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and Minister of Mines —Hon Sir James A *Lougheed*, K C M G

Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue —Hon R W *Wigmore*

Minister of Labour —Hon Gideon *Robertson*

Minister of Immigration and Colonization and President of the Privy Council —Hon James A *Calder*

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment —Hon Sir James A *Lougheed*, K C M G (Acting)

Without Portfolio —Hon Edgar K *Spinney*

Not in Cabinet—

Solicitor-General —

Parliamentary Secretary, Militia and Defence —Lieut -Col Hugh *Clark*

Parliamentary Secretary, Soldiers' Civil Re Establishment —Vacant

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs —F H *Keefer*

Each minister has a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, and the Prime Minister has 15,000 dollars, in addition to 4,000 dollars sessional allowance

There is a Department of External Affairs, which has charge of all Imperial and inter-Dominion Correspondence passing between Ottawa and Downing Street, and between Ottawa and the sister Dominions and Colonies. It is also the medium of

communication between the Dominion Government and the foreign Consuls in Canada An arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed Accordingly, it has been agreed that his Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will be at all times the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian Government In the absence of the Ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy, and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests A Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established in 1919, for the centralization and organization of statistical work

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain — Hon. Sir George H *Perley*, K C M G } 19, Victoria Street, *Permanent Secretary* —W L *Griffith* } London, S W 1

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General at the head of the executive They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs and dispose of their revenues, provided only they do not interfere with the action and policy of the central administration Among the subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislature are the amendment of the provincial constitution, except as regards the office of the Lieutenant Governor, direct taxation for revenue purposes, borrowing, management and sale of crown lands, provincial hospitals, reformatories, &c , shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes, local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c , extending beyond the province or connecting with other provinces, and also except such works as the Federal Parliament declare are for the general good, marriages, administration of justice within the province, education Quebec and Nova Scotia have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry In New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry The members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia number 18, and Quebec 24 The membership of the Legislative Assemblies is—Prince Edward Island 30, Nova Scotia 43, New Brunswick 47, Quebec 81, Ontario 111, Manitoba 49, British Columbia 47, Alberta 58, and Saskatchewan 62 The North West Territories, comprising all the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, and the North Western Territory except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin, and the Yukon Territory, are governed by a Commissioner and a Council of four, appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa The territory of Yukon is governed by a Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Council of three members elected by the people

Area and Population.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1801	240,000	1881	4,324,810
1825	581,920	1891	4,833,239
1851	1,842,265	1901	5,371,315
1861	3,090,561	1911	7,206,643
1871	3,685,024		

The following are the areas of the provinces, in 1911, with the population

at the census of 1911, redistribution being made in the case of the North-west Territories created Provinces by Federal Acts of 1905.—

Province	Land Area sq miles	Water Area[1] sq miles	Total Area sq miles	Population, 1901	Population, 1911	Pop. per sq mile (Land Area) 1911
Prince Edward Island [1]	2,184	—	2,184	103,259	93,728	42·9
Nova Scotia [1]	21,068	360	21,428	459,574	492,338	23·3
New Brunswick [1]	27,911	74	27,985	331,120	351,889	12 6
Quebec [1 3]	690,865	15,969	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232	2 9
Ontario [1 3]	365,880	41,382	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274	6 9
Manitoba [2 3]	231,926	19,906	251,832	255,211	455,614	1 9
British Columbia [1]	353,416	2,439	355,855	178,657	392,480	1 1
Alberta [2]	252,925	2,360	255,285	72,841	374,663	1 5
Saskatchewan [2]	243,382	8,318	251,700	91,460	492,432	2 0
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076	27,219	8,512	—
North West Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224	20,129	18,481	—
Totals	3,603,910	125,755	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643	2 0

[1] The water areas here assigned to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia are exclusive of the territorial seas, that to Quebec is exclusive of the Gulf of St Lawrence Ontario is inclusive of the Canadian portions of the great lakes of the St Lawrence

[2] In 1916 Manitoba had 553,860, Alberta 496,525, and Saskatchewan 647,835 inhabitants

[3] By Federal Act passed during the session of 1912, the boundaries of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba were extended at the expense of the North west Territories Ontario was enlarged by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 351,780, and Manitoba by 178,100

In 1911 there were 3,821,995 males and 3,384,648 females Estimated population, March 31, 1920, 9,030,000

—	Population according to birth, 1911	—	Population according to birth, 1911
Canada	5,619,682	Italy	34,739
United Kingdom	784,526	Norway	20,968
Other parts of the Empire	29 188	Sweden	28,226
United States	303,680	Russia	89,984
Austria Hungary	121,430	China	27,774
Germany	39,577	Elsewhere	89,250
France	17,619	Total	7,206,643

In 1917, there were about 105,998 Indians and 3,296 Eskimo

Population of the principal cities and towns, 1911 —

Cities	Population, 1911	Cities	Population, 1911
Montreal	470,480	Halifax	46,619
Toronto	376,538	London	46,300
Winnipeg	136,035 [1]	Calgary	43,704 [1]
Vancouver	100,401	St. John	42,511
Ottawa	87,062	Victoria	31,660
Hamilton	81,969	Regina	30,213 [1]
Quebec	78,710	Edmonton	24,900 [1]

[1] Population, 1916. Winnipeg, 168,000, Calgary, 56,514, Edmonton, 53,846; Regina, 26,127

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1911 is given as 3,280,964, against 2,021,799 in 1901. Of the number in 1911, 270,000 were in 'cities and towns' of under 1,000 inhabitants.

There are no complete vital statistics collected for the Dominion, the registration of births, deaths and marriages being under provincial control. But not all the provinces collect these statistics (New Brunswick has no returns), nor is there a uniform system in the method of collection. The following table shows the returns so far as they are available. New Brunswick is not included.

Provinces		Births	Birth-rate per 1,000 living	Marriages	Marriage rate per 1,000 living	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 living	Excess of Births over Deaths
Alberta	1916	13,331	26 85	4,230	8 52	4,058	8 17	9,273
	1917	13,576	26 00	4,270	8 12	4,047	7 75	9,529
B. Columbia[1]	1916	7,475	13 12	3,169	5 56	3,887	6 82	3,588
	1917	6,994	13 36	2,861	4 65	3,896	6 33	3,098
Manitoba[1]	1917	14,743	25 77	4,049	7 08	5,125	8 96	9,618
	1918	15,317	25 74	3,743	6 29	6,937	11 66	8,380
Nova Scotia	1917	12,382	24 19	3,421	6 68	7,583	14 82	4,799
	1918	12,421	24 11	3,611	7 01	9,125	17 71	3,296
Ontario	1917	62,666	22 85	21,499	7 84	33,284	12 14	29,382
	1918	64,729	23 12	19,525	6 97	43,038	15 37	21,691
Pr. Edward Is.[1]	1917	1,389	14 82	488	5 21	940	10 03	444
	1918	1,297	13 84	510	5 44	1,059	11 30	238
Quebec	1916	80,327	37 93	16,643	7 58	38,206	17 39	42,121
	1917	80,981	35 90	16,936	7 56	35 501	15 86	44,880
Saskatchewan[1]	1917	20,332	28 43	5,105	7 14	5,319	7 44	15,013
	1918	21,686	29 08	4,591	6 24	9,782	13 30	11,904
Yukon	1917[2]	32	3 76	15	1 76	57	6 70	−25
	1918	51	5 99	10	1 18	55	6 46	−4

[1] Including still births. [2] 9 months.

Declared settlers arrived in Canada during 4 years —

—	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
From the United States	61,389	71,314	40,715	49,656
English and Welsh	5,262	2,531	8,060	45,855
Irish	958	174	336	2 751
Scotch	2,062	473	1,518	10,997
Austro Hungarian	1	—	2	8
German	9	1	1	12
Scandinavian	635	391	192	420
French and Belgians	325	133	270	3,116
Italians	758	189	49	1,165
Jews	136	32	22	116
Russians and Finlanders	274	155	44	95
Other Nationalities	3,565	3,681	6 493	3,145
Total	75,374	79,074	57,702	117,336

Under an Act passed in 1903, a tax of 500 dollars a head is levied on Chinamen landing in Canada. In the year 1919–20, 4,363 Chinese immigrants paid the tax. The number of Chinese in Canada, as shown by the census of 1911, was 27,774.

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1911 —

Roman Catholics	2,833,041	Congregationalists	34,054
Presbyterians	1,115,324	Greek Church	88,507
Anglicans	1,043,017	Jews	74,564
Methodists	1,079,892	Miscellaneous creeds [1]	293,224
Baptists	382,666	No creed stated	32,490
Lutherans	229,864		
		Total	7,206,643

[1] Including Pagans

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1911 —

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist [1]
Ontario	484,997	489,704	524,603	671,727	132,809
Quebec	1,724,683	102,684	64,125	42,444	9,255
Nova Scotia	144,991	75,315	109,560	57,606	83,854
New Brunswick	144,889	42,864	39,207	34,558	82,106
Manitoba	73,994	86,578	103,621	65,897	13,992
British Columbia	58,397	100,952	82,125	52,132	17,228
Prince Edward Island	41,994	4,939	27,509	12,209	5,372
Alberta	62,193	55,628	66,351	61,844	19,491
Saskatchewan	90,092	75,342	96,564	78,325	18,371
The Territories	6,811	9,011	1,659	3,150	188

[1] Not including 41,611 Mennonites

Instruction.

The Provincial Governments have control of education in elementary schools, secondary schools, normal schools and universities, the systems are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied in nearly all the provinces by Government grants and local taxation Education is more or less compulsory, but the law is not very strictly enforced In Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan there are separate schools for Roman Catholics, in the other provinces the schools are unsectarian

Each province has one or more universities (22 in all, with 2,616 professors and teachers, and 20,535 students, in 1918 19), and several colleges The provincial universities are supported by the Government, and include those of New Brunswick, Toronto, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia Those on private foundation comprise Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's (formerly denominational and now State aided), and Western, of London, Ontario The denominational universities include King's, Arcadia, and St Francois Xavier, all of Nova Scotia, Sackville, New Brunswick, Laval, Bishop's College, and Lennoxville, of Quebec, and McMaster and Ottawa, in Ontario There are in all about 43 colleges, attendance, 12,671 during the academic year 1918 19

Information respecting the State-controlled elementary and secondary schools —

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec , 1918	6,995	14,357	564,655	18,588,890
Quebec	June, 1918	7,244	16,995	475,219	14,482,870
Nova Scotia	July, 1919	1,797	3,012	106,982	2,097,498
New Brunswick	June, 1919	1,299	2,107	71,029	1,580,256
Manitoba	June, 1919	2,017	3,215	114,662	5,313,3071
British Columbia	June, 1919	582	2,332	72,006	4,228,720
P. E. Island	June, 1919	475	606	17,865	285,960
Alberta	Dec , 1918	2,966	5,652	111,109	4,843,8901
Saskatchewan	Dec , 1918	4,145	6,223	151,326	6,867,5151
Total		27,520	54,499	1,684,853	58,230,001

1 These items do not include debentures and promissory notes

In 1919 there were in Canada 1,351 periodical publications, classified as follows Dailies, 121 , triweeklies, 5 , weeklies, 930 , semiweeklies, 39 , monthlies, 211 , semimonthlies, 27 , bimonthlies, 6 , and quarterlies, 12

Justice and Crime

There is a Supreme Court in Ottawa, having appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada There is an exchequer court, which is also a colonial court of admiralty, with powers as provided in the Imperial 'Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 ' There is a Superior Court in each province , county courts, with limited jurisdiction, in most of the provinces , all the judges in these courts being appointed by the Governor General Police magistrates and justices of the peace are appointed by the Provincial Governments

In 1919, 23,021 persons were charged with indictable offences , of these 18,396 were convicted Also 111,623 were summarily convicted

The North West Mounted Police and the Dominion Police have been amalgamated, and are known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Finance.

Financial accounts are under three headings—first, 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure , secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts' in expenditure, and thirdly, 'Open accounts ' The headings 'Loans' and 'Redemption' include the deposits in and withdrawals from the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, the amount on deposit forming part of the floating or unfunded debt of the country Under the head of 'Open Accounts' are included investments, trust funds, Province accounts, and expenditure on capital account on public works

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund (dollars converted at rate of 4 86 = £) :—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1913-14(pre war)	33,541,408	26,184,670
1915-16	35,385,964	26,794,316
1916-17	47,812,498	30,545,421
1917-18	53,604,583	36,647,331
1918-19	64,827,942	47,889 206
1919-20	80,402,725	71,726,271

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1919-20 —

1919-20	Dollars	1919-20	Dollars
Customs	168,796,823	War Tax Revenue	82,079,802
Excise	42,698,083	Investments (interest on)	17,086,981
Lands (Dominion & Ordnance)	4,632,426	Various	9,059,496
Public works (including railways and canals)	42,323,076	Total	991,148,396 (80,402,725*l*)
Post office	24,471,709		

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31 1921 —

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	142,281,053	Soldiers Land Settlement	50,017,000
Charges of Management	774,000	Soldiers Civil Re Establishment	34,000,000
Civil Government	9 180,007	Miscellaneous	17,763,400
Administration of Justice	1,723,133	Customs	5,150,000
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	4,674,066	Excise	1,403,108
Penitentiaries	1,069,600	Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light Inspection	408,165
Legislation	1,829,280	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	6,904,500
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	5,003,000	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	957,700
Department of Health	727,500	Public Works—chargeable to Income	11,372,956
Immigration	1,443,190	Post Office	22,423,143
Pensions	27,520,486	Trade and Commerce	1,848,095
Superannuation	580,000	Naval Service	1,665,500
Militia and Defence	12,520,106	Labour	380,000
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	49,941,074	Total Consolidated Fund	140,496,333 (90 546,469*l*)
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,415,967	Railways and Canals—Capital	29,246,695
Ocean and River Service	1,045,300	Public Works—Capital	6,400,000
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,524,375	Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	22,543,000
Scientific Institutions	627,900	Total Capital	58,189,695 (11,961,210*l*)
Steamboat Inspection	105,470	Total	498,686,028
Fisheries	1,435,000	Demobilisation	38,463,400
Subsidies to Provinces	11,490,860	Grand Total	537,149,428 (110,413,050*l*)
Department of Mines	687,100		
Indians	2,295,453		
Government of the North west Territories	7,000		
Government of the Yukon Territory	200,000		
Dominion Lands—chargeable to Income	4,546,770		

The gross debt March 31, 1920, amounted to 3,014,483,774 dollars, and the net debt to 1,935,946,313 dollars On July, 31, 1920, the net debt was 2,234,496,916 dollars

The total Government expenditure on railways in Canada up to 1919 was 890,503,208 dollars, and on canals 171,432,800 dollars

The total war expenditure down to March 31, 1920, was about 1,670 million dollars

PROVINCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Province		Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	Oct 31, 1919	19,904,772	21,464,575
Quebec	June 30, 1919	12,666,352	12,371,131
Nova Scotia	Sept 30 1919	3,280,313	3,280,282
New Brunswick	Oct 31, 1919	2,182,419	2,595,937
Manitoba	Nov 30, 1919	8,613,364	8,417,042
British Columbia	Mar 31, 1919	10,937,279	9,889,745
Prince Edward Island	Dec 31, 1919	501 951	655,406
Alberta	Dec 31, 1918	7,660,762	8,303,807
Saskatchewan	Feby 28, 1919	8,733,761	8,125,202

Defence.

Under the Militia Act of 1904, the command in chief of the militia is vested in the King, by whom, or by the Governor General as his representative, it is exercised and administered The Act further provides for the appointment of a Minister of Militia and Defence, charged with the administration of militia affairs, and of a Deputy Minister, also for the appointment of a Militia Council This includes, besides the Minister and Deputy Minister, four military members—the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster General, and the Master General of the Ordnance There is also an Inspector General whose duty it is to inspect the forces and report to the Militia Council on their readiness for war, but he has no seat in Council

The Canadian land forces are divided into the active militia and the reserve militia The active militia consists of a permanent force and of a non permanent force, the latter divided into city and rural corps Service in the active militia is voluntary and for three years, but the Government has the power to apply compulsion should the necessity arise The permanent force comprises all arms of the service and is composed of a number of permanently embodied units It provides personnel for the various schools of military instruction and garrisons for the fortresses, where a permanent element is necessary for defence, for the maintenance of works and for the preservation of armaments The non-permanent active militia undergoes an annual period of training, which varies from 12 to 16 days, according to the arms of the service and the location of the corps, *i e*, whether they are city or rural (Owing to the re organization of the active militia, it has not been possible to make much progress with its training during the past season) The reserve militia has not yet been organised

The authorised establishment for the permanent force is approximately 6,700 The non permanent active militia is comprised of such corps as from time to time are authorised by the Governor General in Council In pre-war days its strength was approximately 68,000

The above organisations are supplemented by numerous cadet corps and rifle associations The Royal Military College at Kingston provides both a military and a general education It trains officers both for the permanent force and for the remainder of the active militia, and a certain number of commissions in the British regular army are granted annually to its cadets

Schemes for a Canadian Navy have been mooted but are at present somewhat in abeyance. The old cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, taken over as training ships, have been employed in commerce protection, and are now to be sold The local force consists otherwise of a number of miscellaneous gun-vessels and icebreakers, some of which are on the Great Lakes At the outbreak of the

war two submarines, which were building in the United States for Chile were bought (C C 1 and 2), and are on the Pacific coast, two submarines (H 4 and 5) have been allocated to the Dominion by the British Admiralty Two destroyers of the 'M' class, *Patrician* and *Patriot*, have been acquired completed 1916, 980 tons, 35 knots, three 4 in and smaller guns

Production and Industry.

Agriculture —In 1911, there were 48,375,000 acres of improved land out of 109,777,085 acres of occupied land The value in 1919 of the agricultural wealth of Canada has been estimated as follows agricultural production, 1,976 million dollars, value of farm lands, 2,792, buildings 928, implements, 387, and farm live stock, 1,297, total, 7,380 million dollars The following table, compiled from data collected at the Dominion censuses of 1901 and 1911, shows the distribution of farm holdings according to size in the whole of Canada and in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the two years named —

Size of Holdings	All Canada		Manitoba		Saskatchewan	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Under 1 acre	33,615	29,967	243	1,280	167	317
1 to under 5 acres	39,240	43,710	440	1,773	61	246
5 to 10 acres	18,331	24,347	257	791	54	214
11 to 50 acres	81,243	88,964	703	1,575	33	729
51 to 100 acres	156,778	162,537	1,254	2,103	72	941
101 to 200 acres	150,826	228,236	14,394	18,827	8,041	48,366
201 acres and over	64,655	132,920	15,204	20,498	5,184	45,558
Total	544,688	710,681	32,495	46,347	13,612	96,371

In 1917, 42,602,000 acres were under field crops, those most widely cultivated being wheat, oats, barley and flax The total value of all field crops, including roots and fodder, in 1920 was 1,445 million dollars The following are details for 1920 —

1920	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Ontario	1,030,000	22 973 000	484,000	16,660,000	2,880,000	129,171,000
Quebec	222 000	3,775,000	194,000	4,910,000	2,206,000	66,729,000
Nova Scotia	26,000	512,000	11,000	298,000	153,000	4,637,000
New Brunswick	29,000	464,000	8,000	194,000	309,000	9,118,000
Manitoba	2,706,000	37,542 000	829,000	17,520 000	1,874,000	57,657,000
P E Island	38,000	453,000	5,000	128,000	183,000	5,095,000
British Columbia	46,000	874,000	10,000	264,000	48,000	1,668,000
Alberta	4,074,000	83,461,000	481 000	12,789,000	3,090,000	115,091,000
Saskatchewan	10,061,000	113,135,000	519,000	10,502,000	5,107,000	111,549,000
Total Canada	18,232,000	263,189,000	2,551,000	63 310 000	15,856,000	530 710,000

1920	Potatoes		Flax		Hay and Clover	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons
Ontario	158,000	28,962,000	21,000	224,000	3,534,000	4,459 000
Quebec	311,000	57,633,000	16,000	184,000	4,290 000	5,368,000
Nova Scotia	50,000	10,209,000	—	—	632,000	948,000
New Brunswick	78,000	15,510,000	—	—	726,000	872,000
Manitoba	37,000	3,410,000	146 000	1,158,000	209,000	312,000
P E Island	36,000	6,175,000	—	—	243,000	304,000
British Columbia	18 000	2,934,000	—	—	127,000	254,000
Alberta	43,000	7,138,000	104,000	726,000	384,000	499,000
Saskatchewan	54,000	6,861,000	1,141,000	5,705,000	235,000	328,000
Total Canada	785,000	133,832,000	1 428 000	7 997,000	10 379,000	13,339,000

Other products in 1920 —

Product	Total Canada		Principal Provinces	Acres	Bushels
	Acres	Bushels			
Rye	650,000	11,306,000	Ontario	133,000	2,350,000
			Manitoba	149 000	2,319,000
			Saskatchewan	172,000	2,535,000
			Alberta	161,000	3,420,000
Peas	186,000	3,528,000	Ontario	109,000	2,210,000
			Quebec	61,000	1,035,000
Beans	72,000	1,265,000	Quebec	36,000	645,000
			Ontario	23,000	381,000
Buckwheat	378,000	8,995,000	New Brunswick	66,000	1,510,000
			Quebec	152,000	3,908,000
			Ontario	143,000	3,191,000
Mixed Grains	812,000	32,421,000	Ontario	552,000	25,712,000
			Quebec	143,000	4,195,000
			Manitoba	29,000	612,000
Corn, husking	292,000	14,335,000	Ontario	244,000	12,915,000
			Quebec	48,000	1,420,000
Turnips & other roots	290,000	116,391,000 Tons	Ontario	120,000	57,990,000
			Quebec	84,000	27,530,000
Sugar Beets	36,000	412,000	Ontario	36,000	412,000
Fodder Corn	589,000	5,642,000	Ontario	449,000	4,668,000
			Quebec	87,000	695,000
Alfalfa	239,000	584,000	Ontario	163,000	400,000

In Ontario, apples, the vine, and tobacco are grown The live stock in Canada on June 15, 1920, comprised 3,400,000 horses, 3,530,000 milk cows, 5,947,000 other cattle, 3,721,000 sheep, 3,517,000 swine, 25,942,000 fowls, 2,164,000 turkeys, geese, and ducks In 1918, there were divided among ranches in Manitoba, 66,563 acres, British Columbia, 393,253 acres, Alberta, 2,563,145 acres, and Saskatchewan, 2,723,217 acres total, 5,746,178 acres (4,796 ranches) The wool clip in Canada for 1919 is estimated at 15 million lbs The number of dairy factories in operation in 1919 was 3,343 In 1919 the production of creamery butter was 101,554,000 lbs , value, 55,182,000 dollars , of factory cheese, 167,735,000 lbs , value 44,806,000 dollars , of condensed milk, 61,898,000 lbs , valued at 9,425,000 dollars , evaporated milk, 16,108,000 lbs , valued at 1,789,000 dollars , whole milk sold, 22,399,000 gallons, valued at 10,377,000 dollars

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by timber is officially estimated at between 500 and 600 million acres Of this 200 to 300 million acres

are covered with commercial timber This is distributed by provinces as follows —

	Acres		Acres
British Columbia	50,000,000	Quebec	100,000,000
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta	11,000,000	New Brunswick	9 000,000
Ontario	70 000 000	Nova Scotia	5,000,000

The forest products exported to the United Kingdom in 1919–20 amounted in value to 30,249,000 dollars, out of a total of 105,337,000 dollars The estimated value of the total forest products for the calendar year 1918 was 190,000,000 dollars The exportable surplus of the wood pulp industry was 41,383,482 dollars in 1919–20, chiefly to Great Britain and the United States The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, except in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the Railway Belt (forty miles wide) in British Columbia, where they belong to the Dominion

The total capital invested in the lumber industry in 1918 was 182,254,740 dollars The aggregate value of production (lumber, lath, shingles, etc) was 146,333,192 dollars (Ontario, 42,872,958 dollars, Quebec, 40,199,895, British Columbia, 39,442,660, New Brunswick, 14,977,974 dollars) There were 3,085 mills, 60,868 persons employed, wages and salaries came to 49,786,122 dollars cost of materials and mill supplies, 45,876,832 dollars, cost of fuel and miscellaneous supplies, 24,299,638 dollars

Fisheries —The coast line of the Atlantic Provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Strait of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles On the Pacific coast the Province of British Columbia, because of its numerous islands, bays, and fiords, has a sea washed shore of 7,000 miles In addition to this immense salt water fishing area Canada has 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes The deep sea, which take cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut, and the inshore or coastal, which take cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St Lawrence The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but an important halibut fishery is also carried on The inland lake fisheries yield whitefish, trout, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, and fresh water herring In the calendar year 1918 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc (including working capital and stocks on hand) was 60,212,863 dollars The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in that year was 60,250,544 dollars The principal kinds of fish caught were salmon, 17,869,517 dollars, lobsters, 3,531,104 dollars, codfish, 10,368,596 dollars, herrings, 4,719,561 dollars, halibut, 5,490,226 dollars, haddock, 2,796,171 dollars, sardines, 2,320,513 dollars, whitefish, 1,927,863 dollars The exports were valued at 37,137,072 dollars The exports of dry salted codfish were 57,036,800 lb, canned lobsters, 4,890,200 lb, fresh lobsters, 4,249,900 lb, canned salmon, 47,813,700 lb The number of persons employed in 1918 was 87,070, including those in shore work and canneries The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1918 was 939 In 1918, according to provinces, the values were Nova Scotia, 15,153,066 dollars, British Columbia, 27,282,223 dollars, New Brunswick, 6,298,990 dollars, Quebec, 4,568,773 dollars, Ontario, 3,175,111 dollars, Prince Edward Island, 1,148,201 dollars, Manitoba, 1,830,435 dollars; Saskatchewan, 447,012 dollars, Alberta, 318,913 dollars, and Yukon, 37,820 dollars.

Mining—Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, N and W Ontario, Alberta, and Yukon Territory are the chief mining districts. The total value of the mineral produce was in 1918, 211,301,897 dollars, in 1919, 173,145,913 dollars. The estimate for 1920 is about 200 million dollars The principal metals and minerals produced in 1918 and 1919 were as follows

Product		1918		1919[2]	
		Quantity	Value [1]	Quantity	Value [1]
Metallic—			Dols		Dols
Copper	lbs	118,769,434	29,250,536	75,124,653	14,041,549
Gold	ozs	699,681	14,463,689	767,167	15,858,749
Pig iron	tons of 2,000 lbs	1,163 520	31,776,257	917,346	24 536,432
Lead	,, lbs	51,394,002	4,754 315	43,895,388	3,057,788
Nickel	,,	92,,07,293	37,002,917	44,542,953	17,817,181
Silver	ozs	21,383,979	20,693,704	15,675,134	17,418,522
Other metallic products		—	7,179,288	—	3,308,634
Total		—	145,120,706	—	96,038,855
Less pig iron from imported ore	tons of 2,000 lbs	1,116,076	30,571,554	878,889	23,637,026
Total metallic	value	—	114,549,152	—	72,401,829
Non Metallic—					
Asbestos and asbestic	tons of 2,000 lbs	158,259	8 970 797	154,965	10,718,033
Coal	,,	14,977,926	55,192,896	13,586,300	54,051,720
Gypsum	,,	152,287	823,006	806 047	1,217,345
Natural gas	m cu ft	20,140,309	4,350,940	21,750 091	4,071,572
Petroleum	brls	304,741	885,143	240,970	744,677
Pyrites	tons of 2,000 lbs	411,616	1,705,219	177,487	522,704
Salt	tons of 2,000 lbs	131,727	1,285,039	148,302	1,398,407
Cement	brls	3,591,481	7,076,503	4,991,340	9,783,393
Clay products		—	4,583,489	—	7,657,938
Lime	bush	6,363,951	1,876,025	6,999,706	2,268,432
Stone		—	3,036,574	—	3,969,045
Miscellaneous non metallic		—	6,967,114	—	4,335,818
Total non-metallic		—	96,752,745	—	100,734,084
Grand Total		—	211,301,897	—	173,145,913

[1] The metals copper, lead, nickel, and silver, are, for statistical and comparative purposes, valued at the final average value of the refined metal Pig iron is valued at the furnace, non metallic products at the mine or point of shipment, and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

[2] Subject to revision

The "actual reserves" of coal in the four provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba are estimated at 412,616 million metric tons, and the "probable reserves" at 781,158 millions

The following table shows the value of the mineral production of Canada in 1918 and 1919, by Provinces —

Provinces	1918	1919[1]	Provinces	1918	1919[1]
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	94,694,093	65,842,826	Manitoba	3,220 424	2,846,565
British Columbia	42,885,509	34,258,267	New Brunswick	2,144,017	1,675,606
Nova Scotia	22,317,108	28,218 751	Saskatchewan	1,019,781	1,118,055
Quebec	19,605,847	21,341,829			
Alberta	23,109,987	20,815,049	Total	211,301,897	173,145,913
Yukon Territory	2,355,631	1,963,965			

[1] Subject to revision

Manufactures.—The following table shows the number of establishments, the capital, the number of employees, and the amount of their salaries and wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1917, in various groups of industries The totals for 1918 are also added

Group of Industries	Number of Establishments	Capital	Employees		Cost of materials	Value of products
			Number	Salaries and Wages		
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Food products	8 009	299,032,589	58,746	46,125,188	564,959 467	754,637,940
Textiles	4,112	203,308,587	86,875	53,930,314	141,963,358	265,448,565
Iron and steel products	1,049	307,407,980	77,159	78,737,983	204,732,121	400,885,086
Timber, lumber, etc	4,463	289,169,396	98,962	68,147,156	87,159,851	225,522,189
Leather and products	1,249	76,315,861	21,167	15,024,311	61,303,945	104,804,089
Paper and printing	1,819	224,176,980	47,746	39,898,894	51,219,102	148,396,426
Liquors and beverages	433	48,178,985	5,395	4,864,231	12,859,171	29,935,226
Chemicals and allied products	333	117,903,392	17,834	16,208 389	65,575,226	133,618,658
Clay, glass, and stone products	913	79,420,372	12,077	10,805,284	5,408,152	32,374,060
Metals and products not otherwise specified	2 311	123,459,129	29,687	27,416,967	90,790,104	171,650,905
Tobacco & manuf	176	27,277,858	10,236	5,991,835	19,092,845	46,786,233
Vehicles	970	219 766,079	53,554	49 623,964	102,258 684	197,488,779
Vessels	201	42,966 932	13,161	13 885,061	13,385,578	37,244,678
Hand trades	5,976	47,880,234	34 190	27,868,105	29,731,838	80,864,273
Other	2,378	680,385 347	108,121	90,814 387	159,301 190	386,420,242
Totals, 1917	34 392	2,786,649,727	674 910	550,192,069	1,605,730,640	3,015,577,940
Totals, 1918	35,745	2,891,732,291	666,869	599,971,003	1,732,969,101	3,182,440,759

Note—This table includes all establishments, irrespective of the number of persons employed

The water power resources of Canada have been estimated at 20 million horse power The plants existing in 1919 utilised about 2,400,000 horse power (Ontario, over a million, Quebec, 900,000, British Columbia, 300,000)

Commerce

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and most of the colonies , the duties on direct imports from the United Kingdom and the colonies, &c , being reduced, but alcoholic liquors, liquid medicines, tobacco, and refined sugar from raw sugar produced elsewhere than in British colonies, are excluded from the reduction

The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the Customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination, wines are gauged and spirits tested The country whence imports are received is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada , the country of destination is that to which shipment is made Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and transhipped to other countries by the St Lawrence route Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports into and exports from Canada The term "special trade," in Canada, is applied to imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries

All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit, and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outward from Canada,

On April 9, 1912 a trade agreement providing for preference treatment between the two parties was signed between Canada and the West Indies, to last for 10 years and to come into operation on January 1, 1913 Canada brought the Act into force on June 2, 1913 A new agreement, providing for an extension of the preference, was signed at Ottawa on June 18, 1920, and up to November 1, 1920, had been ratified by the Windward Islands, the Bahamas, and British Honduras

Exports and imports, entered for home consumption in the Dominion (4 86⅔ dollars = £1) —

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1913 14 (pre war)	478,997,928	650,746,797	633,692,449
1915 16	882,872,502	564,505,796	542,077,361
1916 17	1,375,758,148	(a)	873,437,426
1917 18	1,586,169,792	(a)	962,543,746
1918 19	1,268,765,285	(a)	916,429,335
1919 20 (b)	1,286,658,709	(a)	1,064,516,169

(a) No longer published (b) Provisional

Commerce by countries —

Exports,[1] Domestic and Foreign, to	1918–19	1919–20'	Imports[1] entered for Consumption	1918–19	1919–20[3]
	1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols		1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols
Great Britain	560,839	495,962	United States	746,921	801,633
United States	477,696	501,128	Great Britain	73,035	126,269
Holland	199	5,790	France	3,633	10,604
W Indies and Bermuda	11,703	12,243	British East Indies	15,223	16,285
Belgium	950	28,599	West Indies[2]	8,438	12,093
Newfoundland	11,914	16,941	Belgium	6	911
Australia	14,173	11,539	Switzerland	1,781	7,758
South America	12,315	11,339	British Guiana	6,747	7,413
British Africa	12,250	9,832	Holland	495	2,222
France	102,361	61,826	Japan	13,618	13,636
New Zealand	6,353	7,010	China	1,954	1,202
Italy	14 031	16,969	Argentina	1,139	3,385
Russia	6,390	1,499	San Domingo	4,729	10,675
Japan	12,395	7,890	Peru	2,581	5 072

[1] Exclusive of coin and bullion [2] Comprises British, Danish, and Dutch West Indies [3] Provisional figures

Leading imports into Canada in Fiscal year 1918–19 —

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Wool, raw	2,094	—	—	9,226,408	9,228 502
Wool, manufactures of	7,005,521	18,276,282	14,081	5,684,832	31,070,716
Cotton manuf	23,206,774	13,637,076	882,621	3,026,972	40,753,443
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	34,008,824	34,008,824
Silk, and manuf	12,864,279	533,660	8,054,041	1,601,281	23,053,261
Iron, Steel, and manuf	133,035,849	1,958,021	84,223	55,946,963	191,025,056
Coal and Coke	44,409,642	1,565	—	34,377,790	78,788,997
Breadstuffs	9,137,737	267,898	1,853	17,927,503	27,334,991
Tea	2,710,774	—	—	1,082,947	3,793,721
Sugar, Molasses, &c	25,727,131	10,520,609	—	3,257,996	39,505,736
Provisions	6,469,795	1,008,151	17,959	1,180,656	8,786,561
Fruits and nuts	15,785,744	142,248	—	10,280,694	26,208,686
Timber and lumber	30,693	—	—	11,290,588	11,321,281
Animals, living	473,367	1,167	—	1,172,658	1,647,192
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf	8,763,173	7,506,951	29,625	—	11,299,749

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Spirits and wines	1,872,290	—	79,800	5,690	1,957,780
Glass, and manuf	5,214,596	171,511	74,446	103,603	5,564,156
Paper, all kinds, not printed	8,463,073	236,142	--	305,859	9,005,074
Hides and skins, except fur	—	—	—	5,425,349	5,425,349
Leather, and manuf	11,446,073	593 831	—	—	12,039,904
Furs and manuf	893,984	92,215	—	4,048,675	5,034,874
Drugs, dyes and chemicals (including soap paint and explosives)	15,996,646	1,282,592	94,152	18,549,939	35,923,329
Tobacco and manufacture of	905,340	—	—	10,910 010	11,815,350
Books and printed matter	4,694,557	405,437	57,606	3 220,653	8,378,253
Oils, vegetable, all kinds	2,672,685	67 476	4,735	11,311,872	14 056,768
Petroleum and its products	31 839 158	4,544	—	809 067	32,652,769

Principal exports for year ended March 31, 1920 —

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	36,336,863	Codfish, tongues & sounds	9,620,821
Cattle	44,985,757	Salmon	13,769,544
Sheep	1,999,409	Lobsters	4,932,099
Eggs	3,496,827	Coal	13,183,666
Bacon and Hams, etc	70 123,580	Gold bearing quartz	5,974,334
Butter	9,844,350	Nickel	9,039,221
Wood pulp	41,383,482	Copper in ore, &c	5,253 218
Wood, & manufactures of	108,736 344	Silver ,, ,,	14,255,601
Wheat	185,044 806	Leather, manufactures of	18,057,152
Wheat flour	94,262,928	Furs	20,711,979
Pease	1,148,147	Hides and skins	19,762,646
Fruits	8,304,215	Iron and manufactures of	71,158,757
Oats	9 340,455	Agricultural Implements	11,614,400
Hay	4,087 670	Foreign produce	47,166,611
Beef fresh	18 868 069	Paper & manufactures of [1]	63,356,737

[1] Includes Books and printed matter

In 1919-20 forty three per cent of the revenue of Canada was derived from Customs duties

Progress of the leading classes of exports (Canadian produce), in thousands of dollars —

—	1913-14 (pre war)	1915-16 [1]	1916-17 [1]	1917-18 [1]	1918-19 [1]	1919-20 [1]
Produce of the Mines	59,033	66,531	85,604	73,659	77,149	61,953
,, ,, Fisheries	20,624	22,378	24,889	32,602	37,137	42,285
,, ,, Forest .	9,470	7,850	8,301	10,292	18,173	14,242
Animals & their produce	53,349	102,882	127,795	172,748	197,805	258,998
Agricultural produce	198,220	249,661	373,414	567,714	269,820	365,393
Manufactures	90,771	285,516	525,019	678,312	601,427	494,579
Miscellaneous	121	6,793	6,354	4,706	6,103	2,042

[1] The following articles have been taken from the 'Mine' and the 'Forest and added to 'Manufactures,' viz —Refined oil, salt, ashes, all kinds laths, palings and pickets, shingles, shooks, box and other, staves and headings, and sawn lumber of all kinds

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1920 (provisional), in dollars —

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St John, N B	Ottawa	Van couver
Imports	246,898,626	285,437,854	20,532,135	19,951,075	26,990,916	18,705,041	49,256,913
Exports[1]	353,188,249	2,595,509	54,562,947	22,464,945	114,257,976	7,669	39,585,283

[1] All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, including bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns) (Dollars converted at rate of 4·86 = £) —

	Exports £	Imports £		Exports £	Imports £
1913 14(pre war)	45,699,680	27,147,902	1917 18	176 098,421	16,716,559
1915-16	95,188,922	16,466,802	1918 19[1]	113,408 540	15,010,492
1916-17	155,414,607	22,014,298	1919 20[1]	101,947,717	27,955,348

[1] Exclusive of coin and bullion

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns —

—	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
Imports (consignments) into U K	£	£	£	£	£
from Canada	30,488,374	84,384,806	124,449,829	115,243,146	92,854,000
Exports to Canada					
British produce	23,794,926	16,202,479	14,274,948	15,994,519	42,782,000
Foreign and Colonial produce	3,512,258	1,398,221	642,446	2,050,607	6,078,000

[1] Provisional figures

The chief imports (consignments) into Great Britain from Canada in five years were (British returns) —

Articles	1913 (Pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	8,808,949	15,245,348	16,949,740	14 499,776	17,509,324
Wheatmeal and flour	2,261,783	3,670,015	5,249,777	7,671,865	8,122,795
Barley	832,841	1,837,076	1,401,054	1,034,956	4,833 935
Oats	750,693	912,787	2,211,048	3,595 951	903 640
Maize	64,778	1,203,315	1,265,049	115,854	218 288
Cheese	4,088,627	7,432,179	11,509,020	7,695,411	4,894,738
Eggs	957	1,178,788	823,383	666,864	2,290,422
Milk, condensed	—	77,437	127,348	1,165,395	933,041
Sugar, refined	121	469,884	829,072	21,934	2 208,224
Apples, raw	780,036	508,790	291,294	114,911	1,722,714
Bacon	863,189	7,443,584	11,292,514	14,958,349	18,880,735
Hams	336,695	264,151	327,479	926 349	653,424
Beef, fresh and refrigerated	11,914	476,352	1,260,674	2,993,604	1,084,266
Fish of all kinds	1,257,835	2,551,202	1,951,216	1,793,845	4,329,648
Chemical manufactures, &c	95,231	191,029	406,016	1,106,926	729,551
Wood and timber	3,789,477	6,718,359	1,796,496	2,053 772	14,165,167
Wood pulp	159,489	969,054	561,564	65,511	1,878,264
Petroleum fuel oil	—	—	402,832	3,631,227	284,749

The chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Canada were —

Articles	1913 (Pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	730,142	493,093	523,551	162,356	730,172
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,205,369	737,509	749,291	1,298,044	701,796
Woollens, yarn & tops	4,699,742	5,323,111	4,289 959	4,541,526	4,556,066
Cotton yarn and manuf	3,233 511	2,906,907	3,283 163	2,568 336	2,467,599
Linen manufactures	690,420	619 416	405,719	504,686	467,035
Jute yarn and manuf	460,881	401,449	554,787	137,431	772,349
Apparel	961,750	330,916	270,507	140,981	134,040
Chinaware and earthen ware	493,674	328,078	430,657	377,300	472,602
Hats	459,381	152,468	132,656	77 961	70,262
Machinery	886,941	297,004	287,293	388,224	572,571
Leather and manufactures (except boots and shoes and machinery belting)	339,292	262,51	91,127	35,224	128,209

Shipping and Navigation

The registered shipping on December 31, 1918, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 4,202 sailing vessels and 4,366 steamers, total net tonnage, 1,016,778 The sea going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year 1919 were as follows —

Vessels	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
Sea going				
Canadian	5,406	1,819,687	5,709	1,938,841
British	2,902	6,384,582	3,197	7,669,584
Foreign	7 495	3,490,344	7,637	3 958,355
Total	15,803	11,694,613	16,543	13,566,780
Coasting				
British and Canadian	72,628	27,534,020	71,628	25,433,186
Foreign	1 044	872,951	824	662,268
Total	73,672	28,407,871	72,452	26,095,454

In 1919 the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were Canadian, 25,908 of 13,808,533 tons, United States, 37,141 of 14,159,122 tons

Shipbuilding has been stimulated by the Imperial Munitions Board Down to the autumn of 1918 the Board had placed contracts for 90 ships (44 steel and 46 wooden), representing 350,000 tons of shipping The Canadian Government itself has become the owner of a mercantile fleet Under the Canada West Indies Trade Agreement, 1920 (*see* p 296 above), endeavours are to be made to establish regular steamship services between the parties to the Agreement

Internal Communications.

Canada has a system of canal, river, and lake navigation over 2,700 miles in length, and vessels from the lake ports reach the Atlantic without breaking bulk Up to 1919 126,913,207 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone In 1919 24,774 vessels, of 13,995,146 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 291,800 passengers and 9,995,266 tons of freight, chiefly grain, timber, iron ore, and coal. On

January 11, 1909, was signed at Washington a treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States relating to the use of the boundary waters between Canada and the United States The treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of an international joint commission, consisting of three representatives appointed by H M the King on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada, and three appointed by the President of the United States This commission, subject to the conditions of the treaty, has jurisdiction in all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the boundary waters Precedence is given by the treaty to uses of the waters in the following order, viz , (1) for domestic and sanitary purposes, (2) for navigation, (3) for power and irrigation

The total single track mileage, or miles of road, of steam railways in Canada, June 30, 1919, was 38,896, an increase of 17 miles over 1918 The total mileage of all tracks, including sidings, etc , was 50,615 The Canadian Government owns and operates 13,598 miles of road This is made up of 9,359 miles of the Canadian Northern System, and 4,239 miles of old Canadian Government lines, and lines purchased recently The Government is now acting as receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with 2,714 miles of road The Grand Trunk System is now being appraised, with the object of being taken over by the Government The mileage is 3,567 The Dominion Government is thus now (November, 1920), operating 42 per cent of the single track mileage in Canada, and with the Grand Trunk the mileage would be over 51 per cent The province of Ontario owns and operates the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario with 329 miles of track The largest part of the privately owned mileage is owned by the Canadian Pacific, with 13,295 miles, or 34 per cent of all Canadian mileage The main line of this road from Vancouver, British Columbia, to St John, New Brunswick, is 3,367 miles long The two other Transcontinental lines, the Grand Trunk Pacific and Transcontinental from Prince Rupert, British Columbia to Moncton, New Brunswick, and Intercolonial Railway from Moncton to Halifax, Nova Scotia and the Canadian Northern System, Vancouver, British Columbia to Montreal, Quebec and Intercolonial from Montreal to Halifax, Nova Scotia, are now being operated by the Government There are 144 5 miles of the C P R main line and 43 7 miles of the Canadian Northern main line running through the United States, otherwise these three lines, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic, lie wholly within Canada The single track mileage by Provinces is —Ontario, 11,000 , Quebec, 4,860 , Manitoba, 4,189 , Saskatchewan, 6,148 , Alberta, 4,285 , British Columbia, 4,238 , New Brunswick, 1,948 , Nova Scotia, 1,432 , Prince Edward Island, 279 , Yukon, 102 , United States of America, 415 There is a monthly steam service between Australia and British Columbia, for which the Dominion Government gave 166,624 dollars in the fiscal year 1919

The traffic on Canadian steam railways in five years was —

Yrs ended June 30	Miles	Passengers No	Freight Tons of 2000 lbs	Receipts	Working Expenses	Net receipts	Capital liability
				£	£	£	£
1915	35,578	46,322 035	87,204,838	41,078,854	30,366,947	10,711,907	385,583,351
1916	37,434	49,027,671	109,659,188	53,632,667	37,111,464	16,721,203	389,142,520
1917	38,604	53,749,680	121,916,272	63,880,804	45,816,408	18,064,396	408,052,442
1918	38,879	50,737,294	127,543,687	67,878,587	56,818,062	11,565,525	411,086,546
1919	38,896	78,371,716	116 659 572	78,728,080	70 272,561	8,456,469	413,004,177

In 1919, of the capital, 219,077,163 dollars represented Federal Government aid (exclusive of the cost of Government Railways), and 56,086,065 dollars from Provincial Governments and Municipalities The latter amount does not include cost of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (22,071,224 dollars) The expenditure by Dominion Government on National Transcontinental Railway up to March 31, 1919, was 165,128,742 dollars

Electric railways in 1919, 64, mileage 1,696, passengers during the year, 686,124,263, tons of freight carried, 2,474,892 The gross earnings in 1919 reached an aggregate of 35,696,532 dollars, as compared with 24,299,890 dollars in 1918 Operating expenses amounted to 26,839,070 dollars, an increase of 9,303,096 dollars compared with the preceding year Paid up capital, 171,894,556 dollars

On March 31, 1919, there were 12,290 post offices Gross revenue, 27,591,325 dollars, net revenue, 21,602,713 dollars, expenditure, 19,273,584 dollars At the end of the fiscal year, 1919, there were 3,705 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 181,505 boxes

Money order offices on March 31, 1919, 4,953, orders issued (1918-19), 9,100,707, value 142,375,809 dollars The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship subventions paid by the Government amounted to 1,391,850 dollars in 1919

There were 52,383 miles (12,095 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1919, and 198,136 miles of wire (exclusive of Government lines), with 4,654 offices There were in 1919 1,951,562 miles of telephone wire, of which 1,304,222 miles were urban and 647,340 rural, and 779,000 telephones The earnings of telephone companies in Canada in 1919 amounted to 24,600,536 dollars, and the operating expenses to 16,167,992 dollars The capital liability amounted to 91,004,925 dollars in 1919

Wireless Telegraphy —In 1919-20 there were 57 Radiotelegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of 255 nautical miles In 1918-19 messages sent and received numbered 279,981 There is a long distance station near Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N S, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, one at New Castle, N B, with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and one at Barrington Passage, N S, with a range of 1,500 nautical miles There are 39 Government steamers equipped with wireless apparatus having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 140 miles

Money and Credit

The Bank Acts of Canada impose stringent conditions as to capital, notes in circulation, limit of dividend, returns to the Dominion Government, and other points, on all chartered and incorporated banks The Dominion Government by statute must always hold as security for the redemption of Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to and including eighty million dollars, an amount in gold equal to not less than 25 per cent of the amount of such notes (Dominion Notes Act, 1914) To secure the issue of notes in excess of eighty millions it must hold a dollar in gold for each dollar in notes War measure —Under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1914, the Minister of Finance is empowered to issue Dominion notes to banks upon the deposit of approved securities with the Minister On Sept. 30, 1919, there were 18 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with about 4,242 branches The following are some particulars of the banks .—

Calendar Year	Average Capital Paid up	Average Notes in Circulation	Average Total on Deposit	Average Liabilities [1]	Average Assets	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1914	114,759,807	104,600,185	1,144,210,863	1,369,944,006	1,555,676,395	84 20
1916	113,175 853	126,691,913	1,418,030,429	1,596,905,337	1,839,286,709	86 82
1917	111,687,755	161,029,606	1,643,203,020	1,866,228,236	2,111,559,555	88 38
1918	110,618,504	198,645,254	1,912,395,780	1,184,359,820	2,482 331,418	89 80
1919	115,004,960	218,919,261	2,189,428,885	2,495,382,568	2,754,568,118	90 60

[1] Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund

In July, 1920, the deposits aggregated 2,437,128,912 dollars, and the circulation 231,534,233 dollars

In addition to the capital there was in July, 1920 the sum of 130,027,965 dollars of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks

There are 16 clearing houses in Canada The transactions for 1919 amounted to 16,216,518,629 dollars, against 13,448,158,663 dollars in 1918 Of the transactions of 1919, Montreal had over 38 per cent , Toronto 26 per cent , Winnipeg 14 3 per cent , and Vancouver 4 04 per cent

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868 , there are also Government savings-banks, under the Finance Department, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and British Columbia In 1920 the post-office savings-banks had 31,605,594 dollars on deposit The Government savings banks had 10,729,218 dollars on deposit

The deposits in special savings banks amounted in 1920 to 53,118,053 dollars

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows —The sovereign, 4 86⅔ dollars , the crown piece, 1·2 dollars , and other silver coins at proportionate values Notes are issued by the Government for 5, 4, 2, and 1 dollar, and 25 cents , no bank is allowed to issue notes for a less sum than 5 dollars Government notes outstanding at the end of August, 1920 amounted to 287,426,488 dollars

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, under which an annual sum not exceeding 75,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag Coinage for Newfoundland was struck at the Mint in 1917 and 1918

Gold, silver, and bronze coin struck and issued by the Ottawa Mint during the calendar years 1918 and 1919 —

	1918		1919	
	Struck	Issued	Struck	Issued
Gold (sovereigns)	106,516 or $518 877 87	130,768 or $636,404 24	135,889 or $661,326 47	171,042 or $832,404 40
Gold—Canadian $5's	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
" " $10's	—	—	—	—
Silver	2,258,744 55	2,402,900 00	3,195,878.15	3,258,044.10
Bronze	130,849 83	131,817 00	112,013 47	115,100.00

The legal weights and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel, but the hundredweight is declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, as in the United States

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CANADIAN PROVINCES

ALBERTA

Constitution and Government—The Constitution of Alberta is contained in the British North America Act of 1867, and its several amending Acts, also in the Alberta Act of 1905, passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, creating the province In the British North America Act, provision was made for the admission of the new provinces from time to time, including the then North West Territories, of which the present province of Alberta formed a large portion Upon the granting of autonomy to the North West Territories, Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces, and all the provisions of the British North America Act, except those with respect to schools, lands, and the public domain, were made to apply to Alberta as they apply to the older provinces of Canada

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant Governor, who is appointed by the federal government, but actually in the Executive Council or the Cabinet of the Legislature Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the king All bills passed by the Legislative Assembly are annually transmitted to Ottawa to receive the approval of the federal government

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people Woman suffrage has been established in the province

There are 58 members in the Legislature, elected in 1917—34 Liberals, 18 Conservatives, 2 non partisan, 1 Labour, 1 United Farmers', and 2 soldiers' representatives elected by Alberta men and women overseas, in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces The Legislature includes 2 women members

Lieutenant Governor—His Honour R G Brett, B A , M D , LL D

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Railways and Telephones—Hon Charles *Stewart*

Attorney General—Hon J R *Boyle*

Provincial-Treasurer, and Minister of Municipalities and Public Health—Hon C R. *Mitchell*

Minister of Public Works—Hon A J *McLean*

Minister of Agriculture—Hon Duncan *Marshall*

Minister of Education—Hon Geo P *Smith*

Provincial Secretary—Hon J L *Coté*

Local Government—In 1912 the law respecting towns and rural municipalities was revised and brought up to date, in harmony with the conditions and development and growth prevailing in the province at that time Since then the respective acts have been changed to meet the necessities of progress, and the name Rural Municipality changed to Municipal District Municipal Districts comprise an area of 18 miles square, and are laid out on a uniform plan conformable as far as possible to the

Dominion Land Survey system. Each district is a body corporate and governed by a council of six elected by a general vote of the electors The chief executive officer is called a Reeve All towns are incorporated under the Towns' Act of 1912 and amendments thereto, except those incorporated by special acts The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll Persons qualified to vote are males or females of the full age of 21 years who are assessed for 50 dollars or upwards, and sons and daughters of such persons, if 21 years of age and resident in the municipality The cities of Alberta carry on their municipal government by the authority of special charters granted by the Legislature

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 255,285 square miles, 252,925 sq miles being land area and 2,360 sq miles water area, The population in 1916 was 496,525, in 1906, 184,412, and in 1901, 73,022 In 1916 the rural population numbered 307,776 (52,399 in 1901), and the urban 188,749 (20,623 in 1901) Population of the principal cities, (1916) —Calgary, 56,514, Edmonton, 53,846, Lethbridge, 9,436, Medicine Hat, 9,272, Red Deer, 2,203, Wetaskiwin, 2,048

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1914	13,685	4,623	4,147	9 538
1916	13,331	4,280	4,058	9,273
1917	13,576	4,270	4 047	9,529
1918	14,890	4,040	7,924	6,966
1919	14,130	4,718	5 507	8 623

Instruction.—In the school system all grades, both primary and secondary, are included under the term of public school The same boards of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the university All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by Government grants The grants are distributed to encourage the highest grade of teachers, regularity of attendance of pupils and general proficiency based on the report of Government inspectors All schools are provided with a small library Three Normal schools, at Calgary Camrose, and Edmonton are established for the training of teachers The attendance during 1918–19 was 663 The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, had (1917–18) 615 students In 1919 there were 3,046 schools, 63 being consolidated schools, with 121,567 pupils

Justice and Crime —Judicial power of the province is vested in the Court of Superior Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, styled the Supreme Court of Alberta consisting of two divisions, the appellate and trial divisions respectively The law provides for five judges in the appellate division, and six in the trial division The judges are appointed by the Dominion Government, and hold office for life unless impeached by Parliament There are also minor Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction such as District and Police Magistrate's Courts The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to 600 dollars By the Small Debts Act of 1918 Justices have jurisdiction over matters up to 50 dollars

District courts have power to grant probate of wills and are courts of record for a trial without a jury of any person charged with a criminal offence provided such person consents. The system of procedure in civil and criminal cases conforms as nearly as possible to the English system.

Finance.—The revenue of the province is derived from the following sources —(1) Dominion subsidies, (2) School lands, and (3) Provincial sources With one or two exceptions, all the taxes except those on actual land values have been abolished throughout Alberta This is said to be the nearest approach to a genuine single tax of any province or state in America

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920 [1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	5,281,695	7,021,603	7,760,671	9 640,739	10,582,602
Expenditure	6,018,891	6,752,502	8,303,306	9,525,784	10,555,507

(1) Estimates

The public debt of the province (1919) amounted to 34,635,200 dollars *less* sinking fund 980,623 dollars

Production and Industry—Alberta is pre eminently an agricultural province There are unquestionably valuable assets in her mines of coal and asphalt, but the future depends upon the growth of agriculture in the important branches of grain, livestock, and dairying The area of arable land is placed at 100,000,000 acres About 8 per cent of this is under cultivation at the present time

The acreage and yield of leading grains in Alberta for 1920 were as follows —Spring wheat, 4,036,000 acres and 86,748,000 bushels, Fall wheat, 38,000, acres and 713,000 bushels, oats, 3,090,000 acres and 115,091,000 bushels, barley, 481,000 acres and 12,739,000 bushels flax, 103,700 acres and 726,000 bushels, rye, 161,000 acres and 3,420,000 bushels, potatoes, 43,000 acres, 7,138,000 bushels, turnips, mangolds, &c, 12,300 acres, 3,219,000 bushels, hay and clover, 384,000 acres, 498,600 tons Total area under field crops, 8,390,000 acres, value, 204,291,500 dollars

Alberta was the greatest ranching country in America from 1880–1900, but the farmer has driven out the rancher and the days of the big herds are past In November, 1919, there were in Alberta 800,000 horses, 337,000 milk cows, 1,247,000 other horned cattle, 446,000 pigs, 364,000 sheep, 4,426,000 poultry The 1919 wool clip amounted to 2,115,000 lbs, valued at 1,225,000 dollars The value of dairy products in 1919 was 31,600,000 dollars Creamery butter produced 10,500,000 lb, cheese, 500,000 lb

The establishment of packing houses at Edmonton and Calgary has given a great stimulus to the hog industry Mixed farming combining dairying and hog raising has increased considerably Value of the milk production in 1919 is conservatively estimated at 31,625,000 dollars

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons, 80,000 million being lignite The output in 1919 was 5,022,412 tons, of which domestic (lignite) coal was 2,395,200 tons, bituminous coal, 2,825,787 tons, anthracite coal, 85,616 tons, briquettes, 70,333 tons Natural gas is found at Medicine Hat and Bow Island in inexhaustible quantities, and a considerable quantity at Tofield, Vegreville, and Viking In 1918, 13,030,000 cubic feet were produced from 68 wells In 1918, 13,040 barrels of crude petroleum were produced Value of total mineral production in 1919, 20,815,049 dollars

Alberta has 11,881,000 acres of forest reserves The northern portion

of the province contains belts of forests along the rivers and lakes, consisting of spruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar serviceable for merchantable timber

The lakes of the province abound in several species of fish, but the industry is not developed to any great extent The number of men engaged in 1916–17 was 714, the number of boats 406, catch of fish was 31,789 cwts, value, 144,317 dollars

Manufacturing has just begun in the province Flour, oat meal, cement, and linseed oil mills, pork and beef packing houses, factories with outputs of products in clay, brass and iron, glass and wood, have been established and are in many instances already extending their plants

Statistics of manufactures for 1918 number of industrial establishments, 1,252, capital, 61,405,000 dollars, number of employees, 10,837, salaries and wages, 10,127,000 dollars, cost of materials, 54,640,000 dollars, value of products, 82,219,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, fat cattle, hogs, hams and bacon, fish, butter, and coal

Length of railway lines 4,650 miles at end of 1919 A provincial government system of telephones covers most of the province It has 25,290 miles long distance line, and 223 exchanges There are 38 privately owned party lines

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See also under Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Constitution and Government—Previous to 1858 British Columbia, then known as New Caledonia, formed a portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession, but in that year it was constituted a Crown Colony, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in 1856 Vancouver Island was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843, and was made a Crown Colony in 1849, being the first British colony to be established in North West America In 1866 the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and on July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by 5 members in the Senate, and 13 in the House of Commons of Canada

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of 47 members on the system of executive administration known as a "responsible government" The Assembly is elected for four years, every adult, male or female (British subjects), having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote

Lieutenant-Governor—W C *Nichol*

The members of the Ministry (appointed March, 1918) are as follows —

Premier and Minister of Railways and President of the Council—Hon John *Oliver.*

Minister of Mines —Hon. Wm *Sloan*
Minister of Agriculture —Hon E D *Barrow*
Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary —Hon J D *Maclean*, M D, C M
Minister of Public Works —Hon J H *King*, M D, C M
Attorney General and Minister of Labour —Hon J W de B *Farris*, K C
Minister of Finance —Hon John *Hart*
Minister of Lands —Hon T D *Pattullo*

An Act creating a Department of Industry was passed in 1919 This Department is at present under the Minister of Mines

Agent General in London.—F C *Wade*, K C, British Columbia House, 1/3, Regent Street, S W

Area and Population —British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, has an area, according to the census of 1911, of 355,855 square miles, of which 353,416 square miles are land area, and 2,439 square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas The area in 1919 is estimated at 395,610 square miles It is a great irregular quadrangle about 700 miles from north to south, with an average width of about 400 miles, lying between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north It is bounded on the south by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Southern Alaska, on the north by Yukon and Mackenzie Territories, and on the east by the Province of Alberta From the 49th degree north to the 54th degree the eastern boundary follows the axis of the Rocky Mountains, and thence north along the 120th meridian

The subdivisions of the Province, with the number of square miles in each, are as follows Kootenays, east and west, 23,500 square miles, Yale, 24,300, Lillooet, 16,100, Vancouver and Westminster, 7,600, Cariboo, 300,500, Comox (mainland), 7,100, and Vancouver Island, 16,400

The last census (1911) places the population at 392,480, in 1901 the population was 178,657 In 1920 it was estimated at approximately 650,000

Some of the principal cities and towns are Victoria (the capital), population, (1919), 39,500, Vancouver, 115,000 New Westminster, 17,000, Nanaimo, 7,800, North Vancouver, 8,100, Nelson, 5,500, Prince Rupert, 4,000

The movement of the population for five years was as follows —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1914	10,418	4,296	3,974	6,444
1915	10,516	3,993	3,832	6 684
1916	9,841	3,169	3,887	5 954
1917	9,450	2,861	3,896	5,554
1918-9[1]	9,010	2,829	6,696	2,314

[1] Twelve months ended June, 1919

Instruction.—A complete system of free and non sectarian education was established by Act in 1872 Attendance is compulsory from the age of seven to fourteen The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council. The

Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education

There are 45 high schools in the Province, with 5,806 enrolled pupils (2,392 boys, 3,414 girls) The number of schools in 1919 was 933, with 2,332 teachers, and an enrolment of 72,006 pupils The Provincial University was founded by Act in 1908 It began operations as a teaching institution in 1914, and in 1918 19 there were about 900 students

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure —

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1913-4	10,479,259	15,970,877	1917-8[1]	9,868,325	10,800,805
1914-5	7,974,496	11,942,667	1918-9	9,900,055	11,611,694
1915-6	6,291,693	10,422,206	1919-20	12,609,960	13,313,303
1916-7	6,906,783	9,079,317	1920-21[1]	13,978,245	17,410,673

[1] Estimates

The balance sheet of the Province showed that on March 31, 1919, the liabilities totalled 52,288,067 dollars, assets, 59,642,124 dollars, balance of assets over liabilities, 7,354,057 dollars

Production and Industry—British Columbia produced in 1919 minerals to the value of 32,296,313 dollars, lumber to the value of 70,235,094 dollars, fish to the value of 15,216,397 dollars, agricultural produce valued at 65,384,556 dollars, and manufactures, 1919, of the value of 68,500,000 dollars (*estimated*) The acreage and production of certain crops in 1920 were wheat, 46,000 acres, 874,000 bushels, oats, 48,000 acres, 1,163,000 bushels, barley, 9,600 acres, 364,000 bushels, potatoes, 18,000 acres, 2,934,000 bushels, turnips, &c, 7,400 acres, 3,220,000 bushels, hay and clover, 127,000 acres, 254,000 tons Total area under field crops, 349,000 acres, value, 27,017,500 dollars Number of live stock in 1919 milch cows, 52 000, other cattle, 194,000, sheep, 45,000, pigs, 45,000, horses, 44,000, poultry, 1,181,000

British Columbia's coal measures are estimated to contain 75 billion tons, mainly bituminous, of which 23,000 millions are in the seams known and measured, it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America, the importance of the fisheries, apart from salmon fishing, is only beginning to be realised, there are widely distributed deposits of magnetite and hematite iron, which are as yet undeveloped, the area of possible farmland has been estimated at 50,000,000 acres, but not much more than one tenth of this area has yet been occupied, the Province has millions of acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited, and much of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown

More than half the standing timber in Canada is to be found in British Columbia, and the average rate of forest growth is double that in the remainder of the Dominion Recent investigators place the area of British Columbia's timber land at over 100,000,000 acres, containing, roughly, 400,000 million feet of merchantable timber The most important species are Douglas fir, western red cedar, silver spruce, western soft pine, western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, cottonwood, and balsam, It is estimated that there are about 50,000,000,000 feet board measure under the control of the Dominion in the railway belt. Value of lumber produced in 1919, 70,235,094, dollars (including 12,854,257 dollars value for pulp)

British Columbia is the second Province of the Dominion in the value of its mineral production The mineral output in 1918 and 1919 was as follows —

Minerals		1918		1919	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Dollars		Dollars
Gold placer	ounces	16,000	320,000	14,325	286,500
Gold, lode	do	164,674	3,403,812	152,426	3,150,645
Silver	do	3,498,172	3,215,870	3,405,119	3,592,673
Lead	pounds	43 899,661	2,928,107	29,475,968	1,526,855
Copper	do	61,483,754	15,143,449	42,459,339	7,939,896
Zinc	do	41,772,916	2 899,040	56,737,651	3,540,429
Coal	long ton	2,302,245	11,511 225	2,267,541	11,337,705
Coke	do	188,967	1 322,769	91,138	637,966
Miscellaneous products		—	1,038,202	—	1,283,644
Total of above		—	41,782 474	—	33,296,313

The total value of minerals produced in British Columbia down to the end of 1919 is estimated at 670,649,894 dollars (mainly coal and coke, 199,123,323 dollars, copper, 153,680,965 dollars, gold, lode, 100,272,431 dollars, gold, placer, 75,722,603 dollars, silver, 50,432,304 dollars, lead, 43,821,106 dollars)

Statistics of manufactures for 1918 Industrial establishments, 1,786; capital, 244,697,000 dollars, employees, 48,779, wages and salaries, 51,051,000 dollars, cost of materials, 103,936,000 dollars, value of products, 207,678,000 dollars

The total available water power of the Province has been estimated at over four million H P

Commerce —The trade of the Province is developing rapidly, in 1919 imports amounted to 63,694,691 dollars, and the exports to 77,247 666 dollars Exports consist of minerals (chiefly gold, silver, copper and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, etc A large inter provincial trade is rapidly developing, the fruit grown in British Columbia being largely shipped to the Prairie Provinces, where it finds a good market

Communications and Shipping —The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific are at present the principal railways in the Province The C P R has three main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway, and several branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat connections on the inland lakes, besides a large fleet of ocean going and coasting steamers The railway mileage of the Province in 1917 was 3,885 Telephone mileage, 152,069

Steps are being taken to establish direct shipping communication with Canadian Atlantic ports, via the Panama Canal

In the fiscal year of 1918–19, 7,447 sea going vessels entered inward, with a tonnage of 4,388,924; 7,551 sea going vessels cleared outwards, with a tonnage of 4,525,595, and 61,767 coastwise vessels entered and cleared, with a tonnage of 21,383,662

Shipbuilding, 1918, 145,000 tons, value 25,000,000 dollars

Books of Reference.

The Official Reports of the various Departments (Mines, Forestry, Fisheries, and Agriculture)
British Columbia Year Book Victoria, British Columbia.
Brown (A G), British Columbia Its history, people, commerce, industries and resources London, 1912
Collison (W H), In the Wake of the War Canoe London, 1915
Fairford (F), British Columbia London, 1914
Galloway (C F J), The Call of the West, letters from British Columbia. 1916
Gosnell (R. E), Year Book of British Columbia. London
Thornhill (J B), British Columbia in the Making, 1913 London, 1913
See also under Canada

MANITOBA

Constitution and Government—Manitoba was known as the Red River Settlement before its entry into the Dominion in 1870 The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected for five years Women have been enfranchised, and may be members of Parliament Proportional representation has been adopted for the 10 seats in the City of Winnipeg

Lieutenant Governor —His Honour Sir J A M *Aikins*, K B

The Members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier, Commissioner of Railways and Commissioner of Provincial Lands —Hon T C *Norris*

Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner —Hon J W *Armstrong*, M D

Minister of Education —Hon R S *Thornton*, M D.

Minister of Public Works —Hon G A *Grierson*

Attorney General —Hon T H *Johnson*

Provincial Treasurer —Hon Edward *Brown*

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration —Hon Geo H J *Malcolm*

State of parties in Legislative Assembly (1920) Liberal (Government), 21, Conservatives, 8, Labour, 11, Farmer Independents, 15

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles, of which 231,926 sq miles are land area and 19,906 sq miles water In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay (See map STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912) The population in 1911 was 461,630 and in 1916, 553,860 In 1920, Dominion Government estimate, 620,000 In 1901 the population was 255,211, thus showing an increase by 1916 of 117 per cent The rural population in 1916 was 312,846 (184,775 in 1901) The number of houses in 1916 was 104,656 (49,784 in 1901), the number of families in 1916 was 117,532, (51,056 in 1901) Population of the principal cities (1919) —Winnipeg (capital), 186,000 (Greater Winnipeg, 276,000, Brandon, 15,225, Portage la Prairie, 5,892, St Boniface, 11,021

Instruction—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces and is supported by local taxation and Government grants Winnipeg has an Agricultural College (opened 1906) with 460 long course and 662 short course students in 1919–20 The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, has (in 1919) 1,239 students in all courses There are (1919) 3,097 teachers and 109,923 pupils in the 3,089 public schools Total expenditure on education in 1919, 6,618,739 dollars.

Finance —Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913	5,788,070	5,814,849	1917	6,692,985	6,860 353
1915	5,524,911	5 698,059	1918	6,723,013	7,307,727
1916	5,897,807	6,147,780	1919	8,986,076	8,544,790

Production and Industry.—Manitoba is essentially fitted for agriculture, more particularly for grain production The total area under field crops in 1919 was 6,344,318 acres Field crops 1920, 6,020,000 acres, 134 million dollars In 1920 2,984,000 acres produced 48,191,000 bushels of wheat, 1,873,000 acres produced 57,657,000 bushels of oats, 839,000 acres produced 17,520,000 bushels of barley, 146,000 acres produced 1,158,000 bushels of flax, 37,000 acres produced 3,410,000 tons of potatoes, 149,000 acres produced 2,319,000 bushels of rye, 209,000 acres produced 312,000 tons of hay and clover There were 379,000 horses in the Province in 1919, 167,000 sheep, 262,000 pigs, 782,000 cattle, and 2,731,000 poultry Increase in value of live stock in 1919, 27,000,000 dollars

Total value of minerals, 1919, 2,868,000 dollars, largely building material and copper The Province has proved gold and copper deposits of vast extent which are being developed Value of fisheries (1919) 1,008,000 dollars Value of lumber cut in 1918, 1,240,000 dollars

Production of creamery butter 1919, 8,256,711 lb, value 4,458,623 dollars, dairy butter, 10,804,225 lb, value 4,753,000 dollars, cheese, 680,000 lb, value 180,000 dollars Total value of dairy products, 1919, 16,800,000 dollars

Statistics of manufactures for 1918 1,444 industrial establishments with a capital of 105,983,000 dollars, employing 22,808 wage earners, wages and salaries, 23,031,000 dollars, cost of materials used, 92,600,000 dollars, and value of products, 145,030,000 dollars

Communications —In the year 1920, the Province had 4,463 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907 There were 195,226 miles of telephone wire

Books of Reference

Reports of the various Government Departments
Bulletin VIII, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Manitoba)
Boam (H J), and *Brown* (A G), The Prairie Provinces of Canada London, 1914.
Bryce (G), Manitoba Its Infancy, Growth, and Present Position London, 1882
Campbell, (J A) Northern Manitoba Manitoba, 1917
Manitoba Public Service Bulletin (monthly)
See also under Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Constitution and Government —New Brunswick was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534 It was acquired by the English under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and was settled by the English as early as 1761 In 1784 it was separated from Nova Scotia The Government is at present vested in a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected for five years Franchise—any male or female British subject of full age, after six months' residence Last election, October, 1920 —Liberals 24, Conservatives 13, Farmers 9, Labour 2.

Lieutenant Governor —Hon W *Pugsley*
The members of the Ministry are as follows (April 1917) —
Premier and President of Council —Hon W E *Foster*
Attorney General —Hon J P *Byrne*
Minister of Public Works —Hon P J *Veniot*
Minister of Health —Hon Dr W F *Roberts*
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer —Hon J E *Hetherington*
Minister of Lands and Mines —Hon C W *Robinson*
Minister of Agriculture —Hon D W *Mersereau*
Ministers without Portfolio —Hon J E *Michaud*, Hon C W *Maxee*

Agent General in London—Vacant, 37, Southampton Street, W C 2.

Area and Population —The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,911 square miles are land area There are 7¼ million acres of Crown lands, principally lumber lands The population in 1911 numbered 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), which is 12 61 per square mile In 1901 the population was 331,120, showing an increase by 1911 of 6 27 per cent The rural population in 1911 was 252,342 (253,835 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911, 60,930 (58,226 in 1901), the number of families in 1911, 67,093 (62,695 in 1901) Population of the principal cities —St John, 61,380, Moncton, 14,000, Fredericton (capital), 8,000

Instruction.—Education is free and undenominational The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, has (1919) 250 students There were (1919) 71,000 pupils and 2,107 teachers in the 1,959 public schools Total expenditure on education in 1918, 1,530,256 dollars

Finance —The finance for four years is shown as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1916	1,580,419	1,568,342	1918	2 357,909	2,309,062
1917	1,572,813	2,166,905	1919	2,168,822	2,496,508

Bonded debt, October 31, 1919, 18,585,000 dollars

Production and Industry —New Brunswick is productive in agriculture, manufacture, and mining The total area under field crops in 1920 was 1,253,834 acres Value produced, 1920, 46 million dollars In 1920 the acreage of spring wheat was 29,000 and the yield 464,000 bushels, oats, 309,000 acres, 9,118,000 bushels; barley, 8,200 acres, 194,000 bushels, buckwheat, 66,000 acres, 1,510,000 bushels, potatoes, 78,000 acres, 15,570,000 bushels; turnips, &c, 20,000 acres, 7,071,000 bushels, hay and clover, 726,000 acres, 872,000 tons The number of cattle in the Province (1919) was 365,000, of horses, 78,000, of sheep, 213,000; of pigs, 105,000, poultry, 797,000, total value of live stock (1919), 27,430,000 dollars In 1919, 916,000 lbs of butter were produced, valued at 505,000 dollars, and 1,256,000 lbs of cheese, valued at 348,000 dollars

The capital invested in the fishing industry is estimated (1916–17) at 4,488,000 dollars, men employed on the fleets and inland waters, 1915 16,

16,700 ; employees in canneries, freezers, and fish houses, 6,700 The total value of fisheries in 1915–16 was 4,737,145 dollars, and in 1916–17, 5,657,000 dollars

The Government owns over 10,000 square miles of forests The production of lumber in 1917–18 from Crown lands and granted lands was 700,000,000 feet board measure The total value was 20,000,000 dollars Spruce is the principal wood

The Province is rich in minerals Iron, gypsum, coal, building stone, antimony, copper, manganese are found, but the only active mining in the year 1920 was in coal and gypsum Natural gas, with a small quantity of oil, are produced near Moncton Coal output, 1919, 156,000 long tons

In 1918 there were 1,363 industrial establishments, with a capital of 74,156,000 dollars, employing 19,642 wage earners, salaries and wages, 14,156,000 dollars, cost of materials, 34,450,000 dollars, value of products, 66,855,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications—The domestic and foreign exports of the Province in 1916–17 amounted to 206,174,000 dollars, the imports for consumption to 19,994,000 dollars

The Province had 1,959 miles of railway in 1917, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907 In 1917 there were 31,149 miles of telephone wire

Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments
Bulletin V Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture)
See also under Canada

NOVA SCOTIA.

Constitution and Government.—The first settlement was made by the French at the end of the sixteenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada and of each separate Province thereof is contained in the "British North America Act," commonly called the "Act of Confederation" This Act passed the Imperial Parliament in 1867 and came into force on July 1st of that year Under this Act the Legislature of Nova Scotia, along with that of each of the other Provinces, may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters, and more especially in regard to direct taxation within the Province in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes, and the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure of civil matters in those courts

The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government and holding office for five years; a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and holding office for life, and a House of Assembly, chosen by popular vote every five years The Legislative Council consists of 21 members; the House of Assembly of 43 The members of both Houses receive a sessional indemnity of 700 dollars

The franchise and eligibility to the Legislature are granted to all persons, whether male or female, and including married women, if of full age (21 years), if a British subject, and a resident for one year in the place where the person votes, and if not by law otherwise disqualified, or in receipt of aid as a pauper

House of Assembly (1920), state of parties —Liberals, 29, Farmers, 8,

Labour, 3, Conservatives, 2, Returned Soldier, 1. The Liberal party has held office continuously for 38 years

Lieutenant Governor—His Honour McC *Grant* (December, 1916)
The Members of the Ministry are as follows —
Premier and Provincial Secretary —Hon G H *Murray*
Attorney General —Hon O T *Daniels*
Commissioner of Works and Mines —Hon E H *Armstrong*
Minister of Highways —Hon H H *Wickwire*
Ministers without Portfolio —Hons R M *MacGregor*, William *Chisholm*, R E *Finn* G E *Faulkner*, R M *MacGregor*

Agent-General in London —John *Howard*, 57a, Pall Mall, S W 1

Local Government —In Nova Scotia there are two municipal divisions, viz, county and city or town Five counties are divided into two municipalities

The county or municipal councils consist of councillors elected triennially by the ratepayers, usually one, but in some cases two, for each polling division of a county electing a member to the House of Assembly Town or City Councils are composed of a mayor and not less than six councillors elected by the ratepayers

Area and Population —The area of the Province is 21,428 square miles, of which 21,068 square miles are land area, and 360 square mile water area The population in 1911 was 492,338, in 1901, 459,574, and in 1891, 450,396

Population of the principal cities (1911) —Halifax, 46,619, Sydney, 17,723, Glace Bay, 16,562, Amherst, 8,973, Yarmouth, 6,600 New Glasgow, 6,383, Truro, 6,107

The vital statistics for five years are as follows —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1913–14	12,771	3,643	7,527	5,244
1915–16	12,770	3,726	8,052	4 718
1916–17	12,382	3,421	7,583	4,799
1917–18	12,421	3 611	9,125	3,296
1918–19	12,508	3,585	9,200	3,308

Of the births in 1918–19, 295 were illegitimate, as compared with 324 in 1917–18

Religion.—The denominations according to the Census of 1911 were — Roman Catholics, 144,991; Presbyterians, 109,560, Baptists, 83,854, Anglicans, 75,313, Methodists, 57,606, and Congregationalists, 2,690
There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents

Instruction.—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory, and undenominational Besides the elementary schools, high schools and academies there are in Halifax a Maritime Provinces school for the blind and one for the deaf A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro,

also a Normal School for the training of teachers The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering Besides this central institution there are working under it coal mining schools near all the collieries, and engineering and technical schools of various kinds in the industrial centres

The total expenditure on education in 1919 was 2,097,593 dollars The Province has (1919) 4 universities, 2,812 schools, with 3,000 teachers and 107,000 pupils, there are 2,600 pupils in the technical schools

Pensions, &c —A pension scheme is in operation whereby teachers under certain conditions receive an annuity Miners receive pay in case of accident in pursuit of their calling, and in the event of death a grant is made to the widow and children A fund is provided to meet the demands, the Government and the employers paying each half as much as the men

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered by the following courts Courts for the collection of small debts, county courts, inferior courts in criminal cases, courts of superior jurisdiction, divorce court, probate courts The supreme court of appeal is composed of a chief justice and six judges There are also Courts for the revision of assessment rolls and voters lists, and a Court for juvenile delinquents

In 1918, 2,300 persons were imprisoned for various crimes and misdemeanours In 1919, 283 children were brought before the court for juvenile delinquents Of these 61 were sent to institutions, 156 were paroled, 43 fined, 23 were dismissed

Finance —In Nova Scotia there is no general direct Government taxation The revenue is raised from the Dominion subsidy, royalty on coal and other minerals raised, succession duty, special taxes on banks, incorporated companies, automobiles and theatres, marriage licences, and statutory fees

Revenue, expenditure, and debt for five years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1914	1,885,457	2,098 893	12,615,686
1916	2,165,338	2,132,134	13,497,394
1917	2,118,618	2,318,911	13 910,236
1918	2,332,632	2,552,597	14,527 798
1919	3,280,313	3,250,806	15,342,055

To counterbalance the public debt the Province had (1919) realisable assets to the value of 7,062,695 dollars

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province Fruit growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most important fruit grown, in 1920 the output was nearly 2,000,000 barrels The potatoes produced are higher in quality than any others raised in Canada. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying The value of the livestock products in 1919 was more than 9,500,000 dollars There were (1920) 398,000 cattle in the Province Owing to the cool, moist climate fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent There were 264,000 sheep The annual clip is over 1,000,000 lbs Pigs numbered 64,000 and horses 68,000 in 1920

The total area under cultivation in 1920 was 920,000 acres, and the value produced, 47,847,000 dollars The principal crops are hay and clover, with

(1920) 632,000 acres, producing 948,000 tons, oats, 153,000 acres, producing 4,637,000 bushels; wheat, 26,000 acres, producing 512,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 acres, 298,000 bushels, potatoes, 50 000 acres, 10,209,000 bushels; turnips, mangolds, &c, 20,000 acres, 8,611,000 bushels

The principal minerals found in Nova Scotia are coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, silica, fire clays, brick clays, building stone, limestone, antimony, lead, silver, manganese, tungsten, diatomaceous earths The known coal fields embrace 725 square miles The gold fields cover about 3,000 square miles The value of the principal mineral productions in 1920 was —Coal, 34,000,000 dollars, steel, iron and by products, 19,720,000 dollars

The estimated forest area of Nova Scotia is over 12,000 square miles The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple The value of the forest products in 1920 reached the sum of 17,390,000 dollars

The fisheries of the Province are the most extensive in Canada About 12,000,000 dollars are invested in this industry, and about 30,000 men are employed Cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring, and haddock are the principal fish Total market value of fish caught in 1920, 13,890,000 dollars

The number of industrial establishments was in 1918, 2,118, with a capital of 80,187,000 dollars, employing 25,793 wage earners, wages and salaries, 19,966,000 dollars, cost of materials, 47,186,000 dollars, value of products, 93,411,000 dollars

The annual wealth of the Province in 1920 was estimated at 199,542,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications—The imports entered for consumption during 1919 were 16,500,000 dollars, the exports, 75,000,000 dollars, the duty collected, 3,000,000 dollars

Transportation facilities in Nova Scotia are excellent The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,434 miles in extent There are 18,000 miles of highways Besides this, subsidised boats ply round the shores making regular calls at all the important ports The principal railways are the Canadian Government Railway, the Halifax and South Western and Inverness (owned by Canadian Northern), and the Dominion Atlantic (owned by the Canadian Pacific)

In 1918 there were 1,480 miles of steam railway, and 50,039 miles of telephone wire, 34,121 urban and 15,918 rural

Books of Reference.

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Brochures on Nova Scotia, by the Secretary of Industries and Immigration
Agricultural Bulletins by the Secretary of Agriculture
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Casgrain (H R), Un Peleringe au Pays d'Evangeline
Haliburton (T C), Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia.—History of Nova Scotia
Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society
Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science
Saunders (E M.), Three Premiers of Nova Scotia (Johnson, Howe, Tupper).
Silver (A. P), The Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman
Smith (P H), Acadia
Swan (H. K.), Nature in Acadia.
Willson (*Beckles*), Nova Scotia, The Province that has been passed by. London, 1912.

ONTARIO

Constitution and Government.—From 1791 to 1867 Ontario was called Upper Canada The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, a cabinet, and one chamber with 111 members The latter are elected for four years by a general franchise Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber

Lieutenant Governor —His Honour Lionel Herbert *Clark*

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier and President of Council —Hon E C *Drury*
Attorney-General —Hon W F *Raney*, K C
Provincial Treasurer —Hon Peter *Smith*
Secretary and Registrar —Hon H C *Nixon*
Minister of Education —Hon R H *Grant*
Minister of Agriculture —Hon Manning *Doherty*
Minister of Public Works —Hon H C *Biggs*
Minister of Lands and Forests —Hon Beniah *Bowman*
Minister of Mines —Hon Henry *Mills*
Minister of Labor and Health —Hon W R *Rollo*
Minister without Portfolio —Hon Lieut Col D *Carmichael*

Agent General in London —Dr G C *Creelman*, 163, Strand, W C 2.

The state of the parties in the Provincial Legislature in November, 1919 —United Farmers, 44, Liberals, 28, Conservatives, 25, Labour, 12, Independents, 2

Area and Population —The greatest extent of the Province from east to west is 1,000 miles and from north to south 1,075 miles. The area of the Province is 407,262 square miles, of which 365,880 sq miles are land area and 41,382 water area The Province is more than three times the area of the United Kingdom and nearly double the size of France or Germany It is roughly divided into two sections by a line running westwardly from Mattawa on the Ottawa River to Georgian Bay—southern (or old) Ontario, the older settled portion, with an area of about 77,000 square miles, and northern (or new) Ontario, with an area of about 330,000 square miles, of which 146,400 square miles, the district of Patricia, was added in 1912 The population in 1911 was 2,523,274 (1,299,200 males and 1,223,984 females), which is 9 67 to the square mile In 1901 it was 2,182,947, making an increase by 1911 of 15 59 per cent At the end of 1918 it was estimated at 2,799,000 The rural population in 1911 was 1,194,785 (1,246,969 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911 was 528,303 (445,310 in 1901); the number of families 544,301 (455,264 in 1901) The Indian population of the Province in 1911 was 23,044 Population of the principal cities 1919) —Toronto (capital), 499,278, Ottawa, 107,732, Hamilton, 108,143, London, 59,100

Instruction —There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools, which is supported generously by State grants, and also by local taxation There is one State University—the University of Toronto, founded in 1827 The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, Western at London, and Ottawa in Ottawa, and are private foundations. There were in 1917 6,651 elementary schools and 299 secondary schools, attended by 564,992 pupils. There are 14,054 certificated teachers engaged in these ele-

mentary and secondary schools The total expenditure on elementary schools in 1917 was 14,111,835 dollars, and on secondary schools the amount was 2,743,596 dollars

Finance.—The revenues of the Province are derived from the sale of Crown lands, from timber, mining and liquor licences, succession duties and other fees, supplemented by a subsidy from the Dominion The revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913 14	11,121,382	11,819,311	1916 17	18,269,597	16,518,222
1914 15	12,975,732	12,704,362	1917 18	19,870,123	17,460 404
1915 16	13,841,339	12,706,332			

Production and Industry.—The Province is rich in agricultural and mineral resources, it abounds in lakes and rivers, in extensive forests, great water powers, and valuable fisheries The land under cultivation is about 14,000,000 acres, more than 1,000,000 additional acres are cleared, and 25,200,000 acres are assessed Of the total land surface of the Province, which is 234,000,000 acres, the amount of arable land is much larger than the portion now under cultivation Beyond the cultivated portion it is estimated that northern Ontario alone contains some 20,000,000 acres of alluvial soil, not including the vast stretches of agricultural land south and west of James Bay There are also vast tracts of land that are unfit for cultivation or even for pasturage The chief industry is agriculture The area under field crops in 1920 was 10,108,272 acres Value produced, 1920, 376 million dollars The crops and acreage of the agricultural produce of the Province in 1920 were as follows —Wheat, 1,030,000 acres, 22,973,000 bushels, barley, 484,000 acres, 16,660,000 bushels, oats, 2,880,000 acres, 129,171,000 bushels, rye, 133,000 acres, 2,349,000 bushels, peas, 109,000 acres, 2,210,000 bushels, beans, 23,000 acres, 381,000 bushels, buckwheat, 143,000 acres, 3,191,000 bushels, flax, 21,000 acres, 225,000 bushels, mixed grains, 582,000 acres, 25,712,000 bushels, potatoes, 157,500 acres, 23,962,000 bushels, turnips, mangolds, &c, 120,000 acres, 57,990,000 bushels, hay and clover, 3,534,000 acres, 4,459,000 tons, alfalfa, 162,000 acres, 400,000 tons The production of tobacco in 1920 was 21,668,500 lbs The returns for 1919 give 2,926,000 cattle, 1,102,000 sheep, 1,695,000 pigs, 720,000 horses, and 11,706,000 poultry The farm values for 1919 were —Land, 848,767,153 dollars, buildings, 426,649,086 dollars, implements, 137,310,618 dollars, and live stock, 339,607,932 dollars Ontario produces about one half of the milk, cheese, butter, and casein of Canada (output of creamery butter, 1918, 29,397,000 lb, valued at 13,136,000 dollars, cheese, 107,887,000 lb, valued at 24,356,000 dollars) Total value of dairy products 1918, 70,000,000 dollars

During the fiscal year 1918-19, 749,04 acres of land were sold for agricultural purposes and town sites, the amount realised being 48,119 dollars, and for mining 10,600 acres for 28,350 dollars For mining purposes 2,137 acres were leased for 1,562 dollars Free grant locations to the number of 716 (the area thus taken being 77,298 acres of land) were taken up by intending settlers The total area of Crown lands disposed of by sale and lease during the year was 71,454 acres, valued at 80,366 dollars.

The mineral production in 1919 included gold, 505,964 ozs , valued at 10,451,709 dollars , silver, 11,363,252 ozs , 12,904,312 dollars , nickel in matte, 22,035 short tons , copper in matte, 12,099 short tons , iron ore exported, 5,953 short tons, 48,341 dollars , total iron ore shipments, 195,919 short tons , pig iron (from Ontario ore only), 46,769 short tons, 1,200,793 dollars , total pig iron produced, 623,586 short tons, 16,010,537 dollars , Portland cement, 2,022,575 barrels, 3,659,720 dollars , crude petroleum, 7,703,515 imperial gallons, 632,789 dollars , natural gas, 11,085,819 million cub ft , 2,583,324 dollars , salt, 148,112 short tons, 1,395,368 dollars Total value of minerals in 1918, 80,308,972 dollars , in 1919, 58,883,916 dollars Producing mines, quarries, smelters and refineries employed 17,228 men, whose wages amounted to 20,478,835 dollars

Value of fisheries (1916 17) 2,659,000 dollars Men employed numbered about 4,100 The catch in 1917 was 35 million lb

Total area of forests 102,000 square miles , chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar

In 1918 Ontario had 15,337 industrial establishments, with a capital of 1,442,221,000 dollars, employing 320,808 wage earners , wages and salaries, 302,399,000 dollars , cost of materials, 905,153,000 dollars , value of products, 1,640,772,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications —In 1916 17 the exports amounted to 481,932,000 dollars, and the imports for consumption to 449,607,000 dollars In 1917 there were 11,049 miles of railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907 The construction is contemplated, beginning in 1919, of a modern stone highway from Ottawa west to the St Clair river There were (1917) 646,584 miles of telephone wires

Books of Reference.

Ontario Hand Book, issued by Colonization Branch, Ontario Dept of Agriculture
Reports of various Government Departments.
Bulletin VII Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Ontario)
See also under Canada

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Constitution and Government —Prince Edward Island was taken into the Confederation on July 1, 1873 From 1534 to 1798 it was known as Isle St Jean The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, who are elected for 4 years, half by real property holders and the remainder by universal male and female suffrage Women can also be elected to the Assembly State of Parties in 1919 (elected July, 1919) —Conservatives 4 , Liberals, 26

Lieutenant-Governor —Hon Murdock *McKinnon*

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier —Hon John H *Bell*, K C

Attorney General —Hon J J *Johnston*, K C

Provincial Secretary Treasurer and Commissioner for Agriculture —Hon W M. *Lea*

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon Cyrus W. *Crosby*

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon Benj *Gallant* , Hon George E *Hughes* , Hon David *Macdonald* , Hon Fred J. *Nash* , Hon Robert *Cox*

Area and Population.—The province, which is the smallest in the Dominion, lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and is separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait The area of the island is 2,184 sq miles In 1911 the population was 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), or 42 91 to the sq mile In 1901 it was 103,259, showing a decrease by 1911 of 9 23 per cent The rural population in 1911 was 78,758 (88,304 in 1901), the number of houses in 1911, 18,237 (18,530 in 1901), the number of families 18,425 (18,746 in 1901) Population of the principal cities (1911) —Charlottetown (capital) 11,203, Summerside, 2,678

Religion and Instruction.—The population of the Province at the census of 1911 was divided among the different creeds as follows,—Roman Catholic, 41,994, Presbyterian, 27,509, Methodist, 12,209, Baptist, 5,372, Anglican, 4,939 There are (1919) 473 schools, 17,587 pupils and 594 teachers in the Province There are two colleges, Prince of Wales College, head of the Provincial school system, and St Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic institution, both in Charlottetown Total expenditure on public education in 1919, 285,960 dollars

Finance—

—	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	525,555	506,794	501,293	508 367	506,858
Expenditure	445,396	506,071	506,922	495,577	720,478

The total cash assets of the Province amounted in 1920 to 893,389 dollars

Production and Industry—The farm land occupied is 1,202,347 acres Field crops in 1919 covered 615,682 acres The land in natural forest covers 316,000 acres, and in pasture 247,260 The acreage and production of certain crops in 1920 were spring wheat, 37,600 acres, 453,000 bushels, barley, 5,046 acres, 123,000 bushels, oats, 183,452 acres, 5,095,000 bushels, potatoes, 36,300 acres, 6,175,000 bushels, turnips, mangolds, &c, 9,400 acres 4,529,000 bushels, hay and clover, 243,000 acres, 304,000 tons Total acreage, 536,000, value, 18,530,000 dollars The number of horses in 1920 was 35,569, cattle, 139,143, sheep, 72,552, pigs, 49,917, poultry, 649,817 head Silver fox ranching is making great progress There are (1920) over 500 silver fox ranches in the Province, variously estimated to contain from 15,000 to 23,000 of these very valuable animals

The total value of the fisheries in 1919 was 1,554,770 dollars, of which lobsters made up 1,080,000 dollars, for 1920 the estimated value of the lobster catch is 1,400,000 dollars, lobsters and oysters both abound, the former near Charlottetown, the latter in Richmond Bay, where the oyster fields extend to 15,000 acres In 1912 the Provincial Government acquired from the Dominion Government the possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the Province Some 20,000 acres have been surveyed and 5,000 acres leased for replanting and development It is estimated that 100,000 acres in all will be available for this purpose So far (1920) the experiment has proved but partially successful

In 1918 there were 484 industrial establishments, with a capital of 2,887,000 dollars, employing 1,670 wage-earners, salaries and wages, 777,000 dollars, cost of materials, 3,548,000 dollars; value of products, 5,698,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications—The trade of Prince Edward Island is chiefly with the other provinces of Canada and this inter provincial trade does not appear in the trade statistics In 1919 20 the exports to other countries amounted to 369,723 dollars, the imports entered for consumption to 917,857 dollars In 1920 the province had 279 miles of railway as compared with 267 in 1907 Terminal stations have been constructed at Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, and a car ferry steamer of great power is in operation, connecting the Government Railway in Prince Edward Island with the Intercolonial Railway on the mainland During 1919 by means of a third rail, the line from Charlottetown to Borden and Summerside was widened to the gauge of the continental standard Daily steamship communication with the mainland was successfully maintained for the first time during the winter of 1917–18, and has since continued without interruption In 1920 there were 3,273 miles of telephone wires, 200 urban and 3,073 rural

Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments
Bulletin III Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture)
Handbook on Prince Edward Island Issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa
Campbell (D), History of Prince Edward Island
Crosskill (W H) Handbook of Prince Edward Island
Pollard (J B) Historical Sketch of Prince Edward Island
Sutherland (G), Geography, Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island
See also under Canada

QUEBEC

Constitution and Government—Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1608 to 1763, as the Province of Quebec from 1763 to 1790, as Lower Canada from 1791 to 1840, as Canada East from 1841 to 1867, and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the Province of Quebec

The Provincial Government is in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor and a responsible Ministry, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for 5 years Quebec is the only Canadian Province in which women are not enfranchised or eligible for election to the Legislature Last election, June, 1919 —Liberals 72, Conservatives 7, Labour 2

Lieutenant Governor—Rt Hon Sir Charles *Fitzpatrick*, P C, G C M.G. (appointed October 23, 1918)

The members of the Ministry (January, 1921) are as follows —

Premier and Attorney General—Hon L A *Taschereau*
Minister of Lands and Forests—Hon H *Mercier*
Provincial Treasurer—Hon Walter G *Mitchell*
Provincial Secretary—Hon Athanase *David*.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon J E *Caron*
Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries—Hon J E *Perreault*
Minister of Public Works and Labour—Hon A *Galipeau*
Minister of Roads—Hon J A *Tessier*
Ministers without Portfolio—Hon N *Pérodeau*, Hon N *Seguin*, Hon. John C *Kaine*, and Hon J L *Perron*

Agent-General in London—Hon Lt-Col P *Pelletier*, 38, Kingsway, W C.

Area and Population.—The area of Quebec is 706,834 sq miles, of which 690,865 square miles are land area and 15,969 square miles water area The population in 1911 (covering the area of Quebec prior to 1912, namely, 351,873 square miles, Ungava having been annexed in 1912), num-

bered 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males and 991,730 females), being 5·69 to the sq mile Of this population 316,103 were of British and 1,605,339 of French origin In 1901 the population was 1,648,898, showing an increase by 1911 of 21 45 per cent The rural population in 1911 was 1,032,618 (992,667 in 1901), the number of houses, 339,579 (291,427 in 1901), the number of families, 370,938 (307,304 in 1901) In 1917 the population was 2,380,042 (1,145,646 rural and 1,234,396 urban) Population of the principal cities (1917) —Montreal, 700,000, Quebec (capital) 103,000, Maisonneuve, 37,200, Hull, 25,400, Verdun, 23,000, Three Rivers, 21,000

Instruction —The province has three Universities, McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 898 students in 1916-17, Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 50 students in 1916-17, and Laval (Quebec and Montreal), founded in 1852, the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 378 students in Quebec in 1916-17, and 1,974 in Montreal Quebec had, 1916-17, 6,008 elementary schools and 2,135 other schools and colleges, with 490,718 pupils and 17,284 teachers All the schools are sectarian, *i e*, are either Catholic or Protestant The total expenditure on education was 12,415,907 dollars in 1915-16

Finance —The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1913	8,382,737	7,612,161	1917	10 441 114	9 847 173
1915	9,597,926	8 330,257	1918	13,806,391	11,423,408
1916	9,647,983	9,278,688	1919	12,666,352	12,272,675

The total public debt at June 30, 1919, was 37,716,286 dollars

Production and Industry.—The area under field crops in 1920 was 7,906,000 acres Value produced, 1920, 330,000,000 dollars In 1920 the following were the principal crops of the province —spring wheat, 222,000 acres, 3,775,000 bushels, barley, 194,000 acres, 4,910,000 bushels oats, 2,006,000 acres, 66,729,000 bushels, rye, 28,000 acres, 534,000 bushels, peas, 61,000 acres, 1,035,000 bushels, beans, 36,000 acres, 645,000 bushels, flax, 16 000 acres, 184,000 bushels turnips, mangolds, &c, 84,000 acres, 27,530,000 bushels, buckwheat, 152,000 acres, 3,908,000 bushels, mixed grains, 143,000 acres, 4,195,000 bushels, potatoes, 311,000 acres, 57,633,000 bushels, hay and clover, 4,290,000 acres, 5,363,000 tons The area planted with tobacco for 1920 is estimated at 33,000 acres, and the yield, 26,400,000 lbs, valued at 6,600,000 dollars In 1918 there were estimated to be 24,000 pear trees, 406,000 cherry trees, 1,420,000 apple trees, and 283,000 plum trees Live stock, July, 1919 —Milch cows, 1,056,000, other cattle, 1,213,000, sheep, 1,007,000, pigs, 935,000, horses on farms, 464,000, poultry, 3,809,000 The cattle are the famous French Canadian cattle, resembling Jerseys and Guernseys, introduced into Canada about 1620 In 1918 there were 1,976 cheese, butter, and condensed milk factories Output of creamery butter, 1919, 35,410,000 lb, valued at 19,567,000 dollars; cheese, 59,171,000 lb, valued at 15,474,000 dollars Maple products 1919 —Sugar, 12,354,000 lb, syrup, 1,470,000 gallons, total value of products estimated at 6,397,000 dollars

There are about 180,000,000 acres of forests There is a total of 174,956 sq. miles of forest reserves Quebec leads the Canadian Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of the Canadian total. In 1919 about 800,000 tons of pulp and 450,000 tons of paper were produced, valued at 65,000,000 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1916-17 was 2,991,624 dollars Principal fish cod (1,066,002 dollars); mackerel (235,586 dollars), lobsters (143,770 dollars), salmon (93,776 dollars), herring (249,453 dollars)

The value of the mineral production of the province for two years was as follows —1918, 18,708,000 dollars, 1919, 20,814,000 dollars The mineral produce in 1919 included asbestos (135,861 tons, 10,932,289 dollars), gold, (1,446 oz, 29,420 dollars), asbestic (23,827 tons, 63,011 dollars), silver (127,223 oz, 141,373 dollars), feldspar and kaolin (1,684 tons, 25,409 dollars), chromite (8,184 tons, 223,331 dollars), magnesite (9,940 tons, 28,3719 dollars), molybdenum (83,002 lb, 69,203 dollars), copper, and sulphur ore (53,965 tons, 447,623 dollars), brick (94,312 thousands, 1,179,624 dollars), cement (2,259,152 barrels, 4,337,572 dollars), granite (334,692 dollars), limestone (708,172 tons, 916,776 dollars), sand (192,489 dollars), mica (3,853,265 lb, 224 988 dollars), zinc and lead (5,318 tons, 103,138 dollars), mineral waters (12,608 dollars), slate (squares 1,632, value 10,853 dollars), lime (2,124,898 bushels, 521,031 dollars), tiles, pottery, &c (412,367 dollars)

In 1918 there were 10,524 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 837,082,000 dollars, employees, 208,000, salaries and wages, 169,862,000 dollars, cost of materials, 460,983,000 dollars, value of products, 890,420,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications —Total imports for consumption in 1916 17 amounted to 270,024,440 dollars, total exports to 551,111,934 dollars

Quebec had 4,734 miles of railway (excluding 230 miles of electric railways) in 1917, as compared with 3,576 in 1907, 24,375 miles of telegraph wire, and 311,910 miles of telephone wire, 252,118 miles being urban and 59,792 miles rural

It is estimated that there are 45,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 34,624 are under municipal control, 2,294 are macadamized and 1,461 gravelled.

In 1918 there were 820 banks and branches in the Province

Books of Reference

Reports of various Government Departments
Bulletin VI, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Quebec)
Statistical Year Book Annual Quebec
Parker (Sir G) and *Bryan* (C G), Old Quebec London, 1908
Willson (B), Quebec The Laurentian Province, 1913
See also under Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Constitution and Government.—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan river which flows across its northern part, empties itself by way of Cedar Lake into Lake Winnipeg, and thence flows to Hudson Bay It comprises the old territorial districts of Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West (part), Saskatchewan, and the eastern portion of Athabaska Saskatchewan was made a province on September 1, 1905, before which it was part of the North West Territories The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 62 members, elected for 5 years. Women were given the franchise in 1916, and are also eligible for election to the Legislature State of parties (1917) — Liberals, 51; Conservatives, 7; Non-Partisan, 1, also 3 members elected by soldiers overseas

Lieutenant-Governor —His Honour H W *Newlands* (appointed 1921)

The members of the Ministry are as follows —

Premier, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Education —Hon W M *Martin*
Attorney General —Hon W F A *Turgeon*
Minister of Highways —Hon S J *Latta*
Minister of Public Works —Hon A P *McNab*
Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Treasurer—Hon C A *Dunning*
Minister of Telephones and Provincial Secretary —
Minister of Municipal Affairs —Hon George *Langley*

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 251,700 sq miles, of which 243,382 sq miles are land area and 8,318 sq miles water area The population in 1911 numbered 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females), or 0 58 to the square mile In 1901 the population was 91,279, showing an increase by 1911 of 439 48 per cent The population in 1916 was 647,835 (rural, 471,673, urban, 176,162) Population of principal cities (1916) Regina (capital), 26,105, Moosejaw, 16,889, Saskatoon, 21,054, Prince Albert, 10,000, North Battleford, 5,000, Swift Current, 5,000, Weyburn, 5,000

Instruction —The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan, established April 3, 1907 The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province In 1915 there were 119,000 pupils in the elementary, and 3,600 in the high schools

Finance —Revenue and expenditure for 4 years —

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1913	4,668,753	4,656,800	1915	4,687,933	5,060,234
1914	5,866,220	5,396,380	1916	5,631,910	5,529,610

The capital expenditure on public works and on the buildings of the University of Saskatchewan amounted to the end of 1915 16 to 8,901,354 dollars

Production and Industry —Total area under field crops in 1920 was 17,348,000 acres Value produced, 1920, 271,000,000 dollars The yield and acreage of the principal crops, in 1920, were as follows —Wheat, 10,061,000 acres, 113,135,000 bushels, oats, 5,107,000 acres, 141,549,000 bushels, barley, 519,000 acres, 10,502,000 bushels, flax, 1,141,000 acres, 5,705,000 bushels, potatoes, 54,000 acres, 6,861,000 bushels, hay and clover, 235,000 acres, 328,000 tons There were (1919) 1,078,000 horses in the province, 374,000 milch cows, 1,005,000 other cattle, 147,000 sheep, 432,000 pigs, poultry, 8,516,000 Output of creamery butter 1918, 5,009,000 lb, valued at 2,221,000 dollars

Total value of minerals, 1918, 895,000 dollars, mainly coal

The total value of the fisheries in 1916 17 was 232,000 dollars

In 1918 Saskatchewan and 1,422 industrial establishments, with a capita of 39,476,000 dollars, employing 8,188 men, salaries and wages, 8,496,000 dollars, cost of materials, 30,452,000 dollars, value of products, 50,097,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications.—Total exports in 1917 18 amounted to 17,924,000 dollars; total imports to 16,753,000 dollars There were (1917) 6,124 miles of steam railway in operation in the province, and 186,115 miles of telephone wire.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments
'The Public Service Monthly Regina
Bulletin IX, Fifth Census of Canada (Agriculture of Saskatchewan)
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture Regina
Black (Dr), History of Saskatchewan Regina, 1913
Boam (H J), and *Brown* (A G) The Prairie Provinces of Canada London, 1914
Gilbert (Louis), La Saskatchewan Paris, 1914
Short, Adam and *Doughty*, Canada and its Provinces 22 vols Toronto, 1913
See also under Canada

YUKON.

Constitution and Government.—The Yukon Territory was constituted a separate political unit in 1898 It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Legislative Council of 3 elected members (Prior to 1920 there were 10 elected members) Legislative Council (February, 1920) —Conservative, 1, Liberals, 2

Gold Commissioner [1]—Geo P MacKenzie
Territorial Secretary —J A M H Maltby

Area and Population—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq miles, of which 206,427 sq miles are land area and 649 sq miles water area The population in 1911 was 8,512 (6,508 males and 2,004 females) In 1901 it was 27,219, which is a decrease by 1911 of 68 73 per cent The rural population in 1911 was 4,647 (18,077 in 1901), the number of houses 4,204 (6,546 in 1901), the number of families 4,237 (7,013 in 1901) Population of the principal cities (1911) —Dawson (capital), 3,013, White Horse, 727

Instruction.—The Territory had (1919) 3 public schools, and 1 Roman Catholic school, 11 teachers and about 300 pupils

Finance—The revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1914	373,626	372,119	1918	278,136	261 624
1916	301 203	326,706	1919	164,367	169,445
1917	299,921	283,914	1920	180 979	186,391

Production and Industry—Mining is the principal occupation of the people Coal, copper, silver, gold are the chief minerals The total value of gold mined from 1885 to 1918 is 198,000,000 dollars, the output in the year ended March 31, 1920 was 1,660,048 dollars Total mineral production, 1917, 4,380,000 dollars, 1918, 2,248,000 dollars

The principal forest trees are white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch

The country abounds with big game, such as the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, bears, and fur bearing animals Total value of fisheries (1916–17) 60,210 dollars.

In 1918 there were 15 industrial establishments, with a capital of 3,639,000 dollars, employing 61 wage earners, salaries and wages, 105,000 dollars, cost of materials, 22,000 dollars, value of products, 261,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications—Total exports in 1917 18 amounted to 2,857,000 dollars; total imports to 529,000 dollars There were 102

[1] The office of 'Commissioner' has been abolished

miles of railway in 1917, as compared with 91 miles in 1907, and 99 miles of telephone wire

Books of Reference.

The Yukon Act, 1919 (Consolidated)
Yukon Official Gazette
History and Resources of Yukon Territory
Cameron (Charlotte), A Cheechako in Alaska and Yukon London, 1920
Deane (R Burton), Mounted Police Life in Canada London, 1916
Ogilvie (W), Early Days on the Yukon London, 1913
Sheldon (C), The Wilderness of the Upper Yukon London, 1911
Stewart (E), Down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon in 1906 London, 1913
Stuck (H), Voyages on the Yukon and its tributaries London, 1919
See also under Canada

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Constitution and Government—The North West Territories comprise the Territories formerly known as Rupert's Land, and the North Western Territories, except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory The North West Territories as now constituted have been divided into three Provisional Districts, namely, Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin, this division coming into effect on January 1, 1920

The Government is carried on under the direction of the Commissioner of the North West Territories, who is also the Deputy Minister of the Interior

Commissioner—William Wallace *Cory*, C M G
Secretary—Jos P *Dunne*

Area and Population—The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 sq miles, of which 1,207,926 sq miles are land area and 34,298 sq miles water area The population in 1911 numbered 18,481 (9,346 males and 9,135 females), the number of houses, 3,733 and the number of families, 4,085

Books of Reference

McInnes (W) and *Wilson* (A W G), Report on a part of the N W Territories of Canada Ottawa, 1910—Report on the Southern part of the N W Territories Ottawa, 1909

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Governor—J *Middleton*, K B E , C.M.G. Salary 1,500*l* per annum and fees The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E of Magellan Straits East Falkland, 3,000 square miles, West Falkland, 2,300 square miles, about 100 small islands, 1,200 square miles total 6,500 square miles, besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated) Among other Dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich group, and Graham's Land Population census of 1911, 3,275 (2,370 males and 905 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia Estimated population, 1918, including South Georgia, 3,252 (2,270 males and 982 females) Birth rate (1918) 25 81, death-rate 3 99 per 1,000. Chief town, Stanley, 950 inhabitants (estimated).

Education is compulsory 1 Government school, with 139 on the roll, in 1918, 1 Roman Catholic school, with 98 on the roll, one school at Darwin,

14 pupils, Camp teachers, 68 pupils. Total number of children educated in 1918, 319 The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falklands, and 2 in the East Falklands, where there are also 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company

Summary convictions in 1918, 6

There is a volunteer force

	1918 (pre war)	1915	1916	1917	1918
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	42,929	43,627	48,554	45 588	46,865
Total expenditure	25,238	38,600	25,460	29,687	26,270
Imports	239,222	368,272	591,017	1,256,966	939,987
Exports	1,460,219	1,576,126	2,053,719	1,870,903	2,054,286

Chief sources of revenue (1918) Customs, 15,014*l*, rents of Crown lands, 2,892*l*, interest, 11,242*l*, Post Office, 1,529*l*, licences, &c, 2,844*l*, land sales, 8,891*l* Chief branches of expenditure Post Office, 1,484*l*, public works, 2,254*l* and 971*l* extraordinary, Colonial Engineer, 2,194*l*, Savings Bank, 2,749*l* On December 31, 1918, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 183,201*l* (assets, 323,766*l*, liabilities, 140,565*l*)

Leading exports, 1918 Wool, 294,310*l*, whale produce, 1,666,599*l*, Chief imports, 1918 Groceries, &c, timber, coal, wearing apparel, &c, haberdashery, hardware, &c Imports from United Kingdom (1918), 487,787*l* exports to United Kingdom 1,891,409*l*

Chief industry, sheep farming, about 2,325,000 acres pasturage Horses 3,244, cattle 7,263, sheep 699,368 in 1918 The whaling industry is carried on successfully, the catch in 1918 being 4,122, and the total value of the products of the industry being 1,491,436*l* In South Georgia there were also killed 2,961 seals In 1918 85 vessels of 87,162 tons entered (33 of 49,136 tons, British)

September 30, 1918, the Savings Bank held a balance of 125,682*l* belonging to 796 depositors The number of letters and other postal packages handled by the Post Office during 1918 is estimated at 60,854

In normal times there are four weekly communications with Great Britain Interinsular Mail service is carried on by a steamboat There is a telephone exchange at Stanley, and a telephone line from Stanley to Darwin, and other settlements Cable laid August 29, 1915 Communication *via* Monte Video

Money, Weights, and Measures —Same as in Great Britain Also in circulation at the end of 1918, 15,000*l* worth of currency notes of 5*l*, 1*l*, and 5*s*

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GUIANA, BRITISH

Governor —Sir Wilfrid Collet, K C M G (3,000*l* and 1,000*l* Contingencies)

Government Secretary —C Clementi, C M G (1,350*l* -1,500*l*)

Includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers The Governor is assisted by a Court of Policy of seven official and eight members elected by the registered voters and a Combined Court, containing, in addition to the above, six financial representatives elected by the registered voters The Combined Court considers the Estimate of Expenditure, raises the Ways and Means to meet it, and this Court alone can levy taxes Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council There are 5,125 registered electors The law of the Colony, both civil and criminal, is based on the common and statute law of England, except that the English law of personal property applies to both movable and immovable property, with certain exceptions, and the Roman Dutch legitimatisation *per subsequens matrimonium* is preserved

Area, 89,430 square miles Population at census 1911 (excluding aborigines in the unfrequented parts of the colony, who are estimated at about 13,000), 296,000 (males 154,000, females 142,000) Estimated population, December 31, 1919, 305,991 (males, 158,521 , females, 147,470) Births (1919) 7,938 (26 0 per 1,000), deaths, 12,377 (40 4 per 1,000) Capital, Georgetown, 53,580 Living on sugar estates (census 1911), 70,922 , Immigration Department estimate East Indians (1919), 60,686 , in villages and settlements, 125,800, East Indians (1919), 70,068 Of the total, 105,400 were agricultural labourers Immigrants from India (1919), nil The s s Sutlej sailed with 513 males and 227 females during 1919 224 schools received Government grant (32,053*l* in 1919) , 33,952 pupils , average daily attendance, 17,468 Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls

Paupers (1917) receiving out door relief, 1,884

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

—	1913 14	1914 15	1916 [2]	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	608,633	586,598	669,385	736,473	863,625	862,491
Expenditure	592,532[1]	622,025[1]	642,483	733,689	774,481	886,568

[1] Excluding 48,812*l* in 1913-14, 72,032*l* in 1914-15, Extraordinary Expenditure on 'Loan Works,' temporarily charged against Revenue, pending the raising of an authorised Loan, [2] March year changed to calendar year

Chief items of revenue (1919) customs, 390,106*l* , Excise and licences, 212,902*l* Expenditure on general administration, 78,742*l* , law and justice, 118,760*l* , charity, 132,497*l* , education, 45,310*l* , public works, 152,556*l* , Post Office, 29,419*l* , Science and Agriculture, 14,917*l* Public debt (funded), December 31, 1919, 1,169,094*l* Post office savings bank, 33,571 depositors (December 31, 1919), credited with 324,654*l*

Under cultivation, about 190,000 acres, including (1919) 70,876 acres in sugar canes , 61,044 acres under rice , coconuts, 27,458 acres , coffee, 5,125 acres , cacao, 2,147 acres , Para rubber, 4,042 acres , limes, 1,835 acres Live stock (1919) estimated at cattle, 79,097 ; horses, 890 , sheep, 19,367 , goats, 10,886 , swine, 15,394 , donkeys, 6,915 British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1884, and from 1884 to December 31, 1919, the output is valued at 9,356,760*l* ; in the year 1919,

16,216 oz valued at 59,801*l* were produced In the period 1901–2 to 1919 the diamonds won amounted to 174,228 carats, valued at 384,890*l* ; in the year 1919, 16,706½ carats, valued at 95,710*l* Deposits of manganese ore and mica have been found, and oil is also believed to exist There are huge deposits of bauxite (the ore of aluminium) which are being geo logically examined by the Government Investigations of the enormous waterpower resources of the Colony are also being carried out

—	1913 (pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1]	1,694 155	2,471,944	3,271,017	3,835,826	3,590,812
Exports[1]	2,193,120	3,758,066	4,315,939	3,524,798	4,240,832

[1] Including bullion and specie, and transit trade, amounting to 82,725*l* in 1913, 282,375*l* in 1916, 365,800*l* in 1917, 441 607*l* in 1918, 315 432*l* in 1919

Chief imports (1919) Flour, 426,386*l* , textiles manufactured, 356,771*l* , tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 67,930*l* , machinery, 348,645*l* , manures, 202,786*l* , fish, 118,173*l* , coal, 40,916*l* , hardware, implements, and tools, 61,069*l* , oils, 110,696*l* , beef and pork (pickled or salted), 58,126*l* , lumber, 72,045*l* , beer and ale, 13,755*l* , spirits, 27,246*l* , boots and shoes, 31,665*l* , butter, 28,658*l* Chief domestic exports (1919) Sugar (83,140 tons), 2,475,660*l* , rum (4,342,769 proof gallons), 491,350*l* , balata, 205,093*l* , charcoal, 8,660*l* , timber, 14,543*l* , rice (15,551,090 lb), 198,226*l* diamonds (rough), 83,650*l*

The value of imports and exports is in general determined by declarations, subject to scrutiny The values are accurate so far as they relate to imports subject to *ad valorem* duty, in other cases they are not so reliable Quantities are ascertained by the Cus toms officers The countries recorded as those of consignment or destination are those disclosed by declarations or shipping documents, and may not be the countries of origin of imports or ultimate destination of exports

Imports (exclusive of transhipments) from United Kingdom (1919), 1,102,751*l* , from Canada 719,775*l* , from United States, 1,234,834*l* Exports (exclusive of transhipments), United Kingdom, 1,333,547*l* , to Canada, 1,635,516*l* , United States, 142,820*l*

In 1919, 3,428 vessels, with a total tonnage of 711,518, entered and cleared (in 1917, 4,775 vessels of 682,906 tons), mainly British and Dutch The registered vessels in 1919 were 17 steamers of 1,358 tons, and 18 sailing vessels of 1,308 tons

Railways, 97½ miles of various gauges 4ft 8½in , 3ft 6in , and 3 ft 3½ in , 450 miles river navigation , 39 miles of canals , 322 miles of good roads A Government survey party is now engaged (1919) on a topographical and economic survey of the country between the Rupununi, Savannah and the Berbice and Demerara Rivers—a route along which it was contemplated before the war to run a railway There are 75 post-offices, of which 45 are telegraph offices, 50 money order offices, 51 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices There are about 573 miles of post-office tele graphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1916–17) 1,790 miles of aerial wire, and 5¾ miles of cables, with 800 subscribers , 100 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the dollar being equal to 4*s* 2*d*. In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins Notes are issued by the Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank in denominations of 5, 20, and 100

dollars, and there are Government currency notes of one and two dollars. The face value of the latter in circulation at 31 December, 1919, was 97,188*l*

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See also under Venezuela

HONDURAS, BRITISH

Governor and Commander in Chief—E Hutson, C M G (2,000*l*), assisted by an Executive Council of six members, and a Legislative Council consisting of five official and seven unofficial members

British Honduras is a Crown colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 660 miles west from Jamaica, noted for its production of mahogany and logwood Area, 8,592 square miles Population at census of April 2, 1911, 40,458 (20,374 males, and 20,084 females) Estimated population, December 31, 1919, 43,586

The birth-rate per 1,000 (1919) was 33 9, and the death rate 27 6 Illegitimate births, 42 40 per cent. of births In 1919 there were 422 marriages Primary schools (1919), 57, children enrolled, 5,482, average attendance, 3,992; Government grant (expended), 5,332*l* There are 3 schools with secondary departments, with altogether about 362 pupils They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government The town of Belize is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations In 1919, 1,427 persons were convicted in police courts, and 106 in the Supreme Court The police force contains (January 1, 1920) 110 men Chief town, Belize, population, census of 1911, 10,478 (4,601 males, and 5,877 females)

—	1913–14 (Pre War)	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	121,480	131,782	139,141	148,402	219,264
Expenditure[1]	125,274	126,294	138,937	138,012	202,020
Imports[2]	654,769	553,765	715,066	733,620	939,043
Exports[2]	642,618	523,323	754,112	754,867	889,761

[1] Including expenditure from loans
[2] Calendar years 1913, 1916–1919, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue Customs duties (1919–20, 138,540*l*), excise, licences, land tax, &c, also sale and letting of Crown lands Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services Debt 1919–20, 180,000*l*

Chief imports, 1919 apparel, 28,849*l*, boots and shoes, 34,128*l*, chicle gum, 115,864*l*, cotton and silk piece goods, 75,402*l*, flour, 51,621*l*, haberdashery and millinery, 21,649*l*, hardware and cutlery, 30,848*l*, manufactured articles unenumerated, 29,244*l*, milk, preserved or condensed, 12,256*l*, mess pork, 15,469*l*, cattle, 13,232*l*, drugs, chemicals and patent medicines, 14,373*l*, food and drink supplies unenumerated, 16,398*l*, lard and its compounds, 12,212*l*, oils, mineral gasoline, 8,135*l*, kerosene, 17,630*l*, rice, 18,974*l*, sugar, unrefined, 12,519*l* Chief exports, 1919 mahogany (9,648,700 superficial feet, 205,118*l*), logwood (2,776 tons, 12,567*l*), bananas (604,226 bunches), 29,932*l*, cedar (704,697 superficial feet, 17,034*l*), coconuts (6,602,714 quantity, 51,515*l*), chicle (gum), 3,543,764 lbs, 436,369*l*), Hawksbill shell (4,379 lbs, 7,153*l*) The transit trade somewhat increases the traffic of the ports, especially in American manufactures, indiarubber, chicle, sarsaparilla, coffee, &c Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, coffee, cacao, plantains, &c The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle Exports to United Kingdom in 1919 133,576*l*, United States of America, 691,391*l*, Mexico, 55,857*l* Imports from the United Kingdom, 81,003*l*, United States of America, 589,193*l*, Mexico, 114,952*l*, Guatemala, 36,329*l* Spanish Honduras, 82,936*l*

Tonnage entered and cleared, 1919, 304,541 tons, of which 88,066 was British Registered shipping, 1919, 285 sailing vessels, 4060 tons, and 75 steamships, 832 tons Steamships entered and cleared in 1919, 262 vessels, of 140,788 tons In 1919, 346,721 letters and post cards, and 151,591 books, newspapers, and parcels passed through the post office Telegraph and telephone lines connect Belize with Corozal and Consejo on the coast, Orange Walk on New River, San Antonio on the Rio Hondo, and other stations in the north, El Cayo and Benque Viejo in the west, Stann Creek and Punta Gorda in the south Foreign telegrams are sent from Corozal to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (these two towns being connected by cable across the Hondo River), whence they are transmitted by the Mexican line There is wireless communication with New Orleans and Jamaica In 1919, 12,000 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 4,086 telephonic conversations were held There are 25 miles of railway 2,276 Radio telegrams were transmitted

The Royal Bank of Canada took over the business of the local bank in 1912 There are 6 Government savings banks, depositors, 1,000 (estimated), deposits, 158,341 dollars on March 31, 1920 United States gold is the standard of currency The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender for 4 86 dollars and 2 43 dollars respectively There is (1919) a paper currency of 289,702 dollars in Government notes and a subsidiary silver coinage of 190,160 dollars in circulation There is also a bronze cent piece and a nickel bronze five cent piece, whose issues amount to 5,650 dollars and 5,500 dollars respectively

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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, it was formally acquired by Great Britain in 1583, exclusive sovereignty over the island was ceded by France in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by treaties of 1763 and 1783

The coast is rugged, especially on the south-west, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet The hills attain their summit within a few miles of the salt water, and then spread out into an undulating country, consisting largely of barrens and marshes, and intersected by numerous rivers and lakes On the borders of the lakes and water courses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered Area, 42,734 square miles Population, December 31, 1919, 260,922 (133,035 males and 127,877 females) Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent, with an area of 120,000 square miles, and population (1919) of 3,647 Of the total Newfoundland population in 1911, 67,040 were engaged in the fisheries, 2,915 were farmers, 5,376 mechanics, 2,260 miners Capital, St John's, 34,045 inhabitants (1918), other towns being Harbour Grace, 4,279 (1911), Bonavista, 3,911, Carbonear, 3,540, Twillingate, 3,348 The birth rate in 1917 was 26 85, and the death rate 17 77 per 1,000 Immigrants (1919), 14,550, emigrants, 12,260

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 9 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 24 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 36 representatives Members of the Legislative Council receive 250 dollars per session, members of the Legislative Assembly receive 1,000 dollars per session For electoral purposes the whole colony is divided into 18 districts or constituencies Women are not (February, 1921) enfranchised

After the general election of November 1919, the Government supporters in the House of Assembly numbered 23, and the opposition 13

Governor and Commander in Chief—Sir C A *Harris*, K C M G C B, C V O, appointed October, 1917, salary 15,000 dollars, with travelling allowance of 3,000 dollars

The Ministry in November, 1919, is as follows —

Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary—Hon R A *Squires*, K C
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General—Hon W R. *Warren*, K C
Minister of Finance and Customs—Hon H J *Brownrigg*
Minister of Agriculture and Mines—Hon A *Campbell*, M D
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon W F *Coaker*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Hon W W *Halfyard*
Minister of Education—Hon Arthur *Barnes*, Pd D
Ministers without Portfolios—Hon S J *Foote* and Hon Geo *Shea*

Not in the Cabinet

Minister of Shipping—W H *Cave*, Esq.
Minister of Public Works—W B *Jennings*, Esq

The ministers with departments receive salaries of 4,000 dollars each

High Commissioner in London—Sir Edgar R *Bowring*, 58, Victoria Street, S W

Of the total population in 1911, 78,616 belonged to the Church of England, 81,177 were Roman Catholics, 68,042 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 10,141 Salvation Army, 2,767 other denominations. At the colleges of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bodies,

in 1918 there were 361, 435 and 400 students respectively The number of schools of all kinds (1918) was Church of England, 437, Roman Catholic, 330, Methodist, 387, and other denominations, 58 The attendance at Board schools (1919) was Church of England, 16,164, Roman Catholic, 16,428, Methodist, 15,563, and others, 2,687, total, 50,842 total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c, 570,637 dollars

Revenue and expenditure in five years ended June 30 (1 dollar = 4s $1\frac{1}{3}d$) —

—	1913 14	1915 16	1916 17	1917 18	1918 19
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	743,768	945,610	1,070,256	1,344,351	1,960,121
Expenditure	805,814	849,915	930,283	1,103,721	1,390,869

Of the Revenue for 1913 14, 633,793*l*, for 1915 16, 812,086*l*, for 1916–17, 918,943*l*, for 1917–18, 1,012,031*l*, for 1918 19, 1,478,203*l*, were from Customs Public debt (1919), 42,032,786 dollars (8,640,072*l*)

Production, &c —The chief agricultural products in 1915 were hay, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and oats, the total value of all crops harvested being estimated at 3,000,000 dollars In 1911 (census figures) there were in Newfoundland 13,288 horses, 40,427 cattle, 100,447 sheep, and 27,575 swine Some fine pine forests exist to the north, and large saw mills have been established The mineral resources of Newfoundland are considerable Large beds of iron ore have been found on Bell Island in Conception Bay, on the east coast, and other rich deposits have been discovered on the west coast The total deposits are estimated at about 3,600 million tons Exports, 1918–19, 709,338 tons Copper ore and pyrites are worked In 1918–19, only 136 tons of ore were mined, valued at 3,573 dollars Coal is found near St George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing quartz rock and extensive deposits of silver and lead ore have been found Extensive paper and pulp mills have been erected at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls, and at Lomond in Bonne Bay, and one at Alexander Bay is about to be built

Imports and exports, including bullion and specie, for five years —

Years ended June 30	1913–14 (pre war)	1916–17	1917–18	1918 19	1919 20
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,121,998	4,382,097	5,528,000	6,844,421	8,331,864
Exports	3,109,837	4,600,695	6,198,000	7,561,282	7,164,935

The chief imports and exports in 1918–19 were —

Imports (1918–19)	Dollars	Exports (1918–19)	Dollars
Textiles	3,992,420	Dried cod	24,316,830
Flour	2,857,253	Pulp and paper	2,020,522
Coal	1,331,428	Iron ore, &c	783,844
Hardware	3,628,850	Herring	2,535,534
Salt pork	1,474,175	Seal oil	884,318
Machinery	659,226	Cod oil	1,411,518
Tea	405,853	Seal skins	398,375
Molasses	752,359	Lobsters (tinned)	102,334

Of the imports (1919-20) the value of 4,637,074 dollars came from the United Kingdom, 18,767,238 dollars from Canada, 15,414,067 dollars from the United States. Of the exports the value of 6,411,967 dollars went to the United Kingdom, 2,602,859 dollars to Canada, 4,426,142 dollars to United States

Shipping—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1918 19, 1,711,668 tons, of which 1,315,704 tons were British Vessels registered December 31, 1919, 3,326 sailing vessels of 149,197 tons, and 136 steam vessels of 22,205 tons, total, 3,462 vessels of 171,402 tons

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population, the value of the fishing products being about two millions sterling annually

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights under the treaty of Utrecht, but retained the right to fish in territorial waters from St John's Cape northwards to Cape Ray for all sorts of fish, including bait and crustacea An agreement for the submission of the Newfoundland fisheries disputes to The Hague was concluded at Washington, January 27, 1909 The award was published in September, 1910, and was satisfactory to British claims Among other things, it secured the right of Great Britain to make regulations without the consent of the United States, subject to any limitations imposed by treaty It also confirmed Great Britain's contention that the whole extent of a bay from headland to headland is comprised within territorial waters

There were engaged in the bank cod fishery during 1919, 732 men, and 41 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 2,770 net tons, a decrease on 1918 of 208 men and 15 vessels of 1,134 tons The catch in 1919 totalled 94,770 quintals of dry fish, valued at 1,137,240 dollars, as compared with 97,300 quintals, valued at 1,362,200 dollars, for the previous year The output of the shore cod fishery is estimated at 1,347,070 quintals of dry fish, valued at 19,465,161 dollars There were 14,870 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c, utilised, and 37,550 men employed in this fishery In 1919, the exports of codfish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 1,681,770 quintals The catch of lobsters was 1,300,000 in 1915, 1,683,600 in 1916, 1,326,000 in 1917, 966,000 in 1918, and 670,000 in 1919

In 1918, two vessels were engaged in the whale fishery, the total catch was 101 whales, giving 64,913 gallons of oil During 1920, 38 985 seals were caught, valued at 159,948 dollars, 9 vessels and 1,583 men were engaged in the seal fishery In 1919 the catch was 81,293 seals

Communications, &c.—Railways open 1919 904 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3 ft 6 in, and 47 miles of private line By acts of the Newfoundland Legislature in 1910 an agreement was made by the Government for the construction and maintenance of five branch lines of railway running to Bonavista, Heart's Content, and Grate's Cove, Trepassey, Fortune Bay, and Bonne Bay The Government agreed to pay the contractors 15,000 dollars a mile for construction and to give 4,000 acres of land per mile constructed for operation, to do which it raised by loan 3,393,200 dollars The line to Bonavista was completed in 1911, the line to Trepassey in 1912, and the lines to Heart's Content and Grate's Cove in 1914 These lines open up various fertile sections of the island Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 13 first-class steamers, each of which connects with some central point on the railway There were in 1919, 391 post and telegraph offices. Letters and cards sent in 1919,

1,000,000, newspapers, books, &c , 3,600,000 , parcels, 248,123 Post office revenue, 53,605*l* , expenditure, 170,926*l* Telegraph line open (1919), 1,600 miles , 965 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1919, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held 2,507,984 dollars standing to the credit of 5,978 depositors , this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St John's

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4*s* 1½*d* of British money

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current

BAHAMAS

Governor and Commander in Chief—Major Sir H E S Cordeaux, K C M G (2,000*l*), assisted by an Executive Council of 9, a Legislative Council of 9, and a representative Assembly of 29 members, electors requiring to have a small property qualification

A group of twenty inhabited and many uninhabited islands and rocks off the S E coast of Florida

Area, 4,404 square miles Principal islands—New Providence, (pop, census 1911, 13,554, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (4,463), Harbour Island (1,031), Grand Bahama (1,824), St Salvador (5,072), Long Island (4,150), Mayaguana (358), Eleuthera (6,533), Exuma (3,465), Watling's Island (617), Acklin's Island (1,733), Crooked Island (1,541), Great Inagua (1,343), Andros Island (7,545) Total population in 1911 (census), 55,944 (24,975 males, 30,969 females) Estimated population, January 1, 1918, 59,928 Births in 1917, 2,134 (38 1 per 1,000), deaths, 1,130 (20 0 per 1,000) There were in 1919 48 Government schools with 7,530 pupils, average attendance, 4,329, and 16 aided schools with 1,035 enrolled pupils and average attendance of 688 pupils, Government grant, 6,000*l* In 1918 there were 23 Church of England schools with 1,089 enrolled pupils, 11 private schools with 199 enrolled pupils, 4 Roman Catholic, with 408 enrolled pupils There were in 1918 4 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 240 pupils In 1917, 1,944 persons were convicted summarily, and 20 in superior courts Police force, January, 1918, was 68 Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on, and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained

Revenue, 1919-20, 204,296*l*, 1918-19, 81,049*l*; 1917-18, 86,767 Expenditure, 1919-20, 108,938*l*, 1918-19, 98,237*l*, 1917-18, 105,254*l*, In 1919-20 the customs revenue was 165,503*l* Public Debt, 1919-20, 65,962*l*

Fruit culture is on the increase, pineapples, oranges, and tomatoes being exported The total land granted in the colony amounts (1917) to 367,418 acres, leaving 2,482,246 acres ungranted Pineapple canning factories, and sisal factories, are prosperous Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony.

Imports and exports (including specie) for six years —

Calendar Year	Imports	Exports	Calendar Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1914	367,524	228,491	1917	493,584	402,477
1915	363,410	248,431	1918	367,180	278,171
1916	475,067	332 679	1919	539,242	382 140

Principal imports (1919) were Cotton, linen, and woollen goods, 71,685*l* flour, 88,458*l*, earthenware, 1,363*l*, hardware, 5,257*l*, cornmeal and hominy, 25,474*l*, rice, 13,295*l*, sugar, 27,596*l*, milk, 8,189*l*, lard, butter, and oleo, 27,222*l*, spirits, wines, and malt, 46,684*l*, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, 9,679*l* boots and shoes, 16,545*l*, furniture, 2,760*l*, oils, 11,080*l*, paints, 6,121*l*, cordage and twine, 6,831*l*, meats, 14,237*l*, foodstuffs, 11,035*l*, biscuits, 1,835*l*, coffee, 3,898*l*, grain, 11,236*l*, lumber and shingles, 18,200*l*, hats and caps, 3,235*l*, iron and steel manufactures, 6,060*l*, soaps, 4,189*l*

Imports from United Kingdom (1919) were valued at 34,179*l*, or 6 3 per cent, from America, 435,922*l*, or 80 8 per cent, from British West Indies, at 45,764*l*, or 8 4 per cent, from Canada, 20,328*l* or 3 4 per cent, other countries, 2,843*l*, or 5 per cent

Principal exports (1919) were Sisal, 6,341,363 lbs, 85,131*l*, sponge, 1,699,679 lbs, 204,437*l*, salt, 88,422 bushels, 1,639*l*, pineapples, preserved, 7,591*l*, fish, 3,130*l*, fruit, 1,723*l*, hides and skins, 1,298*l*, tomatoes, 5,095*l*, shells, 3,113*l*, turtle shell, 33,626*l* Exports to the United Kingdom were 63,221*l*, or 16 54 per cent, America, 243,320*l*, or 63 67 per cent, other countries, 75,599*l*, or 19 79 per cent

The total shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was 159,310 tons, of which 33,098 were British, 117,724 American, and 8,498 other countries

In 1918 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 810,155 In 1919–20 9,305 telegraph messages were handled by radio, the only existing means for telegraphy There are 460 telephone stations in Nassau and suburbs

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Nassau British silver and bronze coin are legal tender without limit British Treasury notes are in circulation, and American gold and silver certificates, though not legal tender, are accepted

BARBADOS

Lies to the E of the Windward Islands.

Governor —Lt -Col Sir C R M O'Brien, K C M G (2,500*l*), with Executive Council, Executive Committee, Legislative Council of 9 Members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people; in 1919, there were 1,836 registered electors

Colonial Secretary —

Area, 166 square miles, population (census of 1911), 171,893 Estimated population, December 31, 1919, 200,368 Capital, Bridgetown, population, 16,648, Speightstown, 1,500 Births (1919) 5,389, deaths 6,064 Government grants to the Church of England, 9,720*l*, Wesleyan, 700*l*, Moravians, 400*l*; Roman Catholic, 50*l* —per annum, 10,870*l* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1919 there were 136 primary schools, 19,868 pupils on rolls, and 11,351 in average attendance; 6 second-grade

schools (1 for girls), 408 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 202 and 97 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 101 pupils, Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 16 students Government expenditure on education in 1919-20, 24,536*l* One monthly, one tri weekly, two weekly, and three daily newspapers

There is a Supreme Court, Grand Sessions once in every 4 months, 7 police magistrates In 1919, 13,781 summary convictions 95 in superior courts, 367 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. In 1919, 37,547*l* was spent in poor relief, &c Police, 364 officers and men Harbour Police, 40 non com officers and men.

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 74,000 are under cultivation, the staple produce is sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane, exported in 1918, 33,207 tons of sugar and 10,683,609 gallons of molasses, and in 1919, 50,812 tons of sugar and 7,569,830 gallons of molasses There are 195 sugar works and 4 rum distilleries Rum produced in 1919, 329,440 gallons The cotton crop for 1919 was 114,444 lbs, valued at 32,888*l* Of "man-jak" or "glance pitch," a bituminous petroleum for fuel, 36 tons (646*l*) were exported in 1919 In the fishing industry about 250 boats are employed, and about 1,000 persons Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l*

—	1913-14 (pre war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	214,565	311,113	899,969	347,497	420,136
Customs	114,240	195,767	121,550	135,756	171,366
Expenditure	222,177	242,605	456,803	347,817	351,851
Public debt	486,900	473,900	588,900	530,000	530,000
Imports [1]	1,858,059	1,801,054	2,285,278	2,986,006	3,893,458
Exports [1]	760,699	2,207,257	2,190,114	2,180,646	3,305,382

[1] Including bullion and specie, but the exports exclude bunker coal (549,160*l* in 1919)

The principal imports (1919) were Coal, 441,698*l*, cotton manufactures, 159,438*l*, manures, 218,418*l*, rice, 224,746*l*, flour, 297,382*l*, fish, dried, &c, 163,466*l* The principal exports were Sugar, 1,232,415*l*, molasses, 693,453*l* The imports from United Kingdom totalled 739,861*l*, from Canada, 726,194*l*, and from United States, 1,550 991*l*, and exports to United Kingdom, 348,589*l*, to Canada, 1,485,870*l*, to United States, 165,476*l*, to Newfoundland, 166,961*l*, and British West Indies, 348,788*l*

The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of 900,000*l* The Royal Bank of Canada has a paid-up capital of 3,541,666*l* The Government Savings Bank on Dec 31, 1919, had 12,647 depositors, with 303,734*l* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coin are in circulation, and 5-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank Post office, 1919 letters, &c, and parcels inwards, 915,318, outwards, 767,561 Internal letters and parcels, 1,160,299

Registered shipping 1919, 53 vessels of 11,535 tons net The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1919 was 3,648,259, of which 1,650,526 tons represented British tonnage (1918, 2,101,359 and 1,037,950 respectively) There are 470 miles of roads; and 28 miles of railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge, belonging to the Government. There are 47 miles of Government and 24 miles of railway telephone line in the island, besides a line with about 2,400 miles of wire belonging to one private company

JAMAICA.

Jamaica was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670 In 1661 a Representative Council was established, this was abolished in 1866, but in 1884 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted Women were enfranchised in 1919.

Governor —Sir Leslie Probyn, K C M G, appointed April 30, 1918 (5,500*l*), assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President and of 5 ex officio, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members The term of service is limited, in the case of elected members only, to five years There are boards elected in each parish (15) for administration of local affairs

Attached to it are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays Area of Jamaica, 4,207 square miles, Turks and Caicos Islands, &c, 224 square miles Total 4,431 square miles Population (census, 1911) Jamaica, 831,383 (males, 397,439, females, 433,944), white, 15,605, coloured, 163,201, black, 630,181, East Indian 19,194, Chinese, 2,111, not stated, 2,905 Estimated population, December 31, 1919, 893,580 Capital, Kingston, 57,379 (census, 1911) Other towns (census, 1911)—Spanish Town, 7,119, Port Antonio, 7,074, Montego Bay, 6,616, Savanna la-Mar, 3,400, Port Maria, 2,833, St Ann's Bay, 2,592, Falmouth, 2,288 Births (1919), 29,917 (33 5 per 1,000), deaths, 19,857 (22 2 per 1,000); marriages, 3,305 (3 7 per 1,000) Total East India immigrants on March 31, 1918, 20,206, of whom 1,382 were under indentures

There is no Established Church The churches and chapels are as follows (1918) —Church of England, 236, Presbyterian, 80, Roman Catholic, 51; Wesleyan Methodist, 138, Baptist, 203, Moravian, 30, Christian Church, 25, Congregational, 31 National Baptist Convention of America, 30; United Methodist Free Church, 44, Church of Scotland, 12, Salvation Army, 25; Seventh Day Adventists, 52, Jewish, 3 No accurate statistics of members

In 1919-20 there were 694 public elementary schools, 90,136 children enrolled, average attendance 60,001 Government grants, 74,865*l* Three training colleges for women, one for men Two secondary schools largely supported by Government There are endowed secondary and high schools in receipt of grants in aid from the Government, and industrial schools

There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish Total summary convictions (1919-20), 16,918, before superior courts, 9,704 Prisoners in gaol, March 31, 1920, 2,991 In 1919-20 there were 918 police officers and 1,049 district constables, actual strength

Financial and commercial statistics for 6 years —

—	1913-14 (Pre war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1]	1,048,639	1,132,049	1 154,849	1,052,485	1,157,304	1,802,778
Customs	426,687	416,790	449,871	396,602	391,913	691,024
Expenditure	1 065,485	1,105,942	1,076,287	1,098,409	1,228,608	1,444,818
Public Debt	3,810,447	3,783,941	3,811,346	3,797,273	3,772,257	3,912,574
Imports [2]	2,837,446	2,827,458	3,107,004	3,323,942	3,375,798	5,085,615
Exports [2]	2,480,207	2,228,664	2,821,234	2,479,107	2,684,897	5,027,328

[1] Includes Customs' Revenue
[2] Calendar years 1914 to 1919

Principal imports in 1919 —Flour, 618,760*l*, cotton goods, 920,667*l*, fish, 396,567*l* Principal exports —Bananas, 1,141,479*l*; coconuts, 285,324*l*, logwood, 103,322*l*, logwood extract, 358,485*l*, sugar, 1,317,547*l*, coffee, 356,190*l*, rum, 924,170*l*, cocao, 286,784*l*

In 1919 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,012,576*l*, and from United States, 3,365,275*l*, and the exports to the United Kingdom, 3,567,103*l*, and to the United States, 1,342,776*l*

Registered shipping of Kingston 1919, 36 sailing vessels of 1,563 tons, and steam 7, of 6,293 tons, Montego Bay, 36 sailing vessels of 1,906 tons, and 1 steam of 160 tons, Falmouth, 4 sailing vessels of 174 tons, total, 84 vessels of 4,432 tons Total tonnage of shipping, entered and cleared, 1919, 2,084,942 tons, excluding Admiralty shipping

Acres under cultivation and care in 1919–20, 1,099,345, of which 306,690 were under tillage, and 792,665 under pasture Under sugar cane, 47,568 acres, coffee, 22,894, bananas, 63,168, coconuts, 37,260, cocoa, 17,662, ground provisions, 75,346, mixed cultivation, 39,963, Guinea grass, 154,922, commons, 637,733 Live stock, 1918, Cattle, 166,539, sheep, 11,900, goats, 22,000, pigs, 31,966

On December 31, 1919, there were 48,594 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 416,359*l* The legal coinage is that of Great Britain, but various American coins are also current Notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Royal Bank of Canada are current, their average total circulation in 1918–19 was 74,613*l*, 115,318*l*, and 35,032*l* respectively British and local currency notes are also current in this island The total circulation of the latter on March 31, 1920, was 17,500*l*

Jamaica has 197¼ miles of railway open of 4ft 8½in gauge (receipts, in year ended March 31, 1920, 308,244*l*, expenses (excluding debt charges), 302,959*l*), 2,226 miles of main roads, 1,112½ miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines, 1,004 miles of telephone line (military lines not included), 18½ miles of electric and 71 of steam tramways, 25 miles mule tramways, 19 388 feet rope ways, telegraph messages (1919–20), 299,879, receipts, 15,034*l* Letters and post-cards in 1918–19, at general post office, 10,419,759, at district offices, 1,465,479 Total receipts, 1919–20, 94,587*l*, expenditure, 65,611*l*, including telegraph expenditure There are 203 post offices

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps Port Royal is strongly fortified

CAYMAN ISLANDS, attached to Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad capital Georgetown, population (1911), 1,446 Total population of island (1911), 4,128 Little Cayman, 9 miles long, 1½ miles broad, principal industry coconut planting Population (1911), 136 Cayman Brac, 10 miles long and 1½ miles wide, principal industries, coconut planting and turtle fishing, population (1911), 1,800 The cultivation of sisal has been commenced Education in the islands is backward Revenue, 1917–18 (September year), 4,428*l*, expenditure, 5,162*l*, assets, 30 September, 1918, 5,362*l*, liabilities, 2,249*l* Exports—Grand Cayman green turtle, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac coconuts, about 2,000,000 per annum, and turtle shell Total value of imports (1917–18) 37,949*l*, exports, 5,229*l* Shipping registered at Georgetown, 47 vessels, 2,242 tons (1917–18). The government is administered by a Commissioner, Justices of the Peace (14) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica

Commissioner H H. Hutchings

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS are also attached to Jamaica.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a Dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south eastern groups The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Board of five members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government There are upwards of thirty small cays, area 165½ miles Only eight inhabited, the largest, Grand Caicos, 20 miles long by 6 broad Seat of government at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad, about 1,700 inhabitants Population (1911 census), 5,615 (males 2,505, females, 3,110), of whom 286 were white Estimated population, December 31, 1918, 5,615 Births (1919), 173, deaths, 169, marriages (1919), 45

Education free in the Government schools, Government grant, 700*l*, 9 Government elementary schools, average number on rolls (including private schools), in 1919, 784, and average attendance, 596 There is at present no State provision for secondary education

Revenue in 1919, 11,164*l* of which 3,525*l*, was from customs, and 1,720*l* from royalty on salt, expenditure, 9,263*l* There is no public debt

Total imports (1919), 38,343*l*, total exports, 33,554*l* Principal imports Flour, 4,887*l*, meats, 4,117*l*, rice, 1,608*l* Principal exports Salt, 24,118*l*, sponges, 1,015*l*, sisal, 1,294*l*, conchs, 3,005*l* Imports from United Kingdom, 2,141*l*, exports thereto, 580*l*

The total shipping entered and cleared in 1919 amounted to 378,204 tons

The most important industry is salt raking About 1,177,000 bushels were raked in 1919, and exported to the United States, Canada, and West Indian Islands Value of salt exported 1919, 24,547*l* Sponge and fibre industries are also carried on The Cable station is at Grand Turk The Dependency has invested surplus balances to the amount of 8,436*l* Savings bank deposits (1919), 5,318*l*, depositors, 749

The current coins are British gold, silver, and nickel United States gold and silver coins are accepted at 1½ per cent discount on the face value

Commissioner and Judge —G Whitfield Smith, residence, Grand Turk

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Comprise Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St Kitts-Nevis (with Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, and lie to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico

Governor and Commander-in-Chief —Sir E M Merewether, K C M G, K C V O (2,600*l*, and 250*l* travelling allowance) *Colonial Secretary* — T R St Johnston (750*l* by 50*l* to 900*l*)

The group is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz, Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombrero) There is one Federal Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and one Federal Legislative Council, 8 nominated and 3 elected members Of the latter, 3 are chosen by the unofficial members of the Local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, and 3 by the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council of St Kitts-Nevis. In Antigua and Dominica the representative element in the Legislature was suppressed in 1898 The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands —

—	Area Square miles	Population 1901	Population according to Census taken on 2nd April, 1911		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	35,073	13,989	18,280	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda	62				
Virgin Islands	58	4,908	2,613	2,949	5,562
Dominica	305	28,894	15,231	18,632	33,863
St Kitts	65	29,782	10,969	15,314	26,283
Nevis	50	12,774	5,521	7,424	12,945
Anguilla	35	3,890	1,562	2,513	4,075
Montserrat	32	12,215	5,245	6,951	12,196
Total	715	127,536	55,130	72,063	127,193

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian Education is denominational, except in Dominica, where, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control, and in Antigua, where the schools were placed entirely under Government control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number, the schools in the Presidency of St Kitts Nevis were also placed under entire Government control in April, 1915, and were reduced to 33 In 1918-19, 98 schools with average attendance of 11,228, Government grant 8,854*l*, 8 secondary schools, average attendance of 256, Government grant 1,765*l*, an agricultural school, and an industrial school

In 1919 there were 9,301 summary convictions, and 64 convictions at the Circuit Court

Sugar and molasses are the staple products in most of the islands The production of lime-juice and the manufacture of citrate of lime is carried on in Dominica and Montserrat The cultivation of cocoa and of onions is successful, and tobacco and cotton, except in Dominica, are being successfully grown

Financial and commercial statistics for six years —

—	1913-14 (pre war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	174,331	162,239	190,060	192,047	198,019	240,476
Customs	99,425	94,626	110,866	112,861	114,424	141,421
Expenditure	171,128	187 515	185,094	198,157	202,054	220,578
Public debt	244 689	261,250	259,850	259,850	259,450	251,250
Imports	588,302	584,518	642,249	901,779	908,401	—
Exports	563,963	679 101	1,121,553	1,094,681	912,877	—

Total shipping (1917), 2,135,489 tons

ANTIGUA, area of 108 square miles, Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles) and Redonda are dependencies Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 9,262. In Antigua in 1919 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 34·12; the death-rate, 26 88;

of the births 75 33 per cent were illegitimate , there were 100 marriages There were 17 elementary schools in 1917–18 Revenue (1919–20), 70,158*l* , expenditure (1919–20), 70,829*l* Imports (1918–19), 307,954*l* , exports, 262,880*l*. Chief products sugar, cotton and pineapples In Government savings banks 1,276 depositors, on March 31, 1919, 32,250*l* deposits There is steam communication direct with the United Kingdom, New York, and Canada, and the island is connected with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's cable Telephone line, 300 miles

Island Secretary —T R St Johnston Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands

MONTSERRAT Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils Chief town, Plymouth, 1,534 (1911) Revenue (1919–20), 19,336*l* , expenditure, 16,014*l* Imports (1919), 59,145*l* , exports, 102,057*l* Chief products cotton, sugar, lime-juice, cotton seed, cattle and papain , 1,000 acres under lime trees, and 2,700 acres under cotton

Commissioner —C F Condell

ST CHRISTOPHER (ST KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have one Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 nominated unofficial members Chief town of St Kitts Basseterre popu lation, 8,159 , of Nevis, Charlestown, 912 Revenue (1919–20), 80,007*l* ex penditure, 73,501*l* Imports, 1919, 364,090*l* , exports, 425,450*l* Chief produce sugar, syrup, cotton, and coconuts Anguilla produces cotton and salt Savings Bank (1919) 391 depositors, 15,113*l* deposits *Administrator* — Major J A Burdon, C M G

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of all the group not occupied by the U S America The total area, including about 32 islands, is 58 square miles The population at the census of 1911 was 5,562, and at the end of 1915 it was estimated at 6,112 There is a Nominated Executive Council The chief islands of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes Road Town, the port of entry, is situated in Tortola, and at the census of 1911 had a population of 410 Cotton is the chief industry, while limes, sugar, coconuts and provision crops are also grown Revenue (1919–20), 14,880*l* , expenditure, 8,149*l* , imports (1919), 19,709*l* , exports, 13,362*l* Savings bank (1919 20), 119 depositors , deposits, 1,376*l*

SOMBRERO is a small island in the Leeward Islands group, attached administratively to the Presidency of the Virgin Islands Phosphate of lime used to be quarried, and there is a Board of Trade lighthouse

DOMINICA Nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 12 nominated members Chief town, Roseau (population, 7,000) , population of island 1919, 40,315 Revenue (1919–20), 56,097*l* , expenditure, 52,095*l* public debt, 32,872*l* Imports, 1919, 203,360*l* (from U K , 39,877*l* , Canada, 45,902*l* , U S A , 73,473*l*) , exports, 256,789*l* (to U K , 95,790*l*) Chief products, limes, lime juice, citrate of lime, bay oil, lime oil, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, fine molasses and fruit Exports of coconuts 1919, 492,426 Savings bank (1919–20), 606 depositors, with 8,582*l* deposits. Telephone line 490 miles Dominica contains a Carib settlement with a population of about 400, the majority being of mixed Negro blood, but about 100 apparently pure Caribs

Administrator.—Robert Walter, C M G

TRINIDAD

Immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, includes Tobago administratively

Governor —Lieut Col Sir J R Chancellor, K C M G , D S O., R E (5,000*l*), with Executive Council of 5 official members and 1 unofficial member, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all nominated

Colonial Secretary —T A V Best, C M G , C B E

Area Trinidad, 1,860 square miles, Tobago 114 Population census 1911, 333,552 (174,349 males and 159,203 females) estimated Dec 31, 1919, 336,907 Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 69,796 The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies, of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 129,300, and a small number of Chinese English is spoken generally throughout the Colony Births, 1919, 11,567 , deaths, 9,398 , marriages, 1,276 Education (1919), 293 elementary (52 Government) schools, 48,481 pupils, average daily attendance, 26,985 , total expenditure, public funds and private contributions, on elementary education, 67,759*l*, and on all education, 74,260*l* Secondary education is provided for boys by the Queen's Royal College (174 students on December 31, 1919), St Mary's College (369 students), Naparima College (95 students), and for girls by St Joseph Convent School (258 students) Police force, 742 all ranks (December 31, 1919) In 1919 the number of summary convictions was 21,990

Financial and commercial statistics for 6 years (in 1915 the financial year was altered from the March year to the calendar year) —

—	1913-14 (pre war)	1915 (April to December)	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	970,789	782,437	1,064,596	1,098,183	1,172,700	1,342,884
Customs	433,276	303,670	418,735	407,606	357,740	416,272
Expenditure	951,982	748,590	1,018,186	1 097,696	1,124 258	1,309,407
Public debt	1,476 615	2,118,853	1,654,853	1,651,853	2,209,753	2,208,593
Imports[1]	5,019,728	4,429,813[1]	4,470,728	4,789,719	5,108 960	6 217,234
Exports[1]	5,205,673	5,378,573[1]	5,057,174	5,308,996	5,149,179	7,256,594

[1] Calendar years 1913, &c , including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue during 1919 were licences, excise, &c , 404,738*l* , Government railway, 216,463*l* , Court and office fees, 91,030*l* , land sales, royalties, &c , 47,957*l* , produce tax, 64,364*l* , War Tax on incomes, 64,692*l*

Principal exports, 1919	Quantity	Value £
Cocoa	60,748,285 lbs	2,592,636
Sugar	84,684,745 ,,	975,704
Rum .	162,880 galls	84,744
Molasses	368,089 ,,	30,907
Petroleum, refined	2,109,874 ,,	146,564
,, fuel	30,335,986 ,,	309,311
,, crude	14,325,121 ,,	240,218
,, spirit	2,419,744 ,,	147,291
Asphalt or pitch	66,574 tons	134,793
Cocoanuts	30,900,424 nuts	322,423
Copra	1,795,088 lbs	84,875
Bitters	15,062 galls.	15,062

Value of imports from United Kingdom (1919), 945,733*l*, United States 2,213,879*l*, Canada, 1,065,606*l*, Venezuela, 1,335,861*l* Exports to United Kingdom, 2,675,867*l*, United States, 2,116,194*l*, France, 1,017,548*l*, Canada, 171,462*l*, other British possessions, 413,787*l*, Venezuela, 413,144*l*, other countries, 448,592*l*

Total shipping, entered and cleared (1919), 4,216 vessels, 2,255,793 tons, of which 1,522,723 tons were British, and 733,070 tons foreign

Of the total area 1,264,891 acres (Trinidad, 1,191,678 acres, and Tobago, 73,213 acres), about 642,266 acres have been alienated About 377,400 acres were under cultivation (1919) There is a large asphalt lake in the island The Colony derived a revenue from asphalt during 1919 of 29,791*l* The development of the oilfields continues in a satisfactory manner The number of companies operating at the close of 1919 was 13 During 1919, 64,436,632 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted Two large refineries are engaged in the manufacture of oil fuel, petrol, and kerosene, while two or three small tapping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils

Railway 124 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge, 167 miles of telegraph and 3,500 miles (wire) telephone (1915) A wireless telegraph system was established in 1906, to bring Tobago into telegraphic communication with Trinidad, which gives very satisfactory results, and wireless communication with ships has been considerably extended, as also with Curaçao, British Guiana, &c Number of post offices, 99, of telegraph offices, 33 There are three branches of the Colonial Bank, paid up capital 900,000*l*, with note circulation of about 312,500*l*, and also three branches of the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital, 3,541,660*l*, and an authorised note circulation in the Colony of 312,500*l* There is no Colonial coinage, but an ordinance (No 16—1903) for the issue of Government 1 and 2 dollar notes (4*s* 2*d* and 8*s* 4*d*) was passed on December 23, 1903, and on June 12, 1914, the first issue of 1,000 dollar notes (208*l* 6*s* 8*d*.) was made The total value of such notes in circulation at the end of 1919 was 208,342*l*, of which 31,458*l* consisted of 1,000 dollar notes Government savings-banks are established throughout the Colony, the amount of deposits at the end of 1919 being 420,284*l*, and the total number of depositors, 28,154

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber, cotton and tobacco has been introduced The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention, and very considerable areas are being planted in coconuts The island is much frequented by visitors from England and the United States

Virgin Islands See LEEWARD ISLANDS

WINDWARD ISLANDS

Consist of Grenada, St Vincent, the Grenadines (half under St Vincent, half under Grenada), and St Lucia, and form the eastern barrier to the Caribbean Sea between Martinique and Trinidad

Governor & Commander-in-Chief —SIR G B Haddon Smith, K C M G, (3,000*l* —resident at St George's, Grenada)

Each island has its own institutions, there is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff, but there is a Common Court of Appeal, and the colonies unite for certain other common purposes The legal currency is British sterling and United States gold coins The Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes Government currency notes of 2*s* 6*d*, 5*s*, and 10*s*, are issued in Grenada

GRENADA —*Colonial Secretary* —H Ferguson There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, with 6 other official and 7 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. Each district has a semi-elective

Board for local affairs Area 133 square miles; population, census 1911, 66,750 Births, 1919, 2,471, deaths, 1,332 Estimated population, December 31, 1919, 74,490. There were (1919) 11 Government and 48 Government aided elementary schools, with 9,689 pupils and average attendance 5,669, Government grant (1919) 8,175*l*, and 1 secondary school for boys, and grants of 150*l* per year are made for secondary education to each of two girls' schools In 1919 there were 1,944 summary convictions

In the period April 1 to December 31, 1919, the revenue was 87,295*l*, the expenditure, 107,011*l* (year 1918–19, revenue, 110,116*l*, expenditure, 107,981*l*). Public debt, 1919, 206,070*l* Total value of imports, 1919, 438,110*l*, of exports, 637,249*l* Chief exports cocoa, 539,740*l* (99,368 cwt), nutmegs, 54,281*l*, mace, 14,218*l*, lime juice, 3,155*l* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 94,287*l*, United States of America, 202,465*l*, of exports to United Kingdom, 328,522*l*; to United States of America, 107,867*l* Total shipping entered, 1919, 737,560 tons, nearly all British

There were (1916) about 30,200 acres under cultivation Sugar manufacture is increasing, rum is produced locally, 63,395 proof gallons in 1919 Important products exported are cocoa, 99,368 cwt in 1919, nutmegs, 15,354 cwt, mace, 2,193 cwt, raw cotton, 2,748 cwt, cotton seed, 7,067 cwt. In 1919, 1,564 depositors in savings banks, balance (Dec 31) 19,382*l* There are 959 miles of telephone line including trunk line and connexions

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou, area, 6,913 acres, population, census 1911, 6,886 Under a land settlement scheme, begun by the Government in 1903, operations up to March 31 1917, comprised the purchase of estates costing (directly and indirectly), 12,776*l*, and the disposal of allotments for which 11,115*l* had been received

ST VINCENT *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*—R Popham Lobb, C M G The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, 3 official and 4 nominated unofficial members Area, 150 3 square miles, population, census 1911, 41,877, estimated on December 31, 1919, 53,210, Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,300 (1911 census) Births, April to December, 1919, 1,320, deaths, 706, marriages, 99 For the year April 1918–April, 1919, births, 1,795, deaths, 1,113, marriages, 134 Education April to December, 1919 27 primary schools, 3,581 pupils on rolls, 1,859 average attendance, Government grant, 1,481*l* There is also a secondary school for boys (40 pupils), and one for girls (20 pupils) Ten convictions in the Supreme Court, and 710 in the Inferior Court during the period April to December, 1919

Revenue, April to December, 1919, 34,111*l*, of which 14,596*l* was from customs (year 1918–19, 41,503*l* and 20,141*l* respectively), expenditure, 35,361*l* (1918 19, 36,356*l*) Public debt on December 31, 1919, 10,200*l* Imports, 1919, 185,128*l*; exports, 153,892*l* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 58,121*l*, of exports to United Kingdom, 87,523*l* Total shipping, 313,599 tons

Arrowroot, cotton, sugar, rum, cocoa, and spices are produced The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world St Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot. Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary is being established under Government auspices, and many small holdings in the high mountain lands have been sold by the Crown About 20,000 acres (one fourth of area) under cultivation Besides the postal service, there is a telephone system with about 163 miles of line

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. W B. Davidson-Houston, C M.G., with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council Area, 233 square miles, population (Census 1911), 48,637 (22,336

males and 26,301 females) Estimated population, Dec 31, 1919, 54,989 (25,803 males and 29,186 females) Chief town, Castries Births April to Dec , 1919, 1,433 , deaths, 934 , marriages, 246 Education (Dec 31, 1919) 52 schools (7 Protestant, 45 Roman Catholic), with 6,390 pupils on roll, Government grant, April–Dec , 1919, 3,150*l* Secondary education is carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government Grant of, together, 550*l* per annum.

Revenue in 1919 (April–Dec), 72,242*l* , of which 27,137*l* was from customs , expenditure, 63,175*l* (Revenue 1918–19, 73,284*l* , expenditure, 77,916*l*) Public debt, 155,480*l* Value of imports (1919), 322,769*l* (coal, 89,967*l*) , of exports, 431,259*l* , including 199,525*l* for bunker coal Value of imports from United Kingdom, 55,817*l* , United States, 172,717*l* , Canada, 57,008*l* , of exports to United Kingdom, 161,114*l* Total shipping, 1,219,397 tons of which 875,645 tons were British

Sugar, cocoa, lime juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, honey, hides, logwood, fuel, and rum are the chief products Savings banks (end of 1919), 1,353 depositors, 20,689*l* deposits Letters and post-cards despatched (April Dec , 1919), 66,502 , parcels, 427 There are 238 miles of telephone line

Currency British and American gold, British silver and copper coins, and notes of the Colonial Bank

Port Castries is an important coaling station and a naval base

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

The British Territories in Australasia comprise the self governing States and Territories which now form the Commonwealth of Australia, the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Norfolk Island, the self-governing Dominion of New Zealand and adjacent islands, and the Crown Colony of Fiji The British possessions in Oceania include the Solomon and Tonga Islands, and many other groups of islands and islets scattered over the Pacific

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies (now denominated Original States) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney January 1, 1901 After five of these colonies had, by legislative enactments, approved by the direct vote of the electors, declared their desire for a Federal Union, the British Parliament, on July 9, 1900, passed the Act to constitute the Commonwealth This Act provided for the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation if that colony so desired, and in the following month the colonial legislation necessary for this end was passed

On January 1, 1911, the Northern Territory was transferred by South Australia to the Commonwealth, and on the same date a portion of New South Wales, consisting of 912 square miles, was vested in the Common wealth, for the purpose of forming the Federal Territory containing the seat of the Commonwealth Government In 1917 this area was increased to 940 square miles

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, represented by a Governor General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives The Senate consists of Senators (six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years In general, the Senate will be renewed to the extent of one half every three years, but in case of prolonged disagreement with the House of Representatives, it may be dissolved, and an entirely new Senate elected The House of Representatives consists, as nearly as may be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, the numbers chosen in the several States being in proportion to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, but not less than five for any original State As a result of the Census enumeration of 1911, New South Wales has 27 members, Victoria 21, Queensland 10, South Australia 7, Western Australia 5, and Tasmania 5 Every House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved Electoral qualifications for both Chambers of the first Federal Parliament were those for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State in which the elector was competent to vote Every Senator or Member of the House of Representatives must be a natural born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalised subject under a law of the United Kingdom or of a State of the Commonwealth He or she must be of full age, and must possess electoral qualification Since the first Parliament of the Commonwealth was instituted, an Electoral Act has unified the franchise for both Chambers, on the basis of universal adult (male and female) suffrage

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are extensive, embracing commerce, shipping, &c , finance, defence, postal, telegraph, and like services, census and statistics, conciliation and arbitration in industrial

disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State Authority is given for the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction in regard to railways, light-houses, &c , marriage and divorce . emigration and immigration , currency and banking , weights and measures The several State Parliaments retain legislative authority in all matters which are not transferred to the Federal Parliament, which is thus a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories With respect to money bills, the House of Representatives has special powers, and provision is made for cases of disagreement between the two Houses

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor-General, who is assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers of State These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament , they are paid salaries not exceeding, in all, 15,300*l* a year The Executive Government of the Commonwealth is constituted as follows —

Governor General —Lord *Forster of Lepe*, P C , G C M G , Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies (salary, £10,000)

Prime Minister and Attorney General —Right Hon W M *Hughes*, P C , K C

Minister for the Navy —Hon William Henry Laird *Smith*

Treasurer —Rt Hon Sir Joseph *Cook* P C , G C M G

Minister of Defence —Hon George Foster *Pearce*

Minister for Repatriation —Hon Edward Davis *Millen*

Public Works and Railways —Hon Littleton Ernest *Groom*

Home and Territories —Hon Alexander *Poynton*, O B E

Minister of Trade and Customs —Hon Walter Massy *Greene*

Postmaster General —Hon George Henry *Wise*

Vice President of the Executive Council —Hon Edward John *Russell*

Assistant Minister for Defence —Hon Sir Granville de Laune *Ryrie* K C M G , C B , V D

Assistant Treasurer —Hon Arthur Stanislaus *Rodgers*

High Commissioner for Commonwealth in London —The Right Hon Andrew *Fisher*, P C (appointed October 26, 1915), Australia House, Strand

Commissioner for Commonwealth in America —Mark *Sheldon*, 61, Broadway, New York

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature, for an inter State Commission on Trade and Commerce, for the transfer of State officials, State property, and State debts to the Commonwealth, and for alteration of the Constitution A High Court (consisting of 7 judges) has been established, with original as well as appellate jurisdiction The Interstate Commission has also been constituted The selection of the Yass Canberra site for the Federal Capital was voted in the Senate and House of Representatives, and in 1910, the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales an area of approximately 912 square miles An area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay was also acquired for purposes of a Naval College, and the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto At present the Federal Government has its seat at Melbourne.

Area and Population.

States and Territories	Area	Population [1]				
		Census—April 3, 1911				Estimated Dec. 31, 1919
		Males	Females	Total	Per 100 sq miles	
	Sq Miles					
New South Wales	309,432	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	532	2,002,681
Victoria	87,884	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	1,497	1,495,985
Queensland	670,500	329,506	276,307	605,813	90	725 220
South Australia	380,070	207,358	201,200	408,558	108	468,194
West Australia	975,920	161,560	120,549	282,114	29	331,660
Tasmania	26,215	97,591	93,620	191,211	729	216,751
Northern Territory	523,620	2,734	576	3,310	0 6	4,700
Federal Territory	940	992	722	1,714	190	1,910
Commonwealth	2,974,581	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	150	5,247,010

[1] Excluding aborigines These are estimated to number from 70,000 to 100,000

The number of occupied dwellings in the Commonwealth in 1911, according to a return issued by the Commonwealth statistician, was 924,259 The figures for the various States are as follows New South Wales, 330,976, Victoria, 272,683, Queensland, 125,836, South Australia, 84,179, Western Australia, 68,870, Tasmania, 40,025, Northern Territory, 1,248, Federal Capital Territory, 442 Of these houses 499,653 were built of wood, 235,460 of brick, 75,565 of stone, and 38,797 of iron No less than 49,375 buildings are described as being built of hessian or canvas, and 3,372 were of bark

The Northern Territory, with an area of 523,620 square miles, was under the jurisdiction of South Australia from 1863 to 1910 On the 1st January, 1911, it was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Northern Territory)

In 1905 the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Papua)

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1919 —

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
States—				
New South Wales	15,809	48,532	26,344	22,188
Victoria	11,706	31,619	19,370	12,249
Queensland	5,429	18,699	8,856	9 843
South Australia	3,855	11,060	5,475	5,585
Western Australia	2,194	6,937	3,590	3,347
Tasmania	1,518	5,310	2,192	3,118
Territories—				
Northern Territory	25	106	85	21
Federal Capital Territory	9	27	18	9
Total	40,540	122,290	65,930	56 360

Migration in 1919 Arrivals, 222,956, departures, 62,776, excess arrivals, 160,180

Finance

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1916 17 to 1919–20 are given in the following table. The payments to States represent the balances of revenue collected in the several States after the necessary expenditure on Commonwealth services Under the "Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State from July 1, 1910, is a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year (In 1910–11 this

amount was subject to certain deductions) Tasmania is receiving, in addition, a total sum of 900,000*l* in ten annual instalments, starting from 1912–13

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Revenue	£	£	£	£
Customs	12,373,664	9,486,555	11,600,539	13,705,220
Excise	3,236 623	3 737,757	5,821,488	7,869,339
Land Tax	2,121,992	2,123,779	2,108,689	2,110,306
Probate and Succession Duties	1 062,168	947,232	916,968	1,441,817
Income Tax	5,621,950	7,385,514	10,376,832	12,848,123
Entertainments	110,688	245,809	957,907	557,911
War Times Profits Tax	—	680,008	1,206,647	2,569,012
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones	5,408,517	5,762,190	6,090,798	6,744,972
All other	3 936,877	5,958,413	5,442,063	4,936,048
Total Revenue	33,962,434	36,327,347	43,921,926	52,782,748
Commonwealth Expenditure				
From Revenue	28,243,470	28,102 350	37,871,231	50,558,383
From Loans	53,114,237	56,898,556	63,633,000	46,724,867
Total Commonwealth Expenditure	81,357,707	85,000 906	101,504,231	97,283,250
Including				
Expenditure for War purposes	61,541,566	66,958,360	83,457,067	70,191,322
Invalid and Old Age Pensions	3,459,344	3,858,990	3,879,240	4,546,879
Maternity Allowances	662,030	634,428	620,080	625,865
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones	4,853 886	4 920,251	5,016,137	5,707,399
Payments to States				
Out of Revenue	6,270,419	6 340,374	6,454,333	6,720,492
Out of Loans	7,263,186	2,881,385	3 042,767	—

The estimates for 1920–21 are revenue, 63,364,700*l*, expenditure, 69,112,123*l*

The aggregate public debt of the several Australian States on June 30, 1919, was 382 million pounds (excluding temporary Treasury bills, &c.)

The Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1920, was 381,415,317*l*, including 207,249,440*l* owing in respect of internal war loans

The total Australian war expenditure for the six years ending June 30, 1920, was 381,149,019*l*, of which 70,716,184*l* is charged against revenue, and 310,432,835*l* against loans War expenditure for 1920–21 is estimated at 36,841,931*l* out of revenue, and 25,400,000*l* out of War Loan

Invalid and Old Age Pensions.

The Invalid and Old Age Pension Acts provide for the payment of invalid and old age pensions at such rates as the Commissioner deciding the question deems sufficient, but so that the amount shall not exceed 32*l* 10*s* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 58*l* 10*s* a year (prior to 1916, the amounts were 26*l* and 52*l* respectively) Old age pensions are granted upon application to persons who are at least 65 years of age and have lived in Australia or Australian territory at least 20 years Invalid pensions are granted to persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become incapacitated, and have no other sufficient means of support On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Bill was passed providing

for the payment of a bonus up to a maximum amount of 5*l* in respect of every child born in Australia, of white parentage The disbursements for old age and invalid pensions (including payments to Asylums) were 3,798,037*l* in 1917–18, 3,936,015*l* in 1918–19, and 4,546,879*l* in 1919–20 The maternity allowance for 1917–18, 634,430*l*, for 1918–19, 620,080*l*, and for 1919–20, 625,865*l* The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on March 31, 1920, were —Old age, 98,364, invalid, 34,333, total, 132,697 War pensioners at June 30, 1919, numbered 181,529

Defence.

Army

The principle of the defence policy of Australia is the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army A statement made by the Minister of Defence in the Senate on September 17, 1920, indicates some proposed modification of the defence organization, and of the scheme of training, but the principle of universal training will be adhered to Permanent troops will be maintained only in such numbers as are necessary to administer and instruct the Citizen Forces The army to be raised will be composed of 2 light horse divisions, 4 complete divisions, 3 mixed brigades, which in certain circumstances will be capable of union with a fifth division These divisions will be supplemented by the proportion of 'extra divisional units,' which war has shown to be necessary and of which the Commonwealth is, at the time, capable The Divisional Commander will have complete responsibility for the preparation for war of the forces under his command An area will be allotted to him and a *personnel* provided as the fixed machinery of the unit The Military Board, as the means of control and administration will be retained, but it has been so reconstituted as to impose upon it a full measure of responsibility The Council of Defence will be restored to deal with policy and insure its continuity, and to co ordinate the requirements of the sea, air, and land The trained who served in the Australian Imperial Force is exempted from further training, but members of that Force will be invited to join the new forces, in their old units, and become the foundation upon which the scheme will be built Facilities will be given to these men to fill positions in the commissioned and non commissioned ranks

The training of the junior cadets will be mainly of a physical and recreational nature, aiming at the physical development of the youth The youth of 17 or 18 years of age will be given an advanced degree of physical and recreational training, and also be prepared for graduation to the Citizen Force Under the proposed scheme the period of training in the Citizen Forces will be reduced from 7 years to 4 years, though the number of days' training will be increased from 112 to 118 In the first year with the Citizen Forces the trainee is required to give 10 weeks, and in the following three years 16 days annually At the end of that period, *i e*, in his twenty-second year, he will be freed from training, but for a further period of four years he will be required to register

An arsenal will be established which it is hoped will be able to supply peace needs The arsenal will be more in the form of a munition supply branch aiming at insuring the supply of war needs through Australian trade rather than that Government owned factories shall be designed on a scale necessary for the purpose. Properly situated mobilization stores are being provided.

Rifle Clubs —A conference of senior officers of the Australian Military Forces, recently assembled to advise the Government on the future defence

policy, recommended that the maintenance of rifle clubs as a military reserve is no longer necessary The Government, however, have decided to subsidize rifle clubs to the extent of 50,000*l* per annum, and in addition to supply ammunition to the value of 30,000*l* The grant will be administered by the Civil Branch of the Defence Department, and the conditions under which the money will be spent and the details of future administration will be settled in consultation with the Council of Rifle Associations and Clubs

The military forces of the Commonwealth on June 30, 1919, were :—

District and State	Permanent	Area Officers	Citizen soldiers	Rifle clubs	Senior Cadets	Reserve of Officers and unattached list	Others	Total
Central Administration	463	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
1st Queensland	316	19	12,947	12,322	13,038	282	118	39,042
2nd New South Wales	807	67	37 631	16 377	37 885	226	195	92,678
3rd Victoria	985	26	29,712	14,261	29,977	597	96	75,654
4th South Australia	193	18	10,383	5,641	9 864	336	31	26,466
5th Western Australia	226	12	3 959	7,064	6,090	503	258	18,112
6th Tasmania	164	8	4,396	4 060	3 753	55	27	12,469
Total	3,154	150	99,018	59,731	100,107	1,999	725	264,884

NAVY

Sydney is a first class naval station, and the headquarters of the British fleet in Australasia The Naval Agreement Act of 1903 (for 10 years) provided that the Naval Force on the Australian Station should consist of not less than one armoured cruiser, first class, two second class cruisers, four third class cruisers, four sloops, and of a Royal Naval Reserve of 25 officers and 700 sea men and stokers The base of this force should be the ports of Australia and New Zealand, and their sphere of operations the waters of the Australia, China, and East India Stations They were officered by officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve Eight nominations for naval cadetships were to be given annually to the Commonwealth, and two to New Zealand An annual charge of 200,000*l* was to be paid to the Imperial Government by the Commonwealth, and 40,000*l*. by New Zealand The Navy is constituted under the agreement of 1911, in conformity with the plan formulated by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson

On December 31, 1919, the naval forces of the Commonwealth were as follows —Permanent naval forces (sea going), 4,593 , cadet midshipmen under training, 117 , boys under training, 214 , Royal Australian Naval Brigade, 5,732 , R N Reserve (sea going), 41 , Total, 10,697 The Imperial Government having presented to the Commonwealth 16 vessels, destroyers, submarines, and sloops, an addition to the permanent force became necessary The total was raised to 6,828, but it is hoped to reduce the figure to 4,651 by June, 1921 The *Australia* and *Melbourne* have nucleus crews, but 6 destroyers, 6 submarines, 2 cruisers, and two sloops are in commission The naval estimates for 1920-21 were 3,265,000*l*

The policy of the Commonwealth is to make Australia self defending Having accepted the position that a fuller Imperial partnership is necessary for the future security of the Empire, and that a definite place in the Pacific has been allotted to Australia, the Government agreed in 1911 to furnish an Australian Fleet Unit, upon which King George conferred the title of 'Royal Australian Navy The ships and vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are named in the British lists They are the battle cruiser, *Australia*, and the light cruisers, *Adelaide*, *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, and *Encounter* In addition are the following —the flotilla leader *Anzac* (1917), 1,660 tons, 34 knots, 4 4in guns , 'river class destroyers, *Huon*, *Parramatta*, *Swan*, *Torrens*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra* (1910-13), 700 tons, 27 knots ; 'S' class, *Stalwart*, *Success*, *Swordsman*, *Tasmania*, *Tattoo*, 1918-19), 1,250 tons, 36 knots; submarines, J1 to J7 (1916 17), surface displacement, 1,210

tons, 19 knots, submerged displacement, 182 tons, 9½ knots The Australian Navy also includes two sloops and a few old vessels of no value

Air Forces

It is proposed to establish a combined Naval and Military Air Corps, to be organized under a Board composed of flying, equipment, and finance officers This organization will facilitate an all-round training of personnel in naval and military flying, and focus the results of the experience to be gained in the development of a combined service For the present it is proposed to establish the following units —Headquarters, Australian Air Corps (including representation in London), three station headquarters, with land, buildings, store and repair facilities, one central flying school, one aircraft depôt, one squadron of flying boats, one squadron of ships' sea planes, one squadron torpedo carriers, two fighting squadrons, and two corps reconnaissance squadrons There will be both permanent and citizen force units The permanent units will be required for service with the fleet, for squadrons so isolated that citizen personnel cannot be utilized, and for training squadrons The Minister will be assisted by a representative War Council, which will include officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Board, and an independent controller of civil aviation A sum of 100,000*l* has also been placed on the estimates for 1920 21 for the purposes of civil aviation It is proposed to use the permanent section of the military air force largely in surveying and other necessary work, and in arranging routes in Australia which will eventually be used for the purposes of commercial aviation

Production

Up to the year 1918, 858,600,345 acres, representing 45 10 per cent of the total area of the Australian Commonwealth, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown, only 5 63 per cent had been actually alienated (107,093,317 acres), 2 92 per cent (55,672,578 acres) was in course of alienation, and 46 35 per cent (882,265,600 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licenses

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in the Commonwealth, and the yield in 1918–19, were as follows —

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	7,990,165	75,638,262	9 47
Oats	768,152	10,441,080	13 59
Barley	254 860	4,768,721	18 69
Maize	286,812	6,912,153	24 10
		Tons	Tons
Hay	2,692,904	2,893,602	1 07
Potatoes	111,169	260,416	2 34
Sugar cane	171,024	1,780,063	15 33 [2]
Beet Sugar	1,010	12,292 [1]	11 07
		Grapes (tons)	
Vineyards	70,058	122,198 [3]	2 19 [2]
		Gallons	Gallons
Wine	—	8,692,837	276 55 [4]
Orchards and Fruit Gardens	264,751	£5,080,431	£19 3*s* 9*d*.

[1] Beets worked. The sugar manufactured was 1,263 tons.
[2] Tons per acre of productive crops. [3] Including 57,141 tons for wine from 31,488 acres of productive vines [4] Gallons per acre of productive vines.

The total area under all crops in 1918-19 was 13,332,393 acres The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 58,080,000*l* Of Australia's total forest area of 102,000,000 acres, 14,137,746 acres have been specially reserved for timber Wheat acreage 1919 20, 6,379,560, yield, 45,753,298 bushels The total sugar crop of 1918-19 was 202,256 tons, and the estimated yield for 1919-20 is 180,000 tons

At or about the end of 1918 there were in the Commonwealth 2,528,243 horses, 12,738,852 cattle, 87,086,236 sheep, and 913,902 pigs

The production of wool in 1918-19 amounted to 657,911,710 lbs, valued at 42,490,000*l*, and the exports to 458,033,726 lbs greasy, valued at 31,479,990*l*, and 109,135,989 lbs scoured and tops, valued at 11,286,765*l* The exports of tallow amounted in value to 2,176,586*l*, of sheepskins to 1,941,113*l*, and of frozen meat to 4,471,942*l* The butter produced in season 1918-19 amounted to 181,802,675 lbs, and 41,114,800 lbs, valued at 3,193,086*l*, were exported during that period

The mineral products were valued at 26,155,649*l* in 1918, including gold, 5,408,000*l*, silver and lead, 6,105,000*l*, copper, 4,465,000*l*, tin, 1,432,000*l*, coal, 6,124,000*l* Total mineral production up to end of 1918 was 957,673,818*l*, of this amount 594,536,723*l* was the value of gold Gold production, 1918 1,273,188 oz, 1919, 1,074,547 oz

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in the Commonwealth in 1918 are given as follows —Number of establishments, 15,421, hands employed, 328,049, salaries and wages paid, 38,379,268*l*, value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 96,588,000*l*, value of materials used, 146,181,866*l*, value added by manufacture, 79,571,745*l*, value of output, 225,753,611*l*

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 were —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Agriculture	73,769	60,207	57,967	58,080
Pastoral	65,607	84,939	93,435	98,297
Dairying, Poultry and Bee farming	21,156	20 949	31,326	33,738
Forests and Fisheries	5,777	5 505	5,523	7,137
Mining	22,428	23,606	25, 81	26,156
Manufacturing	62,883	64,205	69,797	75,261
Total	251,620	270,411	283,629	298,669

A Commonwealth Bureau of Commerce and Industry was established in 1919 to organise the country's resources, and frame a policy for the expansion of trade, improvement of methods, and establishment of new industries

Commerce.

Throughout the Commonwealth there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1919-20, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 13,705,341*l*

The following table shows for 6 years the value of the imports and exports

(merchandise, bullion, and specie) into or from the Australian Commonwealth from or into countries outside the Commonwealth.

Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1913 [2]	79,749,653	75,138,147	3,433,622	78,571,769
1915 16	77,521,142	71,792,525	2,985,796	74,778,321
1916-17	76,228,679	95,039,973	2,915,509	97,955,482
1917-18	62,334,449	78,448,915	2,980,306	81,429,221
1918 19	102,335,159	106,026,801	7,937,175	113,963,976
1919-20	97,456,899	143,386,431	5,178,092	148,564,523

[1] Excluding ships stores [2] Calendar year

The value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem* The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with an addition of 10 per cent to such market value

The Customs Tariff Act of 1920 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia as against the goods of other countries, and for reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries. It also affords a larger measure of protection to Australian industries than previous tariffs

The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term

More important imports and exports in 1918-19 —

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Textiles—		Wool	42,766,755
Yarns, woollen	915,266	Wheat	11,334,655
All other	329,833	Flour	5,818 824
Apparel (including boots)	6,117,283	Skins and hides	4,395,776
Bags and sacks	3 934,542	Tinned meat	3,756,907
Cotton piece goods	12,952,448	Butter	3,193,086
Other textiles	13,232,898	Lead—pig	2,891,306
Manufactures of metal—		Beef	2,472,786
Agricultural machinery, &c	665,568	Copper, ingots, and bar	2,393,228
Other machinery	3,269,055	Leather	2,096,577
Iron and steel—plate and sheet	1,921,971	Tallow	2,170,903
Tinned plates	2,129,753	Silver	1,909,001
Vehicles and parts	2,279 864	Jams	1,847,940
Other manufactures of metal	6,730,383	Manufactures of metal	1,184,125
Paper and paper boards	4,369,880	Mutton and Lamb	1,298,431
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	4,425,073	Chemicals and fertilisers	1,055,084
Oils and waxes	4,099,649	Milk	1,021,889
Tobacco	1,864,594	Tin ingots	983,799
Alcoholic liquors	1,268,824	Coal	887,422
Sugar	1,052,124	Zinc concentrates	429,469

The total imports and exports of bullion and specie in three years were —

	Imports £	Exports £
1917–18	1,852,525	7,389,916
1918–19	7,071,039	9,190,203
1919–20	51 399	5 392,776

Distribution of external trade 1918–19 —

From or to	Imports	Exports	
		Australian	Total
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	37,971 846	29,432,601	61 603,958
British Possessions	22,657,617	25,145,844	28,659,273
Total British	60,628 963	84,598,445	91,263,231
Foreign countries	41,706,196	21,428,356	22,700,745
Total	102,335,159	106,026,801	113 963,976

Trade with the more important countries, 1917-18 and 1918–19 —

From or to	Imports (1917–18)	Imports (1918–19)	Exports (1917–18)	Exports (1918–19)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	24,871,350	37,971,346	37,674 674	61,603,958
Canada	1 778,920	2 283 978	785,130	891,529
New Zealand	1 870 .09	2,420 724	4,010 085	4,156,860
India	4 641 276	7 558 8.8	8,696 719	7,741,091
Ceylon	1 353,436	1 628,939	62,211	648,426
South African Union	831,282	5 779,795	2 502,430	2,847,307
Java	701,435	1,819,186	1,028,978	2,277,887
Belgium	1,946	725	—	104,890
France	106 477	144 514	1,926 375	1,045,182
Germany .	11 553	2,356	—	1,608
U S America	15 195 463	27 930 08.	10,650,034	9,009 425
Japan	5,.02,1 8	8,281,439	3,340,004	3,846,951
Russia	0	91	75 072	2,069
Italy	232 347	165,970	1,278,720	1 724 801

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1919–20 —

—	Imports	Exports [1]
	£	£
N S Wales	48,148,697	54,698,571
Victoria	33 782,164	42 953 749
Queensland	7,219,589	14,403,972
S Australia	7,501,158	20,390,337
W Australia	4,959 925	13,698,623
Tasmania	813,342	2,000,403
Northern Territory	32 124	278,868
Total	97,456,899	148,564,523

[1] In this table the value of goods sent from one State of the Commonwealth to another State thereof for transhipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally despatched

The following tables show the principal imports (consignments into the United Kingdom from, and exports from the United Kingdom to

the Commonwealth in four years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns —

—	1913 (pre war)	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£
Imports from Commonwealth—				
Wool	12,301,980	29,400,631	20,104,417	57,522,055
Meat	7,087 169	7,961,789	4 549,249	10,644,191
Butter	3,210,733	5 213 397	6,722,621	5,251 176
Wheat	4 426,629	8,920 735	1,895,057	13 623,692
Wheatmeal and Flour	188,218	2,453 767	2,366,294	2,289,891
Leather	480 034	620,820	243,997	2,409 369
Hides, raw	682,431	304,974	463,570	533 964
Skins and Furs	1,826,898	777,124	1,100,388	4 431,631
Copper and ore	1,811,118	1,423,191	2,533,182	1,906 718
Tallow, unrefined, and stearine	1,560,571	1,013,131	415 489	2,005,110
Lead, pig and sheet	1,308,185	2,763,486	2,013,989	2,869,146
Total, including articles not specified	38,065,250	64,289,253	45 352 276	111 403,971
Exports (British produce) to Commonwealth—				
Apparel and haberdashery	1,242,749	707,879	642,182	616,827
Books, printed	599,583	392,770	562,178	463,450
Cotton, yarns and manufactures	4,481,517	6,479,317	10,712,310	6,546,686
Linen manufactures	651,425	580 784	538,071	616,851
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	2 921,022	3,885,153	3,797,442	2 781,904
Machinery	2,467,197	861,095	664,038	1 376 121
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	6,437 940	1,669,100	2,358,074	5 262,503
Chemicals	553,998	816,982	897 786	693 038
Spirits	802,045	947,392	863 963	419,293
Paper	731,219	353,937	326,708	210,464
Total, including articles not specified	34,470,452	22,114,912	26 254,252	26,306,421
Total of foreign and colonial produce	3,359,030	900,974	1,813,684	1,491 855

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were —

—	1913 (pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
Wheat cwt	10,126,658	3,699,620	9,243,700	2,013,700	14,942,700
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) lbs	265 078,480	241,722,083	338,225 043	204,756,595	587,557,420
Beef, frozen cwt	1,347,464	765,498	1,107,704	547,660	622,318
Mutton frozen cwt	1 665,859	261 352	496,114	26,163	758,579

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels —

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
1913	1,599	116,258	1,172	319,878	2,771	436,136
1915	1,337	52,398	1,166	324,776	2,503	377,174
1916	1,338	53,051	1,170	349,087	2,508	402,138
1917	1,307	47,628	1,140	341,874	2,447	389,502
1918	1,280	46,949	1,108	323,205	2,388	370,154
1919	1,235	44,255	1,082	313,432	2,317	357,687

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc , not self-propelled, there were in 1915, 277 with a tonnage of 68,771 , in 1916, 270 with a tonnage of 68,232 , in 1917, 259 with a tonnage of 65,772 , in 1918, 251 with a tonnage of 62,264 , and in 1919, 242 with a tonnage of 59,793

Vessels engaged in oversea trade, entered and cleared, with cargo and in ballast —

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1913	2,014	5,371,531	1,971	5,230,417	3,985	10,601,948
1914-15	1,568	4,174,955	1,643	4,424,303	3,211	8,599,258
1915-16	1,654	4,269,484	1,670	4,268,838	3,324	8,538,322
1916-17	1,486	3,851,292	1,500	3,843,150	2,986	7,694,442
1917-18	1,079	2,456,757	1,118	2,574,993	2,197	5,031,750
1918-19	1,350	3,239,060	1,264	2,941,426	2,614	6,180,486

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1918-19 —

—	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
Australian	315	448,610	297	407,331
New Zealand	109	120,463	104	125,112
Other British	541	1,988,080	496	1,778,046
French	64	74,585	61	69,479
United States	127	174,099	127	169,796
Norwegian	50	93,890	41	80,935
Dutch	29	69,280	26	62,347
Japanese	71	164,724	71	167,148

Tonnage of vessels entered at the principal ports in 1918-19 —

Ports	From oversea countries		Interstate	Local [1]	Total
	Direct	*Vid* other Commonwealth ports			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sydney	929,933	1,008,522	1,285,176	1,929,235	5,152,866
Melbourne	414,514	1,037,289	1,326,574	2,735,590	5,513,968
Brisbane	76,252	359,176	553,668	274,721	1,263,817
Adelaide	254,365	508,987	500,067	— [2]	1,263,419
Albany	268,887	87,768	376,704	32,644	716,003
Fremantle	823,904	29,489	629,182	44,376	1,526,951
Hobart	12,240	58,421	164,722	15,992	251,375

[1] From other ports in the same State
[2] No record

From the beginning of the war down to the middle of 1919 the Commonwealth Government spent over 10 millions sterling on the acquisition of vessels for Australian requirements Not all these vessels were completed by that date. Further programmes of construction have also been undertaken.

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1919:—

State or Federal	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & equipment	Passengers Carried	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
		£	Number	Tons	£	£
N S Wales	4,825	76,601,591	98,568,768	12,714,012	9,958,173	6,904,450
Victoria	4,190	57,403,576	111,904 786	6,515,470	6,432,277	4,279,668
Queensland	5,469	38,244,494	26,414,817	3,783,884	3,984,597	3 699,445
S Australia	2,290	18,649,979	20,176,544	2,618,510	2,391,409	1,829,034
Western Australia	3,588	17,995,941	17,325,424	2,379,403	1,872,397	1,567,591
Tasmania	601	5,076,014	1,889,102	472,926	401,864	324,595
Federal—						
Trans-Australian	1,051	6,911,624	23,942	116,971	175,134	243,988
Oodnadatta	478	2,282,973	51,516	57,565	58,286	111 362
Federal Territory	5	43,124	93	4,885	407	1,288
N Territory	200	1,707,302	5,842	35,124	32,237	50,617
Total	22,647	224,921,708	276,360,834	28,697,700	25,306,781	19,003,633

In 1912 the building of the trans Australian railway from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia was commenced, and was opened in November 1917, the length being 1,051 miles A trans continental railway from north to south, also over 1,000 miles in length, is under consideration

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways is being carried out Electric railways are also to be constructed in Sydney

The State railway gauge is —In N.S Wales, 4ft 8½in (40 miles, 3ft 6in.), in Victoria, 5ft 3in (122 miles, 2ft 6in), in Queensland, 3ft 6in (29 miles, 2ft 0in), in South Australia, 5ft 3in for 1,080 miles, the rest, 3ft. 6in , in W Australia, 3ft. 6in , and in Tasmania, 3ft 6in (24 miles, 2ft 0in) Of the Federal lines, the gauge of the Trans Australian and Federal Territory is 4ft 8½in , and that of the Oodnadatta and Northern Territory is 3ft 6in

Private railways in Commonwealth, open for general traffic, 1919, 1,125 miles , not open for general traffic, 1,885 miles

Postal and telegraph business, year ended June 30, 1919 number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,334 , letters and cards received and despatched, 553,958,599 , newspapers, books, and circulars, 135,970,037 , parcels, 6,002,890 packets, 43,527,789 , telegrams and cablegrams, 20,331,541 Receipts, 1918–19 Post Office, 2,998,724*l* , telegraphs and telephones, 2,763,466*l* Expenses Post Office, telegraphs and telephones, 5,677,788*l* (including interest on transferred properties)

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the state capitals, and in certain other places

Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney. Branches have been opened at the other State capitals, also at Townsville, Canberra, London, and several country centres Deposits at December 31, 1918, were 50,823,650*l* The bank started without capital, and began to make profits in 1913-14 Down to the end of 1919 its profits totalled 1,923,000*l*

There are, besides, 20 private banks trading in the Commonwealth Their paid-up capital on June 30 1919, was 35,696,940*l*., and the amount of reserved profits 21,620,526*l*

The following table shows the total liabilities in Banks trading in the Commonwealth, in the quarter ended June 30, for 5 years —

Year	N S W	Victoria	Queensl d	S Aust	W Aust	Tasmania	N Ter	C wealth
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1915	69 921 696	55 256,246	28,311,424	12,298,176	7,920,824	5,848,496	177,301	179,743,163
1916	82,783,461	60,304,439	26,627,572	14,245,288	8,453,206	6 187 521	239,619	198,851,101
1917	86,249,402	66,300,657	30,245,060	16,419 981	8,771 890	6 110,942	977,194	214,697,575[1]
1918	88,980,632	70,055,515	35,422,457	19,297 913	10,141 250	6,917,125	894,042	231,208,934
1919	97,749,448	80,249,180	36,824,944	24,510,544	11,081,405	6,851,007	387,895	257,654,008

[1] Including Papua, 162,509*l*

The deposits were 174,979,336*l* in 1915, 190,954,644*l* in 1916, 207,281,495*l* in 1917, 224,766,753*l* in 1918, and 249,058,254*l* in 1919

The total number of depositors in the Savings Banks in the Common wealth on March 31, 1920 was 3,076,747, and the amount on deposit, 130,159,051*l*

There are 3 mints in the Commonwealth, at Sydney (opened 1855), Melbourne (1872), and Perth (1899) Besides issuing gold coin in the shape of sovereigns and half sovereigns they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export, India taking annually a considerable quantity of gold cast into 10-oz bars The issues during 1917 are shown in the following table —

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	1 666 000	—	1,666 000	72,679	1,738,679
Melbourne	934 469	—	934,469	149,821	1,084,290
Perth	4,110,286	—	4,110,286	4,875	4 115,161
Total	6,710,755		6,710,755	227,375	6,938,130

Australian notes, authorised by the Australian Notes Act, began to appear in circulation in December 1910, and for the first half of the year 1911 circulated side by side with ordinary bank notes By the end of 1911 the bank notes were withdrawn

On August 26, 1920, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 56,983,065*l* Of this total 1,000*l* notes accounted for 28,104,000*l*, 1*l* notes, 14,489,297*l*, and 5*l* notes, 8 905,605*l*. The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 28,212,757*l*, representing 49 77 per cent of the liability

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NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S latitude, 168° E longitude, area 13 square miles, population (1911) 985 (568 males and 417 females) The island was formerly part of the Colony of New South Wales and then of Van Diemen's Land. It has been a distinct settlement since 1856, and under an Order-in Council of 1900 was governed by the Governor of New South Wales, but from July 1, 1914, the affairs of the island have been administered by the Commonwealth Government In 1917-18 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth and New Zealand) were valued at 12,786*l*., and the exports, 6,460*l* To encourage the development of the fish industry the Commonwealth Government has granted an annuity of 1,000*l* for three years to those engaged in the trade

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1 Official Publications

Each of the States publishes an Annual Blue Book and Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments

The following official publications dealing with the Commonwealth have been prepared by Mr G H Knibbs, C M G, F S S, F R A S, Commonwealth Statistician —

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. Annual

Trade, Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth Annual

Shipping and Migration Returns Annual to 1915–16

Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication Biennial

Summary of Australian Statistics Monthly to 1917, since quarterly

Summary of Australian Financial Statistics Biennial

Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics Annual

Social Statistics Biennial

Official Bulletin of Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth Published quarterly to June, 1911

Population and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Demography Annual

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Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death First translation issued in 1907, revised edition issued in 1911 To be issued decennially

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NEW SOUTH WALES

Constitution and Government

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788, in 1843 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1855 responsible government was granted The constitution is embodied in the consolidating Act No 32, 1902 The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty one members (72 in September, 1920), appointed by the Crown for life Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways The Legislative Assembly has 90 members Under Act No 40, 1918, Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales were elected in accordance with the principles of proportional representation, and the State has been distributed into electoral districts so arranged that those within the metropolitan and adjacent areas and that containing the City of Newcastle are represented by five, and the remaining districts by three members Postal voting is permissible Every man or woman, being a natural born or naturalised subject above 21 years of age, having resided six months in the Commonwealth, three months in the State, and one month in the electorate, is qualified as an elector The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid 500*l* per annum, in addition to which they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post The leader of the Opposition is allowed 250*l* per annum in addition. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly receives a salary of 1,000*l* per annum, and the Chairman of Committees 740*l* per annum Members of the Legislative Council receive no allowances but may travel free over all Government railways and tramways At the State general election of 1920, 648,709 electors (363,115 males, and 285,594 females), or 56·19 per cent. of electors enrolled and qualified to vote, recorded their votes. In New South Wales, at the Senate Federal election of 1917, 430,514

males (or 76 02 per cent.) out of 566,345 enrolled, and 343,143 females (or 64 93 per cent.) out of 528,489 enrolled, voted. At the House of Representatives (Federal) election of 1917, 370,618 males (or 76 44 per cent.) out of 484,854 males enrolled voted, and 292,925 females (or 65 47 per cent.) out of 447,437 women enrolled voted The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, provides that women shall not by reason of sex be disqualified from holding the position of Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mayor or Member of a Local Government Council, Judge of the Supreme Court, or of a District Court, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Barrister or Solicitor of the Supreme Court, or Conveyancer The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government

Governor —His Excellency Sir Walter Edward *Davidson*, K C M G , 1917 (Salary, 5,000*l*)

Lieut Governor —His Excellency the Honourable Sir William Portus *Cullen*, K C M G , LL D , Chief Justice of New South Wales

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the following members —

Premier —The Hon John *Storey*, M L A

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Housing —The Hon James *Dooley*, M L A

Minister for Agriculture —The Hon William Fraser *Dunn*, M L A

Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests —The Hon Peter Ffrench *Loughlin*, M L A

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry —The Hon. George *Cann*, M L A

Colonial Treasurer —The Hon John Thomas *Lang*, M L A

Minister of Public Instruction and Local Government —The Hon Thomas Davies *Mutch*, M L A

Attorney General —The Hon Edward Aloysius *McTiernan*, M L A

Minister of Justice —The Hon William John *McKell*, M L A

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways —The Hon John *Estell*, M L A

Minister for Public Health and Motherhood —The Hon John Joseph Gregory *McGirr*, M L A

Solicitor General —The Hon Robert *Sproule*, M L C

Vice President of the Executive Council —The Hon Edward John *Kavanagh*, M L C

The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice has a salary of 1,520*l* , and the other ministers, except the Vice-President of the Executive Council, of 1,370*l* The Premier has an additional salary of 500*l*. The salary of the Vice President of the Executive Council is 800*l*

Agent General in London (Acting) —Sir Timothy A *Coghlan*, K C M G , I.S.O.

Local Government.

Under the Local Government Act of 1906, the system of Local Government was extended to the whole of the State, with the exception of the Western Land Division. Of the 190 boroughs and municipal districts which existed under previous Acts, 185 still remain under the title of municipalities, and in addition thereto, 136 new corporate bodies have been established, which are called shires.

The Local Government Act of 1919 repealed former Acts, but existing regulations remain in force until amended or cancelled Provision is made for Government endowments to shires of a minimum of 150,000*l* annually, payable on general rates In addition to the ordinary powers exercised, the municipal and shire councils are authorised to borrow up to 20 per cent of the unimproved value in municipalities, such loans to be guaranteed by the Government General rates are charged on the unimproved value of the land, and not on the annual rental Special local and loan rates may be imposed on the improved or unimproved value at the option of the Council The rateable value of coal mines is fixed at 50 per cent of the gross value of the average annual output for the preceding three years, and of other mining properties at 40 per cent for the same period Hospitals, benevolent institutions, public libraries, parks, churches, and unoccupied Crown lands are exempt from taxation Municipalities which are not entitled to a statutory endowment under former Acts may, if in necessitous circumstances, receive endowments Owners and occupiers of rateable property of annual value not less than 5*l*, whether male or female, unless not naturalised, in any municipality or shire, and paying rates, are entitled to vote for the election of aldermen or councillors, and are qualified for nomination for a civil office

Area and Population.

The area of New South Wales, inclusive of Lord Howe Island and the Federal Capital Territory, is estimated at 310,372 square miles The State is divided into various districts for departmental purposes, the most important division being that into 141 counties

The population (including aborigines) at five consecutive censuses was —

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop per square mile	Average increase per cent per annum
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1 62	3 7
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2 42	4 1
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3 65	4 2
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4 38	1 8
1911	859,847	790,623	1,650,470	5 32	2 0

The estimated population on June 30, 1920, was 2,026,262 (1,021,590 males, 1,004,672 females)

According to the race or origin, percentages were as follows at the census of 1911 (exclusive of aborigines) —New South Wales, 74 51, other Commonwealth States, 9 67, New Zealand, 0 85, English, 7 49, Irish, 2 85, Scotch, 1 91, Welsh, 0 27, other British subjects, 0 45, total British subjects, 98 00 Chinese, 0 47, German, 0 45, other foreigners, 0 99, total foreigners, 1 91 Born at sea, 0 09 Aborigines —Males, 1,152, females, 860, total, 2,012

According to occupation the number of actual workers (not including aborigines) was distributed thus at the census of 1911 —

Professional	56,140
Domestic	73,381
Commercial	106,320
Transport and Communication	61,964
Industrial	208,014

Primary Producers (Agricultural, 79,235, Pastoral and Dairying, 72,990, Mining and Quarrying 39,574)	204,093
Independent	8,908
Total Breadwinners	718,820

The number of persons classed as 'dependents' was 916,211, and 'unspecified,' 11,703

The census population of Sydney (1911), including suburbs and shipping, was 636,353 Estimated population, end of 1919, 828,700 At the end of 1919 the chief country towns, with their populations, were as follow — Newcastle and suburbs, 62,900, Broken Hill, 22,950, Parramatta, 12,630, Maitland, E & W, 12,400, Goulburn, 11,000, Granville, 12,030, Lithgow, 10,900, Bathurst, 9,100, Auburn, 11,910, Lismore, 8,850, Lidcombe, 8,770, Tamworth, 8,250, Orange, 7,500, Grafton, 5,350, Wagga Wagga, 7,650, Albury 7,000, Katoomba, 7,400, Bankstown, 7,000, Prospect and Sherwood, 6,090, Wollongong, 5,900, Armidale, 5,500, Inverell, 5,750, Forbes, 5,300, Dubbo, 5,200, Casino, 4,950, Cowra, 4,500

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1913	16,311	52,134	2,802	19,732	32,402
1916	16,320	52,075	2,501	19,854	32,221
1917	13,261	52,467	2,533	17,969	34,498
1918	13,199	50,700	2,654	18,840	31,860
1919	15,818	18 528	2 534	26,385	22,143

The increase in population between the census of 1901 and that of 1911 was 291,337 Towards this the excess of births over deaths contributed 247,871

The following table shows the movement of population during the last five years —

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1915	341,691	44,362	386,053	328,558	82,383	410,941
1916	358,453	39,688	398,141	345,360	97,497	442,857
1917	274,768	35,063	309,831	260,616	52,504	313,120
1918	299,735	38,744	338,479	288,732	42,562	331,294
1919	240,863	93 276	334,139	235,887	48,396	284,283

NOTE —The excess of Departures oversea, up to the year 1918, is due to departure of men in the Australian Imperial Forces

In December, 1905, New South Wales revived the policy of assisted immigration, and assisted passages are now granted to female domestic servants and close relatives of residents Free passages are granted to ex service men and women who are nominated by friends already settled in New South Wales 6,814 assisted persons arrived in 1914, 3,508 in 1915, 1,040 in 1916, 586 in 1917, 192 in 1918, 119 in 1919, and 4,025 in 1920

Housing —To relieve the urgent demands for small dwellings, a Government Department has been created for the purpose of purchasing or resuming land and erecting houses thereon for disposal by sale or lease The housing scheme assists persons by liberal advances to become the owners of their own homes.

Religion.

An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862. Only one of the clergymen who received State aid when the Act was passed is now living

The Church of England in the State is under the guidance of a Metropolitan who is Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Primate of Australia and Tasmania He is nominated by the Bishops in Australia and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury There were in 1920 seven dioceses The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are administered by the Bishops of eight dioceses under the Archbishop of Sydney The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations in New South Wales at the census of 1911 —

Denomination	Clergy [1]	Adherents	Denomination	Clergy [1]	Adherents
Church of England	491	784,000	Unitarians	1	844
Roman Catholic	366	412,013	Hebrew	6	7,660
Presbyterian	210	182,911	Salvation Army	18	7,413
Methodists	243	151,274	Others	65	100,198
Congregational	71	22,655			
Baptist	67	20,679			
Lutherans	8	7,087	Total	1 541	1 646,734 [2]

[1] Licensed to perform marriages

[2] 1,724 persons in Federal capital territory and 2,012 Australian aborigines in the State not included

Instruction.

Education is under State control, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years, in the State Primary and Superior public schools and High Schools education is free

There were during 1919, 3,336 Government schools, divided into 3,578 departments, and classified as follows —High schools 23; public primary schools 2,050; half-time schools 146, provisional schools 493, house-to house school 1, travelling schools 3, evening continuation schools 40, correspondence schools 2, subsidised schools 575, industrial and reformatory schools 3, total 3,336 schools During 1919 there were 288,965 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 212,873, with 9,002 teachers The pupils receiving Kindergarten instruction at Government schools numbered 6,698. In 1919 the expenditure on Public Instruction (exclusive of technical education) was 2,236,382*l*

Of private schools at the end of 1919 there were 681, with 81,061 pupils and 3,330 teachers, of which 446 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, having 2,443 teachers and 65,745 pupils The figures relating to private schools are exclusive of business colleges and shorthand schools

The medical inspection of State school children and of many at private schools is conducted by the Government Medical Officers every three years A travelling school hospital, a travelling opthalmic clinic, a Metropolitan dental clinic, and six travelling dental clinics have been established

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, receives from Government a yearly subsidy, amounting, with special aid, to 67,203*l* in 1919. The total revenue for 1919 was 125,669*l* There were 2,797 students with 26 professors, 6 assistant professors, 133 lecturers and demonstrators Degrees or certificates are granted in all branches of knowledge other than Theology and Divinity, and the benefits and advantages of the University are extended to women equally with men. During 1919 there were 143 degrees conferred by examination to men and 85 to women There are 4 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and

Methodist, and a college for women (unsectarian), affiliated to the University The Technical College, with branch schools, comprises departments in agriculture, architecture, biology, chemistry, domestic science, electrical engineering, geology, mathematics, mechanical engineering, printing and lithography, sanitation, sheep and wool, women's handicrafts, art, commercial subjects, bakery, also separate classes and correspondence courses There was a total enrolment of 14,580 in 1919

Of establishments of an educational character there are the Australian Museum, Technological Museums and National Art Gallery, Public Libraries, Conservatorium of Music, also Botanical Gardens and Zoological Gardens

Old Age, Invalidity and Accident Pensions, and Maternity Allowances

In Australia the old age pension law grants (subject to conditions as to birth, residence, and character) a pension of 12*s* 6*d* per week to every woman over 60 years of age, and every man over 65 years of age, or over 60 if incapacitated by infirmity or injury from earning a living The maximum pension of 32*l* 10*s* per annum (12*s* 6*d* per week) is subject to a proportionate reduction in respect of any income or property of the claimant, so that the pensioner's income with the pension shall not exceed 58*l* 10*s* per annum Benefits from friendly societies are not reckoned as income, nor any gifts and allowances from children or grandchildren, nor is deduction made for the home in which the pensioner permanently resides Money payable to a pensioner while an inmate of a benevolent asylum or hospital may be paid to the institution for the pensioner Since July 1, 1909, old age pensions have been paid throughout the Commonwealth by the Federal Government and on June 30, 1920, 37,358 (15,515 men and 21,843 women) old age pensions were current in New South Wales

Invalidity and Accident Pensions are paid to persons over the age of 16 years who are permanently incapacitated and who are not receiving an old age pension From Dec 15, 1910, the payment of these pensions was undertaken by the Federal Government, and 14,337 persons (6,583 men and 7,754 women) in New South Wales) were in receipt of the benefits on June 30, 1920

War pensioners in New South Wales at June 30, 1920, numbered 69,631

Under the Maternity Allowance Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1912, payment of maternity allowances is made to mothers of children born in Australia. A sum of 5*l* is payable in respect of each birth, one allowance only being payable in cases of plural births The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein The total number of claims paid in New South Wales during the year ended June 20, 1920, was 48,909

Justice and Crime

There are a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six puisne judges, an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Children's Courts All persons arrested and charged with offences and all summoned persons must be brought before the Magistrates' Courts, and are dealt with summarily or committed to trial at the higher courts Most summary offences are punishable by fine or by imprisonment, not exceeding seven days Prisoners charged with offences bearing sentences of more than six months' imprisonment are tried by a jury of twelve persons, either at Quarter sessions or before the Supreme Court Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

In the Sydney metropolitan, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, and Wollongong districts stipendiary magistrates preside in the police courts; in other districts, police magistrates and honorary justices of the peace adjudicate The licensing of houses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors is transacted by magistrates specially appointed for that purpose

In 1918 there were 58,009 convictions before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, and 622 distinct persons were convicted at the Higher Courts There are 25 gaols On December 31, 1919, there were 895 prisoners in confinement

The First Offenders (Women) Act, 1918, provides that when any woman who has not been previously convicted of any offence punishable either summarily or on indictment, is charged before any court with a minor offence, the hearing of such charge, etc, must, unless the defendant elects to be tried in open court, be in private and no persons other than those directly interested shall remain in the court, and a report of the proceedings must not be published

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue for years ended June 30 —

Year ended June 30	From Taxation [1]	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	4,578,246	1,828,887	10,949,651	1,081,445	18,438,229
1917	5,916,317	1,747,009	11,868,344	1,006,165	20,537,835
1918	6,178,284	1,861,460	12,456,285	1,081,250	21,577,229
1919	6,464,129	1,875,760	14,036,267	1,119,363	23,495,519
1920	7,435,235	1,915,439	17,965,043	1,334,779	28,650,496

[1] Including balance of revenue collected by the Federal Government and returned to State

Under the heading 'Business Undertakings' is included revenue from railways, tramways, water supply and sewerage, and Sydney Harbour Trust

The control of the customs and excise having passed to the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1901, the taxation is obtained from stamp and probate duties, land tax, income tax, motor tax, betting taxes, totalizator tax, and licences A payment of 25s per head per annum is made to the State by the Commonwealth Government, the bulk of whose revenue comes from customs and excise duties, Income Tax, and the Post Office

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans —

Year ended June 30	Railways and Tramways	Water Supply and Sewerage	Public Instruction (including grants to Educational Institutions)	Interest on Public Debt, etc	Other Services	Total Net Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	9,505,926	725 931	1,607,324	1,022,782	5,203,277	18,065,190
1917	10,794,694	904,303	1,853,049	1,004,193	6,169,894	20,806,633
1918	10,969,924	1,065,413	1,955,267	1,089,728	6,473,073	21,553,405
1919	12,870,545	1,132,769	2,125,659	975,852	6,676,425	23,280,750
1920	16,158,568	1,368,197	2,343,766	1,074,896	9,264,586	30,210,013

The amount of the Public Debt on June 30, 1920, was 152,776,082*l* (exclusive of Closer Settlement Debentures, &c with mean rate of interest 4 30 per cent Of this amount about 80 per cent has been spent on the construction of railways, tramways, water supply, sewerage and Harbour Trust, controlled by Boards The net return from these services for the year 1919-20 was equal to 4 24 per cent of the cost of construction , or 3 35 per cent of the existing Public Debt

The expenditure from loans, exclusive of redemptions, up to June 30, 1920, has been Railways and tramways, 93,036,681*l* , telegraphs and telephones, including offices, 1,761,845*l* , conservation of water, etc , 6,592,142*l* , water supply and sewerage, 21,413,565*l* , other works and services, 33,771,711*l* , total, 156,575,944*l*

The financial statistics of the incorporated boroughs and municipal districts are as follows for the municipal year 1918 —

—	Assessed Annual Value	Improved Capital Value	Income	Expenditure	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney	3 691 224	82 027,200	1,263 170	1,246,130	7,502,558
Suburbs	7,765,709	106,647,308	885,493	862,651	931,795
Metropolitan	11 456 933	188,674,508	2,148,663	2,108,781	8,434,353
Country	4,632,435	63,368,253	1,098,610	1,000,498	655,431
Total	16,089,368	252,042,761	3,247,273	3,109,279	9,089,784

The financial statistics of the 136 shires (area, 115,653,120 acres), during 1918, were as follows —

Unimproved Capital Value, 109,183,215*l* , Income, 1,153,741*l* , Expenditure, 1,157,507*l*

For **Defence** see under *Commonwealth of Australia* A naval establishment, the main works of which are at Garden Island, Sydney, has been completed Sydney is the headquarters of the squadron in Australian waters, and has a dockyard, naval coaling station, and victualling and other stores The cost of the defence of the State is borne by the Commonwealth Government

Production and Industry

I Agriculture.

In 1917-18 there were 4,462,916 acres under crops (including 2,215 double cropped) The cultivated land is principally to be found in small holdings of less than 500 acres The State is divided into three divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western The Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions are, for the purpose of local administration, grouped into 13 Land Board Districts, which are sub-divided into Land Districts The Western Division is under the control of the Western Land Board—consisting of three Commissioners—and the head offices of the Lands Department and Western Land Board offices are in Sydney In the Eastern and Central Divisions there are a number of tenures under which land may be acquired. In the Western Division the land is leased by the State to pastoral tenants,

mainly for grazing, but small areas in or near townships are leased for special purposes.

The total land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1919, was 62,077,258 acres, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory The total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 113,476,973 acres.

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the principal crops produced were as follow —

Year ended June 30	1916		1917		1918		1919	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 5,794,835		Acres 5,103,030		Acres 4,402,910		Acres 3,893,602	
Value of all Crops	20,362,360l		11,467,630l		13,684,900l		12,280,190l	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush	Acres	Bush	Acres	Bush	Acres	Bush
Wheat (Grain)	4,188,865	66 764,910	3,806,604	36,598,000	3,329,371	37,712,000	2,409,669	18,325,000
Wheat (Hay)	879,678	Tons 1,211,677	633,605	Tons 813,768	435,180	Tons 484,708	613,544	Tons 517,370
Maize Grain	154,130	Bush 3,773,600	155,378	Bush 4,333 480	145,754	Bush 3,499,900	114,582	Bush 2,091,921
Barley (Grain)	6,369	114,846	5,195	78,370	6,370	97,824	7,980	86,313
Barley (Hay)	1,348	Tons 1 575	866	Tons 1,205	844	Tons 1,083	1,238	Tons 1 058
Oats (Grain)	58,636	Bush. 1,345,698	67 111	Bush 1,084,980	82,591	Bush 1,455,111	86,474	Bush 1,273,752
Oats (Hay)	176,188	Tons 259,476	161,723	Tons 210,953	118,917	Tons 150,097	152 842	Tons 145,638
Potatoes	19 589	44,445	22,449	45,331	22 580	49,984	20 879	30,356
Lucerne (Hay)	60,544	100,076	61,584	147,365	64,708	147,172	46,359	88,403
Tobacco	1,277	Cwts 9,568	952	Cwts 921 [1]	791	Cwts 2,609	1,680	Cwts 20,052

[1] Crop failed

The area sown for Wheat during the season 1919-20 was 3,050,830 acres, of which 1,450,540 acres were for grain, 715,980 were reaped for 354,53 tons of hay, while 883,860 acres were fed off The total yield of grain was 4,296,630 bushels. The total acreage sown with wheat for the 1920-21 season is about 2,946,600 acres, of which approximately 638,700 will be cut for hay During September, 1920, the rainfall was general throughout the State, and the prospects for the harvest are most encouraging

—	Cane sugar		Grapes			
Year ended June 30	Total Area	Tons	Total Area	Wines	Brandy	Table Fruit
	Acres		Acres	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1915	11,421	181,606	7,985	549,140	15,259	2,667
1916	11,258	157,748	7,883	571,000	18,148	2,940
1917	10,969	143,558	8,666	628,950	18,856	2,214
1918	10,596	174,881	5,920	538,210	19,192	1,710
1919	10,490	105,234	6,021 [1]	555,770	11,299	2,415

[1] In addition there were 574 acres for drying purposes producing 5,946 cwt. of sultanas, raisins, &c

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange There were in June, 1919, 27,597 acres under citrus fruit, with an estimated production of 990,901 bushels of oranges, 222,612 bushels of lemons, 397,775 bushels of mandarins, and 8,058 bushels of other citrus fruit

At June 30, 1919, the State had 37,381,874 sheep, 3,280,676 cattle, 722,723 horses, and 294,648 pigs The production of wool as in the grease was in the year ended June 30, 1919, 305,613,000 lbs In the same year the production of tallow was 488,060 cwt , butter, 66,008,958 lbs , cheese, 5,982,120 lbs , bacon and hams, 16,801,666 lbs

There were 139,501 persons employed permanently in rural occupations during the year ended June 30, 1919

There is a Forestry Commission The total area of Crown lands as State forests amounts to 5,085,050 acres The revenue from royalties, licences, &c , amounted in the year ended June 30, 1916, to 68,107*l* , in 1917 to 67,273*l* , in 1918 to 70,969*l* , in 1919 to 97,592*l* , and in 1920 to 147,040*l*. There were 427 licensed sawmills, the employees numbering 4,892 The output of native timber was valued at 1,277,032*l*

II Mines and Minerals

Gold is found in all parts of New South Wales The total production since its discovery in 1851 down to and including 1919 was 14,748,637 oz fine, valued at 62,648,187*l* The production in 1919 was 65,839 oz fine, valued at 279,666*l* Most of the gold won in the State is received at the Sydney Mint for coinage

The value of silver and silver lead and ore obtained to the end of 1919 was 82,135,425*l* In 1919, 1,232,710 ounces of silver were raised, valued at 292,838*l* ,and 77,989 tons of silver-lead ore concentrates, &c ,altogether valued at 1,030,825*l* 1,460 tons of copper were produced in 1919, valued at 139,296*l* The estimated value of copper raised from its discovery in 1858 until the end of 1919 is 15,128,100*l* The total value of the output of tin since the mines were opened in 1872 has been 11,928,503*l* , the value in 1919 being 416,623*l* for 2,692 tons In 1919 there were 134 coal mines, employing 18,041 men the quantity of coal raised in 1919 was 8,631,554 tons, valued at 5,422,846*l* The estimated value of coal raised to the close of 1919 amounted to 98,144,266*l* During 1919, 7 shale mines were in operation, 137 miners raising 25,453 tons of oil shale valued at 37,968*l* , making the total value of production to end of 1919, 2,502,814*l* In 1919, 424,773 tons of coke were manufactured, valued at 550,127*l* In 1919 there were 25 smelting works and ore dressing establishments giving permanent employment to 3,163 persons, principally for the smelting of silver, tin, and copper ores The output of zinc (metal and concentrates) in 1919 was 72,294 tons, valued at 247,895*l* , and of lead, 11,497 tons, valued at 324,215*l* Other minerals, &c , produced in 1919 were iron, 80,941 tons, valued at 445,175*l* , lime, 81,473 tons, 57,411*l* , wolfram, 135 tons, 22,818*l* , Portland cement, 379,896*l* The aggregate value of the mineral products of N.S W to the end of 1919 is 310,408,921*l*.

III Manufactures

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1918-19 —

Classification	Establishments	Employees	Value of Materials and fuel used	Goods Manufactured or work done
			£	£
Treating raw pastoral products	244	4,145	8 072,053[1]	9,706,280
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c	40	1 385	2,455,431	3,158,749
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c	290	6,591	1,013,744	2,581,575
Working in wood	696	8 374	2,992,036	4,560 888
Metal works, machinery, &c	630	28 129	16,682,137	24,669,994
Connected with food and drink, &c	805	17,955	25,990,986	31 991,329
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials	960	26 266	5,838,160	9,710,421
Books, paper, printing and engraving	467	9,812	2,313 449	4,470 684
Musical instruments etc	18	445	78,409	196 256
Arms and Explosives	5	1,110	61,847	424 088
Vehicles & fittings, saddlery, harness &c	469	4,697	667,124	1 188,239
Ship and boat building	37	5,097	700,902	1,732,149
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	258	3,844	860,541	1,553,868
Drugs, chemicals and by-products	115	2,274	507 328	2,541 187
Surgical Instruments	18	186	26,612	78 681
Jewellery, etc	53	767	129,989	294,902
Heat, light and power	237	4,032	1,808 142	4,307,932
Leatherware, not elsewhere included	32	855	353,456	516 655
Minor Wares, not elsewhere included	86	1,678	474 517	780,191
Total	5,400	127 591	12,035 493	104 803,018

[1] Including value of wool treated

Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation.

The Industrial laws of New South Wales provide for the regulation of the conditions of industries by means of industrial conciliation and arbitration, and for the repression of strikes and lock outs Provision has been made for the registration of industrial unions of employers and of employees, for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Arbitration and subsidiary Tribunals—such as Wages or Industrial Boards—to decide disputes and to determine rates of wages and other industrial matters, and for the appointment of a Board of Trade, under the presidency of a Judge of the Court, to exercise extensive powers regarding industrial conditions

An Industrial Board, consisting of a chairman and two or four other members, representing equally the employers and employees, may be constituted for any industry or group of industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Arbitration Court, also special boards to determine questions of demarcation A Board may make an award fixing the lowest rates of wages, up to a maximum of £10 per week, the times and hours of work, the rates of payment for overtime, and the proportionate number of apprentices, and granting preference of employment to unionists, and determining any other industrial matter

The Court or a board may deal with wages and hours of employment, but no award may be made for wages lower than the living wage declared by the Board of Trade Employees in rural industries are entitled to the living wage as determined after separate inquiry Aged, infirm or slow workers may obtain permits to work for less than the minimum wage

The Industrial Boards have been arranged upon the basis of craft or calling, those relating to allied industries being grouped under one chairman.

At June 30, 1919, there were 238 Boards, but since 1916 their work has been gradually curtailed, except in special cases, and awards are now made by the Court in order to prevent delay in hearing and in determining, and to prevent the overlapping of awards

The awards are binding on all persons in the industry and within the locality to which they relate for a period not exceeding three years Application for variation may be made whenever a living wage declaration has been made by the Board of Trade Appeal from an award of a Board lies to the Court

The Board of Trade, with powers of a Royal Commission, is composed of a President (who is Judge of the Court), a Deputy President, four Commissioners, and four additional Commissioners to represent rural industries After full inquiry as to the cost of living, the Board declares annually the rates of living wages for adult employees of each sex, the administration of all matters relating to apprenticeship, the welfare of juvenile labour, &c , and for the improvement of industrial relationship between employers and workers

LIVING WAGE —The Board of Trade in October, 1919, fixed the living wage in the metropolitan area at 3*l* 17*s* per week for adult male employees, and in October, 1920, at 4*l* 5*s* per week In the Newcastle district the living wage is 3*l* 16*s* 6*d* , in the South Coast area 3*l* 17*s* 6*d* , and in the Central Tablelands area 3*l* 18*s* per week For adult female employees in the metropolitan area the wage has been fixed at 1*l* 19*s* per week

Commerce and Communications

The external commerce of New South Wales, exclusive of inter State trade, is included in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth The total external commerce of the State is given in the following table —

Year ended June 30	Imports Oversea	Exports oversea		Total
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	
	£	£	£	£
1913 [1]	32,350,663	31 135,160	1 704,620	32,889,789
1916	33,379,698	38,656 163	2,819,253	40 975,416
1917	32,742,297	47,871,075	2,419,119	50,290,824
1918	29,519 936	37,243,979	2,375,114	39,619,093
1919	46 019,102	48,621,036	2,406,323	51 027,359
1920	44 690 204	50 570,476	4 092,909	54,663,385

[1] Calendar Year

The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, ores, coal, wool, wool tops, metal manufactures, butter, wheat, flour, fruit, jams, &c , timber, meat (frozen and preserved), rabbits, hides and skins, tallow, leather, cocoa nut oil, pearlshell

With the exception of a steam tramway of 2¾ miles in extent under private control all tramways are the property of the Government There were, on June 30, 1920, 226 miles open for traffic, the capital cost being 8,768,548*l* The gross earnings for 1919-20 were 2,881,797*l* , the working expenses, 2,486,121*l* , and the percentage of working expenses to earnings 86 27 On June 30, 1920, 5,015 miles of railway were open , the revenue for 1919-20 was 13,083,847*l* ; the expenditure, 9,570,984*l* , the number of passengers carried, 114,654,660 There are 8 private railways having a total mileage of 158 miles

For Shipping, Posts and Telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Money and Credit

The value of gold coin and gold bullion issued at the Royal Branch Mint, Sydney, during six years, was —

Year	Gold	Year	Gold
	£		£
1913	2,274,740	1917	1,738,079
1915	1,864 086	1918	3,807,734
1916	1,535,584	1919	1,952,000

In addition to the above, Australian silver coin to the value of 1,338,350*l*, and bronze coin valued at 57,190*l*, were issued to December 31, 1918

There were 17 banks trading in New South Wales in 1920, the average assets in the June quarter being coin, 10,111,791*l*, bullion, 340,735*l*; landed property, 2,477,601*l*, notes and discounted bills, &c, 89,068,144*l*, notes and bills of other banks, 892,521*l*, balances due from other banks, 3,354,448*l*, total assets, 119,272,435*l* (including 13,032,195*l*, Australian notes)

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were, for June, 1920, Notes in circulation, 73,266*l*; bills in circulation, 960,586*l*, deposits not bearing interest, 52,878,126*l*, deposits bearing interest, 50,495,134*l*, total deposits, 103,373,260*l*., balances due to other banks, 1,601,687*l*, total liabilities, 106,008,799*l*

The Savings Bank of New South Wales established in 1832, was amalgamated with the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales in May, 1914

The Government Savings Bank, established in 1871, was reorganised by an Act passed in 1906, by which it was placed under three commissioners Its business is carried on in two separate departments—the Savings Bank Department and the Advance Department, the former of which receives and invests deposits, and pays interest on amounts not exceeding 500*l*, while to the latter has been handed over the administration of the State system of loans to agriculturists, formerly vested in an Advance to Settlers Board

Statistics of Savings Banks are given below, the figures include the returns of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia —

Year ended 30th June	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	Average per Depositor		
		£	£	s	d
1914	717,737	33,167,523	46	4	8
1916	806,882	37,363,272	46	6	1
1917	872,351	40,836,747	46	16	3
1918	920,337	43,039,012	46	15	3
1919	984,951	47,070,342	47	15	9
1920	1,053,893	49,933,535	47	7	9

Limited Liability Companies and Benefit Building Societies also receive money on deposit, the amount of which in the former on June 30, 1920, was 1,787,477*l*, and in the latter 485,764*l*, on December 31, 1919.

Lord Howe Island, 31° 33′ 4″ S, 159° 4′ 26″ E, a dependency of New South Wales, situated about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, area, 3,220 acres, population (1911), 108.

A Board of Control at Sydney, under the Government of New South Wales, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry

Books of Reference

The Official Year Book of New South Wales Published annually by Government Statistician Sydney

New South Wales Statistical Register Published annually by Government Statistician Sydney

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin Published quarterly Government Statistician Sydney

New South Wales Statesman's Year Book Published annually by Government Statistician (small book to fit waistcoat pocket)

Handbook for New South Wales, prepared in connection with the British Association Meeting Sydney, 1914

A Guide for Immigrants and Settlers Issued by Intelligence Department, Sydney Ill 1906

Australian Historical Society Journal Quarterly Sydney

Official Reports of Railway Commissioners Mines Department, Department of Lands, Department of Agriculture, Public Works, Public Instruction, Board of Water Supply and Sewerage Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners, Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioners, Forestry Commissioners Published annually Sydney

David (T W Edgeworth) New South Wales, Historical, Physiographical and Economic. Melbourne and London, 1912

See also under Australia

VICTORIA

Constitution and Government

Victoria, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was, in 1851, proclaimed a separate colony, with a partially elective Legislative Council, and in 1855 responsible self government was conferred The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers The Upper House consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the Lower of 65, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved) Members of the Council must be in possession of an estate of the net annual value of 50*l* for one year prior to their election, and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 10*l* per annum if derived from freehold, or of 15*l* if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British or Colonial universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, ministers of religion of any denomination, certificated teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy active and retired One half of the members of the Legislative Council retire every three years The members of the Legislative Assembly require no property qualification, and are elected by universal male and (since 1908) female suffrage, and no person may vote in more than one district, nor twice in the same district Clergymen of any religious denomination are not allowed to hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly

Members of the Legislative Assembly are entitled to reimbursement for expenses at the rate of 500*l* per annum, and members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways

Governor —Lord *Stradbroke*

Lieutenant Governor —Hon Sir William H *Irvine*, K.C.M G

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers

The Ministry (November 1920) is as follows —

Premier and Minister of Agriculture —Hon H S W *Lawson*, M L A.

Assistant Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. H. *Angus*, M L A.

Chief Secretary, and Minister of Public Health.—Major the Hon. M *Baird*, M L A

Treasurer —Hon W M *McPherson*, M L A

Attorney-General and Solicitor General —Hon A *Robinson*, M L C

Minister of Education, Forests, and Labour —Hon Sir A J *Peacock*, M.L A

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister for Water Supply —Hon F G *Clarke*, M L C

Minister of Railways and Mines —Hon S *Barnes*, M L A

Minister of Lands and Minister Controlling Wheat Scheme —Hon D S *Oman*, M L A

Honorary Members of the Cabinet —Hon J W *Pennington*, M L A Hon John *McWhae*, M L C, Hon T *Livingston*, M L A, and Hon A *Hicks*, M L C

The Premier receives 1,400*l* and the other ministers 1,000*l* each per annum At least four of the ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council, nor more than six be members of the Assembly

State of the parties in the Legislative Assembly (Nov 1920) Liberals, 29, Independent Liberals, 2, Farmers' Union, 13, Labour, 20, Independent Labour, 1 Total, 65

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain —Hon Sir Peter *McBride*, Offices, Melbourne Place, The Strand, W C

Local Government

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 300*l* upon a rate of one shilling in the £ The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 1,500*l* on a rate of one shilling in the £ In 1919 there were 52 urban and 138 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount of his rates

Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{25}$ part of the whole area of Australia The State is divided into 37 counties, varying in area from 920 to 5,933 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by census returns, is exhibited in the following table —

Date of Enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Annual rate of Increase per cent.
March 29, 1857 .	264,334	146,432	410,766	—
April 7, 1861 . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	7 88
April 2, 1871 . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	3 07
April 3, 1881 . . .	452,083	410,263	862,346	1 65
April 5, 1891 .	598,414	541,991	1,140,405	2·83
March 31, 1901	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	0 48
April 2, 1911 . .	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	0 91

The average density of the population is 15 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 43 acres

The population in 1891 included 9,377 Chinese and 565 aborigines, in 1901, 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines, and in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines

At the date of the census of 1911, 98 per cent of the population were British subjects by birth, native Victorians numbered 1,010,219, or 77 per cent of the population, natives of the other Australian States, 98,726, of New Zealand, 10,067, of England and Wales, 89,382, of Ireland, 41,477, of Scotland, 26,577, of Germany, 6,142, of Austria 355, of other countries, 20,285, 1,303 were born at sea and the birthplaces of 11,018 were unspecified

Of the total population in 1911, there were 577,053 bread-winners and 721,137 dependants, while 17,361 were not accounted for Of the bread-winners there were—professional, 43,819, domestic, 62,175, commercial, 91,611 industrial 187,773, engaged in transport, 39,238, primary producers, 144,384 (including agricultural, 86,152, pastoral, 29,340, fisheries, 873, mining, 20,239, forestry, 5,151, water conservation, 1,627, capture of wild animals and their produce, 1,002), indefinite, 8,053

Over three fifths of the total population of Victoria live in towns At the end of 1919 it was estimated that the town population numbered 961,888, out of a total population of 1,495,938

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1919, of Melbourne was 743,000, or half of that of the State, Ballarat, 39,840, Bendigo, 34,780, Geelong, 34,270, Warrnambool, 7,500, Castlemaine, 7,862, Mildura, 7,000, Maryborough, 4,900, Hamilton, 5,000, and Ararat, 4,800

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years —

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births
1915	35,010	2,012	15,823	12,832	19,187
1916	34,239	1,764	16,489	11,341	17,750
1917	33,035	1,820	14,555	9,506	18,480
1918	31,601	1,844	15,177	9,156	16,424
1919	31,621	1,825	19,370	11,706	12,251

The recorded immigration into and emigration from the State of Victoria by sea were as follow in recent years —

Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)	Year	Immigration (by sea)	Emigration (by sea)
1913	114,586	101,718	1917	58 976 [1]	58,774 [1]
1915	85 977 [1]	82 189 [1]	1918	48,566 [1]	51,631 [1]
1916	80,458 [1]	76,687 [1]	1919	33,621 [1]	37,099 [1]

[1] Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces

Of the immigrants in 1919, 15,351 were females, and of the emigrants 12,894 were females

Religion.

There is no State Church in Victoria, and no State assistance has been given to religion since 1875 At the date of the census of 1911 76½ per cent of the population were Protestants, 22½ per cent were Roman Catholics, and a half per cent were Jews. The following were the enumerated numbers of each of the principal religions in 1911 —Episcopalians 475,203 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 24,116) , Presbyterians, 234,553 , Methodists, 176,662 , other Protestants, 93,729, Roman Catholics, 286,433 , Jews, 6,270, Buddhists, Confucians, &c , 2,572 , others (including unspecified), 40,129

Instruction.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four kinds, viz , the University, established under a special Act and opened in 1855, with its four affiliated colleges, State schools (primary and secondary), technical schools or colleges, and registered schools Out of the general revenue the University received a subsidy amounting to 25,500*l* for the year ending June 30, 1919 It is both an examining and a teaching body, and grants degrees in all Faculties except Divinity

Affiliated to the University are four colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's and Newman—in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively , also the School of Mines at Ballarat From the opening of the University to the end of 1919, 9,732 students matriculated, and 6,619 direct degrees were conferred In 1919 the students who matriculated numbered 636, the direct graduates numbered 204, and there were 1,987 students attending lectures

Public instruction is strictly secular, it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and free for the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction In 1918 there were 2,272 State schools with 6,570 teachers, a total enrolment of 240,664 scholars, and an average attendance of 164,350, or 68 per cent of the numbers on the roll Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1911, 98 per cent were able to read and write In 1918-19 the total cost of public instruction, including grants to the University, was 1,430,577*l* — all paid by the State Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination There were, in 1918, 493 registered schools in Victoria, with 1,903 teachers, and a net enrolment of 56,996 scholars Of these, 257 schools, 906 teachers and 42,841 pupils were in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the members of which do not as a rule avail themselves of the free education afforded by the State

Under the auspices of the Education Department are 24 technical and 19 junior technical schools, 28 high schools (including agricultural high schools), and 5 schools of domestic arts In 1918 there were 509 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils being 9,347.

Old Age Pensions, &c.

On July 1, 1909, the Federal Old Age Pensions Act came into operation, and the State pensioners were taken over by the Federal authorities The number in Victoria on June 30, 1920, was 29,565 Pensions are also granted to invalids, 10,277 being on the register on June 30, 1920 The amount paid in old age and invalid pensions during 1919-20 was 1,348,100*l*

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of 5*l* to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins During the year ended June 30, 1920, the allowance was granted to 32,903 mothers in the State of Victoria

The number of War Pensions granted in Victoria to June 30, 1920, was 74,226, and the annual liability in respect thereof was 1,932,138*l*

Justice and Crime

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five puisne judges There are courts of general and petty sessions county courts, courts of insolvency, courts of mines, and courts of licensing The following are the criminal statistics for five years —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Arrested	20,276	17,599	12,689	10,346	11,993
Summarily convicted	11,742	10,494	7,627	6,087	7,094
Committed for trial	561	509	440	340	506
Sentenced after commitment	391	343	276	209	307

The number of individuals arrested during 1919 was 9,420

There are 7 gaols and 4 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 4 police gaols At the end of 1919 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 641 males and 55 females

Finance

The revenue and expenditure of the State in the years shown were —

Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	1919	13,044,088	13,023,407
1917	11,818,879	11,795,295	1920	15,492,488	15,228,717
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1921 [1]	17,537,900	17,371,428

[1] Estimates

The following table shows the actual amounts of State revenue and expenditure under the principal heads during 1917-18 —

Heads of Revenue	Amount	Heads of Expenditure	Amount
Taxation —	£		£
Land tax	324,232	Governor	7,448
Duties on estates of deceased persons	718,194	Parliament & Ministry	74,059
Duty on bank notes	1,901	Civil establishments	309,583
Stamp duty	581,917	Pensions and gratuities	415,295
Income Tax	928,210	Interest and expenses of Public Debt	3,087,059
Race Clubs' percentage	11,154	Railways	4,261,082
Licences	179,338	Other public works	834,771
		Crown lands	157,557
Total State taxation	2,744,946	Education, &c	1,238,873
		Charitable institutions, &c	583,008
Railways	6,422,133	Judicial and legal	166,675
Crown lands	291,129	Police and gaols	420,347
Commonwealth balances received	1,764,239	Mining, agriculture, and stock	593,557
Other sources	1,821,641	Other expenditure	874,093
Total	13,044,088	Total	13,023,407

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz 2,744,946*l*, was equivalent to a proportion of 1*l* 18*s* 4*d* per head of population

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1919, to 80,678,644*l* (inclusive of temporary Treasury bills) Of this debt 56,073,427*l* was borrowed for the construction of railways, 10,650,639*l* for waterworks, 1,686,787*l* for State school buildings, &c, and 12,267,791*l* for other public works and purposes The nominal rate of interest on the public debt varies from 3 to 5 per cent, and averages 3 86 per cent At June 30, 1920, the debt was 85,251,926*l*

The net local ordinary revenue and expenditure (Municipalities, Harbour Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigade Boards) for 1919 were respectively 3,858,794*l* and 3,872,528*l* The net local debt (exclusive of amounts borrowed first by Government) amounted to 17,418,990*l* on June 30, 1919

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1919 amounted to about 357,437,822*l*, and the annual value was 19,027,492*l*

Production and Industry.

I Agriculture

Of the total area of Victoria about 32,887,940 acres at the end of 1919 were either alienated or in process of alienation Of the remainder about 4,869,922 acres are at present suitable for agriculture, 8,444,361 acres for pastoral purposes, 147,212 acres are held under perpetual lease, State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 5,560,065 acres; auriferous land, 635,186 acres, roads, 1,751,757 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c, 1,949,317 acres

The total number of holdings in 1919–20 was 75,340

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for four years —

Years ended March 31	Total Area Cultivated	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Hay	
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons	1,000 Acres	1,000 Tons
1917	6,751	3,126	51,162	442	8,269	93	1,800	74	188	97	1,233
1918	5,783	2,090	37,738	293	6,141	85	1,971	67	182	749	250
1919	5,491	2,214	25,240	343	5,275	100	2,029	52	128	984	1,114
1920	5,350	1,918	14,858	360	6,603	85	1,529	54	146	1,117	1,242

The produce per acre of the principal crops was —

Year ended March 31	Wheat	Oats	Barley		Potatoes	Hay
			Malting	Other		
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1917	16 37	18 77	18 69	19 92	2 55	1 37
1918	14 03	20 94	23 87	22 58	2 72	1 27
1919	11 10	15 38	20 70	19 75	2 66	1 13
1920	7 75	11 80	18 33	17 33	2 71	1 11

In two years the area and yield of vines and of tobacco were —

	1918–19		1919–20	
	Acres	Yield	Acres	Yield
Vines	26,072	1,340,100 gall	27,154	1,512,000 gall
Tobacco	167	1,825 cwt	400	Not available

In addition to these, green forage covered 89,802 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 98,969 acres in 1919–20

There is a small beet sugar undertaking in the hands of the government In the season 1919–20 1,080 acres were harvested and 1,551 tons of sugar extracted

At the end of March, 1920, there were in the State 513,500 horses, 1,631,120 head of cattle, 14,422,745 sheep, and 186,810 pigs The wool produced in the season 1913–14 amounted to 106,833,690 lbs , valued at 4,032,954*l* , in 1914–15 to 95,406,867 lbs , valued at 3,410,913*l* , in 1915–16 to 82,330,198 lbs , valued at 4,066,003*l* , in 1916–17 to 94,845,024 lbs , valued at 5,927,814*l*, in 1917 18 to 105,424,682 lbs , valued at 6,410,077*l* , and in 1918–19 to 126,647,061 lbs , valued at 7,621,413*l* The quantity of butter produced in 1918 was 66,240,403 lbs

At the end of 1919 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,459,600 acres The amount of timber sawn in 1918–19 in Victoria Saw Mills from Victorian logs was 91,540,000 super feet valued at the mill at 503,470*l*

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1918–19 was as follows —

	£		£
Agricultural Production	16,362,104	Miscellaneous	3,159,366
Pastoral and Dairying	25,796,910		
Mining	1,342,325	Total Primary Products	47,889,125
Forest	1,228,420	Manufacturing—value added during process	26,880,485
		Total	74,769,610

II Mining

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the quantities and values of minerals raised in Victoria in 1918 and 1919 —

		Quantity		Value	
		1918	1919	1918	1919
				£	£
Gold	oz fine	158,827	135,427	674,655	575,260
Silver [1]	,,	6 333	6,121	1,319	1 607
Coal	tons	439,075	423,946	349,096	372 075
Brown coal	,,	66,200	111,628	47,944	84 542
Tin ore	,,	135	113	24,481	17 561
Antimony ore	,,	1,201	1,208	24,020	24,160
Gypsum	,,	731	520	434	482
Magnesite	,,	225	77	675	231
Kaolin	,,	3,251	2 049	3,544	2,255
Diatomaceous earth	,,	146	—	560	—
Wolfram	,,	4	24	728	400
Pigment Clays	,,	368	185	732	433
Molybdenite	,,	6	—	180	—
Phosphate Rock	,,	3,384	—	3,384	—
Limestone, &c	,,	—		239,770	231 974
Fluorspar	,,	100	314	200	1,020

[1] Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1919 is estimated at 70,602,955 oz (fine), of an aggregate value of 299,901,566*l*. Gold output 1919, 135,427 oz., value 575,260*l*. The estimated number of miners at work on the gold fields in 1919 was 3,065. About 1,782 persons were employed in coal mining. Total mineral production, 1919, 1,265,000*l*., compared with 1,342,322*l* in 1918.

III Manufactures

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1918–19, was 5,720, of which 1,657 used steam or gas engines, the aggregate horse power used was 153,408, the number of hands employed was 122,349, and the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant were valued at 27,318,735*l*. The value of materials used was 52,098,737*l*., and of articles produced or work done, 80,195,677*l*. The wages paid (excluding working proprietors) amounted to 14,080,403*l*. The manufactures are almost entirely for home consumption.

Commerce and Communications.

The commerce of Victoria, exclusive of inter-State trade, is included in the statement of the commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, excluding inter State trade, in six years, was —

Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)	Years	Total Imports (Oversea)	Total Exports (Oversea)
	£	£		£	£
1913	24,387,073	17,835,395	1917-18	21 113 088	20 716,688
1915-16	26,701,922	14,748,730	1918-19	35,026,311	28,095,159
1916-17	25,474,839	19,030,146	1919-20	33,788,187	12,900,652

The customs duties collected in 1918–19 amounted to 3,989,736*l*, equal to 11½ per cent of the total value of oversea imports

The chief exports are gold, wool, live stock, cereals, butter, hides and skins, tallow, and meat frozen or preserved

All the railways are the property of the State and are under the management of three commissioners appointed by the Government The following are some railway statistics (for years ending June 30) —

—		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Length of double lines	(miles)	328	328	328	330	330
single ,,	,,	3 825	3,848	3 877	3,915	3 892
Total length of lines	,,	4 153	4,176	4,205	4,245	4,222
Cost of construction	(1 000*l*)	37,906	38 306	38,603	38 945	58 543
Passengers carried	(1,000)	118,898	111,792	109,908	117 467	143,251
Goods carried	(1 000 tons)	5,830	5,963	6,231	6 515	7,771

Credit

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872 Up to Dec 31, 1919, 39,000,346 oz of gold, valued at 152,985,674*l*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 152,986,576*l* The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919

On June 30, 1920, the Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 184 banks and branches with 339 agencies at post offices in the State There were (excluding the Commonwealth Savings Bank) 886,344 depositors, with a total balance of 37,737,274*l* There is a special branch of the Savings Bank, called the "Advances Department," which makes advances to farmers and others at 6 per cent interest, these being repayable by instalments extending over a term not exceeding 31½ years The requisite funds are raised by the issue of bonds, taken up either by the Commissioners of Savings Banks or by the general public, and repayable by half-yearly drawings The amount advanced during 1919-20 was 1,200,505*l*, and the total balance of loans at June 30, 1920, was 5,237,054*l*

During the December quarter of 1919 there were in Victoria 16 banks, possessing 734 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 93,621*l*, deposits 78,518,187*l*, the total liabilities being 80,028,961*l*, gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes, 16,217,242*l*, property, 1,436,559*l*, advances, &c, 53,249,437*l*, total assets, 70,903,238*l* Total paid-up capital, 28,155,048*l*.

Books of Reference.

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See also under Australia

QUEENSLAND

Constitution and Government

Queensland, formerly a portion of New South Wales, was formed into a separate colony in 1859, and responsible government was conferred The power of making laws and imposing taxes is vested in a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly The former consists of 61 members, nominated by the Crown for life, but no limit is put to the number. The Legislative Assembly comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 300*l* per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage At the General Election of October, 1920, there were 455,728 persons registered as qualified to vote under the 'Electors Act Amendment Act of 1914' This provides for male and female adult franchise, a twelve months' continuous residence in the State being the only proviso

Governor of Queensland —Lieut Col Sir Matthew *Nathan*, G C M G (1920) (Salary, 3,000*l*)

Lieutenant-Governor —Hon W *Lennon*

The Executive Council of ministers consists (1920) of the following members —

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Vice-President of the Executive Council —Hon E G *Theodore*
Home Secretary —Hon W *McCormack*
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works —Hon. J A *Fihelly*
Secretary for Public Lands —Hon J H *Coyne*
Secretary for Mines —Hon A. J *Jones*, M L C
Secretary for Railways.—Hon J *Larcombe*
Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. J. *Huxham*

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock —Hon W N *Gillies.*
Assistant Minister of Justice —Hon J *Mullan*

President of Legislative Council —Hon W *Lennon*

Each minister has a salary of 1,000*l*, the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l*

Agent General for Queensland in Great Britain —J M *Hunter* Office — 409, Strand Secretary, P J *Dillon*

Provision is made for Local Government by the subdivision of the State into areas denominated respectively cities, towns and shires These are under the management of aldermen and councillors, who are elected by the ratepayers and are charged with the control of all matters of a parochial nature, more especially the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges within their allotted areas Shires for the most part consist of purely rural districts

The number and area of these subdivisions, together with the receipts and expenditure for the year 1919, were —

	No	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Capital Value
			£	£	£
Cities	11	207 5	568 927	621 100	13,361,829
Towns	24	302 5	220,546	239,857	4,286 768
Shires	136	669,384	690,476	718,018	46,259,148
Totals	171	669,894	1,488,949	1,578,975	63,907,745

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including the adjacent islands in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria Estimated area 670,500 English square miles, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles In 1825 a branch penal settlement was made at Moreton Bay, in 1842 free settlers were admitted to the country, and during the next twenty years great progress was apparent

The increase in the population at different periods since 1846 has been as follows —

Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent per annum	Years	Population	Equivalent increase per cent. per annum
1846	2,257	—	1868	99,901	15 63	1886	322,858	10 24
1856	18,544	72 16	1871	120,104	6 74	1891	393,718	4 39
1861	30,059	17 06	1876	173,283	8 85	1901	498,129	2 78
1864	61,467	34 83	1881	213,525	4 64	1911	605,813	2 16

Estimated population, exclusive of aborigines, June 30, 1920, 787,085.

At the census of 1911 the population consisted of 329,506 males, and 276,307 females The total included 6,138 male and 576 female Chinese; 1,865 male and 400 female "Polynesians", 1,428 male and 75 female Japanese; 4,573 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races In addition

there were 5,145 male and 3,542 female full-blooded Aborigines living in a civilised manner The total number of aborigines has been estimated at 20,000

As to occupation the population in 1911 was classified as follows —Professional class, 17,653 , domestics, 26,570 , commercial, 34,564 , industrial, 68,262 , transport and communication, 23,142 , agricultural, pastoral, mining, &c , 101,901 , indefinite, 4,890 , independent, 2,758 , dependent class (wives, children, scholars, students, dependent relatives, &c), 326,070

Of the total population, 1911, 382,216 persons (exclusive of aborigines) were born in the State , 65,266 in England , 31,599 in Ireland , 20,530 in Scotland , 2,620 in Wales , 38,921 in N S Wales , 15,943 in Victoria , 3,348 in S Australia , 482 in W Australia , 1,798 in Tasmania , 3,987 other Australians, including 'Australia' undefined , 2,576 in New Zealand , 11,979 in Germany , 2,641 in Denmark , 1,054 in Sweden , 685 in Norway

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years —

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1915	20,163	1,090	7,559	6,135	12,604
1916	18,912	954	7,514	5,208	11,398
1917	19,787	967	6,555	4,868	13,232
1918	19,560	1,046	7,158	4,821	12,402
1919	18,699	1,074	8,860	5,431	9,839

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border, and of Expeditionary Forces, have been as follows —Immigration, 1916, 130,528 , 1917, 123,243 , 1918, 110,878 , 1919, 79,005 Emigration, 1915, 140,447 , 1916, 151,360 , 1917, 118,138 , 1918, 104,749 , 1919, 58,862

Brisbane, the capital, had in 1919 an estimated population, within a ten mile radius, of 189,576 At the census, 1911, other towns including their suburbs contained Rockhampton, 20,915 , Townsville, 13,835 Maryborough, 11,626 , Gympie, 12,419 , Ipswich, 25,000 , Toowoomba, 21,200 , Charters Towers, 17,298.

Religion.

There is no State Church Previous to 1861 valuable grants of land had been made to the principal religious denominations, which they still retain The following were the numbers in 1911 —Church of England, 212,702 , Church of Rome, 137,086 , Presbyterian, 75,560 , Methodist, 59,920 , Lutheran, 24,235 , Baptist, 13,715 , other Christian sects, 90,556 , Jews, 672 , other Non Christians, 5,518 , no religion, 1,906 , unspecified, &c , 21,893.

Instruction.

Primary secular education is free and compulsory According to the marriage statistics, 99 25 per cent of persons married during 1919 were able to read and write The Public Expenditure on account of education for the year 1919 was 1,107,582*l*. During the year there were 1,574 public elementary schools (including 11 high schools) in operation, with 4,194 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 92,569 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1919, 115 teachers and an average attendance

of 1,478 pupils, 11 'High Schools' with 131 teachers and 1,111 scholars There were besides 156 private schools, with 896 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 18,305 pupils The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships, tenable for three years, to the various grammar schools There were 15 technical schools in 1919 with 9,864 distinct students The receipts amounted to 55,662*l*, and the expenditure to 64,302*l* The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1919, 4 professors and 25 lecturers, &c, with 263 students on the roll

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by stipendiary magistrates The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1919 was 254, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in 1919 numbered 14,321 (excluding 5,452 cases of bail estreated) Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1919, 12 prisons, with 320 male and 13 female prisoners The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,216 men

Pauperism, Old Age Pensions

Charitable institutions are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment, hospitals, benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes helped Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now payable by the Commonwealth The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at June 30, 1920, was 12,722, and of Invalid Pensioners, 4,624 The number of War Pensioners at the same date was 23,133 (including dependents)

Finance

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 —

—	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	7,706,365	7,880,893	8,491,482	9,115,543	11,293,743
Expenditure	7,671,573	8,134,387	8,900,934	9,587,532	11,266,910

Estimates 1920-21 revenue, 12,182,000*l*, expenditure, 12,170,612*l*

The gross income from or expenditure on account of Departments under the control of the Commonwealth is not included

The following were the chief sources from which revenue was received during 1919-20 —Net amount from Commonwealth, 892,836*l*, stamp duty, 698,382*l*, income tax, 2,023,316*l*, licences, 86,068*l*, land tax, 459,189*l*, from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 452,741*l*, other rents and sale of land, 805,273*l*, from railways, 4,936,496*l*

The chief items of expenditure during 1919-20 were as under —Interest on public debt, 2,665,548*l*, public instruction, 1,007,582*l*, treasurer's department, 587,850*l*, public lands department, 269,281*l*, department of agriculture, 97,545*l*, cost of working railways, 4,321,726*l* The total

expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 4,797,865*l*, of which the principal item was railways 2,356,498*l*

The estimated value of landed property in 1919 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 63,907,745*l* This includes lands leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes, the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 7,662,519*l*, but is exclusive of unoccupied Crown lands the property of local bodies, reserves for public purposes, and lands upon which are erected buildings for public worship

The gross public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1920, to 69,680,764*l*

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 16,893,719 acres (1919) have been alienated in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 9,064,089, leaving 403,162,192 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 93 95 per cent of the total area The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1919 amounted to 10,092,068*l* Land is made available for selection in the following modes and classes — 1) Agricultural Selections—*i e*, Perpetual Lease Selections, (2) Grazing Selections—*i e*, Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms, and (3) Perpetual Lease Prickly pear Selections The largest area that may be acquired by any one person as a Perpetual Lease Selection is 2,560 acres The annual rent for the first 15 years of the term is 1½ per cent of the notified capital value The greatest area which may be applied for or held as a Grazing Homestead or a Grazing Farm is 60,000 acres The term may be any number of years not exceeding 28 A Grazing Farm must be continuously occupied during the whole term of the lease by the selectors residing on it personally or by bailiff, and it must be enclosed with a substantial fence within three years from the issue of the licence to occupy The area of a Prickly pear Selection must not exceed 2,560 acres During the first period of the lease no rent is payable, but the prickly pear must be regularly eradicated and the land kept clear, thereafter the rent is 1½ per cent of the notified capital value

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 211,030,440 acres in 1919, besides 76,437,422 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 36,590,969 acres under occupation licence The live stock in 1919 numbered 731,705 horses, 5,940,433 cattle, 17,379,332 sheep, and 99,593 pigs The total area under cultivation in 1919 was 988,541 acres, and of this 563,762 acres were under crops, besides which 449,019 acres are laid down with permanent artificial pasture The wool production, expressed as greasy, in 1914, 155,478,740 lbs, in 1915, 130,783,277 lbs, and in 1916, 102,220,125 lbs, 1917, 87,425,558 lbs, 1918, 113,777,272 lbs

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalypti, pine and cedar being the timbers mostly in demand, although a considerable quantity of more ornamental woods are utilised by cabinet makers The amount of wood cut in the various saw mills in 1919, was (in superficial feet) —pine, 100,690 008, cedar, 629,485, hardwood, 33,793,300, other, mostly cabinet timber, 9,276,057, railway sleepers, No 402,616 Forest reservations total 3,793,000 acres (1919)

The quantity actually *cut* for all purposes is nearly double these quantities.

The crops, &c , in two years were as follows —

	Acres		Yield	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Maize	149,505	105,260	4,105 974	1 8?0 664 bushels
Wheat	21,637	40,478	104,509	311 638 ,,
Barley	1,316	3,17	8,824	34,892 ,,
Oats	208	303	3,632	2,871 ,,
Potatoes	0 434	1 432	11,083	7,844 tons
Sweet Potatoes	2,132	1,09	10, 31	3 118 ,,
Hay	54 77	48,843	92,230	41,804 ,,
Wine	—	—	44 491	48 495 gallons
Bananas	7 917	7 694	1,267,641	950,044 bunches
Pineapples	4 026	3 922	859 948	676,484 dozens
Oranges	3,901	4 090	313,2 7	185,806 bushels
Tobacco	213	321	113,142	197 323 lbs cured leaf
Coffee	2	50	13,12	10,101 lbs
Arrowroot	124	469	5, 20	0 098 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	4	11,740	11,628	30 924 tons
Cotton	204	72	101,445	27,470 lbs , unginned
Sugar cane crushed	111 72	84,877	1,174 829	1,2 8 760 tons of canes
Sugar, made		—	1 0,97	162 136 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	708,700	488,080 proof gallons
Ditto (Meth)	—	—	67,706	113,749
Green Fodder	00 63	1 7 98	543,810	— £
Ensilage	3,541		5, 98	0 437 £

Total value of all crops, 1918, 6,011,520*l* , 1919, 6,297,079*l*

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 931,631 tons in 1919 valued at 614 307*l* Gold fields were discovered in 1858 , and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1919 the production amounted to 19,585,404 fine ounces, of the value of 83,199,453*l* The quantity and value of the minerals raised in the years 1918 and 1919 were —

—	1918		1919	
	Ozs	£	Ozs	£
Gold (fine)	133 571	567 371	121 030	514,103
Silver	1 2 499	29 867	92,048	23,772
	Tons		Tons	
Copper	18,080	2,087 7 1	9,997	952 501
Coal	983 193	572,30	931,631	614,307
Tin	1,311	251 755	994	143,167
Wolfram	249	43,041	229	40,596
Lead	221	6,778	13	4,789
Molybdenite	110	48 176	118	52 234
Limestone (flux)	97,868	42,957	86,436	27,842
Ironstone (,,)	42,782	42,901	24,678	27,684
Opals and gems	—	16 891	—	43,488
Scheelite and S Wolfram	18	3,664	13	2,331
Fireclay	8,906	2,040	8,368	2,051
Bismuth	21	588	2	655
,, and Wolfram	114	15,041	140	18,681
Manganese	1,290	4,151	20	103
Arsenic	66	2,980	58	2,900
Chrome Iron	232	268	150	800
Other minerals	—	—	3	78
Total value of above	—	3,740,925	—	2,472,027

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores Up to June 30, 1919, 3,578 bores were recorded as having been sunk Total depth bored, 626 28 miles The continuous yield of water is estimated at 429,708,150 gallons per diem , 1,218 bores are flowing and from 1,307 more supplies are pumped

Commerce and Shipping.

The commerce of Queensland, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the Statement of the Commerce of the Commonwealth of Australia

The total value of the oversea imports and exports of Queensland in recent years is given in the following table —

Years	Imports	Exports [1]	Years	Imports	Exports [1]
	£	£		£	£
1914–15	6,423,688	13,015,484	1917–18 [2]	4,492,746	10,960,411
1915–16	7,000,912	8,106,123	1918–19 [2]	6,075,674	12,447,416
1916–17	6,263,102	14,542,270	1919–20 [2]	7,219,589	14,403,922

[1] Excluding live stock, borderwise, 1,738,960*l* in 1915 , 1916–17, 1,479,783*l* , 1917–18, 1,909,526*l* 1918–19, 1,375,957*l* , 1919–20, 2,385,464*l*
[2] Excluding bullion and specie

Trade with other Australian States has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities

In 1919–20 the net customs revenue amounted to 1,438,388*l* , including excise 511,174*l* , or about 23 66 per cent of the total value of oversea imports The chief exports are gold, silver, copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, and sugar

The registered shipping in 1919 consisted of 150 sailing vessels of 6,094 net tons, and (including river steamers) 112 steamers of 16,974 net tons , total, 262 vessels of 23,068 net tons

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Banks

There are ten banks established in Queensland (excluding the Commonwealth Bank), of which the following are the statistics for the end of 1919 —due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil , deposits, 27,017,578*l* , total liabilities, 28,385,843*l* , coin and bullion, 2,308,963*l* , advances, 19,536,796*l* , landed property, 758,209*l* , total assets, 28,904,262*l* There is a State Government savings bank , at June 30, 1920, there were 275,428 depositors, with 14,851,136*l* to their credit Average value of each account, 53*l* 18*s* 5*d* The Commonwealth Savings Bank had in Queensland at Dec 31, 1919, 85,989 depositors, and 3,096,939*l* in deposits

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See also under Australia

Many works relating to Queensland can be obtained from the Agent General in London

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851 The present Constitution bears date October 24, 1856 It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of twenty members Every three years half the members retire, and their places are supplied by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose The executive has no power to dissolve this body The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are, to be twenty one years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l* value, or a leasehold of 20*l* annual value, or occupying a dwelling house the rent of which is not less than 17*l* per annum, or a registered proprietor of a Crown lease with improvements to the value of at least 50*l*, the property of the elector, head teacher of a college or school residing on premises, postmaster or postmistress residing in the building, railway stationmaster resident in premises, member of police force in charge of a station, officiating minister of religion By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1899, the franchise was extended to women There were 91,359 (22,853 women) registered electors in 1919 The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the State for three years Each member of the Council and also of the House of Assembly, receives 200*l*. per annum and a free pass over Government railways

The House of Assembly consists of 46 members elected for 3 years, representing 19 electoral districts. The qualifications for an elector are

that of having been on the electoral roll for 6 months, and of having arrived at 21 years of age, and the qualifications for a member are the same There were 255,529 (132,632 women) registered electors in 1919 Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of 6 responsible ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Governor of South Australia —Lieutenant Colonel Sir W E G A *Weigall*, K C M G (April, 1920)

The Chief Justice (Hon Sir G J R *Murray*, K C M G , 2,000*l*) being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts pending a new appointment, or during the absence of the Governor

The Governor has a salary of 4,000*l* per annum The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following ministers —

Premier and Attorney General —Hon H N *Barwell*, LL B , M P

Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine—Hon. J G *Bice*, M L C

Treasurer and Minister of Education —Hon G *Ritchie*, M P

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Industry —Hon W *Hague*, M P

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Mines — Hon T *Pascoe*, M L C

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration and Minister of Repatriation —Hon G R. *Laffer*, M P

The Ministry has a total salary of 5,000*l* per annum They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts, as in the United Kingdom

Agent-General for South Australia in London —Sir E *Lucas*

The settled part of the State is divided into counties, hundreds, municipalities, and district councils, the last being the most general, as they cover most of the settled districts The ratepayers have the power of levying rates, &c , and applying the funds for road-making and other purposes There are 49 counties, blocks of country thrown open for agricultural purposes There are 3 extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern There are 34 municipalities and 149 district councils

Area and Population

The original boundaries of the State, according to the statute of 4 & 5 Will IV cap 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E long for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S lat for the northern limit, and for the South the Southern Ocean The boundaries were subsequently extended, under the statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap 44 By Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, all the territory lying northward of 26° S latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude, and now known as the Northern Territory (see below), was added On January 1, 1911, this Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth Total area of South Australia proper is 380,070 square miles, *i.e*, excluding the Northern Territory (523,620 square miles)

Population (exclusive of aborigines):—

Date of Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent
1846	12,670	9 720	22,390	5,024	28 9
1856	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34 7
1866	85,334	78,118	163,452	30,622	28 8
1876	110,401	102,780	213,271	27,645	14 0
1891	166 801	153,630	320,431	40 366	14 5
1901	184 422	178,182	362,604	42,173	13 2
1911	207,338	201 200	408,538	45,954	12 7

The population of the State, June 30, 1920, was estimated at 472,432
Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1919, 256,660
Of the population in 1911, 255 were Chinese
The number of aborigines in the State, including the Northern Territory, has been estimated at over 20,000

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	12,905	4,009	4,713	8,192
1916	11,857	3,602	5,077	6,780
1917	11,326	3,252	4,365	6,961
1918	11,357	3,190	4 390	6,967
1919	11,060	3,855	5,475	5,585

South Australia is a healthy country, with a good climate, and has a high birth and low death rate Birth rate, 24 27, death rate, 12 01, marriage-rate, 8 45 per 1 000 of population in 1919 Infantile mortality, 64 01 per 1,000 births, one of the lowest rates in the world
Of the total number of births, only 430 were illegitimate in 1919

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1919 was 1,621 At the census of 1911 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows —Church of England, 113,781, Roman Catholic, 50,964, Methodists, 100,402, Lutherans, 26,681, Baptists, 21,863, Presbyterians, 22,567, Congregationalists, 13,357, Church of Christ, 9,324, Salvation Army, 3,835, other Christians, 23,769, Jews, 765, Mohammedans, 440, Confucians, &c, 226, other non-Christian, 2,143, not stated, 18,441 No aid from the State is given for religious purposes

Education

Public instruction (primary, secondary, technical) is under the charge of the Educational Department. Teachers are paid from the general revenue, public lands being set apart for educational purposes Education is secular, free, and compulsory. The Government grants exhibitions and scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and universities In 1919 there were 945 schools, 38 being high schools, 11 domestic art and 6 woodwork

centres, the number of children under instruction during 1919 was 75,681 There is a training college for teachers The University of Adelaide incorporated in 1874, is authorised to grant degrees in arts, law, music, medicine, and science There are several denominational secondary schools There were 166 private schools, with 13,209 pupils, in 1919 There is a school of mines and industries in Adelaide, with 5 branches in the larger country centres The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery, and Local Institutes are supported or assisted by the State

Justice and Crime

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, 5 courts of insolvency, and over 100 local courts and police magistrates' courts There are circuit courts held at several places There were 47 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 7,527 in the Magistrates' Courts in 1919 The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1919 was 222

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government The number of pensioners in South Australia at March 31, 1920, was Old Age, 9,616, Invalid, 2,166, War, 14,959

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914	4,822,766	4,604,129	1918	5,526,226	5,500,419
1916	4,356 967	4,741 877	1919	5 798,314	5 876,807
1917	4,874,603	5,190,453	1920	6,582,788	6,457,039

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works, railways, and interest on public debt

The public debt of the State, excluding the Northern Territory, dating from 1852, amounted, on June 30, 1920, to 43,753,146*l* Over half of the public debt has been spent on railways, water-works, and telegraphs

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of South Australia proper (243,244,800 acres), 13,862,911 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments on June 30, 1920 Altogether about 114 million acres are unoccupied The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia proper amounts to 130,000,000 acres, of which 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation each year

Value of production, 1918–19 —Crops, 11,345,854*l* (cereals, hay, &c, 9,550,002*l*., orchards, vineyards, and gardens, 1,795,852*l*), manufactures, 6,955,361*l*; pastoral, 6,102,379*l*; minerals, 1,527,288*l*., dairying and poultry, 1,842,253*l*.; fisheries and game, 376,698*l*, forestry, 388,511*l* Grand total, 28,538,344*l*., equal to 64*l* 1*s*. 3*d*. per head of population.

The chief crops in two years were —

—	Acres (1918-19)	Acres (1919-20)	Quantities (1918-19)	Quantities (1919-20)
Wheat	2,186 349	1,921 515	22 936,925 bushels	14,947,413 bushels
Barley	130,357	162,828	2,417 349 ,,	2 339,028 ,,
Oats	160,823	209,434	1 540,603 ,,	1,605,568 ,,
Hay	501,731	685,760	567,941 tons	593,859 tons
Potatoes	3,275	—	13,219	—
Vines	31,023	—	6,554,125 gallons [1]	5,085,979 gallons [1]

[1] Of Wine

Bread stuffs exported 1919 20 beyond the Commonwealth, 13,048,869*l*, and pastoral products, 5,619,926*l*

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 100,000 cwt of dried fruit, 1,250,000 cases of fresh fruit, and 5,000,000 gallons of wine are produced, large quantities of which are exported to oversea countries, chiefly to the United Kingdom The chief fruit crops, besides grapes, are currants, apples, apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, cherries, pears, plums, quinces, strawberries, raspberries The live stock in June, 1920, consisted of 264,901 horses, 349,532 cattle, 6,014,565 sheep, and 60,295 pigs In 1920, an area of over 150,000 square miles was held under pastoral leases

The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly of copper, silver and gold The value of copper produced in 1919 was 228,930*l* (32,000,000*l* of copper has been produced since the foundation of the State), gold, 13,696*l*, ironstone flux, 307,402*l*, limestone flux, 15,994*l*, phosphate rock, 8,982*l*, crude salt, 138,348*l*, gypsum, 18,725*l*, sulphuric acid, 3,105*l*, opals, 20,000*l* Including other minerals, the total value was 771,995*l* Grand total to date, 37,895,081*l*

In 1919 there were 1,313 factories in the State, employing 27,915 hands Wages and salaries amounted to 3,651,715*l* Gross value of output, 20,901,137*l*, machinery, land and buildings, &c, valued at 7,224,217*l*

A new government department, known as the Department of Chemistry, has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry

Commerce and Shipping.

The Commerce of South Australia, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the statement of the Commerce of Australia given under the heading of the Commonwealth

Oversea imports and exports —

Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports	Years ended June 30	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913 [1]	7,348,340	9,809,763	1917-8	4,180,013	4,689,079
1915-6	5,152,200	6,136,085	1918-9	6,496,441	11,570,470
1916-7	6,119,048	8,533,912	1919-20	7,473,893	20,530,355

[1] Calendar year.

The chief exports of the State are wool, wheat, wheat-flour, copper and other minerals, meats, butter, honey, wine, fruits (fresh and dried), skins and hides, tallow, leather, and manures

In 1918–19, 704 vessels of 1,598,887 tons entered, and 691 vessels of 1,575,985 tons cleared the ports of the State

The State possesses about 44,000 miles of made roads There are (1920) 3,400 miles of railway in the State, including the Transcontinental Railway which has been built from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and which, in connection with various State lines, completes a through rail connection between Brisbane, on the east coast, and Fremantle on the west coast Of the Transcontinental line, which is of 4ft 8½in gauge, 600 miles are within the borders of South Australia,

There are several good harbours, and the river Murray (navigable for 2,000 miles) is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks In the city and suburbs are 114 miles of electric tramways

Banks.

There are 9 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank In 1920 their total liabilities were 23,186,867*l* (including Perpetual Inscribed Stock), and assets 17,317,783*l*

The Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 30 branches and 286 agencies On June 30, 1920, there were 305,705 depositors, with a total balance of 13,800,300*l* The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 40,094 depositors and 1,664,172*l*. deposits at the same date Penny Savings Banks, agencies at schools, 587, depositors, 31,591, deposits, 32,040*l*

The total banking deposits, 37,918,058*l*, averaged 80*l* per head Over 79 per cent of the population have savings bank accounts

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See also under Australia

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Constitution and Government.

In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery*, took formal possession of the country about King George Sound In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Fredericks Town In 1827 Captain James (afterwards Sir James) Stirling surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan River, and in May, 1829, Captain Fremantle (afterwards Sir Charles Fremantle, G C B) took possession of the territory In June, 1829, Captain Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle and was appointed Lieutenant Governor Western Australia thus became a British settlement in 1829

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success, until, in 1850, the State was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to Between 1850 and 1868, when transportation ceased, 9,718 convicts were sent out The Imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on March 31, 1886

In 1870 partially representative government was instituted, and in 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly The Legislative Council was, in the first instance, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the Colony reaching 60,000, it should be elective In 1893 this limit of population being reached, as set forth in a proclamation dated July 18, of that year, the Colonial Parliament passed an Act (57 Vict No 14) amending the constitution

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years Members must be 30 years of age, resident in the State for two years, and either be natural born British subjects or naturalized for 5 years and resident in the State for 5 years Every elector must have resided in the State for 6 months, and must possess within the province freehold estate of the clear value of £50, or be a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £17, or holder of a lease of the value of £17 per annum, or the holder of a lease or licence from the Crown of the annual rental of £10, or have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Board in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of £17 The Legislative Assembly consists of 50 members, each representing one electorate, and elected for 3 years Members must be 21 years of age, have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, and be either natural born subjects of the Crown or naturalized for 5 years Electors must be 21 years of age, natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, and must have resided in the State for 6 months and be on the roll, and must be resident in the district for at least one month when making their claims Members of and electors for both Houses may be of either sex No person can be registered as a voter in more than one district or more than once in each Province for which he holds a sufficient qualification Members of the Legislature are paid 400*l* a year, and travel free on all Government railways The entire management

and control of the waste lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State By the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1920, it has been enacted that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected to or sitting and voting as a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly

State of political parties (1920) —Legislative Council, Independent, 17, Primary Producer Nationalists, 4, National Labour, 4, Labour 5 Legislative Assembly, Nationalists, 16, Primary Producer Nationalists, 13, National Labour, 6, Labour, 14, Independent Labour, 1

Governor —Rt Hon Sir F A N *Newdegate*, K C M G (April, 1920)

The salary provided for the Governor is 4,000*l* per annum He is assisted in his functions by a cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows —

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Lands and Repatriation —Hon Jas *Mitchell*, C M G , M L A

Minister for Education, Public Health and the North West —Hon H P *Colebatch*, M L C

Minister for Works, Water Supply, Trading Concerns, etc —Hon W J *George*, C M G , M L A

Minister for Mines, Railways, Industries, etc —Hon J *Scaddan*, M L A

Attorney General —Hon T P *Draper*, K C , C B E , M L A

Colonial Secretary —Hon F T *Brown*, M L A

Minister without Portfolio —Hon F E S *Willmott*, M L A

Minister without Portfolio—Hon C F *Baxter*, M L A

Agent General in London —Hon J D *Connolly*

Offices —Savoy House, Strand

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E longitude, together with the adjacent islands The greatest length of this territory from Cape Londonderry in the north to Peak Head (south of King George Sound) in the south is 1,480 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point near Dirk Hartogs Island, on the west to the 129th meridian, on the east, about 1,000 miles According to the latest computations, the total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or, 624,588,800 acres It is divided into 31 magisterial districts

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows —

Years	Males	Females	Total
1848	2,818	1,804	4,622
1854	7,779	3,964	11,743
1859	9,522	5,315	14,837
1870	15,375	9,410	24,785
1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911	161,565	120,549	282,114

There were enumerated in 1911, 6,369 pure and 1,475 half caste aborigines (the former not included in the table) in the settled districts and virtually in the employment of the settlers The number of wild natives is not known, but the total number of aborigines has been roughly estimated at about 30,000

As in all countries where the white man has settled among races that cannot in a large measure adapt themselves to his forms of civilisation, the natives, in so far as they existed in the present centres of settlement, are fast dying out, a natural consequence of the loss of their original hunting grounds They are of quick intelligence, but disinclined for the civilised modes of life The Government has taken the best measures available for their protection

Of the total population in 1911, 104,208 were returned as born in Western Australia The number of married persons was 96,482 (50,702 males and 45,780 females), widowers, 4,180, widows, 5,785, divorced, 187 males and 103 females, unmarried, 106,060 males and 68,807 females The number of males under 21 was 58,838, and of females 56,203 Of the males over 21, 47,323 had never been married, and of the females over 21, 13,609 The estimated population on September 30, 1914 (excluding full blooded aboriginals) was males, 182,682, females, 143,522, total, 326,204, on January 31, 1917, the figures were males, 158,598, females, 148,608, total, 307,206 The decrease since 1914 was due to enlistments for the war The total enlistments during the war numbered 34,353, of whom 20,768 had returned on September 30, 1919 The population on September 30, 1920, was estimated to be males, 179,393, females, 156,665, total, 336,058

Perth, the capital, at the time of the 1911 census, had a population, within the 10 mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 106,792 The estimate as on December 31, 1919, was 142,000 This, however, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which, at the census, was 20,847 The other principal municipalities, with census population of 1911, are —

Towns	1911	Towns	1911
Kalgoorlie	8,781	Bunbury	3,763
Boulder	10,824	Geraldton	3,478
Albany	3,586	Northam	3,361

The movement of population for the State in 5 years is given as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1914	2,660	9,204	3,043	27,270	31,097
1916	2,365	8,563	3,085	19,322	34,010
1917	1,621	7,882	2,769	17,822	22,318
1918	1,612	7,106	2,833	24,262	24,511
1919	2,194	6,937	3,590	32,561	17,695

In 1914 there were 388, in 1916, 321, in 1917, 327, in 1918, 287, and in 1919, 292 illegitimate births

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1911 —Church of England, 109,435; Methodists, 34,348; Presbyterians,

26,678, Congregationalists, 6,203; Baptists, 4,801, other Protestants, 18,189, Roman Catholics, 56,616, Catholics (Greek and undefined), 5,754, other Christians, 1,736, Jews, 1,790, Mahometans, 1,517, Buddhists, 1,795, other non Christians, 748, indefinite, 1,555, no religion, 1,260, not stated, 9,689

Instruction

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1911, 1 07 per cent were stated to be unable to read Education is compulsory and free

The following table shows the average cost per head and attendance in Government schools and in private schools in three years —

—	No of Schools	No of Scholars	Av Attendance	Cost per Head of Av Attendance
				£ s d
Government Schools				
1917	646	47,654	41,034	6 6 4½
1918	667	48,431	42,839	6 7 2½
1919	680	47,314	41,012	6 12 7½
Private Schools				
1917	123	11,484	10,097	—
1918	127	11,619	10,322	—
1919	124	11,939	10,322	—

Education is free throughout from the kindergarten to the University and comprises ample provision also for secondary education, technical schools, continuation classes, scholarships, etc During the financial year ended June 30, 1920, the total sum spent on education and schools, including a grant of 13,500*l* to the University of Perth, was 427,830*l*

Justice and Crime

The following table gives the number of offences, apprehensions, and convictions for five years —

—	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
Apprehended or summoned	17,879	15,454	11,885	11,599	9,789
Summary convictions	15,849	13,595	10,535	10,162	8,702
Convictions in superior courts	84	91	55	55	64

The total number of distinct persons committed to prison in 1919 was 825, the number of commitments totalled 1,540—viz adult males, 1,273, adult females, 267

All the above figures are exclusive of aboriginal crime

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

There are two charitable institutions, one situated at Claremont, and one at Fremantle, both supported by public funds, with 677 inmates on December 31, 1919 Twenty four Government hospitals, also a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, at Wooroloo, and two hospitals for the insane, are wholly supported by public funds, as is also a depôt for diseased natives at Port Hedland, whilst three public and twenty eight other assisted hospitals exist, partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public funds, in addition to the numerous

private hospitals situated in Perth and suburbs as well as the principal goldfield towns, five Protestant and three Roman Catholic orphanage industrial schools are partly supported by private subscriptions and partly out of public money There are also nine native and half-caste institutions, six Industrial Schools supported in a similar manner, two Government native settlements at Carrolup and Moore River, and a third at Moola Bulla utilised as a cattle station, and one Government receiving dépôt for State children who are afterwards sent to the various Institutions On June 30, 1920, a total of 806 adults and 1,877 children, total, 2,683 persons in the State received monetary assistance from the public funds for widows and others

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are now paid by the Commonwealth Government The number of pensioners in Western Australia at June 30, 1920, was —old age, 4,791, invalid, 1,788, war pensioners 22,311

Finance

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in seven years, ended June 30, are given as follows —

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914 (pre war)	5,205,343	5,340,754	1919	4,944,850	5,596,805
1916	5,336,978	5,705,201	1920	5,883,501	6,31,725
1917	4,577,007	5,276,764	1921[1]	6,606,404	7,006,111
1918	4,625,136	5,328,279			

[1] Estimates

More than two fifths of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (2,463,135*l* for the year ended June 30, 1920), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (844,197*l* in 1919-20), lands, timber, and mining (408,800*l*), water supply (336,456*l*), other business and trading concerns (557,951*l*), and the surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from Customs, Excise, Post Office, other receipts and interest on transferred properties (598,273*l* for 1919 20) Western Australia had a net public debt of 89,990,825*l* on June 30, 1920, the annual charge for which was 2,062,035*l* The amount of accrued sinking fund on March 31, 1920, was 6,831,178*l*

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Production and Industry.

Large portions of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly, and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft) in the North West Division, or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft) in the South West The greater part of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from one to two thousand feet above sea level, the surface of which consists over large areas of sand dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea estuaries The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the South Western portion, where excessive cold is never, and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the

greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea breezes in the afternoon The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather

Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia probably about three fourths is suitable for pastoral purposes Some 60,000 square miles, at least, are equally fitted for agricultural purposes, more especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, considerable areas being already under cultivation The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world, including jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) is also found The forests are rich in gums and resins, and barks containing tannin Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts

In Western Australia, in 1911, there were 53,587 persons engaged in various forms of primary production Of these, 21,566 were directly engaged in agriculture, 4,200 in pastoral pursuits 5,868 in forestry, and 18,199 in mining and quarrying There were, on December 31, 1919, a total of 922 industrial establishments in the State, employing either machinery or at least four hands The total number of persons employed by them was 16,358, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached The combined output of these establishments in 1919 was computed at 10,286,732*l*. The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1919 was 22,396,694*l*., distributed as follows -agricultural, 9,066,281*l*., pastoral, 4,614,546*l*., dairy, poultry, and bee farming, 843,719*l*., forestry and fisheries, 1,363,972*l*., mining, 3,561,204*l*., manufacturing, 2,946,972*l* (value added to the raw material by the production of the industrial establishments)

Up to June 30, 1920, of the entire acreage of the State, 8,763,051 acres had been alienated, on that date 14,259,769 acres were in process of alienation, the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 23,022,820 acres At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 257,610,300 acres, of which 253,436,312 acres were pastoral, and 1,622,068 acres were timber, while 61,535 acres were under mining leases, and 36,181 acres were Miners' Homestead leases The area under crop in 1917 was 2,004,944 acres, in 1918, 1,679,772, in 1919, 1,605,088 acres, and in 1920, 1,628,746 acres The chief crops for two recent years were as follows —

Crops	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,146,103	1,041,827	8,845,387	11,222,950
Oats	141,459	191,931	1,499,689	2,486,918
Barley	7,982	9,167	81,451	116,037
			Tons	Tons
Hay	249,796	327,498	250,014	379,085
Potatoes	3,936	8,585	11,697	13,240
Orchards	20,412	19,689	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines	2,936 [1]	2,959 [1]	199,142	162,897

[1] Of this acreage, only 952 acres were productive for wine-making in 1918-19, and 905 acres in 1919-20

The area under wheat in 1920-21 is forecasted at 1,459,268 acres (for grain and hay)

The principal areas occupied by the more important trees of Western

Australia, and the quantity cut in two years, according to the official Industrial Returns, were as follows —

	Acres	1918 Super ft cut	1919 Super ft cut
Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum)	8,000,000	75 564 284	112,162,243
Karri	1,200,000	16,783,806	16,804,584
Banksia	—	—	95,813
Tuart	200,000	73,800	6,000
Paper Bark	—	—	16,000
Wandoo	7 000 000	30,000	30,200
Salmon gum, gimlet wood etc	4,000,000	2,537,640 [1]	2,241,901 [1]
Total	20,400,000 [2]	94 989 530	131,476,741

[1] Not including sandalwood

[2] The acreage of timbered country given is that of the regions in which the various timbers are found The approximate present area of prime forests of Jarrah, Karri, Wandoo, and Tuart, fit for reservation for all time, is 4,918 sq miles, viz , Jarrah, 4,350 Karri, 400 Wandoo, 160, and Tuart, 8 sq miles

The live stock at the end of 1919 consisted of 174,919 horses , 880,644 cattle 6,697,951 sheep , 58,160 pigs , 31,986 goats , 6,137 camels , and 6,888 mules and donkeys The wool export was, during the year 1916-17, valued at 1,420,291*l*, during 1917-18 at 535,819*l*, during 1918-19 at 1,952,141*l*, and during 1919-20 at 3,937,106*l*, these values representing respectively, 24,405,283 lbs , 10,632,022 lbs , 29,644,556 lbs and 59,600,535 lbs , of wool The wool clip for the above four years respectively was 31,334,638 lbs , 38,294,093 lbs , 43,404,670 lbs and 39,214,336 lbs This does not include wool exported on skins, which, during 1919, amounted to 7,085,045 lbs

Many millions of acres are available for pastoral purposes

Gold was first obtained in Western Australia in 1886 The sensational gold finds at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie in 1892 and 1893 gave an impetus to Western Australian gold mining, which, in a few years time, placed this State at the head of all the Australian Colonies as regards gold output The aggregate output to the end of 1919, was 33,130,549 fine ozs , valued at 140,729,627*l* There were in the State, in 1919, 819 leases of gold mines , men employed in the mines, 7,021, viz , 3,080 above and 3,941 under ground , output of gold, 734,066 fine ozs , value 3,118,113*l*

The total mineral wealth of the State for two years is shown in the following table —

—		1918 Quantity	1918 Value	1919 Quantity	1919 Value
			£		£
Coal [1]	tons	337,039	204,319	401,713	270,355
Copper ore [2]	,,	1,643	24,877	455	9,740
Copper, ingot, matte, &c. [2]	,,	478	41 269	4	305
Gold [3]	fine ozs	576,511	3,723,183	734,066	3,118,113
Silver [2]	,,	109,880	22,711	223,332	
Lead and silver lead (ore and concentrates) [2]	tons	282	3,045	248	55,342 3,704
Pyritic ore [1]	,,	2,252	1,629	4,136	4,919
Tin ore and ingot [2]	,,	416	76,952	318	47,269
Wolfram [2]	,,	25	31	4	15
Zinc, spelter, &c [2]	,,	—	—	—	—
Bismuth [2]	,,	—	—	05	15
Mica [2]	,,	—	—	95	514
Antimony [2]	,,	—	—	—	—
Magnesite [2]	,,	62	225	—	—

[1] Raised [2] Exported [3] Exported and minted locally

—		1918		1919	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Pig Lead [2]	tons	5,489	163,880	1,780	48,462
Scheelite [2]	,,	5	720	64	772
Tantalite [2]	,,	—		25	75
Arsenical Ore [2]		679	2 564	—	—
Molybdenite			—	7	100
Asbestos	,,	—	—	53	1,443
Corundum	,,	—	—	1	1
Unenumerated [2]		—	172	—	—
Total values		—	4,205,577	—	3,561,204

[2] Exported

Commerce and Communications

The external commerce of Western Australia, exclusive of inter State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth

The total value of the imports and exports, including inter-State trade, in 6 years is shown in the subjoined statement —

June	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	8,301,280	8,983,000	9,385,010	7,649,233	7,977,450	12,368,331
Exports	5,352,140	8,040,484	14,683,027	5,807,335	10,922,675	15,258,301

By far the most important of the exports are gold and gold specie, others being timber (465,734*l* in 1919–20), wool (3,937,106*l*), pearls, and shell (431,825*l*), hides and skins (623,029*l*), silver (49,289*l*), sandal wood (240,579*l*), wheat (2,541,698*l*), flour (2,526,602*l*), fruit (150,087*l*), and other local products

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1919, 58 steamers of 16,753 tons, and 303 sailing vessels of 12,066 tons, total, 421 vessels of 28,819 tons Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1919–20, from and to ports outside the State, 5,331,703

For the year ending June 30, 1920, the State had 3,539 miles of State Government railway, and 450 miles of Commonwealth line, the latter being the western portion of the Trans Australian line (Kalgoorlie Port Augusta), which links the State Railway System to those of the other States of the Commonwealth

Money and Credit

There are seven banks in Western Australia, besides the State Government Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Savings Bank The total paid up capital of the cheque paying banks (including the Common wealth Bank) in the quarter ended June 30, 1920, was 14,819,809*l*, the notes in circulation (1920) were 26,498*l*, deposits, 12,502,477*l*, total average liabilities, 12,972,185*l*, total assets, 16,205,577*l*

State Government Savings Bank —The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1920, inclusive of interest, was 5,739,029*l*, whilst in addition an amount of 45,510*l*. was due under the head 'Schools Savings Bank'

Branches of the Commonwealth Savings Bank were opened in this State at the beginning of 1913 On June 30, 1920, 1,473,301*l* stood to the credit of 46,153 depositors

Books of Reference

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See also under Australia

TASMANIA

Constitution and Government

Abel Jans Tasman discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on November 24, 1642 The island became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales, in 1825 its connection with New South Wales was terminated, in 1851 a partially elective Legislative Council was established, and in 1856 responsible government came into operation On January 1, 1901, Tasmania was federated with the other Australian States into the Commonwealth of Australia

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly The Council has 18 members, elected on a property qualification of 10*l* a year freehold or 30*l* a year leasehold Certain professional men and all 'returned soldiers' are also electors Members sit for 6 years, and retire in rotation There is no power to dissolve the Council The House of Assembly has 30 members, elected for 3 years by adults with six months' residence in the State Members of both Houses are paid 300*l* a year Women received the right to vote in 1903 Proportional representation was adopted in 1907, after a partial trial in 1896 The method is the single transferable vote in 6 member constituencies By elections are superseded (from 1919) by a recount of the votes at the preceding General Election

State of parties, June, 1920 Nationalists, 16, Labour 13, Independent, 1.

Governor —Rt. Hon Sir W L *Allardyce*, K C M G (April 1920) (Salary, 2,750*l*.)

Chief Justice —Hon Sir H *Nicholls*, Kt

The Governor is aided in the exercise of the executive by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, as follows (came into office in April, 1916) —

Premier, Chief Secretary and Minister for Education —Hon Sir W H *Lee*, Kt, M H A

Attorney General and Minister for Railways —Hon W B *Propsting*, C M G, M L C

Minister for Works —Hon J B *Hayes*, C M G, M H A

Minister for Lands —Hon A *Hean*, C M G, M H A

Treasurer and Minister for Mines —Hon Sir Neil E *Lewis*, K C M G, M H A

Honorary Ministers —Hon H *Hays*, M H A, and Hon T *Shields*, M H A

Each of the ministers has a salary of 950*l* per annum The Premier has 200*l* a year A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses

Agent-General in London —A H *Ashbolt*

Secretary —Herbert W *Ely*

Offices —Australia House, Strand, W C 2

Area and Population

Area, with Macquarie (170 square miles), 26,215 square miles or about 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west

The population has increased as follows (census returns) —

Year	Population	Increase per Ct per Annum	Year	Population	Increase per Ct per Annum
1861	89,977	2 44	1891	146,667	2 36
1871	99,328	1 13	1901	172,475	1 64
1881	115,705	1 38	1911	191,211	1 04

In 1911 there were 97,591 males and 93,620 females The average density is 7 38 persons to a square mile Of the total population in 1911, 79 2 per cent were natives of Tasmania, 11 5 per cent natives of the United Kingdom, and 7 3 per cent natives of other Australasian colonies There were 676 Chinese and other coloured aliens, and 227 half caste aborigines The pure aboriginal is extinct

Estimated population, June 30, 1920, 216,643

The population shows the usual Australian excess of males, fairly steady before the war, vanishing during the war, and since recovered, by June 1920, to an excess of four males in every 100 of population

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years were as follows —

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1914	6,017	1,543	1,918	4,099
1916	5,642	1,433	2,056	3,586
1917	5,376	1,138	1,768	3,608
1918	5,280	1,131	1,802	3,478
1919	5,310	1,513	2,192	3,118

For the decade 1910 19, the birth-rate was 28 4, the death rate 10 1, and the rate of natural increase of population 18 3 per 1,000, the highest in the Commonwealth For the last 3 years 1917 19, the infant mortality averaged 59 per 1,000 births, and the general index of mortality was 12 3, which was easily the lowest in the Commonwealth Tasmania, with a high natural increase and small area, has been a source of population for the mainland States since the days when Tasmania founded Melbourne and colonized Victoria For the decade, the average loss by migration has been about 1,300 per annum, or 6 7 per 1,000, leaving a net annual rate of increase of population of 11 6 per 1,000

Population of the capital, Hobart and Suburbs (census 3rd April, 1911), 38,391, of Launceston and Suburbs, 23,726 The estimated population of Hobart and suburbs at June, 1920, was 50,000

Religion.

In 1911, belonging to the Church of England 88,158, Roman Catholics 28,581, Catholics (undefined), 4,080, Methodists, 24,975, Presbyterians, 15,735, Independents, 6,000 Baptists, 4,757

Instruction.

Primary education is free and secular, and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 Nine tenths of the primary teaching is at State schools The average monthly enrolment at all schools is about 88 per cent of the total children of 'compulsory' age, and the average attendance is 81 per cent of the enrolment The cost of primary education to the State in 1919 was 5*l* 10*s* per head of average attendance, exclusive of buildings, which cost annually about 15*s* per head Secondary education is about equally divided between the new State High Schools and the older endowed schools The 4 State High Schools in 1919 had an average attendance of 967, at a cost of 9*l* per head, exclusive of buildings

There are 4 Technical Schools, and 4 junior Technical Schools, with a total enrolment of 1,471 A large Trade School in Hobart for repatriation purposes provides courses for 14 trades, and others are being organised The total number of returned soldiers being trained in this way is 306

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, confers degrees in arts, science, law and commerce A complete engineering course with degree comes into operation in 1921 There were in 1920, 221 students taking courses for degrees University expenditure in 1920 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was about 12,000*l* In 1920, 11 Tutorial Classes were provided by the University at different centres for the Workers' Educational Association, mostly in economics and history Total average attendance 253 Medical inspection of children in primary schools (State and private) has been carried out since 1906 Dental treatment was commenced in 1916 The total cost in 1920 was 1*s* 10*d* per child on the roll

Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, courts of petty, general, and quarter sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of the peace According to the Police Report, during the year 1919 20, 4,842 persons were summarily convicted, and 68 persons were committed for trial The figures for crime generally are higher than during the war, but show no appreciable increase over 1914 either for all offences, indictable offences, or offences against the person There is, however, a noticeable increase under the head of assaulting and resisting the police.

The total police force on June 30, 1920, was 239 There were 2 gaols, with 69 male and 3 female inmates at the end of June, 1918

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government The number of pensioners in Tasmania at March 31, 1920, was Old age, 5,012 , Invalid, 1,971 , War (June, 1919), 7,788.

Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue is derived chiefly from duties, licences, railways, and other public services, and from the rental and sale of Crown lands The customs, postal and telegraph, and defence services are now in the hands of the Commonwealth, and an amount equal to 25*s* per head of population is returned to the State

—	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,238,085	1,369,368	1,503,017	1,581,984	1,815,031
Expenditure	1,235,514	1,412,893	1,459,748	1,644,512	1,828,301

The public debt of Tasmania amounted June 30, 1920, to 17,003,447*l* , of which 33 per cent has been spent on railways, 6 per cent on hydro electric works, and 30 per cent on roads and bridges The railways earned 2 2 per cent on their capital, which bears an average interest of 3¼ per cent

State taxation amounts to 2*l* 16*s* 7*d* per head, of which income tax provides 26*s* , land tax 8*s* 2*d* , death duties 4*s* 8*d* , lottery and totalisator taxation 7*s* 8*d* Land and income taxes and death duties are also collected by the Commonwealth, averaging 3*l* 17*s* 3*d* per head, and customs and excise of 4*l* 2*s* 3*d* per head The Commonwealth contribution to the State revenue represents about 40 per cent of the customs and excise collected on account of the State

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Production and Industry.

The total area of the colony is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes Unalienated land, principally heavily timbered or mineral-bearing, amounts to about 8,500,000 acres

Total production in 1919-20 —

	Value	Value per head
	£	£
Agricultural and pastoral	5,509,066	25 4
Mining	1,301,090	6 0
Manufacturing (output less raw material)	2,658,417	12 2
	9,468,573	43 6

Agricultural production and yield per acre —

	1919-20			1919-20	
	Crop	Yield per Acre		Crop	Yield per Acre
Wheat, bushels	213,589	18 6	Potatoes, tons	66 225	2 3
Oats, ,,	1,242,258	25 8	Hay ,,	143 053	1 4
Pease, ,,	300,545	13 4	Fruit, bushels	2,856,813	9 4

Wheat growing has declined to insignificance The production of oats, pease, potatoes and hay is steady, with seasonal variations Fruit growing (chiefly apples) is increasing The last four seasons have been poor The prospects for 1920 21 are very good Live stock in 1920 Horses, 39,452, cattle, 214,442 sheep, 1,781,425, pigs, 35,530 The numbers of all live-stock remain steady There is a temporary shortage of pigs The wool clip, 11 million pounds in 1919 20, is a little above the average

Forests cover a considerable part of the island The mills cut 56,800,000 s feet of timber in 1919 The export of logs is not recorded The present demand for timber is causing a boom in saw milling Value of mineral production in 1919 —Copper, 504,961*l*, tin, 395,794*l*, silver lead, 189,967*l*, zinc, 75,001*l*, tungsten, 69,794*l*, coal, 47,004*l*, osmiridium, 39,614*l*, gold, 32,650*l* The total mineral production has averaged 1,500,000*l* for the last 20 years, increased prices balancing decreased quantities Copper, tin and coal remain fairly steady in total value, but gold has fallen away greatly Osmiridium is growing in importance, and silver lead mining gives promise of revival Tungsten ores (wolfram and scheelite) fell greatly in price in 1920 and production is decreasing

Manufactures —The two important manufactures for export are metal extraction and fruit preserving Others that have an output beyond local requirements are woollen mills and breweries The carbide works at North-West Bay are expected to supply the needs of all Australia The chief recent industrial development has been the provision, by a State department, of cheap hydro electric power for manufacturing purposes The Great Lake scheme is designed to supply 70,000 h p At present 18,000 h p are being generated, and an extension to 42,000 h p under construction The total power so far surveyed for practicable schemes is 216,000 h p Power in large blocks has been sold as low as 2*l* per h p per annum Important applications of this power are to metal extraction and manufacture of carbide of calcium The Electrolytic Zinc Works at Risdon, with an output of 15 tons per day, are being enlarged to a capacity of 100 tons per day This plant will treat the complex ores of the West Coast, as well as the Broken Hill ore, on which it is now operating

Commerce, Shipping, &c

The commerce of Tasmania, exclusive of inter-State trade, is comprised in the statement of the commerce of Australia, given under the heading of the Commonwealth Imports and exports —

—	1913	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18[1]	1918-19
	£	£	£	£	£
Total imports	1,025,081	982,849	1,161,676	489 249	608,786
Total exports	522,865	618,101	900,161	951,556	1,002,093

[1] Excluding bullion and specie.

The Commonwealth alone collects statistics relating to imports and exports, which are restricted to trade external to Australia No information is available as to inter State or to indirect foreign trade

The exports are chiefly wool, gold, silver, tin, timber, fruit and jam, hops, grain, hides and skins, bark

The registered shipping in 1918 consisted of 90 sailing vessels of 3,586 tons, and 102 steamers of 12,459 tons, total, 192 vessels of 16,045 tons For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, see under *Commonwealth of Australia*

Savings Banks

The number of depositors in Savings Banks, including the Commonwealth Savings Bank, at March 31, 1919, was 98,100, and the amount on deposit 3,152,435*l*

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See also under Australia

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

Government.

The Northern Territory, after forming part of New South Wales, was annexed by Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, to South Australia On the establishment of Federation in 1901, the Territory entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part of the State of South Australia The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 made provision for the surrender to the Commonwealth of any territory by any State, and under this provision an agreement was entered into on December 7, 1907, by the Commonwealth and South Australia for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the former After the necessary legislation approving this agreement had been passed by the two parliaments concerned, the Territory formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911 The Commonwealth at the same time assumed responsibility for the State loans contracted by South Australia on behalf of the territory, it took over by purchase the railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta; and it undertook to construct a transcontinental railway from Pine Creek southwards to the boundary of South Australia, and to connect these two railways On June 30, 1919, the public debt was 3,470,461*l*

A local Advisory Council has been established, consisting of trade union representatives and Government officials, the latter predominating It is proposed to give the territory representation in the Federal Parliament.

Administrator—F C *Urquhart.*

Area and Population

The Northern Territory is bounded by the 26th parallel of south latitude, and the 129th and 138th degrees of east longitude Its area is 523,620 square miles The area alienated at the end of 1916 amounted to 744 square miles absolutely, 166,143 were held under leases and licences, and the remainder, 356,733 square miles, was unoccupied The coast line is about 1,040 miles in length The Territory possesses many fine rivers and several good harbours, the principal harbour being Port Darwin, where Darwin is situated The greater part of the interior consists of a tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of artesian bores The climate is tropical, but varies considerably over the whole Territory The proximity of the sea in the north keeps it fairly equable in the coastal region, but further south the climate is of a continental type, showing a great variation between the hottest and coldest months

Population —The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows —

Year	Europeans	Others	Totals
1881	670	2,781	3,451
1891	1,144	3,754	4,898
1901	1,055	3,756	4,811
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1916 (31st Dec)	3,839	928	4,767
1919 (31st Dec)	—	—	4,706

Of the 1911 Census total 576 were females At the end of 1914 there were 1,033 Chinese, 77 Japanese, 86 Malays and Filipinos, and 72 of other races, including half castes In June 1918, Asiatics in the Territory numbered 1,177 The aborigines are estimated to number about 20,000, but it is possible this is an under-estimate

The tribes inhabiting the Northern Territory are Larakaya and Worgait at Port Darwin, Melville Island Tribe, Port Essington Tribe, Djanan Tribe at Katherine Creek, Yangman Tribe round Elsey Creek, Mungarai Tribe along the upper part of the Roper River, Nullakun Tribe middle part of the Roper River, and the Mara Tribe south of the Roper River

Finance

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure[1]	Year	Revenue	Expenditure[1]
	£	£		£	£
1913-14	73,657	532,53 ,	1916-17	102,980	805,305
1914-15	88 066	474,927	1917-18	101,483	585,456
1915-16	97,180	746 698	1918-19	139 541	497 801

[1] Includes Commonwealth expenditure in connection with Port Augusta Railway

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1919, were the Customs and Excise, 7,210*l* , Railways, 45,725*l* , and Postal revenue, 10,323*l* The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, &c) were as follows —Buildings, roads, bridges, farms, &c , 20,971*l* , interest and sinking fund, Port Augusta Railway, 85,748*l* , railways, 39,080*l* , salaries and contingencies, 182,579*l* The Commonwealth is also liable for interest on loans and redemption, in respect of Northern Territory and the Port Augusta Railway The deficiency for the year was 357,760*l*

Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but it is stated that most products known to the tropical and temperate zones can be grown successfully At present, however, agriculture is insignificant In most parts the natural grasses are extremely rich in nutriment, and provide food for cattle, horses, sheep, and other stock The numbers of stock at the end of 1918 were — Cattle, 570,039, horses, 31,436, sheep, 58,620, pigs, 1,200

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed The aggregate value of the minerals produced to June 30, 1919, and in the year 1918 19, was as follows —

—	Total to June 30, 1919	1918-19	—	Total to June 30, 1919	1918-19
	£	£		£	£
Gold	2,262 687	3 521	Silver & lead	62,216	132
Copper	230,930	2,349	Other Metals	179,221	34,961
Tin	484,786	30,021			
			Total	3,219,840	70,984

Commerce

The oversea imports and exports are given as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	20,977	67 911	1916-17	82 775	13,251
1914-15	83 708	13,319	1917-18[1]	32 287	268 419
1915-16	74,424	20 953	1918 19[1]	25 140	377,258

[1] Excluding bullion and specie

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See also under Australia

TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

This possession is the south eastern part of the island of New Guinea, with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups and all islands between 8° and 12° S latitude, and 141° and 155° E longitude Area 90,540 square miles, of which about 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea and 2,754 on the islands above mentioned On June 30, 1919, the population was as follows —European, 971, coloured (other than Papuan), 316, Papuans (estimated), 250,000 (For the part of New Guinea lately possessed by Germany and now administered by Australia, see next section)

The government of British New Guinea is founded on the British New Guinea Act of November, 1887, and on Letters Patent issued June 8, 1888 The cost of the administration to the extent of 15,000*l* a year was formerly contributed in equal proportions by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland The Federal Government took over the control in 1901, the political transfer was completed by the *Papua Act* of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on September 1, 1906, a proclamation was issued by the Governor General of Australia declaring that British New Guinea was to be known henceforth as the Territory of Papua There is an executive council composed of 6 official members, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and three non official members nominated by the Governor General of Australia

Lieut Governor and Chief Judicial Officer—J H P *Murray*, C M G
Government Secretary —Herbert William *Champion*

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits Four missionary bodies are at work, many hundreds of natives are being taught by these bodies Approximately 218,950 acres of land have been leased, principally by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (43,560 acres at June 30, 1919), rubber (8,598 acres), sisal hemp (5,824 acres) On June 30, 1919, there were 58,513 acres of plantations By the *Papua Act*, 1905, freehold alienation is prohibited, but leases may be obtained at low rentals for long terms Indigenous sago is plentiful in the western portion of the Territory, and there are considerable numbers of native owned coconut trees The forests contain valuable timbers, in most cases easily accessible by river A regulation, which is strictly enforced, requires that each native shall plant a certain number of coconut trees or other economic trees or plants if his land is suitable

There are four ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, and Misima.

There are 8 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate There are also 2 relieving and 16 assistant resident magistrates, and 18 patrol officers There is a Central Court at Port Moresby, but it holds sittings wherever and whenever necessary For native government some simple regulations have been passed There were (1920) 840 village policemen, armed constabulary, 331 (exclusive of Europeans who are officers of armed constabulary)

Throughout the Territory there are numerous schools belonging to the various Christian missions, the attendance of native children at these schools is compulsory if English is taught. The Native Taxes Ordinance came into force on January 15, 1919, imposing a tax not exceeding 10*s* per head on indentured native labourers, and not exceeding 20*s* per head on other natives After expenses of collection are paid the balance is to be devoted firstly, to native education, and secondly, to other purposes having for

their object the direct benefit of the natives The education will be chiefly undertaken by the missions aided by grants from the taxation fund

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1916	49,311	77,913	223,040	125,428	247,887
1917	62,920	83,740	271,640	156,535	281,008
1918	72,594	103,176	283,792	220,599	121,727
1919	73,121	102,962	258,112	176,247	216,341
1920	85,537	118,437	422,741	270,405	128,127

Revenue is mainly from customs duties An annual subsidy is given by the Australian Government (30,000*l* in 1919–20) In addition, 27,500*l* has been loaned to the Territory for the establishment of Government plantations, to be repaid from profits on the plantations On June 30, 1919, the Government plantations covered 1,701 acres Commonwealth grants are also made for various purposes It is hoped that Papua will soon be self-supporting

There are 8 proclaimed mineral fields in the Territory, seven of which are gold fields, and 1 copper Gold mining is one of the most important industries, and claims the attention of about 108 adult Europeans Gold is obtained in the Louisiade Islands, on the mainland, and on Woodlark Island A large area near Port Moresby with promising copper deposits has been proclaimed a mineral field, and this is being vigorously developed by a strong company, which is now (1920) building a railway from the field to the coast where smelters are to be erected Electric power from the Rouna Falls is also to be developed Copper ore exports in 1916–17, 1,323 tons, valued at 14,050*l*, in 1917–18, 1,112 tons valued at 11,572*l*, in 1918–19, 224 tons valued at 1,613*l* In 1919–20 no copper ore was exported In 1916–17 the gold output was valued at 37,987*l*, 1917–18, 32,931*l*, 1918–19, 21,550*l*, 1919–20, 21,747*l* Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 sq miles, and boring by the Anglo Persian Oil Company is now (1920) proceeding on behalf of the Australian Government The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales The chief imports are foodstuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware, exports, copra (1918–19, 2,598 tons, 53,264*l*, 1919–20, 4,079 tons, 124,007*l*), sisal hemp (1918–19, 287 tons, 12,532*l*, 1919–20, 337 tons, 12,284*l*), pearl shell, gold, pearls, mangrove bark, copper ore, timber, rubber (1918–19, 207 tons, 33,010*l*, 1919–20, 242 tons, 41,542*l*) Number of horses (1918), 338, cattle, 1,331, mules, 65

Large steamers trade between Sydney and Port Moresby every three weeks, and small coastal steamers run at frequent regular intervals between the various inter-territorial ports Oil launches and numerous cutters are also employed on the local trade Ocean going shipping entered and cleared 1919–20, 59,189 tons There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby, Samarai, and Misima

There is a branch of the Bank of New South Wales Commonwealth Government notes are legal tender. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the United Kingdom and Australia

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NEW GUINEA

(Late German New Guinea)

German New Guinea was the name given to all those territories held by Germany in the Western Pacific which were governed from Rabaul, the capital of these possessions It included Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (acquired in 1884), Bismarck Archipelago (acquired in 1884), The German Solomon Islands, Nauru, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (excepting the Island of Guam) The Possessions were territories protected by the German Imperial Authorities (Schutzgebiete) There were no local legislators, and the Governor appointed by the Imperial Crown was all powerful These Possessions were occupied by an Australian Force on September 12, 1914 The islands north of the Equator, namely, the Marshall, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne) Islands are to be administered by Japan as mandatory Those south of the Equator, namely, the Bismarck Archipelago, those of the Solomon Islands, formerly owned by Germany, and (late) German New Guinea, are assigned to Australia. (German Samoa is assigned to New Zealand) The mandate from the League of Nations is dated December 17, 1920 The laws of the Commonwealth, subject to local modifications as necessary, may be applied to the mandated territories The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established

Nauru, a small islet just south of the Equator, is assigned to the British Empire as mandatory (see p 439)

German New Guinea was divided into seven districts, each controlled by a District Officer, with certain judicial powers, as follows. Rabaul District, comprising New Britain and adjacent islands; Morobe, Madang, and Eitape on the mainland of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land; Kieta, which includes the German Solomons, Manus, which includes the Admiralty Islands and the archipelagos adjacent, and Kaewieng district comprising a portion of New Ireland, &c The Headquarters of the Administration were at Rabaul.

The laws of Prussia were the basic laws, and were supplemented by ordinance emanating from the Emperor, Chancellor, and the Governor of the Protectorate German New Guinea had a financial status of its own under a special law of 1892, and was no part of the Zollverein

Judicially, there was no appeal from the local tribunal to the Supreme Court of the Empire, but the German Emperor could be appealed to by virtue of the protective right of the Emperor over the Possessions

Administrator late German New Guinea possessions south of Equator and Officer Commanding Naval and Military Expeditionary Force —General E A Wisdom

1 *New Guinea*—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, was declared a German protectorate in 1884 It lies between 2° 30′ and 8° south latitude, and 141° and 148° east longitude The area, including Vulcan, Dampier, Long, Schouten, Le Maire, and some smaller islands, is 70,000 square miles The native population has been variously estimated at from 110,000 to 530,000, but so little is known of the interior that any figures are very conjectural The coastal districts have a native population of two to the square mile The territory was under the control and development of the New Guinea Company from 1885 to 1899 The first settlement was formed at Finschhafen, which is situated close to the south eastern border, adjacent to British territory Out stations were formed at Konstantine and Hatzfeldt harbours The principal station on the mainland is at Frederick Wilhelm's Haven, now called Madang The coast line is very little broken, and there are few good harbours From the 141st to 144th meridian there are no harbours, and the only anchorages are open roadsteads under the lee of islands There are high ranges running parallel with the coast plain, which is from 60 to 100 miles wide The ranges in the interior have been little explored, and some of their summits are known to exceed 12,000 feet The principal rivers are the Kaiserin Augusta, or Sepik, which is navigable for over 250 miles It rises in the Dutch territory and flows easterly The Ramu, or Ottilie, rises in the south east, and flows into the sea about 20 miles east of the mouth of the Sepik The Markham is another large river, which flows into Astrolabe Bay The climate is hot and the rainfall large The European population in 1914 was 300—chiefly German There are three missionary societies at work in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land the Neuendettelsaur Mission (Lutheran), the Rheinische Mission (Lutheran Calvanistic), the Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost Society These missions are also planters and traders The chief harbours are Frederick Wilhelm's Haven (now Madang), Finsch Haven, Emma Haven, and Adolph Haven (now Morobe) Frederick Wilhelm's Haven and Emma Haven are in Astrolabe Bay Inter island trade is carried on by small steamships and motor schooners There is a two monthly oversea service from Madang

The area of cultivation in 1914 was 16,800 acres, which showed a decrease on the previous two years The greater part of this area is planted with coconuts (about 14,000 acres) Rubber and cocoa are also grown Tropical fruits grow very abundantly The staple articles of food of the natives are yams, taro, sago, and bananas There is very little land used for pasture in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land The land is rich in mineral wealth, but no minerals are worked on account of the difficulty of transporting mining machinery Native labour is used to work the plantations, and the natives are recruited either from the adjacent villages or from other parts of the Possessions. There are upwards of 6,000 native labourers so recruited for plantation purposes.

The chief towns are Madang (white population, 243), Morobe (white population, 40), Eitape (white population, 50)

2 *Bismarck Archipelago* —In November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, and in May, 1885, they were renamed the Bismarck Archipelago The chief islands are Neu Pommern, formerly, and now, called New Britain, area 10,000 square miles, New Mecklenburg, formerly, and now called New Ireland, area 4,600 square miles, Neu Hannover, 530 square miles, Neu Lauenburg or Duke of York Islands, area 22 square miles, the Admiralty Islands (principal island, Manus), area 600 square miles The Archipelago lies between 141 degrees and 154 degrees east longitude, and the Equator and 8 degrees south latitude The other groups included in this Archipelago are St Matthew Islands, Gardner Islands, Abgarris or Fead Islands, Nissan or Sir Charles Hardy Islands The French Islands, Rook Islands, Hermit Islands, Nimigo Group, Anchorite and Commerson Islands In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands The total native population of the Archipelago has been put as high as 188,000

New Britain, the largest island of this group, is a long island running in a crescent shape lying east and west It has a mean breadth of 50 miles and a length of 300 miles Except for the peninsula in the north, which is called Gazelle Peninsula, the island is practically undeveloped, and there are only a few isolated stations on the coast west of Henry Reid Bay The interior of the island is little known The native population numbers about 50,000 The European population in 1914 was 600, chiefly Germans There are 1,200 Chinese and a few Japanese All populations are exclusive of the occupying force A mountain chain traverses the entire length of the island, and in the centre consists of several irregular ranges There are several active volcanoes, and the range shows signs of great volcanic activity in the past The highest known peak is the Father, about 7,500 feet high, which is an active volcano This island has very fine harbours, the best is that of Simpson Harbour in Blanche Bay, which affords a good harbour in all weathers Rabaul Bay and Matupi Harbour are small harbours in Simpson Harbour Other good harbours are, Jacquinot Bay, Rugen Haven, Arawel, Lindenhafen, and Powell Haven The only harbour visited by oversea shipping is Simpson Harbour The principal settlement is around the shores of Blanche Bay Coconuts are mostly grown There are two missionary societies at work in this island the Wesleyan with headquarters near Rabaul, and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart, with headquarters at Herbertshoehe The chief towns are, Rabaul (population 800), which since 1910 is the seat of Government The old capital was at Herbertshoehe, now called by its native name Kokopo, which is situated 14 miles south-east of Rabaul At Rabaul there is an anchorage for all ships and a fine jetty has been built Rabaul is well laid out and has a fine public garden

New Ireland, the second in size and importance of the Bismarck Archipelago, is situated north of New Britain, from which it is separated by St George's Channel The chief town is Kaewieng (European population, 100), at the north west extremity of the island The only other town is Namatanai (European population, 40), on the south east coast. The island has a long range of mountains running through it It is of older formation than New Britain, and does not show any signs of recent volcanic activity The principal harbour is Nusa, on the north coast of which Kaewieng, the seat of the local administration, is situated The interior of the island is not very well known The native population is about 28,000 The soil is fertile and the climate similar to that of New Britain The chief industry

is coconut growing There are numerous plantations around the coast near Kaewieng Total population of the island, 200 Europeans, chiefly German.

The Admiralty Islands are the most important of the small groups The chief island is Tauu or Manus, sometimes called Great Admiralty Island The chief town is Lorengau (European population, 50) on the north east coast The native population of the group is 4,000 Coconuts are the chief article of culture, and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries

§ *Solomon Islands* —Germany owned part of this group, including the islands of Bougainville (area 3,500 square miles, native population 15,000) and Buka (area 300 square miles, native population 2,000), but Choiseul, Isabel or Mahaga, and various smaller islands to the east of Bougainville were transferred to Great Britain November 14, 1899 These islands are very mountainous Of the several volcanic cones, Bagano is the only active volcano. The highest mountain is the dormant volcano, Mount Balbi, 10,170 ft high, which is situated in the centre of the island Both peaks are in the Crown Prince range The principal harbour is Kieta, situated on the east coast of Bougainville, where there is a Government station Other good harbours are Rawa and Tinputz on the north-east coast of Bougainville There is a good harbour on the west side of Buka, named Carola Hafen Missionary work amongst the natives is carried on by the Marist Brothers of the Roman Catholic Mission As the plantations are only new there is comparatively little export trade The natives grow bananas, coconuts, taro, and sweet potatoes They are skilful fishermen. The European population is 60, chiefly males.

The following figures relate to the late German New Guinea possessions —

	1917 18	1918 19	1919 20
	£	£	£
Import Duty	11,597	35,161	58,669
Export Duty	24,083	18,597	38,247
Chief Imports —			
Groceries	83,771	67,410	100,441
Hardware and machinery	34,049	48,94[illegible]	64,012
Drapery and boots	52,204	74,806	70,95[illegible]
Tobacco	16,863	16,168	36,166
Wine, spirits and beer	16,079	16,021	31,744
Oils and kerosene	16,199	14,043	23,834
Total Imports	258,040	271,861	506,767
Chief Exports —			
Copra	369,897	214,314	745,057
Shell	19,424	14,065	51,843
Birds of Paradise	—	100	34,133
Cocoa	11,159	8,464	15,530
Total Exports	404,504	269,666	840,422

The quantities of copra exported in 1919–20 were 22,707 tons, shell, 649 tons; cocoa, 189½ tons

Books of Reference.

Hesse-Wartegg (E von), Samoa, Bismarckarchipel und Neu Guinea. Leipzig, 1902

Krieger (M.), and others, Neu Guinea. Berlin, 1899

Nachrichten über Kaiser Wilhelm's Land und den Bismarck Archipel Herausgegeben von der Neu Guinea Kompagnie Berlin

Parkinson (R.), Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee Land und Leute, Sitten und Gebräuche auf dem Bismarck Archipel Stuttgart, 1909

Schnee (H.), Bilder aus der Südsee (Bismarck Archipelago). Berlin, 1904

NEW ZEALAND.

Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council of September 9, 1907, and by Proclamation, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand (officially established as a Colony in 1840), on and from September 26, 1907 The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict , cap 72, passed in 1852 The Colony was divided into six provinces, afterwards increased to ten, but later reduced to nine By a subsequent Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict , No xxi , passed in 1875, the provincial system of government was abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officer were ordered to be exercised by the Governor (Governor General from June 1917), or by local boards The legislative power is vested in the Governor-General and a 'General Assembly' consisting of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives The Governor-General has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure He summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament He can send drafts of bills to either House for consideration, but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law He can return bills for amendment to either House

The Legislative Council consists (October, 1920) of forty three members, who are paid at the rate of 350*l* per annum Those appointed since September 17, 1891, hold their seats for seven years only, unless reappointed One life member was appointed before that date Provision has been made for the Legislative Council to be made elective at a date to be fixed by Proclamation Twenty four members are to be elected at the first election and 40 at subsequent elections. Three Maori members may be appointed by the Governor General Present sitting members hold office till the end of the term of their appointment

The House of Representatives consists of eighty members, including four Maoris, elected by the people for three years They are paid at the rate of 500*l* per annum Every man registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives Women are also eligible For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the Dominion and one month in an electoral district, can be registered an elector for such Electoral District No person may be registered on more than one electoral roll Every adult Maori resident in any of the four Maori electoral districts can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll Registration is not required in Native districts

The result of the general election of December, 1919, was. Reform Party, 48 , Liberal Party, 18 , Labour Party, 10 , Independent Party, 4 The Government holds 50 seats, and the opposition parties, 30 seats. The number of votes cast, excluding the Maoris, was 517,000

Governor General and Commander in-Chief — His Excellency Viscount *Jellicoe* of Scapa, G C B , O M , G C V O Salary of 5,000*l* , and 2,500*l*. allowances additional.

The Cabinet (October, 1920) is as follows —

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Railways, Mines, Stamp Duties, Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Electoral and Imperial Government Supplies —Rt Hon W F *Massey*, P C

Minister of Native Affairs, Labour, Customs and Marine, Pensions, Inspection of Machinery, and National Provident Fund —Hon G J *Anderson*

Attorney General, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Valuation Department, and Leader of Legislative Council —Hon Sir Francis *Bell*, K C M G , K C

Member of Executive Council without Portfolio —Hon Sir W *Fraser*, Kt Bach

Minister of Lands, Lands for Settlement, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation —Hon D H *Guthrie*

Minister of Agriculture, Immigration, in Charge of Tourists and Health Legislative Departments —Hon W *Nosworthy*

Minister of Public Works, Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, in Charge of Public Trust, Roads, Public Buildings, and Government Life and Accident Insurance Departments —Hon J G *Coates*

Minister of Justice, External Affairs, in Charge of Industries and Commerce, Police, and Prisons —Hon E P *Lee*

Minister of Education, Public Health, in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals Departments —Hon C J *Parr*, C M G

Minister of Internal Affairs, in Charge of Printing and Stationery, High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar General, Census and Statistics Laboratory, State Fire Insurance, Advertising and the Friendly Societies —Hon D *Stewart*

Minister of Defence, and War Pensions —Hon Sir R H *Rhodes*, K B E

Member of Executive Council representing Native Race, Minister in Charge of Cook Islands —Hon Dr M *Pomare*, C M G

Each member has a salary of 1,300*l*, with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has 2,600*l*, and Minister representing Native Race, 1,100*l*, with House Allowance of 200*l* if no Government residence is provided

Department of the High Commissioner in London —

High Commissioner —The Hon Sir James *Allen*, K C B , 415, Strand, W C 2

Local Government

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties and boroughs The counties are subdivided into ridings County councils are empowered to constitute road districts on petition being made Besides the road districts, which are very numerous, there are town, drainage, electric supply districts, and water supply districts and river, tramway, and harbour boards

The ratepayers in the road districts of a county are qualified as electors for the purposes of the county council, and the members of each road board are elected by the ratepayers of the district

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901), the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean The group is 1,000

miles long, and 180 miles across at the broadest part, coast line 3,000 miles New Zealand is about 1,200 miles east of Australia Area, excluding islands annexed in 1901, 103,581 square miles North Island, 44,130 square miles, South Island 58,120, Stewart Island 662 square miles Acreage 66,292,232 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1920, 31,442,819 acres had been alienated, including lands reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes (13,591,041 acres) Estimated population, June 30, 1920, 1,178,722, exclusive of Maoris, 49,776 in 1916, and Cook Islanders, 12,797 in 1916 Census population, exclusive of aborigines —

Years	Males	Females	Total	Increase per cent per annum
1881	269,606	220,328	489,933	6 1
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	3 6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1 7
1896	371,415	331 945	703,360	2 3
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1 9
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	2 8
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	2 7
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	1 8

Area and population of each provincial district at the Census of October 15, 1916 —

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population at the Census of October 15, 1916			Population as estimated Jan 1, 1920
		Males	Females	Totals	
Auckland	25,964	155,298	153,468	308 766	333,424
Taranaki	3,732	28,775	27,150	55,925	58,301
Hawke's Bay	4,241	27,104	27,073	54,267	60,246
Wellington	10,807	119 572	112 542	232,114[1]	239,962
Marlborough	4,225	8,506	8 102	16 608	16,970
Nelson	10 875	22 415	20 836	43,251	49 050
Westland	4 881	8,088	7,414	15,502	14,801
Canterbury	13,858	88,085	93,784	181 869	191,282
Otago —					
Otago Portion	13 957	63,546	67,972	131,518	137,995
Southland Portion	11,955	30,296	29,933	59,629	62,374
Total		551,775	547,674	1,099,449	1,164,405

[1] This figure includes military and internment camps

Population of the North Island, 1916, 651,072, South Island (including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands), 448,337 Total population, 1916, 1,162,293, including 49,776 Maoris (25,933 males, 23,843 females), and 12,797 residents of Cook and other Pacific Islands annexed in 1901 Population in 1920 (excluding Maoris) North Island, 691,933, South Island (including Stewart and Chatham Islands), 472,472, total, 1,164,405

In 1916, 506,988 lived in the rural districts, 592,461 in boroughs

The estimated populations of the chief cities and towns of New Zealand on January 1, 1920, were as follows —Metropolitan areas Auckland, 144,646, Wellington, 100,898, Christchurch, 101,747, Dunedin, 72,048 Suburban areas Gisborne, 14,366, Napier, 16,383, New Plymouth, 11,051,

Wanganui, 21,778, Palmerston North, 14,866, Nelson, 10,340, Grey Valley Boroughs, 8,495, Timaru, 14,828, Invercargill, 18,726

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1914	28,338	1,302	10,148	9,280	18,190
1916	28,509	1,146	10,596	8,213	17,913
1917	28,239	1,159	10,528	6,417	17,711
1918	25,860	1,179	16,364[1]	6,227	9,496
1919	24,483	1,138	10,808	9,519	13,675

[1] Abnormally high owing to influenza epidemic

Birth rate, 1919, 21 55 per 1,000 death rate, 9 51 per 1,000, marriage rate, 8 38

Immigration and Emigration

Years	Immigrants [1]	Emigrants [1]	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1914	37,646	32,506	5,140
1915	25,551	22,476	3,075
1916	21,799	21,163	636
1917	15,649	13,869	1,780
1918	11,906	11,660	246
1919	20,931	19,877	1,054

[1] Not including Expeditionary Force

Religion

No State aid is given to any form of religion For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into six dioceses The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, assisted by a coadjutor Archbishop and three bishops

Denomination	Number of Clergy June, 1918	Total places of worship Census 1916	Number of members or adherents Census 1916	Proportion per cent of specified religions
Church of England	446	1,142	459,021	42 90
Presbyterian	343	1,070	260,659	24 36
Roman Catholic	263	442	151 605	14 17
Methodists	259	690	106,024	9 91
Baptists	45	66	20,872	1 95
Salvation Army	134	107	10,004	0 94
Brethren	1	125	9,758	0 91
Church of Christ	27	53	9,249	0 86
Congregationalists	29	31	8,221	0 77
Hebrews	5	4	2 341	0 22
Other Bodies	86	117	32,194	3 01
Total	1,638	3,847	1,069,948	100 00

Instruction.

In 1916, 95 0 per cent of the population over 5 years of age (excluding Maoris) were recorded at the census as able to read and write, 0 8 per cent as able to read only, and 4·2 per cent as unable to read.

The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body, with an annual grant of 4,000*l*. The number of graduates admitted after examination was, in 1919, 2,473. There are four affiliated colleges—the Otago University at Dunedin, with 52 professors and lecturers, the Canterbury College at Christchurch, with 31 professors and lecturers, the Auckland University College, with 24 professors and lecturers, and the Victoria University College at Wellington, with 23 professors and lecturers, students attending lectures in the four affiliated colleges, (1918) 2,140. They are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College is a recognised school of agriculture.

At the end of 1919 there were 34 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 381 (excluding 74 part time) teachers and 9,068 pupils (excluding 686 in lower departments). Of the total income more than half is from endowments and Government payments. There are also 60 District High Schools with 105 (excluding 60 part time), teachers and 2,159 scholars. Children receiving secondary instruction at Technical High Schools (eight) numbered 2,926 at the end of 1919. Of private secondary schools there were 21 registered with 1,497 pupils. Ten secondary schools for Maoris had 434 pupils.

For primary schools there is an Education Department (which also exercises certain functions in regard to both university and secondary schools). There are 9 Local Education Boards. At the end of 1919 there were 2,400 public primary schools, 6,062 teachers (including 436 probationers), 196,059 scholars on the rolls, average attendance (1919), 174,885. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. The instruction given at the public schools is secular only, and for the ordinary standard course entirely free. Where there are no schools classes may be formed in the public school for extra subjects, for which special subsidies are given.

The Education Department's functions include (*a*), maintenance, etc., of destitute children, (*b*), care of epidemic orphans, (*c*), training of uncontrollable and delinquent children, (*d*), supervision of adopted children, (*e*), education, etc., of all afflicted children (deaf, blind, and feeble minded). There are 7 schools of mines, 4 normal schools, 5 central schools of art, 13 industrial schools, with 3,593 (1919) children or young persons, a school for the deaf, an institute for the blind (at Auckland), special schools for mentally backward boys in Otago and Nelson, and a similar school for girls at Richmond, Nelson. There were also at the end of 1918 320 private schools, with 1,146 teachers and 26,237 pupils.

There were 119 Native village schools, with 239 teachers and 5,190 scholars. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1919-20 was 59,166*l*. Total expenditure out of public funds in 1919-20 upon education of all kinds 2,624,000*l*.

Justice and Crime

There are nine supreme court judges, and thirty three stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

—	1913	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Europeans summarily convicted	38,748	38,219	34,196	32,771	27,834	30,757
Europeans convicted before supreme courts	382[1]	412[1]	373[1]	362[1]	310[1]	—

[1] Including convicts sent from magistrate's courts for sentence, 171 in 1913, 212 in 1915, 199 in 1916, 176 in 1917, 188 in 1918.

NOTE.—Figures of summary convictions relate to total cases Convictions and sentences in Supreme Courts relate to distinct persons

At the end of 1919 the gaols contained 920 prisoners

Pauperism.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief The Government subsidises bequests at the rate of 10s in the pound, voluntary contributions, 24s in the pound, and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 12s 3d in the pound to 24s 3d in the pound, according to the value of rateable property within the district The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended March 31, 1919, was 136,177l During 1919 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 5,554 inmates, 3,252 children (1,934 boys and 1,318 girls) were wholly or partly maintained by the State in industrial schools and other institutions in 1917

Old Age and Widows' Pensions

In 1898 an Act, amended in 1905 and consolidated and amended in 1913, provided for old-age pensions Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of 26l a year The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 100l (including pensions) An Act of 1917 increases the rates of pensions payable during the period of the war and twelve months after Pensions are also granted to widows, to miners incapacitated as a result of miners' phthisis, and to veterans of the Maori war In addition are those pensions granted in respect of the recent war

Class of Pension	Number in force August, 1920	Annual Value	Average pension
		£	£ s d
Old age	19,888	735,856	37 0 0
Widows'	3,464	187,056	54 0 0
Military (Maori war)	980	40,247	45 14 8
War	34,000	1,836,000	54 0 0
Miners	438	24,996	57 1 4
Epidemic (i e , influenza epidemic, 1918)	919	75,358	82 3 11

Finance

The following table of revenue is exclusive of sales and rents of land —

Year ended March 31	Customs	Stamps, including Post and Teleg	Railways	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	3,426,744	2,479,508	4,028,789	767,451	554,271	11,961,493
1916	3,366,171	3,160,224	4,484,337	1,048 356	1,892,119	14,186,095
1917	3,849,670	3,514,593	4,836,275	713 118	4,262,126	18 038 589
1918	3 364,808	3 728 270	4 668,223	1,385,708	5,619,561	19,860,884
1919	3,830,681	4,089 584	4,975,445	1,512,698	6,219,336	21,994,886
1920	4,830,324	5,441,690	5,766,016	1,557,903	6,369,765	25,744,369

The number of income tax payers in 1918–19 was 43,280, and of land tax payers 53,484 The postal and telegraph receipts in 1919–20 were 2,096,757*l*

Receipts, 1919 20, from rents of pastoral runs, &c , 331,597*l*

The following expenditure table is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund —

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Railways	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1914	2,887 980	3 004,181	1,206,678	1,170,883	703 471	11,825,864
1916	3 190,798	2,954,006	1,441 398	1,291 712	703,031 [1]	12,493,107
1917	4,014,792	2,891 977	1,525 106	1,208 490	719,595 [1]	14,058,770
1918	4 430,779	3,067,658	1,640 988	1,487,145	731 361 [1]	15,120,289
1919	6,036,769	3,415,59	1,737,036	1,699,701	751,325	18 673,599
1920	7,249,426	4,305,96	2,190,587	1,941,494	835,614	23,781,524

[1] Not including special war expenditure

Estimates 1920–21 Revenue, 27,712,700*l* , expenditure, 28,953,399*l*

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1920, was 71,584,047*l* , including charges and expenses for raising loans

The average taxation per head of the population, excluding Maoris, in 1919–20 was 14*l* 2*s* 9*d*

The public debt at March 31, 1920, was debentures and stock, 201,170,755*l* , of which war expenditure (1914–19) represented 80,089,025*l* Much of the total debt represents reproductive expenditure

Local Finance

The following table shows receipts and expenditure of the local governing bodies —

Year ended March 31	Receipts		Expenditure	Outstanding Loans (Gross) (not Government loans)
	From Rates	From other Sources		
	£	£	£	£
1914	2,005,638	5,130,687	6,796,314	18,923,482
1916	2,355,155	5,436,920	6,920,736	20,754,168
1917	2,534,539	4,655,364	6,758,593	21,428,117
1918	2,674,541	4,533,796	7,103,073	22,260,537
1919	2,939,606	4,394,851	7,320,277	22,673,712

The following figures for 1909 and 1919 deal with the land —

	1909	1919	Increase, 1909 to 1919 Amount	Rate per cent
	£	£	£	
Unimproved value	172,759,948	275,988,409	103,228,461	59 75
Value of improvements	98,756,074	169,545,036	70 788,962	71 68
Total	271,516,022	445,533,445	174,017,428	64 09

Defence.

In 1909 New Zealand passed a Defence Act, amended 1910, which provided for the gradual military training of every male New Zealander between the ages of 12 and 25, with further service in the Reserve up to age of 30 Under this Act a boy serves from 12 to 14 as a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 as a senior cadet, from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the Territorial Force, and from 25 to 30 he serves in the Reserve Before the war senior cadets did 50 drills and a musketry course annually The soldier in the Territorial Force did 30 drills, 6 whole day parades, and 7 days continuous annual training The pre war strength of the Territorial Force was about 30,000

During the war New Zealand raised 124,211 men , of this number 91,941 were recruited voluntarily, the remainder under a compulsory system introduced in 1916 100,444 men were sent overseas to serve in New Zealand units and 3,370 are known to have joined British or Australian units In addition Samoa was occupied and garrisoned by the Dominion Quotas were contributed by the South Sea Islanders, and the Maoris maintained a battalion The total casualties were 16,688 killed, and 41,315 wounded , total, 58,003 The demobilisation and reorganisation of the Dominion forces was not completed at the end of 1919, but the post war forces will be organised on the basis which existed before the war—that is to say, in cadet units and a Territorial Force The Territorial Force is organised in the military districts, each of which furnishes an infantry brigade, with a proportion of the other arms and services

During the war two schools of instruction were formed at Auckland for the Dominion Air Force, and at the time of the Armistice 142 cadets were in training Three hundred New Zealand officers served in the British flying services during the war, and the Dominion presented 6 aeroplanes to the Empire and lent two

Down to March 31, 1920, the war expenditure reached 76,953,076*l*

The Naval Defence Act, 1920, provided for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force, to be raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment only, enlistment being for a prescribed period not less than two years In time of war the Naval Force (including vessels acquired for defence purposes) is at the disposal of the British Government The Naval force consists of training ship *Philomel* and cruiser *Chatham* which was recently presented by the Imperial Government The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act

Production and Industry

Agriculture.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand are suitable for agriculture and grazing About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest The total area under crop (including 15,831,604 acres in sown grasses and 68,619 in fallow) in 1919 was 17,440,511 acres The area of Crown lands surveyed and open for selection on March 31, 1919, was 704,178 acres

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of

occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1919 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows —

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	15 674	72,524	5,001 to 10,000 acres	562	3,905,073
11 ,, 50 ,,	13,291	373,737	10,001 ,, 20,000 ,,	287	4 033,038
51 ,, 100 ,,	9,524	741,469	20,001 ,, 50,000 ,,	183	5,654 073
101 ,, 200 ,,	12,745	1,895,419	50,001 acres and over	62	5,396,912
201 ,, 320 ,,	8,277	2 129,449			
321 ,, 640 ,,	10,031	4,576,782			
641 ,, 1,000 ,,	4,133	3,365,145	Total	80,468	43,342,706
1,001 ,, 5,000 ,,	5,699	11,199,385			

Deducting Crown lands under pastoral leases, the area of occupied land in 1919 was 30,414,346 acres, in 1911, 29,236,793 acres, in 1901, 26,982,486 acres, in 1891, 19,951,925 acres

In 1918 there were 123,066 persons (91,947 males and 31,119 females) engaged in agricultural, pastoral, and dairying pursuits

The acreage and produce for each of the principal crops are given as follows (area and yield for threshing only, not including that grown for chaff, hay, ensilage, &c.) —

Crop Years	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Average per acre
1914	166,774	5,232	31 37	361,741	14,741	40 75	32,022	1,206	37 65
1916	329,207	7,108	21 59	212,688	7,603	35 98	30,204	820	27 15
1917	213,942	5,083	23 22	177 332	5,371	30 29	29,648	758	25 60
1918	280,978	6,807	24 23	156,202	4,943	31 64	18,860	569	30 15
1919	208 030	6,568	31 57	172,886	6 885	39 88	18,753	711	37 91
1920 [1]	139,004	4,548	32 72	176,755	6,821	38 59	22,408	796	31 06

[1] Preliminary figures

Live stock in 1920 344,000 horses, 3,059,000 cattle, 23,915,000 sheep, and 260,000 pigs Poultry, 1916, 3,468,000 Wool exported or used for home consumption in 1918 (September year), 117,543,247 lbs Exports, 1915–16, 200,119,016 lbs, 1916–17, 162,043,634 lbs, 1917–18, 110,054,315 lbs

II. Manufactures

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries) —

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Hands employed	Estimated Capital	Estimated Produce
			£	£
1890	2,254	25,633	5,261,826	8,773,837
1900	3,163	41,726	7,959,631	17,141,149
1910	4,402	56,234	16,731,359	31,729,002
1915	4,670	57,823	21,951,576	45,454,184

The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1919, is taken from the results of the first annual collection by Census and Statistics Office —

Manufactories, Works, &c	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c	Value of Products
	£		£
Total value of production in 1918-19 [1]	58,374,507	Jewellery	117,612
		Engineering	1,123,300
Principal Industries		Electrical engineering	64,643
		Range making works	86,694
Meat freezing and preserving	14,852,732	Printing and bookbinding	2,159,217
Ham and bacon curing	514,507	Agricultural machinery	380,044
Butter and cheese factories	10,056 782	Coach building	308,121
Grain mills	2,467,261	Motor and cycle works	571,074
Biscuit factories	838,226	Saddlery and harness	237,134
Fruit preserving & jam making	218,049	Tanning, fellmongering and wool scouring	3,662,659
Breweries and malthouses	739,412	Ship and boat building yards	305,622
Aerated water	268,915	Sails, tents and oilskins	174,670
Soap and candle works	438,290	Furniture and cabinet-making	692,993
Boiling down works & manure works	700,688	Woollen mills	956,434
		Tailoring	914,170
Sawmills, sash and door factories, woodware	2 514,420	Dressmaking and millinery	652,170
		Chemical works	95,594
Gasworks	1,041,345	Boot and shoe factories	1,199,897
Electric light supply works	463,560	Hosiery	103,401
Lime and cement	329,610	Clothing and waterproof factories	1,498,132
Brick, tile and pottery	239,881		
Tinned ware and sheet metal works	482,442	Rope and twine	172,070
		Flax mills	681,369
Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c	263,104	Paper bags and boxes	71,487

[1] Excluding the value of the output of the Government railway workshops and those industries of which there were less than four works and 'one man' factories

III. Mines and Minerals

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal minerals exported from the Dominion in 1919, and the quantity and value of the coal consumed in the country in that year, the totals for 1918 being added for purposes of comparison —

—		1918		1919	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz	11,987	42,319	320,210	1,334,405
Silver	,,	879,383	171,456	453,567	103,037
Tungsten ore	tons	170	87,922	131	29,489
Coal — Exported	,,	182,603	227,228	138,174	201,383
Coal — Consumed	,,	1,851,647	2,303,449	1,709,674	2,491,780

Commerce.

In 1919 the imports duty-free amounted to 16,665,186*l*, subject to duty, 14,006,512*l*, total 30,671,698*l*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1913	22,288 302	22,577,890	408,832	22,986,722
1916	26,339,283	32,975 907	311,030	33,286,937
1917	20,919,265	31,087,957	499,590	31,587,547
1918	24,234,007	27,937,010	579,178	28,516 188
1919	30,671,698	53,304,384	665,691	53,970 075
1920	61,500,000	—	—	46,440,000

The value of imports is taken as the fair market value in the country exporting same, plus a uniform charge of ten per cent for freight, &c For exports the 'free on board in New Zealand value is given, but, as regards the main items, the Collector of Customs examines carefully the amounts stated and compares them with current price lists, to prevent any over estimate Beginning with 1914 the country of origin of imports is obtained, as well as country of shipment The country of shipment is obtained in cases of exports, but this may or may not be the country of ultimate destination Very little cargo *in transitu* passes through New Zealand

The principal imports and exports in 1919 are given as follows —

Articles of Import 1919	Value	Articles of Export 1919	Value
	£		£
Apparel	1,780,871	Produce of the Dominion —	
Boots and shoes	589,766	Wool	19,559,537
Drapery and textiles	4,251,102	Agricultural produce	788 187
Hosiery	434,225	Frozen meat	9,628,292
Silks	504,171	Kauri gum	255,812
Iron and steel	1,762 945	Tallow	2,680 006
Machinery and machines	1,208,789	Hides, skins and pelts	3,439,468
Other metal manufactures	1,174,474	Butter and cheese	10,871,118
Motor cars, motor cycles, and materials	2,244 741	Milk	579,266
Sugar	1,114,084	Preserved meats	1,283 218
Tea	423,293	Sausage skins	775,118
Spirits, wines, and beer	586,807	Phormium (fibre and tow)	907,584
Tobacco, cigars &c	1,013,889	Coal	201 983
Books, paper, & stationery	1,290,408	Timber	439,935
Drugs, chemicals and druggists' wares	1,099,454	Gold	1,334 405
Fruit, fresh and preserved	367,719	British and foreign produce	603,541
Oils	1,305,043		
Total including others not specified	30,671,698	Total, including articles not specified	53,970,075

Exports of certain trade products —

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs	Cwts	Tons	Cwts	Cwts
1913	186,533,036	2,578,693	8,780	372,258	611,668
1915	196 570 114	3,591,260	4,575	420,144	817,258
1916	185,506,859	3,326,045	5,456	358 632	949,416
1917	178,274 486	2,446,945	4 594	254,397	885,743
1918	108,724 575	2 036,904	2,419	481 023	883,480
1919	274,246,613	3,822,683	4,128	345,818	1,572,311

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1919, was 88,128,359*l*

The following table shows the trade with different countries:—

Countries	Imports[1] from				Exports to			
	1916	1917[2]	1918[2]	1919	1916	1917[2]	1918[2]	1919 (includ gold
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	13,869,455	8,817 513	8,977,725	11,839,430	26,869,988	25,333,371	18,243,975	44 312,
Australia	4,002,171	3,660,931	5,133,349	5,081,968	2,191,545	1,247,117	1,761,623	2,249,
Fiji	1,053,754	1,203,372	939,341	980,186	116,496	167,024	136,076	140,
India and Ceylon	938,990	965,670	1,032,131	1,156,047	53,115	16,557	58,285	329,
Canada	757,286	757,061	980,964	1,622,234	691,986	901,653	1,793,576	980,
United States	3,960,925	3,900,658	4,980,748	7,576,314	2,493,987	1,894,317	4 045,648	4,200,
France	113,352	93,731	33,783	41,123	303,288	481,792	810,007	98,
Japan	562,974	628,822	1,214,865	1,253,016	110,045	4,388	5,415	8,
Others	1,062,759	951,081	991,086	1,116,380	456,481	576,940	1,618,891	1,650,
Totals	26,339,283	20,919,259	24,283,944	30,671,698	33,286,937	30,683,159	28,473,497	53,070,

[1] From countries whence the goods were derived, not necessarily the actual countr of origin

[2] Excluding gold (bullion and specie)

Trade (imports and exports) of the principal ports —

Years	Auckland	Wellington	Lyttelton	Dunedin
	£	£	£	£
1913	10,635,485	11,677,554	6,239,341	4,399,264
1916	13,257,565	16,971,493	7,781,046	5,331,766
1917	12,126,124	13,684,839	7,170,102	4,283,833
1918	13,240,246	14,224,179	7,006,543	4,601,128
1919	19,414,705	20,133,830	11,286,952	6,698,386

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the principal import into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to New Zealand, i recent years were as follows —

	1913 (pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
Imports into U K —	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	8,165,408	10,927,874	11,125,380	7,450,411	21,898,528
Mutton	4,965,310	8,406,301	4,793,705	5,041,073	8,481,441
Tallow and stearine	717,264	922,853	549,996	151,493	2,421,704
Sheep skins	641,853	557,286	522,213	81,000	683,384
Beef	393,429	2,824,654	2,709 385	1,341,3'6	1,771,322
Meat, preserved, not salted	—	196,906	187,354	406,308	1,197,521
Hides , ,	—	70,951	228,705	257,910	35,882
Butter	1,351,285	2,727,645	3,195,608	4,599,166	3,910,432
Cheese	1,685,472	3,852,195	4,000,665	3,849,69o	8,455,199
Kauri Gum	593,729	233,443	108,098	4,922	100,298
Hemp and Tow	718,959	630,816	597,097	353,781	728,392
Totals for all Imports	20,338,057	31,626,747	29,088,490	24,490,129	52,708,816

	1913 (pre war)	1916	1917	1918	1919
Exports (British produce) from U K —					
Spirits	285,875	468,718	420,276	411,822	296,529
Tobacco	202,006	408,628	245,447	478,833	352,670
Boots and shoes (leather)	305 399	315,527	263,504	123,428	11,427
Cottons	1,084,442	1,871,442	1,367,447	2,379,982	1,819,554
Woollens	708,203	1,327,342	632,046	586,628	728,518
Apparel	766,624	840,472	555,263	555,566	463,419
Iron, and iron and steel manufactures	1,693,639	1,161,602	395,557	418,007	1,696,663
Machinery	595,993	377,957	204,891	129,915	361,610
Totals for all Exports of British produce	10,837,647	12,072,826	7,037,188	7,717,598	9,593,153
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce	952,216	849,683	357,229	294,170	320,594

Shipping and Communications

At the end of 1919 the registered vessels were 174 sailing vessels of 22,216 tons (net), and 382 steamers of 64,943 tons, total 556 vessels of 87,159 tons (net)

Many of the principal vessels on the New Zealand Register were transferred to the London Register after the outbreak of war, to take advantage of the Imperial War Insurance rates Shipping inwards and outwards for six years (excluding coastwise shipping) —

Years	Vessels Inwards				Vessels Outwards			
	With Cargoes		Total, including in Ballast		With Cargoes		Total including in Ballast	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
1913	590	1,592,153	645	1,738,985	467	1,287,837	635	1,699,807
1915	573	1,419,790	638	1,641,425	493	1,286,158	649	1,635,933
1916	506	1,213,500	574	1,448,517	456	1,151,633	590	1,491,593
1917	470	1,136,670	543	1,405,776	402	987,642	547	1,381,882
1918	469	921,172	543	1,279,548	411	957,709	544	1,310,627
1919	514	1,240,033	564	1,480,883	407	1,129,019	574	1,505,256

Of vessels entered inward (1919), 505 of 1,399 862 tons were British and 59 of 81,021 tons were foreign, of vessels cleared outwards (1919), 512 of 1,425,874 tons were British, and 62 of 79,382 tons were foreign

Railways

On March 31, 1920, there were 1,269 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,727 in the South Island, besides 138 miles of private lines—3,134 miles in all Revenue from Government railways, 1919–20, 5,752,487*l*, expenditure 4,105,067*l*, net revenue, 1,647,420*l* The estimated revenue in 1920–21 is 6,000,000*l*, and the estimated expenditure, 4,612,500*l* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1920, 36,390,115*l* In 1919–20 the tonnage of goods carried was 6,000,279, and the passengers numbered 12,760,814, exclusive of 400,621 season ticket holders

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems

Posts and Telegraphs

Postal statistics—Articles posted and delivered —

Years	Letters and Letter cards	Post Cards	Books, &c	Newspapers	Parcels	Money Orders Nos	
	No	No	No	No	No	*Issued*	*Paid*
1914	233,901,320	10,585,042	65,709,908	43,779 983	5,055,147	691,518	579,087
1916	242,121,361	8,133,697	48,°68,537	41,807,999	6,085,103	669,355	567,058
1917	245,796,945	7,949 867	44 934,218	40,366,792	6,314,875	642,688	554,370
1918	242,527,369	7,145,0[illegible]6	42,301,230	35,476,212	6,376,469	638,560	551,764
1919	247,143,183	7,292,922	44,320,385	35,498,263	6,193,475	690,201	594,940

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1920, 2,176,995*l*, working expenses, 1,944,161*l* The officials numbered 10,797 on March 31, 1920

The telegraph system is Governmental On March 31, 1920, there were 13,722 miles of line and 50,751 of wire Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 15,074,067 The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1919–20 was 1,038,506*l*

Money and Credit

There were, in December, 1918, six banks of issue doing business Two of these were wholly New Zealand institutions, having a paid-up capital of 2,500,000*l*, besides which the Bank of New Zealand has 529,988*l* of 4 per cent guaranteed stock The total average liabilities for 1919, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 57,861,393*l*, and the average assets 48,615,209*l* The average amount on deposit was 50,489,444*l* The value of the notes in circulation in June, 1920, was 7,926,424*l* Gold has almost entirely disappeared from circulation

There are the post-office savings-bank and 5 private savings banks The former had, December 31, 1919, 794 branches, the latter have not more than one or two branches each, number of depositors, 726,555, amount deposited, 33,067,076*l*, amount withdrawn, 28,944,265*l*, amount on deposit at end of 1919, 41,951,025*l*

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands

Auckland Islands, 50° 31′ S, 166° 19′ E, 200 miles S of Stewart Island Area of largest about 330 square miles Uninhabited The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group

Chatham Islands, 43° 50′ S, 177° W, 536 miles E of New Zealand Area 375 square miles, population (October, 1916) 477 (219 Europeans and 258 Maoris and Morioris)

The Cook and other South Pacific Islands were annexed to New Zealand in June, 1901 They lie between 8° and 23° S lat, 157° and 170° W long The names of the islands with their populations (1916) are as follows –

	Population		Population
Rarotonga .	3,064	Penrhyn (Tongareva)	326
Mangaia	1,245	Manahiki .	493
Atiu .	759	Rakaanga .	295
Aitutaki .	1,302	Danger (Pukapuka) .	474
Mauke (Parry Is) .	490	Suwarrow .	112
Mitiaro . .	237	Native soldiers in camp .	7
Hervey Islands . .	23		
Niue (Savage Is) .	3,880	Total . . .	12,797
Palmerston Is. . .	90		

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference, Vatiu, or Atiu, 20 miles, Aitutaki, 21 miles, Niue (or Savage Island), 40 miles Laws for the Cook Islands have been made since 1890 by a general Legislature, and are administered by an Executive Council, of which the Arikis, or native chiefs, are members At Rarotonga and Niue there are British Residents, whose approval is required for all enactments The customs tariff of New Zealand is enforced In 1915 an Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament consolidating the laws relating to the Islands, and providing for the appointment of a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand as Minister of the Cook Islands The Minister is charged with the administration of the Islands The Act provides for the constitution of Island Councils, lower and higher Courts of Justice, and native land court, as well as for the establishment of public schools, &c In 1919 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths were respectively 487, 232, and 361 Education there are 10 primary schools and one technical school in the group, with an attendance of over 1,400 scholars Revenue, financial year 1919-20, 29,443*l*, expenditure, 20,722*l* The trade for 1919 was —Imports, 164,708*l*, including 112,241*l* from New Zealand and 27,605*l* from United Kingdom, exports 163,706*l*, including 89,201*l* to New Zealand, 63,855*l* to United States of America Chief exports, 1919 —Bananas, 18,330*l*, oranges, 36,030*l*, tomatoes, 9,820*l*, coconuts, 1,490*l*, coffee, raw, 1,400*l*, copra, 76,264*l*, pearl shell, 14,480*l*, hats, 3,367*l* A wireless station has been completed at Rarotonga, and is now in use

Kermadec Islands, 36° S, 178° 30′ W, 600 miles N N E of New Zealand Area 15 square miles Now uninhabited The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit, Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit

Small uninhabited islands are The Campbell Islands, the Three Kings Islands, the Antipodes Islands, and the Bounty Islands

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TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA.

The former German Samoan Islands, now the Territory of Western Samoa, include Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan or Navigators Islands Samoa is a group of islands in the Western Pacific, lying in 13½ deg to 14 deg S lat , and 168 deg to 173 deg W long The islands are some 130 miles N of Tonga and between 400 and 500 miles N E of Fiji The group consists of nine islands, in addition to rocks and islets They are all, with the exception of Rose Island, of volcanic formation, and are, for the most part, surrounded with coral reefs The four largest islands are Savaii, Upolu, Tutuila and Manua By the Anglo German Agreement of November 14, 1899, ratified by the United States in January, 1900, Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii, Upolu, Apolima and Manono, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands Under the German Imperial Governor there was a native High Chief with a native council, the several districts being administered by chiefs Justice was administered by native as well as European judges and magistrates

On August 29, 1914, the British occupied German Samoa By the Treaty of Peace, 1919, Germany surrendered her possessions abroad, and Samoa is assigned under a mandate from the League of Nations to His Majesty the King in right of his Dominion of New Zealand, which has been empowered to govern Western Samoa. The mandate is dated December 17, 1920, and under that authority the Governor General of New Zealand in Council has made laws for Western Samoa The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established

Provision has been made for a nominated Legislative Council, consisting of not less than four official members, and unofficial members not exceeding in number the official members The Administrator is entitled to preside over every meeting of the Council. No person is qualified for appointment to the

Legislative Council unless he is either a natural born British subject or a Samoan, or was born in Samoa The civil administration was inaugurated on May 1, 1920

Savaii, with a length of 48 miles and a breadth of 25 miles, has an area of about 660 square miles, Upolu has an area of between 550 and 600 square miles Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered Several adjacent islets, exceedingly fertile, were included in the German dependency The port of Apia is in Upolu The inhabitants of the islands are Polynesians, professing Christianity (Protestants, Catholics, and Mormons) Population of Western Samoa (excluding soldiers), according to the census of 1917, 41,128, distributed as follows —Whites, 1,668 (British, 660, Americans, 236, Swedes, 42, Germans, 530, others, 200), Natives, 37,223, coolie labourers, 2,237 The native population suffered heavily during the influenza epidemic of 1918, the number of deaths being about 7,500 There were (1917) 2 Government schools with 784 pupils, and mission schools with over 8,000 pupils There are 60 miles of good roads The chief product is copra, and other products are cocoa, rubber, cardamoms, sugar The revenue collected in Western Samoa for the year ended March 31, 1920, was £95,022 (mainly customs, 58,792*l*, Court fees, &c, 11,801*l*, native taxes, 9,404*l*, wireless station, 7,208*l*, post office, 4,457*l*), the ordinary expenditure was 96,314*l* There was an excess of assets over liabilities of 28,030*l* on March 31, 1920 Imports (exclusive of supplies for the troops) for 1919, 291,368*l*, exports, 532,500*l* In 1919, 77 vessels (34,273 tons) entered at the port of Apia and 81 vessels (35,940 tons) cleared There is regular steam communication with New Zealand Wireless stations have been erected at Apia, in Samoa, and Nauru (or Pleasant Island, one of the Marshall Islands), respectively Two other stations were planned—at Rabaul in New Guinea, and on Yap, one of the Caroline Islands

The currency before the British occupation was in marks, but English and American gold and silver coin were legal tender Since the occupation, however, the German currency has been replaced by New Zealand bank notes and specie A branch of the Bank of New Zealand was opened at Apia in April, 1915

The Hon E P Lee, Minister of External Affairs for New Zealand, is in charge of Samoa and other late German Islands assigned to New Zealand

Administrator —Colonel R W Tate, C B E

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NAURU ISLAND.

This is a small coral island just south of the Equator, and about 400 miles south of the nearest Marshall Islands It was captured from the Germans, and under the Peace Treaty of 1919 the mandate for its administration was conferred on the British Empire The mandate, as

approved by the League of Nations, is dated December 17, 1920 The military training of the natives, except for local police or defence purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand have agreed that Australia shall appoint the first Administrator for a term of five years, and the expenses of administration are to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of phosphates The island is valuable for its deposits of phosphates

Administrator —Brigadier General T Griffiths, C M G , C B E , D S O

FIJI.

Constitution and Government

FIJI was ceded by the chiefs and people of Fiji on October 10, 1874 The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, other official members appointed by the Governor, and two nominated members selected by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council Laws are passed by the Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president It comprises twelve nominated members, seven elected members, and two native members

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific — Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K C M G (appointed, 1918) Salary 3,000*l* as Governor of Fiji, and 1,000*l* as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific

The Governor is High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific

There is a constabulary consisting of Fijians and Indians, and a Defence Force (Europeans, half castes, and Fijians)

For the purposes of native government the colony is divided into 17 provinces, in 6 of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui, a form of rule which recognises to a large degree the principles of native administration by which the people formerly governed themselves In seven of the provinces there are European commissioners About 180 native officials are employed in subordinate administrative capacities There are also 30 native stipendiary magistrates associated with 19 District Commissioners in the administration of justice A European commissioner, who is also Government medical officer, resides in Rotuma

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 20° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,053 square miles , next is Vanua Levu, area 2,130 square miles The island of Rotuma, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 177° east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880 Total area, including Rotuma, 7,083 square miles

At the census of April 2, 1911, the population was 139,541 , the Europeans, 3,707 (2,403 males, 1,304 females) , Fijians, 87,096 (46,110 males, 40,986 females) , Rotumans, 2,176 (1,043 males, 1,133 females) , Indians, 40,286 (26,073 males, 14,213 females) , Polynesians, 2,758 (2,429 males, 329 females) , Chinese, 305 (276 males, 29 females) , others, 3,213 (1,674 males, 1,539 females) On December 31, 1919, the estimated population was 163,847, including 87,493 Fijians and 62,640 Indians

Among Europeans the births in 1919 were 77 and deaths 67 , among Fijians, births 2,479, deaths 3,097; among Indians, births 1,806, deaths 1,016.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu, European population (census of April 2, 1911), 1,376

Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Wesleyan native churches in 1918, 29,883, Roman Catholic Mission, 11,191 The Wesleyan Mission comprises 20 European missionaries, 20 European mission sisters, 110 native ministers, 193 catechists, 757 teachers, and 3,851 local preachers, 4,422 class leaders, with 738 churches, and 366 other preaching places The Roman Catholic Mission has 30 European ministers and 287 native teachers, 50 European sisters, 76 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions

There are two government grammar schools at Suva, one for boys and one for girls, and one for both sexes at Levuka In 1919 there were 425 scholars The Queen Victoria School, also State supported, is a boarding school for Fijian boys There were 72 pupils in 1919 The Government pays grants in aid to 21 assisted primary schools and to 16 assisted vernacular schools During 1919 the Wesleyan Mission had 863 schools with 13,388 scholars, the Roman Catholic had 122 schools with 2,695 scholars The Roman Catholic Mission maintains 3 schools for Europeans, with 195 children in 1919 Expenditure on education, 1919, 18,080*l*

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913	266,031	258,792	1917	335,064	322,332
1915	273,635	282,831	1918	371,189	342,140
1916	317,447	261,766	1919	415,432	442,127

The principal sources of revenue in 1919 were —Customs, 205,291*l*, wharf and shipping dues, 12,216*l*, native taxes, 16,066*l*, licences, excise, &c, 67,009*l*, fees of court, &c, 79,194*l*, post office, 17,402*l* The expenditure on personal emoluments was 125,467*l*, on other charges, 316,659*l*, on public works extraordinary, 34,365*l*, against loan account for harbour works, 1,895*l* The public debt on Dec 31, 1919, stood at 4,300*l*,

Production, Industry and Commerce

There are 6 sugar mills, 1 tea factory, 22 boat building yards, 2 soap works, 4 saw mills, 5 fibre mills, 4 rice mills, 1 butter factory, and 1 rubber mill In 1919 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers —Bananas, 1,874 acres, coconuts, 45,313 acres, maize, 3,222 acres sugar-cane, 73,725 acres, yams, 1,117 acres, tobacco, 352 acres, tea, 200 acres, rice, 15,062 acres, rubber, 2,497 acres, beans, 1,874 acres, dhal, 572 acres, sisal hemp, 116 acres In 1919 there were approximately 9,997 horses and mules, 63,463 cattle, 1,808 sheep, and 11,545 goats

Year	Imports[1]	Exports	Year	Imports[1]	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	903,968	1,425,940	1917	1,011,408	2,068,401
1915	880,308	1,474,192	1918	1,166,367	1,656,066
1916	878,500	2,254,043	1919	1,042,390	1,871,062

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Imports subject to duty, 1919, 911,859*l*, duty-free 130,531*l*

Year	Imports [1]			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	824,772	79,196	903,968	1,416,419	9,521	1,425,940
1915	796,880	68,470	865,346	1,322,265	151,927	1,474,192
1916	772,219	89,496	861,715	2,127,160	126,883	2,254,043
1917	888,463	104,406	992,869	1,734,398	334,003	2,068,401
1918	985,116	161,391	1,166,367	1,189,614	466,450	1,656,065
1919	912,477	129,913	1,042,390	1 249,391	621,171	1,871,062

[1] Excluding parcel post (19,860*l* in 1918 and 17,924*l* in 1919)

Quantities and values of imports are ascertained by invoice and declaration, or by examination by Customs officers The countries recorded are the countries of consignment, as disclosed by the shipping documents In the case of exports, the values are declared by the exporter as the true values of the goods as they lie in the port of shipment, including cost of packages

Imports from United Kingdom, 1919, 151,626*l*, exports thereto, 76,346*l* The principal imports during 1919 were Drapery, 199,809*l*, biscuits, 19,421*l*, flour, sharps, and pollard, 88,067*l*, hardware, 43,358*l*, oils, 46,062*l*, bags and sacks, 21,059*l*, timber, 18,271*l*, machinery, 40,053*l*, coal, 38,939*l*, meats, 19,856*l*, manure, 19,146*l*, butter and ghee 25,638*l*, fish, 13,353*l*, rice, 36,608*l*, galvanised iron goods, 15,955*l*, vegetables and fruit, 21,460*l* tobacco, 17,914*l*, cigars and cigarettes, 6,794*l*, live stock, 8,521*l*, spirits, 17,637*l* Principal exports sugar (64,348 tons), 1,014,241*l*, copra (27,311 tons), 674,215*l*, green fruit, 77,428*l*, sici shell (417 tons), 20,764*l*, rubber (155,219 lbs), 13,867*l*, molasses (7,812 tons), 7,812*l*

Shipping and Communications

Fiji is in regular steam communication with New Zealand, Australia, Tonga and Samoa, Honolulu and Canada During 1919 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 98 steamers of 257,984 tons, and 41 sailing vessels of 18,530 tons Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1919, 571,203 (British, 530,674) Registered shipping, 1919, 11 vessels of 1,234 tons net, local vessels holding coasting licences (1919), 248 of 3,101 tons There is also a subsidised inter-island steamer

The volume of transactions in postal matter during 1919, was as follows letters and postcards, 1,109,222, newspapers, books, and book packets, 783,433, parcels, 23,204 There is a Money Order system with the United Kingdom, Canada, the Australian States, New Zealand, Tonga, and India There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka, 54 miles, of which 11½ miles is by submarine cable An overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 125 miles Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, Taveuni and Savusavu

Government Savings Bank, end of 1919 1,315 depositors and 26,851*l* deposits. The Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales have branches in the Colony At the end of 1919 the circulation of the Government currency notes was 149,868*l*, and those of private banks, 31,089*l* The bank deposits amounted to 870,779*l*

Money, weights, and measures are the same as in the United Kingdom

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PACIFIC ISLANDS.

TONGA

(Friendly Islands)

The Tonga or Friendly Islands continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, April 6, 1886 By the Anglo German Agreement of November 14, 1899, subsequently accepted by the United States, the Tonga Islands were left practically under the Protectorate of Great Britain A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga on May 19, 1900 In December, 1900, the British High Commissioner, with the assent of the King and native chiefs, assumed the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over all subjects of Foreign Powers in Tonga, and the supervision of the financial administration

Queen —Salote, succeeded on the death of her father, George II, on April 29, 1918

There is a Legislative Assembly which meets annually, composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, and the Ministers of the Crown, numbering seven, or twenty one members in all The elections are held triennially

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tonga tabu, Haabai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuatobu tabu, Taofahi, and Niuafoo, and lies between 15° and 23° 30′ south, and 173° and 177° west, its western boundary being the eastern boundary of Fiji The main group was discovered by Tasman in 1643 Total area, approximately 385 square miles, Capital, Nukualofa, population, census, April, 1911, 23,011 Tongans, 346 other Pacific islanders, and 380 Europeans Estimated population 1919, 22,689 Tongans, 250 half castes, 247 other Pacific islanders, and 376 Europeans, total, 23,562 The natives are Christian, there being about 16,000 adherents of the Free Church of Tonga, 4,000 Wesleyan Methodists, and 3,000 Roman Catholics At the end of 1919, there were 64 public primary schools, with 2,742 pupils on the roll At Tonga College there were 8 teachers and 65 students on December 31, 1919 The revenue amounted in 1918–19 to 66,901*l.*, and the expenditure to 43,688*l* Native produce consists almost entirely of copra, of which the export in 1919 (chiefly to America) amounted to 22,221 tons, valued at 441,895*l* Total Imports, 1918, 177,151*l* , exports, 169,757*l* The imports include drapery, flour, biscuits, fish, hardware, timber, sugar, meats; and the exports, copra, fungus, live stock The trade is with New Zealand, Australia and the United States of America Steamer communication with the outside world since the war has been limited practically to one vessel of the Union Company's Fleet which maintains a four-weekly service with New Zealand, *viâ* Fiji and Samoa

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is the only legal tender The weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence

High Commissioner and Consul General for the Western Pacific — Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K C M G *Agent and Consul* —Islay McOwan

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In the sections devoted to New South Wales and New Zealand mention is made of various annexed Pacific Islands The following summary (omitting islands described elsewhere) gives the names and positions of islands which are unattached —

Ducie Island, 24° 40′ S lat , 124° 48′ W long **Pitcairn Island,** 25° 5 ′S , 130° 5′ W , area 2 sq m , pop in 1914, 140 (35 adult males 39 adult females, 66 children) The affairs of the island are conducted by a Council of 7 members, with a President, who acts also as Chief Magistrate, and a Vice President, who is also Government Secretary, subject to the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific In religion the islanders (descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) are 'Seventh Day Adventists' The products of the island are sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, yams, taro, melons, pumpkins, oranges, bananas, pineapples, and arrowroot, which is prepared in limited quantities with antiquated appliances Excellent coffee also grows, and its cultivation will probably extend On the Island there are about 200 wild goats and a small stock of chickens **Dudoza Island,** 7° 40′ S lat , 161° W long , area 2 sq m **Victoria Island,** area 2 sq m uninhabited **Phœnix Group** between 2° 30′ and 4° 30 S lat , and 171° and 174° 30′ W long Eight islands Mary, Enderbury, Phœnix, Birney, Gardner, McKean, Hull, Sydney , area of group, 16 sq m , pop 59

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony The islands in this group were pro claimed as Protectorates in 1892 and annexed (at the request of the native governments) as Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on November 10, 1915 The Colony includes several groups of islands (1) The **Union,** or **Tokelau Group,** between 8° 30′ and 11° S lat , and 171° and 172° W long Five clusters of islets, the principal of which are Fakaofo or Bowditch, Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, Atafu or Duke of York , area of group, 7 sq m , pop 900 natives approximately (2) The **Ellice Islands,** between 5° 30′ and 11° 20′ S lat , and 176° and 180° E long The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanomea (or St Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell) , area of group, 14 sq m , pop (1911), 3,084 natives, 6 Europeans, and 1 Asiatic (3) **Fanning Island,** 3° 50′ N , 159° W , area 15 sq m , pop 150, and **Washington Island,** 4° 40′ N , 160° 20′ W , area 6 sq m , and **Ocean Island** (4) **Christmas Island,** annexed to the Colony in November, 1919, **Anatole,** 90 miles in circumference, annexed to the Crown in 1888 A trading firm collects mother-of pearl shells on its shores There are no permanent inhabitants (5) The **Gilbert Islands** on the equator The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaiang, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka Nonouti, Tapiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, Arorae, and Ocean Islands Area, 166 sq m , estimated pop. (1911), 26,417 natives and 446 foreigners Education is in the hands of various missions. Revenue of the Colony was for the year ended June 30, 1919, 24,449*l* (chief items Customs, 8,244*l*. native taxes, 8,310*l* , licences, &c , 3,653*l* ; royalty on phosphate, 1,704*l*.) , and expenditure, 30,734*l* Principal crops: pandanus fruit and coconuts The trade in 1918–19 amounted to 92,351*l*. for imports, and

139,183*l* for exports (phosphates, 76,683*l*, and copra, 60,000*l*) The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ocean Island

British Solomon Islands, about 8° S and 160° W, are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono (or Treasury), Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, and numerous small islands (the Lord Howe Group or Ontong Java, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff, or Wilson Group, are also included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate) Area 11,000 sq miles, European population (1919), 675, native population, about 150,000 Asiatics, 75 They are under British Protection Revenue, 1919–20, 34,545*l* (Customs, 23,000*l*), expenditure, 37,640*l* About 30,000 acres planted by white planters were under coconuts in March, 1914, and about 300 acres under rubber, sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas are grown Copra exported, 1919–20, 8,160 tons The value of imports in 1919–20 was 181,162*l*, and of exports, 212,542*l* Foreign going vessels entered, 1919–20, 12,435 tons, cleared, 12,387 tons A paper currency was issued in 1917–18 Little gold is in circulation, and only 4,600*l* Protectorate paper money The chief medium of exchange is Commonwealth bank notes There is a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Tulagi, a small island off the south coast of Florida (For part of the Solomon Islands lately owned by Germany and now administered by Australia, *see* section on late German New Guinea, p 422)

Starbuck Island, 5° 30′ S lat, 155° W long, area 1 sq m, uninhabited **Malden Island**, 4° S lat, 155° W long, area 35 sq m, pop 168 **Jarvis Island**, on the equator, 159° W, area 1½ sq m, pop 30 **Palmyra**, 6° N, 162° 30′ W, area 1½ sq m **Baker Islands**, on the equator

These islands are mostly of coral formation, most of them grow coconut trees, and some of them are valuable for their guano

The High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, assisted by deputies, has jurisdiction, in accordance with an Order in Council of 1893, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts of 1872 and 1875, and to settle disputes between British subjects living in these islands The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all the Western Pacific not within the limits of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, or the jurisdiction of any civilised Power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, and the various small groups in Melanesia

The **New Hebrides**, however, are under the joint administration of English and French officials, as arranged by the Anglo French Convention of February, 1906, ratified October, 1906 This convention guarantees the interests of French, British, and natives, respectively, fixes the conditions of land-holding in the Islands, and provides for the regulation of the recruitment of native labourers Within the Islands Great Britain is represented by a Resident Commissioner, who reports to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Malhicolo, Epi, Efate or Sandwich, Eromanga, Tanna, Futuna or Erronan, and Aneityum Area, 5,100 square miles, population about 70,000 At the end of 1905 there were within the group 225 British and 417 French subjects There are 3 French Catholic mission schools, and many Presbyterian Settlers have acquired large areas within the islands, and though there are many disputes as to rightful possession, and much of the land is still uncleared,

cocoanuts (for copra), maize, millet, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and bananas are grown, and a timber factory on Aneityum prepares Kauri wood for export The distillation and importation of spirits are prohibited The revenue in 1919 amounted to 10,154*l*, and the expenditure to 10,649*l*, the deficit being met by the British and French jointly An expenditure of 7,922*l* on purely British services was also incurred There are several French and British trading companies Imports, 1918–19, about 120,000*l*, exports about 150,000*l* The trade is mostly with Sydney and Nouméa (New Caledonia) The imports are provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal work, and furniture, the exports are maize (1,200 tons in 1916), copra (4,100 tons), coffee (260 tons), cotton (1,700 tons), sandalwood (110 tons), cocoa (228 tons), and other island products Vessels visit the islands frequently, including the repeated voyages of one British and two French companies, whose steamers provide for communication with Sydney, Nouméa, the Solomon Islands, and sometimes the Gilbert Islands

British Resident.—M. King, C M G *French Resident* —J Miramende

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(United States of America.)

Constitution and Government.

The Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791, an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798, a twelfth amendment, Sept. 25, 1804, a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865 (slavery abolished), a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868, a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870 (equal rights for white and coloured citizens), a sixteenth amendment, February 25, 1913 (income tax authorised), a seventeenth amendment, May 31, 1913, an eighteenth amendment, January 29, 1919 (liquor prohibition amendment), and a nineteenth amendment, August 26, 1920 (woman suffrage).

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States', and further, that 'no person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President, neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States'.

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the electors meet and give their votes at their respective State capitals on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, and the votes of the electors of all the States are opened and counted in the presence of both Houses of Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The presidential term begins on March 4, in the year following leap years.

The President is commander in chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. The Vice President is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and in the case of the death or resignation of the President, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term.

President of the United States.—Warren Gamaliel *Harding*, of Ohio, born near Blooming Grove, Morrow County, in Ohio, November 2, 1865, educated

at Ohio Central College, journalist since 1884, senator in the legislature of Ohio, 1899–1903, Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, 1904–1906, defeated candidate for Governor, 1910, United States Senator from Ohio, 1915–1920

Vice President of the United States —Calvin *Coolidge*, of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872, graduated at Amherst College, 1895, admitted to the Bar, 1897, member of the State Senate, 1912–1915, President of the Senate, 1914 and 1915 Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, 1916–1918, Governor, 1919 and 1920

Since the adoption of the Constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows —

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington	Virginia	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams	Massachusetts	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison	Virginia	1809–1817	1751	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H Harrison	Ohio	March Apl 1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841–1845	1790	1862
James K Polk	Tennessee	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S Grant	Illinois	1869–1877	1822	1885
Rutherford B Hayes	Ohio	1877–1881	1822	1893
James A Garfield	Ohio	March-Sept. 1881	1831	1881
Chester A Arthur	New York	1881–1885	1830	1886
Grover Cleveland	New York	1885–1889	1837	1908
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	1889–1893	1833	1901
Grover Cleveland	New York	1893–1897	1837	1908
William McKinley	Ohio	1897–1901	1844	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901–1909	1858	1919
William H Taft	Ohio	1909–1913	1857	—
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913–1921	1856	—
Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	1921–1924	1865	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789–1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797–1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801–1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805–1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813–1814	1744	1814
Daniel D Tompkins	New York	1817–1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1825–1832	1782	1850

Name	From State	Term of Servic	Born	Died
Martin Van Buren	New York	1833–1837	1782	1862
Richard M Johnson	Kentucky	1837–1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	March Apl 1841	1790	1862
George M Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845–1849	1792	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849–1850	1800	1874
William R King	Alabama	1853	1786	1853
John C Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857–1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861–1865	1809	1891
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	March Apl 1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869–1873	1823	1885
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873–1875	1812	1875
William A Wheeler	New York	1877–1881	1819	1887
Chester A Arthur	New York	March Sept 1881	1830	1886
Thomas A Hendricks	Indiana	Mar Nov 25, 1885	1819	1885
Levi P Morton	New York	1889–1893	1824	1920
Adlai E Stevenson	Illinois	1893–1897	1835	1914
Garret A Hobart	New Jersey	1897–1899	1844	1899
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	March Sept, 1901	1858	1919
Charles W Fairbanks	Indiana	1905–1909	1855	1920
James S Sherman	New York	1909–1912	1855	1912
Thomas R Marshall	Indiana	1913–1921	1854	—
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1921–1924	1872	—

By a law which came into force Jan 19, 1886, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State, and after him, in the order of the establishment of their departments, other members of the Cabinet, shall act as President until the disability of the President is removed or a President shall be elected On the death of a Vice President the duties of the office shall fall to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who receives the salary of the Vice-President

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by ten chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet' They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate Each of them presides over a separate department, and acts under the immediate authority of the President They are, in the order prescribed by law for their succession to the Presidency, in case both the President and the Vice-President die or become unable to take office —

1 *Secretary of State* —Charles Evans *Hughes*, of New York, born in New York, 1862, graduated at Brown University, 1881, admitted to the Bar in New York, 1884, Lecturer and Professor of Law in Columbia and Cornell Universities, 1891–1900, Governor of New York, 1907–1910, Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States, 1910–1916 defeated candidate for President, 1916 Present appointment, March 4, 1921

2 *Secretary of the Treasury* —Andrew William *Mellon*, of Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania, 1852, educated at the University of Pittsburg, prominent in the development of coal, coke, and iron industries, and in banking Present appointment, March 4, 1921

3 *Secretary of War* —John Wingate *Weeks*, of Massachusetts, born in New Hampshire, 1860, graduated at Annapolis Naval Academy, 1881, member of Congress, 1905–1913, Senator from Massachusetts, 1913–1919 Present appointment, March 4, 1921

4 *Attorney General* —Harry M *Daugherty*, of Ohio, born in Ohio, 1860, university education, admitted to the Bar, 1881, member of the Ohio legislature, 1888–1893 Present appointment, March 4, 1921

5 *Postmaster General* —Will H *Hays*, of Indiana, born in Indiana, 1879, graduated at Wabash College, 1900, admitted to the Bar, prominent in State and national politics since 1900, Chairman (1920) of the Republican National Committee Present appointment, March 4, 1921

6 *Secretary of the Navy* —Edwin *Denby*, of Michigan, born in Indiana, 1870, graduated at the University of Michigan Law School, 1896 admitted to the Bar, 1896, gunner's mate, U S Navy, in the Spanish War, 1898, member of the Michigan legislature, 1902–1903, member of Congress, 1905–1911, enlisted private U S Marine Corps, 1917, promoted sergeant and major, 1919 Present appointment, March 4, 1921

7 *Secretary of the Interior* —Albert Bacon *Fall*, of New Mexico, born in Kentucky, 1861, Associate Justice and Attorney General of New Mexico (Territory), United States Senator from New Mexico (State), 1912–1921 Present appointment, March 4, 1921

8 *Secretary of Agriculture* —Henry Cantwell *Wallace*, of Iowa, born in Illinois, 1866, educated at Iowa State College, editor of papers devoted to agriculture, Chairman of war work, and member of the International Committee of the Y M C A Present appointment, March 4, 1921

9 *Secretary of Commerce* —Herbert Clark *Hoover*, of California, born in Iowa, 1874, graduated civil engineer, Leland Stanford Jr University, 1895, engaged in mine development in America, Australia, and China, Chairman (in London) of the American War Relief Committee, 1914–1915, American Food Administrator, 1917–1919, Administrator of Food Relief for Belgium, 1915–1918, Commander of the French Legion d'honneur Present appointment, March 4, 1921

10 *Secretary of Labour* —James John *Davis*, of Indiana, born in Wales, 1873, prominent officer in Labour organisations Present appointment, March 4, 1921

The Ministry for Labour was created in 1913

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 12,000 dollars, and holds office during the pleasure of the President

The whole legislative power is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years Senators must be not less than thirty years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for nine years, and be residents in the States for which they are chosen Besides its legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of ratifying or rejecting all treaties made by the President with foreign Powers, a two-thirds majority of senators present being required for ratification The Senate is also invested with the power of confirming or rejecting all appointments to office made by the President, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment The judgment in the latter case extends only to removal from office and disqualification The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective States, are qualified to vote In general such voters are all citizens over 21 years of age Neither race, sex, nor colour affects the right of citizens. The franchise is not absolutely universal; residence for at least one

year in most States (but the period varies) is necessary, in some States the payment of taxes, in others registration On the other hand many of the Western States admit to the franchise unnaturalised persons who have formally declared their intention to become citizens. Several of the Southern States have adopted methods—which differ from one another—too complicated for explanation here, with the expressed avowed purpose of excluding the negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating 'on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude' Untaxed Indians are excluded from the franchise, in most States convicts, in some States duellists and fraudulent voters, in Massachusetts voters are required to be able to read English In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read Women by the Federal Constitution 19th amendment, 1920, have the vote and eligibility for both the Federal and the State Legislatures on the same terms as men

The number of members of the House of Representatives to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1910 the number of representatives is 433

In 1912 with the admission of Arizona and New Mexico it became 435, distributed as follows —

Alabama	10	Maryland	6	Oregon	3
Arizona	1	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	36
Arkansas	7	Michigan	13	Rhode Island	3
California	11	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	7
Colorado	4	Mississippi	8	South Dakota	3
Connecticut	5	Missouri	16	Tennessee	10
Delaware	1	Montana	2	Texas	18
Florida	4	Nebraska	6	Utah	2
Georgia	12	Nevada	1	Vermont	2
Idaho	2	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	10
Illinois	27	New Jersey	12	Washington	5
Indiana	13	New Mexico	1	West Virginia	6
Iowa	11	New York	43	Wisconsin	11
Kansas	8	North Carolina	10	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	11	North Dakota	3		
Louisiana	8	Ohio	22		
Maine	4	Oklahoma	8	Total	435

On the basis of the census of 1910 there is one representative to every 210,415 inhabitants Although the census of 1920 provides the numbers necessary to make a fresh apportionment of representatives, Congress has not yet (February, 1921), made such an apportionment The House of Representatives has passed a Bill fixing the number at 435 representatives, as at present, and distributing them among the States, but the Senate has not acted upon the Bill

The popular vote for President in 1920 was 26,661,606, or about one in four of the entire population

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the

'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members', and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7,500 dollars per annum, with an allowance, based on distance, for travelling expenses The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 12,000 dollars per annum

No senator or representative can, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office No religious test is required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, or in any State

The period usually termed 'a Congress' in legislative language continues for two years, as, for example, from noon, March 4, 1921, until noon, March 4, 1923, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 67th Congress will expire, and the term of the new House of Representatives will begin The term of one third of the Senators expires at the same time

The 67th Congress (1921–23), elected November, 1920, is constituted as follows Senate, 59 Republicans, 37 Democrats, House of Representatives, 301 Republicans, 133 Democrats, 1 Socialist

The National Government has authority in matters of general taxation, treaties and other dealings with foreign powers, army, navy, and (to a certain extent) militia, commerce, foreign and inter State, postal service, coinage, weights and measures, and the trial and punishment of crime against the United States

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed December 18, 1865 The vast change in the political and social organisation of the Republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship

State and Local Government

The Union comprises 13 original States, 7 States which were admitted without having been previously organised as Territories, and 28 States which had been Territories—48 States in all Each State has its own constitution, which must be republican in form, and each constitution derives its authority, not from Congress, but from the people of the State Admission of States into the Union is granted by special Acts of Congress, either (1) in the form of 'enabling Acts,' providing for the drafting and ratification of a State constitution by the people, in which case the Territory becomes a State as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, or (2) accepting a constitution already framed, and at once granting admission.

Each State is provided with a Legislature of two Houses, a Governor, and other executive officials, and a judicial system. Both Houses of the Legis-

lature are elective, but the Senators (having larger electoral districts) are less numerous than the members of the House of Representatives, while in some States their terms are longer and, in a few, the Senate is only partially renewed at each election Members of both Houses are paid at the same rate, which varies from 150 to 1,500 dollars per session, or from 1 to 8 dollars per day during session The duties of the two Houses are similar, but in many States money bills must be introduced first in the House of Representatives The Senate has to sit as a court for the trial of officials impeached by the other House, and besides, has often the power to confirm or reject appointments made by the Governor In most of the States the sessions are biennial, the Governor having power to summon an extraordinary session, but not to dissolve or adjourn State Legislatures are competent to deal with all matters not reserved for the Federal Government by the Federal constitution, or falling within restrictions imposed by the State constitutions Among their powers are the determination of the qualifications for the right of suffrage, and the control of all elections to public office, including elections of members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President, the criminal law, both in its enactment and in its execution, with unimportant exceptions, and the administration of prisons, the civil law, including all matters pertaining to the possession and transfer of, and succession to, property, marriage and divorce, and all other civil relations, the chartering and control of all manufacturing, trading, transportation, and other corporations, subject only to the right of Congress to regulate commerce passing from one State to another, the regulation of labour, education, charities, licensing, including regulation of the liquor traffic, fisheries, and game laws The revenues of the States are derived chiefly from a direct tax upon property, in some cases both real and personal, in others on land and buildings only The prohibition upon Congress to levy direct taxes save in proportion to population, contained originally in the national constitution, left this source of revenue to the States exclusively until 1913, when an amendment was adopted authorising the imposition of an income tax by Congress

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State His term of office varies from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars His duty is to see to the faithful administration of the law, and he has command of the military forces of the State His power of appointment to State offices is usually unimportant He may recommend measures, but does not present bills to the legislature In some States he presents estimates In all but two of the States the Governor has a veto upon legislation, which may, however, be overridden by the two houses, in some States by a simple majority, in others by a three fifths or two thirds majority

The officials by whom the administration of State affairs is carried on (secretaries, treasurers, members of boards of commissioners, &c.) are usually chosen by the people at the General State elections for terms similar to those for which governors hold office, the party in power appointing its own adherents

In the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska there is a local legislature, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the President to whom he makes an annual report The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries and other officials, together with the Territorial judges Porto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self governing Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the territories The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and elected Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government, provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791 It is co extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 60 square miles The district has no municipal legislative body, and its citizens have no right to vote either in national or municipal concerns By an Act of Congress of 1878, its municipal government is administered by three commissioners, appointed by the President

The unit of local government in the North, especially in the New England States, is the rural township, governed directly by the voters who assemble annually or oftener if necessary, and legislate in local affairs, levy taxes, make appropriations, and appoint and instruct the local officials (select men, clerk, school-committee, &c) Where cities exist the township government is superseded by the city government Townships are grouped to form counties, each with its commissioners and other paid officials who have charge of public buildings, lay out highways, grant licences, and estimate and apportion the taxation necessary for county purposes In the South the counties are themselves the units, though subdivided for educational or other special purposes Their officials have in general additional functions, as the care of the poor and the superintendence of schools In the Middle and North-Western States the two systems of local government are mixed In the West all the public land is already divided into townships six miles square

Area and Population

I Progress and Present Condition

Population of the United States at each census from 1790 Residents of Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Panama Canal zone, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad are not included in the figures of this table The residents of Indian reservations are not included prior to 1890

Year	White	Coloured or Free Negroes	Slave	Total	Increase per cent per ann
1790	3,172,006	59,527	697,681	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	108,435	893,602	5,308,483	3 51
1810	5,862,073	186,446	1,191,362	7,239,881	3 64
1820	7,866,797	233,634	1,538,022	9,638,453	3 31
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	3 35
1840	14,195,805	386,293	2,487,355	17,069,453	3 27
1850	19,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3 59
1860	26,922,537	488,070	3,953,760	31,443,321	3 56
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	—	38,558,371	2 26
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	—	50,155,783	3 01
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	—	62,947,714	2 55
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	—	75,994,575	2 07
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	—	91,972,266	2 10
1920	—	—	—	105,683,108	1 49

There are also included in the total for 1860, 34,933 Chinese and 44,021

Indians, for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians, for 880, 105,465 Chinese, 148 Japanese, and 66,407 Indians, for 1890, 107,488 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 248,253 Indians, for 1900, 89,863 Chinese, 24,326 Japanese, and 237,196 Indians, for 1910, 71,531 Chinese, 72,157 Japanese, and 3,175 other Asiatic races, and 265,683 Indians

In the following table of population statistics for 1920 and 1910, the dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the original thirteen States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organisation of Territories —

Geographical Divisions and States	Land Area English sq miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop per sq mile 1920
Continental United States	2,973 890	91,972,266	105,683,108	35 5
New England	61,976	6,552,681	7,400,856	119 4
Maine (1820)	29,895	742,371	768,014	25 7
New Hampshire (1788)	9,031	430,572	443,083	49 1
Vermont (1791)	9,124	355,956	352,421	38 6
Massachusetts (1788)	8,039	3,366,416	3,852,356	479 2
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	542,610	604,397	566 4
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,114,756	1,380,585	286 4
Middle Atlantic	100,000	19,315,892	22,259,677	222 5
New York (1788)	47,654	9,113,614	10,384,144	217 9
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	2,537,167	3,155,374	420 0
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	7,665,111	8,720,159	194 5
East North Central	245,564	18,250,621	21,474,071	87 4
Ohio (1802)	40,740	4,767,121	5,759,368	141 4
Indiana (1816)	36 045	2,700,876	2,930,544	81 3
Illinois (1818)	56,043	5,638,591	6,485,098	115 7
Michigan (1837)	57,480	2,810,173	3,667,222	63 8
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,333,860	2,631,839	47 6
West North Central	510,804	11,637,921	12,539,876	24 5
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,075,708	2,386,371	29 5
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2 224,771	2,403,630	48 2
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,293,335	3,403,547	49 5
North Dakota (1889)	70,188	577,056	645,780	9·2
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	583,888	635,889	8 3
Nebraska (1867)	76,808	1,192,214	1,295,502	16 9
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,690,949	1,769,257	21 6
South Atlantic	269,071	12,194,895	13,981,482	51 9
Delaware (1787)	1,965	202,322	223,003	113 5
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,295,346	1,449 610	145 8
District of Columbia (1791)	60	331,069	437,571	7292 9
Virginia (1788)	40,262	2,061,612	2,306,561	57 4
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,221,119	1,463,610	60 9
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,206,287	2,556,486	52 5
South Carolina (1788)	30,495	1,515,400	1,683,662	55 2
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,609,121	2,894,688	49 3
Florida (1845)	54,861	752,619	966,296	17 7
East South Central	179,509	8,409,901	8,890,151	48 8
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,289,905	2,416,018	60 1
Tennessee (1796)	41,687	2,184,789	2,337,459	56 1
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,138,093	2,347,295	45 8
Mississippi (1817)	46,362	1,797,114	1,789,384	38 6

Geographic Divisions	Land Area English sq miles, 1920	Population in 1910	Population in 1920	Pop per sq mile 1920
West South Central	429,746	8,784,584	10,237,384	23 8
Arkansas (1836)	52,525	1,574,449	1,750,995	33 4
Louisiana (1812)	45,409	1,656,388	1,797,798	39 6
Oklahoma (1907) [1]	69,414	1,657,155	2,027 564	29 2
Texas (1845)	262,398	3,896,542	4,661,027	17 8
Mountain	859,125	2 633,517	3,333,570	3 8
Montana (1889)	146,201	376,053	547,593	3 9
Idaho (1890)	88,354	325,594	431,826	5 2
Wyoming (1890)	97,594	145,965	194,402	2 0
Colorado (1876)	103,658	799,024	939,376	9 1
New Mexico (1912)	122,503	327,301	360,247	2 9
Arizona (1912)	113,810	204,354	333 273	2 9
Utah (1896)	82,184	373 351	449,446	5 5
Nevada (1864)	109,821	81,875	77,407	0 7
Pacific	318,095	4,192,304	5,566,241	17 5
Washington (1889)	66 836	1,141 990	1,356,316	20 3
Oregon (1859)	95,607	672,765	783 389	8 2
California (1850)	155,652	2,377,549	3,426,536	32 0
Non contiguous Territory	600,768[2]	1,429,885	12,148,738	—
Alaska (1867)	590,884[2]	64,356	54,899	—
Hawaii (Ter) (1900)	6,449[2]	191,909	255,912	—
Porto Rico	3,435[2]	1,118,012	1 299 809	—
Philippin Islands	119,542[2]	—	10,350 640	—
Virgin Islands	132	—	26,051	—
Samoa	102	—	8,056	—
Guam	225	—	13 275	—
Panama Canal Zone	441	—	22,558	—
Soldiers, etc , abroad	—	55,608	117,238	—
Grand Total	3,695,100	93,402,151	117,857 509	31 9

[1] Oklahoma and Indian Territory entered the Union as the State of Oklahoma, November 16, 1907 Total population, as shown by special census taken as of July 1, 1907, was 1,414,177 Oklahoma, 733,062, and Indian Territory, 681,115

[2] Including both the land and water area

The total population in 1910 comprised 47,332,277 males, and 44,639,989 females In 1920, 54,816,209, or 51 9 per cent , were urban, and 50,866,899 or 48 1 per cent were rural

Occupations of persons 10 years of age and over in United States proper, not including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico 1910

Class of occupations	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	10,851,702	1,807,501	12,659,203
Extraction of minerals	963 730	1,094	964 824
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	8,837 901	1,820 980	10 658,881
Transportation	2,531 075	106,596	2 637,671
Trade	3,146 582	468,088	3,614 670
Public service not elsewhere classified	445 733	13 558	459,291
Professional service	929 684	733 885	1 663 569
Domestic and personal service	1,241 928	2,53' 846	3,772,174
Clerical occupations	1,148,829	593,224	1,737,053
Total employed	30,091,564	8,075,772	38,167,336

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of

Alaska, was in June, 1919, 55,562 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 333,702 (in 1900, 270,544)

In 1910 (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non contiguous possessions, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad) 78,456,380, or 85 3 per cent were natives and 13,515,886, or 14 7 per cent , foreign born

Origin of the foreign born white population, 1910 census —

England	876,455	Switzerland	124,834
Wales	82,479	Netherlands	120,053
Scotland	261,034	Mexico	219,802
Ireland	1,352,155	Cuba and West Indies [1]	23,169
		Hungary	495,600
Total United Kingdom	2,572,123	Belgium	49,397
Germany	2,501,181	Portugal	57,623
Canada	1,196,070	Spain	21,977
Sweden	665,183	China	333
Norway	403,858	Japan	198
Russia and Finland	1,732,421	Greece	101,264
Italy	1,343,070	Turkey	91,923
Denmark	181,621	Other foreign countries	151,685
Austria	1,174,924		
France	117,236	Total	13,345,545

[1] Except Porto Rico

II Movement of Population

The registration area for births was established in 1915, and the birth rates are computed from returns for certain areas for which the registration of births is accepted by the Bureau of the Census as approximately complete In 1917 these areas included Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia The estimated population of this area was 55,033,195, or 53 1 per cent of the total estimated population of the United States, and the number of births (exclusive of stillbirths) returned was 1,353,792, or 24 6 per 1,000 population

Death rates are computed from returns for certain areas where local registration records are kept In 1917 these areas included California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and the territory of Hawaii, and 43 cities in non registration states The estimated population for the registration area was 75,527,486, or 72 7 per cent of the total estimated population of Continental United States and the territory of Hawaii , and the number of deaths returned for that year was 1,072,642 (including the deaths of 2,221 soldiers, sailors and marines after the beginning of the war), corresponding to a death rate of 14 2 per 1,000 population

Marriage rate per 10,000, (for 1916) based on total population, 105

Divorce rate per 10,000, based on total population, 112

It is estimated that, from the foundation of the Government up to 1820, about 250,000 alien passengers arrived

The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1919 (June 30) was

38,200,103 In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are included in the total —

Year	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1915	41,422	7,799	17,883	18,511	49,688	26,187	4,811	326,700
1916	24,702	2,877	14,761	5 191	33,665	7 842	4,156	298,826
1917	16,141	1,857	13,771	1,258	34,596	12,716	3,187	295,403
1918	2,847	447	6,506	61	5,250	4,242	1,798	110,618
1919	7,271	52	5,090	53	1 884	1,403	3,379	141,132

Of the total number in 1919, 83,272 were males, and 57,860 were females

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1919 was 346,071 In the year 1918 there were 1,576 Chinese immigrants, in the year 1919, 1,697 In 1912 there were 6,172 Japanese immigrants, in 1917, 8,925, in 1918, 10,168, and in 1919, 10,056

Increase of native white, and foreign born white population from 1850 to 1910, by decades —

Year	Native White			Foreign Born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent increase	Total	Increase	Per cent increase
1850	17,312,533	—	—	2,240,535	—	—
1860	22,825,784	5,513 251	31 8	4,096,758	1,856,218	82 8
1870	28,095,665	5,269,881	23 1	5 493,712	1,396,959	34 1
1880	36,843,291	8,747,626	31 1	6,559,679	1,065 967	19 4
1890	45,979 391	9,136,100	24 8	9,121,867	2,562,188	39 1
1900	56,595,879	10,615,988	23 1	10 213,817	1,091 950	12 0
1910	68,386,412	11,791,033	20 8	13,345,545	3,131,728	30 7

Of the total increase of 15,977,691 in the population of the country between 1900 and 1910, whites contributed 14,922,761, negroes, 993 769, and other races, 61,161 The increase in the native population was 12,803,081, and that in the foreign born 3,174,610, or about one fifth of the total increase

The percentage of increase for the whites was 22 3, and for the negroes, 11 2 The native white population increased 20 8 per cent, and the foreign born white, 30 7 per cent

In 1910 whites constituted 88 9 per cent of the total population, as compared with 87 9 per cent in 1900. Native whites, however, constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the total in the later year than in the earlier, while foreign born whites formed 14 5 per cent. of the total in 1910, as compared with 13 4 per cent ten years earlier

III Principal Cities

Cities with	No of Cities		Combined Population	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
200,000 or more	28	19	17,482,647	11,795,809
100,000—200,000	22	19	2,819,491	2,412,538
50,000—100,000	59[1]	41	4,178 915	2,760,477
25,000— 50,000	120	82[1]	4,062,763	2,785,667[1]
25,000 or more	229[1]	161[1]	28,543,816[1]	19,754,491[1]

[1] Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii

The estimated population of large cities was on Jan 1, 1920, as follows —

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1916	Estimated Population, Jan 1, 1920
New York	183,555 0	5,620,048
Borough		
Manhattan	14,038 0	2,284,103
Bronx	44,911 0	732,016
Brooklyn	26,889 0	2,018,356
Queens	67 142 0	469 042
Richmond	30,175 0	116 531
Chicago, Ill	123,142 6	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa	81,345 1	1,823 779
Detroit, Mich	29,597 4	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	33,591 5	796,836
St Louis, Mo	39,2-6 8	772,897
Boston, Mass	27,684 0	748,060
Baltimore Md	19,290 0	733 826
Pittsburgh, Pa	25,383 3	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal	216,272 0	576,673
Buffalo, N Y	24,891 0	506,775
San Francisco, Cal	26,632 0	506,676
Milwaukee Wis	16,215 8	457,147
Washington, D C	38,408 4	437,571
Newark, N J	14,715 0	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	45,089 3	401 247
New Orleans, La	125,440 0	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn	32,254 6	380,582
Kansas City, Mo	37,595 8	324,410
Seattle, Wash	37,481 0	315,685
Indianapolis Ind	24,798 6	314,194
Jersey City, N J	8,320 0	298 103
Rochester, N Y	13,910 0	295,750
Portland, Oregon	40,294 4	258,288
Denver, Colo	37,085 0	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	18,165 0	243,164
Providence, R I	11,358 0	237 595
Columbus, Ohio	14,154 3	237 031
Louisville, Ky	14,348 8	234,891
St Paul, Minn	33,388 0	234,080
Oakland, Cal	31,591 0	216,261
Akron, Ohio	14,532 0	208,435
Atlanta, Ga	16,686 0	200,616
Omaha, Nebr	19,840 0	191 601
Worcester, Mass	23,731 0	179,754
Birmingham, Ala	31,651 2	178,270
Syracuse, N Y	11,664 0	171,717
Richmond, Va	14,982 6	171,667
New Haven, Conn	11,460 0	162,537
Memphis, Tenn	12,352 0	162 351
San Antonio, Texas	22 960 5	161,379
Dallas, Texas	11,087 8	158 976
Dayton, Ohio	10,061 0	152 559
Bridgeport, Conn	9,330 0	143,555
Houston, Texas	20,994 4	138,276
Hartford, Conn	10,162 0	138,036
Scranton, Pa	12,361 7	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich	10,880 0	137 634
Paterson, N J	5,157 0	135,866
Youngstown, Ohio	15,760 0	132,358
Springfield, Mass	19,980 0	129 614
Des Moines, Iowa	84,428 0	126,468
New Bedford, Mass	12,206 0	121,217
Fall River, Mass	21,728 0	120,485
Trenton, N J	4,490 0	119 289
Nashville, Tenn	11,574 1	118,842
Salt Lake City, Utah	31,142 8	118,110

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1916	Estimated Population, Jan 1, 1920
Camden, N J	4,475 0	116,309
Norfolk, Va	4,771 3	115,777
Albany, N Y	11 924 1	113,344
Lowell, Mass	8,308 0	112,759
Wilmington, Del	4,320 0	110,168
Cambridge, Mass	4,014 3	109,694
Reading, Pa	5,664 5	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	10,553 4	106,482
Spokane, Wash	24 819 0	104,437
Kansas City, Kans	9,948 8	101,177
Yonkers, N Y	11,440 0	100,176
Lynn, Mass	6,943 0	99,148
Duluth, Minn	37,715 2	98,917
Tacoma, Wash	25 168 0	96,965
Elizabeth, N J	6,191 0	95,783
Lawrence Mass	4,185 0	94,270
Utica, N Y	10,404 0	94,156
Erie, Pa	4,734 0	93 372
Somerville, Mass	2,609 6	93,091
Waterbury,	17,980 0	91,715
Flint, Mich	—	91,599
Jacksonville, Fla	6,060 0	91,558
Oklahoma City, Okla	10 862 0	91,258
Schenectady, N Y	5,141 0	88,723
Canton Ohio	5 929 0	87,091
Fort Wayne, Ind	7 112 0	86,549
Evansville Ind	5,077 0	85,264
Savannah, Ga	4,472 7	83,252
Manchester, N H	20,520 0	78,884
St Joseph, Mo	8,480 0	77,939
Knoxville, Tenn	—	77,818
El Paso, Tex	5,724 3	77,543
Bayonne, N J	2,680 0	76,754
Peoria, Ill	6,027 5	76,121
Harrisburg, Pa	3,485 5	75,917
San Diego, Cal	—	74,683
Wilkes Barre, Pa	3,233 5	73,883
Allentown, Pa	13,705 0	73,502
Wichita, Kans	3,210 0	72,217
Tulsa, Okla	—	72,075
Troy, N Y	6,630 4	72,013
Sioux City, Iowa	28,020 0	71,227
South Bend, Ind	9,117 9	70,983
Portland, Me	13,790 7	69,272
Hoboken, N J	830 0	68,166
Charleston, S C	2 873 6	67,957
Johnstown, Pa	2,997 3	67,327
Binghamton, N Y	—	66,800
East St Louis, Ill	8 636 0	66,767
Brockton, Mass	13,708 4	66,254
Terre Haute, Ind	5,878 0	66,083
Sacramento, Cal	5,774 0	65,908
Rockford, Ill	6,041 0	65,651
Little Rock, Ark	10,154 4	65,030
Pawtucket, R I	5,498 0	64,248
Passaic, N J	2,901 7	63,824
Saginaw, N J	3,750 0	61,903
Springfield, Ohio	5,552 5	60,840
Mobile, Ala	8,915 2	60,777
Holyoke, Mass	13,428 0	60,203
Springfield, Ill	5,582 5	59,183

Religion.

Denominations	Organizations reporting Number	Members or Communicants Number	
	1917	1910	1917
Protestant bodies			
Adventist bodies	2,694	91,951	118,225
Baptist bodies	58,790	5,510,590	7,236,650
Christian (Christian Connection)	1,274	85,717	117,853
Church of Christ Scientists	5,598	85,096	319,211
Congregationalists	5,844	732,500	790,168
Disciples or Christians	8,226	1,480,015	1,231,404
Evangelical bodies	1,637	180 815	120,756
Friends	1,068	119,601	114,714
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,349	249,137	342,788
Lutheran bodies	18,916	2,173,047	2,463,265
Mennonite bodies	840	55 607	79,591
Methodist bodies	65,537	6,477,224	7,165,986
Presbyterian bodies	15,812	1,848,046	2,257,439
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,425	921,713	1,098,173
Reformed bodies	2,711	445,569	593 356
United Brethren bodies	3,881	304,656	367,620
United Evangelicals	904	—	90,007
Roman Catholic Church	7,621	12,217,373	15,742,262
Jewish Congregations	1,897	143,000	359 998
Latter-day Saints	1,531	400,650	462,332
Eastern Orthodox Churches	202	335 000	24,034

Instruction

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law The work of these is largely supplemented by private and parochial schools In 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the population above ten years of age was 17 per cent , in 1890 13 3 per cent , in 1900 10 7 per cent , in 1910 7 7 per cent The following statistics are for 1910 —

—	Total Population	Per cent of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent
Native Whites	68,386,422	74 4	50,989,343	1,535,530	3 0
Foreign Whites	13,345,206	14 5	12,944,215	1,650,519	12 8
Coloured	10,240,638	11 1	7,646,712	2,331,559	30 5
Total	91,972,266	—	71,580,270	5,517,608	7 7

The United States Government has set aside for elementary schools in each of the newer States, from two to four 'sections' (or square miles) in each township six miles square, the proceeds from the sale of which form the chief part of the permanent school funds of those States, the income alone being used for the support of the schools This income is supplemented by State and local taxation, so that it constitutes about 3 3 per cent of the total school revenue of all the States In 1918 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 644,595,145 dollars In 1918 the 554 universities and colleges, including the 330 co-educational colleges, the 125 colleges for men only, and the 100 colleges for women

only, had an income of 137,055,415 dollars from productive funds, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations

The following table is for 1917–18 [1] Summary of Statistics for Schools, Teachers, and Pupils —

—	Number	Teachers			Pupils and Students		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
State common schools	277,734	105,194	545,515	650,709	10,349,466	10,504,050	20,853,516
Public high schools (included above)	13,951	29,731	55,259	84,988	851,954	1,081,867	1,933 821
Private high schools and academies	2,058	5,411	8,788	14,199	72 238	86,507	158,745
Public normal schools	251	2,709	4 815	7,614	18,460	110 045	128,505
Private normalschools	55	367	571	938	2,827	6 742	9,569
Universities & college s	574	18,358	4 960	23,318	164 075	95,436	259,511
Preparatory departments of universities and colleges	358	1,804	1,223	3,027	28,157	16,503	44,660
Schools of theology					8,574	780	9,354
Schools of law					10,998	822	11,820
Schools of medicine					13 159	643	13,802
Schools of dentistry	—	9,955	228	10,183	8,185	129	8,314
Schools of pharmacy					3,597	456	4,053
Schools of veterinary medicine	22	369	—	5,240	1 250	0	1,250
Business schools	890	2,310	2,930	1,137	96,449	193 130	289 579
Reform schools	135	482	655	1,811	49 660	14,102	63,762
Schools for the deaf [2]	155	400	1 411	728	7,696	6,746	14,442
Schools for the blind	62	201	527		2,867	2,519	5,386
Schools for the feeble minded [4]	206	130	1,545	1,680	30,757	24,327	55,084

[1] Statistics are now issued biennially
[2] Includes 69 schools maintained as public day schools
[3] Includes 10 schools maintained as public day schools
[4] Includes 131 schools maintained as public day schools

School and college enrolment in 1917–1918 —

Grades	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary (kindergarten, primary & grammar)	18 919,695	1,503,656	20,423,351
Secondary (high schools and academies)	1,933,821	158,745	2,092,566
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	10,100	34,560	44,660
Universities and colleges	112,046	178,060	290,106
Professional schools	9,771	38,882	48,653
Normal schools	128 505	9,569	138,074
City evening schools	585,413	—	585,413
Commercial and Business schools	—	289,579	289,579
Reform schools	63,762	—	63 762
Schools for the deaf	13,798	644	14,442
Schools for the blind	5,386	—	5,386
Schools for the feeble minded	54,101	983	55,084
Government Indian schools [1]	26 325	5,543[2]	31,868
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government [3]	3,635	—	3,635
Other public schools in Alaska [4]	3,341	—	3 341
Private kindergartens (individually reported)	—	46,612	46,612

[1] The Government also pays tuition for 29,021 Indian children who are in the regular public schools
[2] These children are in private and mission schools
[3] Number of schools 64, maintained by city or town taxation and for white children only
[4] 69 schools reporting Schools for natives only

In 1920 there were in the United States 2,398 daily newspapers, 14,008 weeklies, 487 semi-weeklies, 3,156 monthlies, 293 semi-monthlies, and 670 other periodicals The total number of periodicals was in 1916, 23,024 (in 1918, 22,842), in 1870 the total number was 5,871, in 1900, 20,806, and in 1911, 22,806

Justice and Crime.

The judicial system, like the executive and legislative systems, is dual The Federal or National Government maintains courts for the trial of civil and criminal cases under national laws which include Admiralty, Patent, Banking, Bankruptcy, and other laws, both civil and criminal, of the United States, the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts includes cases between citizens of different States when the amount involved is in excess of 3,000 dollars, and of crimes against the laws of the United States The State Courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising under State laws which do not conflict with the National Constitution and laws enacted by Congress The State Courts also have jurisdiction of proceedings in probate and divorce

In the separate States the lowest courts are those of Justices of the Peace but in many towns and cities of fairly substantial population, Police Judges have jurisdiction as Examining Magistrates in criminal matters and to hear and determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws In all matters, except in misdemeanours for violation of the municipal laws, the Justices of the Peace have also jurisdiction in such towns or cities as examining magistrates, as well as to hear and determine civil cases involving usually not more than 200 dollars, and also to hear, determine and sentence for certain petty crimes which are not heinous

The States are divided into counties and the latter into towns, cities, villages and townships, and there is usually a circuit or district court for each county, in some of which there are one or more judges for the county, while in others the judge's jurisdiction embraces the courts of two or more counties and he goes from county to county to hold terms of court therein These are the highest State Courts of original jurisdiction and they have grand and petit juries

The highest court in each State is the Supreme or Appellate Court with a Chief Justice and Associate Justices and, in some States, commissioners who hear and determine cases under assignment of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices The Chief Justice and Associate Justices are usually elected by the people, but sometimes are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate, they usually hold office for a term of years, but sometimes for life or during good behaviour Their salaries range from 2,500 to 17,500 dollars

The Judges of the United States Courts, which include the District Courts, the Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court of the United States, are appointed for life, but retire, with full pay, at the age of 70 years, if they so desire, and if they have served the full period of ten years

The United States District Courts are the lowest of the Federal Courts There are 81 of these, each State forming one or more districts These Courts appoint Commissioners, who have the power of Examining Magistrates, but may not finally adjudge and determine, except in the Territory of Alaska, where they have jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Justices of the Peace and Probate Courts of the counties of the States The United States District Courts try all criminal cases arising under the Laws of the United States, as indicated above, including capital offences, which are punishable by death

when the crime is committed on land or territory owned by the Federal Government

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate The United States is divided into 9 circuits, to each of which the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice is assigned, and such Chief Justice or Associate Justice, respectively, has primary jurisdiction of applications for peremptory orders in any such district respectively The Supreme Court has jurisdiction of cases on appeal or in error from the inferior Courts, and has original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign Ministers and those between the different States The salary of the Chief Justice is 15,000 dollars, and that of each of the Associate Justices 14,500 dollars

The District of Columbia, in which the seat of the National Government is located, has a Municipal Court, a Supreme Court, and a Court of Appeals The Municipal Court has jurisdiction in matters equivalent to those of the Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates of cities and towns, the Supreme Court is the highest Court of original jurisdiction, and is equivalent to the District or Circuit Courts of the States, and the District Courts of the United States The Circuit Court of Appeals has jurisdiction in cases of appeal or in error from the Supreme Court of the District, and is equivalent to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals of the various States, and the Circuit Courts of Appeals of the United States

The territories and insular possessions have different judicial systems, generally following the State organizations, but having as well jurisdiction of cases under the Federal Laws, except Porto Rico, which has a United States District Court, separate and distinct from the Municipal, Circuit, and Territorial Supreme Courts

Pauperism

The following table shows the number of paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1903 and 1910

	Dec 31, 1903		Jan 1, 1910 [1]					
	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Number	Number per 100,000 of population	Native white	For eign-born white	White, nativity unknown	Coloured
Total for U S	81,764	101 4	84,198	91 5	44,254	33,125	355	6,464
Geographic divisions [2]—								
New England	11,495	194 5	11,886	181 4	5,959	5,706	38	183
Middle Atlantic	21,783	132 5	23,772	123 1	11,324	11,712	45	691
East North Central	21,127	125 3	21,858	117 0	12,125	8,388	113	732
West North Central	6,618	61 0	6,866	54 7	3,603	2,371	41	351
South Atlantic	8,298	75 4	7,706	63 2	4,423	664	35	2,584
East South Central	4,766	60 0	4,266	50 7	2,634	232	42	1,358
West South Central	1,689	20 7	1,630	18 6	968	268	15	379
Mountain	1,283	69 7	1,652	62 7	813	791	16	32
Pacific	4,708	180 5	5,562	132 7	2,405	2,993	10	154

[1] Figures based on estimated population, Dec 81, 1903
[2] For States included in each division, see pp 457–458

Finance.

The following table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts and expenditures' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and 'Miscellaneous, but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post Office Department 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellaneous, but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof

I FEDERAL

Year ending June 30	Revenue Thousands of Dollars	Expenditure Thousands of Dollars	Year ending June 30	Revenue Thousands of Dollars	Expenditure Thousands of Dollars
1915	692,484	776,544	1920	6,704,414	17,036,444
1918	4,172,635	8,966 532	1921 [1]	5,799,758	3,213,042
1919	4,654,380	15,837,566	1922 [1]	4,919,730	4,068,449

[1] Estimates

These figures are exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures as well as of loans and payments on account of the principal of the public debt

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure June 30, 1920, and estimates for 1921 and 1922 —

Revenue	1920	*Expenditure*	1920
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	323,536,559	Civil Establishment	
Internal revenue	5,309,149,244	Legislative	19,739 707
Sales of public lands	1,910,140	Executive	444,839,751
Interest on obligations of foreign governments	3,751,433	Dept of State	13,590,288
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c	12,369,612	Treasury Dept	260,451 947
Payment of interest by Pacific railways	8,016	War Dept	8,794,269
Tax on circulation of national banks	4,468,704	Navy Dept	2,797,152
Interest on public deposits	16,656,276	Interior Dept	28,199 495
Premium on war risks insurance	10 427,122	Post Office Dept	38,378,810
Customs fees, fines, penalties, &c	1,095,786	Dept of Agriculture	66,611,066
Navy hospital and clothing funds, fines and forfeitures &c	942,099	Dept of Commerce	33,765,045
Sales of ordnance material, &c	1,233 013	Dept of Labour	6,125,231
Land fees	1,609,351	Dept of Justice	18,667,245
Fees on letters patent	2,605,780	Independent bureaus and offices [1]	1,706,547,527
Forest reserve fund	4,571,877	District of Columbia	20,413,421
Immigrant fund	2,919,245	Total Civil	2,682,879 579 (536,575,916?)
Naturalisation fees	491,538		
Proceeds of seal & fox skins	1,241 648	Military Establishment	
Alaska Fund	213,121	Quartermaster Corps	314,446,879
Judicial fees, fines, penalties, &c	3,077,945	Pay, &c , of the Army	360,210,631
Sales of Government property	12,647,092	Ordnance Dept	286,506,697
District of Columbia, general receipts	11,446,050	Improving rivers and harbours	49,873,930
Trust Funds		Aviation	24,356,590
Department of State	10,971	Total War Dept	1 094,834,202
		Naval Establishment	
		Increase of the Navy	243,370,338
		Pay of the Navy	189,358,302
		Aviation	38,935,299
		Total Naval Establishment	629,893,115

[1] Included among others are Interst te Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute, and National Museum

Revenue	1920	*Expenditure*	1920
	Dollars		Dollars
War Department	1,684,119	Indian service	40,516,831
Navy Department	62,065	Pensions	218 344,204
Interior Department	24,633,828	Interest on public debt	1,024,024,440
District of Columbia	674,542		
Total (with miscellaneous revenues)	6,705,044,690		
Deduct moneys covered by warrant in year subsequent to the deposit thereof	1,735,493		
Add moneys received in fiscal year but not covered by warrant	1,105,240		
Ordinary receipts	6,704 414,437 (1 340 882 890[1])	Total Ordinary disbursements[1]	6,141,745 240 (1 228 349,048[1])
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	9,049,670	Panama Canal	6,031,463
Public debt receipts	15,852,345,949	Total Public debt disbursements	17,036,444,271
Total receipts, exclusive of postal	22,556,760,387	Total, exclusive of postal	23,178 189,511
Postal revenues	437,150,212	Postal service, payable from postal revenues	418,722,295
Total receipts, including postal	22 993,910 599 (4 598 782,120[1])	Total disbursements, including postal	23,596,911 806 (4 719 382 361[1])

[1] Exclusive of the principal of the public debt and postal service

Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1921 and 1922 (in thousands of dollars) —

Revenue	1921	1922	Expenditure	1921	1922
	1 000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
From Customs	350,000	350,000	Legislative	18,861	18,494
			Executive	2 110	2 762
From Internal Revenue			Dept of State	10,207	12,664
			Treasury Dept		
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	1,375,000	Treasury Dept, exclusive of public bldgs	145,587	228 559
			Public buildings	16,300	18,971
Income and profits tax	3,200,000	2,625,000	War risk insurance	197 763	207,184
			War Department	5 700	6,968
			Military Establishment	725 742	810,000
			Navy Dept	2 824	8,050
From sales of public land	2,000	2,000	Naval Establishment	430,585	488,896
			Navy building program	218,187	172,000
From miscellaneous sources	676,000	493,000	Dept. of the Interior		
			Dept of the Interior, exclusive of pensions and Indians	32,816	60 000
Estimated Panama Canal receipts	11,565	14,580	Pensions	279,150	265,190
			Indians	33,814	35,464

Revenue	1921	1922	Expenditure	1921	1922
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
			Dept of Agriculture	144,748	58,739
Estimated public			Dept. of Commerce	19,942	29,976
debt receipts	60,193	60,200	Dept. of Labour	4,912	10,835
			Dept of Justice	15,288	18,006
			Interstate Commerce Commission	4,693	5,574
			District of Columbia	19,478	26,419
			Interest on the public debt	975,000	922,650
Grand total estimated receipts	5,799,758	4,919,730	Ordinary	3,213,042	4,068,449

On June 30, 1920, the cash balance in the Treasury, inclusive of reserve fund (152,979,025 dollars) and trust funds (704,637,755 dollars), after deducting current liabilities, amounted to 350,947,020 dollars

National debt on the 1st of July at various periods from 1870 —

Year	Capital of Debt	Year	Capital of Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1870	2,480,672,427	1915	3,057,836,873
1880	2,120,415,370	1918	12,243,628,719
1900	2,136,961,092	1919	25,482,034,418
1910	2,652,665,838	1920	24,297,918,411

The gross debt was made up as follows —Debt bearing no interest, 230,075,349 dollars, debt on which interest has ceased, 6,747,700 dollars, and interest bearing debt (between 2 and 3½ per cent) 24,061,095,361 dollars The net debt—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury—was 23,939,971,391 dollars on June 30, 1920

In 1900 the true value of property was estimated at 88,517,306,775 dollars, in 1904, at 107,104,192,410 dollars, and in 1912 at 187,739,071,090 dollars

State Finance

The revenues required for the administration of the separate States are derived from direct taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on property real and personal, and the greater part of such revenue is collected and expended by the local authorities, county, township, or school district

For details see the separate States

Defence.

I Army

The Army of the United States, as authorised under the Act of Congress of June 4, 1920, consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organised Reserves, including the Officers Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps

Original enlistment in the Regular Army is for a period of one or three years at the option of the soldier, and re enlistments are for a period of three years. Men who are in the service at the outbreak of war, or enlist during

the war, remain therein until six months after its termination Enlisted men are classified in seven grades The pay of the lowest grade, or private, is 30 dollars per month (about 4 shillings a day at normal exchange rates), and that of the highest grade, or master sergeant, is 74 dollars per month In addition enlisted men receive an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay for each 5 years of service in the army, the total increase not to exceed 40 per cent Certain enlisted men also receive additional pay as specialists, the maximum addition under this head being 25 dollars per month Recent legislation grants temporary increases of pay to the higher grades of enlisted men, making their total pay, in some cases, as much as 142 dollars per month These increases are to continue only until June 30, 1922

The authorised strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, is as shown in the following table —

	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
Infantry	4,200	110,000	114,200
Field Artillery	1,900	37,000	38,900
Coast Artillery	1,200	30,000	31,200
Quartermaster Corps	1,050	20,000	21,050
Cavalry	950	20,000	20,950
Air Service	1,514	16,000	17,514
Medical Department	2,433	14,000	16,433
Corps of Engineers	600	12,000	12,600
Signal Corps	300	5,000	5,300
Ordnance Dept	350	4,500	4,850
Chemical Warfare Service	100	1,200	1,300
Miscellaneous and Detached	3,120	10,300	12,420
Warrant Officers	—	—	1,165
Total	17,717	280,000	298,882

The actual strength at the end of 1920 was 213,067

The war organisation and establishments of the regular army were then still under consideration The following establishments were proposed

Army Corps	79,966
Infantry Division	19,385
Cavalry Division	6,417
Infantry Brigade	6,153
Artillery Brigade	3 414

At the end of 1920 the Regular Army troops stationed abroad were as follows —

Philippines	18,947	China	1,406
Germany	14,306	France and England	106
Hawaii	8,927	Alaska	867
Panama	5,600		
Porto Rico	1,493	Total	51,652

The Officers Reserve Corps consists of officers of all grades, including general officers, organised into sections corresponding to the various branches of the Regular Army It is at present composed almost exclusively of men who served as officers during the World War, and on June 30, 1920, had a strength of 68,232 These officers may be called for training not exceeding 15 days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period

The Reserve Officers Training Corps, maintained for the purpose of keep-

ing up the strength of the Officers Reserve Corps, is organised into units at civil educational establishments It is divided into a Senior Division, formed mainly at the universities, and a Junior Division, formed mainly at the secondary schools In June, 1920, over 88,000 students were enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, divided about equally between senior and junior units Graduates of the Reserve Officers Training Corps before being commissioned in the Officers Reserve Corps must graduate from Reserve Officers Training Corps camps, to be maintained each summer for a period of six weeks

The Enlisted Reserve Corps consists of men voluntarily enlisted therein who have qualifications making them eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army The period of enlistment is three years, except that all men who are members at the outbreak of war or enlist during the war continue in the service until six months after the termination of the war

The National Guard, or organised militia, is maintained by the several States with the aid of grants from the Federal Government It is organised into the same arms of the service as the Regular Army, and is supplied by the Federal Government with uniforms, arms, and equipment of the same type as issued to the Regular Army Service in the National Guard is purely voluntary When Congress shall have authorised the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may draft into the military service of the United States any or all members of the National Guard, to serve for the period of the war or emergency The present authorised enlisted strength of the National Guard is about 180,000, but only about one third of that number had been organised since the armistice to August, 1920 Enlistment is for three years Minimum training required includes 48 drill periods of one and one half hours each year, in addition to fifteen days' training in encampments or manœuvres

The Militia comprises all able bodied male citizens and applicants for citizenship between the ages of 18 and 45 The total number of men registered during the war between these ages was 24,234,021 No arrangement is made during peace times for the organisation and training of the entire body of the Militia

The President is Commander in Chief of both the Army and Navy The Secretary of War controls the Army with the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of Staff The former has supervision of the procurement of all military supplies and is charged with the mobilisation of industrial establishments for wartime needs, while the latter is entrusted with the general supervision of the Army

Although the infantry during the war were chiefly armed with a modified Enfield rifle, the Springfield rifle, of American design, remains the standard small arm The 75 mm field gun and 155 mm howitzer have been adopted as the principal light mobile artillery weapons

The total casualties in the United States Army during the war amounted to 302,612, of whom 47,449 were killed in battle or died of wounds, while 9,169 died from other causes

II Navy.

The part played by the United States Navy during the war, its great service to the Allies, and its whole hearted co operation with the British Navy are well known, having been amply described In the Statesman's Year Book last year many figures were given illustrating the work of the American Fleet during the hostilities The United States entered upon a course of great naval expansion in 1916–17, which led to a con-

siderable increase in expenditure, due mainly to the adoption for the first time of a continuous shipbuilding programme The period was of 3 years, the total cost was to be about 103,000 000*l*, and in the first year 4 battleships, 4 battle-cruisers, 4 scouts, 30 submarines and 20 destroyers were to be laid down A new programme came before Congress, designed, according to Mr Daniels then Secretary of the Navy (January 1, 1919), to make the United States Navy "second to none" This programme included 6 additional battleships, 2 additional battle cruisers, 6 additional scouts, and over 100 destroyers, submarines, &c The scheme was included in the Estimates of 1919 20, beginning with a comparatively small appropriation The Secretary repeatedly said that the United States must have the most powerful navy in the world The Naval Appropriation Bill passed both Houses in July, 1919, with an estimated expenditure of 123,200,000*l* The Naval Appropriation Bill of 1920–21 amounted to 484,406,269 dollars Provision is made for all the big ships to complete the programme

The grounds for the maintenance of the United States Navy at great strength were stated by the last Secretary on June 25, 1919 They are the need of maintaining fleets in both the Atlantic and the Pacific

The control of naval affairs is vested in the Secretary of the Navy, a Cabinet officer, appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate The Assistant Secretary, a civilian, also appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, the Chief of Naval Operations, the chiefs of seven administrative bureaus, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Judge-Advocate General, are directly responsible to the Secretary The administrative bureaus are yards and docks, navigation, ordnance, construction and repair, steam engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery

The Government Naval Stations and constructive and repairing establishments are at Portsmouth, N H , Boston, Mass , Brooklyn, N Y , League Island, Pa , Washington, D C , Norfolk, Va , Pensacola, Fla , Mare Island, Cal , and Puget Sound, and naval stations are at Newport, R I , New London Conn , Charleston, S C , Port Royal, S C , Kye West, Fla , New Orleans, La , Guantanamo, Cuba, Guam , Hawaii , Tutuila, Samoa , Cavite, P I , Olongapo, P I

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy on December 31, 1918, 1919, and 1920 Vessels unserviceable for war purposes, gunboats, yachts, tugs, training ships, &c , not included —

	Effective at end of		
	1918	1919	1920
Dreadnoughts	19	19	19
Pre-Dreadnoughts	23	20	19
Armoured cruisers	9	8	8
Cruisers, 1st class	5	4	4
,, 2nd ,,	6	6	6
,, 3rd ,,	15	12	11
Monitors	7	4	4
Destroyers	90?	150?	250?
Coastal Destroyers	20	20	17
Torpedo boats	19	17	17
Submarines	92?	92?	110?

With reference to the foregoing summary, it may be noted that the total number of destroyers built, building, and provided for, is 332, and of sub marines, 155 Money was not provided in the last appropriation account for 9 fleet submarines, additional to the above number

A table follows of the United States fleet of vessels built and building It is the practice to retain on the list for service a considerable number of old vessels of little value

In the armament column, guns of lesser calibre than 5 inch are not given

Ships in italics will not be completed by the end of the present year

Pre-Dreadnought Battleships

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins	ins				
1896	Kearsarge Kentucky	11,520	16½	15	4 13in , 4 8in , 18 5in	—	10,500	16
96–97	Alabama Illinois Wisconsin	11,552	16½	16½	4 13in , 14 6in	—	10,000	16
99–'00	Maine Missouri Ohio	12,500	12	12	4 12in , 16 6in	2	16,000	16
1902	New Jersey Virginia Georgia Nebraska Rhode Island	14,948	11	10	4 12in , 8 8in , 12 6in	4	19,000	19
1903	Louisiana Connecticut	16,000	11	10	4 12in , 8 8in , 12 7in	4	16,500	18
1904 1905	Kansas Vermont Minnesota NewHampshire	16,000	2	2	4 12in , 8 8in , 12 7in	4	16,500	19

Dreadnoughts

1906	S Carolina Michigan	16,000	11	12	8 12in	2	16 500	18 5
907	Delaware N Dakota	20,000	11	12	10 12in , 14 5in	2	25,000	21

Dreadnought Battleships —continued

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins	ins				knots
1909	Utah, Florida	21,825	11	12	10 12in , 16 5in	2	28,000	20 75
1910	Wyoming, Arkansas	26,000	11	11	12 12in , 21 5in	2	28,000	20 5
1911	Texas, New York	27,500	12	14	10 14in , 21 5in	4	35,000	21
1912	Nevada, Oklahoma	27,500	13½	18	10 14in , 21 5in	4	24,800	20 5
1913 1914	Pennsylvania, Arizona	31,400	14	18	12 14in , 22 5in	4	34,000	21
1915	New Mexico, Idaho, Mississippi	32,000	14	18	12 14in , 22 5in	4	34,000	21
1916	California, Tennessee	32,300	—	—	12 14in , 22 5in	4	35,000	21
1917 1918	*Colorado, Maryland, Washington, W Virginia*	32,600	—	—	8 16in , 14 5in	2	40,000	21
1919 1920	*Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, N Carolina, S Dakota*	43,200	—	—	12 16in 16 6in	2	60,000	23

Four old Coast Battleships, ex *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Iowa*, and *Oregon* are regarded as of little value

Battle-Cruisers (building)

1920	*Lexington, Constellation, Saratoga, Ranger, Constitution, United States*	43,500	—	—	8 16in , 16 6in	8	180,000 (oil)	34

Armoured Cruisers

'01–02	Pittsburg, Huntington, Frederick, Pueblo, Huron	13,400	6	6	4 8in 14 6in	2	23,000	22
1903	Seattle	14,500	5	9	4 10in , 16 6in	4	25,000	22
1905	Missoula, Charlotte							

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse power	Designed speed
					First Class Cruisers			
		Tons	ins	ins				knots
1890	Rochester	8,200	4	7	4 8in 10 5 in	—	16,500	21
	Brooklyn	9,215	3	8	8 8in , 12 5in	—	18,000	21
1902	St Louis	9,700	4	4	14 6in	—	21,000	22
	Charleston							
					Protected Cruisers			
1901	Chattanooga, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Galveston, Tacoma	3,200	2	—	10 5in	—	4,500	16½
					Scouts			
1905	Chester, Birmingham, Salem	3,750	2 belt, 1½ deck		2 5in , 2 13 pr	2	16,000	35

Ten Scout Cruisers are in hand, 7,100 tons, 35 knots

Cheyenne *ex* Wyoming, Talahassee *ex* Florida Ozark *ex* Arkansas, Tonopah *ex* Nevada, old armoured vessels, and a considerable number of old cruisers are retained in the list, some of these protected and others unprotected They possess little value The largest are the Columbia and Minneapolis, 7,450 tons, and the New Orleans and Albany, 3,450 tons A large number of gunboats are in the Fleet The most modern destroyers are of over 1 200 tons and have a speed of 35 knots The largest submarines, K class (1916), are of 1,880-2 650 tons, and 24 9½ knots, but the R class (1918-19) are only of 420-550 tons and 15 9½ knots

Production and Industry

I Agriculture

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1920, with the total land surface and total area, based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	37,200	32,818,560	33,278,720
Alaska [1]	352,781,760	—	378,165,760
Arizona	18,268,909	72,838,400	72,931,840
Arkansas	276,595	33,616 000	34,184,400
California	19,585,801	99,617,280	101,810,080
Colorado	8,941,185	66,341,120	66,526,720
Connecticut	—	3,084,800	3,177,600
Delaware	—	1,257,600	1,516,800
District of Columbia	—	38,400	44,800

[1] The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

States and Territories	Area Unappropriated and Unreserved	Total Land Surface	Total Including Water Surface
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Florida	120,077	35,111,040	37,546,240
Georgia	—	23,584 000	37,929,600
Idaho	8,805,112	53,346 560	53,688 320
Illinois	—	35 867,520	36,265 600
Indiana	—	23,068 800	23,266 560
Iowa	—	35,575 040	35,934,080
Kansas	4,346	52 385 360	52,581,120
Kentucky	—	25,715 840	25,982 720
Louisiana	14,240	29,061 760	31,043,840
Maine	—	19,132 800	21,145,600
Maryland	—	6,362,240	7,889,280
Massachusetts	—	5,144 960	5,290,240
Michigan	73 523	36,787,200	37,107,200
Minnesota	256 297	51 749 120	54,196,480
Mississippi	33,360	29,671,080	29,993,600
Missouri	18	43,995,280	44,428,800
Montana	5,973,741	93,568,640	94,078,080
Nebraska	66,844	49,157,120	49,612 800
Nevada	54,267,175	70,285,440	70,841,600
New Hampshire	—	5,779 840	5,978,240
New Jersey	—	4 808,960	5,263,360
New Mexico	18,448,878	78,401,920	78,485,760
New York	—	30,498,560	31,490,560
North Carolina	—	31 193,600	33,552,640
North Dakota	81,044	44,917,120	45,335,680
Ohio	—	26,073 600	26,265,600
Oklahoma	7,404	44,424,960	44,836,480
Oregon	14,006,757	61,188 480	61,887,360
Pennsylvania	—	28,692,480	28,880,640
Rhode Island	—	682,880	798,720
South Carolina	—	19,516,800	19,832,960
South Dakota	288,472	49,195,520	49,673,600
Tennessee	—	26 079 680	26,894,080
Texas	—	167,934,720	170,173,440
Utah	29,991,715	52,597,760	54,393,600
Vermont	—	5,839,360	6,120 960
Virginia	—	25,767,680	27,281,280
Washington	1 086,686	42,775,040	44,241,280
West Virginia	—	15,374,080	15,468,800
Wisconsin	5,154	35,363,840	35,882,240
Wyoming	19,679,595	62,460 160	62,664,960
Total	553,101,888	1,903,289,600	2,315,310,720

The public lands are divided into two great classes The one class have a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre, the latter being the alternate sections, reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, &c Titles to these lands may be acquired by location under the homestead laws, or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of a-dollar-and a-quarter lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land The title is perfected by the issue of a patent after three years (law of June 6, 1912) of actual settlement The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions On July 1, 1920, 553,101,888 acres were unappropriated and unreserved, of which 352,781,760 were in Alaska During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the area patented was 11,850,401 acres, of which 9,981,043 acres were patented under the homestead laws It is provided by law that two sections,

of 640 acres of land, in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions

The Reclamation Service (organised under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902) is engaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of irrigation works in the arid and semi arid States of the West Thirty projects have been authorised for construction or operation for irrigation of lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming These projects aggregate 3,200,000 acres, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,000,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the Government reservoirs The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914 The Service has built on the 30 projects over 12,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains, including 100,000 canal structures, and involving the excavation of 174,000,000 cubic yards of materials In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 13,700,000 cubic yards, including the Arrowrock dam, the highest in the world (349 feet), the Elephant Butte dam on the Rio Grande, forming the largest artificial irrigation reservoir in the United States The net construction cost to June 30, 1919, was 123,853,000 dollars

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been —

Years	Farm area Acres	Improved area Acres	Value of farm property	Value of products in preceding year
			Dollars	Dollars
1890	623,218,619	357,616,755	16,082,267,689	2 460,107 454
1900	838,591,774	414,498,487	20,439,901,164	4,717,069,973
1910	878,798,325	478,451,750	40,991,449,090	8,558,199,196

In the same years the numbers of farms of different sizes were —

Acres	1890	1900	1910
Under 3 acres	150,194	41,385	18,033
3 and under 10		225,844	317,010
10 ,, 20	265,550	406,641	504,123
20 ,, 50	902,777	1,257,496	1,414,376
50 ,, 100	1,121,485	1,366,038	1,438,069
100 ,, 500	2,008,694	2,290,282	2,494,461
500 ,, 1,000	84,895	102,526	125,295
1,000 and over	31,546	47,160	50,135
Total	4,564,641	5,737,372	6,361,502

In 1910, 4,771,063 farms were occupied by native whites, 669,556 by foreign-born whites and 920,883 by negroes and other non-whites Of the occupants, 3,948,722 were owners, 58,104 managers, 712,294 cash tenants,

1,399,923 share tenants, 128,466 share cash tenants and 113,993 not reporting

The estimated gross value at farm of all crops and animal products was, in 1918, 22,480,000,000 dollars, in 1919, 24,982,000,000 dollars; and in 1920 (preliminary estimate), 22,000,000,000 dollars

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables

Crops	1918			1919			1920		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bush. per Acre
Corn	104,467	2,502 665	24 0	100,072	2,358,509	28 6	104,601	3,232 367	30 9
Wheat	55,181	921,438	15 6	72,308	934,265	12 9	57,192	787,128	13 8
Oats	44,349	1,538,124	34 7	41,835	1,231,754	29 4	43,323	1,526,055	35 2
Total	207,997	4,962,227	—	214,215	5,024 528	—	205,116	5,545,550	—

The chief wheat growing States (1920) are (yield in thousands of bushels) Kansas, yielding 137,056, North Dakota, 68,400, Nebraska, 60,480, Oklahoma, 46,240, Illinois, 40,670, Washington, 37,982, Missouri, 32,721, Minnesota, 29,116, Ohio, 28,698, South Dakota, 26,282, Pennsylvania, 25,284, Idaho, 23,600, Indiana, 23,540, Oregon, 22,900, Colorado, 22,821

Other crops in 1919 and 1920 were —

Crops	1919			1920		
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Rye	7,103	88,909	12 5	5,043	69,318	13 7
Barley	7,198	161,345	22 4	8,083	202,024	25 0
Buckwheat	739	15 244	20 6	729	13,789	18 9
Flaxseed	1,572	7,661	4 9	1,785	10,990	6 2
Rice (rough)	1,092	42,790	39 2	1,337	53,710	40 2
Potatoes	3,952	355,773	90 0	3,929	430,458	109 6
Sweet Potatoes	1,042	105,405	101 2	1,085	112,368	103 6

The area on which tame hay was grown in 1920 was 57,915,000 acres, the crop weighed 91,193,000 tons, and was valued at 1,613,896,000 dollars The area on which wild hay was grown in 1920 was 15,266,000 acres, the crop weighed 17,040,000 tons, and was valued at 195,266,000 dollars.

In 1920 the United States rice (rough) crop was as follows —

States	Area	Production	States	Area	Production
	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels
North Carolina	400	10,000	Mississippi	3,000	93,000
South Carolina	4,100	102,000	Louisiana	700,000	25,200,000
Georgia . .	1,100	29,000	Texas	281,000	9,554,000
Florida .	3,000	72,000	Arkansas	181,400	8,389,000
Missouri . .	500	25,000	California	162,000	9,720,000
Alabama . .	500	16,000	Total	1,337,000	53,710,000

The output of cane sugar in 1918–19 amounted to 568,800,000 pounds, and in 1919-20, 244,250,000 pounds, and the preliminary estimate for 1920–21 was 385,974,000 pounds The beet sugar production in 1918–19 was 1,521,900,000 pounds, and in 1919-20 was 1,452,902,000 pounds, and the preliminary estimate for 1920–21 was 2,219,200,000 pounds

Cotton acreage and production (excluding "linters"), for the last six years were —

Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs gross)	Years	Acres harvested	Bales (500 lbs gross)
1915	31,412,000	11,192,000	1918	36,008 000	12,041,000
1916	34,985 000	11,450,000	1919	38,566,000	11 421,000
1917	33,841,000	11,302,000	1920	36,383,000	12,987,000

The estimated cotton production in 1920 was grown in the following States Texas, 4,200,000 bales, South Carolina, 1,530,000, Georgia, 1,400 000, Oklahoma, 1,300,000, Arkansas, 1,160,000, Mississippi, 885,000, North Carolina, 840,000 Alabama, 660,000, Louisiana, 380,000, Tennessee, 310 000, California (including some grown in Mexico), 150,000, Arizona, 110,000, Missouri, 85,000, Virginia, 19,000, Florida, 18,000, all other, 15,000 bales

In 1920 there were under tobacco 1,894 400 acres, which yielded 1,508,064,000 lbs of tobacco The chief tobacco growing States were Kentucky, 550,000 acres, yielding 467 500,000 lbs, North Carolina, 582,000 acres, yielding 384,120,000 lbs, Virginia, 243 000 acres, yielding 177,390,000 lbs, Tennessee, 117,000 acres, yielding 85,410,000 lbs, South Carolina, 103,000 acres, yielding 66,950,000 lbs, Wisconsin, 50,000 acres, yielding 62,400,000 lbs, Ohio, 63,000 acres, yielding 60,480,000 lbs, Pennsylvania, 40,000 acres, yielding 60,400,000 lbs, Connecticut, 24,400 acres, yielding 36,112,000 lbs, Maryland, 35,000 acres, yielding 30,625,000 lbs, Indiana, 20,000 acres, yielding 18,000,000 lbs, Georgia, 26,700 acres, yielding 16,020,000 lbs, Massachusetts, 10,200 acres, yielding 15,810,000 lbs, West Virginia, 13,000 acres, yielding 10,400,000 lbs

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1900 (June 1), 1910 (April 15), 1920 and 1921 (January 1) —

Live Stock	1900 (Census)	1910 (Census)	1920 (Estimate)	1921 (Estimate)
Horses	18,267,020	19,833,113	20,785,000	20,183,000
Mules	3,264,615	4,209,769	5,041,000	4,999,000
Cattle of all kinds	67,719,410	61,803,866	68,369,000	66,191,000
Sheep	61,503,713	52,447,861	47,114,000	45,067,000
Swine	62,868,041	58,185,676	71,727,000	66,649,000

The value of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1921, was —Cattle other than milch cows, 1,346,665,000 dollars, milch cows, 1,491,900,000 dollars, total value of all farm animals, 6,235,569,000 dollars

In 1914, the factories used 8,431,426,426 lbs of milk and 2,384,034,699 lbs of cream, made 786,003,489 lbs of butter, 377,513,409 lbs of cheese, and 883,112,901 lbs of condensed milk The total value of the products manufactured was 370,688,431 dollars

In 1901 the estimated production of wool was 302,502,328 pounds, in 1918, 298,870,000 pounds, in 1919, 313,638,000 pounds, and in 1920, 302,207,000 pounds

The census reports for 1914 show that the value of canned vegetables was 84,413,667 dollars, of canned fruits, 24,897,174 dollars, of dried fruits, 34,771,912 dollars, of canned soups, 7,877,057 dollars, and of all other products, including preserves, pickles, sauces, cider, and vinegar produced in canning establishments, 6,055,892 dollars The total value of canned products, in 1914, was 158,015,702 dollars

II Forests and Forestry

The United States forests cover 463,000,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole country Forests publicly owned contain one fifth of all timber standing Forests privately owned contain at least four fifths of the standing timber The original forests of the United States covered 822,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200 billion feet of merchantable timber, of which about 2,215 billion board feet still remains There are five great forest regions—the northern the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain, and the Pacific The standing timber in the United States is being cut and destroyed at the rate of 26 billion cubic feet per year, or more than four times as fast as new timber is growing

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West In consequence, the State of Washington now leads in lumber production, followed closely by Louisiana, Oregon, Mississippi, and Arkansas

The annual consumption, including waste in logging and in manufacture, is more than 26,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood It includes over 110,000,000 cords of firewood, more than 40,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 650,000,000 feet logs for veneer, 87,500,000 ties, nearly 1,300,000,000 staves, over 82,000,000 sets of heading, over 330,000,000 barrel hoops, over 4,550,000 cords of native pulpwood, 250,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, 900,000,000 fence posts, 1,550,000 cords of wood for distillation, 1,250,000 cords for tanning extract, 200,000 cords for excelsior, and 4,250,000 telegraph and telephone poles, 8,850,000,000 shingles, and 2,375,000,000 lath

The present net area of the national forests, including those in Alaska and Porto Rico and lands acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for national forest purposes, is 156,032,053 acres

The operating costs of the national forests are about 4,000,000 dollars annually For improvements (roads trails, telephone lines, bridges, cabins, etc) there is an annual appropriation of 400,000 dollars, plus ten per cent, of the receipts In addition, the Federal Aid Roads Act in 1916, made available 1,000,000 dollars yearly for ten years, for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests There was also included in the Post Office appropriation bill, which was approved February 28, 1919, an item of 3,000,000 dollars a year for three years for road work, which became available immediately on the approval of the bill The total regular appropriation for the support of the Forest Service, including its diversified investigative and co operative work, for the fiscal year 1921 is 6,295,822 dollars, including 300,000 dollars for fire fighting and 125,000 dollars for co operative fire protection

The receipts from the several sources for the last three fiscal years were as follows —

Fiscal Year	Timber	Grazing	Special Uses, &c	All sources
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1918	1,633,649	1,725,822	215,459	3 574,930
1919	1,540,100	2,609,170	209,145	4,358,414
1920	2,067,395	2,486,040	240,046	4,793,482

Under the law 25 per cent of the receipts is paid to the States in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools This is in addition to the 10 per cent of the receipts already mentioned as available for improvements, which is expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in national forests in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise

The grazing receipts for 1920 were paid by the holders of 31,301 permits to graze 2,035,432 cattle 83,234 horses, and 4,066 swine, and of 6,178 permits to graze 7,280,584 sheep and 53,685 goats

The following table shows, by States, the total cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1920

State	Cut under Sale	Cut under Free Use	Total
	Board Feet	Board Feet	Board Feet
California	145,402,000	5,238,000	150 640,000
Oregon	121,242,000	7,515,000	128,757 000
Idaho	82,219,000	14,455,000	96,674,000
Washington	79 479,000	1,026,000	80,505,000
Montana	60,663,000	8,151,000	68,814,000
Colorado	50,425,000	9,783,000	60,208,000
Arizona	53,334,000	6,418,000	59,752,000
Alaska	45,403,000	4,897 000	50,300,000
New Mexico	35,332,000	8,859,000	44,191,000
Wyoming	34,347,000	6,264 000	40,611,000
South Dakota	22,336,000	2,963,000	25,299,000
Utah	12,400,000	8,553 000	20,953 000
Arkansas	18,242,000	61,000	18,310,000
Minnesota	13,045,000	160,000	13,205,000
Tennessee	8,235,000	1,027,000	9,262,000
North Carolina	8,470,000	17,000	8,487,000
Virginia	5,355,000	148,000	5,503,000
New Hampshire	3,537,000	—	3,537 000
Nevada	1,583,000	1,777,000	3,360,000
Georgia	2,911,000	10,000	2,921,000
Florida	882,000	280 000	1,162,000
Michigan	654,000	216,000	870,000
Oklahoma	—	180,000	180,000
West Virginia	52,000	8,000	60,000
Alabama	4,000	1,000	5,000
Nebraska	—	3,000	3,000
Total (1920)	805,509,000	88,060,000	893,569,000
Total (1919)	705,753,000	90,798,000	796,551,000

III Mining

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1918 and 1919 (long tons, 2,240 lbs , short tons, 2,000 lbs)

The values are for iron, at point of production, for nickel and platinum, the values at New York City, for copper, lead and zinc, the values are those of sales, for quicksilver, the value at San Francisco

Metallic Products		Quantity (1918)	Value (1918)	Quantity (1919)	Value 1919
			Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron	long tons	38,230,440	1,180,759,565	30,646,000	809,246,000
Silver (commercial value)	troy oz	67,810,139	66,485,129	55,285,196	61,966,412
Gold (value)	,,	3,320,784	68,646,700	2,829,995	58,488,500
Copper	pounds	1,908,533,595	471,408,000	1,310,541,529	243,761,000
Refined Lead	short tons	539,905	76,667,000	424,433	44,900,000
Zinc	,,	492,400	89,618,000	452,272	66,032,000
Quicksilver	flasks[1]	32,883	3,363,752	21,348	1,927,511
Aluminium	pounds	—	41,159,000	—	38,558,000
Tin (metallic equivalent)	short tons	60	118,500	60	78,600
Platinum	troy oz	59,753	6,417,980	45,100	5,614,335
Antimonial lead	short tons	13,570	2,826,350	13,874	1,513,968
Nickel	,,	441	401,000	511	434,485
Total value (including all others)		—	2,152,919,000	—	1,372,770,000

[1] Of 75 avoirdupois pounds net

The following are statistics of the principal non metallic minerals for two years —

Non Metallic Products		Quantity (1918)	Value (1918)	Quantity (1919)	Value (1919)
			Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal	short tons	579,385,820	1,491,809,940	458,063,000	—
Pennsylvania anthracite	long tons	88,237,575	336,480,847	77,000,000	—
Stone		68,563,360	82,700,430	71,380,000	115,000,000
Petroleum	barrels[1]	355,927,716	709,948,961	377,719,000	775,000,000
Natural Gas		721,000,959	103,553,560	738,600,000	159,650,000
Cement	barrels[2]	71,348,474	113,554,854	86,013,000	145,058,000
Salt	short tons	7,238,741	26,940,861	7,064,500	27,296,000
Phosphate rock	long tons	2,490,760	8,214,468	1,941,700	10,330,900
Coke	short tons	56,478,372	382,324,368	44,821,000	—
Mineral waters	gallons sold	40,709,722	4,533,001	43,718,153	4,384,657
Borates	short tons	88,794	2,179,830	66,146	1,380,000
Arsenious oxide	pounds	6,823	1,213,000	6,209	—
Total minerals (including all others)		—	5,538,699,000	—	4,653,700,000

[1] Of 42 gal [2] Of 376 lbs net

The total value of the mineral products in 1916 was 3,513,972,000 dollars, in 1917, 5,007,937,000 dollars

The total production of coal from 1807, the date of the earliest record, to the close of 1919 was 13,539,214,655 short tons

The precious metals are raised mainly in California, Colorado, Alaska, and Nevada for gold, and Montana, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado for silver The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1919 was as follows —

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs troy	Dollars	Ozs troy	Dollars
1792-1847	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848-1872	58,279,778	1,204 750,000	118 568,200	157,749,900
1873-1919	135,953,347	2 810,403,200	2,383,824,141	1,866,704,918
Total	195,420,295	4,039,690,200	2,502,701,841	2,024,859,318

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States the total production was valued in 1916 at 217,793 dollars, in 1917 at 131,012 dollars, in 1918 at 106,523 dollars, and in 1919 at 123 046 dollars The stones found are sapphires (in Montana), turquoise, tourmaline, garnets, beryl, agates, amethyst, ruby, topaz, &c

IV. Manufactures

The following table shows the condition of manufacturing industries in the United States as reported at each census from 1880 to 1915 The censuses of 1905, 1910, and 1915, unlike the earlier censuses, did not include hand and neighbourhood industries, but were confined to establishments conducted under the factory system or producing goods for the general market The statistics for each census cover the preceding calendar year —

Census	Number of Establishments	Capital	Persons employed	Value of products	Cost of materials
		Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1880 [1]	253 852	2,790,273,000	2,732,595	5,369,579,000	3,396,824,000
1890 [1]	355,415	6,525,156 000	4,712,622 [3]	9,372 437,000	5,102,044,000
1900 [1]	512,254	9,817,435,000	5,705,165 [4]	13,004,400,000	7,345,414,000
1900 [2]	207,562	8,978,825,000	5,079,225 [4]	11,411,121,000	6,577,614,000
1905 [2]	216,262	12,656,266 000	5,990,072 [4]	14,802,147,000	8,503,950,000
1910 [2]	270,082	18,490,749,000	7,481,799 [4]	20,767 546,000	12,195,019,000
1915 [2]	275,791	22,790,980,000	8,000,554 [4]	24,246,435,000	14,968,089,000

[1] Including hand and neighbourhood industries
[2] Excluding hand and neighbourhood industries
[3] Includes officers firm members, clerks and wage earners
[4] Includes salaried officials, clerks, &c , and wage earners, does not include proprietors and firm members

The censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1905 cover Alaska , the census of 1910 covers Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico , the census of 1914 covers Continental United States

The census of manufactures for 1909 and 1914 (not including Alaska,

Hawaii, and Porto Rico) were confined to establishments under the factory system, to the exclusion of neighbourhood industries and hand trades such as custom dress making, tailoring, carpentering, grist and saw milling The census results were as follows —

Group	Census	Number of establishments	Wage earners Average number	Capital	Cost of materials	Value of products
				Expressed in thousands of dollars		
				Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All industries	1914	275,791	7,036,337	22,790,980	14,368,089	24,246,485
	1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,428,270	12,142,791	20,672,052
1 Food and kindred products	1914	59,317	496,284	2,174,387	3,828,512	4,816 709
	1909	55,304	411,575	1,696,754	3,187,803	3,937,618
2 Textiles and their products	1914	22,995	1,498,604	2 810,848	1,999,058	3,414,615
	1909	21,723	1,438,446	2,488,463	1,745,516	3,060,199
3 Iron and steel and their products	1914	17,719	1,061,058	4,281,998	1,762,313	3,223,144
	1909	17,292	1,026,553	3,578,605	1,799,942	3,164,472
4 Lumber and its remanufacture	1914	42,080	833,529	1,723,456	762,350	1,599,710
	1909	48,539	911,593	1,570,549	717,833	1,588 274
5 Leather and its finished products	1914	6 758	307,060	748,347	753,135	1,104,595
	1909	5,728	300,766	659,231	669,874	992,718
6 Paper and printing	1914	37,196	452,900	1,433,176	580,715	1,456,046
	1909	34,828	415,990	1,133,618	451,239	1,179,285
7 Liquors and beverages	1914	7,562	88,152	1,015,715	246,188	772,080
	1909	7,347	77,827	874,107	186,128	674,311
8 Chemicals and allied products	1914	12,874	299,560	3,024,209	1,289,348	2,001,634
	1909	12,060	267,261	2,107,425	931,045	1,526,599
9 Stone, clay and glass products	1914	14,747	384,702	987,328	238,734	614,162
	1909	16,168	342,827	857,761	183,792	531,737
10 Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel	1914	10,023	262,154	1,013,632	1,023,354	1,417,042
	1909	8,783	249,607	867,405	892,065	1,240,410
11 Tobacco manuf	1914	13,951	178,872	303,840	207,134	490 165
	1909	15,822	166,810	245,660	177,186	416,695
12 Vehicles for land transportation	1914	9,909	263,076	803,496	586,670	1,034,497
	1909	6,562	202,719	521,457	306,587	561,763
13 Railroad repair shops	1914	2,011	365,902	417,706	261,439	552,618
	1909	1,686	304,592	277,216	214,581	437,563
14 Miscellaneous industries	1914	19,193	594,465	2,047,842	885,189	1,749,418
	1909	16,589	489,480	1,490,019	679,250	1,360,418

Of the food products manufactured in 1909 and 1914, the more important (with the value of output) were —

Industries	Output value	
	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Beet sugar, &c	62,605,210	48,122,383
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	364,285,150	274,557,718
Canning and preserving fruit, vegetables, fish, and oysters	243,439,859	157,101,201
Flour and grist milling	877,679,709	883,584,405
Rice cleaning and polishing	23,039,294	22,371,457
Slaughtering and meat packing including sausage	1,673,978,930	1,370,568,101

In the combined textile industries for the three census years, the number of producing spindles at work was —

Year	Cotton	Silk	Woollen	Worsted	Total
1914	31,703,863	2,100,012	2,079,626	2,227,789	38,111 240
1909	28,178,862	1,777,962	2,156,824	1,752,806	33,866,054

The number of power-looms at work for each of the years was —

—	Carpets and rugs	Cottons	Silk goods	Woollens	Worsted goods	Total
1914	9,821	677,920	85 058	28,866	46,581	848,246
1909	11,796	665,652	75,406	33,148	39,476	825 478

The value of the output of certain textile industries was —

Nature of products	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs	69,128,185	71,188,152
Cotton goods	701,300,933	628,391,813
Hosiery and knit goods	258,912,903	200,143,527
Silk goods	254,011,257	196,911,667
Woollen and worsted goods	379,484,379	419,743,521

In 1914 there were 353 blast furnaces in active plants with a daily capacity of 109,426 tons, in 1909, 388, with a daily capacity of 101,447 tons. In 1914 the output of pig-iron was 23,269,731 tons, value 312,761,617 dollars, in 1909 it was 25,651,798 tons, value 387,830,443 dollars. Bessemer, or modified Bessemer steel plants in 1914 had 115 converters; in 1909, 112; total daily capacity of ingots or direct castings, double turn, in 1914, 53,106 tons, in 1909, 49,005 tons Open-hearth steel plants in 1914 had 864 basic and acid furnaces, in 1909, 706; in 1904, 489, daily capacity of steel, in 1914, 93,650 tons, in 1909, 62,161

tons The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1914 was 918,664,565 dollars, in 1909, 985,722,534 dollars The value of output comprised —

Products	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Steel rails	54,009,918	81,128,295
Iron and steel bars, &c	110,480,914	127,077,386
Structural shapes, steel	57,265,388	64,853,466
Iron and steel (skelp flue) hoops, &c	72,388,381	74,944,409
Iron and steel plates (not armour)	174,941,312	166,768,382
Iron and steel armour plate gun forgings and ordnance	19,947,893	10,649,079
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c	127,707,094	148,507,149
Direct steel castings	44,733,698	38,862,448
Steel ingots manufactured for consumption or sale	Tons	Tons
Bessemer steel ingots	6,175,867	9,145,668
Acid open hearth steel ingots	618,007	772,943
Basic open hearth steel ingots	15,933,420	12,952,840
Crucible ingots	72,765	90,242
Electric and miscellaneous ingots	15,207	12,271

The output of tin plates in 1914 was of the value of 60,258,024 dollars, in 1909, 38,259,885 dollars The output of terne plates in 1914 was of the value of 6,012,321 dollars, in 1909, 7,555,261 dollars

The output of sawed lumber in 1909 amounted to the value of 684,479,859 dollars, in 1904, to 435,708,084 dollars The output of the leather, tanned, and curried industry, in 1914, was valued at 367,201,705 dollars, in 1909, at 327,874,187 dollars The boot and shoe products manufactured in 1914 were valued at 501,760,458 dollars, in 1909, at 442,630,726 dollars, leather gloves and mittens, products, 1914, 21,614,109 dollars, 1909, 23,630,598 dollars

The value of the output of paper and wood pulp products in 1914 was 332,147,175 dollars, in 1909, 267,656,964 dollars The value of the output of printing and publishing industries including bookbinding and blank books, engraving steel and copper plate, lithographing, book and job music, and newspapers and periodicals, in 1914, were valued at 901,534,801 dollars, in 1909, 737,876,087 dollars

The output of the chemical and allied industries for 1914 and 1909, comprised products to the values shown below —

Products	1914	1909
	Dollars	Dollars
Chemicals (acids, &c)	183,151,613	137,362,158
Cotton seed products (crude)	156,036,437	107,528,204
Dye stuffs and extracts	20,620,336	15,954,574
Explosives	41,432,970	40,139,661
Fertilisers	153,196,152	103,960,218
Gas	220,237,790	166,814,371
Paints and varnishes	145,623,691	124,889,422
Petroleum refining	396,361,406	286,997,659

The value of output for 1909 and 1914 of the smelting and refining works for copper, lead, zinc, was copper, 1909, 378,805,974 dollars, 1914, 444,021,958 dollars, lead, 1909, 167,405,650 dollars, 1914, 171,578,587 dollars, zinc, 1909, 34,205,894 dollars, 1914, 53,538,398 dollars

The following are some statistics of cotton —

Year ending June 30	Production	Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Home Consumption (Domestic and Foreign Cotton)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
1880	2,771,797,156	3,547,792	1,822,205,843	953,049,105
1900	4,757,062,942	67,398,521	3,100,583,188	1,722 496,812
1910	5,375,016,991	86,087,601	3,206,708 226	2,240 814 577
1915	7,814,983 689	185,204,579	4,403 578 499	3,582 989,407
1919	5,948,256,923	109 592,104	2,762,946,754	3 288,902,363
1920	6,849,529 693	345 814,126	3,543,743,487	3,151,100 332

The values of cottons of domestic manufacture exported from the United States were 4,071,882 dollars in 1875, 13,789,810 dollars in 1895, 49,666,080 dollars in 1905, 33,397,097 dollars in 1910, 71,973,497 dollars in 1915, 232,206,566 dollars in 1919, and 364,036,786 dollars in 1920

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1875 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute —

Years	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron produced	Pig iron[1] consumed	Rails produced		Steel ingots and castings
				Iron	Steel	
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1875	293	2,023,733	2,000,000	447,901	259,699	389,799
1895	242	9,446,308	9,628,572	5,810	1,300,325	6,114,834
1905	313	22,992,380	16,561,277	318	3,375,611	20,023,947
1915	310	29,916,213	23,300,289	—	2,204,203	32 151 036
1917	340	38,621,216	38,717,610	—	2,854,518	45 060,607
1918	359	39,054,644	38,297,844	—	2,044,161	44,462,432
1919	—[2]	31,015,367	36,748,983	—	2,570,892	— —

[1] Figures compiled by Department of Commerce, as Iron and Steel Institute does not deal with figures for pig iron [2] No data

The production of metal of various descriptions for 4 years was as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foundry and forge	5 901,988	5,678 965	5,589,192	5 188,044
Bessemer	14,422,457	13,714,732	13,024,916	9,975,994
Basic	17,684,087	17,671,662	18,616,174	14,494,131
Malleable	921,486	1,015,579	1,117,914	1,009,049
All other	504 779	545,278	726,398	348,206
Total	39,434,797	38,621,216	39,054,644	31,015,364

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1904, 458,208 tons

(census), in 1915, 1,055,936 tons, in 1916, 1,235,000 tons, in 1917, 1,512,146 tons, in 1918, 1,473,939 tons, and in 1919, 1,150 898 tons

The total production of rolled iron and steel in 5 years is given (in gross tons) in the following table (official figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Philadelphia) —

Years	Iron and steel rails	Bars, hoops skelp, and shapes	Wire rods Gross tons	Plates and sheets, except nail plate	Nail plate Gross tons	Total Gross tons
1915	2 204,203	12,983,191	2,437,003	6 077,694	31,929	24 892 924
1916	2,854 518	18 523 057	3,518,746	7 409,980	30 088	32,380,389
1917	2,944,161	18,695,921	3 137 138	8,267,616	22,864	33,067,700
1918	2,540,592	17,385,027	2 562,300	8 790,135	18,310	31,155,754
1919	2,203 843	22 973,579	2 38 476	7,372,814	12 832	25,101 544

The quantities of distilled spirits and of fermented liquors produced during the fiscal year 1918–19 and 1919 20 were —

	1918 19	1919 20		1918 19	1919 20
	Tax gallons	Tax gallons		Tax gallons	Tax gallons
Whisky	—	234,700	Commercial		
Rum	815,793	944,917	alcohol	7,783,916	7,931 303
Gin	—	—	Brandy	1,302 421	1 649 446
High wines	4,431	—			
Alcohol	90 371,962	90 504 807	Total production	100 778 523	101,260 238

Fermented liquors, 60,817,379 barrels in 1916 17, 50,260,216 barrels in 1917–18, 27,712,648 barrels in 1918 19, and 9,231 280 barrels in 1919–20

V Fisheries

In 1908 (latest census) there were in the United States 143,881 fishermen, or 6,933 vessels and 83,549 boats, and the products were valued at 54,030,630 dollars The capital invested was 42,021 000 dollars

For the canning and preserving of fish, clams, oysters, and shrimp in the United States (including Alaska) there were in 1914, according to the census reports, 538 establishments, the products of which for that year were valued at 55,215,391 dollars

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of domestic merchandise in years ended June 30 —

Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise	Year (ended June 30)	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Merchandise
	£	£		£	£
1915	334,883 908	553,717 868	1918	589,191,080	1,188 942 274
1916	499,570,702	866 696,577	1919	619,175 336	1,445,010,851
1917	581,871,037	1,258,000,078	1920	1,047,7[illegible]4,893	1,022,207,946

In the United States the values are fixed not according to average prices, but according to invoices or shipping papers, which the importers and exporters have to produce For imports the invoices are signed by an American Consul, for exports the shipping papers are signed by the exporter or agents at the port of shipment The quantities and values are determined by declarations

The 'most favoured nation treatment in commerce between Great Britain and the United States was agreed to for 4 years by the treaty of 1815, was extended for 10 years by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely (subject to 12 months' notice) by that of 1827,

Imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie in years ended June 30 —

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1916	494,009,801	34 154,375	528,163,676	90,249 548	59,791,523	150,041,071
1917	977,176,026	35,003,563	1,012,179,589	291 921,225	78 279,931	370,201,156
1918	124,413,483	70,328,153	194,741,636	190 852,224	139 181,399	330 033,623
1919	62,363,733	78,825,266	141,188 999	116,575 535	301,174,550	417 750,085
1920	150 540,200	102,899,506	2 3 439 706	466 592,606	179 037 260	645 629 866

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce are classified as follows for 2 years (January to December) —

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,674,541,857	1,7 2,876,383	1,610,135,380	1,870,827,42?
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	545,300,441	577,628,024	678,363,413	917,974,255
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	555,808,180	1,238 152,414	1,962,615,488	1 116,960,679
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	608,996,213	802,024,19?	922,245,741	958,910,770
Manufactures ready for consumption	493,202,962	877,129,247	2,263,504,756	3,204,382,199
Miscellaneous	26,515,274	31,593,948	12,000,778	11,763 129
Total	3 904,361,032	5 279, 08 211	7 749,815 556	8,080,818,45?
	(780,872,9 6?)	(1,0 5 879,642?)	(1 549,963 111?)	(1 616 163,691?)

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1920 —

1919 20	Dollars	1919 20	Dollars
Agricultural implements	36 724,902	Iron and steel and manufactures of	982,67 ,866
Aluminium	5,195 38?	Lead, and manufactures of	6,600,341
Animals	19,201 197	Leather, and manufactures of	291 828,413
Brass, and manufactures of	13,013,238	Meat and dairy products	771,006,760
Breadstuffs	808,471,226	Naval stores	36,504,797
Cars, automobiles, and parts of	338,532,7 7	Mineral oils	426,197,967
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	159,009,927	Vegetable oils	96,225,582
Coal	172,981,516	Paints, colours, and varnishes	27,766,847
Coke	5,942,545	Paper, and manufactures of	73,717,125
Copper, and manufactures of	150,497,642	Paraffin and paraffin wax	31,403,933
Cotton, unmanufactured	1,381,707,502	Photographic goods	23,707,316
Cotton, manufactures of	364 036,786	Silk, and manufactures of	26,945,293
Electrical machinery and appliances, except locomotives	87,208,413	Soap	22,728,084
Explosives	28,215,657	Spirits, wines, and other beverages	31,346,728
Fibres, vegetable, manufactures of	28,720,545	Sugar and molasses	140,476,340
Fish	42,178,071	Tobacco	323,288,954
Fruits and nuts	118,326,019	Vegetables	36,517,391
Furs and fur skins	88 888,097	Wood and manufactures of	168 574,578
Glass and glassware	35,806,821	Wool and manufactures of	56,223,360
India-rubber, manufactures of	69,226,716		

The leading imports into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1920.—

1919-20	Dollars	1919-20	Dollars
Animals	49,136,672	India rubber, guttapercha, and substitutes, crude	280,858,788
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States returned	77,307,088	Iron and steel, and manufactures of	37,423 289
Art works	30,479,428	Lead, and manufactures of	6,816,800
Breadstuffs	59,977,601	Leather, and manufactures of	40,327,091
Gums	49 569,61	Meat and dairy products	42,424,105
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicine	177,969,526	Nickel Ore and Matte	6,848,099
Clocks and watches, and parts of	15,48 561	Oils	195,141,567
Cocoa, or cacao, crude	72 946 064	Paper, and manufactures of	63,407,279
Coffee	310,701,874	Precious, and semi precious stones, and imitations of	114,019,472
Copper, and manufactures of	64,009 634	Seeds	113,032,112
Cotton, unmanufactured	156,918,719	Silk, unmanufactured	454,573,688
Cotton, manufactured	111,874 821	Silk, manufacture of	87,726,181
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, unmanufactured	86,630,341	Spices	13,260,128
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of	141 881,218	Spirits, malt liquors, and wines	524,199
Fish	38 773,501	Sugar and molasses	693,508,772
Fruits including nuts	121 773,197	Tea	25,800 742
Furs, and manufactures of	11 837, 09	Tin, in bars, blocks or pigs	73 644,332
Hats bonnets and hoods, and materials for	23,406,020	Tobacco and manufactures of	91 437,597
Hides and Skins	370,89 ,462	Vegetables	46,509,851
		Wood, and manufactures of	157,367,868
		Wool, and manufactures of	256,386,120

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1917-18 to 179,998,383 dollars, in 1918-19 to 184,457,867 dollars, and in 1919-20 to 322,902,649 dollars.

Imports and exports by countries —

Countries	Imports of Merchandise from		Domestic and foreign Exports to	
	1918-19	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United Kingdom	157 107, 78	624,020,493	2,149,249,756	2,151,936,423
Germany	944,981	45,085,975	8,818,882	202,176,079
France	62 691,037	172,022,983	979,969,522	716,811,620
Belgium	647,869	29,748,408	322,940,837	317,012,688
Netherlands	30 652,531	100 635,422	103,801,757	254,440,837
Italy	21,578,527	92,420,177	502,140,996	398,065,795
Spain	30 979 183	49,416,915	98,931,638	125,909,435
Switzerland	18,649,667	46,394,211	63,223,093	49,415,680
Sweden	5,819,191	21,016,701	78,129,187	120,179,381
Norway	3 219,215	17,025,415 [2]	101,626,460	115,232,889
Austria	—	587,1082	—	11,847,127
Russia	2,927,434	2,443 288	11,390,318	34,639,901
Hungary	—	15,710[2]	—	64,3252
Portugal	4,427,723	8,458,499	21,975,728	22,176,324
Turkey	4,966 558	17,506,112	8,017,376	31,846,033
Greece	22,876,904	22,229,915	22,907,750	48,707,778
Total Europe [1]	372,951,315	1,179,460,699	4,644,937 841	4,864,155,166

[1] These totals include *all* countries. [2] Jan 1, to June 30

Countries	Imports		Domestic and Foreign Exports	
	1918 19	1919 20	1918 19	1919 20
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Canada	468,954,818	587 377,381	810,745,160	890,135,023
Mexico	157,690,751	168,330,626	119,962 982	143,785,526
Cuba	337,654,142	645,571,828	229,545,704	396,595,049
Total N America [1]	1,052,567,498	1,486,459,842	1,288,157,869	1,685,813,316
Argentina	166,061,539	257,783,114	138,827,832	167 146,548
Brazil	125,283,489	281,217,794	93,294,275	115,020,817
Chile	135,602,542	112 037 825	70,037,980	44,290,985
Colombia	28,207,604	54,160,217	13,441,256	52,123,464
Peru	34,835,818	44,121,058	26,149,018	34 708,088
Uruguay	47,329,263	52,118,859	27 775 692	27,805,629
Venezuela	19,732,527	32,925,492	9,275,862	25,922,220
Total S America [1]	568,374,904	860,944,300	400,646,800	490,944 179
British East Indies	287,376,081	305 639,338	64,272,887	96,062,766
Japan	303,993,041	527,220,867	326,462,269	458 147,063
China	105,954,240	226 887,848	83,789,095	119,143,828
Dutch East Indies	71,030,606	95,801 266	44,845,561	45,647,240
Hongkong	26,066,355	88,824,623	24,721,067	22,511,900
Turkey in Asia	7,475,340	34,475,026	1,794,711	10,191,967
Total Asia [1]	830,752,463	1,368,969,100	604,721 148	798,136,458
British Oceania	104,170,658	79 536,232	137,870,960	120,571,597
Philippine Islands	82,490,760	72,962,140	69,291,477	71,009,094
Total Oceania [1]	190,008,129	157,891,783	208 401,493	193,235,039
British Africa	51,849,567	70,714,276	35,344,450	70,294,076
Egypt	23,934,571	105,872,508	10,293,189	27,220,699
French Africa	1,138,922	3,098,261	7,890,305	10,450,030
Total Africa	81,065,759	185 195,039	85,157,432	128,755,575
Total	3,095,720,068	5 238,821,668	7,233 348,518	8,111,039,753

[1] These totals include *all* countries

The quantities and values of the wheat, wheat-flour, and maize imports into Great Britain from the United States were as follows in each of five years according to Board of Trade returns —

Year	Wheat		Wheat Flour		Maize	
	cwt	£	cwt	£	cwt	£
1915	41,649,000	26,533,103	6,740,410	5,807,153	1,695,300	739,998
1916	64,544,100	45,996,492	5,182,049	4 396,727	6,991,800	3,809,996
1917	54,208,300	49,811,774	8,041,782	10,147,423	10,670,300	8,359,573
1918	24,757,610	22,674,274	17,968,100	24,029,322	7,921,277	7,378,615
1919	31,769,300	30,901,414	10,274,070	14,923,818	871,700	681,799

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain and Ireland —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Quantity [1]	20,223,859	16,468,685	11,862,413	9,760,182	13,707,407
Value £	45,580,121	60,585,766	77,071,416	94,820,930	125,483,730

Centals of 100 lbs

The following statement shows the values of other important imports into the United Kingdom from the United States for 2 years —

—	1918	1919	—	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Eggs	617,236	2 205,092	Machinery	9 159,562	12 998,380
Bacon	74,536 797	52,114,884	Copper	15,939,915	7,985,802
Hams	1,905,181	15,264,476	Paraffin wax	2 735 608	2,497,091
Beef	18,213,746	4,715,681	Petroleum	50,828,292	24,156,855
Lard	19 807 472	15,928,266	Tobacco	14 603 745	32,796,214
Leather	751,930	19 195,181	Fish	3,759,258	3,653,043

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States —

Year	Iron	Cotton Goods	Linen Goods	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£
1914	1,781,928	4 641,023	4 474,359	3,903,312
1915	1,209,116	3,882 262	3,019,780	3,348 506
1916	2 325 469	6 419,446	4 441,516	2,072,091
1917	2 302,372	7,678,044	4,676 [illegible]	1,972,838
1918	1,83[illegible],321	5,112,692	3 507 748	1 304,746
1919	2,208,51[illegible]	6,581,210	3,012,790	1,774,657

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling, was as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U S to U K	291,835	376 329	515,951	541,553	564 338
Exports to U S from U K	32,687	33,239	23,340	33 913	77,131

Shipping and Navigation

The foreign commerce of the United States is at present largely carried on in American bottoms The shipping belonging to the United States was classed as follows for 1920 —Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 4,030 of 1,272,159 tons, steam vessels, 8,103 of 13,466,400 tons, gas vessels, 10,711 of 857,049 tons, total (including canal boats and barges), 28,188 vessels of 16,324,024 tons

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1920, 9,928,595 tons, showing an increase of 3,258,869 tons on 1919, while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1920 was 6,395,429 tons, or 157,855 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1920) :—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Gas Vessels		Barges		Total	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts	3,583	850,375	4,575	7,702,757	5,653	194,850	2,672	888,243	16,850	9,738,819
Pacific Coast	338	279,688	1,334	2,768,604	3,233	182,373	1,607	145,620	6,512	3,328,285
Northern Lakes	108	142,067	1,586	2,845,714	870	10,841	446	130,910	3,091	3,138,690
Western Rivers	1	29	608	89,325	955	18,985	166	11,891	1,730	120,290
Total, 1920	4,030	1,272,159	8,103	13,466,400	10,711	357,049	4,891	1,176,664	28,183	16,324,024

[1] Includes 448 canal boats of 51,752 gross tons

During the year ended June 30, 1920, there were built and documented — Sailing vessels, 115 of 132,184 gross tons, steam vessels, 965 of 3,602,769 gross tons, gas vessels, 713 of 57,254 gross tons, canal boats, 2 of 259 gross tons, and barges, 272 of 88,173 gross tons

The total tonnage entered and cleared for years ending June 30, was

—	1918	1919	1920
Entered —	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
American	19,283,530	19,697,012	26,242,330
Foreign	26,172,507	25,259,605	26,178,328
Total	45,456,037	44,956,617	52,420,658
Cleared —			
American	19,206,233	21,326,734	28,997,549
Foreign	26,807,749	26,595,996	27,074,832
Total	46,013,982	47,922,730	56,072,381

The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the United States in the year ending December 31, 1919, was as follows —

Ports	Entered	Cleared	Ports	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Connecticut	6,769	235	Mobile	494,797	7,112,298
Georgia	351,360	576,049	New Orleans	3,141,405	3,449,673
Maine and New Hampshire	709,154	959,246	Sabine	1,143,805	1,449,985
Maryland	1,984,099	2,634,925	San Antonio	51,285	52,930
Massachusetts	1,771,603	1,288,781	Alaska	175,859	182,429
New York	13,974,752	14,427,129	Hawaii	501,972	143,175
North Carolina	33,531	39,598	Oregon	20,784	136,805
Philadelphia	2,790,532	3,316,597	San Francisco	1,199,697	1,353,089
Porto Rico	480,613	456,423	Southern California	179,388	284,342
Rhode Island	154,008	152,518	Washington	2,905,715	3,055,485
South Carolina	141,016	118,841	Northern Border and Lake Ports	10,320,411	10,506,207
Virginia	1,878,957	2,910,796			
Florida	111,612	1,547,969			
Galveston	1,182,919	1,420,575	Total	46,701,672	51,256,653

The following table gives a summary by ports of the shipping entered and cleared in 1918 and 1919 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	Tonnage 1918	Tonnage 1919	Tonnage 1918	Tonnage 1919
Atlantic ports	18,826 461	23,836 304	19,304,693	26,881,441
Gulf ports	6,930,767	7,560,800	6,826 940	8,599,560
Mexican Border ports	90 538	51,235	89,308	52,230
Pacific ports	5,152,031	5 126,834	5,384,687	5,217,313
Northern Lake ports	12,911,839	10,320,411	13,365,545	10,506,207
Total	43,911,636	46,701,674	44,971,263	51,256,651

According to nationality the vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in year ended June 31, 1920, were as follows —

Flag	Entered	Cleared	Flag	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	21,932,662	24,992,076	Italian	1,222,502	1 492 274
			Japanese	1,230,920	1,231,736
Argentinian	14,973	9,341	Norwegian	2,097,178	2,132,448
Austrian	54	60	Portuguese	64,694	67 051
Belgian	325,686	311,128	Spanish	505,488	527,124
Brazil	123 981	136,780	Swedish	418,400	454,504
British	15,849 092	16,548,492	Uruguayan	18,285	17,385
Chile	15,797	17,154	Total of all		
Cuban	96,471	93,631	Foreign	24,769,012	26,264,575
Danish	534 425	601, 51			
Dutch	998 560	987,397	American and		
French	813,591	971,029	Foreign	46,701,674	51,256,651

Internal Communications

According to Poor's Railway Manual, the extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles, it rose to 52,922 miles in 1870, to 167,191 miles in 1890 According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's corresponding mileage, it was (year ended on June 30) in 1900, 198,964 , in 1910, 249,992 , in 1914, 263,547 , in 1915, 264,378 , in 1916 (year ended December 31), 265,381 in 1917, 266,059 , in 1918, 264,233 The ordinary gauge is 4 ft 8½ in

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 4 years —

Year	Mileage	Miles of line		Railways having annual operating revenues above 1 000,000 dollars	
		per 100 square miles of territory	per 10,000 of the population	Number of passengers	Weight of freights in tons
1916 [1]	254,251	8 50	25 08	1,000,083,174	2,225,943,388
1916 [2]	254,046	8 54	24 82	1,039,012,308	2,316,088,894
1917 [2]	258,626	8 53	24 39	1,066,638,474	2,270,085,053
1918 [2]	259,529	8 53	24 02	1,084,997,896	2,305,824,940

[1] For year ended June 30 [2] For year ended December 31 The Interstate Commerce Commission changed its year from the fiscal to the calendar

The total capital invested in railways (stock, funded and unfunded debt) on December 31, 1918, was 20,784,832,841 dollars, and the total amount paid in dividends and interest was 842,471,285 dollars The number of locomotives was 67,936

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had (December 31, 1919) 245,560 miles of line, 1,433,978 miles of wire, and 25,452 offices, the number of messages sent in 1912 (the latest available returns) was estimated at 90,000,000, not including messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts, the receipts (corporate and Federal), in 1919, 104,082,147 dollars, expenses (corporate and Federal) 90,312,033 dollars, and profits (corporate and Federal), 13,770,114 dollars

The following table relates to the business of another important company, the figures of the table do not represent the operations of one company, but the aggregation of the figures of many companies which go to make up the telephone system which is generally known as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company ('Bell Telephone System') on January 1 of each year —

—	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of central offices	5,397	5,676	5,742	5,731
Total miles of exchange service wire	17 167 405	19,521 679	19,947,230	20,643,490
Number of telephones owned	6,545,490	7,031,580	7,201 757	7,739,159
Total employees	179,092	192,364	187,158	209,860
Length of wire operate miles	19,850,315	22,610 487	23,281,150	24,162,900
Number of exchange messages daily	28,530,073	30,845,153	30,001,146	29,561,000 [2]
Capital of Companies dollars	463,101,569	505,403,777	513,017,040	512,121,868
Revenue ,,	301,867,172	(3)	(3)	—
Income [1] ,,	50,714,211	51,947,767	51,057,565	—

1 Including private line telephones
2 Based on daily average messages for last five months of 1919
3 The Bell Telephone System was under Federal control during the last five months of 1918, and a complete income statement for the properties of the system was, therefore, not available for January 1, 1919

The postal business of the United States was as follows —

Fiscal Year ending June 30	Pieces of Mail handled in Railway Mail Service	Registered Cases and other single pieces in R M S	Rotary locked registered pouches and sacks handled in R M S	Total
1918	14,134,736 744	67,725,479	4 370 386	14 206 832,609
1919	14,962 066 979	83,172 682	3,853 975	15,049 093,636
1920	15,471,523,112	93,107,220	4,603,882	15,569,134,214

Money orders issued (1919-1920) —

			Dollars
Domestic	148,490,987	amounting to	1,332,699,836
International	1,351,847	,,	32,960,048
Total	149,842,834	,,	1,365,659,884

There are (1920) 52,638 offices The total expenditure of the department during the year 1919 1920 was 454,322,609 dollars, total receipts, 437,150,212 dollars, postal funds lost by burglary, fire, bad debts, &c, 98,086 dollars, excess of expenditure, 17,172,397 dollars, to which was added postal funds lost by burglary, fire, &c

For the year ending June 30, 1920, mails were transported by rail on a length of 232,358 miles The total number of employees in the railway mail service was 20,407, and the annual expenditure upon them was 35,639,977 dollars

On June 30, 1920, the postal savings deposits amounted to 157,276,322 dollars, a loss of 10,046,938 dollars over the previous year

Currency and Credit.

The monetary system is monometallic, and has been so since 1873, gold being the standard

The Act of February 28, 1878, commonly known as the Bland Allison Act, required the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of silver bullion at the market price of silver of not less than 2,000,000 dollars or more than 4,000,000 dollars worth per month, the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into silver dollars 378,166,793 silver dollars were coined under the Bland Allison Act The Act of July 14, 1890, known as the Sherman Act, required the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver monthly, which was paid for in Treasury notes issued as the silver was purchased The total amount of silver purchased under this Act from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, date of repeal of the purchasing clause, was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing 155,931,002 dollars, the coinage value of which was 218,084,438 in silver dollars From the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890, there were coined to December 31, 1901, 149,710,163 silver dollars Under the Act of March 3, 1891 for re coinage of trade dollars, 5,078,472 silver dollars were coined, making a total of 532,955,428 standard silver dollars coined from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1901

The following metallic and paper money was in the United States on December 1, 1920 —

Description of money	In the United States	In Treasury	In Circulation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	2,761,838,519	480,386,132	879,529,142[2]
Gold certificates [1] (law of March 3, 1863)	—	—	351,563,066
Standard silver dollars	369,857,494	15,857,417	82,410,283
Silver certificates (Bland Act, February 28, 1878)	—	—	155,289,410
Subsidiary silver	266,609,065	3,691,931	262,917,134
Treasury notes (Sherman Act of July 14, 1890)	—	—	1,615,362
U S notes ("Greenbacks" of 1862 and 1863)	346,681,016	6,962,414	339,718,602
Federal reserve notes [1]	3,663,592,795	18,203,857	3,319,415,118
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	239,569,800	4,094,172	235 475,628
National bank notes [1]	784,010,797	13,130,555	720,880,242
Total	8,281,659 486	492,327,078	6,368,498,999

The Federal Reserve Banks and their agents hold against the issue of Federal Reserve Notes 98,841,309 dollars of gold coin, 201,018,280 dollars of gold certificates, and 325,973,820 dollars of Federal Reserve Notes, making a total of 425,833,409 dollars

[1] Includes own Federal Reserve Notes held by Federal Reserve Banks

[2] Includes 408,542,320 dollars credited to Federal Reserve Banks in the Gold Settlement Fund deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The coinage of the United States mints in six calendar years was as follows, in dollars —

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Gold	28,968,402	18,525 026	1,001,400	—	—	16,990,000
Silver	4,114,082	8,880 800	29,412,800	25 473,929	11,068,400	25 057,270
Minor	2,062,840	6 337,550	6,118,089	5,972,662	9,709,100	8,166,650
Total	30,145,324	33,743,376	36,531,789	31,445,691	20 777, 00	50,213,920

Banking

The note issue of each national bank is by law limited not to exceed the par value of United States interest bearing bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States The amount of the bonds thus deposited was, on November 1, 1920, 704,732,185 dollars, the amount of Federal Reserve Bank Notes secured in the same manner was 238,601,900 dollars, and the amount of National Bank notes outstanding secured by lawful money on the same date was 27,819,444 dollars The aggregate resources and liabilities of the national banks, 7 785 in number, June 30, 1920, wer —

Resources	Dollars	Liabilities	Dollars
Loans and discounts	12,396,900,000	Capital stock paid in	1,224,166,000
U S Government securities owned	2,260,575,000	Surplus fund and undivided profits	1,397,909,000
Other bonds, Securities, &c	1,802 196,000	National Bank Notes outstanding	688,178,000
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,245,233,000	Net amounts due to National banks	1,017,141,000
Net amounts due from National banks	1,072,222,000	Net amounts due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies	1,807,718,000
Cash in vault	450,354,000	Demand deposits	10,219,824 000
Exchanges for clearing house	766,215,000	Time deposits	3 48 , 501,000
Other resources	2,194,045,000	United States deposits	175,788,000
Total	22,196,737,000	Various	2,180,512,000
		Total	122,196 737 000

[1] Liabilities for re discounts including those with Federal Reserve banks, not included

Resources and Liabilities (in thousands of dollars) of State, Savings, Private Banks, and Loan and Trust Companies in the United States, including the Island Possessions, as shown by reports obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency for 1920 —

Resources	18,195 State Banks	Savings Banks		799 Private Banks	1,408 Loan and Trust Companies	Total
		1,087 Stock	620 Mutual			
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Loans	8,875,085	978,047	2,591,479	127,661	4,598,819	17,171,091
Overdrafts	88 325	436	1	1 254	2,689	92,705
Bonds	2,226,916	328,596	,716,282	32,191	1,902,075	7,201,060
Due from other banks	1,549,571	70,783	188,527	29,467	878,692	2,712,040
Real estate, furniture, &c.	305,000	37,832	51,579	11,766	189,842	596,022
Cheques and other cash items	332,847	4,836	1,191	1,463	198,615	538,952
Cash on hand	393,935	35,215	41,942	6,480	148,455	626,027
Other resources	238,099	55,668	88,016	2,344	405,831	734,958
Total	14,009,781	1,506,413	5,619,017	212,626	8,320,018	29,667,855

Resources	18,195 State Banks	Savings Banks		799 Private Banks	1,408 Loan and Trust Companies	Total
		1,087 Stock	620 Mutual			
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Liabilities						
Capital stock	920,211	69,183	—	13,334	475,745	1,478,473
Surplus fund	527,019	39,422	334,546	13,046	509,929	1,423,962
Other undivided profits	222 599	13,247	87,975	3,458	102,194	429,473
Dividends unpaid	9 126	88	-	101	4,095	13,370
Individual deposits	10,873,035	1,349,625	5,186,971	169,573	6,085,675	23,664,879
Postal savings deposits	10 705	1,726	1	28	3,673	16,133
Due to other banks and bankers	436,644	841	116	2,139	424 542	864,282
Other liabilities	1,010,442	32,931	9 408	10,947	714,165	777,293
Total	14,009,781	1,506,413	5,619 017	212,626	8,320,018	29,667,855

There is no Central National Bank in the United States, but the Federal Reserve Act, adopted on December 23, 1913, set up a Federal Reserve Bank in each of the 12 districts into which the United States is divided for the purpose The 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their paid in capital (50 per cent. of the subscribed capital) on December 30, 1920, are shown as follows —

District	Federal Reserve Bank	Paid in Capital (in thousands of dollars)	District	Federal Reserve Bank	Paid in Capital (in thousands of dollars)
1	Boston	7 718	8	St Louis	4,354
2	New York	20,376	9	Minneapolis	3 457
3	Philadelphia	8 48[illegible]	10	Kansas City	4,456
4	Cleveland	10,654	11	Dallas	4,008
5	Richmond	5 269	12	San Francisco	6,927
6	Atlanta	4,0[illegible]			
7	Chicago	13,01[illegible]		Total	99 770

Every National Bank is required to become a stockholder, to the extent of 6 per cent of its capital and surplus (of which 50 per cent must be paid in), in the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which it is situated State banks and Trust companies may also become member banks under certain conditions On December 31, 1920, there were 8,168 National Banks members of the Federal Reserve System and 1,489 Member State Banks and Trust Companies giving a total of 9,657 member banks The largest district was Chicago with 1,423 member banks, the smallest Boston with 439 members

The Federal Reserve Banks, except for open market purchases, do no banking business with the public, but only with their member banks They may issue Federal Reserve notes against gold or commercial paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent The whole system is under the control of the Federal Reserve Board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, both *ex officio*, together with five other appointed members

The following is a statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks on December 30, 1920, and December 31, 1919

Resources	December 30, 1920	December 31, 1919
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gold and gold certificates	263,952	234,792
Gold settlement fund, F R Board	356,244	338,744
Gold with foreign agencies	3,300	131,321
Total gold held by banks	623,496	704,857
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	1,276,214	1,238,591
Gold redemption fund	159,623	119,397
Total gold reserves	2,059,333	2,062,845
Legal tender, notes, silver, &c	189,830	58,961
Total reserves	2,249,163	2,121 806
Bills discounted Secured by Government war obligations	1,141,036	1,469,928
Bills discounted All other	1,578,098	745,377
Bills bought in open market	255,702	574,104
Total bills on hand	2,974,836	2 789,409
U S Government bonds	26,859	26,836
U S Victory notes	69	64
U S Certificates of indebtedness ,	261,263	273,204
Total earning assets	3,263,027	3,089,513
Bank premises	18 450	12,656
Uncollected items (deduct from gross deposits)	717 227	1,080 385
5 per cent Redemption fund against F R bank notes	12,752	13 232
All other resources	8,898	6 088
Total Resources	6 269,517	6,323,680
Liabilities		
Capital paid in	99,770	87,407
Surplus	164,745	81,087
Government deposits	27,689	30,961
Due to members—reserve account	1,748,979	1,889,889
Deferred availability items	522,638	806,115
Other deposits, including foreign Govt credits	22,161	100,978
Total gross deposits	2,321,417	2,827,943
F R notes in actual circulation	3,344,686	3,008,878
F R bank notes in circulation, net liability	216,960	260,490
All other liabilities	121,939	57,875
Total Liabilities	6,269,517	6,323,680
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and F R note liabilities combined	45 4 per cent	44 6 per cent

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *dollar* of 100 *cents* is of the par value of 49 32*d*, or 4 8665 dollars to the pound sterling

The monetary unit, in accordance with the monetary law of March 14, 1900, is the gold dollar of 25 8 grains (or 1 6718 gramme) 900 fine The Government undertakes to maintain parity between gold and silver coin, and a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold has been established for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight

Gold coins in common use are 20, 10 and 5 dollar pieces called *double eagles*, and *half-eagles* The eagle weighs 258 grains or 16 71818 grammes 900 fine, and therefore contains 232 2 grains or 15 0464 grammes of fine gold

The silver dollar weighs 412 5 grains or 26 730 grammes 900 fine, and therefore contains 371 25 grains or 24 057 grammes of fine silver Subsidiary silver coins contain 347 22 grains of fine silver per dollar

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards They are —

Wine Gallon	=	0 83333 gallon
Ale Gallon	=	1 01695 ,,
Bushel	=	0 9692 imperial bushel

Instead of the British cwt a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, issued, the *short ton* contains 2 000 lbs , the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of the United States in Great Britain.

Ambassador —George Harvey Appointed April 1921
Counsellor of Embassy —J Butler Wright
Secretaries —L Lanier Winslow, A B Lane, J Donald C Rogers, F F A Pearson, and F D k Le Clercq
Naval Attaché —Rear Admiral Niblack, U S N
Military Attaché —Colonel Oscar N Solbert, C M G , U S A
Treasury Attaché —S E Armstrong
Commercial Attaché - Dr Alfred P Dennis
Consul General (London) —Robert Peet Skinner

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea

2 Of Great Britain in the United States.

Ambassador —Rt Hon Sir Auckland Geddes, K C B (appointed March 2, 1920)
Counsellor —H G Chilton
Secretaries —R L Craigie, M. D Peterson, A F Yenken, M C , and Count J E de Salis
Naval Attaché —Captain Geoffrey Blake, D S O , R N
Military Attaché —Major General H K Bethell, C B , C M G , D S O
Air Attaché —Air Commodore L E O Charlton, C B , C M G , D S O
Commercial Counsellor —John Joyce Broderick
Commercial Secretary.—H C A Carpenter
Consul-General at New York —Henry Gloster Armstrong

There are Consular representatives at all the important centres, including Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (V.C), Chicago, Galveston, New

Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), New York, San Francisco, Savannah, St Louis, Portland (Maine), Kansas City, Washington, D C, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Providence

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1 Official Publications

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STATES AND TERRITORIES

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p 454
See also under Instruction, Justice and Crime, Pauperism, Defence, Production and Industry

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—The State of Alabama was admitted into the Union on December 14, 1819 The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members, all the legislators being elected for four years

Governor —Thomas E Kilby, 1919-1923 (7,500 dollars)
Secretary of State —John Purifoy

The State is divided into 67 counties The State Capital is Montgomery

Area and Population.—Area 51,998 square miles, of which 719 square miles is water Census population Jan 1, 1920, 2,348,174

Years	Population			
	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq Mile
1860	526 431	437,770	964,201	18 8
1890	834,803	678,489	1,513,401	29 5
1900	1 001,390	827 307	1,828 697	35 7
1910	1,228 832	908 282	2,138,093	41 7

By sex and race the population in 1910 was thus distributed —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	625,891	447,094	70	454	1,074,209
Female	602,941	460,488	—	455	1,063,884
Total	1 228,832	908,282	70	909	2,138,093

The foreign born numbered 19,286, of whom 3,599 were German, 2,348 English, 1,167 Irish, and 1,120 Scotch The large cities (census population in 1920), Birmingham 178,270, Mobile, 60,777, Montgomery (capital), 43,464 Of the total population in 1910, 17 3 per cent was urban

Religion, Instruction and Charity —Protestant churches are in the ascendency in the State The order of strength of different religious bodies is Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples or Christians

The 6,755 public elementary schools in 1918 had 2,957 male and 9,605 female teachers, and 573,762 enrolled pupils The 196 public high schools had 796 teachers and 31,238 pupils in 1918 The 7 public normal schools in 1918 had 139 teachers and 2,402 pupils The 9 agricultural schools in 1917 had 45 teachers and 1,605 enrolled pupils Total expenditure on education (1918) 6 066,204 dollars (excluding private and denominational

schools) For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the most important (1919) being (for men and both sexes) —

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1831	University of Alabama (State)	125	1,860
1859	Southern University, Greensboro (M E So)	12	103
1872	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	80	930
1909	Woman s College of Alabama	27	282
1880	Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Inst (Coloured)	200	1,736

Within the State are 48 benevolent institutions (hospitals, homes, orphanages, &c) On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in alms houses was 739, being 34 6 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 3,687, being 172 4 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —The revenue is derived partly from occupation taxes, but mostly from taxes on property of all kinds, the assessment being made at 60 per cent of the cash value for State and county purposes by the county assessors on the sworn statements of the taxpayers

The receipts and disbursements in the year 1919, were —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct 1, 1918	273,052
Receipts, 1918–19	12,686,004
Total, 1919	12,959,056
Disbursements, 1919	12,702,744
Balance, Sept 30, 1919	256,312

The bonded debt of the State in 1919 amounted to 15,351,702 dollars The assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1919 was 675,162,002 dollars

According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Alabama has a defaulted debt estimated at 30,000,000 dollars, but the State denies any liability for such estimated indebtedness, having legally adjudicated all claims The amount so claimed is made up of unauthorised charges, for which no lawful warrant ever existed

Production and Industry —Alabama is largely an agricultural State , the number of farms in 1910 was 262,901 , the farm area was 20,732,312 acres, of which 9,693,581 acres were improved land , the value of all farm property was 370,138,429 dollars The chief crops are maize, 67 149,000 bushels in 1920, wheat, 653,000 bushels , oats, 6,551,000 bushels , potatoes, 3,216,000 bushels Other crops are hay and vegetables Tobacco, 1,500,000 pounds Sugar is largely grown and manufactured On January 1, 1921, the live stock comprised 158,000 horses, 322,000 mules, 507,000 milch cows, 791,000 other cattle, 123,000 sheep, and 1,861,000 swine In 1918 the area under cotton was 2,451,000 acres , the yield was 820,000 bales of cotton, valued at 110,700,000 dollars The wool clip for 1919 yielded 405,000 pounds

In 1910 there were 3,398 manufacturing establishments with capital amounting to 173,180,038 dollars, employing 72,148 wage earners who earned 27,284,000 dollars, used raw material worth 83,443,000 dollars,

and turned out products valued at 145,962,000 dollars The iron and steel output was worth 21,236,000 dollars, cotton goods, 22,212,000 dollars, lumber and timber products, 26,058,000 dollars, other large industries being foundry work, railway car construction, the manufacture of fertilisers, of cotton seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin

The chief port of Alabama is Mobile, through which there is a large trade The exports comprise raw cotton (over 12,062,000 dollars annually), timber, lumber, &c (6,800,000) cereals and flour (2,950 000), and lard (1,800,000), besides cattle, sheep and other animals, nuts, hops, fruit, flax-seed and oil, sugar, tobacco, &c The port is the outlet not only for products of Alabama, but for those of neighbouring States The imports at Mobile are mostly from Mexico and consist largely of bananas, other tropical fruits, and sisal grass The harbour channel is deepened to 22½ ft

The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles, the Alabama river for 400 miles In 1917 the rail ways within the State had a length of 5,420 miles, exclusive of 365 miles of electric railway

In 1916 there were 16 savings banks in the State with 229,000 depositors who had to their credit 13,311,009 dollars, making an average of 58 33 dollars to each depositor

British Vice Consul at Mobile —Thomas John McSweany

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ARIZONA

Government - Arizona was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State on February 14, 1912 In the laws which the first State Legislature of Arizona enacted, the affairs of State government are placed under direct control of the people, who can at any time exercise the machinery of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall Among the amendments to the Constitution upon which the people voted in 1912 was one giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representa tives 35 The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower house and two Senators

Governor.—Thomas E Campbell, 1921-22 (6,500 dollars).
Secretary of State —Ernest H Hall

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1920, 29,053) Tucson had a population of 20,286 in 1920 The State is divided into 14 counties.

Area, Population and Instruction.—Area of 113,956 square miles, of which 146 square miles is water The Indian reservations had an area of 29,017 square miles in 1919, with a population of 49 346 According to the 1920 census, population is 333,903

The population in four census years was —

Years	Population	Per Sq Mile	Years	Population	Per Sq Mile
1890	88,243	0 8	1910	204,354	1 8
1900	122,931	1 1	1920	333,273	2 9

In 1910 the population by race and sex was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	100 871	1,054	16 649		18,574
Female	70 597	955	14,228		85,780
Total	171,468	2 009	1 676	29,201	204,354

In 1910, 48,765 were foreign born, of whom 3,500 were English, 29,987 Mexicans, 2,666 Canadians, and 1,846 Germans Of the total population in 1910, 31 0 per cent was urban

The order of strength of religious bodies is Roman Catholic, Latter day Saints, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalists

School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 8 to 16 years during the entire school term Instruction is free for children from 6 to 21 years of age The enrolled pupils in 1919–20 in the grade and high schools was 73,546, and there were 2,175 teachers Two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff had 685 students in the year 1919–20 Total expenditure for elementary and high schools 1919-20 was 6,339,288 dollars The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1891, had 107 professors and 860 students in 1919–20 There is a State Agricultural School also at Tucson

Charity.—The State has reform and industrial schools and 11 penal and benevolent institutions On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 271, being 132 6 per 100,000 of population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 645, being 315 6 per 100,000 of the population There were 539 patients at the State Hospital for the Insane for the year ending June 30, 1920

Finance.—Revenues are derived mainly from the general property tax levied on all property not specially exempted The revenue and expenditure in the year ending June 30, 1920, were —

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 1919	74,326
Receipts, 1919-20	8,747,419
Total	8,821,745
Disbursements, 1919-20	6,847,091
Balance, June 30, 1920	1,974,654

The bonded debt, June 30, 1920, amounted to 2,991,925 dollars. The net value of taxable real and personal property amounted to 884,455,682 dollars for 1920.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, with its dry climate, is not well suited for agriculture, but along the watercourses and where irrigation is used the soil is productive In Maricopa County 30,000 acres of long staple Egyptian cotton is under cultivation The wide pasture lands in this State are favourable for the rearing of cattle and sheep Several large reservoirs for the storage of water have been and are being constructed by the United States and State Government, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the rich Salt River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city The Government completed the Yuma project, by which the waters of the lower Colorado River are brought to the Arizona side under the river by means of an inverted syphon

In 1919 Arizona contained 21,000 farms, of which 4,000 were Indian There were 600,000 acres, of improved land The most important crops were as follows —Cotton, 110,000 bales , wheat, 864,000 bushels , corn, 644,000 bushels , barley, 680,000 bushels , hay, 380,000 tons , oats, 481,000 bushels , beans, 75 000 bushels , and potatoes, 450,000 bushels On January 1, 1921, there were 120,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 45,000 milk cows, and 1,100,000 other cattle, 1,200,000 sheep, and 40,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 amounted to 5,366,000 pounds of wool The national forests in the State have an area (1919) of 11,154,923 acres, and just recently the Grand Canyon has been made a National Park

The mining industries of the State are important The output of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc from mines in Arizona in 1919 had a total value or about 108,707,000 dollars The production of gold was 4,231,000 dollars The mine output of silver in 1919 was 4,927,000 ounces, and the valuation 5,479,800 dollars The mine output of copper 522,000,000 and the valuation was 98,296,000 dollars The mine production of lead amounted to 10,100,000 pounds, and the value of it was 575,000 dollars The output of recoverable zinc was about 1,717,000 in 1919, and the total valuation 125,000 dollars

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1910 amounted to 32,873,000 dollars , the raw material used cost 33,600,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 50,257,000 dollars By far the most important of the industries is copper smelting and refining, for which there were 8 establishments with a capital of 21,487,000 dollars, employing an average number of 3,129 wage-earners, using material costing 12,486,782 dollars, and giving an output valued at 29,242,000 dollars Other industries are car construction and repair by railway companies showing an output worth 2,394,000 dollars , lumber and timber working, and flour and grist milling with an output of 1,082,000 dollars

The lower course of the Colorado river is the only navigable waterway of the State In 1920 there were 2,477 miles of railroad, the principal lines being the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé Pacific, and the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix. There are 57 miles of electric railway

In 1920 there were 8 savings banks in the State with 10,000 depositors, who had to their credit 3,915,524 dollars.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State
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***Hamilton* (P), The Resources of Arizona Arizona, 1881**
***Noble* (L F), The Shinumo Quadrangle, Grand Canyon District, Arizona (U S Geol Surv , Bulletin 549) Washington, 1914**

ARKANSAS.

Government—The State was admitted into the Union on June 15, 1836 The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two thirds vote of each House Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21, and both must have resided in the State two years, and in the county or district one year next before election The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives

Governor —Thomas C McRae (1921–23) (4,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —T J Terral

The State is divided into 75 counties The State Capital is Little Rock

Area, Population, Instruction—Area 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water) Census population on Jan 1, 1920, 1,750,995

Years	Population			
	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8 3
1890	819,094	309,117	1,128,211	21 5
1900	944,708	366,856	1,311,564	25 0
1910	1,131,858	442,891	1,574,449	30 0

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by birth and sex was —

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native	Foreign			
Male	575,813	10,607	223,323	68	215
Female	538,304	6,302	219,568	4	245
Total	1,114,117	16,909	442,891	72	460

Of the foreign born 5,818 were German

The population in 1910 was 1,574,449 (810,025 males and 764,424 females)

Little Rock (capital) had a population of 65,030 in 1920, Fort Smith, 28,870, Pine Bluff, 19,280, Hot Springs, 11,695 Of the total population in 1910, 12 9 per cent was urban

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterian, in the order named

The State has a full public school system under which separate schools are provided for white and black children No child under 14 can be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless he attends school 12 weeks each year and can read and write English

In 1918 the public schools had 12,008 teachers and 461,591 enrolled pupils; 2 public normal schools had 42 teachers and 922 students The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872 at Fayetteville, had, in 1918, 136 professors and 641 students There are a large Baptist college (Onachita College at Arkadelphia founded in 1886) with 31 professors and 358 students,

a Presbyterian college (Arkansas College, founded in 1872 at Batesville) with 10 professors and 140 students, and a Methodist Episcopal college (Hendrix College, founded in 1884 at Conway) with 12 professors and 220 students Philander Smith College, established in 1877, at Little Rock (for coloured students) had 14 professors and 108 men and 136 women students

Charity —Within the State are 27 benevolent institutions (hospital homes, &c) On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 534, being 33 9 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,307, being 83 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —The total receipts and expenditure for the year 1919 were —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, April 1, 1918	838,992
Receipts, 1918–19	6,346,282
Total	7,185,274
Disbursements, 1918–19	6,035,773
Balance, March 31, 1919	1,149,501

The State debt on June 30, 1919, amounted to 2,266,410 dollars, consisting of 3 per cent interest bearing bonds The assessed value of real and personal property (1919) was 553,485,082 dollars According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at about 8,700,000 dollars

Production and Industry —Arkansas is an agricultural State In 1910 the total farm area was 14,891,356 acres, of which 7,698,343 was improved land The value of all farm property was 400,089,303 dollars In the north maize (54,224,000 bushels in 1920), wheat (1,197,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown , in the south, cotton and tobacco For 1920 the cotton area was 2,862,000 acres, and the yield 1,160,000 bales, valued at 77,140,000 dollars In the north west, fruits, especially apples and peaches, are grown The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally Live stock on January 1, 1921, comprised 258,000 horses, 327,000 mules, 429,000 milch cows, 643,000 other cattle, 191,000 sheep, and 1,459,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 422,000 pounds of wool The national forests in Arkansas in 1919 had an area of 901,821 acres

The State has a large coal area The State also produces manganese ores and lead, whetstones (from novaculite), bauxite (for aluminium), the phosphate rock deposits are little worked The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, mineral waters, and natural gas

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is the most important (1,697 establishments), the State having a forest area of 25,600,000 acres Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1910, has 2,928 manufacturing establishments employing 3,293 salaried officials, and 44,985 wage earners Their united capital amounted to 70,174,000 dollars, the cost of materials used in a year to 34,935,000 dollars, and the value of output in a year 74,916,000 dollars Statistics of 6 leading industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 490

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New

Orleans, cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi being the chief exports In 1919 there were in the State 5,219 miles of railway and (in 1919) 131 miles of electric railway.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government—California, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850

The State Legislature is composed of the Senate of forty members, elected for terms of four years—half the number being elected each two years—and the Assembly, eighty members, elected for two years Regular sessions are held once in two years

The qualifications for eligibility to the Senate or Assembly are citizenship of the State for three years and residence in the district for one year

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives

Governor — William D Stephens, 1919-23 (10,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —F C Jordan

California is divided into fifty eight counties, one of which—San Francisco—has a combined county and city government In each county government the legislative authority is vested in a board of five members elected from districts The seat of the State Government is at Sacramento

Area and Population—Area 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water) Population on Jan 1, 1920, 3,426,861

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was as follows

Years	White [1]	Coloured	Total	Per Sq Mile
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3 6
1890	1,202,076	11,322	1,213,398	7 8
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9 5
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15 3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Chinese	Japanese	Indian
Male	1,232,990	11,303	33,003	35,116	8,356
Female	1,026,682	10,342	3,245	6,240	8,015
Total	2,259,672	21,645	36,248	41,356	16,371

Of the total population in 1910, 1,322,978 were males, and 1,054,571 were females, and 61 8 per cent was urban

There are about 25 Indian reservations in the State, their total area (1919) being 679 square miles, with a population of 16,215

Three fourths of the population of California are of American birth Of the 586,432 persons of foreign birth in 1910, 76,305 were German, 52,475 Irish, 48,667 English, 13,694 Scotch, 12,676 Canadian, 17,390 French, 63,601 Italian, and 26,210 Swedish, with a sprinkling of Portuguese, Swiss, Russians, and Armenians

According to the census of 1920 the population of the larger cities was San Francisco, 506,676, Los Angeles, 576,673, Oakland, 216,361, San Diego, 74,683, Sacramento, 65,857, Berkeley, 55,886, Fresno, 45,086, Pasadena, 45,354 In 1919 the death rate was 14 2 per 1,000, the birth-rate, 17 5, and the marriage rate, 12

Religion and Instruction—In the matter of religious association all churches are represented in California, the Roman Catholic being much stronger than any other single church, next are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists

Education is compulsory for children 8–16 years of age for at least five months in the year In the 3,453 State elementary schools there were, in 1917–18, 448,495 enrolled pupils (232,108 boys and 216,387 girls), with 14,249 teachers In 1917–18, the 311 public high schools had 4,811 teachers and 126,759 pupils (54,107 boys and 72,652 girls), eight State normal schools had 315 teachers and 4,322 students In 1917–18, 27,356 pupils (13 251 boys and 14,099 girls), with 672 teachers, were enrolled in the public kindergartens The total expenditure for education was (1918) 33,813,821 dollars

There are in California two great universities—the State University, or University of California, at Berkeley (established in 1868) and Leland Stanford Junior University The former comprises the colleges of letters and science, commerce, mechanics, mining, civil engineering, chemistry and agriculture, as well as the Lick Astronomical Department In 1920 the University had at Berkeley 1,521 professors and teachers with 9,670 students Leland Stanford Junior University near Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891 An endowment, now amounting to about 22,000,000 dollars in interest bearing funds, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr and Mrs Leland Stanford in memory of their son In 1920 it had 376 professors and teachers and 2,949 students The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth Episcopal) had 378 instructors and 3,874 students (1920) There are several other prosperous colleges in the State

California is the only State in the American Union having a comprehensive library system, at the head of which stands the State Library at Sacramento with about 275,000 volumes (including the Sutro Branch at San Francisco)

Charity.—In the State there are 153 benevolent institutions On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 4,646, being 195 4 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 4,155, being 174 8 per 100,000 of the population

Finance, Defence—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements of all State funds was as follows —

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1919	12,650,128
Receipts, 1919–20	58,742,199
Total	71,392,327
Disbursements, 1919–20	61,908,140
Cash in hand, June 30, 1920	9,484,187

The assessed value of taxable property on June 30,1920, was 4,555,445,447 dollars The net bonded debt amounted to 50,259,500 dollars on June 30, 1920

The Mare Island Navy Yard, the most important of the Federal naval establishments on the Pacific coast, is situated in California about 25 miles north of San Francisco, and there are United States Army posts at San Francisco, Benicia, Monterey, and San Diego

Agriculture and Forestry—At the date of the last Federal census (1910) there were 88,197 farms, comprising 27,931,444 acres, of which 11,389,894 acres were improved The value of farms was 1,614,694,584 dollars, and the value of the annual product 153,111,013 dollars Total forest area (1919) is 18,814,659 acres California is the only State in which the best European varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated, and this gives great importance to the wine product, but owing to the prohibition law the latter must soon be discontinued Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and being intersected by several ranges of mountains, California has almost every variety of climate, from the very wet to the very dry, and from the temperate to the semi-tropical Irrigation is extensively practised, being necessary in the more arid districts and beneficial in a larger area

The wheat industry has declined in relative importance, while horticulture has made rapid strides The cereal crops in 1920 were maize, 3,150,000 bushels, wheat, 9,100,000 bushels, oats, 5,425,000 bushels, barley, 28,750,000 bushels Apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, plums, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits are grown in vast quantities Olives, honey, hops, walnuts, and almonds are also largely produced

On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 380,000 horses, 57,000 mules, 577,000 milch cows, 1,683,000 other cattle, 2,950,000 sheep, and 930,000 swine The wool clip (1919) produced 13,298,000 pounds of wool There are 9 ostrich farms in the State

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Gold was first discovered in 1848 In 1919 the gold output was valued at 17,335,100 dollars, and the silver output valued at 1,244,464 dollars Other mining products were (1919) copper, 22,162,605 pounds (4,122,246 dollars), and 4,139,562 pounds of lead (219,397 dollars), quicksilver, 15,200 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 1,353,381 dollars California produces more petroleum than any other State of the Union, with the occasional exception of Oklahoma, in 1919 the output reached 101,182,962 barrels, valued at 142,610,563 dollars Granite and stone, &c, were valued at 4,286,643 dollars, Portland cement (4,645,299

barrels), valued at 8,591,990 dollars From California comes all of the borax produced in the United States The output in 1919 was 66,791 short tons, valued at 1,717,192 dollars The State also produced pyrite, 146,024 short tons (540,300 dollars), salt, 633,994 tons (896,963 dollars), mineral waters, 2,233,842 gallons (340,117 dollars), magnesite, 44,696 short tons, value 452,094 dollars Bismuth, asbestos, manganese, lithium, tungsten, chromium, infusorial earth, ochre, and a great variety of precious stones are found in the State In 1919 there were 50 different mineral substances, exclusive of a segregation of the various stones grouped under Gems The value of all the minerals produced in 1918 was 199,753,837 dollars, in 1919, 196,473,560 dollars

In California in 1910 there were 7,659 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 537,134,000 dollars, employing 18,203 salaried officials and 115,296 wage earners, using materials costing 325,238,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 529,761,000 dollars Statistics of the more important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 494

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to 5,000 persons A year's catch is thirty to forty million pounds, worth about 4,000,000 dollars Salmon is the most valuable variety of fish taken, but as many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of San Francisco

Commerce and Transportation—The chief commercial port of California is San Francisco, through which in 1919 the imports amounted to the value of 238,027,065 dollars, and the exports to 240,517,739 dollars

Railways have been built in California to the extent of 8,355 miles (1919) for steam roads and about 2,715 miles (1919) for electric railways San Francisco is now the terminus of three trans-continental railways

In September 1, 1920, there were 106 savings banks in the State, and 227 savings departments of departmental banks with 1,459,058 depositors who had to their credit 855,355,090 dollars, being an average of 586 dollars to each depositor

British Consul-General at San Francisco—A C Ross, C B

British Consul—Wellesley Moore

There are British Vice-Consuls at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego

Books of Reference

Reports of the various departments of State Government California Blue Book Sacramento
Statistical Reports of the California State Board of Agriculture, Sacramento
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COLORADO.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on Aug 1, 1876 The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years Sessions are biennial Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State for 12 months immediately preceding the election

Governor —Oliver H Shoup, 1921-1923 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —James R Noland

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives

The State is divided into 63 counties The State Capital is Denver The Indian reservations had an area in June, 1918, of 618 square miles, and a population of 877

Area and Population —Area 103,948 square miles, of which 290 square miles is water Indian reservations in 1919 covered an area of 618 sq miles, with a population of 821 Census population on Jan 1, 1920, 939,629

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0 3
1880	191,892	2,435	194,327	1 9
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5 2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7 7

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians In 1910, 373 Chinese and 1,482 Indians

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	421,471	5,867	3,359		430,697
Female	361,944	5,586	797		368,327
Total	783,415	11,453	2,674	1,482	799,024

In 1910 the foreign born population numbered 126,851, of whom 12,926 were English, 4,269 Scottish, 8,710 Irish, 17,071 German, 12,445 Swedish, 9,533 Canadian Denver, the capital, had a population in 1920 of 256,369, Pueblo, 42,908, Colorado Springs, 29,572 , Trinidad, 10,906 , Boulder, 10,989 Of the total population in 1910, 50 7 per cent was urban

Religion and Instruction.—Roman Catholics outnumber other denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians ranking next, than Baptists and Congegationalists

The public schools are under the general supervision of the Superintendent

of Public Instruction In 1919 the 3,200 public elementary and the 90 high schools had 6,926 teachers with 192,000 enrolled pupils Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1918-19 had 70 teachers and 2,025 students Another State normal school has been established at Gunnison, having in 1919 38 teachers and 991 students Total expenditure on education (1918) 10,938,566 dollars For superior education there are several colleges Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, had 72 professors and 595 students in 1918-19, the University of Colorado, opened in 1877 at Boulder, had 249 professors and 2,172 students The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 76 professors and teachers and 680 students, the Chamberlin Observatory in University Park stands at an altitude of 5,280 feet above sea level There are also an Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, with 91 instructors and 1,199 students, and a School of Mines with 34 teachers and 232 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 510, being 63 8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,230, being 153 9 per 100,000 of the population

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the 2 years ending December 1, 1920, was as follows —

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1918	8,090,804
Receipts in 1918-20	31,248,058
Total Receipts	39,338,862
Disbursements in 1918-20	28,973,531
Balance Dec 1, 1920	10,365,331

The State debt on November 30, 1920 was 4,187,300 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1920 amounted to 1,590,267,667 dollars

The militia, called the National Guard, with its headquarters at Denver, consists of one regiment of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one battalion of Field Artillery, one company of Engineers and the headquarters and supply section of an engineering train, Signal outpost company, authorised strength of 1920, 1,859 men, actual enlisted strength on November 1, 1919, 53 officers and 1,153 men

Production and Industry.—The number of farms in 1910 was 46,170, with a total area of 13,532,113 acres, of which 4,302,101 acres were improved land The value of all farm property in 1910 was 491,471,806 dollars By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation The Federal Government is now carrying out two reclamation projects affecting 193,000 acres The chief crops are wheat (22,821,000 bushels in 1920), oats (8,058,000), maize (17,450,000 bushels), barley, potatoes, and great quantities of hay Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock-raising is older than husbandry, on January 1, 1921, the number of farm animals was 408,000 horses, 80,000 mules, 272,000 milch cows, 1,220,000 other cattle, 1,978,000 sheep, 325,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 8,988,000 pounds of wool The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1919) of 13,280,832 acres

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal and the ores of the

precious metals being extensively worked Portland cement, mica, tungsten, bismuth, graphite, rose quartz, and fluorspar are also produced

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1914, employ a capital of 181,776,000 dollars, 2,126 establishments with 27,278 wage-earners They gave an output valued at 138,891,202 dollars in 1910

There are large works for the smelting and refining of metals (iron, lead, copper, zinc), the chief base metals refined are lead and zinc, but three fourths of the value of the smelting products is for gold and silver

Denver is the centre of distribution for the live stock traffic of the Rocky Mountain States

In 1917, there were in the State 5,639 miles of main track railway, and in 1919, 487 miles of electric railways

On November 1, 1918, there were 239 State, savings and private banks with savings deposits amounting to 24,703,310 dollars

Books of Reference

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Reports of the U S Geological Survey Annual Washington
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Smiley (J) History of Denver Denver
Stone (W F), History of Colorado Chicago, 1918

CONNECTICUT

Government.—Connecticut has been an organised commonwealth since 1637 In 1639 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world formed by a social compact This was confirmed by a charter from Charles II in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State Constitution, framed that year by a constitutional convention Connecticut was one of the thirteen original States of the Union

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives All male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the town for six months preceding the election, have the right of suffrage provided that they can read the Constitution in English The Senate at present consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members Members of each House are elected for the term of two years, and each receives 300 dollars for that term and one mileage each way for each session, at the rate of 25 cents per mile. Legislative sessions are biennial

Governor.—Everett J Lake, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary.—Donald J Warner

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators and five Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into eight counties which are sub-divided into towns within which are cities and boroughs The State Capital is Hartford

Area, Population, and Instruction.—Area 5,004 square miles, of

which 145 square miles is water area Census population on Jan 1, 1920, 1,380,631

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64 3
1880	611,153	11,547	622,700	129 2
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	188 5
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231 3

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians

The population by sex and colour in 1910 was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	555,821	7,229	516	76	563,642
Female	543,076	7,945	17	76	551,114
Total	1,098,897	15,174	533	152	1,114,756

In 1910 the foreign born population numbered 328,759 of whom 22,422 were English, 6,750 Scottish, 58,457 Irish, 31,126 German, 54,120 from Russia, 18,208 Swedish, 56,953 Italian Of the total population in 1910, 89 7 per cent was urban

The chief towns are New Haven (with census population on Jan 1, 1920), 162,519, Hartford (capital), 138,036, Bridgeport, 143,538, Waterbury, 91,715, New Britain, 59,316, Meriden, 34,764, New London, 25,688, Norwich, 29,685, Norwalk, 27,743, Stamford, 40,067, Danbury, 22,325, Ansonia, 17,643, Middletown, 22,129, Greenwich, 22,123, Torrington, 22,055

Of the religious bodies the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist

Elementary instruction is free for all children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years In 1919 the 1,336 public elementary schools had 6,017 teachers with 224,054 enrolled pupils There were also 77 public high schools with 1,052 teachers and 25,115 pupils The four normal schools had in 1919 39 teachers and 574 pupils. In 1919, the 10 model schools had 98 teachers and 3,819 pupils Total expenditure on education (1919) 12,391,863 dollars Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College founded at Storrs in 1881 with 71 professors and 354 students in 1919–20, its work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1919–20, in all departments, 696 professors and teachers and 3,306 students Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had, in 1919–20, 52 professors and teachers, and 595 students Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had (1919–20) 29 professors and teachers, and 227 students Connecticut College for Women had (1919-20) 51 teachers and 315 students

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the State on June 30, 1919, 115 benevolent establishments (exclusive of alms-

houses) On January 1, 1917, the number of paupers in almshouses was 4,445, being 332 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions (June 30, 1919), 2,236 The cost of State paupers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was 92,181 dollars

Finance, Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the fiscal term of nine months ending June 30, 1920, were —

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1919	2,659,885
Revenue receipts, year ending June 30, 1920	15,089,899
Total	17,749,784
Disbursements, July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920	19,266,233
Deficit, July 1, 1920	1,516,449

The assessed value of property in 1919 was 1,661,293,466 dollars The State on July 1, 1920, had a funded debt to the value of 14,291,100 dollars

The National Guard is being reorganised, at present it consists of 20 officers and 403 enlisted men The Connecticut State Guard now consists of 3,000 officers and men

Production and Industry.—In 1910, the State had 26,815 farms with a total area of 2,185,788 acres, of which 988,252 acres was improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 159,399,771 dollars In 1920, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 36,112,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 24,400 acres On January 1, 1921, the State had 39,000 horses, 22,000 sheep, 78,000 pigs, 117,000 milch cows, and 80,000 other cattle

The State has some mineral resources, producing iron ore, granite, trap rock and limestone, clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are also worked in the State

According to the census of manufactures of 1919 there were in Connecticut 4,104 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital amounting to 620,194,000 dollars, employing 25,112 salaried officials and on the average 226,264 wage earners The cost of the raw material used annually was 288,511 000 dollars and the value of the output was 545,472,000 dollars

In 1917 there were 1,003 miles of railroad track in Connecticut, besides 150 miles of electric street railway track (1919)

The total amount of deposits in 81 savings banks on October 1, 1919, was 391,532,270 dollars, and the depositors numbered 717,405, which is 545 76 dollars to each depositor

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DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24, both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year in the electoral district immediately preceding the election.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person who shall attain the age of 21 after the year 1900 has the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name, United States soldiers and sailors merely stationed in the State are not considered resident.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—William D. Denney, 1921-25. (4,000 dollars.)

Secretary of State.—Alden R. Benson.

The State capital is Dover (population 3,720 in 1915). Delaware is divided into three counties.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 2,370 square miles, of which 405 square miles is water. Census population on Jan. 1, 1920, 223,003.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32·7
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94·0
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103·0
1920	192,662	30,341	223,003	113·5

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1910 the population by sex and colour was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	87,387	16,011	34	3	103,435
Female	83,715	15,170	—	2	98,887
Total	171,102	31,181	34	5	202,322

The foreign-born (1910) numbered 17,420, of whom 2,893 were Irish, 2,572 German, 1,555 English, and 2,893 Italian.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a census population of 110,168 in 1920. Other towns (1915), Dover, 3,720; Milford, 2,603. Of the total population in 1910, 48·0 per cent. was urban.

The most numerous denominations of the State are, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist

The State has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, separate schools being provided for white and coloured children In 1919–20, the 446 public schools had 961 teachers and 37,135 enrolled pupils The 26 high schools had 173 teachers and 3,045 pupils Total expenditure for school purposes, 1,738,884 dollars The State has two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges and at Newark, Delaware College, founded in 1834, having, in 1919, 52 professors and 296 students A college for coloured students at Dover has 6 professors and 136 students

Charity—The State has a hospital and an industrial school for girls It grants assistance to indigent soldiers and sailors, and to widows with children of school age, and contributes to institutions for the support and training of the deaf, dumb, and blind outside the State An institution for the care of the feeble minded is being erected in the State

In each county the sole charge of the poor and of almshouses is in the hands of trustees of the poor They appoint the overseer of their almshouse, who must provide employment for the inmates County liability for support of paupers is determined by settlement, which is obtained in various ways (by the applicant having held public office for a year, having paid poor taxes for any two years, having paid a rent of at least 50 dollars for a year, &c) Parents and grand parents are liable for support of pauper children, and *vice versâ* There is a penalty for bringing paupers into a county

Finance.—For the year ending January 13, 1921, the receipts and disbursements of the State General Fund were —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, January 12, 1920	207,616
Receipts 1920–21	885,130
Total	1,092,746
Expenditure, 1920–21	992,890
Cash in hand January 13, 1921	99,856

On January 13, 1920, the outstanding debt amounted to 2,066,785 dollars

Production and Industry—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent of the land being in farms, which in 1920 numbered 10,140 and had a total area of 944,511 acres, 653,052 acres being improved land The total value of all farm property was 80,137,614 dollars The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato growing are important, About 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes Delaware stands second in the States of the Union in the quantity of tomatoes packed On January 1, 1921, the State had 33,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 8,000 sheep, 68,000 pigs, 45,000 milch cows, and 22,000 other cattle The wool clip in 1919 yielded 31,000 pounds

The State has oyster and other fisheries which are receiving increasing attention

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive

The capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State in 1910 amounted to 60,906,000 dollars, the persons employed (owners, firm members,

clerks, &c , and wage earners) numbered 23,984 , the cost of materials used was 30,938,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 52,840,000 dollars Statistics of the chief industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 503

The leather output comprised 11,005,292 goatskins valued at 10,232,463 dollars Other industries are fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods

In 1916 the length of railway in the State was 335 miles, besides 153 miles of electric street railway track

There is an active coastwise trade, particularly with New York, which is connected with Wilmington by a line of steamers Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay are connected by a canal There is some foreign commerce direct through Wilmington

In 1919, there were 2 savings banks in the State, with 45,555 depositors who had to their credit 17,422,000 dollars, being 382 43 dollars to each depositor

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Government.—The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of about 70 square miles which was ceded by the State of Maryland to the United States as a site for the National Capital It was established under the authority and direction of Acts of Congress approved July 16, 1790, and March 3, 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power —

'To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings'

The authority of the United States over it became vested on the first Monday of December, 1800

The present form of local government, which dates from July 1, 1878, is a municipal corporation, and is administered by a board of three Commissioners having in general equal powers and duties Two of these Commissioners are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for a term of three years each The other Commissioner is detailed from time to time by the President of the United States from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army This Commissioner is selected from among the captains or officers of higher grade having served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the United States The Commissioners are in a general way vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government, except that the Congress

of the United States, only, has authority to enact legislation and appropriate money for the municipal expenses. Congress has, by sundry statutes, empowered the commissioners to make and enforce reasonable and usual police regulations for the protection of lives, health, quiet, &c., of all persons, and the protection of all property within the District, and other regulations of a municipal nature They have also been constituted a 'Public Utilities Commission'

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners —Daniel E Garges

Area and Population —The area of the District of Columbia originally was about ten miles square, but by the retrocession to the State of Virginia, in the year 1846, of the portion derived from that State, was reduced to 69 245 square miles, 60 01 of which are land

The population in 1800 numbered 14,093, in 1860, 75,080, in 1880, 177,624, in 1900, 278,718, in 1910, 331,069, in 1914, 353,378 Population on February 21, 1920, was 437,571, of whom approximately 115,000 were negroes or of negro descent

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known as the City of Washington But that name is, and has been since May 31, 1871, a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipality separate from the rest of the District, but is subject to the same government in every respect

Religion and Instruction —The most numerous religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Protestant, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Christian Science

The public schools of the District in 1920 had 1,442 white teachers and 45,775 white pupils, and 654 negro teachers and 19,523 negro or coloured pupils Total number of pupils, 65,298 There were 9 public high schools with 383 teachers and 8,470 pupils, and 26 private schools with 2,400 pupils For the instruction of teachers there were 2 public normal schools with 25 teachers and 199 pupils Total expenditure on public education (1920), 4,155,790 dollars, exclusive of sites and buildings.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795, it has 200 professors and 1,900 pupils the George Washington University, non sectarian, founded in 1821, has 249 instructors, and 3,333 students, the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of negroes, was founded in 1867, and has 121 professors and 1,688 pupils, the Catholic University, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 82 professors and 531 students

Finance.—The revenues of the District are derived from the general real property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, and licences for various businesses and from appropriations by the United States of approximately three sevenths of the total revenues

In 1920 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1919	7,337,851
Receipts to July 1, 1920	20,467,301
Total	27,805,152
Disbursements, 1919-20	19,504,578
Balance, July 1, 1920	8,300,574

The net bonded debt at the end of the year amounted to 2,152,626 dollars The District of Columbia has no other debt

In 1920 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 426,623,630 dollars, and of tangible personal property such as furniture, horses, wagons, ships, etc, 91,982,374 dollars and intangible personal property such as stocks, bonds, etc, 323,031,277 dollars, total 841,637,281 dollars

Production and Industry —The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption The United States census of manufactures in 1919 showed that (excluding government works) the capital invested in such industries amounted to 62,906,202 dollars, the salaried officials, superintendents, managers and clerks numbered 3,208, and the average number of wage earners employed during the year was 10,577, the raw material used cost 31,036 917 dollars, and the output was valued at 67,936 000 dollars

Within the District are 215 miles (1920) of electric street railway track, as single track

On June 30, 1920, there were in the District 45 national banks, trust companies and savings banks Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 216,778,000 dollars Their paid in capital stock stood at 20,572,000 dollars, surplus funds at 11,187,000 dollars, individual deposits at 153,297,000 dollars, United States deposits at 1,722,000 dollars, national bank notes outstanding, 5,742,000 dollars, and loans and discounts at 116,017,000 dollars

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FLORIDA

Government.—On March 27, 1513, Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, a Spanish soldier and adventurer, who landing on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida or Feast of Flowers) called the place Florida Florida was admitted into the Union in March 3, 1845 The present constitution dates from 1886 The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 32 members, and House of Representatives with 75 members Sessions are held biennially, and are limited to 60 days Senators are elected for four years, Representatives for two, the Senate being renewed by one-half every two years

Governor.—Cary Hardee, 1921–25 (6,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —H. C Crawford

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 5,637 in 1920). The State is divided into 52 counties.

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction.—Area 58,666 square miles, of which 3,805 square miles is water The Indian reservations had an area in 1919 of 36 square miles, and a population of 573

Census population on January 1, 1920, 968,471 Population in census years as follows —

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	4 9
1900	297,812	230,730	528,542	9 6
1910	443,950	308,669	752,619	13 7
1915	559,787	360,394	920,181	15 7

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1915 the population by sex and birth was as follows —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indians	Total
Male	291,684	187,295	—	—	478,979
Female	268,103	173,099	—	—	441,202
Total	559,787	360,394	226	129	920,181

[1] Including 1,082 convicts

Of the total, the foreign born (1910) numbered 33,842, of whom 1,896 were from the West Indies, 2,917 from England, 2,442 from Germany, 4,538 from Italy, 1,698 from Canada, and 4,183 from Spain The largest cities in the State are Jacksonville, with a census population of 91,558 in 1920, Tampa, 51,608, Pensacola, 31,035, Miami, 29,549, Key West, 18,749 Of the total population in 1915, 44 2 per cent was urban

Of the church members of the State 41 6 per cent are Baptist, and 37 2 per cent Methodist Others are chiefly Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians, and Presbyterians

Attendance at school is not compulsory There are no provisions as to religious instruction in public schools Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children

In 1920 the 2,584 public elementary schools had 6,296 teachers and 212,465 enrolled pupils In 125 public high schools there were 525 teachers and 12,695 pupils in 1920 Total expenditure on education (1918), 4,674,111 dollars The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainsville (founded 1884) with (1919) 43 professors and 988 students, and a State College for Women (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 598 students, Rollins College at Winter Park (founded 1885) has 25 professors and 175 students There is also the John B Stetson (Baptist) University at De Land (founded in 1887), with 32 professors and 649 students

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 207, being 27 5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1836, being 243 9 per 100,000 of the population. Number of convicts in 1915, 1,082.

Finance.—For the year 1920 the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums —

	Dollars
Balance Jan 1, 1919	1,825,899
Receipts in 1920 .	8,835,345
Total	10,661,244
Disbursements in 1920	8,390,294
Balance Jan 1, 1921	2,270,950

On January 1, 1921, the public debt of the State consisted of refunding bonds to the amount of 601,567 dollars at three per cent interest, all of which were held by State educational funds The assessed value of real property for 1920 is 253,785,338 dollars, for personal property, 104,664,992 dollars, railroad and telegraph property, 51,138,608 dollars, making a total for 1920 of 409,588,938 dollars

Production and Industry.—Florida is largely a peninsula stretching from north to south, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico The surface is generally level No elevation exceeds 301 feet above the level of the sea The climate is semi tropical, but liable at times to severe frost which destroys the fruit crops Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State In 1918 there were 133,347 farms, with a total acreage of 4,878,714, of which 1,886,277 acres were improved Total value of all farm property in 1918, 141,262,776 dollars The chief products are pineapples and oranges, the former fruit being grown almost nowhere else in the United States Other crops are tobacco, 4,620,000 pounds in 1920, rice, 72,000 bushels in 1920, besides maize, oats, peas, and peanuts In 1920 the cotton area was 101,000 acres, and the yield 18,000 bales, valued at 1,530,000 dollars On January 1, 1921, the State had 58,000 horses, 40,000 mules, 89,000 sheep, 1,493,000 pigs, 156,000 milch cows, and 917,000 other cattle The wool clip in 1919 yielded 460,000 lbs Forests of valuable timber cover three-fourths of the State, and large quantities of pitch pine are exported as well as oak timber for ship building Tar, turpentine, and rosin are prepared in increasing quantities The total forest area on June 30, 1919, was 808,268 acres

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock, Fullers' earth, lime, and mineral waters are also produced

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries, which, though not fully developed, are more important than those of any other Gulf State The chief fishery products are shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly Pensacola is said to be the most important fresh fish market on the Gulf From this port tar, resin, and turpentine are exported to the value of over 500,000*l* sterling annually, and also cotton (1,806,000*l*), tobacco, and phosphate produced in other States

The manufacturing industries of Florida in the year 1917 had 5,493 establishments, with a capital invested of 65,061,746 dollars, the average number of wage earners was 69,955, the amount paid in wages was 40,075,037 dollars

The tobacco industries are prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars. In 1917 the output of

cigars numbered 469,301,042, valued at 30,127,941 dollars, and of cigarettes 7,800,000, valued at 154,000 dollars

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water A large trade is carried on through Pensacola, where the domestic exports were largely cottons, other merchandise being forest products, phosphate, tobacco, wheat, flour, &c The harbour channel is now 30 feet deep at low tide At Jacksonville harbour improvements are being carried out In 1917 there were 5,248 miles of steam railway, and 206 miles (1919) of electric railway The Atlantic Coast railway and the Louisville and Nashville railway run through the State The Florida East Coast Railway extension to Key West was opened January 22nd, 1912 The U S Government is deepening the channel at Key West and making other improvements

In 1920 there were 3 savings banks in the State, with 6,931 depositors who had to their credit 1,486,609 dollars, being 214·40 dollars to each depositor

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GEORGIA.

Government.—The colony of Georgia (so named from George II) was founded in 1733 Georgia entered the Union as one of the thirteen original States

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 193 members Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years Legislative Sessions are annual and limited to 50 days There is manhood suffrage, but residence and United States citizenship are required The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 12 Representatives

Governor—T W Hardwick, 1921 1923 (7,500 dollars)
Secretary—G L McLendon

Georgia is divided into 155 counties The State Capital is Atlanta

Area and Population—Area 59,265 square miles, of which 540 square miles are water Population on January 1, 1920, 2,895,832 (census)

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2 8
1880	817,047	725,133	1,542,180	26 1
1900	1,181,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37 6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44 4

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	724,488	580,263	218	50	1,305,019
Female	707,314	596,724	19	45	1,304,102
Total	1,431,802	1,176,987	237	95	2,609,121

Of the total population (1910) 15,072 were foreign born, of whom 3,029 were from Germany, 1,655 from Ireland, 1,650 from England, and 3,224 from Russia The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with census population (1920) of 200,600 , Savannah, 83,252 , Macon, 52,995 , Augusta, 52,548 , Columbus, 31,125 Of the total population in 1910, 20 6 per cent was urban

Religion, Instruction — Baptists and Methodists predominate, Baptists having more than half of the religious membership of the State

Since 1916 education has been compulsory At the head of the State school system is a State Superintendent of Schools, elected by the people for two years In 1918-19 the 6,810 public elementary schools had 645,790 enrolled pupils and 13,850 teachers, while the 1,631 public high schools had 43,330 pupils and 1,903 teachers Three public normal schools had 126 teachers and 2,514 pupils in 1918 19 Total expenditure for education (1919), 12,048,833 dollars

For higher education the more important State institutions are as follow —

Begun	Institutions	Professors (1919 20)	Students (1919-20)
1801	University of Georgia, Athens	63	2,780
1888	Georgia School of Technology	74	2,239
1872	North Georgia Agricultural College	16	121

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 813, being 31 2 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 4,994, being 191 4 per 100,000 of the population

Finance.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1919 are stated as follows :—

	1919 Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1919	813,139
Receipts in 1919	9,413,311
Total, 1919	10,226,450
Disbursements, 1919	9,316,825
Balance, January 1, 1920	909,625

On January 1, 1920, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 5,818,202 dollars, including an unfunded debt of 90,202 dollars on which interest at seven per cent per annum was paid to the University trustees According

to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,000,000 dollars The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1919 amounted to 1,079 236,826 dollars

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 291,027 farms in the State, having an area of 26,953,413 acres, of which 12,298,017 acres were improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 580,546,381 dollars, 37 per cent of the farms are operated by negroes, and 86 per cent of negro farms are rented The negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea island cotton For 1920 the cotton yield was 1,400,000 bales as against 1,730,000 bales in 1919, the area under cultivation being 4,958,000 acres and the value of the yield 107,100,000 dollars In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1920 was 76,500,000 bushels Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties (29,000 bushels in 1920) The growth of sugar cane is increasing Forests of pines, &c, cover 42,000 sq miles On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 132,000 horses, 347,000 mules, 470,000 milch cows, 763,000 other cattle, 119,000 sheep, 3,102,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 422,000 lbs

The fisheries of the State are of some importance, especially the oyster and shad fisheries

The State has considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, coal, iron, and manganese ores, iron pyrites, bauxite, graphite, lime, ochre, infusorial earth, natural cement, talc and soapstone, marble and other quarries, and mineral springs being worked The marble of Georgia has a high reputation all over the States The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) are also important

In 1914 Georgia had 4,639 manufacturing establishments with a total capital of 258,325,811 dollars, employing 118,565 persons (salaried and wage earning), using material costing 160,088,609 dollars, and giving an output worth 346,452,413 dollars

The chief manufacturing industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 511

In 1914 there were 153 cotton mills, 41,881 looms and 2,092,834 spindles

The means of transportation by sea and land are ample The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage, and which, by harbour improvements, is to be made accessible to vessels of large tonnage The river is being deepened, and now has a mean low water depth of 26 feet, and a depth of 32 at high tide on the bar From this port in 1919 20 the imports amounted to 39,199,507 dollars, and the exports to 311,171,389 dollars, chiefly cotton, cotton seed, and meal and cake of cotton seed, besides turpentine and lumber

The railways in the State have a length (1918) of 7,555 miles, besides 491 miles (1919) of electric railway

In 1918, Georgia had 23 savings banks with 48,000 depositors who had to their credit 11,874,016 dollars, being 247 38 dollars to each depositor

British Consul at Savannah.—Arthur M Brookfield

There is a British Vice Consul at Brunswick and Darien

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IDAHO.

Government—Idaho was admitted into the Union on July 3, 1890 The Legislature consists of a Senate of 37 members, and a House of Representatives of 65 members, all the legislators being elected for two years Sessions are held biennially The electorate of the State consists of citizens, both male and female, over the age of 21 years, who have resided in the State over six months The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and two Representatives

Governor —D W Davis, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —William T Dougherty

The State is divided into 41 counties The capital is Boise (census population, 21,393 in 1920) Pocatello had a population of 14,961 in 1920

Area, Population, Religion, Instruction—Area 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles is water Area of Indian reservations in 1919, 85 square miles, with a population of 4,066 In the last 4 census years the total population was —1880, 32,610 (0 4) , 1890, 84,385 (1 1) , 1900, 161,772 (1 9) 1910, 325,594 (3 9)

Census population on January 1, 1920, 431,866

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	181,237	398	2,144	1,767	185,546
Female	137,984	253	90	1,721	140,048
Total	319,221	651	2,234	3,488	325,594

Of the total population 40,427 were foreign born, 4,983 being English, 5,049 German, 5,361 Canadian, 4,985 Swedish, 2,566 Norwegian, and 1,782 Irish Of the total population in 1910, 21 5 per cent was urban

The population is partly Mormon, other religious denominations, in the order of their numbers, being Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Disciples or Christians

For supervision of the public schools there is a State Board of Education In 1919 20 the 1,771 public elementary schools had 3,752 teachers, and 102,358 enrolled pupils The 177 high schools had 5,756 boys and 7,442 girls, number of teachers, 127 men and 230 women The two public normal schools had 372 pupils in 1920 Total expenditure on education (1919–20) 9,036,693 dollars Superior instruction is given in the college of Idaho at Caldwell, the State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, which had 90 professors and 1,330 students in 1919 The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind There are also 5 sectarian colleges or schools to which, however, pupils are admitted without respect to their religious belief.

M M

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 97, being 29 8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 287, being 88 1 per 100,000 of the population

Finance.—For the biennium ending September 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1918	705,187
Receipts, 1918-20	18,461,455
Total	19,166,642
Disbursements, 1918–20	16 967,502
Balance, September 30, 1920	2,199,140

On Sept 30, 1920, the State bonded debt amounted to 3,880,750 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1920 to 377,865,027 dollars

Production and Industry.—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 3,266,386 acres, and there are now being constructed works to cost 18,811,000 dollars for the irrigation of 480,000 acres in the State In 1910 the number of farms was 30,807, with a total area of 5,283,604 acres, of which 2,778,740 acres were improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910, 305,317,185 dollars The most important crop is wheat, to which, in 1920, 1,050,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 23,600,000 bushels Other crops in 1920 were oats, 8,000,000 bushels, barley, 4,256,000 bushels, besides potatoes and hay Fruit and vegetables are also grown There is an active live stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1921, being 262,000, mules 5,000, sheep, 2,623,000, milch cows, 137,000, other cattle, 505 000 The wool clip (1919) was 22,145,000 pounds The State contains (June 30, 1919) 17,606,792 acres of national forest

The State has rich deposits of gold, silver, and other metals About 7,000 miners are employed Coal is mined, but not to a great extent Iron, nickel, cobalt, mica, phosphate rock, antimony, tungsten, granite, sandstone, limestone and lime, pumice, and salt are worked more or less

Besides the agricultral and mining industries the State has manufactures of considerable importance In 1910 there were together 725 industrial establishments, employing a total of 9,909 persons, including 8,220 wage-earners, with a total capital of 32,477,000 dollars, cost of material being 9,920,000 dollars and value of output 22,400,000 dollars The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, (capital, 17,872,000 dollars, wage earners, 5,212, cost of material, 3,345,000 dollars and value of product, 10,689,000 dollars), and flour and grist milling (capital, 2,038,000 dollars, wage earners, 125, cost of material, 2,025,000 dollars, and value of product, 2,480,000 dollars) Within the State there are 260 lumber mills, one at Potlatch is said to be the largest in the world and can cut 750,000 feet daily Idaho has also 46 flour mills

The State has (1917) 2,861 miles of railway, besides 113 miles (1919) of electric railway track. The principal railways crossing the State are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Oregon Short Line In 1915 (May 5), the Celilo Canal, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, was

opened and Idaho now has a seaport, Lewiston. Vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston, a distance of 480 miles

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ILLINOIS

Government—Illinois was first discovered by Joliet and Marquette, two French explorers, in 1673 In 1763 the country was ceded by the French to the British In 1783, Great Britain recognised the title of the United States to Illinois, which was admitted into the Union on December 3, 1818 The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years Sessions are biennial Qualified electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days next before the election

The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate

Governor —Len Small, 1921–25 (12,000 dollars)
Secretary of State - Louis L Emmerson

The Constitution in effect in Illinois at the present time is that of 1870 In 1917 the 50th General Assembly adopted a resolution to submit to the electors of the State the question of calling a Constitutional Convention This resolution was approved by a majority of all votes cast at the election on November 5, 1918 In 1919 the 51st General Assembly passed an Act calling a " Convention to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois " to meet January 6, 1920 The revision, alteration or amendments prepared by the Convention will be submitted to the electors for ratification or rejection at an election within six months after the adjournment of the Convention

Illinois is divided into 102 counties, the most important being Cook County, within which is the city of Chicago The State capital is Springfield

Area, Population.—Area of 56,665 square miles, of which 622 square miles is water Census population on Jan 1, 1920, 6,485,280

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1820	53,837	1,374	55,211	0 1
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86 1
1910	5,529,542	109,049	5,638,591	100 6

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	2,852,386	56,909	2,259	120	2,911,674
Female	2,674,576	52,140	133	68	2,726,917
Total	5,526,962	109,049	2,392	188	5,638,591

Of the total population in 1910, 1,202,560 were foreign born, of whom 319,182 were from Germany, 93,451 from Ireland, 115,422 from Sweden, 60,333 from England, 45,233 from Canada, 163,020 from Austria, 39,875 from Hungary, 32,913 from Norway, 149,016 from Russia, 72,160 from Italy, 14,402 from Holland, 20,752 from Scotland

The urban population is 61 7 per cent of the whole The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago In 1920 it had a census population of 2,701,705 Other cities of importance are Peoria (1920), 76,121 , East St Louis, 66,740 , Springfield (State Capital), 59,183 , Rockford, 65,651 , Decatur, 43,818 , Joliet, 38,372 , Quincy, 35,978 , Aurora, 36,265 , Danville, 33,750 , Evanston, 37,215 , Elgin, 27,431 , Bloomington, 28,638 , Moline, 30,709 , Rock Island, 35,177 , Oak Park Village, 39,830 , Galesburg, 23,834 , Alton, 24,714 , Belleville, 24,741 , Freeport, 19,669 , Waukegan, 19,199 , Jacksonville, 15,713 , Cairo, 15,203 , Streator, 14,779 , Kankakee, 16,721 , Cicerotown, 44,995 , Champaign, 15,873 , Kewanee, 16,026 , Mattoon, 13,449

Religion, Education —The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between seven and 14 years of age In 1918 the 11,899 public elementary schools had 29,121 teachers, and 968,947 pupils , 840 high schools with 5,476 teachers and 111,571 pupils Five public normal schools had 260 teachers and 11,539 students in 1918 Total expenditure on public schools (1918), 41,507,153 dollars There are 29 colleges and universities in the State, the principal being mentioned below, with teachers and students, for 1919 —

Begun in	Colleges, &c	Control	Profes sors, &c	Students
1868	Univ of Illinois, Urbana	(State)	751	7,157
1892	Univ of Chicago	(Non sect)	344	9,032
1855	North Western Univ , Evanston	(M E)	501	4,759
1850	Ill Wesleyan Univ , Bloomington	(M E)	40	590
1868	St Viateur's Coll , Bourbonnais	(R C)	45	280
1869	Loyola Univ , Chicago	(R C)	129	1,621
1903	James Millikin Univ , Decatur	(C Presb)	73	1,588
1837	Knox College, Galesburg	(Non sect)	36	701
1892	Greenville Coll	(F M)	22	250
1858	Lake Forest Coll	(Presb)	18	167
1828	McKendree Coll , Lebanon	(M E)	15	282
1861	North western Coll , Naperville	(Ev Assn)	27	392
1860	Augustana Coll , Rock Island	(Luth)	20	315

Within the State there are 257 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind Of these institutions 20 are public, 117 private, and 120 ecclesiastical

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was

5,421, being 96 1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 5,111, being 90 6 per 100,000 of the population

Finance—For the year ending September 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Oct 1, 1919	26,861,321
Receipts, 1919-20	39,747,298
Total	66,608,619
Disbursements, 1919-20	40,044,245
Balance, Oct 1, 1920	26,564,374

The principal of the bonded debt of the State outstanding on July 1, 1920, was 17,500 dollars For 1919 the assessed value of real property was 2,836,736,909 dollars, and of personal property, 917,800,741 dollars, railroad, 310,608,972 dollars, and capital stock, 35,028,285 dollars, making a total of 4,100,174,907 dollars

Production, Industry—Illinois is largely agricultural In 1910 there were 251,872 farms, with an area of 32,522,937 acres, of which 28,048,323 acres were improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910, 3,905,021,075 dollars The chief cereal crops are maize, 294,168,000 bushels in 1920, wheat 40,670,000 bushels, oats, 161,950,000 bushels, barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown The potato crop in 1920 amounted to 8,775,000 bushels, and hay to 4,080,000 tons Tobacco, grown on 700 acres, yielded 525 000 pounds, valued at 163,000 dollars in 1920 The State has an active live stock industry On January 1, 1921, there were 1,324,000 horses (farm animals), 146,000 mules, 1,028,000 milch cows, 1,244,000 other cattle, 889,000 sheep, and 4,585,000 swine in the State The wool clip in 1919 yielded 4,129,000 pounds of wool

In 1917 it was estimated that Illinois had 19,250 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 2,500,000,000 dollars, employing 800,000 persons (salaried and wage earning), using material costing 2,100,000,000 dollars, and giving an output worth 3 250,000,000 dollars The chief industries with the capital number of wage earners, cost of materials, and value of output, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 516

Illinois ranks third among the Federal States for mineral output. The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, the productive coal fields having an area of about 42,900 square miles In 1916 the output was 66,195,336 short tons, valued at 82,457,954 dollars There are petroleum wells, and in 1916 the yield was 17,714,235 barrels, valued at 29,237,168 dollars The natural gas sold in 1916 was of the value of 396,357 dollars Zinc is worked, and in 1916 the output was 3,404 short tons (valued at 912,272 dollars) The output of limestone was 80,012 short tons, of the value of 369,038 dollars, of Portland cement in 1916 3,562,659 barrels, valued at 3,386,431 dollars), of clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery) in 1916, 17,633,351 dollars Total mineral output in 1916 was estimated at 146,780,236 dollars

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in carrying iron ore, cereals, and other products between the lake ports Within the State there are (1917) 12,133 miles of railway, besides 3,724 miles (1919) of electric railway track

British Consul General at Chicago—H D Nugent

There is also a Vice consul in Chicago.

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INDIANA.

Government—Indiana was admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816 The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years Sessions are held biennially All citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election are eligible to sit in either House, but Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives

Governor—Warren T McCray, 1921-25 (8,000 dollars)
Secretary of State—Ed Jackson

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,016 townships The State Capital is Indianapolis

Area and Population—Area 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles is water Population according to census of 1920 is 2,930,390

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1860	1,339,000	11,428	1,350,428	37 6
1900	2,458,957	57,505	2,516,462	70 1
1910	2,640,556	60,320	2,700,876	74 9

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

The population by sex and birth in 1910 was —

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatic	Total
Male	1,351,792	31,044	459	1,383,295
Female	1,288,169	29,276	136	1,317,581
Total	2,639,961	60,320	595	2,700,876

Of the total in 1910, 159,322 were foreign born, 62,177 being from Germany, 11,830 from Austria, 14,370 from Hungary, 11,266 from Ireland, and 9,780 from England Urban population formed 42 4 per cent. of whole.

The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 314,194, Fort Wayne with 86,549, Evansville, 85,264, South Bend, 70,983, Terre Haute, 66,083, East Chicago, 35,967, Muncie, 36,524, Hammond, 36,004, Richmond, 26,728, Anderson, 29,767, Elkhart, 24,277, Lafayette, 22,546, Michigan City, 19,457, New Albany, 22,992, Logansport, 21,626, Kokomo, 30,067, Marion, 23,747, Vincennes, 17,210

Religion, Education—The religious denominations most numerously represented are in order of rank, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Disciples or Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, Lutheran, and Friends

School attendance during the full term is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 unless employed In 1920 the public elementary schools had 15,680 teachers and 487,772 enrolled pupils The public high schools numbered 770, and had 4,755 teachers with 78,516 pupils in 1920 Teachers are trained in a State normal school The total expenditure for all public schools in 1920 was 35,714,749 dollars

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1919 —

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State	140	3,210
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M E	50	1,062
1842	University of Notre Dame	R C	81	2,031
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette	State	183	2,605

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 3,114, being 115 3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,870, being 106 3 per 100,000 of the population On August 31, 1917, the almshouses contained 3,416 paupers

Finance.—In the year ending September 30, 1920, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows —

	Dollars
In hand, October 1, 1919	3,974,852
Receipts, 1919-20	5,137,539
Total Receipts	9,112,391
Disbursements, 1919-20	7,938,780
Balance Sept 30, 1920	1,173,611

On September 30, 1919, the State had a debt of 340 000 dollars

The assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1919 was 2 233,761,065 dollars

Production and Industry—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 94 per cent of its total area being in farms In 1920 there were 205,124 farms, and the farm land had an area of 22,124,836 acres, of which 18,223,207 was improved land The total assessed value of all farm property

in 1919 was 2,752,301,538 dollars. The chief crops are corn (184,072 bushels in 1920), wheat (23,540 bushels), oats, 76,875 bushels, hay, and rye The area under tobacco in 1920 was 20,000 acres, yielding 18,000,000 pounds, valued at 2,160,000 dollars Large quantities of tomatoes are grown, besides other vegetables and fruits of all sorts The stock on January 1, 1921, consisted of 786,000 horses, 710,000 other cattle, 727,000 milch cows, 960,000 sheep, 4,209,000 swine, and 93,000 mules In 1920 the wool clip yielded 5,306,000 pounds of wool

The coal fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles In 1917 the output of coal was 26,539,329 short tons, valued at 52,940,106 dollars, the output of crude petroleum in 1918 was 877,558 barrels, valued at 2,028,129 dollars, while the value of the natural gas sold was 1,510,404 dollars The output of sandstone and limestone was valued at 6,529,298 dollars The production of Portland cement (1918) was 5,291,851 barrels, valued at 8,149,250 dollars The clay working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 10,999,474 dollars in 1917 Mineral springs in the State yielded (1918) water to the value of 179,431 dollars The total mineral output was valued at 56,926,558 dollars in 1916, and 85,079,370 dollars in 1917

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various numbering (1914 Census) 8,022 in all, employing 233,270 persons (including proprietors, clerks, and wage earners), using materials worth 423,857,157 dollars, and turning out products valued at 730,795,000 dollars Some of the most important industries with their invested capital, their wage earners and their output (1909 Census) are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 520

Indianapolis is an important centre of the live stock traffic, and also the largest inter urban railway traffic in the United States

Natural facilities for transport are provided by the Ohio and Wabash rivers and by Lake Michigan, while for traffic by land (1917) there are 7,436 miles of steam railway, besides 2,418 miles (1919) of electric railway All the lines from the east to Chicago pass through Indiana, as do other lines connecting east and west, and north and south In 1915 there were 34 operating railroads

In 1919, there were 5 savings banks in the State with 35,093 depositors who had to their credit 14 602,000 dollars, being 416 08 dollars to each depositor

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IOWA

Government—Iowa was admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846 The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years for an unlimited session Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year, Representatives for two years

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives

Governor—N E Kendall, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—W S Allen

Iowa is divided into 99 counties The State capital is Des Moines

Area and Population—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water) Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,404,021 Indian Reservations in 1919, 3,251 acres with a population of 359

Census Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29 2
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853	40 2
1910	2,209,693	15,078	2,224,771	40 0
1915	2,341,323	16,743	2,358,066	41 9

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,139,621	8,120	134	296	1,148,171
Female	1,069,570	6,853	2	175	1,076,600
Total	2,209,191	14,973	136	471	2,224,771

At the Census of 1915, there were 1,212,988 males and 1,145,078 females, and of the total population 264,078 were foreign-born

The largest cities in the State, with their census population in 1920 are Des Moines (capital), 126,468, Dubuque, 39,141, Sioux City, 71,227, Davenport, 56,727, Council Bluffs, 36,162, Cedar Rapids, 45,566, Burlington, 24,057, Clinton, 24,151, Ottumwa, 23,003, Keokuk, 14,423, Muscatine, 16,068, Fort Dodge, 19,333, Waterloo, 36,230, Marshalltown, 15,731, Mason City, 20,065 Of the total population in 1915, 1,277,950 were urban

Religion, Instruction.—The more important bodies (with 1915 Census figures) are given as follows Methodist Episcopal, 325,959, Roman Catholic, 206,701, Lutheran, 107,523, Disciples of Christ, 60,720, Presbyterian, 47,059, Baptists, 39,321, Congregational, 35,538, United Brethren, 10,366, reorganized Latter Day Saints (Anti Polygamy), 10,216

School attendance is compulsory for 16 consecutive weeks annually

during school age (7–16) In 1918 the 11,266 public elementary schools had 475,375 pupils and 24,012 teachers The 905 high schools had 3,620 teachers and 61,202 pupils One public normal school had 120 teachers and 3,461 students in 1918 Total expenditure on education (1918) 32,395,988 dollars The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1919) —

Year of Opening	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1855	The University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	260	2,889
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Disciples of Christ	66	1,460
1857	Upper Iowa University at Fayette	M E	17	388
1868	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames	State	276	4,959

Besides almshouses and hospitals for the insane, &c , Iowa has 41 hospitals (seven public, the rest private or ecclesiastical), 12 orphanages (one public), 24 homes (one public), two schools for the deaf and dumb (one public), besides two dispensaries and two day nurseries On June 30, 1914, the almshouses contained 1,283 pauper inmates

Finance —For the year ending July 1, 1920, the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1919	5,506,703
Revenue, 1919–20	20,225,743
Total	25,732,446
Disbursements, 1919–20	14,683,517
Balance, July 1, 1920	11,048,929

The State has a bonded debt amounting to 225,000 dollars

The assessed value of real property in 1920 was 3,394,894,500 dollars and of personal property, 610,703,992 dollars

Production and Industry —Iowa is pre eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms In 1915 it had 199,755 farms with 32,951,056 acres of farm land The value of all farm property in 1915 was 4,052,612,393 dollars About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals In 1920 the crop of maize was 473,800,000 bushels, of wheat, 13,011,000 bushels, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat being also grown The crop of potatoes amounted to 11,440,000 bushels, of hay, to 4,350,000 tons, of flax seed, to 120,000 bushels The State has active live-stock industries On January 1, 1921, it contained 1,828,000 horses, 1,252,000 dairy cows, 2,969,000 other cattle, 71,000 mules, 948,000 sheep, and 9,510,000 swine The wool clip (1919) yielded 5,060,000 pounds of wool In 1914, dairy products were valued at 38,779,860 dollars, and eggs at 20,593,720 dollars

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 16,215 miners Gypsum and ochre are worked, and mineral waters are sold Sandstone and limestone are found, and clay products and cement.

The output of manufactured goods in Iowa increased in value from 160,572,813 dollars in 1905 to 259,238,000 dollars in 1910 The chief industries deal with pastoral and agricultural produce

Statistics of the chief industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 523

Within the State in 1917 there were 9,837 miles of railway, besides 887 miles (1919) of electric railway track The rivers also provide facilities for transport

On June 30, 1919, there were 926 savings banks in the State, with 905,970 depositors having to their credit 391,505,000 dollars, being 432 14 dollars to each depositor

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KANSAS

Government—Kansas was admitted into the Union on January 29, 1861 The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years Sessions are biennial

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives

Governor —Henry Allen, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —J T Botkin

The State is divided into 105 counties The State Capital is Topeka

Area, Population, Instruction—Area 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,769,257

The population in 5 census years was —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	996,096	12 2	1910	1,690,949	20 7
1890	1,428,108	17 5	1920	1,769,257	21 5
1900	1,470,495	18 0			

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	856,437	27,964	1,511		885,912
Female	777,915	26,066	1,056		805,037
Total	1,634,352	54,030	123	2,444	1,690,949

Of the total population in 1910, 135,190 were foreign-born 34,506 German, 13,309 Swedish, 11,256 English, 8,100 Irish, 15,311 Russian, and 7,140 Canadian

The cities of the State with estimated population in 1920 are —

—	Pop	—	Pop	—	Pop
Kansas City	101,177	Leavenworth	16,901	Parsons	16,028
Wichita	72,128	Pittsburg	18,052	Independence	11,920
Topeka(Capital)	50,022	Coffeyville	13,452	Lawrence	12,456
Hutchinson	23,298	Atchison	12,630	Salina	15,085

Of the total population in 1910, 29 2 per cent was urban

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, or various denominations, others (in order of rank) being Roman Catholic, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Friends

In 1920 the 8,707 public elementary schools had 10,000 teachers, 348,154 enrolled pupils, 650 public high schools had 4,000 teachers and 58,729 pupils Teachers are trained in three public normal schools which in 1920 had 232 teachers and 7,314 students Expenditure in 1918, 17,102,644 dollars

For higher instruction are (1919) —

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1866	University of Kansas, Lawrence	State	292	3,915
1863	Agricultural College, Manhattan	,,	212	2,171
1858	Baker University, Baldwin	M E	30	411
1896	Kansas City University	M Prot	15	175
1865	Ottawa University	Bapt	22	186
1865	Washburn College, Topeka	Cong	40	840

On January 1, 1910, the number of persons in almshouses was 735, being 43 5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,537, being 90 9 per 100,000 of the population.

Finance —For the year ending June 30, 1919, the total receipts and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1918	175,615
Receipts, 1918–19	5,784,683
Total	5,960,298
Disbursements, 1918–19	5,605,707
Balance, July 1, 1919	454,591

The State had no bonded debt in 1919, the assessed valuation of real and personal property was 3,437,541,808 dollars.

Production and Industry —Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1910 there were 177,841 farms

with an area of farmland of 43,384,799 acres, of which 29,904,067 acres was improved land The total value of farm property was 2,039,389,910 dollars The chief crops are maize (137,535,000 bushels in 1920), wheat (137,056,000 bushels), and hay, but oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are grown The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State Various orchard fruits are cultivated The State has an extensive live stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1921 1,108,000 horses, 250,000 mules, 898,000 milch cows, and 2,075,000 other cattle, 405,000 sheep, and 1,810,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 1,754,000 pounds.

Kansas has coal fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, employing about 14,500 miners In Kansas there are also found oil fields, natural gas, and zinc The quarries yield sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and there is a large output of Portland cement The State also produces salt, which is important both for live stock and dead meat industries

In the manufacturing industries in 1910 there were 3,435 establishments with 3,571 proprietors or firm members, 6,863 clerks, &c , and 44,215 wage earners The raw material used during the year cost 258,884,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 325,104,000 dollars The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important Further statistics of these and other industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1917, p 524

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities There were 9,383 miles of railway line in 1917 and 530 miles of electric railway track (1919) within the State

In 1919 there was 1 savings bank with 744 depositors, who had to their credit 295,000 dollars, being 396 51 dollars to each depositor

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The Reports of the various Executive Departments
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KENTUCKY

Government.—Kentucky was admitted into the Union on February 4, 1791 The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for four years, one half retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years Sessions are biennial All citizens who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives

Governor —Edwin P Morrow, 1919–23 (6,500 dollars)
Secretary of State —J P Lewis

The State is divided into 119 counties The State Capital is Frankfort (census pop. in 1920, 9,805).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which 417 square miles are water Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,416,630

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1860	1,155,684	28 8	1910	2,289,905	57 0
1880	1,648,690	41 0	1920	2,416,630	59 5
1900	2,147,174	53 4			

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,030,033	131,492	184		1,161,709
Female	997,918	130,164	114		1,128,196
Total	2,027,951	261,656	64	234	2,289,905

The foreign born population numbered 40,053, of whom 19,349 were German (48 3 per cent), 5,913 Irish, 3,222 Russian, and 2,617 English

The census population of the principal cities was in 1920 as follows —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Louisville	234,891	Newport	29,317	Ashland	14,729
Covington	57,121	Paducah	24,788	Henderson	12,169
Lexington	41,534	Owensboro'	17,424	Frankfort	9,805

Of the total population in 1910, 24 3 per cent was urban

The predominant religious denominations of the State are Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist, less numerous bodies being Disciples of Christ and Presbyterians

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for eight consecutive weeks, but in the larger cities, for the full term In 1919 the elementary schools of the State had 13,349 male and female teachers and 535,332 pupils 293 public high schools had 1,327 male and female teachers and 23,511 pupils The State had 4 public normal schools with 129 teachers and 2,310 students in 1918 For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1919) were as follows —

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1819	Central University of Kentucky, Danville (Presb)	16	269
1855	Berea College (non Sect)	75	2,200
1865	Kentucky University (State), Lexington	110	2,284
1837	University of Louisville	150	902

Expenditure on education in 1919, 8,628,476 dollars

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,522, being 66 5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,729, being 119 2 per 100,000 of the population

Finance.—For the year ending June 30, 1919, the receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1918	1,939,719
Receipts, 1918–19	12,324,620
Total	14,264,339
Disbursements, 1918–19	13,143,784
Balance, July 1, 1919	1,120,555

The bonded debt of the State is 6,285,962 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property was 2,248,356,058 dollars in 1919.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1910 there were 259,185 farms with an area of 22,189,127 acres, of which 14,354,471 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 773,797,880 dollars. The central portion of the State contains the "blue grass region" which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. In 1920 the maize crop amounted to 100,650,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 5,610,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water melons, and fruits of many sorts. Besides hemp is grown some cotton, and also sorghum. The chief crop, however, is tobacco, under which in 1920 were 550,000 acres, yielding 467,500,000 pounds, valued at 70,125,000 dollars.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live stock on January 1, 1921, consisted of 420,000 horses, 250,000 mules, 466,000 milch cows, 562,000 other cattle, 1,137,000 sheep, and 1,429,000 swine. In 1919 the wool clip yielded 3,211,000 pounds of wool.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal. There is also a also a considerable output of petroleum. The quarries also yield sandstone and limestone, and the clay working establishments turned out bricks, tiles, pottery, &c. Other mineral products are iron, lead, stone, barytes, lime, natural cement, asphalt, natural gas, and mineral waters.

In 1910 the census of manufactures showed there were 4,776 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 172,779,000 dollars, 65,400 wage earners who earned 27,888,000 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 223,754,000 dollars. The output of the flour and grist industries was valued at 22,365,000 dollars, lumber and timber products, 21,381,000 dollars, tobacco, 18,598,000 dollars, spirits and ales, 44,360,000 dollars, men's clothing, 3,276,000 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1917 the State had 3,858 miles of railway besides 494 miles (1919) of electric railway track. The principal railway lines are the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Southern.

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LOUISIANA

Government —Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812 The Legislature consists of a Senate of 41 members and a House of Representatives of 115 members, Senators and Representatives being chosen for four years Sessions are biennial

Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered male citizens resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election For registration, however, the citizen must show his ability to read and write, or must own property worth 300 dollars, or must prove that his father or grandfather was entitled to a vote on January 1, 1867, but in this case the applicant must have resided in the State for five years next before the election The "father or grandfather" clause is intended to secure white supremacy

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives

Governor —John M Parker, 1920–1924 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary —James J Bailey

Louisiana is divided into 60 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States) The State Capital is Baton Rouge

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water) Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,798,509

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1860	357,629	350,373	708,002	15 6
1900	730,821	650,804	1,381,625	30 4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36 5

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians In 1900, 650,804 were coloured

The population in 1910 by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	480,460	353,824	991		835,275
Female	460,626	360,050	437		821,113
Total	941,086	713,874	648	780	1,656,388

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers In 1910 the foreign born numbered 51,782, of whom 20,233 were Italian (39 1 per cent), 8,918 German, 5,302 French, 3,753 Irish, and 2,056 English The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a census population of 387,219 in 1920 Other cities are Shreveport, 43,874 , Baton Rouge (Capital), 21,782 Of the total population in 1910, 30 0 per cent was urban

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 61 per cent of the population of Louisiana are Roman Catholic Of Protestants in the State, Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous, then Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians

According to the State constitution no funds raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any private or sectarian school City school systems are under separate organisation In 1919–20 the 3,076 elementary public schools had 9,106 teachers and 354,079 enrolled pupils, 205 public high schools had 906 teachers and 14,392 pupils The 5 public normal schools had 153 teachers and 4,276 students in 1919 Expenditure on education (1919–20) was 7,572,960 dollars Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College The university was opened in 1860, and the college in 1874, on June 1, 1877, they were by law united into one and the same institution with its seat at Baton Rouge In 1920 it had 81 professors and 1,503 students Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had, in 1919, 348 professors and 2,908 students This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes The Roman Catholics have Jefferson College at Convent with 19 professors and 180 students, and a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 65 professors and 530 students The New Orleans University (established 1874) is for coloured persons It had 20 instructors and 492 enrolled students in 1920 There is an Industrial Institute at Ruston and another at Lafayette The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind, both at Baton Rouge

Louisiana has 56 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies They comprise ten hospitals (four public), 25 orphanages, 17 homes for adults (two public), and three schools for the deaf and blind (two public)

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 187, being 11 3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,400, being 144 9 per 100,000 of the population

Finance, Defence.—For the year 1919 the receipts and the disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, January 1, 1919	1,944,629
Receipts, 1919	15,863,852
Total	17,808,481
Disbursements, 1919	16,404,803
Balance December 31, 1919	1,403,678

The bonded and floating debt of the State up to March 1 1919, amounted to 14,345,981 dollars According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 6 million dollars The assessed valuation of property in 1919 amounted to 726,291,145 dollars

The militia or State National Guard, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, consists of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, with a mounted signal corps There is also a naval militia

Production, Industry.—The surface of the State is chiefly a great plain sloping from north and north east to the Mississippi delta The State is divided into two parts, the uplands and the alluvial and swamp regions of the coast A delta occupies about one third of the total area Louisiana surpasses the other States in extent of navigable waterways—3,782 miles The Gulf coast line is 1,250 miles in length The climate is

semi-tropical, the summers being long and hot, the winters more severe than in corresponding latitudes Agriculture is the leading industry

In 1910 the State had 120,546 farms with an area of 10,439,481 acres, of which 5,276,016 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 301,220,988 dollars The products and manufactures of Louisiana are very various The chief crops in 1920 were corn, 1,906,000 acres, producing 36,955,000 bushels, rice grown on 500,000 acres, yielding 36,595,000 bushels For 1920 the cotton area was 1,442,000 acres, and the yield 380,000 bales, valued at 26,980,000 dollars Oats, potatoes, and tobacco are also grown, but not extensively On January 1, 1921 the State contained 211,000 horses, 166 mules, 209,000 sheep, 1,250,000 swine, and 382,000 milch cows In 1920 the wool clip yielded 612,000 pounds

Louisiana has valuable fisheries Oyster reefs extend almost continuously along the coast, and the oyster fisheries are the most valuable south of Virginia, the area suitable to planting and growing oysters being over 7,000 sq miles

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and air at the surface are in operation Another mineral worked is rock salt

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State sugar, lumber, cotton seed, rice In 1910 there were 2,516 manufacturing establishments which employed altogether 8,103 clerks, &c, and 76,165 wage earners The material used cost 134,865,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 223,949,000 dollars The statistics (1910 census) of the more important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 531

Brewing, confectionery, printing, and other works are also prosperous

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in 1920 the imports amounted to 252,587,790 dollars, and the exports to 589,409,222 dollars The exports consisted of cotton and cotton seed products, wheat, flour, rice, and other produce

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads, the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water In 1917 the railways in the State had a length of 5,363 miles, besides (1919) 318 miles of electric railway track The principal lines are operated by the Illinois Central, Queen and Crescent, Louisville and Nashville, Texas and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific systems

In 1918, there were 14 savings banks in the State with 100,000 depositors having to their credit 38,863,885 dollars, which is 338 64 dollars to each depositor The bank clearings at New Orleans in 1918 amounted to 2,575,655,000 dollars

British Consul General at New Orleans —Lt -Col C Braithwaite Wallis

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MAINE.

Government.—Maine was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1820 There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years The suffrage is possessed by all registered male citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write his own name, but paupers and untaxed Indians have no vote

Governor —Percival P Baxter, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Frank W Ball

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places The State Capital is Augusta

Area, Population, Education —Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles is land Census population on January 1, 1920, 768,014

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq mile		Total	Per sq mile
1880	648,936	21 7	1910	742,371	24 8
1900	694,466	23 2	1920	768,014	25 7

The population by sex and race in 1910 was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	376,766	700	586		377,052
Female	364,229	663	427		365,019
Total	739,995	1,363	121	892	742,371

The foreign born population numbered 110,133, of whom 40 905 were English Canadian, 35,013 French Canadian, 7,890 Irish and 5,645 English Within the State, especially in the north, there is a strong French and French speaking element

The largest city in the State is Portland with an census population of 69,196 in 1920 Other cities and towns (with population in 1920) are Lewiston, 31,707, Bangor, 25,948, Biddeford, 18,008, Auburn, 16,985, Augusta, 14,144, Bath, 14,731, Waterville, 13,351 Of the total population in 1910, 55 9 per cent was urban

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic, then come Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Protestant Episcopalians

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14 Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees In 1920 the 4,567 public elementary schools had 4,779 teachers and 116,719 enrolled pupils The 207 public high schools had 892 teachers and 19,225 pupils. For the training of teachers in 1920 there were five public Normal Schools with 53 teachers and 560 students The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1919) 155 professors and teachers

and 691 students It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had (1919) 28 professors and 425 students, Bates College at Lewiston 29 professors and 447 students, and Colby College at Waterville 25 professors and 360 students

Public schools are mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities and from the State, and by the income from school funds Total expenditure on education in 1920, 6,606,121 dollars

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 945, being 127 3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 730, being 98 3 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —For 1920 (January 1, to December 31) the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows —

	Dollars
Balance from 1919	2,217,995
Receipts in 1920	16,677,644
Total	18,895,639
Payments, 1920	13,344,936
Balance, January 1, 1921	5,550,703

The bonded debt on January 1, 1921 amounted to 8,902,300 dollars

In 1920 the assessed value of real property amounted to 484,754,706 dollars, and of personal property to 152,648,727 dollars

Production, Commerce, Railways —The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries The State has, besides other attractions, excellent hunting and fishing, and is a favourite summer resort The soil is not generally fertile, an important exception being that of the Aroostook valley, which is well adapted for the growing of fruit and vegetables In 1910 the State contained 60,016 farms with a total acreage of 6,296,859 acres, of which 2,360,657 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 199,271,998 dollars The chief crops are oats (1920), 4,974,000 bushels , maize, 226,000 bushels , buckwheat, potatoes, and hay On January 1, 1921, the farm animals comprised 104,000 horses, 171,000 milch cows, 129,000 other cattle, 140,000 sheep, and 97,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 amounted to 936,000 pounds of wool

The commercial mineral products of Maine are, considering the size and population of the State, few in number and of minor importance Only in one mineral, feldspar, has Maine ranked first during the last 3 years

In the State are large granite works, cotton mills, paper mills, manufactures of clothing, &c In 1910, according to the census of manufactures of that year, the State had 3,546 manufacturing establishments employing all together 4,860 salaried officials and 79,955 wage-earners Their aggregate capital amounted to 202,260,000 dollars , the cost of raw materials in a year to 97,101,000 dollars, and the value of a year's output to 176,029,000 dollars. Statistics of some of the leading industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 535

In 1917 there were 2,269 miles of railway and 528 miles (1919) of electric

railway within the State The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems

In June, 1919, there were 44 savings banks in the State, with 235,277 depositors, having to their credit 97,253,000 dollars, being 413 35 dollars to each depositor

At Portland there is a British vice consul.

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MARYLAND

Government —Maryland was one of the thirteen original States The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates There are 27 senators and 102 Delegates The Senators serve for four years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of half every two years Delegates are elected for two years

There is universal suffrage for United States citizens who have resided one year in the State, six months in the Congressional District, and one day in the precinct next preceding election It is necessary for a person entering the State to declare his intention of becoming a resident of the State one year before he is entitled to register as a voter.

Maryland is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives

Governor —Albert C Ritchie, 1920–24 (4,500 dollars)

Secretary of State —Philip B Perlman

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 12,327 square miles, of which 9,941 square miles is land and 2,386 are water, the Chesapeake Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles The extreme breadth from north to south is 128 miles , the extreme length from east to west is 315 miles Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,449,681

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1820	407,350	41 3	1910	1,295,346	130 3
1900	1,188,044	119 5	1920	1,449,681	145 8

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	529,072	114,749	404		644,225
Female	533,567	117,501	53		651,121
Total	1,062,639	232,250	402	55	1,295,346

Of the total population 104,174 were foreign born, of whom 36,652 were from Germany (35 2 per cent), 9,701 from Ireland, 27,532 from Russia and Russian Poland, and 5,197 from England

The largest city in the State and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre, is Baltimore, with a census population in 1920 of 733,826 Other cities, with population in 1920, are Cumberland, 29,837 , Hagerstown, 28,029 , Frederick 11,066 , Annapolis (Capital), 11,214 Of the total population in 1910, 50 8 per cent was urban Over two fifths of the population of the State live within the corporate limits of the City of Baltimore

The prevailing forms of religion are Protestant, but Roman Catholics have 35 3 per cent of the Church membership in the State

Education is compulsory for children 8 to 12 years of age in the entire State since September 1, 1916, and 8 to 16 unless legally employed

In 1920, there were in the 2,423 public elementary and high schools of the State, 131,547 white (92,964 boys and 88,583 girls) and 43,543 coloured (21,091 boys and 22,452 girls) elementary pupils and 15,541 white (6,825 boys and 8,716 girls), and 987 (278 boys and 709 girls) high school pupils The State had 3 normal schools, with 74 teachers and 350 pupils in 1920 The total expenditure on education in 1920 was 8,916,441 dollars

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876 It is non sectarian, and in 1919 had 350 instructors and 2,000 students Its hospital with educational features is famous Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, has 60 instructors and 712 students Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, Maryland Agricultural College with 40 professors and 224 students , the Princess Anne Academy for Coloured Youths, with 4 teachers and 47 students

The Enoch Pratt Free Library has 11 branches, and a recent donation made by Andrew Carnegie of 500,000 dollars provides for 20 additional branches

For charitable purposes the State contains (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane) 117 institutions nearly all provided by private or ecclesiastical charity They comprise 32 hospitals (one public), 10 dispensaries (two public), 38 orphanages, three day nurseries, 30 homes for adults, and four schools for the deaf and blind (two public)

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,681, being 129 8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 2,146, being 165 7 per 100,000 of the population

Finance, Defence—For the year ending September 30, 1920, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, Sept 30, 1919	2,445,716
Receipts, 1919-20	13,083,601
Total	15,529,317
Disbursements, 1919-20	12,304,346
Balance, Sept. 30, 1920	3,224,971

On September 30, 1920, the gross debt of the State amounted to 28,364,880 dollars, and the net debt to 18,343,876 dollars In 1919 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 1,392,944,923 dollars

The Militia or National Guard consists of infantry, cavalry, a signal corps, and a hospital corps The naval militia has 21 officers and 188 enlisted men The Federal authorities have a navy recruiting rendezvous and a navy pay office at Baltimore The United States Naval Academy, for the education of boys intended for the Federal naval service, is at Annapolis

Production and Industry —Agriculture is an important industry in the State, about 82 per cent of the area being in farms mostly worked by their owners In 1910 there were 48,923 farms with an area of 5,057,140 acres, of which 3,354,767 acres was improved land The total value of farm property in 1910 was 286,167,028 dollars The chief crops are wheat (670,000 acres, producing 11,390,000 bushels in 1920), maize (25,795 000 bushels, valued at 20,894,000 dollars), hay, potatoes (60,000 acres, 6,120,000 bushels, valued at 5,814,000 dollars in 1920), vegetables and fruit In 1920 the yield of tobacco was 30,625,000 pounds, valued at 8,881,000 dollars Maryland canned 36 4 per cent of the tomatoes put up in the United States in 1915 The dairy output in 1910 was worth 4½ million dollars, the poultry products, 3,650,000 dollars The flour mills in 1910 gave an output of 1,015,866 barrels of wheat flour, besides corn meal, feed, and offal The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1921 were horses, 158,000, mules, 25,000, milch cows, 180,000, other cattle, 136,000, sheep, 220,000, swine, 427,000 The wool clip in 1919 yielded 812,000 pounds of wool

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal mining, which, in 1919, gave an output of 3,716,559 short tons Second in importance is clay working Quarrying is also of importance Other products were sand, talc, slate, lime, and natural rock cement

The fisheries of the State are valuable, especially the oyster fisheries, which yield more than any other State in the Union Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and various shell fish

According to the Census report of 1915, Maryland had 4,799 manufactories, capital employed 295,934,000 dollars, persons engaged in manufactories 131,333, proprietors and firm members 5,014, salaried employees 14,801, average number of wage earners 111,518, salaries 18,008,000 dollars, wages 53,821,000 dollars, cost of material 238,982,000 dollars, value of products 377,764 000, an increase over 1910 of 19 7 per cent

Maryland ranks 27th among the States in population, 41st in land area, 8th in manufacturing In canning and manufacturing of fertilizers it ranks 1st, in the production of tobacco 8th, in iron and shipbuilding 2nd, in the manufacturing of clothing 3rd, in iron and steel 10th, and in cotton goods 13th

The State has ample facilities for traffic both by sea and land, having a network of roads nearly 1,000 miles in extent (1915), railways with (1917) 1 425 miles of line in the State and 693 miles of electric railway (1919), while 30 steamboat lines enter the port of Baltimore, which is one of the best ports on the Atlantic coast

The construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal by the Federal Government is progressing The Inter coastal commission has recommended its purchase at a cost of 2,500,000 dollars (514,400*l*), and that it be increased to a width of 250 feet on the surface and a depth of 25 feet It further recommended that the canal be continued from Norfolk to North Carolina by the purchase of the existing Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, linking the

Elizabeth River near Norfolk with Currituck Sound in North Carolina This canal is to have a depth of 12 feet. The entire section, from the Delaware to Beaufort, is estimated to be fully completed within four years after construction has been begun

There were 141 State banks and trust companies in the State on December 31, 1915, including 15 branches with resources of 157,655,891 dollars, 19 saving institutions with 106,405,307 dollars resources The total amount of deposits in all the banks of Maryland on December 31st, 1915, was 166,473,063 dollars

On June 30, 1919, there were 17 mutual savings banks in the State, with 264,940 depositors, who had to their credit 116,086,000 dollars, being 438 14 dollars to each contributor

British Consul at Baltimore —G Fraser

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Maryland Manual. A Compendium, legal, historical, and statistical By the Secretary of State Baltimore, annually

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—In 1614, the Plymouth Company undertook exploring expeditions to New England, and obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia It is supposed that the coast of Massachusetts was visited by the Norsemen as early as the year 1,000, but the first permanent settlement within the borders of the present state was made at Plymouth in December, 1620, by the Pilgrims from Holland, who were separatists from the English Church This was the nucleus of the Plymouth Colony In 1628 another company of Puritans settled at Salem, and from that beginning the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed In 1630 Boston was settled In 1629 the whole region called New England was formed into a province By a special Charter the Government was divided between the colony of Plymouth and that of Massachusetts Bay, but in 1692 they were re-united, and thenceforward acted together both in peace and war In the struggle which ended in the separation of the American colonies from the mother country, Massachusetts took the foremost part, and became one of the thirteen original States of the Union

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts The Senate consists of 40 members elected annually by popular vote, the State being divided into 40 senatorial districts each of which returns one senator The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 165 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to population. Since November, 1920, there is a biennial session of the Legislature

All citizens of the United States who can read and write may vote in all State elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the election district or precinct.

The State sends 2 Senators and 16 Representatives to the Federal Congress

Governor —Channing H Cox, 1921 (salary, 10,000 dollars)

Secretary of the Commonwealth —Frederic W Cook, 1921

There are 14 counties in the State, varying largely in population, and there are 38 cities and 316 towns The State Capital is Boston

Area and Population —Area 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water) The population as determined by the Federal Census of January 1, 1920, was 3,852,356

The population at the date of each of the Censuses was as follows —

Years (Census)	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq mile
1870	1,443,156	14,195	1,457,351	185 0
1890	2,215,373	23,574	2,238,947	284 3
1900	2 769,764	35 582	2,805,346	356 2
1910	3 324 926	41,490	3,366,416	427 4
1915	3 644,273	49,037	3,693 310	468 9

In 1915 the population by sex and race was

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1 787,944	22,703	3,066		1 813,713
Female	1,856,329	22,895	373		1,879,597
Total	3,644,273	45,598	3,037	402	3,693,310

Of the total population in 1915, 1,152,045 were foreign born, of whom 210,166 (18 2 per cent) were from Ireland , 122,129 (10 6 per cent) from Italy , 96,357 (8 4 per cent) from Russia , 95,929 (8 3 per cent) from England , 83,373 (7 2 per cent) from Poland , 52,133 (4 5 per cent) from Portugal , 12,004 (1 0 per cent) from Austria , 41,136 (3 6 per cent) from Sweden , 32,088 (2 8 per cent) from Scotland , 28,696 (2 5 per cent) from Germany , 21 986 (1 9 per cent) from Turkey , 18,163 (1 6 per cent) from Greece , and 14,342 (1 2 per cent) from Finland

In 1920 the population of each of 36 cities of the State was as follows —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital)	748 060	Haverhill	53,887	Chicopee	36,214
Worcester	179,754	Malden	49,103	Revere	28,823
Fall River	120,485	Chelsea	43,184	Gloucester	22,947
New Bedford	121,217	Newton	46,054	Beverley	22,561
Cambridge	109,694	Quincy	47,611	North Adams	22,282
Lowell	112,759	Fitchburg	41,013	Northampton	21,951
Springfield	129 564	Pittsfield	41,751	Peabody[1]	19,552
Lynn	99 148	Everett	40,109	Attleboro	19,731
Lawrence	94,270	Salem	42,515	Leominster[2]	19,745
Somerville	93,091	Taunton	37,197	Melrose	18,204
Brockton	66,138	Medford	98,637	Woburn	16,565
Holyoke	60,203	Waltham	30,891	Newburyport	15,609

[1] Became a city January 1 1917 [2] Became a city January 1, 1916

The Registrar's Report for 1919 showed Live births, 87,826, or 22 9 per 1,000 population , deaths, 52,345, or 13·6 per 1,000 population , marriages, 34,329, or 11 3 per 1,000 population.

Divorces granted in 1919 numbered 2,536, or 1·7 per 1,000 married

population Divorces were granted for desertion, adultery, cruel and abusive treatment, intoxication, imprisonment, impotency and non support

The infant mortality rate in 1919 was 88 5 per 1,000 live births The maternal mortality rate in 1919 for diseases caused by pregnancy and confinement was 6 9 per 1,000 confinements, or women at risk

The "corrected death rate" (excluding deaths of non residents) for the City of Boston in 1919 (based on the population of 747,628 on July 1, 1919) was 13 09 as compared with a corresponding "corrected death rate" in 1918 of 20 10

The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics and Protestants The leading Protestant bodies are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodist-Episcopalian, Protestant Episcopalian, Unitarians, Presbyterians, Universalists, and Christian Scientists

Instruction.—There is a State Department of Education School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years of age For the school year ending June 30, 1920, the total expenditure was 36,614,623 dollars, and the number of teachers required for the public schools was 20,114, the total number of pupils enrolled was 618,828, and the average attendance was 516,871 The 250 public high schools had 3,921 teachers and 88,628 pupils There are 10 State normal schools with a total enrolment for the school year, 1920–21, of 2,053 pupils and 181 teachers In 1915 the Legislature passed an Act establishing a Department of University Extension, and to provide for educational extension courses under the direction of the Board of Education Student enrolment between January 1, 1916, and December 1, 1920 in classes, 43,455 , in correspondence courses, 13,102 , total, 56,557 Number of students who have completed courses, 17,406

Within the State there are 17 colleges and universities, of which 14 are non-sectarian and 3 are sectarian (2 Catholic and 1 Methodist) Of these 17 institutions, 5 are exclusively for women Data for these institutions as of November 1920, are —

Year of origin	Name and Location of College	Professors and other Instructors	Students
1636	Harvard University,[1] Cambridge	891 [5]	4,667 [2]
1793	Williams College, Williamstown	55	574
1825	Amherst College Amherst	55	503
1837	Mount Holyoke College,[3] South Hadley	104	787
1843	College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	37	724
1850	Tufts College,[4] Medford	413	2,128
1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology,[4] Cambridge	337	3,486
1863	Massachusetts Agricultural College,[4] Amherst	98	847
1863	Boston College, Newton	83	752
1865	Worcester Polytechnic, Worcester	60	559
1869	Boston University,[4] Boston	418	8,024
1870	Wellesley College,[3] Wellesley	135	1,551
1871	Smith College,[3] Northampton	184	1,940
1882	Radcliffe College,[3] Cambridge	133	623
1887	Clark University,[4] Worcester	27 [6]	255
1899	Simmons College [3] Boston	126	1,326
1902	Clark College,[7] Worcester	30	200

[1] Radcliffe College for women is affiliated with, but is not legally a part of, Harvard University

[2] Not including students in Radcliffe College, nor students in the summer school

[3] For women only [4] For men and women

[5] Includes Instructors in Harvard University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College

[6] Some of these professors and instructors also offer instruction to students in Clark College. [7] Included in Clark University

Charity and Correction.—On October 1, 1920, there were in the State twelve public institutions strictly for the insane, two institutions used in part for insane, two for the feeble minded, and one for epileptics, and in addition to these, there were 15 private institutions for the insane, epileptics, and inebriates, and 6 for feeble minded The whole number of insane in institutions and in family care in the State on October 1, 1920, was 15,520, of which number 15,129 were under public care Of the total number, 7,435 were males and 8 085 were females The total number of feeble minded in the State was 3,185, of whom 1,663 were males and 1,522 females

On December 1, 1920, there were 5 institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the State infirmary with 2,154 inmates, three industrial schools with 1,007 inmates, and a hospital school for crippled children with 294 inmates In addition to the above, there were on December 1, 1920, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 3,929 children boarded in families and 1,695 children in families without board, also 3,305 children in care of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools, placed in families and supervised by the Department of Public Welfare The number of paupers in almshouses during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, was 6 815

The penal institutions in the State consist of 5 strictly State institutions and 21 county jails or houses of correction On September 30, 1920, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 2,083 males and 269 females

Finance, Defence —For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1920, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1919	12,065,772
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1920	136,588,177
Total	148,653,949
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov 30, 1920	132 353,937
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1920	16,300,012

The total bonded debt of the State on December 1, 1920, amounted to 143,150,662 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 50,914,469 dollars, leaving a net total debt of 92 236,192 dollars

For the year 1920 the figures for certain tax values are as follows —

	Dollars
Assessed value of real estate	4,368,363,457
Assessed value of personal property	975,790,200
Amount of deposits in savings banks (average for last six months)	1,217,774,406

For the financial year ending January 31, 1920, the actual receipts of the city of Boston were 57,447,190 dollars, and the actual expenditures were 50,750,073 dollars, while the net funded debt of the city, including the Cochituate Water Debt and the Suffolk County Debt for which the city is responsible, was 80,908,397 dollars

The military force of the State is the Massachusetts National Guard, with an estimated actual strength of 400 officers and 4,600 enlisted men on December 31, 1920.

Production, Industry, Commerce —In 1910 the number of farms in Massachusetts (a farm being defined for census purposes as 'any tract of land of three or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than three acres which produced at least 250 dollars worth of farm products in the year 1909') was 36,917, with an area of 2,875,941 acres, of which 1,164,501 acres was improved land The value of all farm property (including land valued at 105,532,616 dollars) in the State in 1910 was 226,474,025 dollars Of the 36,917 farms in the State approximately 87 per cent were operated by the owners, 5 per cent by managers, and 8 per cent by tenants The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1909, was 31,948,095 dollars, representing an increase of 38 per cent over the corresponding total for the year 1899, The principal crops in 1920 with their values were Hay and forage, 610,000 tons, valued at 17,080,000 dollars, potatoes, 4,000,000 bushels, valued at 6,000,000 dollars, maize, 840,000 bushels, valued at 1,050,000 dollars, tobacco, 15,810,000 pounds, valued at 6,419,000 dollars On Jan 1, 1921, there were in the State 47,000 horses, 157,000 milch cows, 100,000 other cattle, 28,000 sheep, and 130,000 pigs In 1920 the wool clip yielded 131,000 pounds

In the last half of the nineteenth century so many industrial enterprises came into existence that Massachusetts has been quite transformed from an agricultural into a manufacturing community At present nearly three fourths of the population dwell in the cities or closely settled places

The census of manufactures in the State in 1918 showed that the total capital invested in manufactures was 2,510,730,295 dollars, employing on the average 719,210 persons, who earned 679,401,273 dollars, using raw material valued at 2,249,822,722 dollars, and turned out products worth 3,851,346,215 dollars (in 1905, 1,124,092,051 dollars)

Condensed statistics of the more important industries are given in the following table (Massachusetts Statistics of Manufactures, 1918) —

Industries	No of Establishments	Capital invested	Stock used	Goods made and work done	Persons employed	Wages
		dollars	dollars	dollars		dollars
Boots and shoes	474	158,354,255	239,779,464	361,090,261	77,196	68,459,977
Cotton goods	184	415,615,361	311,877,291	529,675,806	114,489	92,916,509
Woollen, worsted, and felt goods	195	262,464,985	203,897,630	464,067,705	61,032	57,598,556
Foundry and machine shop products	881	273,099,011	141,189,420	341,751,367	88,599	102,246,122
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	80	50,324,198	35,524,481	82,742,359	21,568	21,949,491
Paper and wood pulp	86	84,047,469	57,322,710	91,428,346	14,890	14,890,004
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	184	64,919,315	55,161,548	81,462,273	11,294	11,567,378
Slaughtering, including meat packing	38	38,890,975	103,690,542	117,780,028	4,866	4,714,884

There is very little mining within the State. The principal minerals, as in

most of the New England States, are from the stone quarries and the clay pits There are large stone quarries at Quincy, Rockport, Worcester, and Milford

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Massachusetts Customs District (*i e*, Boston and eight minor ports) by twenty two Trans Atlantic steamship lines In the calendar year 1919 the imports were valued at 299,364,999 dollars and the exports (including foreign, transhipped) at 334,554,031 dollars

In 1919 the vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the Massachusetts District had a tonnage of 1,770,439, and those which cleared, 1,281,459 The number of vessels from domestic ports entering the port of Boston was 6,506

The total number of immigrant aliens from Trans-Atlantic ports admitted at the port of Boston during the year 1919, arriving for the first time and intending to remain permanently, was 5,572

On December 31, 1919, there were 2,127 miles of main and branch steam railroads in the State The 3 principal railroads, the Boston and Albany (New York Central lessee), the Boston and Maine, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, each having a terminus in Boston, have operated about 95 per cent of the railroad mileage and conducted over 98 per cent of the entire passenger and freight business as expressed in gross revenue from those sources On December 31, 1919, the total length of electric railways (main and second track, surface and elevated) within the State was 2,836 miles The elevated track is confined to Boston and Cambridge

On September, 1919, there were 159 National banks in operation in the State, of which 12 were in Boston The total assets of the 159 National banks amounted to 1,054,265,000 dollars On October 31, 1919, there were in operation in the State 196 savings banks with assets of 1,215,244,815 dollars and 190 co operative banks with assets of 154,879,638 dollars and 105 trust companies having aggregate assets of 1,076,214,436 dollars For many years there have been no State banks, strictly so called, in Massachusetts, but two such banks were incorporated during the year 1917 On December 1, 1919, the total assets of both amounted approximately to 1,250,000 dollars The total clearings of the Boston Clearing House during the calendar year 1920 amounted to 18,816,978,696 dollars

British Consul General at Boston —Thomas P Porter

Vice Consul —James A Brannen

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MICHIGAN

Government.—Michigan was admitted into the Union on January 26, 1837 According to the revised constitution adopted in 1908 the legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 32 members elected by the counties or groups of counties for 2 years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members, the electoral districts being re arranged according to population every 10 years Electors are all citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election, and resident at the time of the election in the district, county, or township for which the election is held

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 13 Representatives

Governor —Alexander J Groesbeck, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Charles J De Land

For local government the State is organised in counties, cities, townships, and villages There are 83 counties, each of which is a corporate body with a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority Cities must have each a population of not less than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population Cities hereafter incorporated must have at least 2,000 inhabitants and 500 persons per square mile Villages in the legal sense have a population of at least 300 within an area of a square mile The State Capital is Lansing

Area, Population, Education —Area, 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles is water This is exclusive of 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9 925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St Clair and Erie The total length of Michigan coast line is 1,620 miles

Population 1920 census, 3,667,222

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1820	8,722	174	8,896	0 1
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13 0
1900	2,405,166	15,816	2,420,982	42 2
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48 9

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,441,281	9,007	4,246		1,454,534
Female	1,343,966	8,108	3 565		1,355 639
Total	2,785,247	17,115	292	7,519	2,810,173

Of the total population in 1910, 595,524 were foreign born, of whom 171,157 were from Canada, 131,583 from Germany, 42,724 from England, 37,978 from Russia, 33,471 from Holland, 20,434 from Ireland, 26,374 from Sweden, 31,144 from Finland, 9,952 from Scotland, 7,638 from Norway, 16,860 from Italy, 31,084 from Austria, and 35,175 from all others In 1919 the area of the Indian reservations was 191 acres, and the population 7,512.

According to the census of 1920 the population of the principal cities was —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Detroit	993,678	Jackson	48,374	Port Huron	25,944
Grand Rapids	137,634	Bay City	47,554	Ann Arbor	19,516
Flint	91,599	Highland Park	46,499	Ironwood	15,739
Saginaw	61,903	Muskegon	36 570	Wyandotte	13,851
Lansing	57 327	Battle Creek	36,164	Escanaba	13,103
Kalamazoo	48,858	Pontiac	34,273	Marquette	12,718

Of the total population in 1920, 59 per cent was urban

The death rate per 1 000 of population in the State was 14 4 in 1916, 14 7 in 1917, 16 7 in 1919, and 13 7 in 1920

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational

Education is compulsory for the school term for children from 7 to 16 years of age The total net expenditure for graded and ungraded public schools, for the fiscal year 1918–19, was 32,141,150 dollars, for the University, State colleges, normal and State schools, 5,229,799 dollars In 1919 the public schools had 683,373 enrolled pupils and 23,051 teachers The State had 4 normal schools with 266 teachers and 5,356 pupils in 1919 The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor, in 1919 it had 555 professors and teachers and 8,857 students There is a State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1857, it had, in 1920, 171 professors and 2,085 students There is a College of Mines at Houghton, founded in 1886, in 1920 it had 22 instructors and 180 students

Poor Relief—The whole number of poor persons maintained in the infirmaries during the year ending September 30, 1919, was 8,339, of whom 6,377 were males and 1,962 females The number of persons temporarily relieved outside the infirmaries was 36,358 The number of permanent indigent persons maintained outside the infirmaries was 3,516, the number of persons supported at public institutions 1,801, and the whole number of different persons who received assistance in any form during the period was 50,014 The whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor is reported at 2,777,802 dollars There are 14 charitable institutions, 3 penal, and 2 juvenile reformatory institutions maintained by the State, there are also 54 licensed child placing agencies, 58 licensed maternity hospitals, 1,185 licensed boarding homes for children, and 24 private institutions for the aged and defective

Finance.—For the year ending June 30, 1920, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1919	13,159,742
Receipts, 1919-20	48,926,554
Total	62,086,296
Disbursements, 1919-20	38,575,139
Balance, June 30, 1920	23,511,157

The State has no bonded debt

In 1919 the total assessed valuation of the State as equalised by the State Board of Equalization amounted to 4,426,114,527 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural In 1910 it contained 206,960 farms with a total area of 18,940,614 acres, of which 12,832,078 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,088,858,379 dollars In 1920 the chief crops were oats, 56,430,000 bushels, corn, 67,000,000 bushels, wheat, 14,275,000 bushels, hay, 3,213,000 tons, potatoes, 35,700,000 bushels; beans, 3,575,000 bushels The estimated yield of sugar beets was 1,106,000 tons On January 1, 1921, there were in the State 2,135,000 sheep, 614,000 horses, 856,000 milch cows, 727,000 other cattle, and 1,435,000 swine In 1920 the wool clip yielded 9,554,000 pounds of wool

Michigan ranks sixth among the States in production of mineral wealth It yields iron ore and copper Copper mining is carried on in the Lake Superior region Other minerals are silver, salt, coal, clay and clay products (brick, tile, pottery), Portland cement and bromine, graphite, asbestos, grindstones, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, mineral waters, and (in small quantity) petroleum are worked The mineral output in 1917 was valued at 162,484,767 dollars, in 1918, at 199,264,604 dollars

The industries of the State are concerned chiefly with lumber, timber, agricultural products, metal working, and the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, stoves, and machinery In 1919, the number of workshops and manufacturing establishments inspected was 16,405, with an aggregate daily wage of 3,115,272 09 dollars, 18,932 superintendents and 669,653 employees

For the year 1917, the production of automobiles in Michigan was estimated at 1,250,000 Michigan manufactures about 75 per cent of the entire output of motor vehicles in the United States Detroit holds fourth place as a manufacturing city

Other industrial products are butter and cheese, beet sugar, chemicals, and various forms of iron and steelwork Slaughtering and meat packing have also considerable importance The annual fish catch for the Great Lakes is estimated at over 25,000,000 lbs

In 1919 there were 8,982 miles of railway in operation, besides 947 miles of electric railway, and city mileage of 336 During 1919 a tonnage of 50,089,090 net tons with 68,235,542 short tons of freight passed through the St Mary's Falls Ship Canal This canal is located at Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, and serves as a gateway between the lakes, it is the largest ship canal in the world

On Dec 1, 1919, there were 532 State banks and trust companies, and 116 national banks in Michigan, with 2,257,763 depositors, having to their credit 1,121,787,428 36 dollars

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MINNESOTA

Government—Minnesota was admitted into the Union on May 11, 1858 The legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, one being elected in each of the legislative districts, and a House of Representatives of 131 members elected in the same districts in numbers proportioned to population Senators are elected for 4 years, all terms expiring at the same time Representatives are elected for 2 years

Governor—J A O Preus, 1921 23 (7,500 dollars)
Secretary of State—Julius A Schmahl

There are 86 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 2,000 inhabitants Townships, as in other western States, are geographically, areas of land 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle When organised they are corporate bodies with a town meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one year Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants, they form separate election and assessment districts and have each a village council The State Capital is St Paul

Area, Population, Education—Area 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles is water This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior Census population on Jan 1, 1920, 2,387,124

The population at the date of each of the Federal Censuses was as follows

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq mile
1880	776,884	3,889	780,773	9 7
1890	1,296 408	13 875	1,310,283	16 2
1900	1,737,036	14,358	1,751,394	21 7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25 7

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,099,425	4,183	325		1,108,511
Female	959,802	2,901	19		967,197
Total	2,059,227	7,084	344	9,053	2,075,708

The foreign born inhabitants in 1910 numbered 543,595 comprising 109,627 Germans, 122,427 Swedes, 105,302 Norwegians, 29,856 English Canadians, 15,859 Irish, 16,137 Danes, 11,062 French Canadians, and 12,136 English The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1919) of 865 square miles and contain 12,477 Indians

The largest towns are Minneapolis with a population of 380,582 in 1920, St Paul (the administrative capital), 234,595, Duluth, 98,917, Winona, 19,143, Hibbing, 15,089, St Cloud, 15,873 Of the total population in 1910, 41 0 per cent was urban.

The chief religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist.

In 1920 the 9,136 public elementary schools of the State had 16,896 teachers

and 439,537 enrolled pupils, 240 public high schools had 2,244 teachers and 64,060 pupils For the instruction of teachers (who are examined and licensed by county superintendents) there were 6 public normal schools with 174 teachers and 3,838 pupils in 1920 Total expenditure on education in 1920, 38,358,555 dollars The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 800 professors and 5,560 students in 1919 Hamline University, at St Pauls, founded in 1854, had 30 instructors and 418 students St John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, founded in 1857, had 51 instructors and 420 students

Within the State there are (besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c) 86 benevolent institutions, 74 of which have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies They comprise 44 hospitals (seven public), three dispensaries (one public), 16 orphanages (one public), three day nurseries, 18 homes mainly for adults (one public), a school for the deaf and another for the blind (both public) On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 687, being 33 1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 1,613, being 77 7 per 100,000 of the population

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1920, were —

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1919	6,984,521
Receipts to June 30, 1920	47,025,379
Total	54,009,900
Payments to June 30, 1920	44,850,939
Balance July 1, 1920	9,158,961

State debt (1919), 1,608,821 dollars The assessed value of property was (1919) 1,919,797,044 dollars

The Militia, called the National Guard, contained, on June 30, 1919, 4,502 and the home guard, 7,000 officers and enlisted men

Production and Industry—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State In 1910 it contained 156,137 farms with a total area of 27,675,823 acres, of which 19,643,533 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,476,411,737 dollars In 1920, 3,150,000 acres of land under maize yielded 118,125,000 bushels Other crops were wheat, 29,113,000 bushels, oats, 126,488,000 bushels, barley, 25,000,000 bushels, flax-seed, 3,040,000 bushels On January 1, 1921, the farm animals included 920,000 horses, 1,395,000 milch cows, and 1,661,000 other cattle, 598,000 sheep, and 2,803,000 swine In 1919 the wool clip amounted to 3,594,000 pounds of wool The total national forest area on June 30, 1919, was 1,044,233 acres

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi and Vermilion ranges has reached great importance Certain quarry products also are of value, viz , granite, sandstone, and limestone and clay products

Other industries are connected with the traffic in cattle, sheep, and swine, while important manufacturing industries are the making of boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, metal goods, and machinery According to the census of manufactures of 1910 there were in the State 5,561 manufacturing establish

ments with a total capital of 275,416,000 dollars, employing 84,767 wage-earners, who were paid in the year 15,452,000 dollars, the cost of raw material used was 281,622,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 409,420,000 dollars

Minneapolis is an important centre of the grain trade Duluth is an important port on Lake Superior

In 1917, Minnesota had 9,161 miles of railway, besides 732 miles of electric railway track (1919) From St Paul 10 railways, with a total length of 60,000 miles radiate The Great Northern Railway Company of St Paul has a line of steamers which sail between Puget Sound and China, Japan, and the Philippines, the railway of the company carrying vast loads of merchandise from St Paul to the port of shipment at very low freights

On June 30, 1919, there were 9 mutual savings banks in the State with 134,000 depositors who had to their credit 46,721,000 dollars, being 348 66 dollars to each depositor

Books of Reference.

Legislative Manual of Minnesota, and the various Executive and Administrative Reports of the State St. Paul

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Gauthier (Julie C), Minnesota, Official Guide and History St Paul, 1912

Johnson (C), Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley New York and London, 1906

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Robinson (E V) Cost of Government in Minnesota St. Paul, 1918 —Early Economic conditions in Minnesota Minneapolis, 1915

MISSISSIPPI

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817 The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years

Qualified as electors are all United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives

Governor —Lee M Russell, 1920-24 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —J W Power

The State capital is Jackson (population in 1920, 22,679) Mississippi is divided into 79 counties

Area, Population, Education.—Area 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,790,618

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq mile
1860	353,901	437,404	791,305	17 1
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33 5
1910	789,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38 8

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	402,056	502,796	908		905,760
Female .	384,055	506,691	608		891,354
Total	786,111	1,009,487	263	1,253	1,797,114

The foreign born inhabitants in 1910 numbered 9,389, of whom 1,665 were German, 2,137 Italian, and 747 Irish In 1910 the urban population was 11 5 per cent of the whole, the larger cities (with population in 1915) being Meridian, 23,436, Vicksburg, 17,931, Hathesburg, 13,270

About half the church going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists and one third are Methodists The remainder are mostly Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Christians

There is no law for compulsory attendance at school, white and coloured children are taught in separate schools In 1918 the public elementary schools had 11,611 teachers (2,560 men and 9,051 women), 540,756 enrolled pupils In 1918 172 public high schools had 1,041 teachers and 29,139 pupils One public normal school in 1918 had 27 teachers and 837 students For higher education Mississippi has 6 universities and colleges These institutions comprise the University of Mississippi, established 1848, which in 1919 had 36 instructors and 601 students, Mississippi College (1826), Clinton (Bapt), with 16 professors and 495 students, Rust University, for coloured students (1872), Holly Springs (M E), with 16 professors and 463 students, and Millsaps College (1892), Jackson (M E So), with 15 professors and 320 students The Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) has 61 professors and 1,200 students The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths has 25 professors and 456 students The Mississippi Industrial Institute and College founded in 1885 at Columbus for the education of the young women of the State, has 62 teachers and 816 students

Charity.—Within the State are (apart from almshouses, &c) 17 benevolent institutions, of which 18 have been provided by private persons or ecclesiastical bodies They comprise six hospitals (two public), six orphan ages, three homes, mainly for adults, a school for deaf, and one for blind children (both public) On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in institutions was 436, being 24 3 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,283, being 127 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —The receipts and disbursements for the year ending Sept 30, 1919, were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in hand Oct 1, 1918	1,705,401
Receipts to Sept 30, 1919	5,529,938
Total	7,235,339
Disbursements to Sept 30, 1919	5,837,692
Balance in hand October 1, 1919	1,397,647

In 1919 the bonded debt of the State amounted to 8,443,254 dollars According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt of 7,000,000 dollars For 1919 the assessed valuation of real property and personal property amounted to 649,644,340.

Production and Industry—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi tropical climate and a rich soil In 1910 the farms numbered 274,382 with an area of 18,557,533 acres, of which 9,008,310 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 426,314,634 dollars The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 3,024,000 acres, and yielded 885,000 bales in 1920, valued at 767,772,000 dollars Other crops are maize, 63,680,000 bushels in 1920, rice, wheat, oats, potatoes On January 1, 1921, there were in the State 256,000 horses, 312,000 mules, 571,000 milch cows, 680,000 other cattle, 149,000 sheep, and 1,783,000 swine In 1919 the wool clip yielded 656,000 lbs

Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydraulic limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise

In 1910 there were 2,598 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries, their aggregate capital amounted to 72,393,000 dollars, they employed 3,403 clerks, &c, and 50,884 wage earners, the raw material used cost 36,926,000 dollars, and their output was valued at 80,555,000 dollars The most important industries are associated with the products of the State, and statistics are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 555

The State in 1917 had 4,447 miles of railway, besides 117 miles of electric railway (1919) The railroads with greatest length of line in the State are the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, the Illinois Central, the Southern, the Mobile and Jackson and Kansas City, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Gulf and Ship Island railways The Mississippi river and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transport

In 1918, there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 15,000 depositors who had to their credit 4,493,451 dollars, being 299 56 dollars to each depositor

Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State
Mississippi Official and Statistical Registers, 1904, 1908–1912 (Next Volume, 1916)
Encyclopædia of Mississippi History 2 Vols 1907 (Full and complete, 1540–1907).
Mississippi Provincial Archives Vol 1 (English Dominion), 1763–66
Mississippi Territorial Archives Vol 1 1798–1803
Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society 14 vols

MISSOURI.

Government—Missouri was admitted to the Union on March 2, 1821. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years

The right of suffrage extends (with the usual exceptions) to all citizens and to aliens who, not less than one nor more than five years before the election, have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor—Arthur M. Hyde, 1921–25 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State.—John L. Sullivan.

The State is divided into 114 counties. Jefferson City is the State Capital

Area, Population, Instruction —Area 69,420 square miles (693 square miles water) Census population on Jan 1, 1929, 3,404,055

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1820	56,017	10,569	66,586	1 0
1900	2,945,431	161,234	3,106,665	45 2
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47 9

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,606,556	80,489	768		1,687,813
Female	1,528,376	76,963	183		1,605,522
Total	3,134,932	157,452	638	313	3,293,335

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 228,896, of whom 88,224 were German (38 5 per cent), 23,290 Irish, 13,751 English, 7,961 Canadian, 6,141 Swiss, 21,401 Russian, 5,654 Swedish

The largest cities in the State, with population in 1920, are —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
St Louis	772,897	Joplin	29,902	Moberly	12,808
Kansas City	324,410	Hannibal	18,950	Columbia	10,681
St Joseph	77,939	Sedalia	21,114	Independence	11,686
Springfield	39,620	Jefferson(Cap)	14 067		

Of the total population in 1910, 42 5 per cent was urban

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist, after which (in order of importance), come Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists

School attendance is compulsory on children from 8 to 14 years of age for not less than three fourths the school term In 1920 the public elementary schools had 21,126 male and female teachers and 672,483 male and female enrolled pupils , 631 public high schools had 9,800 male and female teachers and 62,438 male and female pupils There are 5 public normal schools Total expenditure for public schools in 1917, 28,048,051 dollars For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows (1919) —

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1847	Univ of Missouri, Columbia (State)	296	3,586
1857	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non sect)	200	1,367
1818	St Louis Univ, (R.C.) . . .	245	1,945

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 2,388, being 72 5 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 3,523, being 107 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —For the year 1920 the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1920	5,791,823
Receipts, 1920	31,781,017
Total	37,572,840
Disbursements, 1920	25,123,810
Balance, Jan 1, 1921	12,449,030

On January 1, 1921, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 5,899,83 dollars (interest being payable tc State funds) The assessed value of real property (1920) was 733,711,593 dollars , of personal property, 1,748,034,453 dollars

Production and Industry —Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State In 1910 the number of farms was 277,244, with a farm area of 34,591,248 acres, of which 24,581,000 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 2,052,917,488 dollars The chief crops are cereals In 1920 the maize crop amounted to 198,880,000 bushels, wheat to 32,721,000 bushels, and oats 54,138,000 bushels Potatoes and sorghum are grown throughout the State In the south eastern lowlands the important product is cotton, the area under which (1920) was 148,000 acres, and the yield 85,000 bales, valued at 5,738,000 dollars In 1920, 6,000 acres were under flax, yielding 45,000 bushels of flax seed The acreage in 1920 under tobacco was 6,000, from which the crop was 6,000,000 pounds, valued at 1,980,000 dollars There are many orchards, and small fruit is grown Stock raising is important, especially the raising of hogs, of which, on January 1, 1921, there were 4,047,000 in the State , there were also 873,000 milch cows, 1,659,000 other cattle, 1,388,000 sheep, and 1,030,000 horses The wool clip in 1918 yielded 7,614,000 pounds of wool

Missouri leads all the other States in the production of zinc and lead The productive coal fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 11,104 miners The output of red and brown hematite iron ore was considerable Other minerals are zinc and lead The lead ores at Mine Lamotte, Missouri, contain cobalt and nickel Other products are Portland cement, grindstones, pig iron, copper, blue and white lead, limestone, sandstone, and granite

Missouri has prosperous manufacturing industries, the more important of which depend on agriculture and forestry In 1910 there were 8,375 industrial establishments , the capital invested in all the industries of the State amounted to 443,343,000 dollars , the number of persons employed in them (including proprietors, clerks, and wage earners) was 185,705, and the year's output was valued at 574,111,000 dollars The chief industries with their capital, their wage earners, and their output in 1910, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 558

St Louis and Kansas City are important centres of the traffic in grain and live stock

In the State there were in 1917, 8,230 miles of railway, besides 1,174 miles of electric railway track (1919) The northern portion of the State is better

supplied with railways than the southern The principal lines in the State are the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the St Louis and San Francisco, and the St Louis South Western St Louis is the terminal for the larger river steamers, and there is a heavy traffic between it and the Gulf of Mexico The market for the grain and animal produce of the Western States is largely reached via Missouri

There is a British Vice Consul at Kansas City and another at St Louis

Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State

Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri Published by the Southern History Company, New York, Louisville, St Louis 1901

Carr (Lucien), Missouri In 'American Commonwealths' Series Boston, Mass, 1894

Houch (Louis), History of Missouri from the earliest explorations to the admission of the State into the Union in 1821 Chicago, 1908

Sauer (Carl O), The Geography of the Ozark Highlands of Missouri London, 1920

Williams (Walter), The State of Missouri St Louis, 1904

MONTANA

Government —Montana was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889 The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives There are 51 Senators, elected for 4 years in such a manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one half at each biennial election The members of the House of Representatives, 104 in number, are elected for two years

Governor —Joseph M Dixon, 1921–25 (7,500 dollars)

Secretary of State —C T Stewart

The State is represented in the Federal Legislature by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives For local administrative purposes the State is divided into 51 counties, and 20 judicial districts The State Capital is Helena

Area, Population, Instruction —The State has a total area of 147,182 square miles, including a water surface of 796 square miles. Census population on Jan 1, 1920, 548,889

The Federal census results give the population as follows —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	39,159	0 3	1910	376,053	2 6
1890	142,924	1 0	1920	548,889	3 7
1900	243,329	1 7			

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	217,620	1,058	2,810	5,384	226,872
Female	142,960	776	84	5,361	149,181
Total	360,580	1,834	2,894	10,745	376,053

Of the total population in 1910, 91,644 were foreign born Of these 10,627 were Canadian English, 9,469 Irish, 8,980 English, and 8,669 German There is an Indian reservation of (1919) 5,536 square miles, with a population of 12,138 The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of 41,611 in 1920, Missoula, 12,668, Great Falls, 24,121, Helena (capital), 12,037, Billings, 15,100, Anaconda, 11,668 Of the total population in 1910, 35 5 per cent was urban

The religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, and Congregational, Christian, Christian Scientist

In 1920 the 3,619 public elementary schools had 5,305 teachers, and 111,721 enrolled pupils In the 178 public high schools there were 910 teachers and 14,517 pupils Amount expended for school purposes 1920, 12,904,270 dollars The normal school had 44 teachers and 460 students in 1919–20 The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman, the School of Mines at Butte, the Normal School at Dillon, and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895, constitute the University of Montana In 1919, the State University had 1,134 students and 65 instructors

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 415, being 110 4 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 963, being 256 1 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —The total receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1920, were —

	Dollars
Balance on December 1, 1919	2,935,884
Receipts, 1919–20	8,888,649
Total	11,824,533
Disbursements, 1919–20	9,406,057
Balance, November 30, 1920	2,418,476

The bonded debt of the State on February 28, 1921, was 2,852,588 dollars The assessed valuation of real property was 1,271,722,246 dollars, and of personal property in 1920 was 396,301,860 dollars

Production and Industry —Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources, and opportunity is offered to prospective settlers of acquiring land and becoming permanent residents. In 1910 there were 26,214 farms with an area of 13,545,603 acres, of which 3,640,309 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 85,663,187 dollars Large irrigation projects are being constructed by the United States Government, and many private enterprises are being successfully carried out The total forest area in 1917 was 16,027,463 acres

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1920 to 19,850,000 bushels, and worth 25,408,000 dollars, oats, 16,800,000 bushels, value 8,568,000 dollars, barley, 1,540,000 bushels, value 1,001,000 dollars, flax seed, 1,353,000 bushels, value 2,368,000 dollars; potatoes, 5,060,000 bushels, value 5,313,000 dollars; hay, 1,516,000 tons, value 18,152,000 dollars. Fruit is now very widely cultivated in the State, there were over 2,000,000 fruit-bearing

trees in 1914 The raising of sheep, cattle, &c , is a very important industry Montana has more sheep and produces more wool than any other State in the Union The wool clip in 1919 yielded 17,750,000 pounds of wool On January 1, 1921, there were 2,450,000 sheep , horses, 520,000 , milch cows, 185,000 , other cattle, 918,000 , swine, 200,000

Montana has great mineral resources, including coal, copper, lead gold, silver, zinc, tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters, and sapphires

The manufacturing industries of the State are prosperous In 1909 there were 677 manufacturing establishments The salaried officials numbered 1,380 Their wage earners, 11,655 The wages paid amounted to 10,901,000 dollars , the salaries paid, to 2,054,000 dollars , the cost of materials used, to 49,180,000 dollars , the value of output, to 73,272,000 dollars , value added by manufacture, to 24,092 000 dollars By far the most important of the industries is the smelting and refining of copper, but details of copper and some other works are necessarily withheld Details of other industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 561

In 1917 there were 4,953 miles of railway in the State, besides (1919) 798 miles of electric railway The telegraph lines had a length of 9,556 miles, and the telephone lines 5,384 miles

In June, 1919, the total resources of all State and national banks doing business in Montana were 222,481,000 dollars, compared with 114,742,763 dollars in 1915 Their combined deposits in June, 1919, were 177,626,894 dollars compared with 85,654,485 dollars in 1915

Books of Reference

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour, and Industry of the State of Montana Helena, 1911-12

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State

Montana Issued by Department of Agriculture and Publicity

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541 It was explored by French fur traders in the period 1700-1800, and claimed by France, Spain and England in the early colonial period, ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1801, and sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803 Fort Atkinson on the Missouri River, the farthest western post of the United States, was established in 1819, abandoned in 1827 Bellevue, the present oldest continuous settlement, was established by French fur traders about 1820 The creation of Nebraska territory was part of the programme of the United States government in 1844 as a step in establishing a military highway to hold Oregon, then in controversy with Great Britain On May 30, 1854, Nebraska became a territory and on March 1, 1867, a State. "Arbor Day," now a world wide institution observed with planting of trees, originated in Nebraska on January 4, 1872

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members. The Legislators are elected for two years The franchise extends only to native born citizens, including

women, and to persons of foreign birth, who shall become citizens of the United States by naturalisation at least thirty days prior to an election Voters must have resided in the State for six months, in the county for 40 days, in the precinct for ten days next before the election The present constitution was adopted in 1875 Important amendments adopted in 1912 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum, for a State Board of Control over sixteen State institutions, for biennial instead of annual elections, and permit cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to frame their own charters

Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives

Governor —S R McKelvie, 1919–21 (2,500 dollars)

Secretary of State —D M Amsberry

There are 93 counties in the State The State Capital is Lincoln

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles is water The population in decennial census years from 1860 was —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1860	28,841	0 38	1900	1,066,300[1]	13 9
1880	452,402	5 9	1910	1,192,214	15 5

[1] Including 6,269 negroes and 3,322 Indians

Census population 1920, 1,295,502

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	621,042	4,259	704	1777	627,782
Female	559,251	3,430	26	1725	564,432
Total	1,180,293	7,689	730	3,502	1,192,214

The foreign born population in 1910 numbered 175,865, of whom 57,302 were German, 23,219 Swedish, 13,674 Danish, 8,124 Irish, 8,009 English, 7,335 Canadian, and 13,020 Russian The largest cities in the State are, Omaha with a population of 191,601 in 1920 , Lincoln (capital), 54,934 Of the total population in 1910, 26 1 per cent was urban Indian Reservations in 1919 covered an area of 6,118 acres and had a population of 2,448

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are, in order of numbers, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Disciples, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational

In Nebraska in 1910 only 1 9 per cent of the population over ten years of age were illiterate School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years of age for not less than 12 weeks in school term The 726 graded schools and 7,216 district schools, in 1918, had 13,248 teachers and 300,011 enrolled pupils. There were, in 1919, 534 public high schools with

2,194 teachers and 38,299 pupils There are 4 State normal schools with 118 teachers and 3,804 students and 2 private normal schools Total expenditure on education in 1919 was 16,960,314 dollars Higher instruction is provided in academic institutions, of which the more important are (1919) —

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c	Students
1871	Univ of Nebraska, Lincoln (State)	290	6,958
1878	Creighton Univ , Omaha (R.C)	130	1,309
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ (M E)	45	812
1889	Cotner University, Bethany (Disciples)	25	387

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the Federal Government Of this 1,661,405 acres are still held by the State Further sale of this land, with some minor exceptions, is forbidden, Nebraska being the only State which has adopted the policy The total value of the permanent school endowment is 21,564,714 dollars

On August 1, 1920, the charitable and penal institutions had 5,105 inmates The appropriation for their maintenance for the year ending March 31, 1821, was 3,992,770 dollars,

Finance —For the biennium ending November 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were —

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1918	868,744
Receipts, 1918–20	25,239,505
Total	26,108,249
Disbursements, 1918–20	25,427,019
Balance, November 30, 1920	681,230

The State has no debt In 1919 the assessed valuation of real and personal property (under a law requiring the assessed value to be 20% of the actual value) amounted to 568,456,926 dollars, of which 212,697,098 dollars was personal, and 355,759,828 dollars real property

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States In 1910 it contained 129,678 farms with a total area of 38,622,021 acres, of which 24,382,577 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 2,079,818,647 dollars The Federal irrigation district in Western Nebraska embraces 300,000 acres, two thirds of which is already under water The principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, and apples In 1920 the yield of maize was 255,528,000 bushels , wheat, 60,480,000 bushels ; oats, 83,040,000 bushels Beet-sugar is also produced, 125,000,000 pounds being the estimate for 1916 The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale On January 1, 1921, the State contained 965,000 horses, 99,000 mules, 560,000 milch cows, 2,650,000 other cattle, 290,000 sheep, and 3,063,000 swine From 217,000 sheep in 1919 the wool clip yielded 1,730,000 pounds of wool

Nebraska has some quarries and mines The more important of these are sand quarries, limestone quarries, potash plants, and brick and tile

plants There are also possibilities of oil and gas The Nebraska potash industry is the largest in the United States

The most important manufacturing industries are associated with the pastoral and agricultural produce of the State In 1914 there were 2,492 manufacturing establishments in the State, their aggregate capital amounted to 121,008,000 dollars, the persons owning or working them (proprietors, firm members, clerks, &c, and wage earners) numbered 33,695, the material used cost 174,114,000 dollars, and the output was valued at 221,616,000 dollars The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat packing, which has its centre at South Omaha Statistics of four industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 564

Other industries are printing and publishing, soap and candle making, brick and tile work, smelting, sugar manufacture, &c The Alkali Lakes of Nebraska have become the largest producers of potash for the American market The estimated production in 1918 was 15,000 tons

In 1918 there were 8,332 miles of railway in the State, besides the 253 miles of electric railway track (1919) Omaha is a centre whence 9 trunk lines of railway radiate Commercial navigation of the Missouri river, which was abandoned for 35 years, has been resumed, steamboats and barges carrying grain and live stock ply between Omaha and Sioux City every week

In September, 1919, there were 999 State banks and 176 National banks in the State, with total resources of 1,032,365,000 dollars In June, 1918, there were also 19 savings banks with 19,940 depositors, who had to their credit 4,357,983 dollars, being 218 55 dollars to each depositor

There is a British Vice Consul at Omaha

Books of Reference.

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The Reports of the various Executive Departments, especially those of the Auditor and of the Bureau of Labour and Statistics
Barbour (E H), Geological Survey of Nebraska Lincoln
Condra (G E), Geography of Nebraska Lincoln 1911
Morton's History of Nebraska 3 vols Lincoln 1913
Sheldon (A E.), History of Nebraska Lincoln 1914

NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada was admitted into the Union on October 31, 1864 The Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 37 members elected for two years Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative

Governor —Emmet D Boyle, 1919–23 (7,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —George Brodigan

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1910, 2,466). There are 17 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction, Charity.—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water Area in 1919 of Indian reservations 1,127 square miles, with 5,840 Indians Census population on January 1, 1920, 77,407

The population in decennial census years was —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	62,266	0 6	1900	42,335	0 4
1890	47,355	0 4	1910	81 875	0 7
			1920	77,407	0 7

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	47,892	263	4,396		52,551
Female	26,384	250	2,690		29,324
Total	74,276	513	1,846	5,240	81,875

In 1910 the foreign born population numbered 19,691, of whom 1,916 were German, 1,051 Greek, 2,831 Italian, 1,793 English, 1,702 Irish, 1,790 Canadians The largest city in the State is Reno, with population in 1920 of 12,016 Of the total population in 1910, 16 3 per cent was urban

The most numerous religious body in the State is the Roman Catholic, other denominations being Episcopal, Methodist, Mormon, and Presbyterian

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age In 1920 the 378 elementary public schools had 735 teachers and 13,899 enrolled pupils, the total expenditure on education being 1,318,396 dollars The 41 public high schools had 70 teachers and 875 pupils The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and had 35 professors and instructors and 295 students in 1919

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1920 were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan 1, 1920	814,736
Receipts, 1920	4,339,452
Total	5,154,188
Disbursements, 1920	4,228,243
Balance on hand, Jan 1, 1921	925,945

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1919, amounted to 165,000 dollars The total assessed value of taxable property in 1920 was 214,000,000 dollars

Production and Industry —In 1910 there were 2,689 farms with a farm area of 2,714,757 acres, of which 752,117 acres was improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 19,213,930 dollars The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada The development of agricultural land has been retarded by lack of transport

facilities and local markets, but there is considerable activity in the raising of stock Principal crops in 1920 —Corn, 33,000 bushels, wheat, 420,000 bushels, barley, 304,000 bushels, potatoes, 1,032,000 bushels On January 1, 1921, there were in the State 74,000 horses, 32,000 milch cows, 540,000 other cattle, 1,532,000 sheep, and 30,000 swine In 1919 the wool clip from 1,382,000 sheep yielded 10,500,000 pounds of wool In 1919 the area of national forests in the State was 4,971,335 acres

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper, lead, zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked In 1919 the output of gold was valued at 6,619,937 dollars, and of silver, 10,000,599 dollars Value of total mineral output for 1919, 48,528,124 dollars

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance, but they have shown a rapid growth since the census of 1900 In 1910 there were 177 manufacturing establishments employing altogether 256 salaried officials and 2,257 wage earners Their aggregate capital amounted to 9,807,000 dollars, the raw material used in the year, to 8,366,000 dollars, and their output, to 11,887,000 dollars The more important works were for flour and grist, car making and repairing, butter, brewing, and printing

In 1917 the length of railway in the State was 2,293 miles, besides 11 miles of electric railway (1919)

Books of Reference.

Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers, and Bureau of Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation
Nevada Historical Society Papers Published by the State
Davis (S), History of Nevada 2 vols Los Angeles, 1912
Thompson (West), History of Nevada Oakland, 1881
Wren (T), History of Nevada 1900

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government —New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original States of the Union The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years If a convention is held the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the people, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives The Senate consists of 24 members, elected for two years The House of Representatives consists of from 300 to 409 members, the number varying slightly with each session, as representation is on the basis of population Electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident six months in the place to be represented, able to read and write, duly registered and not under sentence for crime or paupers

Governor —Albert O Brown, 1921-23 (8,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —Edwin C Bean

New Hampshire is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 2 Representatives The State is divided into 10 counties The State Capital is Concord

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area 9,341 square miles, of which 310 square miles is water. Census population on Jan 1, 1920, 443,083

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows —

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq mile
1880	340,229	762	346,991	38 4
1890	375,840	690	376,530	41 7
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45 6
1910	429,906	666	430,572	47 7

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	215,918	288	84		216,290
Female	213,988	276	18		214,282
Total	429,906	564	68	34	430,572

Of the total population in 1910, 96,667 were foreign born, of whom 2,068 were Swedes, 4,345 Russians, 2,046 Germans, 4,862 English, 10,613 Irish, 57,878 Canadian

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 78,384 in 1920. Other cities are Nashua, 28,379, Concord (capital), 22,157, Dover, 13,029, Berlin, 16,014, Portsmouth, 13,569, Laconia, 10,897, Keene, 11,210, Rochester, 9,673 Of the population in 1910, 59 2 per cent was urban

The prevailing form of religion is the Roman Catholic, which has 63 per cent of the Church membership, other bodies are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Protestant Episcopal Religious instruction is not given in the public schools The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns

The State law requires that at least 36 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term, and if they have not completed the elementary grades the school age extends to 16. In 1920 the public elementary schools of the State had 2,648 teachers, and 64,205 enrolled pupils, 86 public high schools had 673 teachers and 13,055 pupils The 2 normal schools had 31 teachers and 286 students in 1920 The principal colleges within the State are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, at Durham, founded in 1868 They are non sectarian Dartmouth had (1919) 125 instructors and 1,127 students, the State College 62 instructors and 659 students Expenditure on Education in 1920, 3,960,075 dollars

On August 31, 1918, the number of paupers in almshouses was 754, and of prisoners in penal institutions in 1918, 140

Finance, Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the respective years ending August 31, 1919 and 1920, were —

	1918–19 Dollars	1919–20 Dollars
Cash balance, Sept 1, 1918 and 1919	447,764	180,924
Receipts, 1918–19 and 1919–20	4,191,389	7,452,632
Total	4,639,153	7,633,556
Disbursements, 1918-19 and 1919–20	4,458,229	7,446,823
Balance, September 1, 1919 and 1920	**180,924**	**186,733**

The net indebtedness on September 1, 1920, amounted to 3,040,524 dollars The assessed value in 1919 of real property was 412,591,376 dollars and of personal property 90,815,543 dollars

The militia of the State, called the New Hampshire State Guard, consists of artillery and infantry

There is no federal naval establishment within the State, though the navy yard at Kittery, Me , is known as the Portsmouth Navy Yard, because Portsmouth, N H , is its port of entry

Production and Industry —The majority of the population is employed in agriculture, but manufacturing interests are not far behind The total land area of the State is 5,779,840 acres, of which 1,441,000 acres are cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,602,000 acres under forest In 1910 there were 27,053 farms with a total acreage of 3,249,458 acres, or 120 1 acres to each farm, and of this 929,185 acres were improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 103,704,196 dollars The chief crops are (1920) in order of importance, hay (540,000 tons), corn (405,000 bushels), potatoes (1,950,000 bushels), oats (546,000 bushels), the chief fruit crop is apples On January 1, 1921, the farm animals in the State were 39,000 horses, 101,000 milch cows, 70,000 other cattle, 31,000 sheep, and 57,000 swine In 1919 the wool clip yielded 202,000 pounds

Minerals are little worked, but granite and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are worked

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, are largely confined to the Southern part of the State In 1910 the capital invested in manufactures amounted to 139,990,000 dollars , the wage-earners numbered 78,658 , the raw materials used were valued at 98,157,000 dollars and the output at 164,581,000 dollars Boots and shoes rank first, followed by cotton and woollen goods An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions

The Boston and Maine Railroad owns or leases all the steam railroad lines within the State except the Grand Trunk in the extreme north In 1917 the length of steam railway in the State was 1,253 miles, and of electric railway in 1919, 246 miles

In 1919 there were 11 savings banks in the State, with 29,308 depositors, who had to their credit 10,857,000 dollars, being 370 44 dollars to each depositor There were also 45 mutual savings banks, with 215,028 depositors, who had to their credit 110,241,000 dollars, being 512 68 dollars to each depositor

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the Various Departments of State Government
Drew (W J), New Hampshire Register Concord, N H Annual
McClintock (J N), History of New Hampshire Concord, N H
Palfrey (J G), History of New England Boston, Mass , 1906
Rollins (F W), Guide to New Hampshire Concord, N H Annual

NEW JERSEY

Government.—New Jersey is one of the thirteen original States in the Union The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all male citizens (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age, resident in the State for a year and in the county for 5 months preceding the election, having the right of suffrage The Senate consists of 21 senators, one for each county, elected by the voters for 3 years, in such manner that the Senate is renewed to the extent of one third annually The General Assembly consists of 60 members elected annually by the voters of the counties in numbers proportioned to the population of the counties as determined by the decennial Federal census

Governor —Edward J Edwards, 1920–23 (10,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —Thomas F Martin, 1920–23 (6,000 dollars)

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 12 Representatives For local administration it is divided into 21 counties, which are subdivided into cities, boroughs, and townships The State Capital is Trenton

Area, Population, Instruction—Area 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area) Population, by State census on June 1, 1915, 2,844,342 (2,739,560 white and 95,281 coloured) Population, according to Federal Census, January 1, 1920, 3,155,900

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq mile
1880	1,092,017	39,099	1,131,116	150 5
1890	1,396,581	48 352	1,444,933	192 3
1900	1,812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250 7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337 7

In 1910, the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,241,482	43,602	1,379		1,286,463
Female	1,204,412	46,158	134		1,250,704
Total	2,445,894	89,760	1,345	168	2,537,167

In 1915, the foreign born numbered 734,052, of whom 55,357 were English, 75,444 Irish, 115,711 German 144,848 Italian

Census population of the larger cities was as follows in 1920 —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark	414,216	Hoboken	68,166	NewBrunswick	32,779
Jersey City	297,864	Passaic	63,824	Orange	33,239
Paterson	135,866	Bayonne	76,754	Plainfield	27,700
Trenton(capital)	119,289	Atlantic City	50,682	West Hoboken	40,068
Camden	116,309	East Orange	50,587	Clifton	26,470
Elizabeth	95,682	Perth Amboy	41,707	Montclair	28,810

Of the total population in 1910, 75 2 per cent was urban

The Roman Catholic Church has 51 5 per cent of the church-going population, other bodies are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal

Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age, the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age On June 30, 1920, the public schools had 12,775 teachers and 533,073 enrolled pupils, and 70 public high schools had 2,365 teachers and 53,710 pupils In 1920, 3 public normal schools had 105 teachers and 2,015 students The total expenditure on education (1920) was 30,854,795 dollars There were altogether 2,163 school buildings

Higher and non sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1919, had 180 professors and 1,500 students, at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 75 professors and 460 students, and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1871) at Hoboken, with 46 professors and 522 students

For philanthropic and charitable purposes New Jersey has 2 State insane hospitals, 9 county insane hospitals, 2 establishments for the feeble minded, an epileptic village, 10 county institutions for tuberculosis patients, 2 soldiers' homes, a school for the deaf and dumb

Finance, Defence—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1919, were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1918	9,456,070
Receipts, June 30, 1919	14,834,220
Total	24,290,290
Disbursements, June 30, 1919	15,373,316
Balance, June 30, 1919	8,916,974

There is no State debt

The military forces of the State consist of four battalions of State militia of 1,500 men, and 1 regiment of infantry of 1,000 men of the National guard There is a State camp ground and rifle range at Sea Girt on the Atlantic Ocean

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State In 1910 New Jersey had 33,487 farms with a total area of 2,573,857 acres, of which 1,803,336 acres was improved land The value of all farm property in 1910 was 254,832,665 dollars In 1920 the chief crop was maize, acreage 260,000, producing 11,440,000 bushels, valued at 9,724,000 dollars, of hay there was an acreage of 330,000 acres, producing 544,000 short tons, valued at 14,960,000 dollars The yield of potatoes in 1920 was 14,820,000 bushels The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 87,000 horses, 151,000 milch cows, 73,000 other cattle, 29,000 sheep, and 182,000 swine In 1919 the wool clip yielded 92,000 pounds

New Jersey has valuable fisheries, the lakes and streams being stocked with trout, perch, black bass, &c, while there are shad, menhaden, and sturgeon fisheries on the Delaware River and Bay and round the coast. Value of shell fish for the year ending September 1919, 6,700,000 dollars

The mineral deposits consist of magnetic iron, zinc, manganese, talc, soapstone, and graphite. Clay and clay-products led in 1918 with a total out-

put valued at 21,837,396 dollars, the chief product being sanitary ware, in which New Jersey is pre eminent New Jersey ranks second in the production of zinc ore, it mined 668,449 tons in 1918 The iron ore mined in 1918 was valued at 1,945,651 dollars The chief stone quarried is trap rock, the total output in 1918 being valued at 1,475,358 dollars Limestone was also quarried to the value of 674,397 dollars In 1918 sand and gravel to the value of 2,462,864 dollars was produced New Jersey also produces Portland cement, coke, lead and zinc pigments, mineral waters, peat, green sand marl (from which potash salts are being made), and other products of minor importance

The manufacturing industries within the State are prosperous In 1918, the manufacturing establishments numbered 3,216 and employed 499,279 wage-earners, the raw material used was valued at 1,834,560,122 dollars, and the output at 2,990,939,855 dollars The principal industries (with value of output in 1918) are oil refining (1918, 328,120,677 dollars), high explosives (197,074,042 dollars), foundry and machinery (184,085,155 dollars), silk goods (120,075,052 dollars), chemical products (189,117,335 dollars), drawn wire and wire cloth (93,350,127 dollars)

In 1918, according to State statistics, there were 44 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 4,610 persons, who packed 4,134,117 pounds of fruit, and 144,727,505 pounds of vegetables, of a total value of 5,797,094 dollars

In 1919 the length of railroad within the State was 2,461 miles, electric railway track, 1,593 miles, the length of canals was 175 miles

On June 30, 1919, there were 27 savings banks in the State with 374,839 depositors who had to their credit 173,756,000 dollars, being 465 55 dollars to each depositor There are 24 State Banks having time deposits amounting to 12,619,889 dollars, and trust companies having 767,239 depositors and 372,282,783 dollars on deposit

Books of Reference Concerning New Jersey

Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey By T F Fitzgerald Trenton
Annual Reports of State Treasurer, Comptroller of the Treasury Commission of Banking and Insurance, Bureau of Industrial Statistics and other State Authorities
New Jersey Archives 40 vols Issued by the N J Historical Society
Fisher, (E J), New Jersey as a royal province New York, 1911
Lee (F B), New Jersey as a Colony and a State. 1902
Tanner (E P), The province of New Jersey New York, 1908

NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico On May 11, 1846, the Mexican war began, when peace was made February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act of the Territory was passed by the United States Congress The boundaries of the Territory had been made to include part of Texas, but Utah was formed into a separate Territory, in 1861 part of New Mexico was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area On June 20, 1910, Congress passed an Enabling Act permitting the Territory of New Mexico to frame a State Constitution, and in November, 1911, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood

The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 members of the House of Representatives

Governor —M C Mechem, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —Manuel Martinez

For local government the State is divided into 29 counties The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé, population (as shown by the census of 1920), 7,236

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area) Census population on January 1, 1920, 360,350

In five census years the population was —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	119,565	1 0	1910	327,301	2 7
1890	160,282	1 3	1920	360,350	2 6
1900	195,310	1 6			

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	163,442	891	10,912		175 245
Female	141,152	737	10 167		152,056
Total	304,594	1,628	506	20,573	327,301

In 1910 23,146 were foreign born, of whom 1,746 were Germans, 11,918 Mexicans, 1,101 English, 1,233 Austrians, and 1,959 Italians

Of the total population in 1910, 14 2 per cent was urban

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population of 15,157 in 1920, Raton, 5,544 , Roswell, 7,062 , and Santa Fé with 7,236 Indian reservations, with an area of 6,287 square miles in 1919, have Indian population of 20,581, chiefly Navaho, Apache, and Pueblo (or town) Indians

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, but various Protestant bodies have schools and churches within the State Religious instruction in public schools is prohibited by law, but boards of directors may open school houses for the use of religious societies, &c , at times outside the regular school hours

Elementary education is free, and all children between 6 and 16 years of age are compelled to attend school The use of the English language is enforced in schools There are (1920) 1,430 public elementary schools in the State with 81,399 enrolled pupils, and 2,752 teachers , and 71 public high schools with 257 teachers and 3,870 pupils in 1920 Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government) Three public normal schools had 60 teachers and 2,009 students Total expenditure on education (1920), 3,301,712 dollars For special and higher instruction there are various institutions , a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, founded in 1890, with 40 professors and 386 students, a School of Mines, founded at Socorro in 1895, with 8 professors and 34 students, a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Orphans' School, and a Reform School At Albuquerque is the University of New Mexico, founded in 1891 , it has 25 professors and 531 students in 1919 The State schools are maintained by funds assigned by the State Government, and by the proceeds of the school tax levied by the commissioners of each county, municipality and district

Finance—For the year ending November 30, 1918, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1919	1,895,197
Receipts for year 1919–20	5,990,833
Total	7,886,030
Disbursements for year 1919–20	5,255,462
Balance, December 1, 1920	2,630,568

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on June 30, 1920, was 4,291,500 dollars The assessed value of real and personal property in 1919 was 371,559,631 dollars

Production and Industry—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton The principal crops in 1920 were maize, 7,155,000 bushels, wheat, 6,375,000 bushels, potatoes, 475,000 bushels Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracks of fertile country, is extending, in 1911 the irrigated area had reached 750,000 acres The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas Private enterprise also is devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction In 1910 there were 35,676 farms with an area of 11,270,021 acres, of which 1,467,191 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 159,447,990 dollars The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 225,000 horses, 91,000 milch cows, 1,406,000 other cattle, 2,666,000 sheep, and 85,000 swine In 1919 the wool clip amounted to 15,076,000 pounds of wool The national forest area (1917) covers 8,381,768 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership

The State has valuable mineral resources, comprising gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc The quarries yield granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State, the sands contain traces of platinum, gypsum is produced in small quantities, as is also mica

The manufactured output of New Mexico in 1910 amounted to the value of 7,978,000 dollars, of which nearly half was for car construction and repair by railway companies The industries next in importance are lumber and timber work, and flour and grist milling There are also woollen mills and cement works The aggregate capital of all industries was 7,743,000 dollars, the number of wage earners was 4,143, earning in a year 2,591,000 dollars, and the cost of materials used was 3,261,000 dollars

In 1917 there were 2,974 miles of railway and 11 miles of electric railway track within the State (1919)

Books of Reference.

The New Mexico Blue Book First issue 1916 Santa Fé

Report of the Secretary of New Mexico—Legislative Manual Biennial Santa Fe—Publications of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, descriptive of the various resources of the State Albuquerque

Powell (E A.), The End of the Trail The Far West from New Mexico to British Columbia London, 1915.

NEW YORK STATE.

Constitution and Government—From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was under the sway of the Dutch, then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence Between July 9, 1776, and April 20, 1777, a Convention framed a Constitution under which New York was transformed into an independent State, afterwards, in 1788, entering the Union as one of the 13 original States

The legislative authority is vested in a Senate of 51 members elected every two years, and an Assembly of 150 members elected annually There are annual sessions

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided in the State for a year preceding the election A voter must also have resided four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district

The question whether there shall be a Convention to revise the Constitution has to be submitted to the people every 20 years, beginning with 1916, 'and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide'

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 43 Representatives

Governor—Nathan L Miller, 1921–23 (10,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—John J Lyons

The seat of the State executive is at Albany

For local government the State is divided into 62 counties

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each over 175,000 inhabitants and the third under 50,000 Each is incorporated by charter, under special legislation The government of New York City is vested in a board of Aldermen, elected for 2 years Its members are the President, elected by the city, the presidents of the 5 city boroughs (Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond), 67 aldermen, one elected in each of the 67 districts constituting a board of 73 members The chief executive officer is the Mayor, elected for 4 years, he appoints all the heads of departments, except the Comptroller, who is elected by the city

Area, Population—Area 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles being water) Census population on January 1, 1920, 10,384,829 Population in census years —

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq mile		Total	Per sq mile
1800	589,051	12 4	1910	9,113,614	191 2
1900	7,268,894	152 5	1920	10,384,829	211 1

In 1910 the population by race and sex was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	4,511 827	64,034	9,236		4,584,597
Female	4,455,518	70,157	3,342		4,529,017
Total	8,966,845	134,191	6,582	6,046	9,113,614

Of the total in 1910, 2,748,011 were foreign born, the nationalities most numerously represented being German 480,026, Irish 436,911, English 146,870, Scotch 39,437, Italian 472,201, Russian 558,956, Austrian 245,004, Canadian English 4,482, Canadian French 98,988, Swedish 16,315, French 23,472, Norwegian 2,593, Swiss 16,315 The population of New York City on January 1, 1920, was —

Manhattan	2,284,103	Queens	469,042
Bronx	732,016	Richmond	116,531
Brooklyn	2,018,356		
Total N Y			5,620,048

Other cities with estimated population, 1920, were —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Buffalo	506,508	Poughkeepsie	35,000	Ithaca	17,004
Rochester	295,750	Auburn	36,142	Middletown	18,420
Syracuse	171,717	New Rochelle	36,213	Glens Falls	16,591
Albany	113,344	Newburg	30,272	Lackawanna	17,918
Yonkers	100,226	Watertown	31,263	Port Chester	16,573
Utica	94,156	Kingston	26,688	Watervliet	16,073
Schenectady	88,723	Oswego	23,626	Hornell	15,025
Troy	72,013	Cohoes	22,987	Ogdensburg	14,609
Binghamton	66,800	Rome	26,341	Saratoga Sps	13,181
Niagara Falls	50,760	Gloversville	22,026	N Tonawonda	15,482
Elmira	45,305	White Plains	21,031	Corning	15,820
Jamestown	38,917	Lockport	21,308	Batavia	13,541
Mt Vernon	42,726	Olean	20,506	Geneva	14,648
Amsterdam	33,524	Dunkirk	19,336	Little Falls	13 029

Of the total population in 1915, 74 8 per cent was urban Indian reservations in 1918 covered an area of 137 square miles an l had a population of 6,342

In 1915 the death rate in cities was 14 8 per 1,000 of population, in rural districts 15 5 , in the whole State, 15 6

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, and Baptist

Education —Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16 Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects of all pupils above 8 years of age in the elementary and secondary schools of the State is made compulsory by an amendment of 1916 to the Education Law An amendment to the Military Law creating the Military Training Commission, consisting of the Major General of the National Guard, a representative appointed by the Regents, and one appointed by the Governor, also makes compulsory the military training of all boys between the ages of 16 and 19 who are pupils in a public or private school or in a college, for at least three hours a week during the school year and in the case of boys who are not pupils for a period not exceeding this, between September of each year and the ensuing 15th day of June

In 1918–19 the children enrolled in the 11,898 public schools numbered 1,672,311, the number of teachers was 52,858 There were 964 public high schools and academies with 197,119 pupils and 8,375 teachers There were 10 public normal schools with 348 teachers and 7,020 students There were about 133 vocational schools employing 1,331 teachers with 61,139

pupils Total expenditure on education in 1919 was 126,050,447 dollars There were 136 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 5,634 professors and teachers, and 52,043 students

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of Regents whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents The University is the State Education Department The Regents elect by ballot the President of the University and the Commissioner of Education

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in 15 of the 46 colleges and universities in 1918–19 were as follows —

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c	Students
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton [1]	51	567
1854	College of the City of New York [1]	182	2,389
1754	Columbia University [4]	901	6,828
1831	New York University, New York [5]	396	8 046
1883	Niagara University, Niagara Falls [1]	18	194
1846	St John s College, Fordham University, New York [1]	176	1,077
1889	Barnard College, New York [2]	82	664
1888	Hunter College, New York [2]	134	1,612
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie [2]	136	1,120
1857	Alfred University, Alfred [5]	51	281
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca [5]	800	4 597
1856	St Lawrence University, Canton [5]	58	555
1870	Syracuse University, Syracuse [5]	330	3,318
1846	University of Rochester [3]	48	638
179	Union University [5]	158	1,151

[1] For men only [2] For women only [3] For men and women
[4] Includes all departments except Barnard College [5] Includes all departments

There are also in the State 15 schools of theology, 9 of law, 4 of education, 10 of medicine, 4 of dentistry, 5 of pharmacy, 2 of veterinary medicine, 8 of technology, and 3 of library science

Charity —The institutions subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1919, included 16 State institutions with a population of 9,545 , 165 institutions for children with 35,672 inmates , 238 medical charities, ministering to 24,012 people , 96 alms houses, homes for the aged, &c , with a population of 11,663 , and 12 institutions for the feeble minded with 3,900 inmates Total institutions, 527 , total number of people affected, 84,792

Finance —The State revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1919, were respectively as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, July 1, 1918	39,506,937
Receipts, 1918–19	86,433,925
Total	125,940,862
Disbursements, 1918–19	95,105,451
Balance, July 1, 1919	30,735,411

The total bonded debt of the State, June 30, 1919, amounted to 236,744,660 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1919 was 12,322,150,324

dollars, of personal property 435,871,630 dollars, total, 12,758,021,954 dollars

The City of New York, January 1, 1919, had a gross bonded debt of 1,225,055,569 dollars

Defence.—Under the provisions of the Military Law of the State a new active organisation was created September 1st, 1917, to take the place of the National Guard then in the Federal service The New York Guard consisted on June 30, 1920, of 9,440 officers and men, which figure does not include 8,788 officers and men comprising sixty two companies, troops and batteries of the organisations of the division which have been recognised by the War Department as National Guard The aggregate is, therefore, 18,228 It is part of the active militia of the State, is partly subject to Federal control, and receives rifles and ammunition from the Federal Government It is organised as a division of four brigades, as before 1916

The Naval Militia has never been federalised in the same sense as the National Guard, so that while it was actually in the Federal service as a part of the Naval Reserve, no new organisation has taken its place

Production, Industry, Commerce —New York has large agricultural interests In 1910 it contained 215,597 farms of a total area of 22,030,367 acres, of which 14,844,039 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property was 1,451,481,495 dollars Common agricultural crops are raised, market gardening, fruit-growing, sugar beet production, and tobacco culture are pursued In 1920 the crops comprised maize, 32,595,000 bushels, wheat 10,998,000 bushels, oats, 44,275,000 bushels, besides potatoes, hay, and other products The area under tobacco was 2,400 acres, the yield, 3,072,000 pounds Beet sugar is produced The farm animals on January 1, 1921, comprised 543,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 1,448,000 milch cows and 882,000 other cattle, 745,000 sheep, and 781,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 4,022,000 pounds of wool

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying In 1918 the mines within the State yielded 1,003,961 tons of iron ore (5,802,870 dollars) In 1918 the output of talc was 71,167 tons, valued at 902,100 dollars The yield of crude petroleum in 1918 was 808,843 barrels, valued at 3,307,814 dollars, the yield of natural gas in 1918 was of the value of 5,500,870 dollars Mineral springs yielded 5,887,746 gallons, valued at 566,910 dollars The output of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, and lime stone in 1918 was valued at 6,106,760 dollars, of Portland cement, 4,074,159 barrels, valued at 6,568,746 dollars, of salt, 15,218,071 barrels valued at 7,336,867 dollars The production of bricks, tiles, pottery, &c, was estimated at the value of 11,862,954 dollars In 1918 the output of gypsum was 531,039 tons, valued at 2,677,099 dollars The State also produces infusorial earth, emery, garnet, crystalline quartz, and other minerals The total value of mineral output in 1918 amounted to 54,997,036 dollars

Manufacturing Industries —The statistics of the manufacturing industries of New York State according to the census results of 1905 and 1910 are summarised thus —

		1905	1910
Establishments	Number	37,194	44,985
Capital	Dollars	2,081,459,515	2,779,497,000
Salaried officials	Number	98,012	151,691
Salaries	Dollars	111,145,175	186,032,000
Wage-earners (average)	Number	856,947	1,003,981
Wages	Dollars	480,014,851	557,231,000
Miscellaneous expenses	,,	301,575,788	386,074,000
Cost of raw material	,,	1,348,603,236	1,856,904,000
Value of output	,,	2,488,345,579	3,369,490,000

For the more important industries (or groups of industries), judged by the value of output in 1910, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1917, p 572

In 1919 there were 2,082 newspapers, &c , of which 203 were dailies, 969 weekly, 35 semi weekly, 8 tri weekly, 700 monthly, 51 semi monthly, 38 bi monthly, 1 tri monthly, 69 quarterly 2 semi annual, 2 five times a year, 2 four times a year, 1 twenty times a year, and 1 every forty days In English 1,874 were published, of the foreign languages there were 28 in Spanish, 24 in Italian, 22 each in German and Yiddish, 12 in Hungarian, 11 in Polish, 10 in French, 7 in Bohemian, 6 each in Arabic, Greek, Portuguese and Swedish, 5 in Russian, 4 each in Lithuanian, Slovak and Slovenian, 3 in Chinese, Croatian, Finnish and Serbian, 2 each in Albanian, Hebrew, Japanese, Judæo Spanish, Swiss, Welsh, 1 each in Armenian, Danish, Lettish, Norwegian, Persian, Roumanian and Ukrainian

New York City now ranks as the first shipping port of the world The imports, including specie and bullion, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to the value of 2,904,648,933 dollars, and the exports to the value of 3,383,638,588 dollars The exports consist largely of grain, flour, cotton, sugar, tobacco, apples and other fruits, preserved provisions, cattle, and frozen meat Most of the great railway lines which bring merchandise from the west have their terminals on the New Jersey side of the harbour, but there are ample facilities for the transfer of goods to the docks on the eastern side by means of lighters and of barges which carry the loaded cars across

In 1919 the bank clearings in New York City amounted to 189,237,015,492 dollars for the first ten months of the year

In New York State there were in 1917 8,534 miles of railway track and 6,039 miles (1919) of single track electric railway The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 638 miles, of which the Erie canal has 361 miles The State Barge Canal to connect New York City with Buffalo by means of a deep water route of 790 miles, having a minimum depth of 12 feet, is completed It has a capacity of 20,000,000 tons per season

In the year ending June 30, 1919, there were 141 savings banks in the State, with total resources of 2,367,041,901 dollars, 3,579,057 depositors who had 2,179,034,583 dollars to their credit, being 608 dollars to each depositor

British Consul-General at New York —H G Armstrong

There are six Vice Consuls

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government—North Carolina is one of the thirteen original States of the Union The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years

All citizens of the United States, resident in the State one year, and in the county six months next before the election, and registered, have a vote For registration, the requirement is ability to read any section of the Constitution in the English language

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives

Governor —Cameron Morrison, 1921–25 (6,500 dollars)

Secretary of State —J Bryan Grimes

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties The State Capital is Raleigh

Area, Population, Instruction—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles is water Population of census in 1920, 2,556,486

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1820	419 200	219,629	638,829	13 2
1900	1 269,341	624,469	1,893 810	38 9
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45 3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	754,852	339 581	4,043		1 098,476
Female	745,659	358 262	3,890		1,107,811
Total	1,500,511	697,843	82	7,851	2,206,287

Of the total in 1910, 6,092 were foreign born, 1,074 being German, and 940 English Urban population formed 14 4 per cent of the whole Cities (with population in 1920) are Charlotte, 46,338 , Winston Salem, 48,395 , Wilmington, 33,372 , Durham, 21,719 , Asheville, 28,504 , Raleigh, (capital), 24,418 , Greensboro, 19,861 Indian reservations in 1919 covered an area of 98 square miles and had a population of 2,235

About half of the church members are Baptist, and one third Methodist The others are mostly Presbyterian, Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopal

School attendance is compulsory Separate schools are provided for white and for coloured children In 1918 the 7,877 public elementary schools of the State had 14,550 teachers, and 634,250 enrolled pupils There were 248 public high schools with 639 teachers and 12,788 pupils in 1918 Teachers are trained in 9 public normal schools, with 105 teachers and 1,862 students in 1911 Total expenditure in 1918, 7,521,954 dollars

Higher instruction is given in 15 university and college institutions, the more important of which are the University of North Carolina at Chapel

Hill (founded in 1795) in 1920 with 85 professors and 1,406 students, and the Agricultural and Engineering College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 83 professors and 819 pupils Higher education for young women is given in the State College for Women (Greensboro) which, in 1919-20, had 91 professors and 760 students There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths

Charity —North Carolina has a State Board of Charities and Public Welfare The county is the unit Each county has a Superintendent of Public Welfare and a juvenile court to care for the children These are compulsory in every county of the State There are three hospitals for the insane, one for negroes, two for whites, a school for the blind and deaf of each race, a school for the white feeble minded children and women under thirty, a reform school for white boys, a training school for delinquent girls and women, and epileptic colonies at the hospitals for the insane A hospital school for crippled children is in course of construction The State also maintains a home for Confederate Veterans and a home for Confederate women

Child caring institutions are private, but must be licensed and inspected by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare Maternity homes and societies for children are also under this law Twenty five institutions and societies have been licensed

Private hospitals for the care and treatment of insane, feeble minded, and inebriates must be licensed Five are so licensed

The poor are cared for in County Homes At the close of the fiscal year 1918, the number of inmates reported was 1,500

Finance.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending November 30, 1919, as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, December 1, 1917	1,372,104
Receipts, 1918-19	10,314,337
Total	11,686,441
Disbursements, 1918-19	10,298,870
Balance, December 1, 1919	1,381,571

In 1919 the outstanding debt amounted to 10,090,104 dollars The assessed value of personal and real property in 1919 was 1,029,993,778 dollars According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bond holders the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 12,600,000 dollars The State declares these bonds to have been fraudulently and corruptly issued during reconstruction days

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture In 1910 the State had 253,725 farms, while the area of the farm land was 22,439,129 acres, of which 8,813,056 acres was improved land The total value of all farm products in 1919 was 683,168,000 dollars Wheat and maize are grown, the yield of the former in 1920 having been 8,471,000 bushels, and of the latter, 64,032,000 bushels The chief crop, however, is cotton, of which the area for 1920 was 1,518,000 acres, and the yield 840,000 bales (of 500 pounds, gross weight) Another important product is tobacco, grown on 582,000 acres, which yielded in 1920, 384,120,000 pounds, valued at 97,182,000 dollars Other products

are peanuts, potatoes, oats, and rye The rice crop in 1920 amounted to 10,000 bushels Stock-raising is not important, but there is a growing dairy industry On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 179,000 horses, 231,000 mules, 331,000 milch cows, 386 000 other cattle, 138,000 sheep, and 1,528,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 587,000 lbs

In the eastern portion of the State there are shad and oyster fisheries, both valuable

Minerals in great variety, but not in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being mica, iron, talc, and soapstone barytes, feldspar, coal, phosphate rock, gold, silver, sand and gravel The quarries yield granite, limestone, and sandstone Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found

The prosperity of North Carolina is associated chiefly with cotton, tobacco, and lumber, but within the State a variety of other industries are pursued The value of the output of all manufactures in the State in 1918 was put at 658,547,476 dollars

The chief seaport is Wilmington, the exports from which, in 1919, amounted to 33,941,084 dollars, nearly all for cotton grown in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent Harbour improvements are in progress

The State has several navigable rivers, in 1919 it contained 4,954 miles of steam railway, and 285 miles of electric railway track The chief railway lines are the Atlantic coast line, the Seaboard Air line, the Southern railway, and the Norfolk and Southern railway, the latter being formed by the union of about half-a dozen independent lines

In 1919, deposits in savings banks amounted to 32,352,948 dollars

There is a British Vice-Consul at Wilmington

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government—North Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22 1889 The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 113 members elected for two years Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens and civilised Indians Residence required in the State one year, in the county six months, in the precinct ninety days next before the election The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives

Governor —L J Frazier, 1921-23 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Thomas Hall

The State is divided into 53 organised counties The capital is Bismarck (population 6,951 in 1920, Census)

Area, Population —Area, 70,605 square miles (662 square miles being water) The area in 1919 of the Indian reservations was 156 square miles with a population of 8,891 Indians The population of the State in 1920 (Census) was 645,680

The population at each of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1880	133,147	2,030	135,177 [1]	0 9 [1]
1890	182,407	8,576	190,983	2 7
1900	311,712	7,434	319,146	4 5
1910	569,855	7,201	577,056	8 2

[1] Dakota Territory

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	313,851	381	3,322		317,554
Female	256,004	236	3,262		259,502
Total	569,855	617	98	6,486	577,056

The number of foreign-born in 1910 was 156,654, of whom 45,937 were Norwegian, 21,507 Canadian, 31,910 Russian, and 16,572 German The urban population formed 11 0 per cent of the whole The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with population, 1920, of 21,961, and Grand Forks, 13,450

Of the aggregate membership of the Churches in the State, 38 5 per cent is Roman Catholic, 37 7 Lutheran, the remainder being divided among the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist denominations

Instruction.—School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1919-20 the 5,139 public schools had 153,976 pupils and 6,100 teachers There were 325 high schools with 14,488 pupils and

1,155 teachers, and 6 normal schools with 1,200 pupils and 100 teachers The State University, founded in 1884, had, in 1918–19, 86 teachers and 1,294 students, Fargo College (Congregational), founded 1887, had 32 teachers and 602 students; and the State Agricultural College had 58 teachers and 720 students

School revenues are derived from the State Fund, district taxes, and various other sources Expenditure in 1919–20, 15,000,000 dollars

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 81, being 14 per 100,000 of the population In 1918 the number of prisoners in penal institutions was 201, being 27 8 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —The revenue expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1919, was —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1918	1,464,595
Receipts, 1918–19	11,720,011
Total	13,184,606
Expenditure, 1918–19	10,228,535
Balance in hand, June 30, 1919	2,956,071

Bonded debt on July 1, 1919, 1,230,963 dollars, assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1919, 496,978,049 dollars

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population In 1918 there were 70,149 farms with an area of 28,847,607 acres, of which 17,928,761 acres was improved land The assessed valuation of all farm property in 1918 was 229,397,669 dollars The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax The wheat crop in 1920 amounted to 68,400,000 bushels, oats, 59,640,000 bushels, barley, 22,640,000 bushels In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 735,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 3,896,000 bushels of seed, valued at 6,935,000 dollars The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising On January 1, 1921, the farm animals were 800,000 horses, 464,000 milch cows, 604,000 other cattle, 272,000 sheep, and 402,000 swine The wool crop yielded 1,654,000 pounds of wool in 1919

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable Cement is made and there are coal mines

In the State in 1914 there were 699 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 14,213,000 dollars, employing 3,275 wage earners, using raw material costing 14,484,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 21,147,000 dollars The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling The value of the dairy and creamery industry (butter, cheese, and condensed milk) amounted in 1918 to 16,901,267 dollars Quantity of cream sold in creameries, 19,694,669 pounds

In 1919 there were 5,316 miles of steam railway in the State, and 27 miles of electric railway (1919) The principal lines are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and the St Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste Marie

In 1918 there were 4 savings banks in the State, with 21,405 depositors who had to their credit 3,017,223 dollars, being 264 55 dollars to each depositor.

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OHIO.

Government —Ohio was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803 The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 37 members and a House of Representatives of 125 members, both Houses being elected for two years Qualified as electors are (with certain necessary exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have resided in the State one year, in the county 30 days, and in the township 20 days next before the election

Ohio is represented in Congress by two Senators and 22 Representatives

Governor —James M Cox, 1921–23 (10,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —Harvey C Smith

Ohio is divided into 88 counties The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 300 square miles is water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie.)

Census population on January 1, 1920, 5,759,394

The population at the date of each census was —

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq m		Total	Per sq m
1800	45,365	1 1	1910	4,767,121	117 0
1900	4,157,545	102 1	1920	5,759,368	140 3

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	2,376,082	57,995	681		2,434,758
Female	2,278,815	53,457	91		2,332,363
Total	4,654,897	111,452	645	127	4,767,121

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 598,374, of whom 175,095 were German, 40,062 Irish, 43,347 English, 28,692 Canadian, 72,887 Austrian

Population of the chief cities was as follows, according to the Census of 1920 —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland	796,836	Hamilton	39,675	Ashtabula	22,022
Cincinnati	401,158	Lorain	37,295	Alliance	21,603
Toledo .	243,109	Portsmouth	33,011	East Liverpool	21,411
Columbus	237,031	Zanesville	29,561	Elyria	20,474
Akron	208,435	Steubenville	28,503	Massillon	17,428
Dayton	153,830	Marion	27,891	Findlay	17,015
Youngstown	132,258	Mansfield	27,824	Chillicothe	15,831
Canton	87,091	Newark	26,718	Marietta	15,100
Springfield	60,840	Norwood	24,966	Bellaire	15,061
Lakewood	41,732	Middletown	23,594	Piqua	15,044
Lima	41,306	Sandusky	22,897	Lancaster	14,706

Of the total population in 1910, 55 9 per cent was urban

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist

School attendance during full term is compulsory on children from 6 to 15 years of age In Ohio in 1919 the 10,707 public elementary schools had 28,224 teachers (3,171 men and 25,053 women), and 880,290 enrolled pupils, (450,371 boys and 429,919 girls) , 588 public high schools had 6,914 teachers (2,483 men and 4,431 women), and 132,711 pupils (60,639 boys and 72,072 girls), in 1919 There are 5 State normal schools with 77 teachers and 1,127 students in 1918 Expenditure on education in 1919 was 60,040,295 dollars For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1920) —

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c	Students (all departments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	487	5,165
1874	Cincinnati University (City)	303	3,006
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	331	1,990
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M E)	78	1,258
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin	92	1,178
1809	Ohio University, Athens (State)	56	984
1824	Miami University, Oxford (State)	67	1,499
1831	Denison University, Granville (Bapt)	47	781
1880	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	74	887
1868	Wooster University (Presb)	37	671
1845	Wittenberg College, Springfield (Luth)	28	364
1846	Mt. Union College, Alliance (M E)	24	316
1847	Otterbein University, Westerville (U B)	22	365
1824	Kenyon College, Gambier (Episcopal)	17	127

The daily average number of paupers in the county homes during 1918 was 7,947, being 151 0 per 100,000 of population, and the average daily number of prisoners in the penal institutions during the year ending July 1, 1920, was 3,774, being 65 5 per 100,000 of the population

Finance —The receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1920, were —

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1919	7,375,352
Income, 1919 1920 .	33,866,689
Total	41,242,041
Disbursements, 1919 20	29,535,484
Balance, July 1, 1920	11,706,557

The public debt of the State on June 30, 1920, amounted to 1,665 dollars, being the Canal Loan not bearing interest

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture In 1920 it contained 256,699 farms, a decrease in number of 15,346, or 5 6 per cent since 1910 The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,902,694,589 dollars The chief crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco The maize crop in 1920 amounted to 162,099,000 bushels, and the wheat crop to 28,698,000 bushels , oats, 71,339,000 bushels The area under tobacco (63,000 acres in 1920) yielded 60,480,000 pounds Beet sugar to the amount of 51,000 short tons was produced in 1920 Horse rearing, cattle-breeding, and dairy farming are important On January 1, 1921, the live stock in the State was 795,000 horses, 28,000 mules, 1,009,000 milch cows, and 996,000 other cattle, 2,773,000 sheep, and 3,921,000 swine The wool clip in 1920 yielded 12,449,000 pounds of wool The farm products and live stock industries give rise to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and the meat packing industries

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources , it is the fourth State in the Union for mineral output The two leading products are coal and manufactures from clay Other mineral products are petroleum, sandstone and limestone, Portland cement, salt, grindstones, pulpstones, oilstones, and scythestones, besides mineral waters

In 1910 the capital invested in manufacturing industries in the State was 866,898,083 dollars , the amount paid in salaries and wages was 228,984,923 dollars , the raw material used cost 529,893,658 dollars, and the value of the output was 960,799,991 dollars The value of the corresponding output in 1900 was 748,670,855 dollars The chief manufacturing industries, according to the census results for 1910, are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 590

The railways of the State in 1918 had a length of 9,160 miles, besides 3,227 miles of electric railway track Ohio has also facilities for traffic by water, and its most important city, Cleveland, has sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie

On June 30, 1920, there were 775 State banks in Ohio, with a total of 1,150,313,376 dollars deposits, 370 national banks having 802,093,000 dollars deposits, and 718 building and loan associations having 159,985,470 dollars deposits, making a grand total of 1,863 institutions for saving in Ohio having in the aggregate, 2,112,391,846 dollars deposits

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OKLAHOMA

Government.—The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906 The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent to propose amendments to the constitution by petition The *referendum* may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety) either by petition signed by 5 per cent of the legal voters or by the Legislature The referendum applies to municipalities as well as to the State The control of railways and other public service corporations is vested in a commission of 3 members elected for six year periods, from whose decision an appeal lies only to the Supreme Court, no other court having power to interfere with its duties

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members who are elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives elected for 2 years, and consisting of not less than 99 nor more than 102 members Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident six months in the State, 60 days in the county or town, 30 days in the precinct Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations

Governor —J B A Robertson, 1919-23 (4,500 dollars)
Secretary —Joe S Morris 1919-23

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 8 members of the House of Representatives The State capital is Oklahoma City

Area and Population.—Area, 70,057 square miles, of which 643 square miles is water Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,028,283 Indian reservations in 1919 had an area of 10 square miles with a population of 119,101

[For the history of the relations between the Indians and the Federal Government see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, p 593]

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	172,554	86,103	258,657 [1]	2 0 [1]
1900	670,204	120,187	790,391 [1]	10 8 [1]
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	23 9

[1] Including Indian territory

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	771,770	71,937	37,871		881,578
Female	672,761	65,675	37,141		775,577
Total	1 444,531	137,612	187	74,825	1,657,155

In 1910, 40,442 were foreign born, of whom 10,090 were Germans, 5,807 Russians, 2,564 Italians, 3,889 Austrians, 2,981 English, 2,871 Canadians, and 1,218 Scotch

Of the total population in 1910, 19 3 per cent was urban The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population in 1920, 91,258), Muskogee (30,277), Tulsa (72,075), Enid (16,576), McAlester (12,095), Shawnee (15,348), Okmulgee (17,430), Guthrie (11,757), Ardmore (14,181)

Religion, Education —The chief religious bodies are Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Disciples (Christians), and Presbyterians

The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction separate schools have to be provided for whites and negroes, all children not negroes being classed as white In 1918 there were in the State public elementary schools 510,139 white and 41,276 negro pupils and 14,181 teachers, 605 public high schools with 34,932 enrolled pupils and 1,954 teachers in 1916 There were in 1918 7 normal schools with 125 teachers and 4,660 students Total expenditure on education (1918) 13,803,861 dollars The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1919, 150 professors and 3,683 students, the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 106 professors and 1,769 students, while the coloured Agricultural and Normal University (founded 1897 at Langston) with 27 instructors, has 823 students

Oklahoma has 3 hospitals, 6 orphanages, and 2 homes for adults and children, a school for the deaf and one for the blind

Finance —Income and expenditure for the year 1920 —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Jan 1, 1920	7,649,020
Receipts, 1920	41,374,406
Total	49,023,426
Disbursements, 1920	38,922,356
Balance in hand, Jan 1, 1921	10,101,070

On Jan 1, 1920, the State debt amounted to 2,972,900 dollars The assessed value of real and of personal property was 1,664,448,745 dollars

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural In 1910 it had 190,192 farms with a total area of 28,859,358 acres, of which 17,551,337 acres were improved land The total value of all farm property was 918,198,882 dollars The yield of maize in 1920 was 89,320,000 bushels, of wheat, 46,240,000 bushels, of oats, 48,000,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton The cotton crop for

1920 on 2,765,000 acres amounted to 1,300,000 bales, valued at 68,250,000 dollars Flax is also widely grown The western part is devoted to stock-raising On January 1, 1921, the stock comprised 549,000 milch cows, and 1,118,000 other cattle, 836,000 hogs, 110,000 sheep, 667,000 horses, and 292,000 mules Wool clip yielded 526,000 lbs in 1919

Oklahoma has become an important mineral State in the last few years principally because of the increase in the production of petroleum, which followed the discovery of oil in 1904 Natural gas is also obtained Coal, lead and zinc are also worked

There are few manufacturing industries, flour and grist milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and oil cake being the more important In 1910 the State had a total of 2,310 industrial establishments, employing 13,143 wage earners, with a total capital of 38,873,000 dollars, the cost of material being 34,153,000 dollars, and the value of the output 53,682,000 dollars Statistics of leading industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 593

In 1917 Oklahoma had 6,502 miles of steam railway besides 331 miles of electric railway (1919) The principal lines are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, and the St Louis and San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St Louis and San Francisco, and the Santa Fé Pacific Railways

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OREGON

Government.—Oregon was admitted into the Union on February 14, 1859 The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years

The Constitution was amended in 1902, under the terms of which amendment the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve the power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any Act of the Legislative Assembly This is known as the initiative and referendum Not more than eight per cent of the legal voters are required to propose any measure to be voted upon by the people at the next ensuing general election Measures thus initiated are enacted or rejected at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly Under the referendum, any Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly, except such as are for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, may, by petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters, be referred to the people to be voted on for approval or rejection at the next ensuing general election

At the General Election held November, 1912, suffrage was extended to women and "every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards who shall have resided in the State during the 6 months immediately preceding such election shall be entitled to vote"

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives

Governor —Ben W Olcott, 1919-1923 (5,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —Sam A Kozer

The State Capital is Salem There are 36 counties in the State.

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	174,768	1 80	1910	672,765	7 00
1900	413,536	4 40	1920	783,285	8 10

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	370,345	907	13,013		384,265
Female	284,745	585	3,170		288,500
Total	655,090	1,492	11,093	5,090	672,765

The foreign born in 1910 numbered 113,136, of whom 17,958 were German, 12,409 Canadian, 7,998 English, 10,999 Swedish, 4,995 Irish, 5,538 Italian, 3,555 Greeks, and 6,843 Norwegian The Indian reservations in 1919 comprised 1,889 square miles with a population of 3,912 Indians, while in addition there are approximately 3,000 Indians on the public domain

Of the total population in 1910, 45 6 per cent was urban The largest towns, according to the 1920 census, are Portland, with a population of 258,288, Salem, 17,679, Medford, 5,756, Eugene, 14,027, Astoria, 10,595

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, and Congregational denominations

School attendance is compulsory for the full school term for children 9 to 15 years of age For school year ending June 30, 1920, the 2,673 public schools had 7,695 teachers and 148,412 enrolled pupils, 220 standard 4 year high schools had 1,163 teachers and 24,641 pupils, and the public normal school had, in 1920, 30 teachers and 230 pupils Total expenditure on public school education (1919) 11,217,385 dollars The State supports an Agricultural College at Corvallis, founded in 1870, which has an instructional staff of 265 (1920-21) and 3,623 students, and a University, known as the University of Oregon, organised at Eugene in 1876 In 1920 it had 123 professors, and 1,686 students There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 48, being 2·9 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,668, being 100 7 per 100,000 of the population

Finance, Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1920 —

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1919	226,787
Receipts, Oct 1, 1919—Sept 30, 1920	7,984,650
Total	8,211,437
Disbursements, Oct 1, 1919—Sept 30, 1920	8,194,950
Balance, September 30, 1920	16,487

In 1920 the amount of the State indebtedness was 19,859,025 dollars In 1919 the assessed value of taxable property, as equalised, was 990,435,472 dollars

On November 30, 1920, the National Guard of the United States and of the State of Oregon consisted of 12 companies of Infantry, 1 Headquarters company, 1 Supply Company, and 1 Machine Gun Company, completely equipped and officered , also, 3 companies of Coast Artillery

Production and Industry —Oregon is one of the semi arid States In the river valley west of the Cascades there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown East of the Cascades lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by irrigation by private companies as well as by State enterprise Oregon has one sixth of the standing timber of the United States , in 1920 the forest area was 20,000,000 acres, of which 10,500,000 were in forest reserves In 1910 there were 45,502 farms with an acreage of 11,685,110, of which 4,274,803 acres were improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 59,461,828 dollars , in 1912, it was 631,317,255 dollars The leading crops are wheat (22,900,000 bushels in 1920), hay (2,160,000 tons), and potatoes (4,230,000 bushels) Oats, barley, and flax-seed are grown to some extent Sugar beet and hops are important crops Fruits are grown, especially plums apples, pears, strawberries, cherries, and loganberries There is an active live stock industry Horses on January 1, 1921, numbered 276,000 , milch cows, 216,000 , other cattle, 675,000 , sheep, 2,270,000 , swine, 272,000 In 1920 the wool clip yielded 14,040,000 pounds The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant

The State has not risen to much importance as a mining State, although it possesses various mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper The output of coal in 1917 was 28,327 net tons, valued at 95,663 dollars Granite and other building stones were extracted to the value of 413,867 dollars Other minerals are occasional gems, cobalt, lead, gypsum, and platinum

In 1914 the manufacturing industries of Oregon had 2,320 establishments with an aggregate capital of 139,500,379 dollars , they employed 4,481 salaried officials and 28,829 wage earners , the cost of the raw material used was 63,257,821 dollars, and the value of the output 109,761,951 dollars These industries are associated with the forest, agricultural, pastoral, and fishery products of the State

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia river the Willamette river, and the Snake river The Dalles and Celilo Canal, completed in 1915, opens the Columbia and Snake rivers to river navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean Large ocean going vessels can navigate the Columbia as far as Portland Rivers and harbours are constantly dredged and improved. The value of imports at Portland for year ending December 30, 1919, was 3,151,964 dollars, and of exports, 112,464 dollars. In

1919 the State had a total railway mileage of 3,214, besides 722 miles of electric railway track The principal lines are the Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific and the so called 'Hill lines'

In November, 1920, there were 284 banks in the State, with total deposits of 281,420,908 dollars, of this amount 61,293,491 dollars was in savings deposits, including postal savings accounts, demand deposits amounted to 195,606,807 dollars, time deposits, 24,520,610 dollars

British Consul at Portland —Harry Leslie Sherwood There is a vice consul at Astoria

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PENNSYLVANIA

Government —Pennsylvania is one of the thirteen original States in the Union The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives Every citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the election district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election bi annually The House of Representatives consists of 207 members chosen for two years

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives

Governor —Wm C Sproul, 1919-1923 (10,000 dollars)
Secretary of the Commonwealth —Cyrus E Woods (8,000 dollars)

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, boroughs, and townships On a population basis, cities are divided into three classes and townships into two classes There are 67 counties The State Capital is Harrisburg

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles is water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie)

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq m		Total	Per sq. m
1860	2,906,215	64 6	1910	7,665,111	171 0
1900	6,302,115	140 6	1920	8,720,150	193 2

In 1910 the population by race and sex was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Males	3,843,539	95,830	2,837		3,942,206
Females	3,624,174	98,089	642		3,722,905
Total	7,467,713	193,919	1,976	1,503	7,665,111

The population is mainly English but contains elements of various European nationalities In 1910 the foreign born population of the State numbered 1,442,374, of whom 195,202 were German, 165,109 Irish, 109,115 English, 251,774 Austrian, 196,122 Italian, 240,985 Russian, and 123,498 Hungarian

The population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1920, was

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia	1,823,158	Allentown	73,502	Newcastle	44,938
Pittsburg	588,193	Johnstown	67,327	Williamsport	36 198
Scranton	137,783	Altoona	60,331	Easton	33,813
Reading	107,784	Chester	58,030	Hazleton	32,267
Erie	93,372	Lancaster	53,150	Lebanon	24,643
Harrisburg (capital)	75,917	Bethlehem	50,358	Butler	23 778
Wilkesbarre	73,828	York	47,499	Pottsville	21,785
		McKeesport	45,975		

Of the total population in 1920, 49 per cent was urban

The chief religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Reformed bodies

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 14 years of age for the full school term, but in fourth class (under 5,000) districts this may be reduced to 70 per cent of the term for children over 12 In the year 1919 the 42,748 public elementary schools had 44,992 teachers and 1,741,143 enrolled pupils, and the 911 public high schools had 5,155 teachers and 124,015 pupils In the 13 State normal schools in 1919 there were 282 teachers with 4,331 pupils Total expenditures on public school education (1919) 69,961,096 dollars The Pennsylvania State College devotes special attention to modern industrial pursuits and to agriculture, in connection with the college there is an Agricultural Experiment Station which receives from the United States Government an appropriation of 30,000 dollars a year In addition to the above expense the State normal schools receive from the State 1,505,000 dollars

The more important academic institutions (1920) within the State are as follows —

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non sect)	949	11,844
1787	University of Pittsburg (non sect)	425	4,500
1855	Pennsylvania State College (State)	350	2,957
1846	Bucknell University, Lewisburg (Bapt)	34	900
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburg (R C)	85	1,500
1857	Lincoln University (Presb)	13	200
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non sect)	350	6,788
1858	Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove (Luth)	22	280

Charity —In Centre County a State Penitentiary has been constructed It is considered a model for such institutions In it all electrocutions take place There are 31 State Institutions of which 5 are in state of construction (10 general hospitals, 9 insane, 3 feeble-minded and epileptic, 3 reformatories, 1 home for soldiers and sailors, 2 penitentiaries, 1 deaf and dumb, 1 blind, 1 inebriate) and 7 semi State institutions (1 insane, 1 feeble minded and epileptic, 2 blind, 1 reform school, 2 deaf and dumb) There are 207 private hospitals, of which 167 receive State aid, 16 sanatoria of which 10 receive State aid, and 298 homes, of which 116 receive State aid Of the State aided homes 43 are for children, 11 for women and children, 12 for males, 33 for females, 8 for men, women and children, and 9 for men and women In these homes there were 13,451 inmates There are 20 county insane asylums subject to State supervision On January 1, 1919, there were 15,650 inmates of almshouses, and 4,489 inmates of county jails

Finance, Defence.—For the year ending Nov 1, 1920, the receipts, payments, and balances were —

	Dollars
Balance, November 1, 1919	14,266,021
Receipts, November 1, 1919, to Oct 31, 1920	50,302,586
Total	64,568,607
Expenditure, November 1, 1919, to Oct 31, 1920	66,384,612
Deficit, November 1, 1920	1,815,695

On Dec 1, 1917, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 22,651,110 dollars, which are partly covered by a sinking fund of 2,151,110 dollars On November 1, 1920, the assessed value of real property amounted to 6,836,165,155 dollars, and the taxable value of personal property amounted to 1,907,734,355 dollars

The State of Pennsylvania has been authorised under the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, known as the National Defence Act, and which has been amended by the Act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, to organise one division of National Guard troops, to be known as the 28th Division, and which is authorised to wear the insignia of the red keystone In addition to this division, four regiments of infantry are being organised

Of this organisation, consisting of about 728 officers and 15,500 men, there have been enlisted or commissioned to date 367 officers and 5,892 men

Tables of organisation are now being prepared by a committee in the War Department, which will fix the relative strength of the various organisations of a division

Production and Industry —Agriculture, market gardening, fruit growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State In 1919 there were 202,256 farms, the farm area was 18,586,832 acres, of which 12,673,519 acres were improved In 1918 the total value of all farm property was 1,253,274,862 dollars In 1920 the yield of wheat was 26,774,760 bushels, oats, 44,858,325 bushels, tobacco, 60,541,000 pounds, maize, 66,457,800 bushels, rye, 3,810,470 bushels; buckwheat, 5,174,000 bushels, potatoes, 26,151,000 bushels, hay, 4,044,250 tons In 1920 the wool clip amounted to 4,751,000 pounds In 1921 the farm animals in Pennsylvania were 549,000 horses, 45,000 mules, 951,000 milch cows, 691,000 other cattle, 856,000 sheep, and 1,339,000 swine

Pennsylvania so far exceeds all the rest of the States in the value

of its mineral products as to stand almost alone This is due principally to the State's leadership in the production of coal In 1919, 153,785 workers were employed in and about the anthracite coal mines, and 180,830 in and about the bituminous coal mines In 1919 the output of anthracite coal was 87,838,024 short tons, and of bituminous coal, 147,085,781 short tons Other minerals are petroleum, natural gas, iron ore (magnetite and hematite), and pig iron Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works The output of by product coke in 1919 was 5,747,000 net tons In 1919 the output of Portland cement was 26,222,000 barrels, value 42,479,640 dollars Pittsburg, having abundant supplies of coal, has become the principal iron work centre

According to the census of manufactures in 1918, there were in Pennsylvania, 20,593 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital amounting to 5,445,676,500 dollars, employing 110,000 salaried officials and 1,835,306 wage earners The salaries in the year 1918 amounted to 140,544,100 dollars, and the wages in the year 1919, 2,234,154,400 dollars The value of the output was 9,374,279,800 dollars

Statistics of the more important industries, or groups of industries (according to the census of manufactures of 1910), are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 600

The textile manufactures are chiefly worsted goods, woollens, hosiery, carpets, silk goods, and cotton goods

Pennsylvania, owing to the abundance of tanning substances, is the largest leather producing State in the Union, 60 per cent of the glazed kid of the United States is made in Philadelphia In 1916 the leather industry employed 13,592 workers, earning a total wage of 9,336,100 dollars, the total product being valued at 155,973,800 dollars In 1916 there were cotton mills employing 5,826 workers, earning a total of 3,193,200 dollars

The total value of imports at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending June 30, 1920, was 219,167,601 dollars, and of exports 449,691,705 dollars The steamship lines trading with the port are classified for the year 1919 as follows —Regular sailings, 25 lines, occasional sailings, 11 lines, coastwise, 3 lines, oil, 7 lines, and local and inland, 9 lines Fourteen hundred and forty-seven vessels arrived from foreign ports, with a tonnage of 5,660,666 tons, while 2,057 vessels arrived from coastwise ports, with a tonnage of 3,646,289 tons Of the vessels arriving from foreign ports, 615 were American In 1919 Philadelphia exported 430,175 tons of anthracite coal valued at 4,086,662 dollars, and 438,684 tons of bituminous coal valued at 3,076,788 dollars On Dec 31, 1918, Pennsylvania contained 12,872 miles of steam railway, and 4,870 miles of electric railway track

Statistics on September 1, 1920, of banks and banking institutions are —

—	No	Amount of Deposits	Total Assets	Deposit Accounts
		Dollars	Dollars	
Mutual Savings Banks	10	292,074,777	314,741,274	544,753
State Banks	241	288,109,699	352,115,061	864,509
Trust Companies	380	1,018,811,269	1,461,395,890	1,866,056
National Banks	801	1,894,793,000	2,496,905,000	2,614,809
Total	1,432	3,493,788,745	4,625,157,225	5,890,127

These figures do not include 2,342 Building and Loan Associations with 835,998 shareholders and assets of 400,823,586 dollars.

British Consul at Philadelphia.—T P. Porter.

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RHODE ISLAND

Constitution and Government—The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the State of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs The first of the settlements was made in 1636 , and their numbers and importance quickly increased, settlers of every creed being welcomed In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and on July 8, 1663, a charter was executed recognising the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations On May 29, 1790, the State accepted the Federal Constitution and entered the Union as one of the 13 original States The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives The Senate has 39 members, besides the Governor who is *ex officio* President, and the Lieutenant Governor who is *ex officio* a Senator The House of Representatives consists of 100 members Every citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the State for 2 years, and is duly registered, is qualified to vote for any State officer

Governor —E J San Souci, 1921–23 (8,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —J Fred Parker

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by 2 Senators and 3 Representatives

The State is divided into 5 counties and 39 cities and towns The State Capital is Providence

Area, Population, Education —Area 1,248 square miles, of which nearly 181 square miles is water Census population on January 1, 1920, 604,397 Population of Census years —

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1820	79,457	3,602	83,059	76 6
1900	419,464	9,092	428,556	407 0
1905	470,735	9,993	480,082	455 4
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	508 5
1915	584,365	11,621	595,986	558 5
1920	—	—	604,397	566 4

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1915 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	291,556	5,751	545		297,852
Female	292,809	5,129	196		298,134
Total	584,365	10,880	741		595,986

The foreign born in 1915 numbered 135,894 white, of whom 28,963 were English, 6,418 Scottish, 27,044 Irish, 7,064 English Canadian, 28,376 French Canadian, 33,802 Italian, 4,227 German The chief city is Providence, which (1920) had a population of 237,595 , Pawtucket, 64,248 , Woonsocket, 43,496 , Newport, 30,255 , Warwick, 13,481 , West Warwick, 15,461 , Central Falls, 24,174 , Cranston, 29,407 , E Providence, 21,793 The urban population in 1915 was 96 8 per cent of the whole In 1918 there were 15,547 births in the State, 12,490 deaths, and 4,677 marriages The death rate in cities in 1918 was 19 03, and in rural districts 22 00 per 1,000 of population

The principal religious bodies are Catholic, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Congregational, and Methodist

In 1919 the 2,093 public elementary schools had 2,585 teachers and 82,300 enrolled pupils , 163 high schools had 381 teachers and 8,756 pupils Total expenditure on education 3,770,440 dollars The State maintains a Normal school with 36 teachers and 285 female students (1920), and an Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College with 39 teachers and 350 students (1920) The Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control In 1920–21 it had 89 professors and teachers, and 1,349 students, male and female

Charity.—The State has several charitable institutions, comprising a school for the deaf (102 inmates), a State home and school for children (246 inmates), a soldiers' home, a sanatorium for consumptives (232 (daily average for 1919) patients), a State Hospital for Mental Diseases (1,399 inmates) a school for the feeble minded (375 inmates), and a State infirmary (531 inmates). There are also 37 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages homes, &c., provided by private associations and religious bodies

Finance —For the year 1920 the receipts and payments were to the following amounts —

	Dollars
Cash on hand January 1, 1920	675,429
Receipts during 1920	6,909,172
Total	7,584,601
Payments during 1920	6,187,173
Cash on hand Jan 1, 1921	1,397,428

The net bonded debt of the State in January, 1921, amounted to 9,200,082 dollars The assessed value of the property within the State in 1920 was estimated as follows —Real property, 600,000,000 dollars , personal property, 390,000,000 dollars , total, 990,000,000 dollars

Production and Industry —Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming In 1913 it had 5,292 farms with an area of 443,308 acres, of which 178,344 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1913 was 32,990,739 dollars

According to the Federal census returns of manufacturing establishments in the State in 1914, the capital invested in manufacturing industries amounted to 308,444,563 dollars , the establishments numbered 2,190 , their proprietors or firm members, 1,883 , clerks, &c , 8,801, and wage earners, 113,425 , the materials used in the year were valued at 162,425,219 dollars, and the output at 279,545,873 dollars

The dyeing and finishing of textiles with an average of 7,928 wage-earners and an output of 16,300,783 dollars in 1914, rank fourth compared with other industries of the State

Rhode Island ranks fifth among the States in the production of cotton goods, third in woollen and worsted goods, sixth in silk and silk goods, and and fifteenth in hosiery and knit goods

The manufacture of rubber and elastic goods is also an important industry At Pawtucket during the close of the eighteenth century were established the first cotton spinning works in the United States In 1914 the cotton mills of the State had 2,574,942 spindles, consuming 122,403,247 pounds of cotton costing 17,813,655 dollars

Rhode Island has deposits of graphite, lime, and building stone

On June 30, 1920, there were 17 national banks in the State, 3 state banks, with 1 branch, 15 savings banks, and 2 branches, 14 trust companies and 13 branches The savings banks had 179,573 depositors with 113,200,366 dollars to their credit, being 630 38 dollars to each depositor

Railways.—In 1919 the railroads within the State comprised 209 miles single track and 351 miles single track of electric railway The total length of single track, operated steam and electric, was 550 miles , the net income, steam and electric, amounted to 10,924,969 dollars

There is a British, Italian, Portuguese, and Guatemalan Vice Consul at Providence

Books of Reference.

Rhode Island Manual Prepared by the Secretary of State Providence
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Palfrey (J G), History of New England 5 vols Boston, 1865–1890
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government —South Carolina was one of the thirteen original States of the Union The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 44 members, elected for four years (half retiring biennially), and a House of Representatives of 124 members, elected for two years

All citizens of the United States who have paid the poll tax and are registered have the right to vote For registration, it is necessary to be able to read and write English, and to have paid the taxes, payable in the previous year, on property in the State assessed at 300 dollars or more

South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives

Governor —Robert A Cooper, 1921–23 (3,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —W B Dove

The State is divided into 42 counties The capital is Columbia

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 30,989 square miles, of which 494 square miles is water Census population on January 1, 1920, 1,683,724

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq mile
1820	237,440	265,301	502,741	16 5
1880	391,245	604,332	995,577	32 6
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44 4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49 7

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	343,544	408,078	220		751,842
Female	335,617	427,765	176		763,558
Total	679,161	835,843	65	331	1,515,400

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 6,179, of whom 1,744 were German, 517 English, 767 Irish, and 786 Russian

Of the total population in 1910, 14 8 per cent was urban Large towns are Charleston with a population of 67,957 in 1920 , Columbia, (Capital), 37,524 , Spartanburg, 22,638 ; Greenville, 23,127

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Methodist and Baptist.

School attendance is not compulsory, but there are restrictions on the employment of illiterate children in factories or mines There are separate schools for white and coloured children In 1920 the 14,824 public schools of the State had 478,045 enrolled pupils and 9,699 teachers The 132 public high schools had 427 teachers and 12,555 pupils in 1920 For the training of teachers there is one public normal school with 67 teachers and 974 students in 1916 For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1805, with, in 1919, 37 professors and 508 students, Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, had 71 professors and 840 students in 1916, Charleston City College, founded in 1790, with 10 professors and 73 students, Allen University, founded at Columbia in 1880 for coloured students (A M E), with 17 professors and 631 students, Erskine College, founded at Due West in 1837 (A R Presb), with 10 professors and 143 students, Wofford College (M E So), founded in 1854 at Spartanburg, with 12 professors and 385 students There are several smaller denominational colleges, and also 8 colleges for women There is also a college for coloured youths, a military academy, and a normal and industrial college Expenditure on public school education in 1920, 6,660,399 dollars

Charity—The State maintains several charitable institutions, including an Hospital for the insane, and an Asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind There are besides 9 orphanages, 10 hospitals, and 10 homes for adults and children maintained mainly by private charity

Finance.—The receipts and expenditure in 1919, including loans, transfers, &c, were to the following amounts —

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1919	818,538
Receipts in 1919	7,195,109
Total .	8,013,647
Expenditure in 1919	6,913,501
Balance, December 31, 1919	1,100,146

On December 31, 1919, the outstanding debt amounted to 5,382,059 dollars The assessed value of real property in 1919 was 207,829,170 dollars, of personal property 152,670,741 dollars

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 191, 176,434 farms, more than half of which were negro farms The farm area covered 13,512,028 acres, 6,097,999 acres being improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 392,128,314 dollars. About 68 per cent of the area of the State is woodland The chief cereal crops in 1920 were wheat, 1,760,000 bushels, maize, 42,370,000 bushels, oats, 10,416,000 bushels, and rice, 102,000 bushels Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1920 were 2,877,000 acres, yielding 1,530,000 bales of upland cotton, valued at 110,925,000 dollars Under tobacco in 1920 were 103,000 acres, yielding 66,950,000 pounds, valued at 10,042,000 dollars On January 1, 1921, the farm animals in the State were 79,000 horses, 217,000 mules, 215,000 milch cows, 254,000 other cattle, 26,000 sheep, and 1,099,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 103,000 lbs

The State has active fisheries, mainly oysters, whiting, shad, and sea bass

The minerals worked are phosphate rock, granite, clay products, gold, silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities

The manufacturing industries of the State in 1910 had a total capital of 173,221 000 dollars, the establishments numbered 1,854, their proprietors and firm members, 1,737, their clerks, &c, 3,257, and wage earners, 73,046 The raw material used was valued at 66,351,000 dollars, and the output at 113,236,000 dollars Statistics of the chief industries for 1912 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1917, p 595

In the year ending August 31, 1912, the State had 4,327,178 spindles, being 13 7 per cent of the total in the United States

There are also works for making and repairing carriages, waggons, cars, &c, flour and grist mills, distilleries, tobacco factories, and turpentine and rosin works The turpentine and rosin industries, formerly prosperous, are now losing ground owing to the exhaustion of suitable timber

In 1917 the length of railway in the State was 3,723 miles, and 146 miles of electric railway in 1919 The assessed value of the railroad in 1915 was 45,816,096 dollars

There is a British Vice-Consul at Charleston

Books of Reference

The Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State

McCrady (Edward), The History of South Carolina New York and London, 1902

Ravenel (Mrs St J), Charleston The Place and the People New York and London, 1906

Watson (E J), Handbook of South Carolina Columbia, 1908

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889 Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all persons over 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and who have resided in the United States for one year, in South Dakota for six months, in the county for thirty days, and in the election precinct for ten days, immediately preceding any election

Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, but to the people is reserved the right that not less than 5 per cent of the electors may (1) propose measures which the legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the general body of electors, (2) demand a referendum in respect of laws enacted by the legislature, before such laws take effect, save in cases of urgency The Senate consists of not less than 25 and not more than 45 members, and the House of Representatives of not less than 75, nor more than 135 members

Amendments to the Constitution must be sanctioned by the direct vote of the people, at the first general election after such amendments have been approved by a majority of the members elected to each House of the legislature

Governor.—W H McMaster, 1921–23 (3,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Charles A Burkhart

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 63 organised counties, which are subdivided into townships and municipal corporations The State Capital is Pierre

Area, Population, Instruction.—Land area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles is water area The area of the Indian reservations in 1919 was 630 square miles, having a population of 22,829 Indians

Census population on January 1, 1920, 636,547

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq mile
1890	328,010	20,590	348 600	4 5
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5 2
1910	563,771	19,117	583,888	7 6

In 1910 the population by sex and race was as follows —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	306 952	468	9,692		317,112
Female	256,819	349	9,608		266,776
Total	563,771	817	163	19,137	583,888

In 1910, 100,790 were foreign born, of whom 21,544 were German, 20,918 Norwegians, 13,189 Russians, 4,024 English, 5,372 Austrians, 2 980 Irish

The urban population formed 13 1 per cent of the whole Vital statistics for 1918 —Births, 14,893 , illegitimate births, 110 , deaths, 6,728 , marriages, 4,516 , divorces, 489

The population of the chief cities in the State according to the Federal Census of January 1, 1920, was Sioux Falls, 25,176 , Aberdeen, 14,537 , Lead, 5,013 Watertown, 9,400 , Mitchell, 8,478 , Huron, 8,302 , Yankton, 5,024 , Rapid City, 5,777

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal

Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age Between the ages of 8 and 16 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught In the 4,749 elementary schools in 1920 there were 78,746 pupils (37,648 girls) and 4,873 teachers (4,458 women) 421 secondary schools had 1,018 teachers (740 women) and 12,694 pupils (7,642 girls) State educational institutions in 1916 were four Normal Schools with 120 instructors and 1,640 students , (in 1915) a School of Mines, established 1885, with 14 instructors and 83 students , an Agricultural College with 67 instructors and 1,096 students , a University, founded at Vermilion in 1882, with 50 instructors and 460 students In addition the State maintains schools for the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and the Feeble Minded, as well as a Reform School Colleges under sectarian control are Huron College (Presb) with 24 professors and 392 students, Dakota Wesleyan University with 32 professors and 534 students, Yankton College (Cong) with 25 professors and 433 students The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, one at Flandreau with 36 instructors and 330 enrolled pupils, one at Rapid City with 25 instructors and 250 enrollment in 1915, and one

at Pierre with 21 instructors and 220 enrollment Total expenditure on education (1920) 11,620,117 dollars.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 145, being 24 8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions 279, being 47 8 per 100,000 of the population

Finance—For the year ended June 30, 1920, the receipt and disbursements were —

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1919	3,144,924
Receipts for 1919-20	12,029,445
Total . .	15,174,369
Disbursements for 1919-20 . .	9,711,964
Balance on June 30, 1920	5,462,405

The Constitution limits the bonded debt of the State to 100,000 dollars over and above the debt of the Territory of Dakota assumed by the State at its foundation The State at present has no bonded debt

The assessed value of real and personal property in 1919 was 1,846,456,090 dollars, of moneys and credits, 110,876,049 dollars, of corporate property, 137,802,039 dollars, making a total of 2,095,154,178 dollars

Production and Industry.—With the exception of scattered fringes of timber along the water-courses and the planted groves in the eastern part of the State, the only forest area is in the Black Hills, and in 1916 it extended to 1,115,846 acres In 1910 there were 77,644 farms, with an acreage of 26,016,892, of which 15,827,208 acres were improved The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,166,096,980 dollars The yield of wheat in 1920 amounted to 26,282,000 bushels, corn, 105,600,000 bushels, oats, 75,445,000 bushels, barley, 26,825,000 bushels Rye and flax are also grown in considerable quantities, the latter yielding 2,200,000 bushels of seed in 1920 Hay, fruit and vegetables (particularly potatoes), dairy and creamery produce, eggs and poultry, are important The live stock within the State on January 1, 1921, consisted of 539,000 milch cows and 1,297,000 other cattle, 1,525,000 hogs, 680,000 sheep, 786,000 horses, and 14,000 mules From 641,000 sheep in 1919 the wool clip amounted to 5,222,00 pounds of wool

The mineral products are chiefly gold, silver, copper, lead, stone of various sorts, and clay products

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and flour and grist milling In 1910 there were 1,020 industrial establishments, employing 3,602 wage earners, and having a capital of 13,018,000 dollars, the cost of materials being 11,476,000 dollars and the value of the output 17,870,000 dollars The statistics of the chief groups of industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 610

In 1915 there were in the State 4,205 miles of telegraph line and 14,586 miles of telephone line (20,723 miles of wire) In 1917 the steam railways of the State were 4,278 miles in length, besides 26 miles of electric railway

In 1919 the deposits in the State Bank totalled 186,254,276 dollars, those in the National Bank 99,963,000 dollars, making a total of 285,617,276 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Legislative Manual and Constitution, issued by the Secretary of State Pierre
Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Pierre
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Department of Historical Collections Vols I —IX Department of History Pierre 1918
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Robinson's Brief History of South Dakota New York, 1905, and revisions later
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Kingsbury (G W) History of Dakota Territory New York, 1915
Ransom (F L), The Sunshine State Chicago, 1912

TENNESSEE

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796 The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members elected also for two years

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll tax

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives

Governor —Alfred A Taylor, 1921–23 (4,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —J B Stevens

The State is divided into 96 counties The State Capital is Nashville

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 42,022 square miles (335 square miles water) Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,337,885

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq mile		Total	Per sq mile
1860	1,109,801	26 6	1900	2,020,616	48 5
1880	1,542,359	37 0	1910	2,184,789	52 4

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	69,622	233,710	159		1,103,491
Female	841,810	239,378	110		1,081,298
Total	1,711,432	473,088	53	216	2,184,789

The foreign born numbered (in 1910) 18,607, of whom 3,903 were German, 2,296 Irish, and 2,045 English Of the total population in 1910, 20 2 per cent was urban The cities, with population in 1920, are Memphis, 162,351 , Nashville (capital), 118,342 , Chattanooga, 57,895 , Knoxville, 77,818 , Jackson, 18,860 , Johnson City, 12,442

About 40 per cent of the Church membership in the State are Baptist, and 33 per cent Methodist, Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ rank next, and then Roman Catholics

School attendance is now compulsory throughout the State and the employment of children under 14 years of age in workshops, factories or mines is illegal There are separate schools for white and for coloured children In 1918 the 7,313 public elementary schools had 591,346 enrolled pupils with 12,947 teachers 226 public high schools had 1,396 teachers and 30,534 pupils in 1918 Total expenditure on education for year ending June, 1918, 7,702,014 dollars There are in the State 2 public normal schools with 71 teachers and 914 pupils in 1918 Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1919) are

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M E)	27	815
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	225	1,893
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Cong)	40	468
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non sectarian)	145	785
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb)	21	225
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P E)	22	239

There are also 7 colleges for women, 8 commercial schools, a manual training school within the State, and 3 universities for coloured students

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 1,569, being 71 8 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 2,642, being 120 9 per 100,000 of the population

Finance—For the fiscal period ending December 20, 1919, the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Balance, Dec 21, 1918	720,668
Receipts, 1918–19	11,622,903
Total	12,343,571
Disbursements, 1918–19	10,209,023
Balance, Dec 20, 1919	2,134,548

The bonded debt (including old bonds unfunded) on June 13, 1919, amounted to 17,988,352 dollars The assessed value of property (1919) was, including real and personal property, 726,369,281 dollars

Production and Industry.—In 1910 there were 246,012 farms in the State with an acreage of 20,041,657, of which 10,890,484 acres was improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 612,520,836 dollars The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1920 to 93,100,000 bushels The wheat yield was 4,028,000 bushels Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley The cotton crop for 1920 covered 824,000 acres and yielded 310,000 bales, valued at 20,150,000 dollars The tobacco crop (1920) from 117,000 acres was 85,410,000 pounds valued at 17,082,000 dollars Fruit trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated There are

important forest products from about 27,800 square miles of woodland Stock-raising in the State is falling off On January 1, 1921, the domestic animals consisted of 338,000 horses, 277,000 mules, 886,000 milch cows, 570,000 other cattle, 526,000 sheep, and 1,636,000 swine In 1919 the wool clip yielded 2,052,000 pounds of wool

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal The coal-fields of Tennessee have an area of about 4,400 square miles Other mineral products are pig-iron, copper, zinc, gold, sandstone, marble, and limestone

The manufacturing industries include iron and steel working, but are mainly concerned with agricultural products Flour milling, lumbering, the manufacture of cotton seed oil and cake, the preparation of leather and of tobacco are progressing There are also textile manufactures According to the results of the census of manufactures in 1910, there were in the State, 4,609 manufacturing establishments, with a total capital of 167,924,000 dollars, employing 8,417 salaried officials and 73,840 wage earners The salaries paid in a year amounted to 9,186,000 dollars, and the wages to 28,252,000 dollars, the cost of materials used amounted to 104,016,000 dollars and the value of the output was estimated at 180,217,000 dollars The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 613

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1917) 4,075 miles of steam railway, besides 467 miles of electric railway (1919)

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State
Karns (T), Civil Government of Tennessee Philadelphia, 1897

TEXAS

In 1836 Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was on December 29, 1845, received as a State into the American Union

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 142 members elected for two years Qualified electors are all citizens (and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens) resident in the State one year and in the district or county six months next before the election, but persons subject to the poll tax must have paid their tax prior to February 1 of the year in which they desire to vote

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 18 Representatives

Governor —Pat M Neff, 1921-23 (4,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —George F Howard

The State is divided into 253 counties The State Capital is Austin

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water) Estimated population on July 1, 1914,

4,257,854 (3,502,022 white and 755,832 coloured) Population on January 1, 1920, 4,663,228

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	1,591,749	6 1	1900	3,048,710	11 6
1890	2,235,527	8 5	1910	3,896,542	14 8

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1 671,437	344,941	1,248		2,017,626
Female	1,533,411	345,108	397		1,878,916
Total	3,204,848	690,049	944	702	3,896,542

Of the total number (1910) 241,938 were foreign born, 125,016 being Mexican, 44,929 German, 20,570 Austrian, and 8,498 English The largest cities of the State with population in 1920 are —Houston, 138,076, San Antonio, 161,379 Dallas, 158,976, Fort Worth, 106,482, El Paso, 77,543, Waco, 38,500, Galveston, 44,255, Beaumont, 40,422, Austin, 34,876; Wichita Falls, 40,079, Denison, 17,065, Port Arthur, 22,251

The largest religious bodies are the Baptist and Methodist, other important denominations being Catholic, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian

The employment of illiterate children under 14 years of age in factories, &c, is illegal Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children In 1920 the 8,401 public elementary schools had 927,869 enrolled pupils and 25,592 teachers, the 2,621 public high schools had 107,779 pupils and 4,766 teachers There are also 6 normal schools Expenditure on education (1920), 25,185,550 dollars For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1919) are —

Students	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	University of Texas, Austin	State	304	4,612
1876	Agr and Mech Coll, College Station	State	—	2,759
1902	College of Industrial Arts, Denton	State	—	1,164
845	Baylor University, Waco	Baptist	—	1,734
845	Baylor College, Belton	Baptist	42	1,051
1873	Texas Christian, Fort Worth	Christian	43	1,026
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist	—	997
1889	Howard Payne College, Brownwood	Baptist	33	813
1873	South Western University, Georgetown	Methodist	20	709
1849	Austin College, Sherman	Presb	—	489
—	Texas Women's College, Fort Worth	Methodist	28	485
1906	University of Dallas (men), Dallas	R C	—	129
1912	Rice Institute (Private endowment of W M Rice)	—	49	675
1889	Daniel Baker College, Brownwood	Presb	12	100

Two State junior agricultural colleges were created in 1917

The Prairie View State College (Normal and Industrial) for coloured youths had 40 professors and 1,348 students in 1913–14.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 861,

being 22 1 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 4,227, being 108·5 per 100,000 of the population

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund in the year ending August 31, 1919, were —

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 1, 1918	4,035,840
Receipts, 1918–19	21,287,911
Total	25,323,752
Disbursements, 1918–19	20,641,335
Balance, Aug 31, 1919	4,682,416

The bonded debt, August 31, 1919, amounted to 4,002,200 dollars The bonds are held entirely by State educational and charitable funds In 1919 the assessed value of real property was 2,060,602,360 dollars, and of personal property was 939,898,582 dollars

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union In 1910 it had 417,770 farms with an area of 112,435,067 acres of farmland, of which 27,360,666 acres was improved land Total value of all farm property in 1911 was 2,218,645,164 dollars In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico an area of 160,000 acres is to be reclaimed under the Federal Reclamation Act There are at present 2,950,488 acres of irrigable lands in Texas, of which 536,234 acres were actually irrigated in 1914 The chief crops in 1920 were (in bushels) maize, 174,200,000, wheat, 15,925,000, oats, 44,100,000, rice, 9,554,000, potatoes, 2,340,000 The yield of cotton in 1920 covered 12,576,000 acres and yielded 4,200,000 bales, valued at 277,200,000 dollars Other products are tobacco (134,000 pounds in 1917), cane sugar, sorghum, vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches) The State has a very great live stock industry, on January 1, 1921, it contained 1,187,000 horses, 792,000 mules, 1,184,000 milch cows, 4,547,000 other cattle, 3,069,000 sheep, and 2,427,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 amounted to 14,986,000 pounds of wool

Texas ranks second among the States in the production of quicksilver, Coal is also of great importance Other mineral products are petroleum, natural gas, salt, cement, gypsum, granite, sandstone, and limestone

In 1914 there were in the State 5,084 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 283,543,820 dollars, 16,261 proprietors, firm members, and salaried employees, and 74,853 wage earners The cost of material used in the year was 253,144,261 dollars, and the value of the output was 361,279,303 dollars Statistics of some industries (1914 census) are as follows —

Industry	Capital	Wage-earners	Cost of material	Value of output
	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Slaughtering and meat packing	14,405,135	3,491,000	44,457,000	52,990,000
Oil, cottonseed and cake	27,974,397	4,471,000	36,177,000	41,945,000
Flour-mill and grist mill products	17,528,988	1,300,000	29,578,000	35,110,000
Lumber and timber	36,265,940	19,956,000	11,640,000	28,741,000
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	28,465,388	583,000	268,000	735,000
Printing and publishing (2 establishments omitted)	8,794,488	4,690,000	3,997,000	15,051,269
Foundry and machine shop products	11,023,590	3,036,000	4,021,000	8,782,481
Bread and other bakery products	4,178 559	1,949,000	4,142,000	7,503,298
Rice, cleaning and polishing	3,395,447	345,000	6,466,000	7,216,359

Other important industries are petroleum refining (ranks first as to value of product), copper and smelting refining, manufacture of ice, food preparations, cotton goods, leather goods, and ground and roasted coffee

A large trade passes through the port of Galveston, which is by far the most important outlet for the cotton grown in the United States, and as a commercial port it is now second only to New York Imports in 1919, 17,704,906 dollars, exports, 467,699,216 dollars A permanent causeway over 2 miles in length, to connect Galveston with the mainland, was opened to traffic in May, 1912 The level of the town has been raised so as to protect it from storms The railways in the State (June 30, 1919) have a total mileage of 15,931 miles There are 989 miles of electric inter urban railway in active operation in Texas and 472 miles are under construction or proposed There are also 91 miles of inter urban lines operated by gasoline power

There are 1,047 miles of navigable water in the rivers of Texas over which there was moved 1,867,158 short tons of traffic in the calendar year 1910 The long coast line with its good harbour facilitates traffic by sea

British Consul at Galveston —Alexander Spencer Perceval

There is also a vice consul at Galveston

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UTAH

Constitution and Government —Utah, which had been acquired by the United States during the Mexican war, was, in 1847, settled by Mormons, and on Sept 9, 1850, organised as a Territory It was admitted as a State into the Union on July 16, 1894

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the Constitution provides for the initiation of any desired legislation by the legal voters or such number of them as may be determined by law, and such voters may require any law passed by less than a two thirds vote of each House of the Legislature to be submitted to the voters of the State before coming into effect

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 18 members, elected for four years, the House of Representatives has 46 members elected for two years Qualified as electors are all citizens, male or female, who, not being idiots, insane or criminals have resided one year in the State, four months in the county, and 60 days in the precinct in which the election is held

Governor —Chas R. Mabey, 1921–25 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Harden Bennion

There are 28 counties in the State The Capital is Salt Lake City.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles is water The area of the Indian reservations in 1919 was 2,389 square miles, and the population, 3,048 Indians

Census population on January 1, 1920, 49,396

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Years	Pop	Per sq mile	Years	Pop	Per sq mile
1880	143,963	1 8	1900	276,749	3 4
1890	210,779	2 6	1910	373,351	4 5

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	192 118	691	4,054		196,863
Female	174,465	453	1,570		176 488
Total	366,583	1,144	2,501	3,123	373,351

Of the total in 1910, 65,882 were foreign-born, of whom 18,083 were English, 3,963 German, 4,039 Greek, 7,227 Swedes, 1,657 Irish In 1914, 3,387 immigrants arriving at United States ports gave Utah as their destination Of these 934 were Anglo Saxon, 908 Latin, 136 Slav, 768 Greeks, and the others were Jews, Mongolians, or cosmopolitan

Of the total population in 1910, 46 3 per cent was urban The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 118,110 according to the census of 1920 Ogden in 1920 had 32,804 inhabitants, and Provo, 10,303

Latter day Saints form about 75 per cent of the Church membership of the State There are Catholics, Presbyterians Methodists, Baptists, Christian Scientists, and Congregationalists in small numbers

In 1910 the percentage of illiterates in the population was only 2 5, the number being 6,821, of whom 3,636 were foreign born School attendance for 20 weeks annually (10 consecutive), in large cities 30 weeks (10 consecutive), is compulsory on children from 8 to 16 years of age In 1918 the 642 public elementary schools had 3,449 teachers and 110,193 enrolled pupils, 43 public high schools had 471 teachers and 10,097 pupils A State normal school had 853 pupils in 1916 and 34 teachers, it is maintained in connection with the university The Latter day Saints (or Mormons) also maintain a Church Teachers' Summer School, which in 1915 had 15 instructors and 234 students The same church also has missionary correspondence schools, which in December, 1915, had two instructors and 148 correspondent students The University of Utah was organised 1850, and had 129 instructors and 3,431 students in 1918 Utah has a school of arts and sciences and a State school of mines The Utah agricultural college (founded in 1890) has 86 instructors and 1,196 students Both of these institutions receive annual grants from the State The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo, organised in 1875, which in 1918 had 75 instructors and 1,263 students, the Brigham Young College at Logan, organised in 1878, which in 1919 had 35 instructors, and 800 students, the Latter day Saints' University at Salt Lake City, organised in 1890, had 47 instructors and 1,280 students, also 7 academies scattered throughout the State having 81 instructors

and 1,749 students Total expenditure on education (1918), 5,356,554 dollars

Charity—Apart from almshouses and asylums for imbeciles there are 13 benevolent institutions within the State Eight of these are hospitals, one of which belongs to the Federal Government, one to Salt Lake City, and one to Salt Lake County The State has an institution for the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, with 146 inmates in 1915, an industrial school with 141 juveniles under its control, and a mental hospital with 536 patients in 1915 There are three orphanages and various other charitable institutions (including seven hospitals) provided by private associations or religious bodies On January 1, 1916, the almshouses had 219 pauper inmates In 1915 the counties spent 196,311 dollars for relief of indigents

Finance—For biennium ending November 30, 1920, the revenue and expenditure were —

	Dollars
Cash on hand, Nov 30, 1918	1,505,512
Receipts, 1918–20	24,942,209
Total	26,447,721
Total disbursements, 1918–20 . . .	24,546,535
Cash on hand, December 1, 1920 .	1,901,186

The estimated assessed valuation, 1919, amounted to 675,000,000 dollars The bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1920, amounted to 3,435,000 dollars

By the State Statistician the total value of all property in 1915 was estimated at 674,290,211 dollars

Production and Industry—The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands within the State on June 30, 1915, was 28,076,285 acres, of which 13,545,799 acres were surveyed and 19,818,442 acres unsurveyed The State contains 7,430,084 acres of state forest in 1917 In 1910 it had 21,676 farms with a total area of 3,397,699 acres, of which 1,368,211 acres were improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 150,795,201 dollars

In 1920 the chief crops were wheat, 5,366,000 bushels, oats, 3,143,000 bushels, potatoes, 3,298,000 bushels, hay, 1,265,000 tons Maize, barley, and rye are also grown Much attention is paid to vegetables and fruit trees There is a considerable live-stock industry On January 1, 1921, the numbers were horses and mules 148,000, milch cows 108,000, other cattle 473,000, sheep 2,245,000, swine 103,000 The wool clip (1919) yielded 15,800,000 pounds of wool

The State is unique in the diversity of its metal production, particularly of precious and semi precious metals, having valuable mines, chiefly gold, silver, copper, and coal Other products are manganese ores, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, and salt

In 1910 there were 749 manufacturing establishments employing 1,660 salaried officials and 11,785 wage earners Their aggregate capital amounted to 52,627,000 dollars, cost of material in a year 41,266,000 dollars, value of output 61,989,000 dollars The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 619

There are no navigable streams, but singularly good facilities for trans-

portation In 1917 the State had 2,144 miles of main line, the principal railways being the Denver and Rio Grande (762 miles), the Oregon Short Line (242), the Central Pacific (273), the Union Pacific (75), the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway (503), Western Pacific (122 miles)

There were also about 448 miles of electric railway in 1919

In 1917, there were 10 savings banks in the State with 61,000 depositors who had to their credit 16,648,228 dollars, being 272 92 dollars to each depositor

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VERMONT

Government —Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791 The Constitution in force at the time of admission was that of 1786 In 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments made in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870, 1883, and 1913, is still in force The State legislature consists of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 246 Electors are all citizens of the United States with certain residential qualifications

The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress

Governor —James Hartness, 1921–1923 (3,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Harry A Black

The seat of the State Executive is at Montpelier The State is divided into fourteen counties

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles is water Census population on January 1, 1920, 352,428

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq mile		Total	Per sq mile
1860	315,098	34 5	1900	343,641	37 7
1880	332,286	36 4	1910	355,956	39 0

The population in 1910 according to sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	181,372	1,178	23		182,568
Female	172,926	443	14		173,388
Total	354,298	1,621	11	26	355,956

The State contains a very high proportion of English In 1910 the foreign born population numbered 49,861, of whom 14,643 were Canadian

French, 11,415 Canadian English, 4,938 Irish, 2,463 English, and 2,615 Scottish The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1920 of 22,779, Rutland, 14,954, Barre, 10,008 Of the population in 1910, 47 5 per cent was urban

The religious denominations are Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal, in the order given

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 6 to 15 years of age No child under 16 who has not completed the 9 year school course may be employed in any railway, factory, mine, or quarry work, or as messenger during school hours In 1920 the 2,394 public schools had 2,972 teachers and 62,228 enrolled pupils The University of Vermont (1800) had, in 1920, 118 instructors and 930 students, Middlebury College (1800) had 33 instructors and 447 students, Norwich University (1834) had 29 instructors and 250 students

During 1919 the number of persons receiving aid from the towns was 3,104, and on January 1, 1920, the number of persons in State institutions were as follows House of correction, 55, State prison, 131, hospital for insane, 723, school for feeble minded, 109, industrial school, 239

Finance, Defence —The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1920, were —

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1919	557,715
Receipts, 1919–20	6,788,632
Total	7,346,347
Disbursements, 1919–20	5,381,225
Cash balance July 1, 1920	1,965,122

The assessed value of real property in 1920 was 187,364,577 dollars, and of personal property, 74,736,570 dollars

The National Guard on July 1, 1920, had 28 officers and 539 enlisted men

Production and Industry —Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State In 1920 the State contained 29,075 farms with a total area of 4,233,811 acres, of which 1,691,595 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1920 was 222,736,620 dollars In 1916 the rural population was 52 per cent of the total population The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,748,358 tons in 1920), but cereals are still grown in large quantities, in 1920 the yield of oats was 2,396,349 bushels, of maize, 937,375 bushels, together with 475,161 tons of silage, wheat, 176,003 bushels, and barley, 196,815 bushels The production of potatoes in 1920 was 2,277,387 bushels, of tobacco, 165,000 pounds, apples and maple sugar and syrup are important

Cattle raising, especially of milk cows, is one of the chief agricultural pursuits In 1920 Vermont had 435,480 cattle on farms, or nearly one third of all the cattle in New England The value of livestock on Vermont farms in 1920 was 28,502,803 dollars Vermont leads all the States of the Union in pounds of butter per capita, pounds of butter per farm, pounds of butter per cow, and in ratio of dairy cows to population On January 1, 1921, Vermont had 275,000 milch cows, 186,000 other cattle, 84,000 horses, 91,000 sheep, and 105,000 swine. In 1919 the wool clip yielded 690,000 lbs.

The forests of the State provide material for extensive timber and lumber trade, and flourishing wood pulp manufacture Other industries are flour-milling, foundry and machine-shop work and the manufacture of hosiery and other woollen goods According to the returns of the Federal census of manufactures in 1914, there were in Vermont 1,792 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 79,847,000 dollars, paying wages to the annual amount of 18,617,000 dollars, using raw material costing 42,706,000 dollars, and giving an output valued at 76,991,000 dollars

The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 622

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States There are also granite quarries, slate and fibrous talc are likewise found Metals occur only in small quantities

There are (1917) 1,055 miles of railway in the State chiefly managed by the Central Vermont, Boston and Maine, and the Rutland There are also electric railways with 102 miles of track The lakes, rivers, and canals are also used for traffic with other States and with Canada

On June 30, 1920, there were 20 mutual savings banks and 38 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 224,849 depositors, having to their credit 114,090,404 dollars, being 493 63 dollars to each depositor

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VIRGINIA.

Constitution and Government —The first English Charter for settlements in America was that granted by James I in 1606 for the planting of colonies in Virginia The State was one of the thirteen original States in the Union On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Virginia, after long hesitation, decided to join the seceding States a course objected to by the western portion of the State, which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, the former containing not more than 40 nor less than 33 members and the latter not more than 100 nor less than 90 Senators are elected for 4 years The Senate contains 40 members The House of Delegates contains 100 members, elected for 2 years Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State for 2 years and in the county, city, town, or precinct for which the election is held for 30 days, who have paid their State poll taxes and registered

The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives

Governor —Westmoreland Davis, 1918–1922 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of the Commonwealth —B O James.

The State Capital is Richmond

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 42,627 square miles, of

which 2,365 square miles is water area Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,309,187

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per sq mile		Total	Per sq mile
1860	1,596,318	24 6	1900	1,854,184	46 1
1880	1,512,565[1]	37 7[1]	1910	2,061,612	51 2

[1] The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	704,363	330,542	443		1,035,348
Female	685,446	340,554	264		1,026,264
Total	1,389,809	671,096	108	589	2,061,612

The total population in 1910 contained 27,057 of foreign birth, of whom 3,687 were English, 2,450 Irish, 4,228 German, 4,379 Russian, and 1,246 Scotch

The urban population in 1910 formed 23 1 per cent of the whole The population, according to the Census of 1920, of the principal cities was —

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Richmond	171,667	Portsmouth	54,387	Newport News	35,596
Norfolk	115,777	Lynchburg	29,956	Danville	21,539
Roanoke	50,842	Petersburg	31,002	Alexandria	18,060

The principal churches are Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal

Elementary instruction is free, and for illiterate children compulsory between the ages of 8 and 12 No child under 12 may be employed in any mining or manufacturing work White and coloured children must not be taught in the same school

In 1918–19 Virginia had 13,597 elementary schools with 13,911 teachers and 481,139 enrolled pupils , 673 public high schools with 1,809 teachers and 29,157 pupils In 1918–19 there were 7 public normal schools with 167 teachers and 4,288 students Expenditure on education, 1918–19, 9,155,363 dollars Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction (for men) are (1919) —

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll , Williamsburg (State)	15	232
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington	30	626
1825	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	88	1243
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Colored , Bapt.)	16	293
1872	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (State)	56	566
1839	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington (State)	34	673
1776	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney (Presbyterian)	8	89

Virginia has (1918) 2 schools of theology, with 104 students, 3 of law, with 227 students, 3 of medicine, with 488 students, 2 of dentistry, with 50 students, and 2 of pharmacy, with 76 students, besides many business schools, and schools for industrial and manual training

Charity —Besides almshouses and asylums for the insane, &c, there are within the State 115 benevolent institutions, most of which have been provided by private charity or by religious bodies From October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919, 3,236 persons were supported in 101 almshouses

Finance —The revenue and expenditure for year ending September 30, 1919, are shown thus —

	Dollars
On hand October 1, 1918	800,760
Receipts, 1918–19	13,035,622
Total	13,836,382
Disbursements, 1918–19	12,651,765
Balance, September 30, 1919	1,184,617

The bonded debt of the State amounts (October 1, 1919) to 22,912,216 dollars The assessed valuation of property for 1919 was Real estate, 797,414,198 dollars, personal, 535,859,124 dollars, total, 1,333,273,322 dollars Total in 1918, 1,270,149,000 dollars

Production and Industry —In 1910 there were 184,018 farms in Virginia with an area of 19,495,636 acres, of which 9,870,058 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 625,065,383 dollars In 1920 the chief crops were maize, 50,100,000 bushels, wheat, 11,425,000 bushels, oats, 4,818,000 bushels potatoes, 13,608,000 bushels The tobacco area was 243,000 acres, yielding 177,390,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 42,574,000 dollars The cotton crop for 1920 covered 39,000 acres and yielded 19,000 bales, valued at 1,425,000 dollars The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c, is an important industry, and the Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces

The domestic animals on January 1, 1921, were 351,000 horses, 65,000 mules, 428,000 milch cows, 567,000 other cattle, 714,000 sheep, 1,026,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 yielded 1,962,000 pounds of wool

The State has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth In 1917 the output comprised coal, 10,087,091 short tons (20,125,713 dollars), coke, 1,304,230 short tons (5,785,934 dollars), granite and other stone (1,739,946 dollars), lime (1,820,446 dollars), clay products (1,664,305 dollars), iron ores, 472,311 long tons (1,182,338 dollars) The production of pig iron estimated at 7,500,000 dollars, and of manganese ores at 700,000 dollars Altogether 35 mineral materials were mined, valued at about 45,000,000 dollars The production of lead and zinc was valued at about 700,000 dollars

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1910 there were in the State 5,685 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of 216,392,000 dollars, employing 8,551 salaried officials and 105,676 wage-earners, wages amount annually to 38,154,000 dollars · the cost of raw materials used amounted to 125,583,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 219,794,000 dollars Statistics of the more important industries for 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p 625

In 1917 there were 4,677 miles of steam railway in the State, and 443 miles of electric railway (1919) The telegraph and telephone companies had 12,090 miles of line

The Federal Reserve Bank for the Fifth District is located at Richmond

There are British Vice-Consuls at Newport News, Norfolk, and Richmond

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WASHINGTON

Government.—Washington, formerly part of Oregon, was created a Territory in 1853, and was admitted into the Union as a State on February 22, 1889 The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members (actually 97 in 1917), the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one third of that of members of the House of Representatives (actually 41 in 1917) The membership of both Houses is apportioned anew every 10 years according to the results of the Federal decennial census Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years, members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age who have lived in the State 1 year, in the county 90 days, in the city, town, ward, or precinct where they vote 30 days, and who can read and speak English

Governor —Louis F Hart, 1921-1925 (6,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —I M Howell

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and (since 1911) 5 Representatives.

The State contains 39 counties The State capital is Olympia

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles is water area Census population on January 1, 1929, 1,356,621

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	75,116	1 1	1900	518,103	7 8
1890	357,232	5 3	1910	1,141,990	17 1

In 1910 the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	635,496	3,736	13,944	5,487	658,663
Female	473,615	2,322	1,880	5,510	483,327
Total	1,109,111	6,058	15,824	10,997	1,141,990

The foreign born in 1910 numbered 256,241, of whom 19,430 were English, 10,180 Irish, 39,482 Canadian, 29,388 German, 32,199 Swedish, 10,961 Russian, 13,121 Italian, 3,447 Swiss, and 2,340 French There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1919) of 2,655 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres, and a total population (1919) of 10,988

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population, according to the census of 1920, of 315,652 inhabitants, Tacoma, 96,965, Spokane, 104,437, Bellingham, 25,570, Everett, 27,614, Walla Walla, 15,503, North Yakima, 18,539, Aberdeen, 15,337, Vancouver, 12,637, and Hoquiam, 10,058 Olympia, the State capital, has about 10,000 Of the total population in 1910, 53 0 per cent was urban

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Congregationalist In the public schools formal religious teaching, or regular reading from the Bible, is not permitted, but moral training is given and moral principles inculcated Education is given free, and compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age In 1920, the 2,159 schools had 7,113 teachers and were attended by 247,688 children (elementary schools), and the 281 high schools had 1,795 teachers and 42,419 pupils In 1920 three State normal schools had 168 teachers and 1,000 students The total expenditure for the school year 1920 was 22,414,510 dollars

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1919, 210 professors and teachers and 2,457 students, and the University of Puget Sound founded in 1903 at Tacoma had 16 professors and teachers and 265 students The State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1892, had 125 professors or teachers and 1,957 students Gonzaga College (R C), founded 1887, at Spokane, has 50 professors and 500 students, Whitman College (Cong), founded 1866, at Walla Walla, has 25 professors and 310 students.

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 564, being 49 4 per 100,000, and of prisoners in penal institutions 1,652, being 144·7 per 100,000 of the population

Finance, Defence.—For the two years ending September 30, 1920, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct 1, 1918	5,370,696
Receipts, 1918-20	43,240,706
Total	48,611,402
Disbursements, 1918-20	42,953,824
Balance, September 30, 1920	5,657,578

The assessed valuation of real property in 1919 amounted to 722,761,254 dollars, and of personal property to 179,764,087 dollars In 1918 the valuation was of railway roads, 339,557,287 dollars, electric railways, 37,607,325 dollars, telegraph, 776,219 dollars The outstanding bonded debt was paid off in 1911

The Federal Government has large dry docks and naval depôt at Bremerton, on Puget Sound Garrisons of the regular army are maintained at Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver, and three coast defence points at the entrance to Puget Sound and one at Bremerton Navy Yard

Production and Industry —Agriculture is successfully pursued in the State, not least in the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains, where there are extensive systems of irrigation

In 1910 there were 56,192 farms with an acreage of 11,712,235, of which 6,373,311 acres was improved land The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 637,543,411 dollars The wheat yield in 1920 was 37,982,000 bushels, barley, 3,883,000 bushels, oats, 15,052,000 bushels, corn, 2,808,000 bushels In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities On January 1st, 1921, the domestic animals were 284,000 horses, 20,000 mules, 216,000 milch cows, 290,000 other cattle, 645,000 sheep, 267,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 amounted to 5,779,000 pounds of wool The fruit-growing area has doubled within the last two years, and fruit canning has become an industry in the State The timber wealth of the State has an area (1917) of 9,942,544 acres.

Coal is mined in large quantities Other mineral products are gold, silver, and copper The quarries yielded granite, sandstone, marble, and limestone Cement is produced Lead and zinc are worked, antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found

In 1914 the manufacturing industries had 3,829 establishments with an aggregate capital of 277,715,262 dollars, they employed 7,734 salaried officials and 67,205 wage earners, they used raw material costing 131,352,710 dollars, and gave an output valued at 245,326,456 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fisheries, and mining The most important industries are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 628

The railways within the State had, in 1917, 7,412 miles (main track), besides electric railway (1,069 miles in 1918) The principal railways operating in the State are the Northern Pacific Railway Company and subsidiary companies, Great Northern Railway Company, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, the Bellingham and Northern Railway, the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad Company, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad

Company and the Spokane and British Columbia Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St Paul Railway, the Union Pacific, and the North Coast Railways each have a terminus at Seattle

Steamers ply on the Columbia and other rivers Several lines of steamers sail regularly to ports on the Pacific coast, to Japan and China, the Philippines, and other eastern countries, and to Europe At the Puget Sound ports the traffic facilities, both railway and shipping, are being multiplied

In the year ending June 30, 1919, there were in the State 1 mutual savings bank with 19,857 depositors with 19,757,000 dollars to their credit, being 491 36 dollars to each depositor

There are British Vice Consuls at Port Townsend, Gray's Harbour, Port Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma

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WEST VIRGINIA

Government—In 1862, after the State of Virginia had seceded from the Union, the electors of the western portion ratified an ordinance providing for the formation of a new State, which was admitted into the Union on December 31, 1862, under the name of West Virginia

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and resident in the State one year and in the county sixty days prior to the election The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially The House of Delegates consists of 94 members elected biennially

Governor—E F Morgan, 1921–25 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State—Houston G Young

The State is represented in the Federal Congress by two Senators elected by popular vote for 6 years and six Representatives chosen for 2 years, for the election of whom the State is divided into six congressional districts

For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties The State Capital is Charleston.

Area, Population, Instruction—Area, 24,170 square miles, of which 148 square miles is water area The population, according to the census of 1920, is 1,463,610

Year	Population		Year	Population	
	Total	Per sq mile		Total	Per sq mile
1890	762,794	31 8	1910	1,221,119	50 8
1900	958,800	39 9	1920	1,463,610	60 5

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	607,326	36,607	111		644,044
Female	549,491	27,566	18		577,075
Total	1,156,817	64,173	93	36	1,221,119

Of the total population in 1910, 57,218 were born in foreign countries and of these 6,327 came from Germany, 2,292 from Ireland, 17,292 from Italy, and 3,511 from England Urban population was 18 7 per cent of the whole In 1920 the population of the principal cities was Wheeling, 56,208, Huntington, 50,177, Charleston, 39,608, Parkersburg, 20,050

The most numerous denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians Most of the denominations have colleges within the State

Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 20 weeks annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years The public or free schools are non sectarian A rigid code of moral instruction is enforced, but no sectarian teaching is permitted In 1920 the 6,956 public elementary schools had 341,977 enrolled pupils and 10,978 teachers, and 172 public high schools had 1,129 teachers and 18,512 pupils in 1920 The 6 public normal schools had 123 teachers and 2,262 students in 1917 Expenditure on education in 1920, 11,291,563 dollars

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868, at Morgantown offers higher instruction free to all residents of the State, and at nominal fees to those from other States In 1920 it had 120 instructors and 1,737 students (exclusive of summer school and short course students) Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 27 instructors and 400 students West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 33 instructors and 430 students

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 808, being 66 2 per 100,000 of the population, and of prisoners in penal institutions, 1,475, being 120 8 per 100,000 of the population

Finance.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1919, were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1918	3,901,171
Receipts, 1918-19	5,010,573
Total	8,911,744
Disbursements, 1918-19	6,693,653
Balance, June 30, 1919	2,218,091

The total bonded indebtedness of the State was 13,500,000 dollars on January 1, 1920

The assessed value of real property in 1919 was 767,653,310 dollars, and of personal property, 372,631,062 dollars

Production and Industry—In 1910 the State had 96,685 farms with an area of 10,026,442 acres, of which 5,521,757 acres was improved land In 1920 the State had 87,289 farms The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 314,738,540 dollars The chief agricultural products in 1920 were wheat, 4,250,000 bushels, Indian corn, 22,100,000 bushels, oats, 5,400,000 bushels, hay, 1,000,000 tons, and potatoes, 6,840,000 bushels The area under tobacco was 13,000 acres, the yield amounted to 10,400,000 pounds, valued at 2,600,000 dollars Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown On January 1, 1921, the domestic animals were 184,000 horses, 13,000 mules, 245,000 milch cows, 366,000 other cattle, 728,000 sheep, and 425,000 swine In 1919, the wool clip from 539,000 sheep produced 2,943,000 pounds of wool

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, besides great resources in petroleum and natural gas The State ranks second for mineral production in the United States The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and about 50,960 men are employed in coal mines The quarries yield sandstone and limestone

In the State there are important leather industries According to the census of manufactures of 1910, there were in West Virginia 2,586 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of 150,923,000 dollars, employing 4,971 salaried officials, and 63,893 wage earners, wages in the year amounted to 33,000,000 dollars The cost of the raw material used was 92,878,000 dollars, and the value of the output was 161,950,000 dollars The statistics of the more important industries in 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 632

In 1917 there were within the State 4,012 miles of railway, besides 660 miles of electric railway track (1919) The more important railway systems are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Kanawha and Michigan, the Western Maryland, the Coal and Coke, the Norfolk and Western, the Virginian, and the Monongahela Valley The coal fields in the west are well opened up by the Ohio and its tributaries, which provide some of the cheapest means of coal carriage in the world.

On June 30, 1920, the amount of savings deposits in the State banks and trust companies was 32,977,166 dollars

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WISCONSIN.

Government —Wisconsin was admitted into the Union on May 29, 1848 The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, one half (16 or 17 alternately) of the members being elected each two years The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time

All qualified electors in the district to be represented who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States, are eligible to the Legislature Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age There is no property or educational qualification

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives

Governor —John J Blaine, 1921–23 (5,000 dollars)

Secretary of State —Elmer Hall

The State Capital is Madison , 1920 census population, 38,378

Area and Population —Area, 56,066 square miles, of which 810 square miles is water, exclusive of 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan

Census population on January 1, 1920, 2,631,839

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was —

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per square mile
1890	1,680 828	12,502	1,693,330	30 6
1900	2 057,911	11,131	2,069,042	37 4
1910	2,320,555	13,305	2,333,860	42 2
1920	—	—	2,631,839	46 9

In 1910 the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,201,620	1,476	5,482		1,208,578
Female	1,118,935	1,424	4,923		1,125,282
Total	2,320,555	2,900	268	10,142	2,333,860

The foreign-born population in 1910 numbered 512,865, of whom 24,996 were Canadian, 13,959 English, 233,384 German, 14,049 Irish, 57,000 Norwegian, 25,739 Swedish, and 9,273 Italian The Indian Reservations are (1919) 423 square miles in extent and have a population of 10,211 Indians

According to the census of January 1, 1920, the population of the cities was as follows —

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop
Milwaukee	457,147	Sheboygan	30,955	Janesville	18,293
Racine	58,593	Lacrosse	30,363	Manitowoc	17,563
Kenosha	40,472	Fond du Lac	23,427	West Allis	13,765
Superior	39,624	Beloit	21,284	Marinette	13,610
Madison	38,378	Eau Claire	20,880	Waukesha	12,558
Oshkosh	33,162	Appleton	19,561	Stevens Point	11,370
Green Bay	31,017	Wausau	18,661	Ashland	11,334

Of the total population in 1920, 42 9 per cent was urban

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian Science, Unitarian, and Seventh Day Adventist

Education —School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, in cities for the entire school year, and in towns and villages for 6 months a year Where industrial or continuation schools are established, children between 14 and 17 who are regularly employed must attend such schools 8 hours per week In 1919–20 the elementary schools had 14,122 teachers, and 405,467 enrolled pupils, the 373 public high schools had 3,179 teachers and 59,776 pupils The 9 State normal schools had 347 teachers and 3,773 students

The University of Wisconsin at Madison was established in 1848 It had, in 1920, 886 professors and instructors and 10,155 (including the summer session of 1919) students Instruction by correspondence was introduced in 1911, and in 1919–20 gave instruction to 15,554 students A score of private colleges and academies have from 12 to 80 professors and instructors, with from 150 to 2,000 students

Expenditure on education in 1919 20, for elementary and secondary schools 21,385,791 dollars , for normal schools, 1,220,885 dollars , and for the University, 3,979,748 dollars

Charity —On June 30, 1920, the State had fifteen charitable and penal institutions with inmates as follows State hospital for the insane, 661 , Northern hospital for the insane, 611 ; school for the deaf, 159 , school for the blind, 131, industrial school for boys, 451 , State prison, 749 , State public school, 257 , home for feeble minded, 1,060 , Southern home for feeble-minded and epileptic, 83 , State reformatory, 274 , State tuberculosis sanitorium, 174 , Central State hospital for the insane, 105 , Tomahawk Lake Camp (tubercular), 20 , industrial school for girls, 232 Total inmate population, June 30, 1920, 4,974, with 2,514 on parole For the year ending June 30, 1920, the cost of maintenance of the State institutions was 1,951,327 dollars, in addition to which the State paid 690,143 dollars towards the maintenance of county asylums for chronic insane.

Finance —For the year ended June 30,1920, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government were to the following amounts —

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1919	7,558,647
Receipts for year, 1919–20	52,083,559
Total	59,642,206
Disbursements for year 1919–20	48,047,486
Balance June 30, 1920	11,594,720

On June 30, 1920, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 2,160,291 dollars

On September 30, 1920, the assessed valuation of all property in the State was 4,570,698,530 dollars, of which 3,565,811,448 was on real estate and 1,004,887,082 on personal property

Production, Industry, Communications —Wisconsin is very largely an agricultural State In 1920 the farms numbered 189,167, with a total area of 22,745,000 acres, of which 13,248,000 acres were improved land There are over 2,000 new settlers annually The chief crops are wheat, maize and other cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, grasses, fruit and tobacco The yield of maize in 1920 was 85,979 000 bushels , of wheat, 5,534,000 bushels , of oats, 107,911,000 bushels , of barley, 15,921,000 bushels, rye and buckwheat being also grown The yield of potatoes was 33,259,000 bushels , of hay, 5,532,000 tons The area under tobacco (1920) was 50,000 acres , the yield was 64,500,000 pounds Fruits (large and small) are extensively cultivated On January 1, 1921, the live-stock consisted of 674,000 horses, 3,000 mules, 1,828,000 milch cows, 1,478,000 other cattle, 632,000 sheep, and 2,236,000 swine The wool clip in 1919 amounted to 3,310,000 pounds of wool

Zinc is the chief mineral product Others are iron ore, pig iron, granite, limestone and sandstone, natural rock cement, graphite, and mineral waters

In 1914, when the last industrial census was taken, Wisconsin was the tenth state in the value of manufactured products At that time there were 9,104 manufacturing establishments, with 194,310 wage earners, 754,287,000 dollars capital employed, 112,193,000 dollars paid in wages and 417,415,000 for materials The value of the manufactured product was 695,172,000

On Jan 1, 1921, there were 23,000 employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act, with 400,000 employees, while the value of the manufactured product in 1920 exceeded 1,700,000,000 dollars

The statistics of the leading industries of the State during 1910 are given in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 635

At the lake ports the shipments consist of grain and flour coal, lumber, ore and (at Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine and Sheboygan) manufactured articles There is, besides, at Milwaukee, a heavy passenger traffic

In 1918 there were 7,775 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 847 miles of electric railway track The leading railway lines are the Chicago and North-western, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul, the Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Minneapolis, St Paul and Sault Ste Marie In 1919 there were 494 telephone companies with 144 097 miles of wire and 338,110 subscribers

There are in the State 77,280 miles of road of all classes, of which 20,000 miles are improved by gravel, macadam, or other surface There are 7,500 miles on the State trunk highway system on which from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 dollars is spent annually for permanent construction.

On Jan 1, 1921, there were 147 national banks with 22,495,000 dollars capital and 9,894,000 surplus, with 355,627,000 dollars in resources On November 15, 1920, there were 836 State banks with 32,070,700 dollars capital, 11,251,654 dollars surplus, and 520,502,972 dollars in resources

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WYOMING

Government —Wyoming was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890 The Legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members, elected for four years (about one half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 57 members elected for two years

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election

Governor —Robert D Carey, 1921–1925 (4,000 dollars)
Secretary of State —William E Chaplin

The capital is Cheyenne

Area, Population, Instruction —Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 320 square miles is water Of the total, about 3,300 square miles are comprised within the Yellowstone National Park, which since 1872 has been reserved for public uses

Census population on January 1, 1920, 194,402

The Federal census results since 1880 show the population to have been as follows —

Years	Population	Per sq mile	Years	Population	Per sq mile
1880	20,789	0 2	1900	92,531	0 9
1890	62,555	0 6	1910	145,965	1 5

In 1915 the population according to sex and race was —

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	79,968	380	831	949	82,128
Female	58,363	229	105	880	59,577
Total	138,331	609	936	1,829	141,705

In 1915 the foreign-born population numbered 23,575 In 1910 the foreign born population numbered 29,020, of whom 2,638 were Germans 2,985 English, 1,331 Canadians, 1,915 Greek, 1,359 Irish, 1,961 Italians, 1,812 Scotch, and 2,497 Swedish

The Indian Reservation within the State has (1919) an area of 2,901, square miles, and a population of 1,712

Of the total population in 1910, 29 6 per cent was urban The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital) with 13,829 inhabitants, according to the census of 1920 , Casper, with 11,447 , Sheridan, with 9,175 , Rock Springs, with 6,456

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, Mormon, Protestant Episcopal, Methodists, and Presbyterians

In October, 1920, the 1,477 public schools had 150 male and 1,800 female teachers, and 43,077 enrolled pupils (21,376 boys and 21,701 girls) , the 88 high schools had 282 teachers and 4,476 pupils (1,841 boys and 2,635 girls) Teachers are trained in the normal school which is carried on in connection with the University of Wyoming, at Laramie This University was founded in 1887 and in 1918-19 had 56 professors and instructors and 913 students Expenditure on education in the school year 1919-20 was 4,173,828 dollars

On January 1, 1910, the number of paupers in almshouses was 19, being 13 per 100,000 of the population The number of prisoners in penal institutions in 1918 was 336 , the number of boys in the Industrial Institute was 55

Finance —The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1920, are given as follows —

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1919	2,058,894
Receipts for 1919–20	11,383,652
Total	13,442,546
Disbursements 1919–20	7,963,351
Balance, Sept 30, 1920	5,479,195

In 1920 the bonded debt amounted to 1,935,000 dollars, and the assessed value of property in the State in 1919 to 298,538,152 dollars

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by " dry farming " Irrigation is being carried out on a large scale In 1920 there were 15,611 farms The total value of all farm property in 1910 was 167,189,081 dollars Such crops as are grown consist of vegetables, cereals, and fruits About one half the State is well fitted for grazing and for sheep runs The wool clip (1919) yielded 33,415,000 pounds of wool The domestic animals on January 1st, 1921, were 189,000 horses, 80,000 milch cows and 720,000 other cattle, 3,040,000 sheep, and 57,000 swine

In 1917, 8,366,643 acres in the State were covered with timber The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout

Wyoming is largely a coal producing State The output of coal in 1918 amounted to 9,265,806 short tons Other mineral products are copper, gold, and gypsum. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock. The output of petroleum was 16,500,000 barrels in 1920.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption In 1910 (according to Federal census results), the State had 268 industrial establishments, the capital invested in manufacturing industries was 6,195,109 dollars, the wage earners numbered 2,867, the materials used cost 2,608,189 dollars, and the output amounted to 6,249,078 dollars The chief manufactured products were cars made or repaired, 2,336,678 dollars, lumber and timber products, 751,249 dollars, flour and grist, 746,299 dollars, butter, 268,862 dollars

Wyoming has no navigable rivers In 1917, the railways in the State had a length of 1,924 miles, the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and North-Western railways being the principal lines There are also 22 miles of electric railway

The system of stage route transportation is still common

On June 30, 1919, there were in the State 3 savings banks whose deposits amounted to 1,633,003 dollars, number of depositors, 3,348

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OUTLYING TERRITORIES

ALASKA

Government—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, the purchase price having been 7,200,000 dollars The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years, and is assisted by a Surveyor General, who is *ex officio* Secretary of the Territory, and other officials

By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory, with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly The first session of the legislature convened at Juneau, the capital, on March 3, 1913, and continued in session 60 days Regular sessions are held biennially Special sessions may be called by the governor

Governor—Thomas Riggs, Jr , 1918–22 (7,000 dollars)

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is 590,884 square miles, and the census population from 1880 to 1910 is shown as follows —

Year	Population	Per sq mile	Year	Population	Per sq mile
1880	33,426	0 05	1900	63,592	0 1
1890	32,052	0 05	1910	64 356	0 1

Of the population in 1900, 30,507 (27,307 male) were white, 29,536 natives (Indians, Eskimo, Aleuts, &c.), 3,116 Chinese, 265 Japanese, 158 Negroes

In 1910, of the total population, 36,347 were whites, and the others Indian or other coloured About 20,000 people, employed in mines, canneries, and railway construction, spend a few months a year in Alaska, but these are not included in the enumeration In 1920 the population was estimated at 57,000

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of Government, which had (1919) a population of 3,126, the second largest is Anchorage with 1,200, other towns are Fairbanks, 1,200, Nenana, 800, Nome, 800, Skagway, 500, Sitka (300 whites, 700 natives), Valdez, 600, Ketchikan, 2,800, Cordova, 1,200 There are altogether 16 incorporated towns

Instruction, Justice.—In Alaska many religious missions are at work, representing very diverse denominations Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and others

In 1920 there were 67 schools in Alaska with 3,418 enrolled pupils and 163 teachers Total cost of instruction, 330,038 dollars

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted as a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts

Finance.—In the territory of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real or personal property, except in municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent for municipal purposes only The revenues are derived from licenses to conduct businesses, a long list of which, with the cost of the respective licences, is prescribed by law

For the year ended December 31, 1919, the revenue and expenditure were as follows —

	Dollars
Balance January 1, 1919	533,842
Receipts, 1919	555,887
	1,089,729
Disbursements, 1919	675,386
Balance December 31, 1919	414,343

The Territory has no funded debt

Production, Industry.—In some parts of the territory the climate during the brief summer is not unsuitable for agricultural operations There are agricultural experimental stations which are giving valuable demonstrations In 1910 there were 222 farms with a total area of 42,544 acres, of which 2,659 acres was improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 1,468,402 dollars Reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and the industry is thriving There are now 180,000 reindeer in the country

There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce, hemlock and red and yellow cedar sort The National forests in Alaska (June 30, 1920) have an area of 20,579,740 acres In 1910 there were 152 industrial establishments, employing a total of 783,479 persons (3,099 wage earners), having a capital of 13,060,116 dollars The pulp manufacturing industry is becoming established, spruce being suitable for the purpose and abounding in large quantities

The chief industries are seal and salmon fisheries, and mining The sea

fisheries of the Pribilof Islands are under the charge of the Federal Department of Commerce In 1920 the seal herd contained 525,000 animals

The salmon fisheries are very valuable, and Government has provided for their preservation by securing legislative enactments for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries The catch of salmon in 1918 was valued at 53,424,765 dollars In 1919 there were 134 salmon canneries, employing 28,534 men The capital invested was 74,181,560 dollars Halibut, cod, herring, and whales are also caught, the herring and whales for the manufacture of oil and manure In the fisheries in 1918 there were employed 31,213 persons, 639 vessels and 7,587 boats Total value of fish products in 1918, 59,099,483 dollars, total capital invested, 73,764,289 dollars

Gold is worked in South East Alaska, where a low-grade ore is found, in the interior on the Yukon river, and at Nome and other places on the west coast The output of gold in 1919 was 437,131 fine ounces, valued at 9,036,300 dollars, of silver 690,151 fine ounces, valued at 705,273 dollars, and of copper, 56,534,992 pounds, valued at 8,783,063 dollars From 1880, when gold first began to be mined in Alaska, until 1919, 15,039 922 fine ounces have been produced, valued at 302,944,234 dollars Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade, lead is produced, coal is worked, petroleum, gypsum, and marble are found Total value of mineral output in 1919, 19,620,913 dollars, in 1920, 22,070,000 dollars

Commerce and Communications —The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year ending December 31, 1920, amounted to 36,876,855 dollars, and from Alaska to the United States 60,939,061 dollars, besides gold ore and bullion In the calendar year 1919, 1,130 vessels of 477,878 tons entered the ports of Alaska in domestic trade, and 1,367 of 486,744 tons cleared The chief ports of shipment of the United States to Alaska are on Puget Sound

There is a railway of 112 miles from Skagway to the town of White Horse (in the Canadian Yukon region), thence transport is by coach or, in summer, by steamer The Copper River and North Western Railway completed its line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles, in 1911 In 1915 the route for the Alaska railroad was decided upon, to run from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 471 miles (509 miles with branches) Of this 398 miles are already being used The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph There are about 164 post offices and good mail services in the territory

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Annual Report of the Governor Washington

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HAWAII

Government.—The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalani (died November 11, 1917), was deposed and a provisional government formed, in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with a resolution of Congress of July 7, 1898, the Islands were on August 12, 1898, formally annexed to the United States On June 14, 1900, they were constituted as the Territory of Hawaii The Organic Act has since been amended several times There is a Legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 30 members elected for two years Sessions, limited to 60 days, are held biennially The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States

Governor —C J McCarthy, 1918–1922 (7,000 dollars)
Secretary —Curtis P Iaukea

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially

Area and Population —The total area of the islands is 6,449 square miles The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,015, Maui, 728, Oahu, 598, Kauai, 547, Molokai, 261, Lanai, 139, Niihau, 97, Kahoolawe, 69 According to the census taken on April 15, 1910, the total population of the islands numbered 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24 61 per cent. since 1900 The average number of persons to the square mile in 1910 was 29 75 The Capital, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, had 83,327 inhabitants on January 1, 1920

Population on January 1, 1920, 255,912

The estimated number of Hawaiians on June 30, 1920, was 22,000, and 16,900 part Hawaiians There are estimated to be 22,600 Chinese, 113,500 Japanese, 24,800 Portuguese, 23,400 Filipinos, 5,300 Porto Ricans, 1,000 Spanish, 25,000 Americans, British, German, and Russian, 5,200 Korean, 600 all others

Religion and Instruction.—Nearly all the natives are Christians, There is an Anglican bishop at Honolulu, also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations Schools are established all over the islands Elementary education has always been free The language in general use in schools is English In 1919, there were 173 public schools with 1,161 teachers and 38,295 enrolled pupils, also 59 private schools with 384 teachers and 7,406 enrolled pupils Of the pupils in public schools in 1919, 7,393 were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 5,304 Portuguese, 22,711 Asiatics, 1,033 Anglo-Saxon In Hawaii there are, besides, a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls, also a Territorial University

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, district courts and a land registration court The circuit judges sit also as juvenile courts The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed by the United States President; the district magistrates by the Chief Justice of Hawaii. There is also a United States District Court, the judges of which are appointed by the President

Finance, Defence.—Revenue is derived mainly from taxation of real and personal property, income and inheritance taxes, licences, land sales and leases, waterworks and road, school and poll taxes For the year ending June 30, 1920, the receipts and disbursements were to the following amounts —

	Dollars	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1919	2,216,909	
Receipts, 1919-20	13,902,072	
Transfers from other accounts	3,347,023	
		19,466,004
Expenditures	10,645,694	
Transfers to other accounts	5,643,163	
		16,288,857
Net cash, June 30, 1920		3,177,147

On June 30, 1920, the bonded debt amounted to 10,894,000 dollars In 1920 the assessed value of property was 287,006,792 dollars, an increase of 36,482,446 dollars over the previous year

On June 30, 1920, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 3,933 men, and 55 officers The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific Coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has expended money for the construction of extensive military works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu The dry dock at Pearl Harbour (Oahu) naval station was officially opened on August 21, 1919

Production and Commerce—The islands are to a great extent mountainous and volcanic, but the soil is highly fertile and productive In 1910 there were 4,320 farms with an acreage of 2 590,600, of which 305,053 acres were improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 93,363,229 dollars Sugar and pine apples are the staple industries, while coffee, honey, hides, sisal, bananas, rice, wool, tobacco, cotton, and rubber are also exported In 1918 the sugar exported amounted to nearly 600,000 tons The sugar plantations are extensively supplied with irrigation canals, and this system is coming into general use The forest reserves in the Territory now number 47, aggregating 817,114 acres, and other reserves are contemplated At the close of the year there were 904 domestic corporations in operation, with a total capitalization of 192,965,838 dollars

For the year ended June 30, 1919, the imports amounted to 63,283,647 dollars, and the exports to 104,779,804 dollars The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to 53,669,174 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 101,194,733 dollars, of which 78,589,467 dollars was for sugar, 18,509,028 dollars for fruits, 521,316, dollars for coffee, and 238,218 dollars for rice The imports from the United Kingdom in 1920 totalled 80,655 dollars, and the exports to the United Kingdom, 928,372 dollars

Shipping and Communications.—The harbour of Honolulu has been enlarged and dredged to a depth that will admit the largest steamers afloat At Hilo Bay, on the east side of Hawaii Island, the construction of a breakwater has now been completed, Hilo being an important place for the

shipment of sugar At Kahului, the principal port on the Island of Maui, the construction of a breakwater has been completed and dredging of the harbour has been finished Many lighthouses have been constructed in recent years

Several lines of steamers connect the islands with the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, 1,069 vessels of 5,430,976 tons entered ports of the islands An inter island steam navigation company with 12 small steamers provides communication between the different islands There are about 969 miles of railway in the islands, including 667 miles of plantation railways There are telephones on the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, and Molokai Honolulu is lighted by electricity and has lines of electric tram ways Wireless telegraphy is in operation between the islands for commercial purposes and for communication with vessels at sea and with the Pacific coast, and also with Japan Hawaii is connected by cable with both shores of the Pacific

British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii —W M Royds

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PORTO RICO.

Government.—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 10, 1898, was ceded by Spain to the United States Its constitution is determined by the 'Organic Act' of Congress (1917), known as the 'Jones Act,' the main features of which are the granting of American Citizenship to the people of Porto Rico, the separation of the legislative and executive functions, extension of the appointive judiciary system and an elective senate Porto Rico has representative government, the franchise being restricted to citizens of the United States twenty one years of age or over, residence (one year) and such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the Legislature of Porto Rico, but no property qualification may be imposed The executive

power resides in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of two elective houses the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large) Porto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner to the United States elected by the people for a term of four years

There are six heads of departments, who form a Council to the Governor, known as the Executive Council The essential features of the United States civil service have been incorporated into a local law by the Legislature The judiciary comprises an Attorney General and staff and a United States court appointed by the President, a Supreme Court of 5 members also appointed by the President, 7 District Courts appointed by the Governor, and 34 municipal courts, the judges and officials of which, as well as the 51 justices of the peace, are appointed by the Governor

Governor —Arthur Yager, 1920–24 (10,000 dollars)
Executive Secretary —Ramón Siaca Pacheco

Area, Population and Instruction.—The island has an area of 3,606 square miles The population in 1920 was 1,297,772 or 377 8 per sq mile The negroes in 1910 numbered 50,245, and mulattoes 335,192 There were, in 1910, 732,555 whites and 20 Chinese and Japanese The coloured population was 38 2 per cent of the whole in 1900 and 35 per cent in 1910 Chief towns, San Juan, 70,707 inhabitants (1920), Ponce, 41,561, Mayaguez, 19,069 Of the working population, 63 per cent are engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining, 21 per cent in domestic and personal service, 8 per cent in manufacturing industries, 8 per cent in trade and transportation In 1910 the percentage of illiteracy was 66 5

In 1899 the school system was reorganised and education was made compulsory In 1919 there were 3,090 class rooms in 1,903 school buildings, with 184,991 pupils enrolled, and a well distributed system of night schools and kindergartens There are also a number of private schools The University of Porto Rico, established in Rio Piedras, 7 miles from San Juan, is open to both men and women

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs and excise, from the general property tax, a collateral inheritance tax, taxes on incomes, on insurance companies and from various licences and fees Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1920 —

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1919	5,022,316
Receipts, 1919–20	16,685,782
Total	21,708,098
Disbursements, 1919–20	15,621,963
Balance, July 1, 1920	6,086,135

The assessed value of property on June 30, 1919, was 254,169,242 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 10,264,000 dollars

The police force consists of about 700 men, and the military force of about 3,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce—The cultivated land in 1910 was divided into 58,371 holdings, having a total area of 2,085,162 acres, of which 1,570,304 acres was improved land Total value of all farm property in 1910 was 102,377,801 dollars The chief products of the island are sugar, tobacco, coffee, pineapples, grape fruit, oranges, and other tropical fruits, sea island cotton, textile fibres, bat guano, phosphate, and vegetables, and the principal industries are manufactures of cigars, cigarettes, hats, embroideries, drawn-work, rum, &c Sugar crops for 3 years 1918, 453,795 tons, 1919, 406,002 tons, 1920, 485,070 tons Sugar exported in 1920 amounted to 419,388 tons, valued at 98,923,750 dollars, being over 60 per cent of all products exported In 1920, 223,816,450 cigars and 5,123,850 cigarettes were exported Over 20,000,000 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 13,416,388 dollars, were exported in 1920 Coffee increased from 27,897,971 pounds, valued at 6,065,573 dollars in 1919, to 32,776,754 pounds, valued at 9,034,028 dollars in 1920 Orange exports amounted to 833,575 dollars, fresh pineapples to 479,461 dollars, canned pineapples to 99,172 dollars, grape fruit, a comparatively new product (7,586 dollars in 1907), amounted to 1,332,742 dollars, while coconuts amounted to 1,142,412 dollars In 1910 there were 939 industrial establishments in Porto Rico, employing 18,122 persons (15,582 wage earners), having a total capital of 25,544,385 dollars, with an output valued at 36,749,742 dollars There is no established mining enterprise, but gold, silver, iron, copper, bismuth, tin, mercury, platinum and nickel are found in the island There are very productive salt works

In 1920 the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 96,388,534 dollars, the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to 17,603,941 dollars Shipments of United States merchandise to Porto Rico, 90,724,259 dollars, of foreign merchandise 5,664,275 dollars Shipments from Porto Rico to United States, value 133,207,508 dollars

Shipping and Communications.—In 1919-20, 1,599 American and foreign vessels of 3,915,607 tons entered Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries The harbour of San Juan, the chief port, and naval station proper, is being improved to have an entrance 600 yards wide and 30 feet deep

There are over 1,100 miles of road in the island, and about 339 miles of railway The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior A line is operated from Rio Piedras to Caguas inland Extensions of existing lines are being undertaken, and a new line across the Island, with many branches, is projected There are 1,574 miles of postal (government) telephone and telegraph wire There are 90 post offices, and 77 telegraph stations

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has about 10,000 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle Like Porto Rico, the island of Vieques is fertile and healthy

The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St Thomas, has a good harbour.

Acting British Consul—Cyril Douglas Elphick

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VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Government.—The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the United States from Denmark, for 25,000,000 dollars, in a treaty ratified by Denmark December 22, 1916, ratified by the President of the United States January 16, 1917, and proclaimed January 25, 1917 Under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917, known as the Organic Act, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate, and all laws, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty, as set forth in the Danish code of laws dated April 6, 1906, were continued in force and effect until Congress shall provide otherwise Tax and Customs laws were likewise to remain in effect Danish citizens residing in the islands at the time the treaty was entered into were permitted to retain their Danish citizenship by making declaration before a court of record to preserve such citizenship, in default of which they were held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States The islands comprise two municipalities, viz the Municipality of St Thomas and St John, and the Municipality of St Croix The legislative functions are vested in the Colonial Council of each Municipality, that of St Croix being composed of 13 members elected by popular elections and of 5 members appointed by the Governor, and that of St Thomas and St John consisting of 11 elected members and 4 appointed by the Governor The members serve for 4 years The right of franchise is vested in every man of unblemished character who has resided in the islands for 5 years, who has attained the age of 25 years and has an income of at least 1,500 francs a year

There are six heads of Departments, who, with naval aides, form the Governor's cabinet These comprise the Government Secretary's Office, the Departments of Health, Judiciary, Public Works, Education, Supply, Police and Fire, located in St Thomas The Despatching Secretary is the Government's representative in St Croix There is one judge in each municipality, as well as a Government Attorney

Governor —Rear Admiral Joseph W Oman, U S Navy

Government Secretary —Lieutenant C C Timmons, Supply Corps, U S. Navy

Area, Population and Instruction —The Virgin Islands group comprises in the main the Islands of St Thomas, St Croix, and St John The total area is 132 square miles and the population, according to the census of November 1, 1917, 26,051 The acreage of the islands, respectively, is 18,080, 53,918, and 12,780 They lie about 60 miles due east of Porto Rico, between the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea. The populations, respectively,

are 10,191, 14,901, and 959 The islands contain 3 towns—Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St Thomas, with a population of 7,747 , and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St Croix, with populations of 4,574 and 3,144 respectively Education is compulsory In St Thomas there are 8 public and 7 private and parochial schools, 1,884 pupils and 61 teachers , and in St John there are 4 public schools with an enrolment of 144 pupils and 9 teachers In St Croix there are 9 public schools and 7 private and parochial schools Total enrolment, 2,108 with 68 teachers Junior high schools have been established in all of the three towns, and night schools opened in Christiansted and Frederiksted Manual training schools will be established in the near future

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c Estimated revenues for fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 1,409,868 francs The annual deficit in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States Danish currency is legal tender

Production and Industry—The farms on the islands extend to 69,892 acres Of the 430 farms, 102 were worked by white farmers and 270 by negroes There are 85 industrial establishments in the islands St Thomas is the leading port in the Virgin Islands with coaling and oil fuelling stations The Island of St John is noted for its bay oil, and St Thomas for the finished product of bay rum St Croix's chief industries are agricultural—mainly cane raising and cattle A stock farm and a tobacco stripping factory have recently been established in St Thomas

Communication.—The Quebec Steamship Co maintains a regular fortnightly passenger and freight service from New York to St Thomas, St Croix and lower islands The Clyde Steamship Co (Raporl Line) operates a semi monthly freight service from New York to St Thomas, St Croix and Leeward Islands The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co and the Red "D" line operate regular service from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, whence schooner service may be had to ports in the Virgin Islands Each Municipality has a post office and a cable office and telephone systems The Naval Station, St Thomas, operates a powerful radio station

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

These islands, ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on April 11, 1899, form the largest island group of the Malay Archipelago, and extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude

Governor General —Major General Wood, appointed February, 1921

Government.—The government of the Philippine Islands is administered through three separate and co ordinate departments, namely, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial

The Governor-General is the chief executive of the Islands, and represents the sovereign power of the United States He is appointed by the

President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate Under him are the secretaries of six executive departments, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Department of Commerce and Communications With the exception of the Vice Governor, who is appointed in the same way as the Governor General, and who at the same time is Secretary of Public Instruction, all the secretaries are Filipinos

The Philippine legislative body is made up of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives There are in all ninety one representatives and twenty four senators, representing the forty eight provinces of the archipelago, all of whom are elected by popular vote, with the exception of nine representatives and two senators, who are appointed by the Governor-General to represent Agusan, Bukidnon Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Zamboanga, Sulu, Nueva Viscaya, and the Mountain Provinces

A Council of State, created by Executive Order subsequent to the enactment of the present Organic Act, commonly known as the Jones Law, forms the connecting link between the executive and the legislative branches of the insular government, and represents the people's counsel in the administration of the government The Council of State is composed of the Governor-General, as President, the Presidents of both houses of the Legislature, and the Secretaries of the Departments

The provincial and municipal governments are supervised by the Department of the Interior through the Executive Bureau and the Bureau of Non Christian Tribes, the former exercising authority over the thirty six regular organised provinces, and the latter over the twelve so called special provinces The chief executive of each province is a provincial governor He and two other members form the provincial board, which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government All these three offices are filled by popular vote, while in the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, the provincial governors are appointed officials The municipal president is the chief executive of each town or municipality, and the local legislative branch consists of a municipal council of from eight to eighteen councillors, depending upon the size of the municipality The president, the vice president, and the councillors are all elected by popular vote

Area and Population.—The group is composed of 7,083 islands, of which 2,441 are named and 4,642 are not The total area is 114,400 square miles The eleven most important islands are Luzon, with an area of 40,814 square miles, Mindanao, 36,906 square miles, Samar, 5,124 square miles, Negros, 4,903 square miles; Palawan, 4,500 square miles, Panay, 4,448 square miles, Mindoro, 3,794 square miles, Leyte, 2,799 square miles, Cebu, 1,695 square miles, Bohol, 1,534 square miles, and Masbate, 1,255 square miles

The total population, according to the Philippine Census of 1918, is 10,350,730, chiefly of Malay race, 91 5 per cent of whom are Christians, and only 886,999, or 8 5 per cent, are Moros and Pagans, though these are fast taking advantage of the all pervading system of public schools The population of Manila, the capital and the leading commercial and industrial centre, is 283,613, of whom 257,356 are Filipinos, 17,856 Chinese, 1,611 Japanese, 3,124 Americans, 1,955 Spaniards, 635 English, 236 Germans, 160 French, 95 Swiss, and the rest of other nationalities.

Other towns with their estimated present population, including suburbs, are Iloilo on Panay, 48,000, Cebu on Cebu, 46,000, Laoag, 46,000, Albay, 43,000, Vigan, 18,000, Naga, 12,000 (all on Luzon), and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 30,000 Baguio, in the Mountain Province, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India

Justice and Defence—For the administration of justice there are A supreme court, with a chief justice (a Filipino) and eight associate justices (three Filipinos), 26 judicial districts, each with a judge of first instance, except the ninth district, which has four judges, the same covering the city of Manila, the municipal courts of Manila and Baguio There is also one justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice for each organised municipality and for such other towns or places as may be determined by resolution of the Philippine Senate

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippines Constabulary The strength of the Constabulary at the close of 1918 was 360 officers and 5,708 enlisted men, distributed through out the Archipelago The United States maintains in the Philippine Islands a force of about 5,600 troops of the U S Army, and about 8,700 Philippine Scouts

In March, 1917, an Act was passed to establish a militia which should consist of every able bodied male citizen of the Philippine Islands between the ages of 18 and 45

Religion—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic (7,815,242 adherents) In 1901 an independent Filipino Church was founded The religious dogmas promulgated and followed by this new sect are practically identical with those observed by the Church of Rome The Independent Filipino Church has 1,361,740 followers Several Protestant denominations have extensive organisations and have many communicants (118,845) The inhabitants of Mindanao and Sulu are to a large extent Mohammedans, and there are pagan tribes (now numbering about 300,000) in some of the more remote regions

Education.—Education in the Philippines is free, secular, and co educational, its principal aim being the spread of literacy on the basis of a common language, the English In 1919–20 there was an annual enrolment of 791,626 pupils in the public schools The annual expenditure on education is about 5,000,000 dollars A number of special schools, some particularly intended for the benefit of the non Christian populations, are maintained by the insular Government For higher education there is the State supported University of the Philippines, the total number of students in 1918–19 was 1,341 in the collegiate departments and 1,972 in the other departments There are also 262 private schools of all grades, with a total of 28,838 pupils and 1,229 teachers The University of Santo Tomas, founded in 1611, is conducted by the Dominican order

On December 31, 1917, there were 21 newspapers and periodicals published in English, 15 in English Spanish 22 in Spanish, 9 in Spanish native dialects, 25 in native dialects, 2 in Chinese, 3 in English native dialects, and 1 in English Spanish native dialects.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for six fiscal years were —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920 [1]	1921 [1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	22,852,427	83,007 493	98,387,749	78,019,153	73,694,016	84,289,932
Expenditure	20,453 406	70,073,314	91,880,064	55,215,272	57,210,230	83,549,778

[1] Estimated

The total debt service in 1921 amounted to 3,459,281 dollars

Production and Industry—The principal products are rice, Manila hemp, coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey The total area cultivated to these crops during 1919–20 was 7,513,305 acres, the largest single crop being rice (3,453,347 acres) The total production of rice in 1919–20 was 2,533,623,664 litres

Agriculture is still in a somewhat primitive condition, although rapid steps are being made in its improvement, through different branches of the government Modern sugar centrals have been installed in the largest sugar producing regions The abaca (Manila hemp) industry has been greatly benefited through a government system of inspection and grading A fibre grading law has been in force since January, 1915, by which the grades of Philippine fibres, especially abaca and maguey, have been standardised Nine large modern coconut oil factories are in successful operation

The Islands possess about 40,000 square miles of forests furnishing chiefly timber, but also gums and resins, great quantities of rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods

The Philippines is rich in mineral wealth, as shown by the reports of new discoveries of mineral deposits The most important mineral deposits found in the Islands are gold, iron, silver, copper, and coal Other minerals of non metallic nature capable of great development are clay, stone, limestone, lime, asbestos, gypsum, gas, petroleum, sulphur, asphalt, alum, manganese, gems and precious stones, salt, and mineral waters

On account of the abundance of suitable local materials for hat making and the excellent prices offered for Philippine hats, the manufacture of hats is a profitable industry In 1919, 540,332 hats, valued at 1,470,026 pesos, were exported, chiefly to the United States, United Kingdom, Italy, and France Philippine hats are made from native materials, such as bamboo, buri, sabutan, and pandan

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports for fiscal years ending June 30 are stated as follows in U S dollars —

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Imports	44,479,861	45,978,625	51,988,278	83,763 290	107,774,000
Exports	50,915,061	61,464,081	71,715,375	114,576,393	113,118,000

In the calendar year ending December 31, 1919, the commerce was mainly distributed as follows —

Country	Imports (Pesos)	Exports (Pesos)	Country	Imports (Pesos)	Exports (Pesos)
United States	150,982,829	113,305,384	Switzerland	1,266,707	81,213
Hawaii	4,057,758	526,437	Belgium	113	915,277
Guam	14,848	183,286	Germany	733,822	—
Japan	23,218,231	14,066,855	Canada	51,426	430,013
United Kingdom	5,081,506	32 029,743	Japanese China	198,711	247,020
China	14,810,420	7,574,480	Italy	111,050	226,054
Netherlands	209,245	17,003,786	British Africa	138,363	7,094
Hong Kong	486,550	14 396,440	Norway	36,810	800
France	3,170,845	8,252,953	Denmark	36,607	—
Australasia	9,055,765	1,613 089	Austria Hungary	391	—
French E Indies	8 028,757	2,427,675	Sweden	11	—
Spain	1,872 254	7,855,881	Other countries	43,964	801,131
Dutch E Indies	7 690,649	551,379			
British E Indies	3,994,714	3,597 878	Total	237,278,104	226 235,652
Siam	2,495,633	141,834			

Shipping and Communications—The greatest bulk of overseas shipments is made from the port of Manila, although other smaller ports also have direct connections with foreign ports The most important of these are Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga More than 400 inter island vessels are now operated in the coastwise trade of the Philippines During 1919, 740 foreign vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 1,711,981, entered the Islands, while 719 vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 1,705,869 were cleared for foreign ports

On December 31, 1917, there were in operation, 818 post offices, 318 money order offices, 5,471 miles of insular telegraph lines, and 986 miles of cable, with 315 telegraph and cable offices At the same time there were 388 postal savings banks in operation, with 68,860 accounts The amount of deposits in the banks on December 31, 1917, was 4,242,179 pesos (Philippine currency) Of the depositors 60,795 were Filipinos

When the United States entered the islands in 1898 there was but a single line of narrow gauge track running between Manila and Dagupan, a distance of about 120 miles Additions have been made to this until the total length of lines in operation at the close of the calendar year, 1920, was 778 miles. The lines are owned by two companies, the Manila Railroad Company, now taken over by the Government, and by the Philippine Railway Company, which the Government is about to take over Total length of roads (December 31, 1920), 6,200 miles. Besides the foregoing roads there were 1,941 miles of trails passable for horses only

Banking and Coinage.—There are eight banks doing business in the Islands the International Banking Corporation, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Bank of the Philippine Islands, formerly the Banco Español Filipino, the Philippine National Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Pangasinan Bank, and the Monte de Piedad The Philippine National Bank was inaugurated, under a special charter granted by the Philippine Legislature, on May 2, 1916, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 dollars, of which 5,050,000 dollars was subscribed by the Government On July 1, 1916, the Bank was declared the sole Government depository

The coins used in the Philippine Islands are of the following denominations: Peso, one-half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), five centavo, one centavo, and one-half centavo. Treasury certificates and

bank notes are issued in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, two hundred, and five hundred peso denominations The Philippine peso is equivalent to fifty cents of the United States money The maintenance of the parity of the peso with the gold is provided for by the Currency Reserve Fund Act of May 6, 1918 The new peso now coined contains twenty grams of silver, 800 fine, the fifty centavo piece contains ten grams of silver, 750 fine, the twenty centavo piece, four grams of silver, 750 fine, and the ten-centavo piece, two grams of silver, 750 fine The Philippine coins have been until lately coined in the United States, but recently the Mint of the Philippine Islands, located in Manila, was established for this purpose

British Consul General —Thomas Harrington
Vice Consul at Iloilo —Harold Walford
Vice Consul at Cebu —Guy Walford

GUAM

The Island of Guam, situated at the southern extremity of the Mariana Archipelago, in latitude 13° 26′ N, longitude 144° 43′ E, is the largest island of that group It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (December 10, 1898) It is under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department of the United States, and has been designated as a Naval Station for the purposes of government and protection A garrison of marines and a shore naval force are maintained here Guam is a saluting port

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles and the area about 225 square miles Agaña, the seat of Government, is about 8 miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour The port of entry is Piti The number of inhabitants (exclusive of the military establishment) on June 30, 1920, was 14,246, of whom 13,698 were classed as 'natives' The birth-rate was 43 4, and the death rate 12 4 per 1,000 The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English are also spoken

The Governor of the island, a naval officer appointed by the President, takes precedence over and is entitled to the honours due to an Admiral The Governor is also the Military Commander of the island, Commandant of the naval station, and combines the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial power of the Government The judiciary system comprises one police court, an Island Court, a Court of Equity, a Higher Court of Equity, and one Court of Appeal The Spanish Colonial laws, modified when necessary by executive general orders of the Governor, are still in force

Elementary education is compulsory There are 2,239 pupils registered, 1,894 of whom are of school age (7 to 12) English, handicrafts and agriculture are taught

There is a Government radio station on the island, which is in cable telegraphic communication with all parts of the world There is a monthly mail service per west bound U.S army and navy transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila

The port is closed to foreign vessels of war and commerce except in special cases Permission to visit the island must be obtained of the Navy Department in each case

The products of the island are maize, copra, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee,

cocoa, and sugar, besides valuable timber There are about 4,000 head of cattle, including 900 water buffaloes The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to 408,263 dollars, and the exports to 34,132 dollars

The official currency is that of the United States

Governor —I C Wettengel, Captain U S Navy (appointed May 27, 1920)

SAMOAN ISLANDS

(AMERICAN SAMOA)

The Dutch were the first to visit the Samoan Islands, in 1722 , French explorers followed in 1768 and 1787 In 1791 a British war vessel visited the islands

The history of American Samoa commenced in the year 1872 when the harbour of Pagopago, in Tutuila, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station In 1878 this cession was confirmed and rights of freedom of trade and extra territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted On June 14, 1889, the conference between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was held at Berlin, resulting in the treaty recognising the Samoan Islands as neutral territory, with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes, in which foreigners were concerned, there was established a Supreme Court of Justice, in which an American citizen was the presiding judge This arrangement continued till 1898, when disturbances regarding the right of succession to the office of king arose In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and, by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, accepted in February 13, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the island of Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany

The Island of Tutuila, 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 77 square miles, with a population of 6,185 (3,166 males and 3,019 females), according to the 1920 census. Tau and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega) of the Manua group have a united area of about 25 square miles with a population of 1,873 (926 males and 947 females) According to the 1920 census American Samoa thus contained 8,324 inhabitants (including 266 Europeans of the United States Naval Service) on January 1, 1920 (4,092 males and 3,966 females) Tutuila is mountainous, luxuriantly wooded and fertile The harbour at Pagopago, which penetrates the south coast like a fiord, is the only good harbour in Samoa It is a United States naval station under a Commandant, the Government having acquired there a land area of about 40 acres

The Commandant is also the Governor of American Samoa by commission from the President of the United States He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people

The islands are organised in three political divisions corresponding to the old Samoan political units —1, the Eastern District of Tutuila, with

the islet of Aunuu, 2, the Western district of Tutuila, and 3, the District of Manua, composed of Tau and the neighbouring islets In each District there is a native governor, under whom are native chiefs in the counties, those having the control of village chiefs Judicial power is vested in village courts, in five judicial district courts, and in a high court

There are no public lands in American Samoa Nearly all the land is owned by natives The soil is fertile, the fruits comprise orange, grape fruit, lime, and citron Copra is abundant and is of excellent quality

There are four religious missions at work The London Missionary Society (established in 1830), the Roman Catholic (French) mission, the Mormon mission, and the Wesleyan mission Besides the sectarian schools, there are two non sectarian schools one maintained by the Island Government, and one mainly supported by natives There are 69 schools in the islands, attended by 1,081 boys and 979 girls, making a total of 2,060

The natives pay their taxes in copra, the amount of copra annually assessed for fiscal purposes being from 500,000 to 550,000 lbs The annual output of copra is about 1,500 tons At Fagatoga the natives are allowed to pay their taxes in cash There is a native guard (Fitafitas) of about 85, including the 22 members of the native band, trained by a drill sergeant and a bandmaster of the U S navy The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges, and bananas Copra is the only article exported

About 50 miles of public roads have been constructed There is a United States Naval high powered radio station located on the island of Tutuila, which has daily communication with New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, the United States, and the islands of the Pacific This radio station is open to commercial traffic The fast mail steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company touch here on their regular trips between the United States, Hawaii and Australia

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PART THE THIRD

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABYSSINIA.

(ETHIOPIA.)

THE ancient Empire of Abyssinia, or 'Ethiopia,' includes the Kingdoms of Tigre, with Lasta, in the north-east, Amhara, with Gojam, in the west and centre, Shoa in the south, besides territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the south and Harar in the south east, with considerable portions of the Galla and Somali Lands The following are the provinces into which the country is divided —(1) Harar and Dependencies, (2) Wollo, (3) Kassa and Magi, (4) Gore, (5) Tigré, (6) Damot and Gojam, (7) Equatorial Provinces, (8) Gondar, (9) Jimma The whole area is 350,000 sq miles, with an estimated population of over 8 millions For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1907, p 667 An agreement was reached in December, 1907, for the delimitation of the frontier towards British East Africa The frontier follows the Dawa up to Ursulli, whence it runs mainly westwards, passing the south end of Lake Stephanie, and, after crossing the north eastern branch of Lake Rudolf, runs mainly northwards and terminates at 6° N 35° E This frontier, however, is not yet finally delimitated and accepted by the Abyssinians

Government

By the convention of Addis Abbiba of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognised

Under an Agreement signed December 13, 1906, on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three Powers undertake to respect and endeavour to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia, to act so that industrial concessions granted in the interest of one of them may not injure the others, to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, and they make agreements concerning railway construction in Abyssinia and equal treatment in trade and transit for their nationals

After the overthrow of Theodore, King of Amhara, by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Nigusa Nagasth ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as Johannes II, Emperor of Ethiopia After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II, King of Shoa (born 1842), G C B, G C M G, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Liy Yasu, born in 1896, son of his second daughter, Waizeru Shoa Rogga and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas

On September 27, 1916, Liy Yasu was deposed by public proclamation, and **Waizeru Zauditu**, another daughter of Menelik, born 1876, was nominated Empress, and Ras **Taffari**, G C M G, proclaimed regent and heir to the throne The Empress was crowned at Addis Abbaba on February 11, 1917 The new government has been recognised by Great Britain

The political institutions are essentially of a feudal character, analogous to those of mediæval Europe There is a vague State Council consisting of the most important *rases*, under whom, for administrative purposes, are governors of districts and provinces and chiefs of villages In August, 1919, Cabinet Government was again introduced after over a year's personal administration by the Regent

The Abyssinian Army in the field consists of two main parts The standing army composes the nucleus, and the remainder of the forces are drawn from the chiefs and their retainers summoned in time of war, a sort of

militia Besides the above, a varying number of irregulars may join the army on the outbreak of war The standing army, instituted by Menelik, forms in effect the paid standing garrison of each province, and might amount altogether to something under 100,000 men Both they and the militia amounting to perhaps another 200,000 men, are very loosely organised, and have very little in the shape of transport or modern equipment Practically every man is armed with a rifle, and often with shield and sword as well

Population

The population, which is of Semitic origin, consists of four groups—the Gallas and Somalis, in the south and south west, the Shoans in the centre, the Tigrians in the north, and the Danakil in the east The Gallas comprise one half of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people The Shoans number 1,500,000 and furnish the ruling class Every one is a soldier, and the present ruler depends upon them to maintain her sovereignty The Tigrians are a lighter coloured people and show their Semitic descent They formerly furnished the rulers of Ethiopia The Danákil are Mohammedans, and on account of the inaccessibility of their country preserve a sort of independence, merely paying an annual sum to the Emperor as a tribute There are also some Negroes (in the South West), and the Falashas (of Jewish religion) in the N E centre with a number of non natives (Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans) in the towns

Except Harar, and perhaps in the north, there are no towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—not even Addis Abbaba, which consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the Palace, and is about three miles in diameter The most important towns, politically and commercially, are Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000 , Adua, capital of Tigre, 5,000 , Axum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, and still the seat of the Abuna, 5,000 , Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000 , Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000 , Addis Abbaba, present capital of Abyssinia, and Shoa 40,000–50,000 (with a foreign population of about 150, largely Indians, Greeks and Arabs), Debra-Tabor (Mount Tabor), Mágdala, and Makallé, Gore, Saiyu, Nekempti, Sameré, 3,000–4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres ; Mahdera-Mariam (Mary's Rest), 4,000 The population of Harar is estimated at 50,000, of whom about 300 are Europeans , at Diré Dawa there are a considerable number of Europeans Gambela, in Western Abyssinia, is a trading station leased to the Sudan Government It is an important outlet for the trade in the West A service of steamers is maintained from June to November with Khartum

Religion and Instruction.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have remained members of the Alexandrian Church The Abuna, or head bishop, is always a Copt, appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, but his influence is controlled by the Echegheh, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spiritualty, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A D 451)

Education has hitherto been restricted to the teaching of the secular and regular clergy, but in October, 1907, an edict was issued enjoining compulsory education on all male children over the age of 12 This is, however, a dead letter. There is one school in Addis Abbaba, directed by a few Coptic teachers, introduced by the Abuna—this is the only Abyssinian school in the country.

It has over 100 pupils, but the attendances are most irregular, and the institution is unpopular as yet with the ignorant people.

Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code

Agriculture.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous The horses of the country are small but hardy, mules are bred everywhere, being used as pack animals, donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus, the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward Cotton, the sugar cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine might thrive well in many districts, but are nowhere extensively cultivated The production of Harari coffee (long berry Mocha) is on the increase Besides this, which is cultivated, there grows more especially in southern and western Abyssinia a wild coffee plant, yielding a berry known as Abyssinian coffee, which grows in extensive forests The supply is said to be unlimited The total coffee exports of the country have been estimated as follows —6,364 metric tons in 1916, 5,121 metric tons in 1915, and 3,810 metric tons in 1914 The native produce includes hides and skins, barley, millet (dhurra), wheat, gesho (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco, but not in sufficient quantities for export Manufacturing industries are also in a backward state The forests abound in valuable trees and rubber Iron is abundant in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in many districts, coal is mined in the Shoa province, but is not of commercial importance, silver, copper, and sulphur have been found

Commerce.

The principal artery of trade is the French Ethiopian railroad, but caravans also do a large trade in the interior The chief trade routes besides the railway are the following —(1) Khartum Gambella, Khartum Gallabat, and Khartum Roseires (Sudan), (2) Mombasa-Nairobi Moyale (British East Africa), (3) Bulhar Ogaden (British Somaliland), (4) Massawa-Asmara-Gondar, Assab Dessie (Italian Eritrea), (5) Mogadishu Lugh Dolo Afusi (Italian Somaliland)

The exports consisted mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter The imports comprised grey shirting (abu jedid), cotton goods, arms and ammunition, provisions, liquors, railway material, sugar, and petroleum The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy, and the United States The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia	3,330	—	—	28,947	8,986
Exports to Abyssinia	3,774	3,833	12,730	10,869	81,628

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for 'most favoured nations treatment', with Italy (1897), terminable on six months' notice, with the United States

(1908) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice, with Germany and Austria Hungary (1906) for 10 years, then subject to one year's notice, with France (1908) for 10 years, and then subject to a year's notice

Communications

Roads in Abyssinia are mere tracks, and transport is effected by means of mules, pack horses, donkeys, and, in some places, camels In the capital and its vicinity a few miles of metalled road have been constructed There is a railway of a metre gauge from the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland to Diré Dawa (about 25 miles from Harar) in the south east of Abyssinia, 187 miles In January, 1909, a new company was formed to complete the line to Addis Abbaba, taking over the portion completed on French territory, and the section to the Hawash River, 150 miles from Diré Dawa, and the same distance from Addis Abbaba, reached the capital in 1917

There are telegraph lines (1,056 miles) connecting Addis Abbaba with Harar, with Sidamo, with Jibuti in French Somaliland, and with Massawa in Eritrea Telephone lines connect Addis Abbaba with Harar, also with Goie and Gambela (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Barromeida

Money and Credit

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000*l* and paid up capital of 125,000*l*, has its head office at Addis Abbaba and agencies at Harar, Diré Dawa, Gore, Gambela and Dessie By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, but a new coinage (coined at Paris) has been put in circulation, with the Menelik dollar for the standard coin This new coin, the *talari*, or dollar, worth about 2*s*, weighs 28 075 grammes, 835 fine It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in the capital is disliked, and in some places is not taken at all The Bank of Abyssinia has introduced a large stock of Menelik piastres (16 to the dollar), the amount of the bank note issue on December 31, 1917, was 214,765 dollars, of which 149,140 dollars were in circulation and 65,625 dollars at the bank Other silver coins are the half, quarter, and sixteenth (girsh or piastre) of a talari Copper coins are the *besa* (= one hundredth of a dollar) and the half and quarter girsh found only at Harar Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange, bars of salt are regularly accepted as money all over the country, in two sizes, and at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport Cartridges are also currency, although there is a dead letter edict against them, and in most places barter prevails

The Abyssinian *ounce* weighs about 430 grains (the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar), a *pound of ivory* contains 12 ounces, of *coffee*, 18 ounces, the Abyssinian *ferasla* contains 37½ lbs av, or 50 lbs Abyssinian (ivory) Grain measures are the *kunna*, about ¼ bushel (the measure varies in different localities), and the *daula*, 2½ bushels The mètre is largely used at Harar, native measures are the *sinzer*, 9 inches, and the *kend* (cubit), 20 inches A *kalad* contains in some places 60 acres, in others 96

Minister —C H W Russell
Acting Consul-General —Major J H Dodds, T D.
British Vice-Consul at Addis Abbaba —Cyril Cane
There is a Consul also at Harar, Gondar, Gore and Mega.

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AFGHÁNISTÁN.

AFGHÁNISTÁN is a country of Asia lying between parallels 29° and 38° 20′ of north latitude, and 61° and 72° of east longitude, with a long narrow strip extending to 75° east longitude (Wakhán) On the north east, the boundary follows a line running generally westward from a fixed point near one of the peaks of the Sarikol Range to Lake Victoria, thence along the line of that branch of the Oxus which issues from the lake, and so, following the course of the Oxus, to Khamiab From Khamiab, the line runs in a south westerly direction to Zulfikár, on the river Harí-Rúd, and thence by Kal i Kalla to Hashtadan, thence to the south between Hashtadan and Siah Koh, north of Bandan, the boundary is undefined The Sistam lake and the Helmund river form the boundary between Siah Koh and Band i Seistan, and thence the boundary runs south in a straight line to Koh i-Malik Siah, where the frontiers of Persia, Afghánistan and Baluchistan meet Here the boundary turns round and runs generally eastwardly to the Khwája Amran range The eastern and southern boundaries of Afghánistan long remained uncertain, but the basis of a delimitation was settled, in 1893, at a conference between the Amír Abdur Rahmán and Sir Mortimer Durand, and the boundary agreed upon, with the exception of the Asmar section, has since been demarcated The Amír agreed that Chitral, Bajaur and Swát should be included within the British sphere of political influence, while he himself was to retain Asmar and the Kunar valley above it, as far as Arnawai, also the tract of Birmal, west of Waziristán In the subsequent demarcation, Káfiristán was included within the countries, under Afghán control, and is garrisoned by the Amír's troops The Amír has with drawn his pretensions over Waziristán Between March, 1903, and May, 1905, the boundary towards Persia was demarcated from Koh i Malik Siah to the Helmund, and thence to Siah Koh In July, 1905, Sir Henry McMahon announced his award concerning disputed water rights over the Helmund river, but the award has not yet been ratified by the Persian Government The Kháibar boundary was demarcated by Mr J L Maffey in 1919

Amanullah Khán, the reigning Amír, the third son of Amír Habi bullah Khán by his principal wife, Ulya Hazrat, was born on June 1, 1892, and succeeded on the assassination of his father, February 20, 1919 The Amír has five brothers —Inayatulla Khán (born Oct 20, 1888), Hayatulla Khán (born Dec 29, 1888), Kabirulla Khán (born Oct 4, 1895), Asadulla Jan (born May 23, 1910), and Obedulla Khan (born Nov 18, 1915) Uncles of the Amir are —Aminulla Khan (born Oct 12, 1885), Muhammad Umar Khán (born Sept 16, 1889), and Ghulâm Ali Khán (born Sept 3, 1890)

For earlier British relations with Afghanistan, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, pp 662-3

The government of Afghanistán is monarchical under one hereditary prince, whose power varies with his own character, skill, and fortune The dominions are politically divided into the four provinces of Kábul, Turki stán, Herat, and Kandahar, Badakhshán being now under Turkistán Each province is under a *hákim* or governor (called Naib ul-Hukuma), under whom subordinate officials dispense justice and collect taxes Spoliation, exaction, and embezzlement are not infrequent

Area and Population.—The extreme breadth of Afghánistán from north east to south west is about 700 miles, its length from the Herát frontier to the Kháibar Pass, about 600 miles, the area is about 245,000 square miles. The surrounding countries are, on the north, Russian terri-

tory and Bokhara on the west, Persia, on the south, the British Political Agency of Baluchistán and, on the east, the mountain tribes scattered along the north western frontier of India, and included within the sphere of British influence in the North Western Frontier Province There are five larger and two smaller provinces, in addition to the Province of Kábul, each under a Governor, and each possessing its own army

Population about 6,380,500, the dominant race being the Afghans, of whom the leading tribes are the Durranis and the Ghilzáis, who amount to about 2,200,000 souls, then follow other Afghans, and the Tajiks, Hazáras, and Aimaks, and Uzbaks The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo The predominant religion is Islam Two newspapers are published in the country, one in Kabul, the capital (population about 150,000), and the other in Jalalábád Other large towns are Kandahár (population 31,500) and Herat (population 20,000)

Justice —Justice in criminal cases is administered by Government officials, in civil cases by a *Kazi*, or judge, who follows the law of the Koran

Finance —The revenue of Afghanistan is subject to considerable fluctuations The Government share of the produce recoverable is said to vary from one third to one tenth, according to the advantages of irrigation The total revenue is estimated at between 12 and 13 million rupees, but this estimate is probably too low

The late Amír received a subsidy from the Indian Government of Rs 18,50,000 a year, in accordance with the treaty of 1893 But in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Peace Treaty of August 8, 1919, the arrears of the late Amír's subsidy have been confiscated and no subsidy is granted to the present Amir

Defence —In addition to his regular army the Amír's military forces are largely supplemented by local levies of horse and foot The mounted levies are simply the retainers of great chiefs, or of the latter's wealthier vassals The foot levies are now permanently embodied, and as irregulars form an auxiliary to the regular infantry The mountain batteries are believed to be serviceable As engineers, the Hazára 'sappers,' who are regularly enrolled, are excellent workmen The Afghán army is said to number 98,000 men, including 18,000 cavalry and 396 guns The real military strength of Afghanistan lies in the rugged and inhospitable nature of the country, the absence of roads, and in the capacity and aptitude of its inhabitants for guerilla warfare, which have been greatly enhanced of recent years by the wholesale importation of rifles and ammunition from the Gulf

Production —Although the greater part of Afghánistán is more or less mountainous, and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, yet there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables, and cereals There are four classes of cultivators—1st, proprietors, who cultivate their own land, 2nd, tenants, who hire it for a rent in money or for a fixed proportion of the produce, 3rd, *bazgars*, who are the same as the *métayers* in France; and 4th, hired labourers. There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghánistán One of these is sown in the end of autumn and reaped in summer, and consists of wheat, barley, *Ervum Lens*, and *Cicer arietinum*, with some peas and beans The other harvest is sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn It consists of rice, millet, arzna (*Panicum italicum*), Indian corn, &c The castor oil plant, madder, and the assafœtida plant abound Fruit, viz the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance.

They form the principal food of a large class of the people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition are exported in great quantities

An extremely curious variety of fat tailed sheep is native to Afghánistán It is characterised by the immense weight and size of its tail, caused by development of masses of fat, forming stores of nourishment which are drawn upon during the winter months, when fodder is scarce These sheep furnish the principal meat diet of the inhabitants, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter The wool and skins not only provide material for warm apparel, but also furnish the country's main article of export

Northern Afghánistán is reputed to be tolerably rich in copper, and lead is found in many parts Iron of excellent quality comes from Bajaur (outside Afghanistán), and the Farmuli district (or Birmal), and a gold mine is being worked under the supervision of a British mining expert at Kandahár, gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghmán Hills and Kunar Badakshán was famous for its precious stones, especially lapis lazuli

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, are some of the principal industries At Kabul, soap, cloth, boots, and some other articles are manufactured for local consumption, but chiefly for the army The sheepskin coat, or *postin*, manufacture is one of the important industries The government factories and workshops at Kábul have as their partial object public education in mechanical methods and appliances, and as a feature of such work classes are organised in different industries

Trade—No accurate registration of the trade of Afghánistan has yet been obtained The trans frontier trade between India and Afghánistán (according to Indian statistics) was as follows in five years ending March 31

—	1915-16	1916 17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into India	1,116,000	1,144,000	1,147,000	1 194,000	1,975 000
Exports into Afghanistan	1,021,000	1,150,000	1,258,000	2,020,000	1,607,000

Of the exports from India to Afghánistán the chief items are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, sugar, hardware, leather and silver treasure The imports into India include timber, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, ghi and other provisions, assafœtida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, and tobacco Formerly the trade with Afghanistán was subject to many restrictions in the way of heavy duties and monopolies, but with the removal of some of them, the trade with India has expanded of late years, but not to such an extent as seems possible

The imports from Bokhára are stated to amount to nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the exports to Bokhára to as much

Communications—Afghánistán is not a member of the International Postal Union, so that the sending of letters or parcels to the country is attended with some uncertainty and inconvenience Letters, etc, from all parts of the world have to be sent, at present, to the Political Agent, Kháibar, Landi Kotal, who arranges to forward them to the Afghan border Letters are despatched by runners twice a week, they require three days for delivery Bulky packages and boxes are forwarded by the Afghan trade agent in Peshawar

The trade routes of Afghánistán are as follows —From Persia by Meshed to Herát, from Bokhára by Merv to Herát, from Bokhára by Karshi, Balkh, and Khulm to Kábul, from East Turkistán by Badakhshan and Kandahár to Kábul, from India by the Kháibar road to Kábul, from India by the Gomál

Pass to Ghazní and Kelat i Ghilzai, from Chaman, the terminus of the North-Western Railway beyond Quetta, to Kandahár and thence to Kábul or Herát

There are no railways in the country The Kháibar and Bolan roads are fit for light wheeled traffic as far as Kábul and Kandahár respectively There is no wheeled carriage, except artillery, proper to the country, and merchandise is still transported on camel or pony back There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistan, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts Telephonic communication exists between Dakka, Jalalabád and Kabul, a distance of 136 miles, and it is being extended to Kandahár

Money and Currency—The Kabuli rupee is the usual currency, though Government demands are often paid in kind Currency notes of local manufacture in denominations of 1, 5, 25, 50, and 100 rupees, were introduced in July, 1920

The Amir's mint at Kábul was for some years under the supervision of a European The current coins in Kabul are Dínar, Paisa, Sháhí, Sannár or Misqálí, 'Abbásí, Qarán, Rupee and Tumán Dínar and Tuman are legendary coins intended for purposes of calculation only Paisa and Sháhi are copper coins, and Misqali, 'Abbási, Qaran and Rupee are silver coins

10 Dínar = 1 Paisa or Paka	1½ 'Abbási = 1 Quran
5 Paisa = 1 Sháhi	2 Qarán = 1 Rupee
2 Sháhi = 1 Sannár, Saddínar or Misqálí	20 Rupees = 1 Tuman
2 Sannár = 1 Abbási	

One Kabuli rupee is equal to about eightpence at the normal rate of exchange between Afghanistan and India

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ALBANIA.

(SKYPANIE.)

THE geographical district known as Albania was made up of the Turkish Provinces of Scutari and of Yanina, and of the parts of the Ottoman vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir, which bordered upon those Provinces The Albanians are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live in the north, and the Tosks, who live in the south

Little is known of their early history From 1431, when the Turks captured Yanina, the Albanians remained under Turkish rule, except for two brief periods of independence, first between 1443 and 1477, under the Gheg Chieftain George Castriot, and again in the eighteenth century, under the Tosk, Ali of Tepedelen In 1880 the short lived Albanian League was founded, making an unsuccessful effort to obtain independence

The Albanians have an hereditary aristocracy, and a more or less well defined feudal system Whilst in the north they are divided into clans or tribes, in the south the people look for guidance to a system of beys or chiefs, whose power is very considerable The Albanian language is held by most authorities to be of Aryan origin The dialects employed in the north and in the south are somewhat different

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Valona on November 28, 1912, and on December 20, 1912, the London Ambassadorial Conference agreed to the principle of Albanian autonomy Subsequently that Conference approximately decided the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of the new country from an Albanian deputation, which offered it to him at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914

The Government of the country was vested in the hands of the Prince, supported and advised by an International Commission of Control, the creation of which was agreed to by the Ambassadorial Conference in July, 1913

After the outbreak of the European war in the latter days of July, 1914, the Prince and nearly all the members of the International Commission left Albania, which fell again into a state of anarchy An attempt was made by Essad Pasha Topdani, who had been expelled from the country in May but who returned in September, after the departure of the Prince of Wied, to establish a military government with its seat at Durazzo, but the effort failed (October 5, 1914) Disorder continued, and eventually the Austrians overran Albania, capturing San Giovanni di Medua on January 25, 1916, and Durazzo on February 28, 1916 On June 3, 1917, the general in charge of the Italian forces proclaimed Albania an independent country, and a provisional Government was set up at Durazzo The final status of the country will be determined by the Peace Conference

Area and Population.—The frontiers of Albania, which were provisional, were shown in the map of the Balkan Peninsula which accompanied THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1914 The estimated probable area of the country is between 10,500 and 11,500 square miles, and the population between 800,000 and 850,000 souls The principal towns, with estimated population, are as follows —Durazzo, the provisional capital, 5,000, Scutari, 32,000, Elbasan, 13,000, Tirana, 12,000; Argyrocastro, 12,000; Berat, 8,500, Korytza, 8,000, Valona, 6 500

Religion and Instruction.—About two-thirds of the Albanians are Moslems Of the remaining one-third the Christians in the north are for

the most part Roman Catholics, and the Christians in the south are members of the Orthodox (Greek) Church Whilst large numbers of the Mohammedans belong to the Bektashi sect, in many districts both Christian and Moslem worship may be found

Under Turkish rule little was done for education The only school which maintained its existence without ever being actually closed was that founded at Korytza in the year 1891, for the education of girls, by two Albanians, who worked in the interests of Protestantism and of the Albanian nationality Mention should also be made of the Roman Catholic schools, opened in the north by the Jesuits, and the Orthodox schools, which existed in the south, and which were opened as a result of the ancient privileges possessed by the Patriarchate

Justice—The Albanians have a strict code of honour, but in the past no universal system of Justice has been in force Whilst the South has been more or less ruled by the Ottoman code of law, the districts of the North have practically managed their own affairs according to their own ideas

Production and Industry—Great tracts of the country remain uncultivated, and the areas at present under cultivation are dealt with in a primitive way The country for the greater part is rugged, wild, and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Korytza Basin, these two sections being particularly fertile and capable of great agricultural development Tobacco, wool, and olive oil are the principal products of the country The wool is made up into coarse and heavy native cloth Forests are scarce, and as for minerals, Albania is said to possess copper, coal, silver, gold and lead

Central Albania has no roads, but in the South the Italian administration has constructed military roads extending South via Tepelen and Argyrocastro, and the North and East via Liascoviki and Erzek to Korytza Northern Albania has one road, connecting Durazzo and Tirana with Alessio and Scutari As yet there are no railways in the country The ports are five in number, viz San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo, Valona, Porto Palermo, and Santi Quaranta Valona is intended to be the head of the Trans Balkan Railway, which will connect Italy with Constantinople

The country has no banks and no currency

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA)

Constitution and Government.

ARGENTINA was discovered in 1508 by Juan Diaz de Solis and Vicente Yanez Pinzón. In 1535 Don Pedro de Mendoza was sent out by the King of Spain, and in that same year founded the town of Buenos Aires. On May 25, 1810, the population rose against the Spanish rule, and on July 9, 1816, Argentine independence was proclaimed. Between 1816 and 1852 was a period of anarchy, and in 1853 stable government was once more established.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, 1866 and 1898. The executive power is left to a President, elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined, while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected for nine years by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces, and the latter 158 members elected by the people. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants. According to the census of 1914 the rate is one deputy for every 49,000 inhabitants. A deputy must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen for four years. The deputies are elected for four years, but one half of the House must retire every two years. Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens for six years. One third of the Senate is renewed every three years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies each receive 18,000 pesos per annum. A Vice-President, elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander in chief of the army and navy, and appoints to all civil, military, naval, and judicial offices, and has the right of presentation to bishoprics, he is responsible with the Ministry for the acts of the executive, both President and Vice President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re elected, unless a period of six years intervenes.

President of the Republic.—Señor Hipólito *Irigoyen*. Assumed office, October 12, 1916.

Vice-President.—Señor Dr. Benito *Villanueva*.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, consists of eight Secretaries of State—namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice and Public Instruction, Agriculture, Marine, and Public Works.

The President has a salary of 96,000 dollars paper, and 28,800 dollars paper for official expenses, the Vice-President 36,000 dollars paper as his salary, and 24,000 dollars for official expenses, and each of the eight ministers 39,600 dollars per annum.

Local Government

The Constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States Such matters as affect the Republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the Central Government The Republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories and 1 federal district (Buenos Aires). The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and in their constitutional functions are independent of the central executive They are elected by the people of each province for a term varying between three and four years The provinces elect their own legislatures, and have complete control over their own affairs The territories are under the supervision of governors appointed by the President In Buenos Aires municipal government is exercised by a Mayor appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate He is assisted by a deliberative council elected by tax paying inhabitants The deliberative council votes on measures relating to city finance, works, and general administration, and its decisions are carried out by the Mayor Other municipalities have constitutions of a similar character

Area and Population.

The Argentine Republic consists of fourteen provinces, ten territories and one federal district, containing the land area and population shown below —

Federal District, Provinces and Territories[1]	Area English sq miles	Population Dec 31, 1919	Population Census 1914	Pop per sq mile 1914
Federal District				
Buenos Aires	72	1,649,977	1,575,814	21,886 30
Martin Garcia Island	—	—	783	—
Provinces				
Buenos Aires (La Plata)	117,777	2,279,500	2,066,165	17 54
Santa Fe	50,713	983,840	899,640	17 73
Córdoba	66,912	787,748	735,472	10 91
Entre Ríos (Paraná)	29,241	461,570	425,373	14 54
Corrientes	33,535	364,818	347,055	10 34
San Luis	29,035	128,087	116,266	4 04
Santiago del Estero	55,385	293,501	261,678	4 72
Tucumán	10,422	350,973	332,933	31 94
Mendoza	56,502	307,560	277,535	4 91
San Juan	37,865	128,993	119,252	3 14
La Rioja	37,839	84,448	79,754	2 10
Catamarca	36,800	107,216	100,391	2 72
Salta	48,302	150,796	140,927	2 91
Jujuy	14,802	78,667	76,631	5 17
Territories				
Misiones (Posadas)	11,511	60,394	53,563	4 65
Formosa	41,402	21,328	19,281	0 46
Chaco (Resistencia)	52,741	50,853	46,274	0 87
Pampa Central (Santa Rosa de Toay)	56,320	119,726	101,338	1 79

[1] The Capitals are given in brackets Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory

Federal District, Provinces and Territories [1]	Area English sq miles	Population Dec 31, 1919	Population Census 1914	Pop per sq mile 1914
Territories—continued				
Neuquén	40,530	32,472	28,866	0 71
Río Negro (Viedma)	79,805	46,602	42,242	0 52
Chubut (Rawson)	93,427	27,722	23,065	0 24
Santa Cruz (Gallegos)	109,142	11,355	9,948	0 09
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,299	2,548	2,504	0 30
Los Andes (San Antonio de Los Cobres)	34,740	2,628	2,487	0 07
Total	1,153,119	8,533,332	7,885,237	6 83

[1] The Capitals are given in brackets Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory

Of the total in 1914, 4,227,023 were males and 3,658,214 females Of the population on January 1, 1918, 4,440,367 were males and 3,838,792 females

The movement of population for four years is given as follows —

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1915	46,699	283,176	124,008	83,019	148,025
1916	47,271	286,854	136,687	75,381	122,328
1917	44,306	276,355	130 622	51,665	88 996
1918	—	271,980	146,775	50,662	59 908

In the years 1857–1917 the number of immigrants by sea was 4,,812,729 By the Constitution of the Republic, all children of foreigners born in the country are Argentine

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on June 1, 1914 (census), was 1,575,814 (on December 31, 1920, it was estimated at 1,674,000) , Rosario (Santa Fé), 222,592 , Córdoba, 104,894 (on November 30, 1918, 156,000) , La Plata, 90,436 , Avellaneda, 46,277 , Tucuman, 91,216 , Bahía Blanca, 44,143 , Santa Fé, 59,574 , Mendoza, 58,790 , Parana, 36,089 , Salta, 28,436 , Lomas de Zamora, 22,231 , Río Cuarto, 18,421 , Corrientes, 28,681 , Quilmes, 19,311 , Concordia, 20,107 , Mar del Plata, 27,611 , Santiago del Estero, 23,479 , Chivilcoy, 23,241 , Resistencia, 8,387 , Mercedes (San Luis), 18,256 , Tandil, 15,784 , Junín, 21,172 , Bell Ville, 8,732 , Gualeguaychu, 17,880 , Pergamino, 20,549 , San Juan, 16,631 , Catamarca, 13,262 , Posadas, 10,128 , La Rioja, 8,245 , Jujuy, 7,622

Religion and Instruction.

There is no State religion, though the Roman Catholic religion is supported by the State , all other creeds are tolerated and freedom of conscience prevails There are 1 archbishop (Buenos Aires) and 10 suffragan bishops For the clergy there are 8 seminaries In 1888 civil marriage was established in the Republic.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age Population of school age (1920), 1,756,053, of whom 1,076,045 attended school. Of the total population over 7 years of age, 35 1 per cent were illiterate There were (1919) 9,268 primary public schools, 7,801 being public and 1,285 private, with 1,190,231 pupils and 36,615 teachers The secondary or preparatory education is controlled by the general Government, which maintains 42 national colleges with 11,022 pupils and 1,244 teachers Side by side with the Government colleges there are also 33 private institutions of the same grade, with 2,959 pupils and 398 teachers There are 82 normal schools with 14,202 pupils and 1,843 teachers , 37 for special instruction (commercial, industrial, artistic, also for the blind, &c) with 11,081 pupils and 1,034 teachers There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 1,506 students in 1918 , Buenos Aires (founded 1821), with 10,404 students , La Plata (founded 1905), with 2,979 students , and the National University of the Litoral, in Rosario (founded in 1920), and provincial universities at Santa Fé and Tucuman (founded 1912) There is a well equipped national observatory at Córdoba, and another at La Plata, museums at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and a national meteorological bureau at Buenos Aires

For 1920 the Government budgeted for education 38,798,656 paper dollars on primary education , 8,274,720 dollars on secondary , 5,381,424 dollars on technical and commercial education , 10,931,864 dollars on normal schools, and 7,464,158 dollars on university education ,¦ miscellaneous, 1,034,512 paper dollars , total, 71,885,335 dollars

In Argentina there are 520 newspapers published, 493 in Spanish, 4 in Italian, 5 in German, 5 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian

Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires , 5 Appeal Courts, one with 5 judges at Buenos Aires, and with 3 each at La Plata, Parana, Córdoba, and Rosario (Santa Fe), and courts of first instance in each of the provinces and territories Each province has its own judicial system, with a Supreme Court (generally so called) and several minor courts Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised

Finance.[1]

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	34,602,288	34,572,620	1919[2]	34,969,953	35,671,023
1917	32,962,509	33,973,857	1920[2]	41,779,517	41,742,871
1918	32,860,306	34,409,000	1921[2]	—	43,950,336

[1] All accounts are kept in paper currency, the paper dollar = 1s 9⅛d., under conversion law

[2] Budget estimate

The main items of revenue and expenditure in the budget for 1920 were as follows —

Revenue	Dollars Paper	Expenditure		Dollars Paper
Imports	127,000,000	Congress		15,274,260
Exports	100,000,000	Ministry of	Interior	59,479,426
Tobacco	43,000 000		Foreign Affairs and Worship	4,941,074
Stamps .	28,000 000		Finance	18,246,600
Patents	7,000,000		Public Debt	124,300,484
Alcohol .	12,400,000		Justice and Education	88,280,385
			Army	44,145,357
			Navy	36 459,120
			Agriculture	10,515,860
			Public Works	14,364,836
		Pensions, &c		17,041,284
		Public Works		35,516,900
		Subsidies		13,195,968
Total (including all revenue)	459,574,604 (41,779,517*l*)	Grand total		459,171,586 (41,742,871*l*)

The external debt at the end of 1918 was 671,336,118 paper pesos, and the internal debt w 2,791,606 paper pesos

In 1916 the total wealth of the country was estimated at 32,656 million dollars paper (2,850,920,000*l*), including 10,623 million dollars paper the value of agricultural land, 6,800 million dollars the value of urban land, 3,375 million dollars the value of the railways, 3,203 million dollars the value of cattle

Defence.

Army.

The army of the Argentine Republic is a National Militia, service in which is compulsory for all citizens from their 20th to their 45th year For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line After completing 10 years in the first line, the men pass to the National Guard and serve in it for another 10 years, finishing their service with 5 years in the Territorial Guard The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks, is for 1 year The reservists can be called out for training periodically

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts, each of which provides on mobilisation a complete division of the first line, and also a reserve division, irrespective of the National Guard and Territorial troops The strength of the 'active' divisions will be about 20,000 men each The 'active' army comprises —Infantry, 20 regiments of 2 battalions of 2 companies; 1 railway battalion of 4 companies, 4 independent companies, cavalry, 12 regiments of 3 squadrons, 1 gendarmerie regiment of 3 squadrons, 1 independent squadron and 2 machine gun squadrons, artillery, 5 regiments field artillery of 2 groups of 2 batteries, 2 groups mountain of 2 batteries, 2 groups of 2 horse batteries, 1 siege battery, engineers, 5 battalions of 4 companies

The total peace establishment of the army is about 1,750 officers and 18,000 men There is a trained reserve numbering 300,000 men, of whom 150,000 men are of the first line, and 150,000 of the special reserve The territorial reserve is in process of formation

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle The cavalry have a carbine of the same system The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7 5 cm Q F gun

The estimated military budget for the year 1921 was 3,000,000*l*

NAVY

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour: Belt	Armour: Guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
	DREADNOUGHTS		in	in				knots
1910	Moreno, Rivadavia	27,940	10	12	12 12 in , 12 in , 16 4in	2	39,500	22 5
	PRE DREADNOUGHTS							
1889	Independencia, Libertad	2,336	8	8	2 9 4 in , 4 4 7-in	2	2,780	14
	ARMOURED CRUISERS							
1894	Garibaldi, San Martin	6,840	6	6	2 10 in , 10 6 in , 6 4 7 in; 4 8 in , 10 6 in , 6 4 7 in	4	13,000	20
1896	Pueyrredon, Belgrano	6,840	6	6	2 10 in , 10 6 in , 6 4 7 in; 2 10 in , 14 6 in	4	13,000	20
	LIGHT CRUISER							
1894	Buenos Aires	4,500	—	—	2 8 in , 4 6 in , 6 4 7 in	—	17,000	24

There are also the old cruiser *Nueve de Julio*, and several small gunboats and torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, and some training and miscellaneous craft The two Dreadnoughts and a few destroyers and other small craft are the only modern units in the Argentine Fleet The pre Dreadnoughts have little value A programme was laid before the Argentine Senate proposing considerable additions to the Fleet, but it has received no effect, and only certain transports have been built

Naval budget, 1920, 36,459,120 paper pesos

The personnel of the navy includes 337 officers, 130 engineers, and 27 electrical engineers The total personnel is about 9,100 men (these numbers include about 5,000 conscripts), who have to serve two years There is a corps of coast artillery of 450 men, a naval school, a school of mechanics, a school for artillery, and a school for torpedo practice

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 728,680,000 acres, of which about 401,000,000 acres may be used for agricultural or cattle industries, 994,000,000 forest, remainder being mountain, lake, river, or arid regions Of the cultivable portion, about 10,000,000 acres require irrigation In the territories the Federal Government has wide tracts of land amounting to

237,768,000 acres suitable in general for pastoral colonisation, and these lands are conditionally offered free, or for sale or on lease

The Argentine census of June 1, 1914, showed 1,074,964 real estate owners in the Republic, classified as follows —Argentinians, 673,409, Italians, 203,500, Spaniards, 104,339, French, 22,105, Uruguayans, 13,973, Russians, 9,687, Austrians, 8,666, Ottomans, 7,709, Swiss, 4,730, Germans, 4,711, English, 4,344, others, 17,791

The total area under cultivation in 1918–19 was 59,716,550 acres The area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows —

	Acreage			Produce (Metric Tons)		
	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21
Wheat	17,175,000	15,132,500	15,004,806	4,670,288	5,828,000	6,070,000
Oats	3,015,000	1,327,500	2,061,815	490,056	829,000	830,000
Maize	9,800,000	8,180,000	—	5,696,150	—	—
Flax	3,456,625	3,563,000	3,482,817	781,740	1,068,430	1,400,000

From January 1 to December 31, 1919, the quantities of cereals exported were as follows —Wheat, 3,286,260 tons, flax, 855,455 tons, oats, 333,423 tons, maize, 2,485,465 tons Cotton, sugar, wine, and tobacco are grown The sugar industry is making great progress The quantity of sugar manufactured was 88,076 metric tons in 1917, and 260,000 metric tons in 1919 In 1919 there were 89,564,838 gallons of wine produced in Argentina (94,938,800 gallons in 1918)

In 1920 the number of animals within the Republic was estimated at cattle, 27,392,126 (25,866,763 in 1914), horses, 9,366,455 (8,323,815 in 1914), mules, 565,069, asses, 260,157, sheep, 45,303,419 (43,225,452 in 1914), goats, 4,670,130, pigs, 3,227,346 The Province of Buenos Aires contains over 43 per cent of the sheep within the Republic Total wool clip in 1917–18, 181,000 tons (160,000 tons in 1916–17)

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, agricultural lands to the extent of 463,000 acres have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association Of this land 158,000 acres are under cultivation

In 1914 (the last industrial census) there were 35,093 factories in Argentina, employing a total of 383,706 persons The total capital was 105,187,596/

Mining is of no great importance Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, and gold and copper in San Juan and La Rioja Gold is also mined in the south western territories Coal has been discovered in Santa Cruz There are no Government statistics as to mineral output, excepting only the output of petroleum at the Comodoro Rivadavia wells, which is as follows in 1917, 181,704 cubic metres, in 1918, 197,573 cubic metres, and in 1919, 188,092 cubic metres

Commerce.

Real values in pounds sterling, exclusive of coin and bullion —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports	72,501,103	75,811,124	99,109,456	129,855,900	170,820,000
Exports	113,456,251	108,944,562	158,706,235	204,151,536	201,360,000

Imports and exports in 1919 —

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Living animals	2,054,320	Live stock products	548,730,950
Foodstuffs	84,486,945	Agricultural products	438,435,276
Tobacco	9,568,838	Forest products	25,869,460
Beverages	9,596,661	Mineral, Hunting, &c	18,429,572
Textiles	216,238,058		
Oils	95,868,858		
Chemicals	40,202,862		
Colours	5,878,167		
Timber and wood	31,348,806		
Paper	20,225,386		
Leather	3 334,243		
Iron	67,580,431		
Other metals	24,427,064		
Agricultural implements, &c	16,051,651		
Glassware and crockery	54 475 801		

The customs receipts in 1915 were 9,901,664*l*, in 1916, 10,726,026*l*, in 1917, 9,800,114*l*, in 1918, 14,215,083*l*, and in 1919, 18,264,647*l*

Trade by countries —

Principal Countries	1918		1919	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom	124,960,102	305,881,270	154,478,509	294,240,728
Germany	221,628	—	1,506,210	9,558,287
Belgium	159,009	—	965,021	59,462,338
Spain	41,779,805	23,816,137	46,482,028	19,383,800
France	25,954,483	113,052,166	25,888,898	114,247,124
Italy	20,008,772	40,280,902	21,421,603	41,358,087
United States of America	169,506,948	165,151,620	232 868,392	169,166,484
Brazil	49,373,561	33,346,557	47,368 807	37,150,237

The 'most favoured nation' treaty of 1825 with Great Britain respecting commerce, and that of 1853 respecting river navigation, are in force

The staple Argentine imports into the United Kingdom and the chief exports of British produce and manufactures to Argentina (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were as follows —

Imports into U K	1918	1919	Exports from U K	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	13,253,798	6,358,666	Cottons	7,260,347	5,828,769
Maize	3,473,760	11,147,631	Woollens	2,105,578	2 249,888
Mutton	3,592,080	4,957,888	Iron & manufactures	952,145	1,666,767
Beef	2,122,509	18,164,396	Machinery	212,258	556,096
Linseed	2,458,836	7,744,217	Railway carriages	19,628	130,959
Wool	654,986	2,848,606	Coal	491,881	1,788,728
Oats	1,647,659	2,042,344	Jute manufactures	51,881	602,732

Total trade between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U K	51,593,504	48,427,803	62,967,315	81,780,319	128,038,842
Exports to Argentina from U K	15,948,872	12,878,580	17,612,159	21,217,214	42,889,319

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1918, the registered shipping consisted of 183 steamers over 100 tons, of 155,132 tons,

The aggregate movement of vessels at all Argentine ports was as follows

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Number of vessels	Tons	Number of vessels	Tons
1916	44,642	20,742,786	44,175	20,570,817
1917	44,345	16,428,586	44,088	16,446,837
1918	45,072	17,483,482	44,845	17,334,850

Internal Communications.

Railways open, January 1, 1921, 22,590 miles, of which 3,816 miles (18 per cent) belong to the State The capital invested in Argentine railways amounts to 1,254,795,500 gold dollars In 1919 Argentine railways transported 68,547,200 passengers, and carried 38,973,050 tons of cargo Gross receipts were 183,426,002 gold dollars, working expenses, 141,296,478 gold dollars

The Post Offices, which numbered 3,576 at the end of 1918, dealt with 903,241,474 pieces of mail matter The revenue of the Postal Department was 17,925,333 paper pesos for 1918 National telegraph lines, 25,167 miles in 1919, provincial railway and private lines bringing the total up to 52,070 miles with 152,644 miles of wire Number of telegrams despatched, 1917, 16,816,815 Number of telephones in Argentina on January 1, 1917, 92,785

There are 12 stations for wireless telegraphy All ships with a crew of over 50 and touching at Argentine ports are compelled by law to be equipped with wireless telegraph

In 1912 a bill was passed for the canalization of the Upper Uruguay, the work was to be carried out by Argentina in conjunction with Brazil and Uruguay A ferry boat service has also been established between Paraguay and Argentine at Posadas and Encarnacion

Money and Credit.

The 'Banco de la Nación Argentina,' which was established in 1891 with a capital of 4,400,000*l*, and which now has a capital of 11,000,000*l*, has a limited authority to lend money to the National Government, the loans to which must not exceed 20 per cent of its capital According to the latest census (1915) there are 143 banks within the Republic, 118 Argentine and 25 foreign The deposits of the chief commercial banks on June 30, 1920, totalled 9,272,646 gold pesos and 3,465,459,275 pesos currency

In 1899 a conversion law was approved by Congress fixing the value of the paper dollar at 44 cents gold On June 30, 1920, the Conversion Office, the Bank of the Argentine Nation, and the Argentine Legations abroad had a stock of 584,612,456 dollars gold At the same date there were in circulation notes to the value of 1,362,559,524 paper pesos

On April 5, 1915, a national postal savings bank (Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal) was incorporated On October 31, 1919, it had 312,883 depositors with total deposits amounting to 18,563,727 paper dollars.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary system of the Republic is theoretically on a gold standard the unit being the *peso oro* (gold dollar) which weighs 1 6129 grammes of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine The *Peso* which is divided into 100 *centavos*, is of the value of $4\frac{4}{5}\frac{7}{5}s$ According to the monetary law of November 5, 1881, five and two-and a half gold peso pieces are coined The 5 dollar gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8 0645 grammes, 900 fine, and therefore contains 7 25805 grammes of fine gold One pound sterling = 5 04 gold dollars

Gold is not in circulation The money in circulation is chiefly paper (*peso papel*) The paper dollar, being convertible at 44 gold dollar, is worth 1s $8\frac{4}{5}\frac{7}{5}d$ (11 45 to the £)

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of the Argentine Republic in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Dr José Evaristo Uriburu Appointed April 7, 1921

Charge d'Affaires —Jacinto Villegas

Counsellor —Luis H Domínguez

Second Secretaries —Eduardo Racedo and Carlos Miguens

Attaché —Carlos M Domínguez

Consul General in London —Dr Seigio García Uriburu

There are Consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Newport, Southampton, Swansea

2 Of Great Britain in the Argentine Republic

Envoy and Minister —James William Ronald Macleay, C M G (appointed November 11, 1919)

First Secretary —E J Hope-Vere

Second Secretary —D V Kelly, M C

Naval Attaché —Commander Charles L Backhouse, R N

Commercial Secretaries —Harry O Chalkley and E C Buxton

Consul General (at Buenos Aires) —H W Wilson, O B E

There is a Consul at Rosario, and Vice-Consuls at Bahia Blanca, La Plata, Tucuman, Santa Fé, and Villa Constitución

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AUSTRIA.

(Die Republik Österreich)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Austria was proclaimed on November 12, 1918 The Government was taken in hand by a National Assembly which appointed a temporary cabinet and proceeded to pass laws On February 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of only one Chamber, was duly elected on the basis of universal and proportional suffrage, where every Austrian subject, male and female, has a vote if 20 years of age, and is eligible if 24 years of age On the same basis the elections for the first Parliament were held (October, 1920), and these resulted in the following parties being returned —Christian Socialists, 78, Social Democrats, 68, German Nationalists, 14, Peasants' Party, 4, Workers' Party, 1

The Constitution, which was adopted October 1, 1920, and came into force on November 10, 1920, provides for a President, chosen by the two Houses assembled for a joint session, his term is for 4 years, and he may be re elected once only, for an Assembly (*Nationalrat*), elected by popular vote for 4 years, and for a First Chamber (*Bundesrat*), chosen by the Provincial Diets in proportion to their population (at present the members number 46) The powers of the Bundesrat are advisory Austria is declared to be a Democratic Republic composed of the seven provinces and the city of Vienna All special privileges are abolished, and equal rights granted to all citizens

President of the Republic —Dr Michael *Hainisch* Born 1858 Elected December 9, 1920

The Ministry, constituted on November 21, 1920, is as follows —

State Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs —Dr Michael *Mayr* (Christian Socialist)

Vice Chancellor and Minister of Education — Walter *Breisky* (Administrative Official)

Minister of Commerce —Edouard *Heinl* (Christian Socialist)

Minister of Social Insurance —Dr Joseph *Resch* (Administrative Official)

Minister of Agriculture —Alois *Haueis* (Christian Socialist)

Minister of Finance —Dr Ferdinand *Grimm* (Administrative Official)

Minister of Justice —Dr Rudolf *Paltauf* (Administrative Official)

Food Controller —Dr Alfred *Grunberger* (Christian Socialist)

Minister of the Interior and of War —Walter *Breisky*.

Minister of Railways —Dr Karl *Pesta* (Administrative Official)

The national flag consists of three horizontal stripes, the top and bottom being red and the centre white

Local Government

The Republic of Austria comprises 7 provinces, viz, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg, and the City of Vienna, which holds a special position in regard to local Government Moreover the *Burgenland* (German Western Hungary) is to fall to the Austrian Republic according to the Treaty of St Germain There is in every province a Provincial Assembly (*Landesversammlung*), consisting likewise of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the Constitutional National Assembly The cultivation of the soil, the educational, ecclesiastical, and charitable institutions, as also public works, chiefly fall within the competence of the provinces At the head of the Provincial Assembly is the Provincial Committee (*Landesausschuss*) elected by the Provincial Assembly

Every commune has a council to deliberate and decide its affairs, of which the members are mostly elected for 5 years The council elects from its midst the head of the commune (burgomaster) and a committee for the administration of the affairs and execution of its resolutions All who are 20 years of age have a vote, while for the passive suffrage the attained age of 24–29 years is required

Area and Population

For the boundaries of Austria according to the Treaty of St Germain, signed on September 10, 1919, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1920, pp 674–5

The area and population (census taken on January 31, 1920) of Austria are shown as follows —

Provinces	Area, English square miles	Population (Census 1920)			Percentage of population 1920	Population per square mile 1920
		Males	Females	Total		
Vienna	107	851,302	990,024	1,841,326	29 99	17 209
Lower Austria (excl Vienna)	7,449	709,593	748,676	1,458,269	23 75	196
Upper Austria	4,621	415,920	442,875	858,795	13 99	186
Salzburg	2,759	104 054	110,146	214,200	3 49	78
Styria	6,317	466,682	490,827	957,509	15 60	152
Carinthia [1]	3,678	178,949	190,452	369,401	6 02	100
Tyrol	4,782	149,200	157,186	306,485	4 99	64
Vorarlberg	1,003	64,547	68,665	133,212	2 17	133
Total	30,716	2,940,346	3,198,851	6,139,197	–	200

[1] Including the plebiscite district which on October 13, 1920, decided for adhesion to Austria

The area of Western Hungary is 1,684 square miles, with an estimated population of some 345,082

Compared with the total population in 1910, the total for 1920 shows a loss of 227,209, or 3 6 per cent The male population has decreased by 205,644 or 6 61 per cent as compared with 1910

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The population of the principal towns of Austria on January 31, 1920, was as follows —Vienna, 1,842,005 , Graz, 157,032 , Linz, 93,473 , Innsbruck, 55,659 , Salzburg, 36,450 , Wiener Neustadt, 35,023 , Klagenfurt, 26,111 , St Polten, 23,061 , Villach, 21,896 , Baden, 21,095 , and Steyr, 20,234

In 1918, births, 87,594, marriages, 40,738, deaths, 166,378, divorces, 1779

Religion.

Religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the Republic, and the principle is embodied in the Treaty of St Germain (article 63) In 1920 there were 5,979,667 Catholics (94 11 per cent), 165,007 Protestants (2 60 per cent), 189,758 Jews (2·99 per cent), and 19,021 'others' (0 30 per cent) The Catholic Church has 2 archbishoprics and 4 bishoprics

Instruction.

The educational organisation of Austria comprises (1) Elementary schools , (2) middle schools ; (3) high schools , (4) schools for special subjects , and (5) universities and colleges

Attendance is compulsory at the elementary schools from 6 to 14 in Austria generally, but there are far reaching facilities for exemption for

pupils of 12 years and upwards The cost of elementary education is borne in the first instance by the communes and provinces In 1918 there were in the Republic 4,763 public and private elementary schools, with 30,667 teachers and 914,258 pupils

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasia and Realschulen These institutions are maintained by the State, the provinces, the towns, or private individuals Of the former there were (1917 18) 73 with 20,955 pupils, of the latter 38 with 14,632 pupils, and for girls, 26 with 4,896 pupils

Austria has four universities maintained by the State, viz, Vienna (in 1917–18, 810 teachers and 5,510 students), Graz (232 teachers and 1,142 students), Innsbruck (164 teachers and 982 students), and Salzburg, and there are also two technical high schools at Vienna (212 teachers and 1,292 students) and Graz (72 teachers and 186 students)

There are also 18 theological colleges, of which 15 are Roman Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, 1 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 503 students In 1918 there were also 37 training colleges for teachers, with 736 lecturers and 5,043 students

Justice and Crime

The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation (Oberste Gerichts- und Kassationshof) in Vienna is the highest court in the land Besides there are 3 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte), 17 provincial and district courts (Landes und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte) There are likewise 269 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), and 2 special courts for commercial affairs, 4 for industry, 1 constitutional court, 1 administrative court, and 1 electoral court

Pauperism.

Funds for poor relief are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, the third of the property left by intestate secular priests, and certain percentages on the proceeds of voluntary sales In some provinces the poor funds are augmented from other sources, *e g* theatre money (Spectakelgelder), hunting licences, dog certificates, and in some large towns percentages on legacies over a fixed amount Those who are wholly or partially unfit for work may be provided for in such manner as the commune judges propose Besides poor houses and money relief, there exists in many provinces the practice of assigning the poor—in respect of board and lodging—to each of the resident householders in fixed succession (Einlegesystem)

The law for unemployment insurance bears date March 24, 1920 Under the Act one third of the cost of unemployment insurance is to be borne by the State, and two thirds by employers and workers Benefits under the scheme are not granted for more than 12 weeks

Finance.

The budgets for 1919–20 and 1920–21 provided revenue and expenditure as follows in kronen —

	1919–20	1920–21
Revenue	6,294,000,000	28,953,312,300
Expenditure	16,873,000,000	71,132,733,900
Deficit	10,579,000,000	42,179,421,600

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1920–21 in millions of kronen —

Revenue	Millions of kronen	Expenditure	Millions of kronen
Various revenues	9,914	Interest on debt	9,067
Railways	5,521	Interior	1,198
Monopolies	5,490	Army	2,077
		Railways	11,608
		Subventions for food	21,260
		Bonuses to Civil servants	5,388
		For unemployment grants	125
		Military pensions	266

The share of the Republic of the old debt of Austria Hungary is not yet definitely fixed On September 30, 1920, it was estimated at 44,958 million kronen, with an annual interest of 1,554 million kronen The debt of the new Republic on that date amounted to 14,904 million kronen, with an annual charge of 731 million kronen Foreign credits for food, &c , are not included in the last figure They have been estimated at 17,500 million kronen, with an annual charge of 886 million kronen

Defence.

1 Army

The break up of the Austro Hungarian Empire at the end of the war brought with it the collapse of the military system of that country At the end of 1918 all was in confusion, but towards the end of January, 1919, the Austrian Government created a Defence Force (Volkswehr) By August, 1920, the approximate strength of the Volkswehr was 34,000 men

By the terms of the Treaty of St Germain, universal compulsory military service is abolished in Austria, and the total number of military forces in the Austrian Army is limited to 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops

Austria is permitted at her own discretion to organise this number of troops either in divisions or in mixed brigades If the divisional organisation is chosen, the maximum strength of an infantry division is to be 414 officers and 10,780 men, the minimum strength 300 officers and 8,000 men The maximum strength of a cavalry division is to be 259 officers and 5,380 men and the minimum 180 officers and 3,650 men

If the mixed brigade organisation is chosen, the maximum strength of a brigade is to be 198 officers and 5,350 men, and the minimum 140 officers and 4,250 men. The future Austrian Army may therefore be organised into two infantry divisions and one cavalry division at the higher establishment or three infantry divisions and one cavalry at the lower establishment, or into six mixed brigades The latter organisation has been chosen The maximum authorised armaments and stocks of munitions are per 1,000 men —

Rifles or carbines	1,150	500 rounds of ammunition per arm	
Machine guns	15	10,000	,, ,, ,, ,,
Trench mortars, light	2	1,000	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, medium		500	,, ,, ,, ,,
Guns } field or	3	1,000	,, ,, ,, ,,
Howitzers } mountain			

All officers must be regulars. Officers now serving retained in the army must serve to the age of 40 Officers newly appointed must serve on the active list for 20 consecutive years

The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must

be for a total period of not less than 12 consecutive years, including at least six years with the colours The proportion of officers and men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed one twentieth of the total strength All measures of mobilisation are forbidden

The number of gendarmes, customs officers, foresters, and members of police forces must not exceed the number employed in a similar capacity in 1913 Educational establishments and all sporting and other clubs are forbidden to occupy themselves with any military matters Within two months of the final ratification of the Treaty the air forces of Austria are to be demobilised The armed forces of Austria must not include any military or naval air forces, and no dirigibles are to be kept All naval and military aeronautical material, including aeroplanes, seaplanes, dirigibles, and parts of these, is to be handed over to the Allies During the six months which follow the final ratification of the Treaty, the manufacture, importation, and exportation of aircraft, and parts of aircraft, are forbidden

In the new army the Government has organised six infantry regiments for Vienna and Lower Austria, six *Alpenjager* regiments for Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, and Tyrol, two infantry battalions for *Burgenland*, one *jager* battalion for Salzburg, and one *jager* battalion for Vorarlberg There are besides six cycle battalions, six squadrons of cavalry, seven artillery and six technical units

2 Navy

As Austria now has no seaboard, the former Austro Hungarian fleet has ceased to exist Under the Armistice terms, 3 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 9 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, a minelayer, and 6 Danube monitors, were to be surrendered to the Allies The battleship *Franz Ferdinand* and the 'Dreadnought' battleship *Tegetthoff* were brought by the Italians to Venice, with some other vessels In January, 1920, the Inter Allied Naval Commission allotted to France the ships lying at Cattaro, being 1 battleship, 3 cruisers, 4 torpedo cruisers, 12 torpedo boats, and smaller craft They had been seriously injured and partially dismantled by Czecho Jugo Slav officers and men, but were to be patched up and taken to Bizerta, Toulon, and Marseilles by Allied officers and crews The light cruiser *Novara*, while *en route*, sprang a leak and was towed into Brindisi, where she sank but has been refloated The only war vessels now remaining to Austria are certain small monitors and other vessels in the Danube

Production and Industry

Agriculture forms the main occupation of the country In 1919 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,084,121 acres (4,165,214 acres in 1918) Of the total in 1919, 2,123,175 acres were in Lower Austria and 929,988 acres in Upper Austria The chief products are shown as follows for 2 years —

Crop	1919		1920	
	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat	375,128	139,171	374,032	149,515
Rye	725,090	229 503	688,687	251,410
Barley	235,308	83,207	240,915	97,407
Oats	613,162	197,132	658,740[1]	187,786[1]
Potatoes	242,160	544,904	200,697[1]	584,996[1]
Turnips	83,007	417,543	87,285[1]	536,182[1]

[1] Figure for 1918

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population Forests abound and timber forms an appreciable asset of Austria. The number of animals in 1918 were horses, 270,000, cows, 858,000, oxen, 223,000, bulls, 53,000, and calves, 499,000

The country has not been deprived of all her minerals, in 1920 the production of lignite was 2,387,996 tons, and of anthracite, 133,173 tons There were 11 anthracite mines worked in 1920, and 61 lignite mines The output of iron ore is also placed at two million tons per annum, and of pig iron at about half a million tons Some copper, zinc, silver and gold ore, lead, and salt are also produced

Of important industries, piano making, the manufacture of motor cars, and textiles still remain in Austria to a certain extent

Commerce

The only recent British statistics of commerce available are those (published by the Board of Trade) showing the trade between Great Britain and Austria Hungary, in which the imports for 1920 amounted to 2,622,805*l*, and the exports to 3,969,064*l* For Austrian figures see "Additions and Corrections" in this volume

Internal Communications.

The following are railway statistics of Austria in 1919 State lines and private companies' lines worked by the State, 2,659 miles, private companies' lines worked by themselves, 1,222 miles, state lines worked by private companies, 1 3 miles, making a total of 3,882 miles

There were, in 1915, 10,126 post offices

In 1914 there were in Austria 1,475 urban telephone systems with 314,792 miles of wire and 950 inter urban circuits with 10,331 miles of line and 54,098 miles of wire. 396,888,039 conversations were held

Banking and Credit

According to the Treaty of St Germain the Austro Hungarian Bank is to be liquidated The condition of the Bank as on December 31, 1920, showed that its notes in circulation amounted to 30,645,658,090 kronen, against which it held bullion to the value of 8,807,266 kronen

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Austrian standard coin (gold) is the krone, which has been coined in denominations of 100, 20, and 10 Of silver coins there were 5, 2, and 1 krone pieces The krone = 100 heller Hardly any coins are, however, at present in use, the currency is for the most part paper, including even 20-heller pieces.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of Austria in Great Britain

Minister Plenipotentiary —Baron Georg Franckenstein Appointed October 6, 1920
First Secretary —Adolf Kunz
Press Attaché —Maximilian Bach
Delegate of Austrian Clearing House —Felix Weiser

2 Of Great Britain in Austria

Minister Plenipotentiary —The Hon Francis Lindley, C.B, C B E.
First Secretary —E A Keeling
Third Secretary —P B Nicholls
Commercial Secretary —O. S Phillpotts, O.B E
Consul at Vienna.—H. H Cassells.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe de Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern Sigmaringen (died Nov 27, 1912), married Oct 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth of Bavaria*, succeeded his uncle Leopold II, Dec 17, 1909

Children of the King—(1) Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Brabant, born Nov 3, 1901 (2) Prince *Charles*, Count of Flanders, born Oct 10, 1903 (3) Princess *Marie-José*, born Aug 4, 1906

Sisters of the King—(1) Princess *Henriette*, born Nov 30, 1870, married Feb 12, 1896, to Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendôme (2) Princess *Josephine*, born Oct 18, 1872, married May 28, 1904, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern

Aunt of the King—Princess *Charlotte*, sister of Leopold II, born June 7, 1840, married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863, widow June 19, 1867

King Albert has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs

The Kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands The secession was decreed on October 4, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels, on August 25, 1830 A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4, 1831, he ascended the throne July 21, 1831 On his death in 1865 he was succeeded by his son, Leopold II, who reigned until 1909

By the Treaty of London, Nov 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia It was not until after the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the Kingdom of Belgium In the Treaty of Versailles it is stated that as the treaties of 1839 'no longer conform to the requirements of the situation,' these are abrogated and will be replaced by other treaties

Constitution and Government.

According to the Constitution of 1831 Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his Ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority

Those sections of the Belgian Constitution which regulate the organisation of the legislative power are now under revision (May, 1921), the information which follows therefore refers to a system which both in regard to

the electorate and eligibility for the Senate is about to be completely modified For both Senate and Chamber the elections of November 16, 1919, were held on the principle of universal suffrage

The Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly and partly indirectly Their total number is 120, of whom 27 are elected by the Provincial Councils The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, and is proportioned to the population of each province The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years In the election of members both of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives directly, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by Law of December 29, 1899 Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants, three for each with a population up to 1,000,000, and four for each with over 1,000,000 No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him All senators must be at least forty years of age, and those elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal Family are by right Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty five years

The members of the Chamber of Representatives are all elected directly by the electoral body Their number at present, 186 (law of May 2, 1912), is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants They sit for four years, one half retiring every two years, except that after a dissolution a general election takes place It is intended to establish the principle of universal suffrage in Belgium, but the actual completion of the process has yet to be adopted Deputies must be not less than twenty five years of age, and resident in Belgium Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 12,000 francs, and a free pass all the year over Government and Companies' railways between his residence and the place of Session

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days, but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives

Parties in the Chamber 1919 —Catholics, 71, Socialists, 70, Liberals, 34, miscellaneous, 11.

Parties in the Senate 1919 —Catholics, 59, Liberals, 36, Socialists, 25.

The Executive Government consists of 12 departments, under the following Ministers (appointed November 20, 1920) —

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior —Henry *Carton de Wiart* (Catholic)
Minister of Finance —Georges *Theunis*
Minister of Economic Affairs —Aloys *Van de Vyvere* (Catholic)
Minister of Foreign Affairs —Henri *Jaspar* (Catholic)
Minister of Education —Jules *Destrée* (Socialist)

Minister of Agriculture —Baron A *Ruzette* (Catholic)
Minister of National Defence —Albert *Devèze* (Liberal).
Minister of Justice —Emile *Vandervelde* (Socialist)
Minister of the Colonies —Louis *Franck* (Liberal)
Minister of Industry, Food Supply, and Labour —Joseph *Wauters* (Socialist)
Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs —Xavier *Neujean* (Liberal)
Minister of Public Works —Edouard *Anseele* (Socialist)

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'Etat,' without portfolio, called on special occasions by the sovereign

Local Government

The provinces and communes (2,633 in 1913) of Belgium have a large amount of autonomous government The laws governing provincial and communal elections are being altered at present (May, 1921)

In regard to the communal electorate, the law of April 15, 1920, definitely lays it down that all Belgians over 21 years of age without distinction of sex, who have been domiciled for at least six months, have the right to vote Proportional representation is applied to the communal elections, and communal councils are to be renewed every six years In each commune there is a college composed of the burgomaster, president, and a certain number of aldermen, corresponding almost to the permanent deputation of the Provincial Council, and both are the organs of the central administration

Area and Population

Belgium has an area of 29,451 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The following table shows the population at various dates —

Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent per annum	Census Years	Population	Total Increase	Increase per cent. per annum
1876	5,336,185	508,352	1 05	1900	6,693,548	624,227	1 03
1880	5,520,009	183,824	0 85	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1 09
1890	6,069,321	549,312	0 99	1919	7,577,027	153,243	0 23

Area and population of provinces —

Provinces	Area Eng sq. miles	Population Census Dec 31, 1910	Population Estimated Dec 31, 1919	Population per sq mile, 1910
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	968,677	1,040,937	884
Brabant	1,268	1,469,677	1,561,855	1,158
Flanders West	1,249	874,135	880,064	699
Flanders East	1,158	1,120,335	1,124,887	967
Hainaut	1,437	1,232,867	1,215,311	857
Liége	1,117	888,341	869,360	798
Limbourg	931	275,691	300,931	296
Luxembourg	1,706	231,215	231,163	135
Namur	1,414	326,846	352,519	231
Total	11,373	7,423,784	7,577,027	652

In 1910 there were 3,680,790 males and 3,742,994 females, or 98 males for every 100 females In 1919 there were 3,749,620 males, 3,827,407 females Of the population in 1910 (exclusive of children under 2 years of age), 2,833,334 spoke French only, 3,220,662 Flemish only, 31,415 German only, 871,288 French and Flemish, 74,993 French and German, 8,652 Flemish and German, and 52,547 spoke all three languages

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles the districts of Eupen and Malmedy have come under Belgian sovereignty,

Vital statistics for 3 years —

—	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase or decrease of births over deaths
1917	32,974	86,675	124,824	- 38,149
1918	43,558	85,056	157,340	- 72,284
1919	97,084	128,236	112,986	+ 15,250

Emigration in 1919, 57,758, of whom 55,535 departed for European countries

Immigration in 1919, 50,043, of whom 48,157 came from European countries

The most important towns, with population on December 31, 1919 —

Brussels and suburbs[1]	685,268	Bruges	53,489	Alost	35,864
Antwerp (Anvers)	322,857	Verviers	44,118	St Nicolas	34,272
Liege	166,697	Louvain	40,069	Namur	31,681
Ghent (Gand)	165,655	Seraing	37,274	Charleroi	28,011
Mechlin (Malines)	59,869	Courtrai	36,855	Mons	26,749

[1] The suburbs comprise 8 distinct communes, viz , Anderlecht, Etterbeek, Ixelles, Laeken, Molenbeek St Jean, St Gilles, St Josse ten Noode, Schaerbeek

Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority is Roman Catholic But no inquisition on the profession or faith is now made at the censuses, and therefore, the last available figures, those of 1891, are the only clue to the numbers of the three dominant faiths According to these there were — Protestants and Anglicans 27,900 , Jews, 13,200 There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1920 — Roman Catholic higher clergy 85 , inferior clergy, 5,946 , Protestant pastors, 21 , Jews (rabbis and ministers) 15 The State does not interfere in any way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches There is full religious liberty, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury

In 1920 there were six Roman Catholic dioceses, 204 deaneries, 3,679 Catholic churches and chapels, 6 large and 11 small seminaries

The Protestant (Evangelical) Church is under a synod

Instruction.

Of the four universities Ghent and Liège are State institutions, Brussels and Louvain free In 1919-20 Brussels had 1,644 students , Ghent, 1,006 , Liége, 2,656 , and Louvain, 2,783

Attached to the universities were various special technical schools, with 3,034 students in 1919 20 There were also 6 commercial high schools , the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, a polytechnic at Mons, a state agricultural institute at Gembloux, and a state veterinary school at Cureghem, schools of design, and four royal conservatoires at Brussels, Liége, Ghent, and Antwerp Public schools, (Dec 31) 1920 —23 Royal Athenæums and colleges, with 7,962 pupils, 1 provincial college, with 328 pupils , 4 municipal colleges, with 1,364 pupils , 8 private colleges, with 1,462 pupils The next grades of schools are the middle class schools, of which there were 97 with 25,903 male pupils, and 48 with 13,638 female pupils For elementary education there were 7,959 primary schools, with 960,819 pupils , 3,366 infant schools with 205,418 pupils , and 4,193 adult schools with 174,044 pupils Of normal schools there are 24 for training secondary teachers and 75 for training elementary teachers

There are many private or free schools—infant, primary, and adult schools mostly under ecclesiastical care No statistics are available for these They are all subject to inspection by the State

Each commune must have at least one primary school The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the State and provinces

The proportion of the population (deduction made of children of less than 8 years), who could not read or write at the census of 1910 was 13 1 per cent , in 1900 was 19 1 per cent , in 1890, 25 0 per cent , in 1880, 30 26 per cent In 1913, of the 67,396 young men called out for military service, 4,207, or 9 24 per cent , could neither read nor write , in 1900 the corresponding percentage was 10 10 , and in 1890, 15 92

Justice and Crime.

Judges are appointed for life There is one Court of Cassation, three Courts of Appeal, and Assize Courts for criminal cases There are 26 judicial districts, each with a Court of first instance In each of the 227 cantons is a justice and judge of the peace There are, besides, various special tribunals There is trial by jury

Pauperism.

Apart from private charity, the poor are assisted by the communes through the agency of the *bureaux de bienfaisance* whose duty it is to provide outdoor relief, and by the governing bodies of the *hospices civils* Provisions of a national character have been made for looking after war orphans and men disabled in the war Certain other establishments, either State or provincial, provide for the needs of deaf mutes and the blind, and of children who are placed under the control of the courts Provision is also made for repressing begging and providing shelter for the homeless

Finance.

Budget estimates for 3 years .—

	1919	1920	1921
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue	805,845,000	1,819,113,000	3,119,227,222
Expenditure	1,105,400,895	2,763,096,000	3,780,688,000

The ordinary estimates for 1920 are shown as follows (in thousands of francs) —

Revenue	1000 francs	Expenditure	1000 francs
Property taxes	60,000	Public debt	529,650
Personal taxes	92,000	Railways and Posts	1,021,567
Trade licences	120,000	Justice	72,696
Supertax	130,000	Foreign Affairs	15,533
Customs	200,110	War	606,283
Excise	112 787	Education	147,011
Railways	600,000	Colonies	4,716
Post and Telegraphs	73,792		
Total (including all items)	1 819 113	Total (including all items)	2,763,096

Extraordinary receipts in 1920 amounted to 1,453,002,000 francs, (in 1921 to 1,692,074,000 francs), and extraordinary expenditure to 6,579,220,006 francs (in 1921 to 3,127,695,765 francs)

On December 31, 1919, the national debt of Belgium was officially stated to be 19,591,475,000 francs (776,823,000*l*.) made up as follows —Pre war loans (raised for the most part for works of public utility) 4,061,838,000 francs, debts to the Allies, 1,247,438,000 francs, inter provincial loans, taken over by the State 2,347,800,000 francs, loan for restoration of currency, 3,040,000,000 francs, National Restoration loan, 1,559,637,000 francs, and Treasury Bills, 1,104,236,000 francs

Of the loans contracted by Belgium between August, 1914, and November, 1918, she has been freed by the Allied Powers Between the date of the armistice (November, 1918) and December 31, 1919, Belgium secured the following loans —(1) 9,000,000*l*. from the British Government for the purpose of re construction and for the payment of goods purchased in the United Kingdom, (2) 25,000,000 dollars from the Canadian Government for the same purpose, only 1,850,000 dollars of this total have been utilised, (3) 4,000,000*l*. from a British banking group, for one year, (4) 50,000,000 dollars from an American banking group, this has been repaid, (5) 1,000,000*l*. from a private British company, this has been repaid, (6) 17,350,000 francs from a Swiss banking group, (7) 5,000,000 kronen from a Norwegian banking group, (8) 650,000*l*. from a private English company, for two years

Defence.

According to the Military Law passed in 1913, the Belgian Army is recruited by means of annual calls to the Colours and by voluntary enlistments Military service is compulsory for those called to the Colours

The occupation of Belgium by the Germans having prevented the normal recruitment of the classes of 1914–1919, a special 1919 class has been formed composed of the young men of those classes, with liberal exemptions for the families of those who have suffered heavily during the war

The young men of the contingent serve for 15 months in the infantry, fortress artillery and engineers, for 21 months in the field artillery, and for 24 months in the cavalry With the calling up of the 1920 class a return was made to normal process of recruitment Service in the reserve, which follows on service in the active army, is for 5 years,

The Law provides for the calling out of the reserve only in the event of war or if the country is threatened The 11th, 12th and 13th Classes are not to be mobilised except in case of absolute necessity and are to be employed in the defence of fortified places and in the non-combatant services. Reservists of the active army are subject to recalls to the Colours

of 4, 6, or 8 weeks, according to the branch of the service to which they belong These recalls take place during the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th year of service

The strength of the army with the Colours at the end of 1920, was 100,000 Of these 1 infantry division and 1 cavalry regiment formed part of the Allied Army of Occupation on the Rhine

The field army consists of 6 divisions and of 1 cavalry division The divisions are composed each of 3 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions, and 4 groups of 3 batteries of field artillery, of 1 regiment of cavalry, divisional cyclists, field telegraph and searchlight units, engineer companies, and a divisional transport corps

The cavalry division normally consists of 3 brigades of 2 regiments, 2 battalions cyclists, machine gun sections, 1 group horse artillery, field telegraph units, pioneer pontoon cyclists, and a divisional transport corps

The Grand General Staff, in addition, has at its disposal 1 brigade of 3 regiments of heavy artillery, trench mortars, aviation, aerostation, telegraph bridging equipment, railway and engineer units

Belgium has no navy

Production and Industry.

I Agriculture

In each province there is an official Agricultural Commission, delegates from which, along with specialists, form a supreme council of agriculture

Of the total area in 1920, 2,945,104 hectares, 1,840,415 are under cultivation, 519,781 under forest, 107,977 fallow or uncultivated, the rest roads, marshes, rivers, &c

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years —

Crop	Acreage			Produce in cwts		
	1912	1913	1919	1912	1913	1919
Wheat	396,499	398,735	346 685	8,219,830	8,039,010	5,665 657
Barley	84,279	85,082	79,315	1,822,041	1 836,106	1,479,643
Oats	647,612	679,235	567,573	10,021,930	13,921,890	7,825,334
Rye	650,077	648,727	529,513	10,653,382	11,411,898	7,259,856
Potatoes	387,009	379,677	392,638	3,306,203 [1]	3 200,932 [1]	2,828,544 [1]
Beet (sugar)	152 851	131,047	107,235	1,702,535 [1]	1,391,917 [1]	1 094,937 [1]
Tobacco	9,922	10,005	17,278	197,352	178,788	313,293

[1] Tons

On December 31, 1920, there were 198,154 horses, 1,292,271 horned cattle, 545,774 pigs, 126,202 sheep, and 3,839,853 fowls

II Mining and Metals and other Industries

Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned; artificial silk, motor cars, glass, iron and steel, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves

755 quarries in 1919, workmen 14,909, value of products 53,504,450 francs, value (in francs) in 1914, 45,556,900; in 1915, 12,073,900; in 1916, 19,487,150; in 1917, 10,313,100; in 1918, 10,824,300; workmen engaged in metallic mines (1919) 44; iron ore produced in 1909, 247,890 tons, valued at 1,320,100 francs; in 1914, 82,360 tons, value 393,900 francs; in 1915,

4,720 tons value 10,900 francs; in 1916, 30,430 tons, value 284,800 francs, in 1917, 17,000 tons, value 180,200 francs, in 1918, 500 tons, value 7,500 francs, in 1919, 4,820 tons, value 64,050 francs

Coal production (in metric tons) —

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Workpeople
1915	14,177,500	1,490,100	514,600	124,460
1916	16,862,870	1,935,820	792,350	127,146
1917	14,981,940	981,930	676 040	112,686
1918	13,325,730	1,140 600	522,210	112,767
1919	18,482,880	2,547 890	756,890	136,375
1920	22,413,530	2,922,000	1,800,000	167,924

Number of coal mines in 1919, 121 Number of workers below ground, 95,790, above ground, 43,884, total, 139,674

In 1919, 250,570 metric tons of pig iron were produced in 13 furnaces, as against 2,484,690 tons in 19 furnaces in 1913 In 1917, 9,630, in 1918, 10,540, in 1919, 333,657 metric tons of steel were produced In 1917 there were produced 10,290 tons of zinc, in 1918, 9,245 tons in 1919, 19,860 tons In 1917 there were produced 22,745 tons of lead, in 1918, 20,630 tons, in 1919, 4,225 tons

In 1912 there were 88 sugar manufactories, produce 280,602 tons of raw sugar, 21 refineries, output 119,125 tons, 125 distilleries, output 83,160 kilolitres of alcohol at 50° G L In 1920 there were 56 sugar factories, for which 112,500 acres of beet were sown

Commerce.

SPECIAL COMMERCE

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	183,345,000	143,073,000	1919	209,831,150	92,017,989
1914[1]	92,126,000	74,159,000	1920	446,858,680	348,323 280

[1] First 6 months

The imports and exports for 1920 were made up as follows —

	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1000 Francs	Metric tons	1000 Francs
Live animals	44,900	182,827	1,058	8,246
Foodstuffs and beverages	1,984,947	2,648,632	347,877	663,344
Raw materials	8,784,775	5,168,144	7,678,244	3,348,281
Manufactures	1,181,810	3,170,915	2,521,386	4,678,294
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin)	16	5,949	28	9,917
Total	11,946,448	11,171,467	10,548,593	8,708,082

Leading articles of special commerce for 2 years in thousands of francs —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs		1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Wool	439,363	383,570	Wool	377,230	172,693
Wheat	379,945	221,682	Flax	117,610	13,646
Cotton	221,781	255,767	Flax yarns	113,621	50,590
Raw hides	210,964	61 992	Zinc	81,618	6,069
Coal	170,923	12,796	Raw hides	124,828	31,782
Maize	99,481	22,301	Railway and tramway cars	93,106	5,043
Rubber	86,957	37,962	Rubber	65,450	10,127
Flax	95,184	38,549	Iron and steel	296,994	112,400
Seeds	151,961	43,866	Wheat	70,889	5,813
Building wood	124,690	67,523	Coal	96,143	265,347
Coffee	88,691	129,262	Cotton	102,051	63,221
Chemical products	142,002	111,226			

Special trade by principal countries —

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	934,151	2,199,987	588,476	2,508,661
United States	1,085,716	1,941,088	49,908	304,641
United Kingdom	1,407,242	1,923,249	236,284	1,350,849
Netherlands	381,290	703,931	446,515	1,026,157
Germany	95,947	903,297	666,644	1,281,780
Argentine Republic	211,210	630,510	9,690	137,901
Italy	48,989	181,175	26,367	154,618
Switzerland	73,307	140,675	81,304	353,264

In 1919 the principal articles imported from Belgium (according to Board of Trade returns) were —worsted yarn, 556,614*l* , plate glass, 253,718*l* , flint glass, 647,765*l* , lace, 47,342*l* The principal exports to Belgium were —oil seed, 1,692,864*l* , soap, 2,107,332*l* , manures, 125,925*l* , iron and steel manufactures, 2,499,483*l*

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U K	1,290,912	332,622	200,928	9,240,930	45,024,754
Exports to Belgium from U K	253,640	235,398	77,317	47,980,507	49,126,465

Shipping and Navigation.

Merchant marine, December 31 —

	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Sailing Vessels	8	5,905	8	7 616	12	13,212	8	9,056	5	6,713
Steamers	93	160,515	97	174,021	112	222,924	103	202,185	87	177,289
Total	101	166,420	105	181,637	124	236,136	108	211,241	92	184,002

The navigation at Belgian ports in 1919 was as follows —Number of vessels entered, 4,442, tonnage, 4,657,174, number of vessels cleared, 4,329, tonnage, 4,420,442

The vessels entered and cleared in 1919 were as follows —

Nationality	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Belgian	564	704,814	546	685,203
British	2,200	1,874,013	2,160	1,765,180
German	27	26,769	18	15,974

Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1919) was as follows — State roads, 5,187 miles, provincial roads, 964 miles, conceded roads, 26 miles, total, 6,177 miles The majority of the roads are paved with stone

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1919 was 1,231 miles

The length of railways (1919) — State lines, 2,759 miles, private lines, 184 miles, light railways, 1,706 miles, total, 4,649 miles It is proposed to electrify the railway system of the country

In 1919 the Post Office in Belgium handled 257,087,253 private letters, 50,056,650 official letters, 117,079,755 post cards, 130,836,628 printed matter, and 168,867,933 newspapers

On December 31, 1919, there were 1,766 post offices in Belgium The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1919 amounted to 35,259,264 francs, and the expenditure to 39,091,906 francs

The telegraphs in Belgium carried 18,455,300 [1] despatches, private and official, in the year 1919 In 1919 the total length of public telegraph lines was 3,579 miles, and the length of wires 15,160 miles, exclusive of rail ways and canal telegraphs There were in 1919, 2,295 telegraph offices Receipts in 1919 (telegraphs and telephones), 17,804,000 francs, expenses (telegraphs and telephones), 49,617,175 francs

In 1919 there were 279 urban telephone systems with 18,465 miles of wire, total number of conversations, 25,493,000 in 1919

Money and Credit.

No gold has been minted since 1882 (save only 5,000,000 francs struck in 1914), and no silver 5 franc pieces since 1876 The Germans (1915 18) ordered the striking of zinc 5, 10, 25, and 50 centime pieces

The one bank of emission in Belgium is the National Bank, instituted 1850 By law of March 26, 1900, its constitution was modified, and its duration extended to January 1, 1929 Its capital and reserve amounted in 1912 to 90,693,280 francs It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations Its situation on April 7, 1921, was (in thousands of francs) —

Gold	266,566	Loans to State	5,500,000
Silver	36,657	Notes in circulation	6,086,768
Foreign bills	30,892	Treasury bills	679,566
Belgian bills	659,978	Private bills	486,492

[1] Including 10,661,200 telegrams sent in the administrations of the railway system.

There are joint stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks

Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Franc* . Par value 25 2214 to £1 sterling
Belgium belongs to the Latin Monetary Union
The weights and measures are those of the metric system

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Belgium in Great Britain

Ambassador —Baron Moncheur, appointed October, 1917
Counsellor of Legation —Charles Maskens
Secretaries —Pol Le Telier, Jean de Fontaine, and Baron Egmont de Zuylen de Nyevelt
Consul General in London —E Pollet

2 Of Great Britain in Belgium

Ambassador —The Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, K.C V O., appointed July 20, 1920
Counsellor —Eric Phipps, C M G.
Secretaries — N H H Charles, M C , K T Gurney and A Holman
Commercial Secretaries —R F H Duke and B P. Sullivan
Military Attaché —Brigadier-General Lyon, C M G , D S O

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, and Vice Consuls at Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Liége, and Antwerp

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium

1 Offical Publications

The publications of the Central Statistical Commission and of the various Administrative Departments the Interior, Agriculture, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Instruction, Industry and Labour, &c

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BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE)

Constitution and Government.—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1885 by Leopold II , King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty.

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and by the King on October 18, 1908 The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers He is President of the Colonial Council, consisting of 15 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chambers, retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The King is represented in the Colony by a Governor-General,

assisted by several vice Governors General The budget is presented annually to the Chambers, and voted by them, the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts An annual report on the Congo Administration has to be presented to the Chambers along with the budget

The Annexation has been recognised by all the Powers

Governor General —Maurice Lippens (appointed January 25, 1921)

The precise boundaries of the Congo Colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France, and Portugal

The territory is divided into twenty two administrative districts (March 28, 1912) —Lower Congo, Middle Congo, Kwango, Sankuru, Kasai, Lake Leopold II, Equator, Lulonga, Bangala, Ubangi, Lower Uele, Upper Uele, Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Lowa, Kivu, Manieina, Lomami, Tanganika—Moero, Lulua, and Upper Luapula The last four districts form the Province of Katanga, with its capital at Elisabethville, the first five districts form the Province of Congo Kasai, with Léopoldville as its capital the five next districts form the Province of Equator, with its capital at Coquilhatville, and the remaining eight districts form the Eastern Province, with its capital at Stanleyville The capital of the Colony is Boma At the head of each Province there is a vice governor, and at the head of each district a commissioner Each district is divided into territories of which there are 179 in the whole country In 1920 there were altogether more than 225 posts and stations at which 2,038 European officials were employed

The districts of Ruanda and Urundi, together with the territory round lake Kivu (formerly in German East Africa), have been ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations Area about 19 000 square miles Ruanda is populated by two races—the Wa tusi and the Wa hutu Both districts are rich in cattle In order to obtain a practicable route for a railway which shall join the Tanganyika Territory to Uganda, the eastern strip of the Province of Ruanda and a small part of Urundi are transferred to Great Britain The projected line will form a link on the Cape to Cairo railway

Area and Population —The area of the Colony is estimated at 909 654 square miles, with a population of Bantu origin officially estimated at 11 millions The European population in January, 1920, numbered 6,971 Of these, 3,588 were Belgians, 818 English, 239 Americans, 657 Portuguese, 298 Italians, 53 Russians, 87 Swedish, 153 French, 183 Dutch, 75 Swiss, 308 Greeks, 22 Luxemburgers, 21 Danish, 14 Norwegians and 11 Spaniards

The native languages comprise many dialects, every tribe having its own Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence Bangala is the commercial language on the upper Congo, Fiote is used on the lower Congo

Religion and Instruction.— The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, but mission work is actively carried on There are 149 mission stations, with 1,150 missionaries, of whom 650 are Catholic and 500 Protestant In education they co-operate with the Government, which has formed colonies where children are collected and taught In 1920 the Government grant for education to the missionaries amounted to 887,100 francs, while the total expenditure on education was 1,297,880 francs

Justice.—There are 7 courts of first instance, 15 county courts, and 2 courts of appeal (one at Boma and the other at Elisabethville) There are altogether 75 magistrates in the Congo. Moreover, every administrator

of a territory is invested with judicial powers comparable to those of a justice of the peace

Finance —Estimates of revenue and expenditure for five years in pounds sterling —

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,733,957	1,692,180	1 953,534	2,227,466	2,541,000
Expenditure	2,382,829	1,974,219	2,081,955	2,422,154	2,781,000

For 1920 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows —

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs	13,000,000	Administration	8,780,000
Direct taxes	16,000,000	Public debt	5,556,159
Portfolio	3,199,000	Army	8,767,390
Taxes on ivory	1,778,000	Navy	1,088,320
Mines	10,292,400	Religion and Education	1,297,880
Agricultural receipts	1,530,000		
Total (including all items)	55,686,674 (2,227,466*l*)	Total (including all items)	60,553,874 (2,422,154*l*)

Debt 1919, 349,847,446 francs

Defence —The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to about 16,000 men They are all infantry and are organised in 30 independent companies The force is recruited by voluntary enlistment The officers and non commissioned officers (365) are Europeans, for the most part Belgians The term of service is seven years, and the recruits are trained in five camps of instruction before being drafted to their companies The Territorial police number about 6,000 men

Production.—The chief products in the order of their importance are rubber, palm nuts and palm oil, white copal and cocoa Ivory is also abundant Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cocoa is successful Rice, cotton, and tobacco are grown in a great number of the native villages Plantations of rubber, cacao, and coffee have been established by the Government and by private enterprise Cattle thrive satisfactorily in all districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga and Kivu Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being gold, diamonds, and copper Other minerals are known to exist—coal, iron, tin and manganese—but as yet these have not been obtained in paying quantities The gold mines in 1919 employed some 8,000 natives, the output was 3,356 kilos The most important mines in the Congo are the copper mines near Kambove, operated by the Union Minière The total output in 1919 was 22,130 tons of copper The exportation of diamonds in 1919 amounted to 215,532 carats

Commerce and Shipping.—The value of the commerce for five years was as follows —

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
	£	£	£	£
1914	1,779,685	2,064,158	2,114,991	2,448,442
1915	938,128	1,184,823	879,788	8 299,524
1916	2,150,633	2,749,591	5,197,264	5,897,708
1917	1,412,054	1,793,555	6,573,103	7,397,926
1918	1,504,190	2,014,301	4,478,754	4,934,461

The chief imports for 1917 and 1918 and exports for 1918 and 1919 were —

—	Imports		—	Exports	
	1917	1918		1918	1919
	Francs	Francs		Kilogs	Kilogs
Arms, ammunition, &c	16,175	15,113	Rubber	1,755,609	3,797,440
Steamers and ships	338,238	1,027,326	Ivory	127,117	513,630
Machinery	965,213	892,021	Palm nuts	31,363,163	34,350,030
Wines, spirits, beer	1,921,183	2,608,049	Palm oil	5,126,141	6,404,510
Provisions	1,279,700	1,421,670	Copal	3,610,913	—
Cottons	12,095,806	10,223,131	Gold, crude	2,433	4,410
			Copper, ore and crude	19,419,423	23,028,000

Of the special imports (1918) the value of 28,712,502 francs came from Great Britain, 1,223,856 francs from France, 2,056,017 francs from Angola, 1,824,238 francs from the United States Of the special exports 40,095 tons went to Great Britain, 653 tons to the United States, and 13,619 tons to France

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1920 amounted to the value of 725,111*l*, and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo to 981,070*l*

At the port of Boma in 1918 of sea going vessels there entered 23 of 66,489 tons, and cleared 23 vessels of 66,489 tons The other two ports are Banana and Matadi In the coasting trade there entered 150 vessels of 8,041 tons, and cleared 147 vessels of 7,957 tons

The administration possesses 17 steamers on the Lower Congo, and 46 on the Upper Congo There are also about 51 private steamers on the Upper Congo

Internal Communications —The Congo is navigable for 93 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 15 steamers belonging to the State ply Above this, for over 200 miles, are numerous rapids, which render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Léopoldville), Above the Pool there are about 1,068 miles of navigable water, as far as Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course Above the Stanley Falls the Congo is called Lualaba and is navigable for 585 miles, from Ponthierville to Kindu and from Kongolo to Bukama (Katanga)

There are 5,609 miles of road partly suitable for motors The

total length of railways on January 1, 1920, was 1,267 miles Principal lines —The Matadi Léopoldville line, 248 miles , the Mayumbe railway (Boma to Tshela), 90 miles , the Stanleyville Ponthierville line, 78 miles , the Kindu Kongolo line, 220 miles ; the Rabalo Albertville line, 170 miles , the Bukama to the Rhodesian frontier *viâ* Elisabethville, 451 miles , the Katanga branch line to Lubumbashi, 1 mile , to Mikola, 9 miles Two sections of the Cape to Cairo railway are included in the system The distance from Elizabethville, Katanga, on the Cape to Cairo Railway, to Cape Town is about 2,300 miles

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe line from Matadi to Léopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers It has a diameter of 4 inches, with 8 pumping stations capable of delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Leopoldville the terminus The concession is for 50 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will pass into the hands of the Congo Government

The length of the Congo Tanganyika Lake Railway is 169 miles It was completed in March, 1915, and links up the whole of the Upper Congo with the railway from Dar-es Salaam to Ujiji

From Léopoldville a public transport service on the Upper Congo and its tributaries has been organised by the Government and several companies, 59 steamers and barges being employed for this purpose

In 1919 there were 50 post, telegraph and telephone offices There are in addition 23 special telegraph offices, and there are 24 centres where there is a telephone wire In 1919 in the internal service 917,997 letters, papers, &c , were transmitted , and in the external, 1,816,571 were handled The Congo is included in the Postal Union Telegraph lines connect Banana with Coquilhatville, 800 miles , Boma with Tshela, 85 miles , Stanleyville and Ponthierville, 79 miles , Kasongo and Uvira (Lake Tanganyika), 265 miles , Kindu and Kongolo 219 miles , Kabalo and Lake Tanganyika, 169 miles , and Sakania and Bukama 448 miles Total length, 2,065 miles There are at present 15 stations of wireless telegraphy in the Belgian Congo—at Banana, Boma, Kinshasa, Coquilhatville, Basankusu, Umangi, Basoko, Stanleyville, Kindu, Kongolo, Albertville, Kikondja, Elisabethville, Lusambo, and Kilo All these posts communicate with each other It is hoped to establish a direct communication between Brussels and Boma

Four banks are in existence, the 'Banque du Congo Belge,' and the 'Banque Commerciale du Congo,' both with branches in all the commercial centres, the Banco Nacional Ultra marino, and the Standard Bank

The currency of the Congo is that of Belgium and is now generally used, even by the natives It consists of 20 and 10 franc pieces in gold , 5, 2 and 1 franc pieces and 50 cent pieces in silver , 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces (perforated) in nickel , and 2 and 1 cent pieces (perforated) in copper Banknotes of 20, 100 and 1,000 francs issued by the Banque du Congo Belge were put in circulation during the year 1912 Gold disappeared from circulation almost immediately upon the outbreak of war, and silver was hoarded to such an extent that it became necessary for the Banque du Congo Belge to issue bank notes for nominal values of 1 and 5 francs, a large emission of which was made on October 15, 1914

The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910

British Consul.—A J Wallach (at Boma)

There is a British Vice Consul at Elisabethville

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BHUTÁN.

A STATE in the Eastern Himálayas, between 26° 45′ and 28° N latitude, and between 89° and 92° E longitude, bordered on the north and east by Tibet, on the west by the Tibetan district of Chumbi and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India Extreme length from east to west 190 miles, extreme breadth 90 miles Area about 20,000 square miles, population estimated at 250,000

The original inhabitants of Bhutan, the Tephus, were subjugated about two centuries ago by a band of military colonists from Tibet In 1774 the East India Company concluded a treaty with the ruler of Bhután, but since then repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhutan hill men have led from time to time to punitive measures, usually ending in the temporary or permanent annexation of various *duars* or submontane tracts with passes leading to the hills In November 1864 the eleven western or Bengal *duars* were thus annexed Under a treaty signed in November, 1865, the Bhutan Government was granted a subsidy of Rs 50,000 a year on condition of good behaviour By an amending treaty concluded in January, 1910, the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhután On its part the Bhutanese Government agreed to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations The treaty also provided for the increase of the subsidy to Rs 1,00,000

The form of Government in Bhután, which existed from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907, consisted of a dual control by the clergy and the laity as represented by Dharma and Deb Rajás In 1907 the Deb Rája, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, **Sir Ugyen Wangchuk,** K C S I, K C I E, was elected as the first hereditary Maharaja of Bhután

Chief fortresses or castles Punakhá, the winter capital, a place of great natural strength, Tásichozong (Tashichodzong), the summer capital, Pàro, Angduphorang (Wangdupotang), Tongsa, Taka, and Biagha

The people are nominally Buddhists, but their religious exercises consist chiefly in the propitiation of evil spirits and the recitation of sentences from the Tibetan Scriptures Tásichozong (Tashichodzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is nothing like a standing army

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, different kinds of cloth, musk, ponies, chowries, and silk The State is now beginning to realise the necessity of encouraging foreign capital for industrial enterprises such as mines, tea gardens, and the working of its extensive and valuable forests Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured

Trade with India was as follows —

—	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to India	145,000	107 000	89,000	129,000	60,000
Imports from India	117,000	74,000	70,000	98,000	45,000

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BOLIVIA

(República Boliviana)

Constitution and Government

The Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date October 28, 1880 By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re election , there is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies The suffiage is possessed by all who can read and write There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years and 70 Deputies elected for four years Both Senators and Deputies are elected by direct vote of the people Of the Senators one third retire every two years , of the Deputies one half retire every two years Senators receive a salary of 750 bolivianos (60*l*) per month during the sittings, which, as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days, and Deputies receive £3 for each day they attend Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes There are a President, two Vice-Presidents and a ministry, divided into six departments—of Foreign Relations and Worship , Finance , Government and Justice , Public Works and Industry , War and Colonisation , and Education and Agriculture

President of the Republic —Dr Bautista *Saavedra*, elected for the term 1921–25 (73,705 bolivianos)

The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect The Republic is divided into 8 departments, 3 territories, 72 provinces, 681 cantons administered respectively by prefects, sub-prefects, and corregidores Prefects and sub prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic , corregidores and alcaldes are appointed annually by the prefects of the provinces The capital of each department has its municipal council , the subdivisions have municipal boards, and the still smaller subdivisions have municipal agents The territories in the north west of the Republic and in the Chaco and Oriente are governed by three officials, called *delegados nacionales*

The following table shows area and population of the different political divisions (the capitals of each are given in brackets) —

Departments and Territories	Area square miles	Census 1900	Estimated 1915	Per square mile 1915
La Paz (La Paz)	40,686	445,616	726,357	9 60
Cochabamba (Cochabamba)	25,288	328,163	534,901	19 83
Potosí (Potosí)	45,031	325,615	530,748	7 70
Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz)	144,941	209,592	341,640	1 70
Chuquisaca (Sucre)	36,132	204,434	333,226	1 03
Tarija (Tarija)	31,567	102,887	164,704	1 68
Oruro (Oruro)	20,657	86,081	140,891	5 25
El Beni (Trinidad)	95 354	32,180	52 450	3 60
El Chaco (Villa Montes)	46,561	—	13,085	82 5
Colonial Territories (Riberalta)	27,938	10,000	51,963	3 09
Total	514,155	1,744,568	2,889,970	3 38

The Indian population in 1900 was 920,864, or 50 9 per cent of the whole the mixed was 486,018, or 26 7 per cent , the white was 231,088, or 12 7 per cent , the negro, 3,945, or 0 21 per cent , and the unclassified, 170,936, or 9 4 per cent Of the population not under 7 years of age, 564,000 were engaged in agriculture , 399,037 in the industries , 55,521 in commerce , 49,647 in the liberal professions , 36,285 in domestic service , 12,625 in mining, and 3,106 in artistic professions The foreign population numbered 7,425, of whom 2,072 were Peruvian The admission and settlement of immigrants are facilitated under the regulations published in March, 1906

The boundary disputes of Bolivia with Brazil and with Chile were settled by treaties of November, 1903 and October, 1904 That with Peru was settled by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru (1911–12), that with Paraguay, which has been the subject of long negotiations, is as yet without result

The estimated population (1918) of La Paz (the actual seat of Government) is 107,252 , Cochabamba, 31,014 , Potosí, 29,795 , Sucre (the capital), 29,686 , Tarija, 11,644 , Oruro, 31,360 , Santa Cruz, 25,807 , Trinidad, 6,096 , Riberalta, 3,200 , Villa Montes, 1,000

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the recognised religion of the State , the exercise of other forms of worship is permitted The religious orders have 17 convents (9 for males and 8 for females) , the male members number about 230, the female 280 , there are about 567 secular clergy In 1900 the non Catholic population numbered 24,245 The Church is under an archbishop (resident in Sucre) and 3 bishops (La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz) The maintenance of the Church costs the State 121,108 bolivianos a year, 23,820 bolivianos being devoted to the propagation of the faith among the Indians By a law of March 19, 1912, all marriages must be celebrated by the civil authorities

Primary instruction, free and obligatory, is under the care of the municipalities and the State In 1918 (including industrial, parish, and private schools) there were 450 elementary schools with 8,960 teachers and 54,192

pupils For secondary instruction there were 21 colleges (14 national), 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lyceos with, in all, 180 teachers and 2,598 pupils For superior instruction there are 19 establishments with 78 professors and 1,291 students At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty, at both degrees may be obtained in law, medicine, and theology, at La Paz there is also a faculty of commerce In some departmental capitals are schools of commerce, , at La Paz the national conservatory, the school of applied arts, the military college, and the school of war for officers, the latter founded in 1917, at Cochabamba the school of arts and offices and another of commerce and of surveying land, at Potosi the institute of languages, at Oruro the national school of mining and engineering At some places are rural schools for natives, and a normal college for training teachers of Indians at La Paz, and the superior normal institute for teachers in secondary schools There is a normal school for training teachers generally at Sucre, and had 157 students in 1915 In all departmental capitals there are public libraries, at La Paz there is a museum, and at La Paz, Oruro and Potosí are mineralogical museums The State spent 3,020,672 bolivianos in 1918 for educational purposes

The judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices The Supreme Court sitting in the Capital of the Republic has 7 judges, the district courts (one in each department except El Beni, which has a 'Inez superior') have each 5 judges, local tribunals have judges of party, of instruction and parish alcaldels Public justice is directed by an Attorney General and by district and local attorneys The administration of justice is free

Finance.

The revenue of Bolivia is derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, tin, silver, gold, wolfram, antimony and other minerals, rubber export, patents, and stamps From Jan 1, 1912, onward, a tax of 3 per cent is imposed on the liquidated profits of all mineral enterprises the gross value of whose 'production and exportation' exceeds 8,000*l* yearly The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years (budget estimates) were as follows (12½ bolivianos = 1*l*) —

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914	1,840,000	1,840,000	1918	2,606,950	2,891,620
1915	1,358,864	1,716,315	1919	2,506,301	3,077,748
1916	1,282,760	1,805,867	1920	3,957,638	4,280,887

The public debt of Bolivia on June 30, 1919, amounted to 68,869,161 bolivianos, of which 38,933,525 bolivianos were external debt, 19,456,165 bolivianos internal debt, and 10,477,471 bolivianos floating debt The foreign debt included the following items —Morgan loan outstanding, 378,730*l*, French loan of 1910, 1,354,840*l*, French loan of 1913, 946,280*l*

Defence.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 3 military districts, the Northern, the Central, and the Southern, and 3 'military commands' formed of the departments Santa Cruz, El Beni, Tarija, and the Territories

The law of December 15, 1915, provides for a permanent force of 3,577 men.

Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 50th year The army is a militia, with a total service in the first line of 6 years, of which about 1 year is spent in the ranks For the next 6 years (from the age of 25 to 30) the Bolivian soldier belongs to the 'ordinary reserve' After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years in the Territorial Guard

The permanent army consists of 4 infantry regiments, two of 500 men each, and two of 800 men , a cavalry regiment 500 strong , a mountain artillery regiment of 300 men , a field artillery regiment of the same strength one with 4 batteries of the Schneider Canet system , making a total of 4,187, including officers, officials and men

In addition to the above troops there are small bodies of infantry of from 100 to 200 men (called *columnas*) at the chief towns of departments, which can be expanded to battalions, if necessary There also exist other units, for garrisoning the North, the North West, the South West, and the East, consisting of 300 men each

The infantry armament is the Mauser (Bolivian Model) rifle of 1898

Production and Industry.

It is estimated that about 4,940,000 acres are under cultivation, but agriculture is in a backward condition Irrigation by means of artesian wells is being attempted in some regions Wheat, maize, barley, beans, potatoes, are produced mostly for local consumption, and coffee, coca, quina, &c , are exported to Chile and Argentina Cocoa and coffee are grown on the slopes of La Paz and Cochabamba , coffee and other products are grown in El Beni and Santa Cruz Rubber is produced on 40,642,000 acres in the National Territories, and in the Departments of El Beni and Santa Cruz, and parts of La Paz and Cochabamba Bolivia ranks as the second rubber exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil The quantity exported in 1918 was 4,287 metric tons The public lands of the State have an area of about 245,000 square miles, of which 104,000 square miles are reserved for special colonisation

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime Bolivia produces one quarter of the total tin output of the world, standing next to the Malay Peninsula in the production of this metal Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the South of Bolivia In 1911 large tracts of land were taken up for the production of petroleum, especially near Calacoto, on the Arica La Paz railway In the east of the Republic there is said to be a part of an immense oilfield, stretching from near the Orinoco to the Argentine Republic, portions of which are now being prospected

Commerce.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and the river ports of Suarez on the Paraguay, Montes on the Iténez, Villa Bella on the Madeira, and Bahía or Cobija on the Upper Acre The Argentine route through Salta is now little used , the route now runs from La Quiraca, traversing the province Jujuy to Tucuman and Rosario The chief imports are provisions, hardware, wines, and spirits, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, and ready-made clothes The chief exports are silver, tin, and rubber There is scarcely any food export

The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (12 5 bolivianos = 1*l*.) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,805,965	2,487,857	2,678,466	2,723,744	4,824,671
Exports	7,616,828	8,118,684	12,619,844	14,211,116	11,225,799

The values of imports (dutiable and duty free) are determined according to the appraisement in force, those of exports, by declarations of the exporters, based on current prices at the place and time Customs receipts in 1918 16,151,025 bolivianos

Of the exports the United Kingdom took 49 per cent in 1919, the United States 41 per cent, and the remaining 10 per cent was distributed between France, Chile, and other countries The United Kingdom took 70 per cent of the tin exports

Total trade between U K and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U K	1,129,751	2,382,749	3,596,887	3,442,491	1,931,203
Exports to Bolivia from U K	293,431	461,264	882 039	550,665	747,296

In July, 1912, a Commercial Treaty was ratified between Great Britain and Bolivia (Signed August, 1911)

Communications

In 1918 the total length of line open in Bolivia was 1,354 miles, including the new line, opened in July, 1917, from Oruro to Cochabamba Under construction 354 miles The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast, to Ollague, thence to Oruro, thence to Viacha, thence to La Paz (735 miles) Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, the Arica-La Paz line (271 miles, of which 143 miles are in Bolivia) was built from La Paz viâ Lluta with Taregra and to Corocoro The Bolivian section was handed over to the government of Bolivia on May 3, 1913 The Pan American Railroad follows the shore line of Lake Titicaca from Guaqui to Viacha, and thence to the Argentine border by way of Uyuni, Tupiza, and La Quiaca, a total distance in Bolivia of 529 miles, of which 361 are already in operation

Traffic on Lake Titicaca and on the Bolivian rivers is carried on by steamers, which belong to private owners

There are about 2,304 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns

In Bolivia there were 427 post offices in 1919, number of pieces of mail handled, 6,649,967 The postal expenses amounted to 595,942 and the receipts to 280,593 bolivianos.

There are about 4,000 miles of telegraph lines All the departmental capitals are connected by telegraph There is telegraphic communication with foreign countries by the lines of the Central and South American

Telegraph Company, the Southern railway telegraph lines of Peru, the West Coast of America Telegraph Company, and also by way of Tupiza and Buenos Aires Wireless telegraphic stations are being erected at La Paz, Villa Bella, Cobija, Trinidad Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez, Guayaramerin, Cachuela Esperanza Cost of administration, 803,678 bolivianos, receipts, 363,585

On January 1, 1916, Bolivia had 21,747 telephones

Money, Weights, and Measures

The net earnings of the Banco de la Nacion (State bank) in 1919 were 2,944,749 bolivianos After its fusion with the Industrial Bank, the capital of the National Bank is 17,631,225 bolivianos

On September 14, 1906, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard The unit of account is the gold peso of one fifth of a pound sterling weighing 1 5976 grams, 916 fine, thus containing 1 464466 grams of fine gold There are two gold coins struck, British and Peruvian pounds and half pounds, there is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation Silver coins, 900 fine, are pieces of 50 and 20 centavos. Nickel coins, pieces of 10 and 5 centavos Gold is legal tender to any amount and English and Peruvian gold coins of corresponding value have legal currency, the rate of exchange being fixed at 12 5 bolivianos = 1*l* Silver is legal tender up to 10 pesos, and nickel up to 1 peso Silver and nickel coins are being minted In 1909 silver coin to the value of 1,000,000 bolivianos (50 and 20 centavo pieces) were coined for Bolivia at Birmingham There are also paper notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivianos By a new law the banknote issue is confided to the Banco de la Nacion Boliviana The bank named is by the same law authorised to raise its capital to 4,000,000*l*, and may issue notes up to 150 per cent of its capital 30 per cent of the note issue must be covered in gold, and, after 1918, the per centage is to rise 2 per cent annually up to 50 per cent On December 31, 1919, the notes in circulation of all the banks were to the value of 26,942,094 bolivianos, the gold reserve against this being 60 7 per cent of the total

The metric system of weights and measures is used by the administration and prescribed by law, but the old Spanish system is also employed The quintal is equal to 101½ lbs

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Bolivia in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Adolf Ballivian (appointed March 4, 1918)

First Secretary and Acting Consul General —Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Attaché —Antenor Patino

2 Of Great Britain in Bolivia

Envoy and Minister —W E O'Reilly

There are Consular representatives at La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Uyuni, Cochabamba, Concepcion de Velasco, and Potosi.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Bolivia

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Anuario Nacional Estadistico y geografico de Bolivia Annual La Paz

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BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

Constitution and Government

Brazil became a Portuguese settlement in 1500. On the French invasion of Portugal, in 1807, the Portuguese Royal family fled to Brazil, on December 16, 1815, the colony was declared 'a kingdom.' The Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12 following. In 1831 he abdicated the crown in favour of his only son, Dom Pedro II. (born 1825, died 1891), who reigned as Emperor until November 15, 1889, when by a revolution he was dethroned, and he and his family exiled, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil. The decree of banishment against the ex Imperial family was repealed on August 6, 1920.

According to the constitution adopted by the National Congress on February 24, 1891, the Brazilian nation is constituted as the United States of Brazil. At present the Union consists of twenty States, one National Territory (purchased in 1902), and one Federal District. Each of the old Provinces forms a State, administered at its own expense without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. Fiscal arrangements in such matters as import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belong to the Union, but export duties are the property of the various States.

The legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress with the sanction of the President of the Republic. Congress consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. It meets annually on the 3rd of May, without being convoked, unless another day be fixed by law, and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. No member of Congress, after his election, can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. If, in ordinary circumstances, the acceptance of diplomatic or military office would cause the loss of the legislative services of a member, the permission of the Chamber is required. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. Deputies and Senators are paid, and neither can be Ministers of State, and retain at the same time their seats in Congress. Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. Senators must be over thirty five years of age and must have been citizens for six years.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population as shown by a decennial census, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. It has the initiative in legislation relating to taxation, and in

proceedings against the President of the Republic and Secretaries of State

Senators, 63 in number, are chosen by direct vote, three for each State, and for the Federal district, for nine years, and the Senate is renewed to the extent of one third every three years The Vice President of the Republic is President of the Senate

The executive authority is exercised by the President of the Republic He must be a native of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term The President and the Vice President are elected by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes The election is held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period in accordance with forms prescribed by law No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual president or vice president, or to either who has ceased to be so within six months

The President appoints and dismisses ministers, is in supreme command of the army and navy, and, within certain limits, has the power to declare war and make peace He (with the consent of Congress) appoints the members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and the diplomatic ministers No minister can appear in Congress, but must communicate by letter, or in conference with commissions of the Chambers Ministers are not responsible to Congress or the Courts for advice given to the President of the Republic

The franchise extends to all citizens not under twenty one years of age, duly enrolled, except beggars, 'illiterates,' soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, &c , under vows of obedience

President of the Republic —Dr Epitacio da Silva Pessôa, born in 1865, elected April 13, 1919 Term of office expires November 15, 1922

Vice President —Francesco Alvaro Bueno de Paiva, born in 1862, elected July, 1920

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments — 1. Finance, 2 Justice, Interior and Public Instruction, 3 War, 4 Marine, 5 Foreign Affairs, 6 Communications and Public Works, 7 Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce

I Local Government

Each State must be organised under the republican form of government, and must have its administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent The governors and members of the legislatures must be elective , the magistrates must not be elective nor removable from office save by judicial sentence The Federal executive cannot intervene directly in the local government of the States Each State is governed by its own Constitution and laws which must agree with the constitutional principles of the Union In cases of the infringement of the principles of the Federal constitution by the constitutions, laws or authorities of any State, the Federal Government, after due process of Federal law, has the power to interfere even by force of arms, if necessary The Federal District is administered by a council elected by the citizens of the District, the municipal executive authority being exercised by a Prefect appointed for four years by the President of the Republic In 1912 there were in Brazil 1,233 municipalities, 705 townships (*cidades*), 528 villages (*villas*), and 3,629 districts.

Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1900 and the preliminary returns of the census held in September, 1920 (capitals of States in brackets) —

States	Area sq miles	Population		
		1900 (Census)	1920 (Census)	Per sq mile 1920
Alagôas (Maceió)	22,577	649,273	990,278	43 8
Amazonas (Manáos)	731,363	249,756	499,448	0 6
Bahia (San Salvador)	164,601	2,117,956	3,372,901	20 4
Ceara (Fortaleza)	40,241	849,127	1,436,309	35 6
Espirito Santo (Victoria)	17,308	209,783	479,188	21 9
Goyaz (Goyaz)	288,462	255,284	528,879	1 8
Maranhão (St Luiz)	177,515	499,308	853,050	4 0
Matto Grosso (Cuyábá)	532,210	118,025	274,138	0 5
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte)	221,894	3,594,471	5,788,837	26 5
Para (Belém)	443,789	445,356	992,290	2 2
Parahyba (Parahyba)	28,846	490,784	785,344	27 2
Parana (Curytiba)	93,269	327,136	674,113	7 2
Pernambuco (Recife)	49,560	1,178,150	1,975,441	39 8
Piauhý (Therezina)	116,494	334,328	548,250	4 7
Rio de Janeiro (Nictheroy)	26,627	926,035	1,501,969	56 4
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal)	22,189	274,317	552,071	25 3
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre)	91,310	1,149,070	2,138,831	23 4
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)	20,785	320,289	633,462	30 4
São Paulo (S Paulo)	112,278	2,282,279	4,823,100	42 0
Sergipe (Aracaju)	15,089	356,264	535,094	35 4
Federal District	431	691,565	1,157,873	2,686 5
Acre Territory	58,672	—	104,430	1 7
Total	3,275,510	17,318,556	30,645,296	9 3

In 1900 the population consisted of 8,831,002 males and 8,487,554 females Some 600,000 Indians are to be found in the Amazon area

The Acre Territory has an area of 58,672 sq miles For this territory Brazil paid to Bolivia 2,000,000*l* in 1902 In 1909 the Territory petitioned to be received into the Brazilian Union as a State

In 1913 the population of Rio de Janeiro was estimated at 975,818, (1,157,873 census 1920), São Paulo, 450,000 (504,300 in 1919), Bahia, 348,130, Pernambuco, 216,484, Belem, 275,167, Porto Alegre, 150,343, Manáos, 80,931, Nictheroy, 86,726, Fortaleza, 70,000, Maceió, 68,000, São Luiz, 57,709; Parahyba, 32,000

The site for the Federal Capital has been selected in the State of Goyaz, on a table land between Pyrenopolis, Santa Luzia, and Formosa

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1919 was 3,576,275 The number of immigrants into Brazil from 1908 to 1919 was 1,015,873, of which 386,696 were Portuguese; 212,732 Spaniards; 165,709 Italians,

36,246 Germans, 10 498 French, 7,736 British, and 1,573 Belgians In 1919 there were 5,701 immigrants,

A boundary treaty with Colombia was signed on April 24, 1907, with Peru on September 8, 1909, and with Uruguay on May 7, 1913

Religion.

The connection between Church and State has been abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income All churches are perfectly free, religious orders are allowed and are prosperous All but about 100,000 of the population are Catholics

There is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, an archbishop at Bahia, one at Rio de Janeiro, one at San Paulo, one at Pará, and one at Mariana (Minas) There are 25 suffragan bishops For instruction of the clergy there are 13 seminaries

Instruction.

Education is free but not compulsory, except in several municipalities in S Paulo, which insist on compulsory education (*e g* Ribeirão Preto) The Union Government undertakes to provide, in part, for higher or university instruction within the Union, but there are institutions of this nature maintained, some by the States, and some by private associations, while primary and training schools are maintained and supervised, either by the States or by the municipalities There is one university in Brazil, the University of Rio de Janeiro, founded on September 7, 1920, and there are 25 faculties which confer degrees In Rio de Janeiro are also the military college, the preparatory school of tactics, and the naval school In Porto Alegre and Barbacena there are also preparatory military colleges At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind and another for the deaf and dumb The Federal Government maintains also a School of Arts and a National Institute of Music in the Capital, there being similar academies of music in the States of Maranhão, Pará, São Paulo, and several in the State of Rio de Janeiro In Manàos, Bahia, and Curitiba there are schools of Fine Arts There are engineering polytechnics at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Porto Alegre, and one mining school at Ouro Preto There are, besides, 28 industrial schools, 11 agricultural and 9 commercial institutions for tuition There are faculties of law at Recife, São Paulo, Ceará, Govaz, Pará, Bahia, Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Rio de Janeiro (2), faculties of medicine at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Bahia, and Porto Alegre, colleges of pharmacy at Ouro Preto, Belem, Juiz de Fóra, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo, schools of odontology at Rio de Janeiro, Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre and also attached to the colleges of medicine and pharmacy, engineering colleges at Rio, Ouro Preto, Bahia, Recife, Porto Alegre, and São Paulo, and since 1916 a school of Economics and Politics (Escola de Altos Estudos) in Rio de Janeiro

There were in 1914 in the various States, 12,744 primary schools with 700,120 pupils and 20,590 teachers Of the total number 85 were Federal government schools, 6,985 State Government schools, and 2,647 municipal schools. There were also 327 secondary schools with 30,258 pupils, and 151 professional schools with 19,294 pupils For teachers' diplomas there are 29 colleges In recent years public instruction has made great progress

Brazil has many public libraries The National Library in Rio contains more than 400,000 books and manuscripts There is also a National Museum, an Academy of Fine Art, and a Botanical Garden

Justice and Crime.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro, and Federal judges in each State Justice is administered in the States in accordance with State law, by State courts, but in Rio de Janeiro Federal Justice is administered Judges are appointed for life There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, who are elected for four years, and whose chief function is to settle cases up to a certain amount

A new Civil Code came into force on January 1, 1917 Among the most important subjects covered by the code are those referring to legal capacity, the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, juristic persons and organisations, domicile, real and personal property, homestead (a new institution in Brazilian law), legal acts, domestic relations, copyright (which was formerly very deficient), mortgages, contracts, wills and the administration of estates Extensive commentaries are being prepared by eminent jurists on this important piece of legislation

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (gold milreis = 2*s* 3*d*, paper milreis = 1*s* 4*d*) Import duties form the principal source of revenue

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) £	(Paper) £	(Gold) £	(Paper) £
1917	7,452,634	24,565,997	12,302,093	34,961,351
1918	11,502,190	25,399,720	9,679,702	30,246,485
1919	9,060,789	26,776,800	4,260,712	34,269,933
1920 [1]	13,272,549	34,283,880	8,041,869	39,971 905
1921 [1]	11,475,563	41,314,066	8,614,000	47,442,666

[1] Estimates

The principal items of revenue and expenditure for 1921 were estimated as follows:—

Revenue	Gold milreis	Paper milreis	Expenditure	Gold milreis	Paper milreis
Import duties, etc	96,935,000	92,800,000	Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs	3,177,000	69,875,000
Consumption taxes	—	171 740,000			
Circulation taxes	50,000	106 500,000			
Industrial revenue	2,900,000	141,751,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,577,000	2,068,000
Extraordinary revenue	2,020,000	49,721,000	Ministry of Marine	200,000	61,057,000
			Ministry of War	1,700,000	121,918,000
			Ministry of Agriculture	963,000	39,189,000
			Ministry of Transportation and Public Works	14,367	251,151
			Ministry of Finance	45,868,000	156,818,000
Total (all sources)	102,005,000	624,761,000	Total expenditure	75,680,000	711,640,000

The consolidated foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1919, amounted to 103,292,034*l.* and 322,249,500 francs The former sum is made up of

the outstanding loans, as follows —loan of 1883 (4,590,600*l*.), 2,713,100*l*., loan of 1888 (6,297,300*l*.), 4,173,100*l*., loan of 1889 (19,837,500*l*.), 17,466,300*l*., loan of 1895 (7,442,000*l*.), 6,925,000*l*., funding loan of 1898 (8,613,717*l*.), 8,605,937*l*., loan of 1901 (16,619,320*l*.), 12,261,540*l*., loan of 1903 (8,500,000*l*.), 7,698,000*l*., loan of 1908 (4,000,000*l*.), 1,839,400*l*., loan of 1910 (10,000,000*l*.), 9,767,500*l*., loan of 1911 (4,500,000*l*.), 4,042,900*l*., Para railway loan, 1911 (2,400,000*l*.), 2,400,000*l*., Braschan Lloyd, 1906–10 (2,100,000*l*.), 1,210,500*l*., loan of 1913 (11,000,000*l*.), 11,000,000*l*., funding loan of 1914 (13,785,756*l*.), 13,785,756*l*. The consolidated internal debt amounted (December 31, 1919) to 1,042,250,600 milreis. The currency in circulation amounted to 1,729,061,000 milreis, the conversion fund to 20,922,410 milreis gold, the guarantee fund to 48,391,020 milreis gold, and unredeemed bills and notes to 14,632,500 milreis gold and paper. On December 31, 1919, the total currency was 1,749,974,000 milreis.

The internal and foreign debt of each of the States of Brazil for 1919 was as follows —

State	Internal Debt	Foreign Debt	State	Internal Debt	Foreign Debt
	£	£		£	£
Alagôas	600	500,000	Paraná	15,150	2,334,625
Amazonas	34,583	6,955,420	Pernambuco	20,466	3,669,322
Bahia	37,668	5,254,933	Piauhy	516	—
Ceará	2,864	570,500	Rio de Janeiro	22,779	4,936,500
Espirito Santo	6,808	1,752 618	Rio Grande do Norte	760	394,006
Federal District	129,225	15,139,280	Rio Grande do Sul	37,172	—
Goyaz	—	—	Santa Catharina	4,730	2,512,869
Maranhão	2,546	715,436	São Paulo	76,297	6,182,037
Matto Grosso	1,820	—	Sergipe	3,885	—
Minas Geraes	60,141	7,401,220			
Para	7,778	2,932,774	Total	27,170,709	61,201,540
Parahyba	—	—			

To this must be added the debts of the municipalities amounting to 11,229,573*l*. The total indebtedness of Brazil is thus 276,575,178*l*., made up as follows —Federal foreign debt, 116,169,571*l*., Federal internal debt, 60,803,785*l*., foreign debts of States, 61,201,540*l*., internal debts of States, 27,170,709*l*., debts of municipalities, 11,229,573*l*.

On July 24, 1912, a bill was introduced into the Senate, making it necessary for the States to obtain the Federal authorization before contracting any loans.

Defence.

Under the military law of January, 1908, reformed in 1915, military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 44. The terms of service are 9 years in the army 'first line' (1 or 2 in the ranks, the rest in the reserve), and 14 years in the 'army second line' (7 in the National Guard and 7 in the reserve of the same). The reservists are called up for training annually for 4 weeks, besides which there is rifle practice once a month. The men in the territorial army also have an annual training of 2 to 4 weeks. The army consists of 13 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 21 battalions of rifles, of 15 regiments of cavalry of 4 squadrons, 10 regiments of field artillery of 6 batteries each with 4 guns, 6 horse artillery batteries, 5 howitzer groups of 2 batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 5 battalions of engineers, 1 railway battery, 27 batteries coast artillery, 3 companies of independent infantry, and 10 companies of machine

guns The country is divided into 7 military regions, the active army into 5 divisions, each of 2 brigades infantry, 1 brigade artillery, 1 regiment cavalry, 1 battalion engineers, 1 battalion transport, etc There are also 3 cavalry brigades, all stationed in the south near the frontiers of the three southern republics A cavalry brigade consists of from 2 to 3 regiments The total peace strength is at present 54,000 (3,627 officers) Mobilisation would yield about 120,000 The gendarmerie is 26,000 strong, capable of expansion to 130,000 Infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, the field and horse artillery have a Krupp 12 pr, which is being replaced by French guns

Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H P	Nominal speed
			Belt	Gun				
	DREADNOUGHTS							
1907	Minas Geraes, São Paolo	19,281	9	12	12—12in, 22 4 7in	—	23,500	21
	COAST DEFENCE SHIPS							
1898	Deodoro, Floriano	3,200	14	8	2 9 2in, 4 4 7in	—	3,400	14
	PROTECTED CRUISERS							
1907	Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul	3,500	—	—	10 4 7in	—	18,000	
1895	Barroso	3 450	—	—	6 6in, 4 4·7in	2	7,500	20

There are 2 river monitors (*Maranhão* and *Pernambuco*), 4 river gun boats, 10 Yarrow destroyers, 1 first class torpedo boat, a mine layer, 3 submarines, and a submarine salvage vessel Five destroyers and three large submarines are preparing Six ex German destroyers were allotted to Brazil to be disarmed and used for police purposes

There are three naval arsenals—at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal) The navy numbered in 1918, 693 officers, 1,009 petty officers, and 8,445 seamen

Production and Industry

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture Agricultural industries are encouraged by the State governments Coffee is the chief product cultivated, and after that sugar, tobacco, and cotton, mate (Paraguay tea), indiarubber, timber, cocoa, and nuts The four states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and Minas Geraes, the combined areas of which cover about one-eighth of the entire area of the Republic, are the principal districts for coffee growing Four fifths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts, more than half of the world's supply from São Paulo alone The average annual crop of Brazil may be estimated at about 12 million sacks (1 sack = 132 pounds) For 1920 21 the estimated produce was 7,143,000 bags. Indiarubber is the other great natural product of the country About one half of the world's supply comes from Brazil, the principal rubber-growing districts being Ceara, Manaos, and Pará In 1917, the rubber crop

was 41,500 tons (36,500 tons in 1916) In 1917 the production of cotton was 75,000 tons, and in 1919 it was estimated at 119,500 tons Cocoa is produced in many States (60,000 tons in 1918), but chiefly in Espirito Santo, and Bahia, where also the tobacco industry flourishes The annual production of tobacco is 50,000,000 kilos The average annual production of sugar may be taken as 300,000 tons (399,600 tons for 1919-20) In 1918 the production of maize was 5,000,000 metric tons

The census of cattle for 1917 showed that there were in Brazil 30,705,400 cattle, 18,400,530 swine 10,949,930 sheep, 10,048,570 goats, 7,289 690 horses, 3,207,940 mules On December 31, 1918, the estimated number of cattle was 37,500,000

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are important There has been a lumber development in the last few years, and pine has become an important export (152,000 metric tons in 1918) The mines, with certain reservations, belong to the proprietors of the soil Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Parana, and São Paulo, much of the coal being of inferior quality Gold is found, diamond districts are Diamantina, Grão Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States Petroleum also exists in workable quantities Manganese ores are worked in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes (export in 1917 532,855 metric tons) The greater part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil Other mineral exports are mica and talc, copper ore, platinum, rock crystal, agate, but all of these are found in small quantities

The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is cotton weaving, which in the past 25 years has developed to such an extent that all but the finer grades are made in this country, and the importation of cotton goods from Europe is decreasing There were in 1918 202 cotton factories with 1,500,722 spindles and 78,186 workmen, having a capital invested in them of 267,934 milreis, and an output valued at 261,183 milreis The manufacture of silk is also being encouraged, the Federal Government grants premiums to silk cocoon producers There are 2 silk mills at Petropolis near Rio There were 2,036 tobacco factories in Brazil in 1916 In Pernambuco there are 47 sugar factories, in Campos (Rio de Janeiro) 40, in Bahia 12, and in other parts of Brazil 15 In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics, but the imports of wheat flour are very large, mostly from the Argentine Republic and the United States Brewing, being protected, is prosperous Altogether there are 11,335 factories in Brazil, with a capital of 665,676,000 milreis, an annual output of 741,536,000 milreis, and 151,841 employees Efforts are being made to establish a fishing industry

In the southern States of Brazil there are prosperous German, Russian, and Italian colonies The colonies maintained by the Union are the nineteen following —Affonso Penna (founded in 1908), in the State of Espirito Santo, Visconde de Maua (1908) and Itatiaya (1908) in the State of Rio de Janeiro, João Pinheiro (1910) and Inconfidentes (1910) in that of Minas Geraes, Bandeirantes (1908) and Monção (1910) in that of S Paulo, Ivahy (1907), Tayo (1908), Iraty (1908), Vera Guarany (1909), Senador Correia (1907), Jesuino Marcondes (1907), Cruz Machado (1910), Apucarana (1912), and Yapo (1913), in Paraná, Annitapolis (1908), Senador Esteves Junior (1910) and Rio Branco (1913), in Santa Catharina On December 31, 1918, the population of the Federal Colonies was 37,535, including 3,172 Germans, 12,209 Brazilians, and 22,154 of other nationalities

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) conversions at current rates varying from 11½*d* to 16*d* per milreis (paper) —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	40,369,436	44,509 646	52,816,883	78,177,000	124,406,000
Exports	56,462,103	63,031,161	61,167,975	130,085,000	107,514,000

Principal exports in 1919 and 1920 were (metric ton = 2,204 6 lbs) —

—	Quantities 1919	Quantities 1920	Value 1919	Value 1920
			£	£
Coffee (Sacks)	12,963,000	11,528,000	72,607,000	52,817,000
Rubber (Metric tons)	33,252	23,581	6,240,000	3,712,000
Tobacco ,,	43,280	31,469	4,357,000	2 406 000
Sugar ,,	69,429	109,141	3,714,000	6,147,000
Yerba Maté (Tea)(Metric tons)	90,200	90,686	3,201,000	2,973,000
Cocoa (Metric tons)	62 584	54 419	5,602,000	3 821,000
Cotton ,,	12,153	24,696	2,437,000	5,502,000
Leather ,,	56,790	37,265	6,027,000	4,021,000
Hides ,,	5,166	9,966	3,072 000	2,990,000
Frozen and chilled meat	549,094	63,000	3,502,000	4,999 000

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1918 and 1919 was as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	10,783,721	12,737,231	6,168,829	9,483,666
Germany	—	201,083	—	701,497
United States	18,984,413	87,422,752	21,287,015	54,079,947
France	2,518,993	2,967,405	5,564,065	27,267,743
Portugal	2,027,917	2,364,542	554,625	693,138
Austria Hungary	—	4,646	135,418	444,963
Belgium	—	110,182	328,484	4,740,757
Argentina	10,020,245	12,032,250	9,296,626	5,836,881
Uruguay	2,208,841	1,741,645	6,362,338	5,708,210
Holland	937,184	814,190	1,932,927	4,090,386
Italy	1,126,521	1,067,111	6,421,278	3,821,439

The chief articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Brazil (Board of Trade statistics) in two years were —

Imports into U K from Brazil	1918	1919	Exports from U K to Brazil	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Rubber	1,201,943	1,997,385	Coal, cinders, &c	268,937	626,918
Raw cotton	825,644	480,381	Cottons and yarn	3,867,139	2,988,316
Coffee	142,504	1,703,689	Machinery	362,867	714,372

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Brazil into U K	9,036,742	9,985,235	8,849,431	10,821,100	12,160,391
Exports to Brazil from U K	6,718,137	7,185,841	8,845,911	10,741,686	24,328,902

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1919 there entered the ports of Brazil 23,126 steam and sailing vessels of 17,954,320 tons, and cleared 23,170 steam and sailing vessels of 17,946,010 tons

The merchant navy in 1919 consisted of 588 steamers of 433,000 tons net, and 55 sailing vessels of 17,920 tons net All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian The coast has a length of 4,106 miles The Brazilian Lloyd, for coasting trade, maintains a monthly service between Rio de Janeiro and New York, and has also inaugurated a service between Liverpool, Portugal and Brazil

Inland waterways, mostly rivers, are open to navigation over some 40,300 miles By means of its waterways Brazil is connected with the neighbouring States

Internal Communications.

Brazil possessed on March 31, 1919, railways of a total length of 18,708 miles open for traffic Of this total 9,455 miles of railway were the property of the Union (3,980 miles are administered directly and the rest are farmed out), 6,231 miles were privately owned, and 1,527 miles belonged to the States The individual States which possess the greatest railway mileage are São Paulo, with 4,157 miles, Minas Geraes with 4,046 miles, Rio de Janeiro and Federal District with 2,057 miles, Rio Grande do Sul with 1,708 miles, and Pernambuco with 1,300 miles The Central Brazil Railway (1,563 miles) is the principal railway in Brazil, and is owned by the State The entire system joins up the railways of Brazil with those of Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay

The telegraph system of the country is under control of the Government In 1919 there were 54,536 miles of line, including 26,100 miles of Government property, 17,159 miles of railway property and 11,267 miles of submarine cables There were 850 telegraph offices The number of messages was 5,350,606 Receipts in 1917, 864,917*l*, expenditure, 963,363*l*

The Post Office carried (1917) a total of 31,577,090 letters, and 77,344,613 pieces of printed matter Altogether the post office in 1917 despatched 4,586,187 sacks of mail, received 3,825,710, and handled in transit 2,754,987 There were 3,696 post-offices in 1920 Receipts in 1917, 12,800 contos, expenditure, 21,132 contos

There were 56,760 telephones in the country in 1917, total length of wires, 252,318 miles in 1918 A wireless system is now in process of completion Fifteen new stations were erected along the Amazon and Paraguay rivers, and 5 on the coast

A decree was issued in 1913 adopting the standard time and longitude of Greenwich (instead of that of Rio de Janeiro) as from January 1, 1914.

Money and Credit.

The *Caixa de Conversão* was founded in 1906, and up to May, 1910, it received gold in exchange for notes at the rate of 1*s* 3*d* per milreis It then suspended operations, having in deposit at that date 20,000,000*l*, the maximum fixed by law On January 23, 1911, it recommenced operations, Congress having fixed the maximum deposit at 60,000,000*l* at the exchange of 1*s* 4*d* per milreis On December 31, 1918, it had gold to the value of 20,922,410 milreis On July 31, 1919, the paper money in circulation amounted to 1,720,083,318 milreis

At the end of December, 1919, the activities of the banks of Brazil totalled at 8,109,558 milreis (end of 1918, 5,912,136 milreis)

Money, Weights, and Measures

Money

The unit is 1 real (*pl* reis), bronze coins, 20 and 40 reis (100 reis = 1⅛*d*), nickel coins, 100, 200, and 400 reis (400 reis = 6½*d*), silver, 500, 1,000, and 2,000 reis The *Milreis* (1,000 *Reis*) is of the par value of 2*s* 2·934*d* (practically 27*d*) 1,000,000 reis is called A conto of reis

The paper currency is of the following denominations 1,000 reis, 2,000 reis, 5,000 reis, 10,000 reis, 20,000 reis, 50,000 reis, 100,000 reis, 200,000 reis, 500,000 reis, and 1,000,000 reis

Weights and Measures

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments But the ancient measures are still partly employed in certain rural districts of the interior They are —

The *Libra*	=	1 012 lbs avoirdupois
,, *Arroba*	=	32 38 ,, ,,
,, *Quintal*	=	129 54 ,, ,,
,, *Alqueire* (of Rio)	=	1 imperial bushel
,, *Oitava*	=	55 34 grains

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Brazil in Great Britain

Ambassador —Domicio da Gama (appointed September 21, 1919)

Councillors of Embassy —Arminio de Mello Franco, C B E, and Carlos Martins Pereira e Sousa

Second Secretary —Carlos Moniz Gordilho

Archivist —George R Moore

Honorary Attaché —Fenelon Alcoforado

Naval Attaché —Commander Augusto Burlamaqui

Commercial Attaché —Julio Barboza Carneiro

Consul General in Liverpool.—Dario Freire.

Consul General in London —J M de Campos Paradeda

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Manchester, Milfordhaven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton

2 Of Great Britain in Brazil

Ambassador —The Rt Hon Sir John Tilley, K C M G , C B , appointed December 12, 1920

Secretaries —J H Leche, O B E , and G H Thomson

Commercial Secretaries —Ernest Hambloch and E Compton

Naval Attaché —Commander C L Backhouse

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C G), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, Ceará, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manáos, São Paulo, Corumba, Morro Velho, Victoria, Aracaju, Ilheos, and other towns

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BULGARIA.

(BLGARIYA)

Reigning King (Czar)

Boris III, eldest son of Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and the late Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma, born January 30, 1894, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, October 3, 1918

Brother and Sisters of the King—(1) Prince *Cyril*, born November 17, 1895, (2) Princess *Eudoxia*, born January 17, 1898, and (3) Princess *Nadejda*, born January 30, 1899

According to the Constitution the Sovereign must profess the Orthodox religion, and must reside permanently in the country The royal title is hereditary

The civil list is fixed at 1,250,000 leva (francs), besides 830,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, &c

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878 It was ordered by the Treaty that Bulgaria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with a Christian Government and a national militia The Prince of Bulgaria should be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence The difficulty as to compensation to the Turkish Government in respect of railway claims was arranged by an understanding between the Turkish Government and the Oriental Railways Company, and the Powers recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of 'King of the Bulgarians' assumed by Prince Ferdinand

Eastern Rumelia (since its union with Bulgaria also known as Southern Bulgaria) was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878 It was to remain under the direct political and military authority of the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy, with a Governor-General nominated by the Porte On September 18, 1885, the Government was overthrown by a revolution, and the union of the province with Bulgaria proclaimed On April 6, 1886, the Sultan agreed that the government of Eastern Rumelia should be confided to the (then) Prince of Bulgaria as Governor General

On September 30, 1912, Bulgaria allied with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro commenced war on Turkey (First Balkan war), which was ended by the Treaty of London on May 30, 1913, by which Turkey ceded to the Allies all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean, and also Crete

The Balkan League broke up almost immediately after the signing of the Treaty of London, owing to disagreements among the allies as to the division of the territory ceded to them, and on June 29, 1913, war broke out among the allies (second Balkan War) On July 10, 1913, Rumania intervened to impose peace on the allies and to exact for herself from Bulgaria an extension of her frontier Peace came finally on August 10 (July 26 old style), 1913, by the Treaty of Bukarest, between Bulgaria on the one hand, and Rumania, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro on the other

For frontier arrangements agreed to by the Treaty of Bukarest and the Turko-Bulgarian Treaty, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1915, p. 759, and the maps in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1914

By the Constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and June, 1911, the legislative authority was vested in a single Chamber, called the Sobranye or National Assembly. The members of it are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population Every member receives 300 leva (about 25*s*) a day (including Sundays and holidays) during the session All over 30 years of age who can read and write (except the clergy, soldiers on active service, persons deprived of civil rights, &c) are eligible as representatives The duration of the Assembly is four years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the King, when new elections must take place within two months Laws passed by the Sobranye require the assent of the King Questions concerning the acquisition or cession of territory, changes in the constitution, a vacancy on the throne, or the appointment of a regent have to be decided by a Grand Sobranye, elected for the special purpose in a manner similar to that in which the ordinary Sobranye is elected, but with double the number of members Proportional representation was adopted in 1909

Parties in the Sobranye (elected March 31, 1920) —Agrarians, 112, Extreme Socialists, 50, Moderate Socialists, 9, Democrats, 29, Popular Party, 19, Radicals, 8, Progressives, 8, National Liberals, 1

The executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers nominated by the King The present cabinet, appointed October 14, 1919, and remodelled in April, 1920, is composed as follows —

Premier, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of War —M *Stambulski*
Minister of the Interior —M *Dimitroff*
Minister of Justice —H *Radoloff*
Minister of Commerce —R *Daskaloff*
Minister of Finance —M *Torlakoff*
Minister of Public Works —Tz *Bakaloff*
Minister of Posts and Railways —N *Athanassoff.*
Minister of Education —M *Omartchevsky*
Minister of Agriculture —M *Oboff*

For local administration the country is divided into a number of Departments, each under a Prefect assisted by a Departmental Council and aided by several sub prefects Each community has its Kmet or mayor and its Council

Area and Population.

The estimated area of Bulgaria (1920) is 42,000 English square miles, and the estimated population, 5,000,000 Of the new population (added after the treaty of Bukarest, 1913) 227,598 were Bulgarians, 75,337 Pomaks (Bulgarian Mahomedans), 275,498 Turks, and 58,709 Greeks, total, 637,142, but as about 273,000 in the Dobruja passed to Rumania the total gain was about 364,000 According to the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, signed on November 27, 1919, Bulgaria cedes Thrace to Greece and the Strumnitza line and a strip of territory on the north west frontier to Serbia Bulgaria is deprived of its Aegean littoral, but an efficient economic outlet to the same sea is provided to her by the Treaty

By a census taken on December 31, 1910, the population of the whole kingdom was ascertained to be 4,337,513 (2,206,685 males and 2,130,828 females), as against 4,035,575 (2,057,092 males and 1,978,483 females) in 1905. Bulgaria before 1913 was divided into 12 districts (including the 3 districts of Eastern Rumelia).

Area and population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1910

—	Area	Population	—	Area	Population
	sq miles			sq miles	
1 Burgas	5,409	351,500	8 Roussé (Ruschuk)	2,195	406,813
2. Varna	2,054	329,609	9 Sofia	1 832	481,598
3 Vidin	3,255	237,571	10 Stara Zagora	6,540	442,969
4 Vratza	773	312,460	11 Tirnovo	2,502	448,197
5 Kustendil	867	231,518	12 Shumla (Chumen)	2,691	282 601
6 Plovdiv (Philippopolis)	3,288	447,309	Total (1910)	38,647	4,337,513
7 Pleven	1,851	365,868	Total (1912)	—	4,464,500

The population, divided according to nationality, was as follows in 1910 3,518,756 Bulgarians, 465,641 Turks, 79,429 Rumanians, 43,275 Greeks, 122,296 Gipsies, 40,133 Jews, 3,402 Germans, 2,505 Russians, and 62,076 of other nationalities The present capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1910) of 102,812 The other principal towns with population in 1910, are Philippopolis 47,981, Ruschuk, 36,255, Varna, 41,419, Shumla, 22,225, Slivno (Sliven), 25,142, Plevna (Pleven), 23,049

The movement of population (the latest available) in the principality in four years has been

Years	Marriages	Living births	Still births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1912	24,734	184 705	1,375	91,278	93,427
1913	23 841	107 560	670	119,964	12,404
1914	53 610	192,567	1,180	87,960	104,607
1915	27,920	174,232	1,251	86,259	87,973

Religion and Instruction.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for and acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion The church is governed by the Synod of Bishops There are 11 Eparchies or Bishoprics in addition to 4 in Macedonia and 1 in Thrace (suspended at present) The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c Of the population in 1910, 3,643,136 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 602,084 were Mahomedans, 40,070 were Jews, 32,149 were Catholics, 12,270 Gregorian Armenians, 6,254 Protestants The Mahomedans are mostly in the northern and eastern provinces

There is a university at Sofia, with four faculties—History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, Medicine, Law, and Agriculture

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 14

The following are statistics of various classes of State schools in Bulgaria for 1918–19

Schools	Number	Male	Female	Attendance	
				Male	Female
Elementary	3,592	4,172	5,896	271,205	208,037
Progymnasia	354	765	1,623	50,950	23,571
Incomplete gymnasia	37	238	337	11,835	8,698
Complete ,,	46	820	407	19,431	12,460
Normal schools	437	1,828	2,367	82,216	44,729
Professional schools	78	551	156	7,551	4,231

There are besides three superior training colleges, with 19 instructors and an attendance of 98 males and 93 females, and an institute for abnormal children There are also 1,199 private schools, with 1,671 male and 276 female instructors, and 35,948 male and 28,702 female pupils

Private schools are supported by religious communities, societies, and by missionaries

In 1910, of the population over 7 years of age, 42 6 per cent could neither read nor write, and in 1912, 3 per cent of the army recruits could neither read nor write

Justice

The lowest Court is that of the Justices of the Peace, who possess jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal cases The Departmental Court, or Court of First Instance, is competent to pronounce sentence of death and penal servitude, and also acts as a Court of Appeal Above these are three Courts of Appeal, sitting at Sofia, Philippopolis and Ruschuk The highest tribunal is the Court of Cassation, sitting at Sofia, and composed of 12 judges

Finance

The estimated revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 6 years were as follows (25 leva = £1, the average rate during 1920 was about 280 levas) —

—	1914	1915 & 1916	1917 [1]	1918 [1]	1919 20 [1]	1920 21 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	10,279,800	11,027 100	17,519,134	19,244,000	33,605,900	104,541,200
Expenditure	10,270,504	11,014,648	17,519,134	19,176,560	—	158,187,397

[1] Estimates

Revenue and expenditure for 1920–21 —

Revenue	Levas	Expenditure	Levas
Direct taxes	270,800,000	Civil List	22 595,014
Indirect taxes	907 000,000	Audit Office	3,353,430
State monopolies	228,000,000	Public Debt	858,198,701
Duties	95,650,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	47,158,365
Fines and requisitions	12,100,000	Ministry of Interior	148,524,470
Railways, harbours, post, telegraphs, and telephones	400,260,000	,, ,, Education	221,968,200
		,, ,, Finance	136,791,071
State property	270,770,000	,, ,, Justice	67,140,630
Various	419,950,000	,, ,, War	537,153 152
		,, ,, Commerce	236,077,902
		,, ,, Agriculture	72,731,890
		,, ,, Public Wks	172,624 230
		,, ,, Railways, Post and Telegraphs	380,770,885
		Miscellaneous	50,000,000
Total	2,613,530,000	Total	2,954,687,440

On December 31, 1919, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as 7,420,005,883 levas, being 560,007,615 levas consolidated preference debt and 1,755,715.380 levas non-consolidated (total internal debt, 2,315,722,995

levas); and 78,877,800 levas consolidated internal debt and 5,025,405,088 levas non-consolidated (total internal debt, 5,104,282,888 levas)

Defence.

Before the war (1914–18) service was universal and compulsory Mahomedans were exempted (a privilege withdrawn during the war), but like all others exempted, paid a tax Service in the ranks commenced at the age of 20, and was for 2 years in the infantry, and for 3 years in the other arms Reserve service was for 18 years in the infantry, and 16 years in the other arms The reservists were liable to be called out for 3 weeks training annually

After completion of his reserve service, the Bulgarian soldier passed to the Opolchenie (Territorial Army), serving in the first ban for 4 years (infantry), or 5 years (all other arms) Finally the men of all arms passed for 2 years to the second ban, thus completing a total service of 26 years

The pre war peace strength of the Bulgarian army was about 3,900 officers and 56,000 other ranks Its war strength was approximately 500,000 men

Under the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27, 1919, the total military forces of Bulgaria must not in the future exceed 20,000 men All measures of mobilisation are prohibited and in order to prevent the formation of a reserve, service in the ranks is to be for a minimum period of 12 years Officers serving at the time when the treaty was signed must undertake to serve at least till the age of 40 and newly appointed officers serve for at least 20 years

A frontier guard of 3,000 men voluntarily enlisted is permitted, and in addition the number of armed gendarmes, police, customs officials and forest guards must not exceed 10,000

The maximum authorised armaments and munition supplies are —

	Per 1000 men	Munitions per arm
Rifles or carbines	1,150	500 rounds
Machine guns	15	10,000 ,,
Trench mortars, light	2	1,000 ,,
,, ,, heavy	2	500 ,,
Guns or howitzers	3	1,000 ,,

No military or naval aircraft are permitted

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material is only to be carried out at one factory under State control The importation and export ation of arms, and munitions is prohibited

Bulgaria is required to surrender all warships and submarines, but is permitted to maintain on the Danube and along her coast 4 torpedo boats and 6 motor boats, all without torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, for police and fishing duties

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people Land is held in absolute freehold by the owners and there is a land tax The communes hold pasture-land and wood-land in perpetuity and pay no rent, and over such lands the members of the communes have grazing and wood-cutting rights

About five-sevenths of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres The methods of cultivation are primitive, but machinery is being gradually introduced.

The total area of Bulgaria is approximately 22,289,000 acres, 6,894,090

acres, or 31 per cent , of which are cultivated, and 4,892,580 acres, or 22 per cent , uncultivated, the remainder being forest land

The area and yield of cereals in 1919 is given as follows —

Cereals	Area under cultivation	Crop	Cereals	Area under cultivation	Crop
	Acres	Tons		Acres	Tons
Wheat	2,080,000	926,112	Millet	33,170	13,847
Rye	450,000	164,860	Maize	1,376,900	985,296
Meslin	273,000	94,541	Rice	43,600	2,396
Barley	475,000	225,809	Buckwheat	65	45
Oats	305,000	107,226			
Spelt	17,800	7,523	Total	5,204,535	2,527,655

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighbourhood of Kustendil , 100,945 acres are under vines , under tobacco were 63,000 acres, yielding 42,000,000 pounds There is considerable silkworm culture , in 1919 416,000 pounds of cocoons were exported, valued at 680,000*l*

In 1917 there were in Bulgaria 7,340,904 sheep, 924,554 goats, 1,885,620 head of cattle and buffaloes

Mining development has been slow Besides the coal mines at Pernik, worked by the Government, coal of good quality has also been found in Balkans near Trevna, and several working concessions have been granted Coal production in 1919, 18,141 tons, valued at 43,450*l* , lignite, 523,145 tons About 1,000,000 cubic metres of stone (mainly lime stone and marble, are quarried annually Iron is found in large quantities , gold, silver, lead, manganese, and copper also exist in the country The chief manufactures are flour (about 1,800 000*l* annually, 40 per cent sold abroad), woollen goods, cottons, cord, and cigarettes There are 388 State-encouraged industrial institutions Machinery is being gradually introduced

Commerce

Imports and exports for 5 years —

—	1914	1915	1916	1917	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	9,659,612	2,939,708	3,577,121	6,739,661	38,557,649
Exports	6,177,000	4,376,623	3 831,824	11,556,256	22,090,138

The following table shows the trade by principal countries for 1914 and 1919 —

Country	Imports		Country	Exports	
	1914	1919		1914	1919
	£	£		£	£
U Kingdom	1,879,015	4,193,989	U. Kingdom	756,670	850,940
Austria Hungary	2,580,607	7,800	Austria Hungary	431,166	704,237
Belgium	200,025	184	Belgium	1,447,027	5,600
Germany	2,153,648	12,103	France	493,823	856,042
France	781,055	231,190	Germany	806,385	836,526
Italy	611,975	13,885,747	Turkey	447,824	2,561,841
Turkey	441,844	5,879,820	Rumania	135,334	496,910
United States	105,494	784,473	United States	269,665	7,392,085
Greece	65,345	2,133,646	Greece	623,948	1,288,130

The following were the most important imports in 1919 —cereals and other products, 1,731,174*l*, colonial produce, 75,730*l*, chemicals, 26,072*l*, minerals and other ores and fatty materials, 262,346*l*, skins and their products, 56,482*l*, textiles and their products, 838,885*l* The principal articles of export were —tobacco leaf, 59,960*l*, attar of roses, 37,362*l*, animal skins, 114,412*l*, cocoons, 27,441*l* During the first half of 1920 Bulgaria exported goods of the value of 27,102,102*l*, and imported to the value of 36,815,040*l*

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

—	1915	1916	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U K	41 974	800	—	12,701	207,492
Exports to Bulgaria from U K	85 505	—	—	828,308	610,759

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at the ports of Bulgaria in 1919 was 202 of 153,089 tons

In 1920 there were in Bulgaria 2,632 miles of good roads, 2,593 miles of fair roads, and 1,890 miles of bad roads, total, 7,115 miles of road

In 1919, Bulgaria had 1,368 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 195 miles of narrow gauge, total, 1,563 miles All the lines belong to the State, which works them Railways connect Sofia with the general European system

There were, in 1919, 395 post and telegraph offices (116 urban and 279 rural), and 97 telephone offices (64 urban and 33 rural)

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches at Philippopolis, Ruschuk, Varna, Burgas, Tirnovo and 59 agencies in the different towns of Bulgaria, its capital is 20,000,000 leva, provided by the State, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes There is a State Agricultural Bank for making advances on personal security

There are a few Bulgarian gold coins, of the value of 100, 20, and 10 leva (francs), but the gold circulation is supplied by foreign 10 and 20 franc pieces. There are silver coins of ½ lev, and 1 lev, 2, and 5 leva (francs), nickel coins of 2½, 5, 10, and 20 stotinki (centimes), the notes of the National Bank circulate at par

The metric system is in general use On April 1, 1916, the Gregorian Calendar came into force in Bulgaria

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Bulgaria in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Dimitri Stancioff Appointed October 25, 1920

Secretaries.—Stoyan Petrow-Tchomakoff and Dimitri Mamartcheff.

Attaché —Boris Athanassoff.

Archivist.—Gheno. Nedelkoff

2 Of Great Britain in Bulgaria

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Sir Arthur Robert Peel, K C M G Appointed October 12, 1920

Secretaries —F J R Rodd and D Mackillop

Commercial Secretary —W B Heard

Vice Consul —B J Gilliat Smith

There are Consular representatives at Sofia, Varna, Bourgas, Philippopolis and Rustchuck

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818 The Constitution voted by the representatives of the nation on May 25, 1833, with a few subsequent amendments, establishes three powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies The Senate is composed of 37 members popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years, in the proportion of one Senator for every three Deputies, while the Chamber of Deputies composed of 118 members chosen directly by departments for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 30,000 of the population, or a fraction not less than 15,000, the present number of deputies was determined in 1910 on the basis of the census results of 1907 Both bodies are chosen by the same electors. Electors must be 21 years of age, and able to read and write The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballot, delegates who appoint the President A retiring President is not re eligible In legislation the President has a modified veto, a bill returned to the chambers with the President's objections may, by a two thirds vote of the members present (a majority of the members being present), be sustained and become law The day of a Presidential election is June 25 of the last of the five years of a Presidency

President of the Republic —Señor Don Arturo *Alessandri* Born December 21, 1869 Assumed office December 23, 1920

The salary of the President is fixed at 1,384*l*, with 923*l* for expenses

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State of five members nominated by the President, and six members chosen by the Congress, and a Cabinet or Ministry divided into six departments, viz, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Public Instruction, Finance, Defence, Industry, Public Works and Railways

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For the purposes of local government the Republic is divided into Provinces, presided over by *Intendentes*, and the Provinces into Departments, with *Gobernadores* as chief officers The Departments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 9 members, inhabitants popularly elected for three years The police of Santiago and of the capitals of departments is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury

Area and Population.

The Republic is divided into 23 provinces, subdivided into 82 departments, and 1 territory (Magallanes) Departments and territories are subdivided into 905 sub-delegations and 3,229 districts

In 1884 the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna were ceded to Chile by Peru. The cession of Tacna was originally for ten years, at the end of

which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong As the *plébiscite* has not yet been taken, the provinces are still occupied by Chile

Area and population of the provinces on January 1, 1919 —

Provinces	Area Sq Miles	Population 1919	Pop per sq Mile	Provinces	Area Sq Miles	Population 1919	Pop per sq Mile
Tacna	8,999	40,630	4 51	Ñuble	3,498	202 594	57 91
Tarapacá	16,689	137,050	8 21	Concepción	3,813	277 799	88 85
Antofagasta	46,408	235,506	5 07	Arauco	2,189	76,785	35·07
Atacamá	30,711	64,019	2 08	Biobío	5,303	107,407	20 06
Coquimbo	14,098	192,750	13 67	Malleco	3,803	139,166	42 13
Aconcagua	5,406	132,165	24 44	Cautín	6,381	167,567	26 26
Valparaiso	1,775	355,356	200 20	Valdivia	8,991	196,283	21 83
Santiago	5,893	640,087	108 61	Llanquihué	34,778	156,246	4 49
O Higgins	2,168	129,992	59 95	Chiloé	6,979	100,161	14 35
Colchagua	3,851	163,848	42 54	Magallanes territory	65,355	34,752	0 53
Curicó	3,045	116,465	38 24				
Talca	3,864	131,106	33 93				
Maule	2,812	110,465	39 28				
Linares	3,969	129,851	32 71	Total	289,829	4,038,050	13 93

Many islands to the north, west, and south belong to Chile The coast line is about 2,485 miles in length

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320 , in 1895, 2,712,145 In 1907 (last census), 3,249,279 (1,624,221 males and 1,625,058 females)

The estimated population of the principal towns in 1919 was —Santiago, 424,993 , Valparaiso, 218,465 , Concepcion, 74,808 , Iquique, 47,677 , Talca, 43,044 , Chillan, 40,278 , Antofagasta, 69,175 , Viña del Mar, 35,320 , Curicó, 23,707 , Temuco, 33,860 , La Serena, 16,191 , Talcahuano, 24,857 , Valdivia, 27,513 The great majority of the population is of European origin The indigenous inhabitants are of three branches, the *Fuegians*, mostly nomadic, living in or near Tierra del Fuego , the *Araucans* (101,118) in the valleys or on the western slopes of the Andes , the *Changos*, who inhabit the northern coast region and work as labourers

Births, marriages, and deaths, exclusive of still births —

Year	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1915	136,597	50,365	19,150	96,716	39,881
1916	144,193	54,987	20,121	99,856	44,337
1917	149,161	58,334	21,379	107,199	41,962
1918	145,871	55,832	21,614	108,667	37,204
1919	144,980	55,706	21,471	137,538	7,442

Illegitimate births in 1919 were 384, and legitimate births 616 per thousand of the population Immigration is small, but is encouraged by the Government

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the State, but according to the Constitution all religions are respected and protected There is one archbishop (Santiago), three bishops, and four vicars apostolic There were in 1919, 349 parishes in the Republic, 664 churches, and 729 chapels

Instruction.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, and since August 26, 1920, compulsory At the 1907 census, 40 per cent of the population were illiterate Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the Universities (one belonging to the State, The University of Chile, the other The Catholic University) and the National Institute of Santiago, and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments In the State University the branches included are theology, law, and political science, medicine and pharmacy, physical and mathematical sciences, philosophy, literature, and the fine arts In 1919, in the State University there were 4,138 matriculated students and 358 teachers In 1919, the Catholic University had 551 students An Industrial University was opened at Valparaiso (Universidad Industrial de Valparaiso), and another at Concepcion (University of Concepcion) in 1920 There were in 1919, 3,061 public primary schools with 320,898 pupils, and 7,038 teachers, and 293 private primary schools with 1,012 teachers and 41,143 pupils, 15 public normal schools with 1 955 pupils and 409 teachers, 90 public and 136 private secondary schools with 32,598 and 22,295 pupils respectively, 11 public commercial schools with 179 teachers and 2,974 pupils There are besides agricultural schools, schools of mines, and professional schools Other educational institutions are the Paedagogic Institute, the National Conservatory of Music, the National Observatory School of Arts and Trades, Institute for Deaf Mutes, School for the Blind, and public museums The cost of maintaining the public primary schools in 1919 was 715,138*l*, that of the national normal schools, 98,075*l*, and that of the Government secondary schools, 357,496*l* The National Library contains 286,330 volumes

There were in 1919, 740 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 97 dailies and 260 weeklies

Justice, Crime, Pauperism

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, seven Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and subordinate courts in the districts On January 1, 1919, there were 2 central prisons with 1,169 inmates (all men), 20 penitentiaries with 780 (757 men and 23 women), 82 prisons, and 18 houses of correction for women with 7,098 inmates, and 3 reformatory schools, with 344 inmates (197 boys and 147 girls)

The police number 10,386 (854 officers)

At 110 hospitals in Chile in 1918 there were admitted 121,952 patients, there are also 2 lunatic asylums with 3,563 inmates

Finance

In recent years the revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) were as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	13,891,101	12,142,096	1919	9,380,829	13,750,581
1917	16,020,596	14,423,554	1920[1]	20,545,054	33,264,484
1918	18,743,250	16,621,210	1921[1]	24,096,225	27,153,937

[1] Estimates.

The following table gives the main items of the Budget for 1921 —

Revenue

	Gold pesos		Paper pesos
Nitrate export dues (65 million quintals)	101,075,000	Customs and bond	50,000,000
Iodine and borax, export dues	1,500,000	Surcharge of 50 per cent	25,000,000
Consular dues	3 000,000	Dues on postal packets	2,500,000
Treasury revenue	2,000,000	Despatch of cases	2,000,000
Interest on Municipal loans	1,407,000	Stamp tax	18,000,000
		Posts and telegraphs	12,800,000
		Tobacco tax	9,000,000
		New tobacco tax	9,000,000
		Wine, beer and spirits tax	7,000,000
		Property tax	20,000,000
		Death duties	2,000,000
		New death duties	1 600,000
		Bank tax	2,500,000
		Drainage contribution	2,000,000
		Insurance companies tax	1,000,000
		Rent of land in Tierra del Fuego	1,400,000
		Charter of ships	1,000,000
		Mint revenue	2,500,000
		Drinking water contribution	6,266 900
		Arica La Paz Railway	6,299,000
		Treasury revenue	7,000,000
Total (including all items)	110,482,000	Total (including all items)	189,765,900

Particulars as to main items of expenditure are as follows —

Departments	Paper pesos	Gold pesos	Departments	Paper pesos	Gold pesos
Interior	73,224,816	176,732	Navy	32,497,738	4,082,045
Foreign Relations etc.	2,759,988	2,085,759	Industry and Public Works	24,870,265	82,549
Justice	12,306,275	—	Railways	6,805,388	1,888
Public Instruction	46,414,388	239,560			
Treasury	35,487,212	48,648,192			
War	61,909,887	386,162	Total (all items)	281,607,869	49,154,835

On December 31, 1920, the foreign debt amounted to 29,675,080 and the internal debt to 59,794,092 pesos

On December 31, 1919, the value of the 9,770 national properties was 346,894,889 pesos currency

Defence.

The Chilian Army is a national militia in which all able bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 18th to the 45th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one year Afterwards they serve for 9 years in the reserve of the active army, after which they belong till the completion of their 45th year to the second reserve. The latter is organised as a second-line army

Chile is divided into 4 zones or military districts, each of which

furnishes a complete division on mobilisation There are 49 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of railway workers, 1 battalion of telegraphers, 8 regiments of cavalry, 2 batteries of horse artillery, 32 batteries of field artillery, 8 batteries of mountain artillery, 2 battalions of fortress artillery, 8 battalions of engineers and 1 company for aerial service The total strength of the active army in 1920 was 1,996 officers and 21,180 men

The infantry are armed with the Chilian Mauser rifle (1895), calibre 7 mm , and the cavalry with a carbine of similar pattern and lance The field artillery are armed with Q F Krupp guns

In December, 1918, an Air Force was formed under British instruction, with a nucleus of 14 seaplanes and 80 aeroplanes purchased in Great Britain

Military budget for 1920 was 3,115,000*l*

The principal vessels of the Chilian fleet are as follows —

Name	Launched	Displacement, Tons	Extreme Armouring, Inches	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal Speed
Dreadnought							
Almirante Latorre	1913	28,000	9	10 14 in , 14 6 in	4	37,000	23
Pre Dreadnought							
Capitan Prat	1890	6,966	12	6 9 4 in , 8 4 7 in	4	12,000	18 3
Armoured Cruisers							
Esmeralda	1896	7,030	6	2 8 in , 16 6 in	3	18,000	23 0
O Higgins	1896	8,500	7	4 8-in , 10 6 in	3	16,000	21 2
Protected Cruisers							
Blanco Encalada	1893	4 420	—	2 8 in 10 6 in	5	14 500	22 0
Pres Errazuriz	1890	2 080	—	4 6 in	3	5 400	19·0
Zenteno	1896	3,600	—	2 6-in , 10 6 pr	3	6,500	18·0
Chacabuco	1898	4,300	—	2 8 in 10 4 7 in	5	15 000	24 0

The *Almirante Latorre* served in the British Fleet during the war as the *Canada* She has now been handed over to Chile, for which State she was constructed Three powerful destroyers built for Chile, which were taken over for the British service, have also been incorporated in the Chilian navy They were constructed at Cowes in 1914 , 1,700 tons, 31 5 knots, 4 tubes, 2 4 7 in and three smaller guns. Six submarines, H1 to H6 (450–520 tons, 800 h p , 15–18 knots, length 150 feet), were transferred from the British to the Chilian Navy in 1917

Chile had (1919) 1 battleship, 4 cruisers, 2 armoured cruisers, 2 training ships, 2 gunboats, 9 destroyers, 5 old torpedo boats, and 6 submarines , also 2 transports and 8 modern patrol vessels Personnel, 5,240 (306 officers)

Agriculture and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, the agricultural zone in the centre, and the forest zone in the south. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations Total area of agricultural land is 42,183,663 acres ; of forest area, 9,495,483 acres , of fruit trees, 276,704 acres ; of meadows, 18,393,252 acres. Number of farms in 1919, 96,794. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine,

fruit, and vegetables The principal crops of the harvest for 3 years are shown as follows —

—	Acreage			Produce in Cwts		
	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
Wheat	1,282,096	1,312,327	1,235,400	10,224,306	12,584,606	11,459 500
Barley	126,059	98,803	110,500	589 880	1,438,624	1,596,775
Oats	127,383	80,054	81,000	2,074,637	922,176	586,600
Maize	49,128	65,905	58,635	679 752	734,472	652,500
Beans	86,620	131,846	109,000	949 944	1,386,288	932,601
Peas	37,009	25,667	36,300	278,958	291,656	234 300
Lentils	3,984	3,824	8,250	34,190	57,690	68,850
Potatoes	71,002	81,687	72,000	238,860[1]	236,122[1]	242,370[1]
Vines	158,996	222,275	222,000	38,705,166[2]	45,448,392[2]	36,573,252[2]

[1] Tons [2] Gallons of wine.

For 1919–20 production (in tons) was given as follows —Wheat, 552,652, rye, 877, barley, 88,825, oats, 35,986, maize, 42,895, beans, 60,218, peas, 1,038

On December 31, 1919, the live stock of Chile comprised 391,718 horses, 36,439 asses, 51,411 mules, 2,163,141 cattle, 4,500,196 sheep, 459,606 goats, 42,019 alpacas, and 292,431 pigs

Dairy farms and the production of butter and cheese are on the increase In Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego large tracts of country are devoted to sheep-farming Extensive natural forests are found, the largest being found in the provinces of Valdivia (1,885,406 acres), Llanquihue (1,406,024 acres), and Chiloé (1,188,572 acres) The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacà

The metals obtained were gold, silver, copper (Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper), cobalt, and manganese, the non metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano Iron-ore deposits are found in the provinces of Atacama and of Coquimbo, estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons All the coal mines of Chile are situated south of Valparaiso Production in 1918, 1,516,524 tons

Nitrate of soda, or 'salitre,' is not only Chile's most important article of export but the chief source of governmental revenue derived from export taxes It is found in the section of the desert of Atacama, known locally as the 'pampa salitrera,' a territory comprising an area of some 500 miles in length, lying between latitude 15° and 26° south, and situated at an elevation above sea level of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet This zone is divided into districts known as the pampas of Tarapaca, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Aguas Blancas, and Taltal respectively Production and exportation of nitrate in recent years are stated as follows —

Years	Production	Exported	Years	Production	Exported
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
1910	2,465,415	2,385,941	1918	2,859,303	2,919,177
1915	1,755,291	2,023,294	1919	1,651,407	924,393
1917	3,001,032	2,776,289	1920	2,606,571	2,870,809

In 1918 Chile had 2,320 manufacturing establishments, using raw materials to the value of 403,707,096 gold pesos, which were manufactured into merchandise to the value of 766,776,872 gold pesos The number of workmen employed was 70,920.

Commerce

Imports and exports (including re-exports) (special trade, including bullion and specie) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	11,490,866	16,689 062	25,920,603	32,705,554	33,443,683
Exports	24,560,936	38,518,855	51,997,099	57,271,688	26,414,762

The following table shows in gold pesos the principal imports and exports for 1918 and 1919 (1 peso = 18*d*.) —

—	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Products of mining	25 668,534	19,791,282	644,319,829	184,100,124
,, ,, forestry	3,942,370	2,257,593	1,924,765	4,021,869
,, ,, live stock	12,600,315	5,022,705	43,758,054	37,233,982
,, ,, agriculture	20,501 859	22,158,199	32 535 996	41,881,432
Foods	34,140,771	35,428,683	34,108,835	28,431,411
Textiles	127,112 347	123,199,523	651,3.2	144 801
Chemical products	38,931,453	39,444,531	1,820,758	1,621,685
Metals	38 063,811	38,343,741	2,305	1,506
Machinery	32,578,142	38,147,479	14,729	—

In 1918 the imports of gold and silver currency amounted to 41,037,360 pesos, and in 1919 to 13,373,791 pesos The exports of gold and silver currency amounted in 1918 to 425,671 pesos, and in 1919 to 1,856,342 pesos

Foreign trade of Chile (in gold pesos each equal to 18*d*.) —

Imports from	1918	1919	Exports to	1918	1919
Great Britain	81,445,588	77,871,985	Great Britain	182,124,854	71,100,159
Germany	29,502	699,788	Germany	—	103,640
United States	203,451,891	191,854,560	United States	488 994,749	130,473,499
France	13,800,859	17,197,599	France	4,241,265	15,774,699
Belgium	9,866	24,783	Netherlands	—	9 291,577
Peru	31,748,068	32,295,859	Spain	2,113,594	8 556,416
Australia	3,681,908	10,555,318	Argentina	26,845,476	18,711,097
Argentina	30,977,633	131,988	Peru	18,170,322	14,295,896
India	18,708,548	25,158,288	Italy	1,301,172	2,914,643
Italy	3,566,844	3,576,333			

Customs revenue in 1919, 390,923,914 gold pesos, being 295,820,155 pesos imports, 95,103,759 pesos exports

The chief imports into, and domestic exports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) from and to Chile in two years, were as follows (but of the metal imports here given large quantities are really from Bolivia) —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Nitrates	6,000	518,410	Cottons	2,261,189	1,185,054
Copper	478,246	824,924	Woollens	1,483,380	618,294
Copper ore	28,563	32,800	Ironwork	242,322	400,517
Tin ore	1,258,401	865,991	Coal	108,138	81,960
Wool	175,868	887,487	Machinery	140,016	228,578
Oats	81,750	573,925	Apparel	91,893	96,462

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U K	12,408,613	18,222 619	19 [illegible]90,093	7,344,655	12,081,178
Exports to Chile from U K	4,034 402	4 638 361	[illegible]81 624	4,779,259	9,693,868

Shipping and Navigation

The commercial navy of Chile consisted, in 1919, of 103 steamers of 45,283 tons net and 26 sailing vessels of 17,081 tons net The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in 1918 was as follows —Entered, 12,954 vessels of 10,849,942 tons , cleared, 12,799 vessels of 10,447,146 tons Of the total entered, 1093 steamers of 2,900,156 tons, and of those that cleared, 1,038 of 2,582,810 tons, were British

Communications.

In 1919 there were in Chile 22,000 miles of public road, and 850 miles of navigable river, and 497 miles of navigable lakes

The Longitudinal Railway of Chile, traversing the Republic from north to south over a distance of 2,854 miles, is (1919) a government owned line, embracing with its spurs and the Arica to La Paz Railway (271 miles) an extent of 3,125 miles There are also 2,270 miles of privately owned lines, making a total of 5,395 miles

The 953 post-offices in 1919 dispatched 96,493,096 postal packets, of which 4,107,666 were sent abroad These included 2,027,777 letters for abroad, 30,904,074 home letters , and 1,267,313 parcels for abroad, and 962,300 home parcels.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1919 was 15,830 miles of line (9,859 miles of Government line) and 18,550 miles of wire (Government telegraphs alone) In 1919 there were 588 telegraph offices, 14,866,960 messages were sent The length of telephone line was 40,138 miles, and of wire 71,400 miles (1919) Number of subscribers, 23,720

Work has progressed on the several wireless stations now under construction along this coast, which with those now completed will form a chain composed of Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, and Punta Arenas A wireless station is also being erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso Total number of stations in 1919, 32

Money and Credit.

In 1912 a law was promulgated establishing a Bank of Issue (Caja de Emision) By means of this the banks can issue certain quantities of paper money in exchange for an equivalent gold deposit, at the rate of 12*d* per peso at first and 18*d* per peso subsequently

There are a number of joint-stock banks of issue with agencies in Chile Their joint capital amounted on December 31, 1919, to 220,078,466 paper pesos and 8,458,996 gold pesos, and their reserve funds to 82,218,240 paper pesos and 9,860,310 gold pesos The largest of the banks is the Bank of Chile with a paid up capital of 60,000,000 pesos The banks are required to guarantee their note issue by depositing gold, Government notes, or securities in the Treasury There are also land banks which issue scrip payable to bearer and bearing interest, and lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods Two institutions specialise in savings accounts, the National Savings Bank of Chile, and the Savings

Bank of Santiago At the National Savings Bank of Chile (Caja Nacional de Ahorros) the number of deposit accounts on May 31, 1920, was 641,629 and the deposits amounted to 141,174,373 pesos At the Savings Bank of Santiago there were 298,701 deposit accounts, and the deposits amounted to 51,899,009 pesos

The currency is mostly paper, the time fixed for the conversion of legal tender paper money was deferred till December 31, 1921 On December 31, 1919, the conversion funds in hand amounted to 114,110,600 gold pesos, made up as follows —In England, 47,305,062 pesos, and Chilian gold in bars to the value of 66,805,538 pesos

Money, Weights, and Measures.

According to the Act of 1895, the coinage of Chile is as follows —Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 peso pieces, called respectively *Condor*, *Doblon*, and *Escudo* The 10 *peso* gold piece weighs 5 99103 grammes 916 fine and therefore contains 5 49178 grammes of fine gold Silver coins are the *peso*, weighing 9 grammes, 0 720 fine, and the fifth, tenth, and twentieth of a peso Bronze coins (95 of copper to 4 of tin and 1 of zinc) are the *centavo* and 2½, 2-, and ½-*centavo* pieces The monetary unit is the twentieth part of a condor or the (uncoined) gold peso, of the value of 1*s* 6*d* Its use is obligatory in transactions with the Customs Department of the Government, it serves, too, as the basis of perhaps the larger half of the trade in imported merchandise, though the actual gold coin is not in these cases usually tendered Coins minted in 1917 —15,058,200 pesos gold, and 3,033,327 pesos silver (No later mintage) A forced paper currency is in general use, the paper peso varying considerably in relative value, and representing (1919) about 10 622*d* Total paper money issued and in circulation on December 31, 1920, 302,821,919 pesos

The metric system has been legally established in Chile since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures are still in use to some extent

On August 31, 1918, Greenwich time was adopted in Chile in place of Chilian time

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Chile in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —Agustin Edwards (February 21, 1911)
First Secretary —Manuel Salinas
Second Secretary —Ignacio Serrano
Financial Adviser —Luis Waddington
Naval Attaché —Commander Carlos A Jouanne
Attachés —Julio Bittencourt, Augustin R Edwards, and Santiago Monk
Financial Attaché —Patricio Achurra
Commercial Attaché —Jorge Buchanan
Consul General in London.—Adolfo Ortuzar

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool (C G), Nottingham, Queenstown, Sheffield, Southampton and many other places

2 Of Great Britain in Chile

Envoy and Minister —J C T Vaughan, C.M G, M V O (1918)
Secretary —C H Bateman
Commercial Secretary.—W F Vaughan Scott
Naval Attaché.—Lieut.-Commander Lloyd Hirst, R.N
British Consul-General at Valparaiso.—J M MacLeod, C M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo (C), Antofagasta (C), Arica (V C), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (C), Lota Junin (V C) Pisagua (V C), Punta Arenas (V C), Talcahuano (V C), Tocopilla, Tome and other centres

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Chile

1 Official Publications

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CHINA

(CHUNG HUA MIN KUO.)

Government

On February 12, 1912, China, the oldest of Monarchies, became a Republic

The Chinese Imperial family was of Manchu origin, dating from 1644, and was styled *Ta Ch'ing Ch'ao* ('Great Pure Dynasty') The last Emperor, P'u-yi, was the tenth of the line, but the official genealogy is carried back six generations earlier than the real founder, and P'u yi's will be the sixteenth name in the canonized series of Ta Ch'ing Emperors He was born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Kuang Hsu on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912 He retains the title of Manchu Emperor, but with his death the title will cease For account of the Revolution of 1911, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1912, pp 699-701, and for later developments, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1919, pp 740-41

The Government is composed of a President, a Vice-President, and a bi-cameral legislature consisting of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members

But the Central Government is still unable to rule the country completely As a matter of fact, powerful military governors (*Tuchuns*) have established themselves in several provinces and are practically independent of the Government in Peking

President —Hsu Shih Ch'ang, born in Honan, 1853, elected President, August 10, 1918 Inaugurated October 10, 1918

Executive authority is provisionally vested in a Premier nominated by the President and a Cabinet of nine Ministers nominated by the Premier All appointments require the sanction of both Houses of Parliament

The Cabinet, reorganised on August 11, 1920, is composed as follows —

Premier —Chin Yun Peng
Minister of the Interior —Chang Chih t'an
Minister of Foreign Affairs —W W Yen
Minister for War —Chin Yun P'êng
Minister of the Navy —Sa Chen Ping
Minister of Finance —Chow Tse-ch'i
Minister of Education —Fan Yuan lien
Minister of Justice —Tung K'ang
Minister of Communications —Yeh Kung-cho
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce —Wang Nai ping

A number of Foreign Advisers have been appointed to the Government. There are also many foreigners in the government employ in the various departments

The Republic has adopted a new flag on which the old yellow dragon has been replaced by five stripes—crimson, yellow, blue, white and black—to denote the five races comprised in the Chinese people, Mongol, Chinese, Manchu, Turki (Mohammedan natives of Chinese Turkestan), and Tibetan

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under the monarchy each of the 22 provinces was ruled by a Viceroy placed over one, two, or three provinces, or by a Governor over a single

province, either under a Viceroy or depending directly on the central government There were thus 9 Viceroys and 3 Governors equal in rank to Viceroys Each Viceroy or Governor was assisted by various other high officials Each province was subdivided into prefectures ruled by prefects and each prefecture into districts, each with a district magistrate Two or more prefectures were united into a tao, or circuit, the official at the head of which being called a Taotai Each town and village had also its unofficial governing body of 'gentry' An Edict of July 22, 1908, instituted Provincial Assemblies, and the first meetings were held on October 14, 1909. The reforms of the late dynasty also instituted representative legislative assemblies in districts, towns and villages

At the beginning of the Republic many of the Provinces under the rule of their Military Governors or *Tutuhs*, who in nearly every instance was a native of the province, were fast slipping from the control of the Central Government Time, and the collapse of the rebellion in 1913, enabled Peking to regain and strengthen its authority The President, on May 23, 1913, issued mandates fixing and promulgating the official systems of Province, Circuit, and District In each Province there was to be a supreme Civil Governor appointed by the President, and controlling both the civil officials of the whole Province, as well as the police and militia Thus an attempt was made to bring the whole provincial and local administration under control, and to make it responsible directly or indirectly to the Central Government During the last few years the struggle between the "North" and the "South" again resulted in the loosening of all central control, but since the promulgation of the Unification Mandate on October 30, 1920, the country is gradually being reunited

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to figures published in the Government Gazette, February 27, 1911 In 1912, Mr Rockhill, formerly American Minister at Peking—a recognised authority—after careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that "this document, though showing complete ignorance of the methods now nearly universally followed in vital statistical reports, throws considerable light on the question of China's population, and seems entitled to more confidence than the enumerations which have heretofore appeared" He believed that the population of China, Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, *i.e.*, the Chinese Republic exclusive of Tibet and Mongolia, appeared to be in round numbers 325,000,000, new information having confirmed the opinion reached by him in former studies of the same subject that the population of China "is much smaller than we have been led to believe, and that in the last century it has been increasing very slowly if at all"

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Chihli	115,800	22,970,000	Tientsin
Shantung	55,970	25,810,000	Tsi nan
Shansi	81,880	9,420,000	T ai-yuan
Honan	67,940	22,375,000	K'ai fêng
Kiangsu	38,600	15,380,000	Nanking
Anhui	54,810	14,075,000	Anch'ing
Kiangsi	69,480	16,255,000	Nanch ang
Chêhkiang	36,670	13,950,000	Hangchow
Fukien	46,320	8,560,000	Foochow

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Hupeh	71,410	21,260,000	Wuchang
Hunan	83,380	20 580,000	Ch'angsha
Shensi	75,270	6,725,000	Hsian
Kansu	125 450	3,810,000	Lanchow
Szechwan	218,480	54,500,000	Ch êngtu
Kwangtung	99,970	23,700,000	Canton
Kwangsi	77,200	5,425,000	Nan ning (Kuei lin)
Kweichow	67,160	9,265,000	Kuei yang
Yunnan	146,680	8,053 000	Yünnan
Total	1,532,420	302,110,000	
New Dominion —			
Hsinchiang	550,340	2,000,000	Ili
Dependencies —			
Manchuria	363,610	—	—
Fengtien	—	5,830,000	Mukden
Kirin	—	5,350,000	Kirin
Heilungchiang	—	1,560,000	HeilungHsien(Tsitsihar)
		12,740,000	
Mongolia	1,367,600	1,800,000	Urga [1]
Tibet	463,200	2,000,000	Lhasa [2]
Grand Total	3,913,560	320,650,000	

[1] The seat of the Bogdo Khan [2] The seat of the Dalai Lama

Estimates prepared by the Chinese Maritime Customs give the much larger total of 439,405,000, with 19,290,000 for Manchuria

The Island of Formosa was ceded to Japan in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki ratified and exchanged at Chefoo on the 8th of May, 1895 The formal transfer of the Island was effected on the 2nd of June, 1895

In November, 1897, the Germans seized the coast of Kiaochow Bay in Shantung, and in March, 1898, compelled China to execute a 99 years' lease of the territory on both sides of the Bay together with a grant of railway, mining and other rights generally referred to as Germany's 'economic privileges' in Shantung On the outbreak of war Japan delivered an ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of the leased territory of Kiaochow 'with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China' Germany ignored this demand and Kiaochow was invaded by Japanese and British forces, and after a feeble resistance the German forces garrisoning the port of Tsingtao, which lies within the leased territory, capitulated on November 7, 1914. The Japanese assumed possession of all administrative authority previously exercised by the Germans in the leased territory, and, in spite of Chinese protest, seized the railway line connecting Tsingtao with Tsinan, the capital of the Province, guarded it with Japanese troops, and extended their authority to certain Chinese cities lying outside the leased territory At the Peace Conference, Japan claimed to retain possession of the leased territory of Kiaochow and to succeed to all Germany's economic privileges in Shantung on the ground of conquest, whereas China asked the Conference for a settlement which would secure her the direct restitution of the leased territory and the cancellation of Germany's economic privileges Japan, however, obtained recognition of her claim in Articles 156–8 of the Treaty of

Versailles China has not signed this Treaty Chinese opposition is being expressed in a serious boycott of the Japanese On January 19, 1920, Japan declared her willingness to negotiate with China on the question But popular feeling in China was strongly opposed to this course owing to mistrust of Japan, and Peking refused on May 22, 1920, so to negotiate with Tokyo, preferring to refer the question to the League of Nations, or a conference of the Powers including the United States of America.

By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan and their adjacent territories and waters, on lease for the term of 25 years, with option of extension by mutual agreement In 1900, in consequence of the 'Boxer' uprising, Russia occupied Manchuria Japan, after long and unsuccessful efforts to induce Russia to withdraw, broke off diplomatic relations, and on February 8, 1904, commenced hostilities The war, in the course of which Japan proved victorious both on land and at sea, was brought to an end by the Treaty of Portsmouth signed September 5, 1905 Under this Treaty Russia and Japan agreed to evacuate Manchuria, except the territory affected by the lease of Kwantung (or the Liao tung Peninsula), where Japan succeeds to the leasehold and other rights of Russia The exclusive administration of Manchuria (with the exception mentioned) was to be restored to China By treaty of December 22, 1905, China agreed to the transfer to Japan from Russia of the lease of the Liao tung Peninsula and the control of the railway from Port Arthur to Ch'ang chun (Kwan ch'êngtzu), and conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce For the Japanese demands on China, made on January 18, 1915, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1920, p 733

In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co operate to maintain the 'status quo' in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made For such period as Russia should hold Port Arthur, Great Britain was, by agreement with China, April 2, 1898, to hold Wei Hai Wei in the province of Shan tung For defensive purposes Great Britain on June 9, 1898, obtained a 99 years' lease of territory on the mainland opposite the island of Hong Kong

The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kuang Chau Wan, on the coast of the peninsula, between Hong Kong and the Island of Hainan, and in November, 1899, the possession of the two islands commanding the entrance of the bay This territory has been placed under the authority of the Governor General of French Indo-China

Peking, the capital of China, has now a population of over one million, including about two thousand foreigners The population of the principal Chinese ports is given as follows for 1918 —Aigun, 18,546; Sansing, 15,465; Harbin, 28,600; Antung, 51,834; Dairen, 54,715; Newchwang, 58,061; Chinwangtao, 5,000; Tientsin, 800,000; Chefoo, 54,450; Tsingtau, 50,175; Chungking, 437,600; Wanhsien, 70,000; Changsha, 535,800; Ichang, 55,000; Shasi, 105,000; Hankow, 1,443,950; Kiukiang, 36,000; Wuhu, 99,584; Nanking, 376,291; Chinkiang, 168,309; Shanghai, 1,000,000; Soochow, 500,000; Hangchow, 684,137; Ningpo, 670,000; Wenchow, 212,699; Santuao, 8,000; Foochow, 624,000; Amoy, 114,000; Swatow, 85,000; Canton, 900,000; Kongmoon, 70,000; Samshui, 6,000; Kiungchow, 58,527; Pakhoi, 20,000; Wuchow, 40,000; Nanning, 50,000; Lungchow, 13,000; Mengtsz, 10,000; Szemao, 15,000; Tengyueh, 10,000.

According to the estimate of the Customs authorities, in 1919 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 350,991, made up as follows —

American	6,660	French	4,409[1]	Portuguese	2,390
Austrian	27	German	1,335	Russian	148,170
Belgian	391	Hungarian	11	Spanish	272
British	13,234	Italian	276	Swedish	632
Danish	546	Japanese	171,485	Other nationalities	537
Dutch	367	Norwegian	249		
				Total	350,991

[1] Including 918 protégés.

There are now 19 Treaty Powers in China, as follows Russia (1689), Great Britain (1842), United States (1844), France (1844), Belgium (1845), Sweden (1847), Portugal (1862), Denmark (1863), Netherlands (1863), Spain (1864), Italy (1866), Japan (1871), Peru (1874), Brazil (1881), Mexico (1899), Chile (1915), Switzerland (1918), Bolivia (1920), and Persia (1920) Austria Hungary (1869) and Germany (1861) were also included before the war

Religion

Three religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the Republic, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial The study and contemplation and attempted performance of the moral precepts of the ancients constitute the duties of a Confucianist. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian religion A proposal to make Confucianism the State religion of China was negatived in both 1912 and 1917 by the Constitutional Committee who, however, agreed that Confucianism shall be the basis of the Ethical teaching in National Education

Buddhism and Taoism present a very gorgeous and elaborate ritual in China, Taoism — originally a pure philosophy—having abjectly copied Buddhist ceremonial on the arrival of Buddhism 1,800 years ago Probably all Chinese (not Mahometans or Christians) profess and practise all three religions. The bulk of the people, however, are Buddhist

Mohammedans are found in every province of China, being most numerous in Kansu, Hsin Chiang, Chihli, and Yunnan From evidence collected in 1909 Mr M Broomhall estimated that the Moslem population of China numbers between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000

Roman Catholicism has had a footing in China for more than three centuries. At the end of 1916 it numbered 50 Bishops (China proper 42), Manchuria 3, Mongolia 4, Tibet 1), 1,437 European priests, 828 Chinese priests, and 1,790,220 native Christians

Protestant Missions date from 1807 In 1916 they were served by a foreign force numbering 5,517, including 383 missionary (106 being women) and 118 Chinese physicians, 1,092 ordained ministers, and 138 foreign nurses Native Christians numbered 511,142 Attached to Protestant Missions in 1915 were 24 colleges of university standing, 120 normal and training schools, 29 theological schools, 216 middle schools, 464 higher elementary schools, 4,748 lower elementary schools Under Christian instruction were 169,797 pupils Foreign Protestant Medical Missionaries at 330 hospitals and 223 dispensaries attended during the year 104,418 in-patients and 1,535,834 out-patients

The Russian Orthodox Mission dates from 1685, when the Chinese conquered Albazin fortress on the river Amur, taking 45 Russians prisoners and

bringing them to Peking One was a priest, Father Maximus Leontieff Until 1860 the members of the Mission acted as the official representatives of the Russian Government. At the end of 1918 the Mission, which is under a Bishop resident in Peking, consisted of a monastery, a hermitage, a nunnery, 5 convents, and 32 churches, and numbered 5,587 baptised Chinese adherents

Most of the aboriginal hill tribes are still nature worshippers, and ethnically are distinct from the prevailing Mongoloid population There is also a poverty stricken group of a few families of Chinese Jews in K'aifêng, capital of Honan

Instruction.

For many centuries education of a purely Chinese type was general, and led through an intricate system of public examinations to all classes of employment under the State Being confined in its scope to the study of Chinese classical literature, this form of education was gradually undermined by the influence of increasing intercourse with other countries, until it was completely swept away by a Decree of September 3, 1905, abolishing the historic system of examinations

Since that date an enormous impetus has been given to the new educational movement, schools for the teaching of 'western learning' springing up in every town throughout large portions of the Republic

The education policy of the government divides the education of the country into secondary and primary, the former being directly under the central government, the latter under the provincial Universities with their preparatory colleges, technical colleges, and higher normal schools come directly under the Board of Education of the Central Government, middle schools, lower normal schools, and primary schools, while conforming to the general plan of the Central Government are managed and financed by the provincial governments There are to be four universities, one each in the north, centre, west and south with a preparatory college attached, capital cities of provinces will have technical colleges in law, industry, and medicine, and higher normal schools Each district city will have its middle school and lower normal school, while primary schools will be established throughout the country Primary education is to be compulsory Under the new plan there are already 34 technical colleges (law, industry, &c.) operating in various capital cities, and 6 higher normal schools have been established In Peking there is a Higher Normal School for girls Financial stringency has hitherto delayed the carrying out of the entire plan of primary education

The Peking Government University was established in 1898, and completely reorganised in 1917 In addition to its general courses it has a post graduate department for further research in the various sciences The combined institution has 1,500 students and a staff of ninety professors and teachers Foreign professors and western educated Chinese are employed in this institution and its preparatory departments In February, 1920, five women students were for the first time admitted to the university

By the energy of a British medical missionary, an important medical school was founded in Peking in 1906, for the training of Chinese medical students. The Government has undertaken to recognise the diplomas to be issued by this school of medicine, which is known as the Union Medical College, and has given an annual grant towards its expenses This grant ceased in 1915 when the work of the College was taken over by the China

Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation which had been established in November, 1914, 'to undertake a systematic work for the improvement of medical conditions in China' Large grants have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Shantung Christian University at Tsinanfu, to the Hunan-Yale Medical College at Changsha, and to the Harvard Medical School of China at Shanghai Cooperating in every way with the Missionary Societies the foundation is designed to render far reaching service to the extension of western medical science in China At Tientsin there are a Chinese Pei-yang University and preparatory department with 12 foreign and 7 Chinese professors, an Anglo Chinese College, an industrial school under Japanese tuition, general medical colleges, and various private and mission chools

There are numerous Protestant and Catholic mission schools and colleges at Shanghai and other ports, where the English and French languages and lower branches of western science are taught It is estimated that altogether some 58,000 educational institutions of all grades (military and naval schools included), are to be found in China, with an aggregate enrolment of 1,600,000 students

The engagement of America to return to China the surplus of her indemnity of 1900, amounting to 1,756,900*l*, produced an undertaking from China to spend this amount in preparing and sending students to the United States there to receive their education More than four hundred students, including thirty women, have already been sent A special institution, Tsing Hua College, has been established in Peking to train students for this purpose A modern university for Chinese with British professors has been successfully established in Hongkong, and attracts students from many parts of China In Japan, on January 1, 1920, there were 1,241 Chinese students receiving support from the Chinese Government, 168 in Europe, and 175 in the United States Of other Chinese students there are 190 in the United Kingdom and 1,600 in the United States

The development of modern education in China is indicated by the following figures —

	Schools	Scholars
1913–14	109,448	3,643,206
1914–15	122,286	4,075,338
1915–16	129,789	4,294,251
1918–19	134,000	5,500,000

Experiments have been made in universal education In the capital city of the province of Kirin compulsory education has been in operation during the last few years, and the same has been successfully maintained especially in T'ai-yuan, the capital of Shansi, the 'Model Province'

Chinese education received a remarkable fillip by the invention of a phonetic script system, which was adopted by the Conference for the Standardization of Pronunciation held in 1913, and which has since received official recognition This script has three functions, as an instrument to unify the spoken dialects, to help the study of Chinese characters, and to educate the illiterate.

Fifty Chinese newspapers are published in Shanghai, more than 60 in Peking and Tientsin, while every capital city in the interior has several daily journals The influence wielded by the Press is growing daily Altogether there are over 1,000 daily, weekly, or monthly journals in China Since 1917 intellectual China has been swept by a new "Literary Revolu-

tion," and literature is now being published in the simpler spoken language in preference to the erudite, classical medium

Foreign residents in China are served by a number of excellent papers in English, published in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow There are three French and several Japanese daily papers Peking has three English daily papers and one French

Justice.

Under the old system justice was badly administered Extraction of confession by torture, bribery, and extortion, were essential features of judicial administration All Treaty Powers therefore claimed the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over their own nationals in China All Treaty Powers still retain this right, and will only relinquish it "when they are satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, their method of administration, and other considerations warrant them in so doing"

In consequence of the non recognition of the Soviet Government the consular and diplomatic privileges have since September, 1920, been withheld from the diplomatic and consular representatives of the former Russian government, and Russians made amenable to Chinese jurisdiction These treaty rights, it is understood, will be rediscussed as soon as there is a stable government in Russia recognised by the Powers

The provisional Criminal Code now in force was drawn up in the closing year of the Tsing dynasty, and proclaimed on March 10, 1912, the first year of the Republic The code was framed after the Continental system, and adopts the most modern legislation in regard to conditional release and postponement of punishments There are special provisions for the treatment of youthful offenders and insane persons As regards the power of inflicting penalties, the arbitrary use of power by the court is guarded against by fixing a maximum and minimum, and sentence for each case A second draft of this code, which awaits the formal sanction of Parliament, was completed in 1919 Texts in both English and French have also been published

In regard to Civil Law, and Commercial Law, there is not yet a revised code, and therefore, the decisions of the courts derive their sources from the Unwritten Law and the Written Law, *i. e.*, these parts relating to the Civil Law in the old code, and the special laws enforced since the Republic, such as the Mining Ordinance, the Copyright Ordinance, the Commercial Association Ordinance, the Traders Ordinance, and various laws relating to properties Notable progress, however, is being recorded by the Law Codification Commission, assisted by an eminent French jurist, along these lines.

Progress in the matter of prisons has likewise been rapid. There are 39 model prisons, the administration of which follows the lines adopted in all foreign prisons

There are at present 44 high courts and procuratorates, 38 branch high courts and procuratorates, and 102 district courts and procuratorates, with the Supreme Court and the Procuratorate-General at the head of all The present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Peking is Dr Wang Chung-hui, a graduate of both America and England

Great Britain and the United States have special courts in China, the one, His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai (established 1865), and the other, the United States Court for China (established 1906)

The first trial by jury in the annals of China took place on March 23, 1912.

Finance.

The following budget statements represent official estimates

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
	Kuping Taels	Kuping Taels	Kuping Taels
1912	297 000,000	576,520,000	279,520,000
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1913	333 948,482	642,237,076	308,288,594
1916	472,838,584	472,838,584	—
1918	490,419,786	495,762,888	5,343,102

The collection of the revenue on the Chinese foreign trade and the administration of the lights on the coast of China are under the management of the Chinese Maritime Customs, an institution, founded by Sir Robert Hart, which has a large staff of Foreign and Chinese subordinates, the various nationalities of the Foreign employees bearing approximate relation in number to the amount of trade of their respective countries By agreement, dated February 13, 1898, China undertook that the post of Inspector General must be held by a British subject so long as British Foreign Trade predominates By Decree of May 9, 1906, the customs service, hitherto supervised by the Board of Foreign Affairs, was placed under the control of two Chinese high officials, forming a new department known as the *Shui Wu Ch'u*, or Revenue Council Since November, 1901, the Native Customs at the Treaty Ports, hypothecated for the service of the Boxer indemnity, have been under the Maritime Customs

All Customs Revenue is paid into Foreign Banks designated for the purpose by the Bankers' Commission, who allot therefrom the payments for the service of Foreign loans secured on the Customs Revenue and the Boxer Indemnity, which is also secured on the Customs

Following China's declaration of war against the Central European Powers, the Treaty States agreed to a revision of the tariff in order to bring it up to an effective five per cent *ad valorem* A commission was appointed by the Chinese Government to meet with representatives of the Treaty States in Shanghai to agree to and fix Customs import duties A decision was reached in the autumn of 1918, under which duties were fixed at specific rates calculated on a basis of five per cent of prices ruling during the period from 1912 to 1916 inclusive In addition, the Entente Powers agreed to postpone payment of "Boxer indemnities" for five years, dating from Dec 1, 1917

On November 22, 1912, an Audit Bureau was established, charged with auditing the expenditures and revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments The Maritime Customs and the Salt Gabelle are the only two sources of revenue for which exact figures are so far available By the terms of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement of 1913, the Chinese Government agreed to take immediate steps for the re-organisation, with the assistance of foreigners, of the system of collection of the salt revenues A Central Salt Administration was established in Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance, with a Chief Inspectorate under a Chinese Chief Inspector and a foreign Associate Chief Inspector, who exercise the chief authority for the superintendence of the issue of licence and the compilation of reports and returns of revenue

The Salt Revenue for three years was:—1917, 70,627,249 dollars; 1918, 71,589,603 dollars; and 1919, 80,636,503 dollars

The customs receipts for 4 years were (in Haikwan taels) —

Year	Foreign Trade	Home Trade	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels	£	Pence
1917	31,135,409	7,054,020	38,189,429	8,244,541	51⅛
1918	29,599,509	6,745,536	36,345,045	9,606,828	63 7/16
1919	38,262,983	7,746,177	46,009,160	14,569,567	76
1920	—	—	49,500,000	16,800,000	81½

In the Budget for 1918 19 the whole public debt is estimated at 1,886,641,457 dollars, of which 1,644,931,600 dollars is foreign indebtedness.

Defence

Army

The task of creating an army on modern lines was inaugurated by Imperial decree in January, 1905, and in October, 1907, an edict was issued ordering the formation of 36 divisions in the various provinces of the Empire by 1912 Recruiting for this new army, which is called the *Lu Chun*, was on a principle of modified conscription The terms of service were 3 years with the colours, 3 in the first reserve, and 4 in the second reserve, or 10 years in all On January 1, 1916, a modified form of conscription came into force

These 36 divisions were to have an establishment of about 10,000 combatants each A division consisted of 2 brigades of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and 9 batteries, 1 Sapper battalion and 1 transport battalion, besides medical and other units, &c In all the number was nominally about 250,000, actually it was about 180,000 Northern troops have so far shown superiority over the southern troops both in training and armament No organisation is as yet complete for the second reserve Besides the *Lu Chun*, provincial militia were still in existence They were the remains of a force which the *Lu Chun* had superseded and were being organised to form a civil police under the control of the Provincial Viceroys They consisted only of mounted troops and infantry and some old fashioned artillery

Theoretically all military forces are under the control of the Ministry of War and are paid by the Central Government, the authority of the Ministry being delegated in each province to specially appointed Military Commissioners Provincial Civil Governors have no authority over the military *Lu Chun*, but can call for their services when needed they have control of the police and of the provincial militia, both of which bodies are paid from the provincial revenues

Since the demise of Yuan Shih kai the military governors have been practically independent of Peking, and have recruited as they saw fit The result has been a very large increase in the Chinese military forces, which are estimated to have reached a total of 1,500,000 in 1920 The present state of the exchequer does not admit of the paying off of surplus troops without assistance from foreign funds, and it is realised that if the demobilised men are not to become bandits a well considered scheme of disbandment is necessary During 1920 considerable reductions have been made, and there is some promise of the introduction of a more definite and ordered military establishment.

Navy

The largest vessel is the protected cruiser *Hai Chi*, of 4,300 tons displacement and 24 knots, carrying a main armament of 2 8 in guns, 10 4 7 in. guns and 5 above-water torpedo tubes. There are also three 3,000-ton cruisers, *Hai*

Yung, Hai Shew, and *Hai Chen*, each of 19 5 knots speed, carrying armaments of 3 6 in and 8 4 1-in guns, together with 3 torpedo tubes All the above vessels were acquired during the years 1897 and 1898 In addition are 4 modern Yangtsze gunboats, built in Japan, 16 smaller river and other gunboats, and 3 modern and about 20 old torpedo boats

The following cruisers, especially adapted for the training of cadets, were added to the fleet —The *Ying Swei* and the *Chao Ho*, both built in England (1912), each having a displacement of about 2,600 tons and a contract speed of 20 knots The main armaments consist of 2 6-in and 4 4-in guns There are, in addition, 10 first class torpedo boats and several light draught river gun boats

There are no naval bases of any importance Existing dockyards are inadequate, and their plant is obsolete, but the Kiangnan Dock Co and the Yang-tse yard at Hankow have building and repairing facilities The revolution checked an intended reorganisation of the navy, and its present situation is doubtful It has very little fighting value, but experience proves that the Chinese bluejacket with training and discipline can rank with any bluejacket in the world

Production and Industry

Agriculture —China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is all freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax The holdings are in general small, the implements used are primitive, irrigation is common Chinese agriculture is intensive rather than extensive Rotation of crops is practised Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety Indeed the Chinese are gardeners rather than farmers Vegetable culture has reached a high state of perfection Wheat, barley, maize, and millet and other cereals, with pease and beans, are chiefly cultivated in the north, rice, sugar, and indigo in the south Treaties forbid the export of grain with the exception of the Soya Bean, the chief product of Manchuria

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the southern part of Chihli, the chief area of production being the Yangtse valley According to the Customs Trade Reports for 1919, next to India and the United States China is already the third largest cotton producer in the world

Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south, in Fukien, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Anhui, Kwangtung, and Szechuen The exportation of tea (especially black leaf), owing to the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, has steadily declined during recent years, falling from 1,576,136 piculs in 1908 to 1,125 536 piculs in 1917

Silk culture is one of the most successful industries of China, about 27 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China, the most serious rivals being Japan with 28 and Italy with 25 per cent.

Pigs are raised everywhere in China, and pig's bristles have become an important article of export China abounds in wild game

Manufacture —An important feature in the development of the Chinese industries is the erection of cotton and wool mills, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, while native looms are found in most dwellings At present there are over 60 mills operating in China. At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Ta-yeh, about 60 miles distant. These works are able to turn out about 300 steel rails a day.

Mining —Most of the 18 provinces and the 3 provinces of Manchuria contain coal, and China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world The coal fields cover an area of 133,513 acres and the average annual coal output is estimated at 19,000,000 tons Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is ancient, in Chihli, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria The annual production of iron ore is about 468,638 tons The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi province petroleum is being worked Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan where the copper-mining industry has long existed, Yunnan Province is one of the richest copper districts in the world Tin is the most important mineral export It is mined in Yunnan, and through Mengtsz it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries Antimony ore is exported from Hunan, the annual output is about 28,316 tons The annual output of gold is 71,582 ounces, of silver, 107,155 ounces, of lead, 13,527 tons, of copper, 10,963 tons Mining for wolfram is being carried on at Swatow, and in the north western part of Chihli Province

Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports	58,939,819	86,067,833	119,072,400	145,658,383	204,882,455
Exports	54,321,069	80,299,561	110,301,853	127,544,295	199,756,313

Trade by principal countries in 1918 and 1919 in HK Taels (1 HK Tael = 6*s* 4*d* in 1919)

—	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	HK Taels	HK Taels	HK Taels	HK Taels
United Kingdom	49,890,293	64,292,289	25,264,589	57,186,242
Hong Kong	162,191,816	153,631,544	116,988,021	131,495,296
India	7,988,896	26,980,705	6,037,892	9,599,413
Russia and Siberia[1]	1,484,106	1,724,603	1 972 357	5 516,517
France	1,568,858	3,875,809	30,460,677	34,255,989
Singapore	10,331,544	10,115,656	6,400,522	11,220,792
Italy	356,674	991,556	9,634 780	5,144,292
United States	58,686,044	110, 236,706	77,134,205	101,118,677
Japan	238,858,578	246, 940,997	163,394,092	195,006,032

[1] By land frontier

The imports into China from Hong Kong come originally from, and the exports from China to that colony are further carried on to, Great Britain, France, America, Australia, India, the Straits, and other countries

The share of the British Empire in the foreign trade of China in 1918 was 23 25 per cent., of Japan 52·31 per cent, and of the United States 4·53 per cent.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows in HK Taels —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	HK Taels	HK Taels		HK Taels	HK Taels
Opium	520,090	246,220	Yellow beans	14,339,023	28,775,023
Cotton goods	151,380,424	209,786,337	Beancake	29,882,829	44,173,118
Woollen goods	3 201,329	3,614 055	Raw Cotton	37,887,337	30,253,447
Metals	37,637,111	56,609,117	Bean Oil	24,981,249	21,060,878
Rice	22,776,933	8,300,291	Silk, raw & manuf'd	108,180,591	138,101,953
Cigarettes	23,983,563	20,963,449	Cow and buffalo hides	13,470,376	10,361,381
Coal	12,593,479	12,517,418	Tin	11,009,067	8,428,183
Fish	12,566,727	11,194,610	Tea	14,066,872	22,398,436

Of the tea in 1919, 12,970,400 lbs were exported to Hong Kong, 28,451,733 lbs to the United Kingdom, 17,065,996 lbs to Russia Pacific Ports, and 11,155,266 lbs to the United States The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows —1895, 248,757,333, 1905, 182,573,064, 1915, 237,647,066 , 1918, 53,895,600 lbs , 1919, 92,020,666 lbs

In addition to her overseas trade China has an extensive coast and river trade, in which under "Inland Waters Steam Navigation Regulations," steamers under foreign flag are allowed to participate In 1919 1,613 vessels were registered, of which 339 were foreign, and 1,274 Chinese

All treaties with China contain provision for most-favoured nation treatment Dairen is the customs port for all the leased territory and has out stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur

In recent years the quantities and value of the imports of tea into the United Kingdom from China, including Hong Kong and Macao, were (according to the Board of Trade returns) —

Year	Quantities	Value	Year	Quantities	Value
	lbs	£		lbs	£
1914	21,771,714	833,188	1917	3,397,403	450,605
1915	36,776,821	1,546,320	1918	1,587,053	262,820
1916	19,877,195	930 180	1919	26,755,017	1,939,474

Other important articles of import into, and of export from, Great Britain from and to China (according to the Board of Trade returns) in two years were —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Raw and waste silk	1,588,141	1,712,170	Cottons	8,196,251	13,106,305
Egg yolk	1,922,475	6,181,798	Iron, wrought, &c	411,759	1,481,243
Bristles	501,084	798,226	Woollens	907,398	1,585,389
Wool and camels hair	802,455	796,189	Machinery	286,865	592,699

Total trade between United Kingdom and China for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U K	8,835,102	8,497,356	9,672,380	23,052,935	26,919,081
Exports to China from U.K.	10,707,487	10,624,859	11,855,206	20,969,747	48,542,161

Shipping and Navigation.

During 1919, 209,754 vessels of 95,725,935 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports Of these 4,433 of 2,569,887 tons, were American , 36,074 of 36,284,312 tons, British , 471 of 414,161 tons, French , 298 of 53,142 tons, Italian , 27,182 of 27,532,449 tons, Japanese , 2,803 of 708,474 tons, Russian , and 128,575 of 27,089,762 tons, Chinese Of the total tonnage in 1919, 112,564 were steamers with a tonnage of 89,844,371, and 97,190 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 5,881,564

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows —

Nationality 1919	Entrances		Clearances	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
British	4,170	4,118 158	4 148	4,028,475
American	600	885,362	570	805,762
French	196	186,671	202	190 512
German	—	—	—	—
Japanese	4,617	4,698,610	4,519	4,661,839
Portuguese	53	23,744	53	23,744
Russian	381	136,827	407	143,311
Chinese	22,268	2,301,955	20,690	2,249,328
Total (all Nationalities)	32,545	12,688,156	30,849	12,476,472

Internal Communications

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and all are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers In February, 1898, the Chinese Government agreed that all internal waterways should be open both to foreign and native steamers "under Regulations to be subsequently drawn up," which regulations materially restricted the advantages sought for A contract has been signed between the Chinese Government and the Siems Carey Co (American) for dredging the Grand Canal, in order to make this ancient waterway navigable for modern uses

Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung line, built by foreign enterprise, was opened In 1911 an Edict was issued commanding that all trunk lines of railway should revert to Government and that provincial control should cease At present there are over 6,800 miles of railway open to traffic in China (including 1,857 miles in Manchuria), of which about 1,300 miles have been constructed by British enterprise and British capital There are 2,000 miles under construction The surplus for the year 1919 of the Chinese railways was 45,000,000 dollars

The principal railways in China, beginning with the north, are —(1) South Manchurian Railway, from Changchun to Dairen, 814 miles [*see* also under Manchuria], (2) Peking Mukden line, from Mukden to Peking, 632 miles , (3) Peking Siuyuan Railway, from Peking to Kalgan, Tatung Fu, and Fengchen ; (4) Peking Hankow Railway, Peking to Hankow, 755 miles , (5) Bien Loh Railway (in Honan province), from Kai-fung Fu to Loh Yang, 125 miles , (6) Shanghai Nanking Railway, from Shanghai to Nanking, 200 miles ; (7) Tientsin-Pukow Railway from Tientsin to Pukow, on the Yangtze river, opposite Nanking, 627 miles , (8) Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, from Shanghai to Hangchow, 150 miles , (9)

Canton-Hankow Railway, from Hankow to Canton, 700 miles, and (10) the Chinese Eastern Railway, also known as the Siberian Railway, and running westward from Vladivostok through Eastern Manchuria, Siberia and Russia proper This line was built and is operated by the Russians, and runs for 1,100 miles in nominal Chinese territory The gauge is the Russian standard of 5 feet The gauges of all the other railways is 4 feet 8½ inches.

China has a fairly well developed telegraph service Telegraphs connect all the principal cities of the Empire, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries The telegraph lines have a length of nearly 40,000 miles The administration is now completely under government control Five foreigners (Danes) are employed in the Telegraphs There is also a Danish Telegraph Adviser in the Ministry of Communications and a Danish Expert in Wireless Telegraphy. Wireless Telegraph Stations have been installed at Kalgan, Peking, Hankow, Nanking, and Shanghai and Canton In August, 1918, the Chinese Government contracted with the Marconi Wireless Co for the purchase of 200 wireless telephones for the use of the Chinese army, each to have a radius of 40 miles In October the Government again contracted with the Marconi Co for the erection of three powerful wireless stations at Kashgar, Urumchi, and Lanchowfu to connect with a smaller station at Sianfu which will act as auxiliary to the land lines Since 1912 uniform telegraph charges have been introduced

The postal work of China, formerly carried on by the Government Courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs By Edict of November 6, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July, 1911 The work of the Post Office extends over the 18 Provinces of China proper, the New Dominion and Manchuria, which have been divided into postal districts, or sub districts The Postal Service with Tibet has been suspended In 1919 there were 9,762 post offices open, and the number of letters posted was 229,410,722, of postcards 34,987,900, of newspapers and printed matter, 67,896,680, of commercial papers, 499,450, of samples of merchandise, 353,380, and of official correspondence, 6,774,860, grand total of 339,922,992 The number of parcels posted in 1919 was 3,551,105 The revenue of the post office in 1919 was approximately 11,230,000 dollars, and the expenditure 8,290,000 dollars, having a surplus of 2,940,000 dollars On December 31, 1919, the postal staff numbered about 111 foreigners and 28,298 Chinese China in 1914 joined the postal union

Money and Credit.

There are four varieties of banking institutions in China. The first are the large foreign banks in the open ports, some of which are among the most powerful banking institutions in the world The second are the national banks established directly or indirectly by the Chinese Government for its own fiscal purposes and serving as an adjunct in some ways to the Chinese treasury on the one hand and foreign banking and financial interests on the other, the chief of such institutions now being the Bank of China, which was established by presidential mandate in 1918 Besides these there are two further classes of banks, one embracing the larger institutions, which do a proper banking business, i e., deal in loans and discounts and handle exchange as a more or less secondary matter; and the smaller native banks doing some business in loans, and dealing in dollars, silver and subsidiary coins, and buying and selling exchange in small amounts on interior points.

The Bank of China has an authorised capital of 60,000,000 dollars and a paid up capital of 10,000,000 dollars partly subscribed by the Chinese Government, and partly by the merchant classes In Peking there are two departments – the head offices for the whole of China and the Peking branch, in all, there are about 200 branches and sub branches The Bank of Communications (established in 1905) has an authorised capital of 10,000,000 taels, about half of which is paid up It acts as the agent for the Ministry of Communications in the collection of railway, telegraph, and postal funds This Bank has in all about 80 branches and sub branches The head office is in Peking It was created a National Bank in October, 1915, with power to issue notes In 1916 the Min Kuo Industrial Bank was established with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars In 1918 the Exchange Bank of China (with Sino Japanese capital) was established in Peking

Post savings banks at 11 district head offices were opened on July 1, 1919, and by December 31, 1919, the number had increased to 81 During these 6 months 154,051 dollars were deposited by 5,441 depositors, and 46,535 dollars were withdrawn

Money, Weights, and Measures

Money

The currency of China is on a silver basis, and consists of taels, dollars, copper cash, and bank notes The *tael* is really a weight of silver (about an ounce) of a certain degree of fineness It is divided into 10 *mace*, 1 *mace* = 10 *candareens*, and 1 *candareen* = 10 *cash* The *tael* varies in different parts of the country, the principal taels being (1) the *haikwan* or customs *tael* (in 1919 it was equal in value to 76*d*.), (2) the *K'up'ing* or treasury *tael*, and (3) the Shanghai or *Tsaoping* tael

The dollar (of the same weight and touch as the Mexican dollar) is the official currency unit, and is current in all the provinces, even in out-of-the-way districts Notes for cash are also much in vogue But there is unparalleled currency confusion It is recognised by the Chinese Government that currency reform is the most pressing need of the country

In the treaty of September 5, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform tael currency, of which the unit must be a silver tael coin of 98 touch weighing 1 K'up'ing or Treasury-scale tael or ounce This decree was cancelled by a further decree of May 25, 1910, establishing the silver dollar (yuan) of 90 touch and weighing 72 Treasury weight tael as the unit of currency The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50*c*., 20*c*., 25*c*., and 10*c*.) was also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5*c* nickel, 2*c*., 1*c*., ½*c*., and $\frac{1}{10}c$ copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later The minting of these silver coins has begun, but very few are as yet in circulation By the law of May, 1910, the several mints have been brought under the Central Government, and are no longer practically private ventures of provincial governors A new central mint is being put up at Shanghai All coins are now minted at the Mint in Tientsin and at branch mints in Hankow, Chengtu, Nanking, Shanghai, and Mukden The K'up'ing tael weighs 575 642039 grains, somewhat less than the Haikwan tael, which weighs 581 47 grains. A decree for uniform weights and measures was issued Oct 9, 1907, whereby the K'up'ing or Treasury scale was made the standard weight

Weight

10 *Ssŭ*	= 1 *Hu*	
10 *Hu*	= 1 *Hao*	
10 *Hao*	= 1 *Li* (nominal cash)	
10 *Li*	= 1 *Fên* (Candareen)	
10 *Fên*	= 1 *Ch'ien* (Mace)	
10 *Ch'ien*	= 1 *Liang* (Tael) = 1⅓ oz	avoirdupois by treaty
16 *Liang*	= 1 *Chin* (Catty) = 1⅓ lbs	,, ,,
100 *Chin*	= 1 *Tan* (Picul) = 133⅓ lbs	,, ,,

Capacity

10 *Ko*	= 1 *Sheng*
10 *Sheng*	= 1 *Tou* (holding from 6½ to 10 *Kin* of rice and measuring from 1 13 to 1 63 gallon) Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, &c , are commonly bought and sold by *weight*

Length

10 *Fen*	= 1 *Ts'un* (inch)
10 *Ts'un*	= 1 *Ch'ih* (foot) = 14 1 English inches by treaty
10 *Ch'ih*	= 1 *Chang* = 2 fathoms
1 *Li*	= approximately one third of a mile

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of 14$\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard The standards of weight and length vary all over the Republic, the *Ch'ih*, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the *Chang* (= 10 *Ch'ih*) in proportion , but at the treaty ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of *Ch'ih* and *Chang* is becoming common

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of China in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —Vi kyuin Wellington Koo Appointed Sept 29, 1920
Councillor of Legation —Sir John M'Leavy Brown, C M G
First Secretary —Chao-hsin Chu
Second Secretary —Wen-pin Wei
Third Secretaries —Tsu Lieh Sun and Ding Shu
Attachés —Vanli K Dzung and Yung Ching Yang
Naval Attaché —Commander Chen Shao Kwan, D S O (absent)
Consul General in London —Lo Chang (January, 1919)

2 Of Great Britain in China

Envoy and Minister —Sir Beilby F Alston, K C B Appointed September 2, 1919
Counsellor of Legation —R H Clive, C M G
Second Secretary —G E Hubbard
Third Secretary.—Robert Dunbar, M.C
Chinese Counsellor —S. Barton, C M G
Commercial Counsellor —H H Fox, C M.G
Commercial Secretaries —A. Rose, C I.E and H J Brett
Judge—Sir H W de Sausmarez (at Shanghai).

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C G), Changsha, Chefoo, Cheng-tu (C G), Chinkiang, Chung-king, Foochow, Hang chow, Hankow (C G), Harbin, Ichang, Kiukiang, Kiungchow Mukden (C G), Newchwang, Nanking, Pakhoi, Shanghai (C G), Swatow, Teng-Yueh, Tien tsin (C G), Wuchow Wuhu, Yunnan fu (C G)

Chinese Outer Territories

Manchuria, lying between the province of Chihli and the Amur river, and extending from the Hingan mountains eastwards to Korea and the Ussuri river, has an area of about 363,610 square miles and a population probably of about 20,000,000, but variously estimated at from 5,750 000 to 29,400,000 It consists of 3 provinces, Sheng-King or Feng-tien (area, 56,000 sq miles, pop 10,312,241), capital Mukden, Kirin (105,000 sq miles, pop 6,000,000), capital Kirin , and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq miles pop 1,500,000) with Heilung Hsien (Tsitsihar) (population 30,000) for its capital The population given above for Fengtien provinces is from an official Chinese statement of November, 1908, which also gives the agricultural population as 2,520,145, and the cultivated area as 4,333,333 acres, but these figures must be taken with reserve The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 158,132 inhabitants , Newchwang (50,000) standing about 30 miles up the Liao river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying k'ou (60,000) often called Newchwang Besides Newchwang, Mukden, An-tung, Tatung kou, Tiehling, (28,492) Tungchiangtzu, (7,299) and Fakumen, (19,432) are open to commerce Other important towns are Hsin min fu (20,000), Liao yang (40,000), Feng-hwang cheng (25,000), and Taonanfu, a town rapidly risen to importance, on the border of Eastern Mongolia In Kirin province is the town of Chang-chun (Kwangchengtze), with 80,000 inhabitants It is proposed to establish a university in Manchuria

There is no longer a Manchu population in Manchuria. A few scattered communities alone remain Within quite recent years Manchuria has been colonised by Chinese from the Northern Provinces of China and the immigration still continues by road and sea Owing to the development of the Soya Bean industry (cultivated on some 5,000,000 acres) and the improved railway facilities, Manchuria has grown more rapidly in wealth than any other part of China Manchuria is primarily an agricultural country, its soil is one of the richest in the world In 1915 it was estimated that 21,757,923 acres of land were cultivated by 18,767,159 people Millet, beans, wheat, and rice are the principal crops Industry is also developing , in 1917 there were 1,899 factories employing 49,601 workpeople Manchuria is rich in minerals

The Russian lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan, and the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula and the South Manchurian Railway were transferred to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference, September 5, 1905 On December 22, 1905, China gave official recognition to this transfer and granted Japan the right to extend the railway from Mukden to Antung at the mouth of the Yalu river, where it connects with the Korean railway In 1912 a branch line (78 miles) from Changchun, the northern terminus of the Japanese South Manchurian Railway to Kirin, constructed by joint Japanese and Chinese enterprise, was opened to traffic The total length of the South Manchurian Railway is 684 miles (Dairen to Changchun, main line, 437 miles , branch to Port Arthur, 31 miles ; branch to Newchwang, 13 miles ; Fushun coal-mines, 30 miles ; and Mukden

to Antung, 170 miles) On August 1, 1917, the whole of the railway system of Korea (some 1000 miles in length) passed under the management of the South Manchurian Railway giving the latter a through line under its own management from Fusan, the Korean port nearest Japan, to Changchun, where connection with the railway system to Harbin and thence to Petrograd is effected Besides the South Manchurian Railway, Manchuria is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Chinese Government Railways The Japanese have 198 post offices and the Chinese 335 Telegraph and telephone systems extend to over 2,400 miles

In 1919, the imports of Manchuria amounted to 40,535,384*l*, and the exports to 44,818,631*l*

Tibet, extending from the Pamir region eastwards between the Himalaya, and Kwen-lun mountains to the frontiers of China, has an area of 463,200 square miles with a population estimated at between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000 Probably 2,000,000 is near the mark The only census ever taken was by the Chinese in 1737 and showed a population of 316,300 lamas (monks) and 635,950 laity Lhasa, the capital, has from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants The country being bleak and mountainous and strangers having been jealously excluded, wide regions are still unexplored

Chinese authority was in the past represented by two *Ambans* who had charge, respectively, of foreign and military affairs There were three Chinese commandants of troops at Lhasa, Shigatse and Dingri where the permanent military force of about 4,600, provided by China, were mostly quartered There were a few other Chinese officials, but the civil and religious administration of the country was left almost entirely to Tibetans The head of the government is the Dalai Lama, who resides at the Po-ta-la (or palace) near Lhasa He acts through a minister or regent appointed from among the chief Tibetan Lamas and assisted by five ministers Early in 1908 the territory of Western Szechuen and the adjoining territory of Eastern Tibet were united into a new province, Hsi-Kan, with Batang, re-named Baanfu, as capital

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes, are produced In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels Wool spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier

The trade between India and Tibet has to be carried through lofty passes between 14,000 and 18,000 feet high, most of which are practically impassable during seasons of heavy rain and snow Sheep and also crosses between yaks and ordinary cattle are used as beasts of burden The most important route into Tibet from India is from Siliguri, near Darjeeling in northern Bengal, and across the small Frontier State of Sikkim to Gyantse and Yatung in Tibet, the two leading trade marts authorised by the existing Convention. The other chief means of access to Tibet are from Almora in the northern part of the United Provinces, and from Simla over the Simla-Tibet road to Gartok in western Tibet, which is at about 14,200 feet elevation above the sea. From Almora to Gartok the direction is almost due north,

and from Simla to Gartok is almost due east The trade between India and Tibet was as follows —

—	1916-17	1917 18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£	£
Imports into India [1]	331 079	430,000	460,000	438,000
Exports to Tibet [2]	144,749	151,000	150,000	214,000

[1] Mainly raw wool [2] Largely cotton piece goods

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China (as suzerain of Tibet) in 1890, supplemented by a second treaty in 1893, but the hindrances still remained Consequently, in 1904, the Indian Government sent a mission with an escort to arrange matters directly with the Tibetan Government The mission met with a good deal of armed opposition, but at length, on September 7, a convention was executed at Lhasa The convention provides for the re erection of boundary stones (alluding to former pastoral disputes) on the Sikkim frontier, for marts at Yatung, Gyangtze and Gartok for Tibetan and British merchants for the demolition of forts on the trade routes, for a Tibetan commissioner to confer with British officials for the alteration of the objectionable features of the treaty of 1893, for the settlement of an equitable customs tariff, for the repair of the passes and the appointment of Tibetan and British officials at the trade marts China, as the suzerain power of Tibet, paid an indemnity of 2,500,000 rupees (166,666*l*), and the evacuation of the Chumbi valley by the British began in February, 1908 Further, no Tibetan territory may be sold, leased or mortgaged to any foreign Power, nor may Tibetan affairs, or Tibetan public works, be subject to foreign management or interference without the consent of the British The adhesion of China to this convention was secured by an agreement signed at Peking on April 27, 1906 Under the Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agree not to enter into negotiation with Tibet except through the Chinese Government, nor to send representatives to Lhasa But this engagement does not affect the provisions of the British Tibetan convention of September 7, 1904, ratified by China in 1906 Negotiations were begun at Simla in Sept 1907, for the conclusion of Trade Regulations between India and Tibet, and were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in April 1908

The Revolution in China in 1911 was not without its effect on the Tibetans, who expelled the Chinese garrison Subsequently an expedition was dispatched from Szechuan and Yunnan, but Great Britain protested and caused its withdrawal In August, 1912, the British Minister in Peking presented a memorandum to the Chinese Government outlining the attitude of the British Government towards the Tibetan question It held that the re-establishment of Chinese authority would constitute a violation of the Anglo Chinese Treaty of 1906. Chinese suzerainty in regard to Tibet was recognised, but Great Britain could not consent to the assertion of Chinese sovereignty over a state enjoying independent treaty relations with her Ultimately a Tripartite Conference was opened at Simla in October, 1913 The Tibetan proposals included the independence of Tibet, the repudiation of the Anglo Chinese Convention of 1906, and boundary rectifications; China insisted upon Tibet being an integral of Chinese territory, China engaging not to convert Tibet into a province, and asking Britain to give an undertaking not to annex Tibet, nor any portion of it. Britain suggested the creation of an Inner and Outer Tibet, the former being autonomous, and the latter under Chinese control. China declined to accept this arrangement

and the Conference was dissolved without accomplishing anything Since then the Chinese Government has more than once offered to renew negotiations with the British Government, but the latter has up to the present declined to do so

Sin-Kiang, or the New Dominion, consists of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja, and Kashgaria, and comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the south It is now regarded as a separate province, its Civil Governor residing at Ili, the capital Its area is estimated at about 550,340 square miles and population at about 1,200,000 The inhabitants are of various races, known as Turki (Kashgari, Kalmuk, Khirghiz, Taranchi, etc), mostly Mohammedan and Chinese, who have of recent years greatly increased in numbers The chief towns are Ili, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, and Aksu. The country is administered under Chinese officials, residing at Ili, the subordinates being usually natives of the country In regions about the Kashgar and Yarkand rivers the soil is fertile, irrigation is practised, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown Other productions of the country are wool, cotton, and silk Jade is worked, and in some districts gold is found The whole territory is yearly increasing in population and prosperity

Mongolia.

The vast and indefinite tract of country called **Mongolia** stretches from the Kinghan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtish river On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang The area of Mongolia is about 1,367,600 square miles, and its population about 2,600,000 A wide tract in the heart of this region is occupied by the Desert of Gobi which extends south-westwards into Chinese Turkestan The inhabitants are nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks who range the desert with camels, horses, and sheep Even in fertile districts they are little given to agriculture But of recent years there has been a great extension of Chinese immigration, and a large area of what was known as Mongolia, extending from China proper and Manchuria to the Gobi Desert, is now indistinguishable from Chinese territory Chinese settlers are gradually invading the Gobi Desert Irrigation alone is needed The chief town or centre of population is Urga, 170 miles due south of Khiakta, a frontier emporium for the caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert, goods being easily transported to the Siberian frontier town of Kiakhta, which stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. Chief exports were wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c During the summer months a motor car service for freight purposes crosses the Gobi desert, the journey between Kalgan and Urga occupying four days. It was inaugurated in 1917

Shortly after the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution, Outer Mongolia declared its independence and proclaimed the Hutuktu (Living Buddha) as Emperor Its autonomy was recognised by the Russian Government, and on November 3, 1912, a Convention and a Protocol were signed at Urga by the Russian Envoy and the Cabinet of the Hutuktu. By this Convention the Russian Government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous *régime* she had established, to support her right to have a national army, and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her soil nor the colonization by the Chinese of her territory. The Mongolian

Sovereign and Government will assure to Russian subjects and Russian commerce as in the past the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges as enumerated in the Protocol, and it is clearly understood that no other foreign subjects in Mongolia shall be granted fuller rights than those accorded to Russian subjects

On November 5, 1913, after prolonged negotiations, an agreement was reached in Peking between Russia and China, whereby Russia recognised Outer Mongolia as part of Chinese Territory under Chinese suzerainty, and China recognised the autonomy of Outer Mongolia Both countries agreed not to send troops to Outer Mongolia other than as consular or official guards, and not to colonise its territory Autonomous Outer Mongolia is defined as the territory formerly under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities at Kobdo, Uliasutai and Urga Frontiers and other questions were settled at a tripartite conference between Mongolians, Chinese, and Russians, which were concluded in June, 1915

In October, 1913, a war loan of 2,000,000 roubles was granted to the Mongolian Government by Russia The advance was secured on certain revenues from districts near Kobdo, where Russian tax collectors had already begun operations In December, 1914, a Mongolian Bank was established The capital has been fixed at 1,000,000 roubles, and the directorate of the bank is to be in Petrograd, with branches at Urga, Uliasutai, and Kobdo The Mongolian Government is to receive 15 per cent of the net annual profits, and will possess the right to purchase the bank upon the expiry of 50 years from the date of the commencement of operations

In September, 1914, an agreement between Russia and the Urga Government was signed at Kiakhta with regard to railways in Mongolia By the terms of the agreement Russia recognises the right of Mongolia to construct its own territorial railways, the plans for which are to be determined jointly by Russia and Mongolia Russia is to lend its co operation in finding capital for the railways Mongolia engages to consult the Russian Government before granting any concession for domestic railways, so that the projected railways may not be "prejudicial to Russian economic and strategic interests." On the same date a concession was granted by Mongolia to the Russian Administration of Posts and Telegraphs for the construction of a telegraph line from the boundary of Mondi in the Irkutsk district to the Mongolian town of Uliasutai

With the overthrow of the Romanoffs and the spread of Bolshevism the autonomy of Outer Mongolia availed little to protect the territory from the incursions of the Red forces In November, 1919, the Urga Government petitioned Peking for the cancellation of its independence, and on 22nd of that month the Chinese Government formally declared null and void the Russo Chinese and Russo Mongolian agreements, as 'it was impossible to continue arrangements which had obviously lapsed owing to the dissolution of the Russian Empire, and which were a constant invitation to unrest' But on February 25, 1921, the Hutuktu was crowned King of Mongolia, and the independence of the country proclaimed.

From March, 1915, Mongolia has a legal currency of its own The Russian Government has granted to the Siberian Trading Bank the right to issue in Mongolia money coined in the Russian mint On one side of the coins the value is impressed in the Russian language and a corresponding impression in Mongolian is on the reverse side For exchange purposes the money will be equal to the Russian rouble (par value, 2*s* 1½*d*)

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion, the Lamas having their residence at Urga and other centres.

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COLOMBIA.

(La República de Colombia.)

Constitution and Government

The Republic of Colombia, which in colonial days was called 'Vice royalty of New Granada,' gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819. Soon after it formed with Venezuela and Ecuador the State of 'Greater Colombia,' which continued for about ten years. It then split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada, on February 29, 1832. The Constitution of April 1, 1858, changed New Granada into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. On September 20, 1861, the convention of Bogotá brought out the confederation under the new name of United States of New Granada, with nine States. On May 8, 1863, an improved Constitution was formed, and the States took the name of the United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 brought about another change, and the National Council of Bogotá, composed of two delegates from each State, promulgated the Constitution of August 4, 1886. The sovereignty of the States was abolished, and they became simple departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they have retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. At present there are 14 departments, 2 "Intendencies," and 7 commissaries.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate contains 34 Senators elected indirectly by electors specially chosen for the purpose. The House of Representatives consists of 92 members elected by the people in 17 electoral circumscriptions (one for every 50,000 of population). Senators are elected for 4 years, Representatives for 2 years.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and is not eligible for re election until 4 years afterwards; his salary is 18,000 gold dollars per annum. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two substitutes, one of whom, failing the President during a presidential term, fills the vacancy.

President of the Republic.—Don Marco Fidel Suarez. Elected February 10, 1918. Holds office from August 7, 1918, to August 7, 1922.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Treasury, War, Public Instruction, Commerce and Agriculture, and Public Works.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 440,846 square miles. It has a coast line of about 3,100 miles, about equally divided between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The area and population of the 14

departments, 3 intendencies and 6 commissaries was, according to the census of 1918 (March 5), as follows (the capitals in brackets) —

—	Area sq. miles	Census Population, 1918			
		Males	Females	Indians	Total
Departments					
Antioquia (Medellín)	22,752	396,780	426,246	—	823,226
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,008	64,064	71,728	—	135,792
Bolívar (Cartagena)	22,320	216,515	240,598	—	457,111
Boyacá (Tunja)	16,460	311,300	342,567	[illegible]	659,175
Caldas (Manizales)	[illegible]80	216 041	212,096	—	428,137
Cauca (Popayán)	20,403	116,165	123,153	488	239,806
Cundinamarca (Bogotá)	8,046	385,547	423,905	—	809,452
Huila (Neiva)	8,100	73,575	108,753		182,328
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	19,080	106,042	97,844		204,386
Nariño (Pasto)	9,960	167 200	173,505	—	340,765
Santander Norte (Cúcuta)	6,255	117,264	121,950	-	239,214
Santander Sur (Bucaramanga)	17,865	212,842	226,319	-	439,161
Tolima (Ibagué)	10,080	162,006	166,805	-	328,811
Valle (Cali)	5,807	132,792	138,848	-	271,640
Intendencies					
Chocó (Quibdó)	68,127	36,024	36 879	18,480	91 383
Meta (Villavicencio)	—	6,473	5,198	22 400	34,071
San Andrés y Providencia		2 066	2,087	—	5 953
Commissaries					
Arauca (Arauca)	-	3,613	3,237	660	7,510
Caquetá (Florencia)	—	2,983	2,391	68,900	74,254
Goajira (San Antonio)	—	10,590	12,061	—	22,651
Putumayo (Mocoa)		3,000	3,505	33,600	40,770
Vaupés (Calamar)	—	477	278	5,600	6,355
Vichada (Vichada)	-	286	254	5,000	5 540
Grand Total	440,846	2,745 748	2 941,307	160 436	5,847,491

On December 4, 1903, Panama asserted its independence and was formed into a separate Republic On April 6, 1914, Colombia signed a treaty with the United States, at Bogota, agreeing to recognise the independence of Panama and receiving in return 25 million dollars (5 millions sterling) and certain rights in the Panama Canal zone This Treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on April 20, 1921 (See Introduction of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1915.) Most of the boundary line with Brazil is still undefined, and there are frontier difficulties with Peru With Ecuador a boundary treaty was signed in 1917

The capital, Bogota (census population on July 15, 1918, 143,994), lies 8,600 feet above the sea The chief commercial towns are Barranquilla (66,107), connected with the coast at Puerto Colombia by 17 miles of railway; Manizales (39,643), Cartagena (51,382), Medellín (79,146), a mining centre; Cali (45,524), Bucaramanga (25,919), Cúcuta (29,179), the last two being coffee centres

Religion and Instruction

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellin, and Popayan, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 a piece One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panama Other forms of religion being permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law

There is a Ministry of Public Instruction which has the supreme direction of education throughout the Republic Education is divided into primary, secondary, professional, artistic and industrial In 1919 there were 5,236 primary schools with 321,696 pupils Nearly all the schools for secondary education, maintained or assisted by the nation are entrusted to religious corporations of the Catholic Church In 1919 there were 75 secondary schools with 6,716 pupils , 24 professional schools with 2,317 pupils, and 24 art and trade schools with 1,203 pupils In 1920 there were altogether in Colombia 4,422 public and private elementary schools with 533,658 pupils There were also 27 normal schools with 1,359 pupils The oldest University is that of Bogota (founded 1572) This and the School of Mines at Medellin are national institutions The other Universities are departmental They are the Universities at Medellin (founded 1822), of Cartagena, of Popayan, and of Pasto In 1917 these together had 2,488 students For the working class there are many schools of arts and trades directed by the Salesian Fathers There are other schools or colleges open under religious orders, and the school of fine arts has been reopened Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory In 1919 the State spent 1,096,810 pesos on education

The Republic possesses a national library, museum, and observatory at Bogotá

Finance

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in gold pesos —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1915	12,054,914	12,824,935	1918-19	12,[illegible],143	19,089,574
1916	13,360 62[illegible]	19,647,659	1920[1]	23,84[illegible] 250	27,792,581
1917-18[1]	14,[illegible]8[illegible],000	16,369,965			

[1] Estimates

The budget estimates for the year ending December 31, 1920, were as follows —

Revenue	Gold Pesos	Expenditure	Gold Pesos
Salt Tax	1,655,000	Ministry of Interior	7,818,040
Railways	600,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	477,071
Telegraphs	900,000	Ministry of Finance	1,765,412
Customs	12,000,000	Ministry of War	3,879,950
Consular Dues	12,000,000	Public Instruction	2,869,861
Stamps	900,000	National Debt Service	5,111,810
Succession Duties	300,000	Public Works	5,590,574
		Agriculture & Commerce	279,254
Total (including all revenues)	28,845,250	Total	27,792,581

For the financial year ending February 28, 1921, the expenditure was put down at 16,000,000 pesos, which with the deficit of 6,000,000 pesos of the

year 1919 20, makes a total of 22,000,000 pesos To meet these liabilities the estimated resources are revenue, 14,000,000 pesos, bonds to be issued 1,700,000 pesos, loans from banks and individuals, 2,300,000 pesos, and Treasury certificates, 14,000,000 pesos

The external debt on January 1, 1921, amounted to 3,887,109*l*, made up as follows —Consolidated external debt of 1896, 1,564,700*l*, five per cent Government bonds of 1906, specially secured on the Bogota Sabana Railway, six per cent external gold loan of 1911, six per cent external debt of 1913, Puerto Wilches Railway Bonds and Perier loan of 1913, 2,322,409*l*

The consolidated internal debt on March 1, 1920, was 2,848,260 gold pesos, and the floating debt 10,840,654 pesos

Defence.

Military service is compulsory, from 1 to 1½ years The permanent army consists of 3 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of infantry, total 12 infantry regiments, 1 cavalry regiment of 4 squadrons, 1 artillery section, 1 engineer battalion, 1 transport battalion of 3 companies The peace effective is about 6,000 In war time every fit Colombian is compelled to serve, and the war effective is about 50,000 The infantry are armed with rifles of the improved Remington pattern, with the French Gras rifle, and with the 88 pattern Mauser

Colombia has no navy

Production

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport Coffee is the staple product Tobacco is also grown, cotton is produced in Magdalena, Bolivar, Antioquia and Santander, and is beginning to be cultivated in Boyaca, Tolima, and Cundinamarca Cotton area in 1918, 24,000 acres, production 2,750,000 lbs Cocoa, sugar, vegetable ivory, tagua (or vegetable ivory nut), and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c Banana cultivation is extending, and near Santa Marta a large amount of capital is invested in this industry The rubber tree grows wild, and its cultivation has begun Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped but are not cultivated Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena river, but little or no wood of any sort is exported The Panama hat industry is making great strides, some 86 per cent of the hats manufactured are sent to the United States The total number of factories in Colombia in 1915 was 121, in which 12,406,000 dollars were invested The principal manufacturing centres are Bogota, Medellin, Barranquilla, and Cartagena

The country may be divided into five sections -(1) The Caribbean coast country is tropical, little agriculture is engaged in (except the raising of bananas in Santa Marta) but some cotton, sugar, and tobacco is grown The region is good cattle country (2) The Department of Antioquia is mountainous, the climate tropical and temperate, according to altitude This is an important coffee and cattle country, and the centre of the gold-mining industry (3) The central plateau (Bogota) has a temperate climate, the altitude being 8,000 feet Agriculture and cattle raising are well suited to this region, and the coffee production is very large (4) The Pacific coast section is mountainous, tropical and temperate according to altitude It includes the Cauca River valley, especially adapted to agriculture and cattle raising. Among the products of the region are cacao, cattle, coffee, gold, and

platinum (5) The eastern section embraces the territory between the Magdalena River and the Venezuelan border and north of the Bogota Plateau, it is mountainous, tropical, and heavily wooded Its principal product is coffee

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments The mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, and Narino The number of gold mines known in Colombia is as follows Antioquia 12,181, Narino 2,452, Caldas 2,610, Tolima 502, Cauca 641 Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar (14 mines), manganese (7 mines), emeralds (32 mines), and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which is found in abundance in the alluvial deposits of the Choco River and in the basins of the San Juan and Condoto Rivers The emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez belong to the Government No statistics of their output are published, but they are said to yield 1,000,000 pesos worth of stones per annum Nearly all the emeralds mined to day come from Colombia The Pradera iron works north east of Bogotá have a capacity of 30 tons of pig iron daily, and manufacture wrought iron, sugar mills, castings, &c In the immediate neighbourhood of the works are coal, iron, limestone, sand, manganese, and fireclay deposits, which render the locality highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries The salt mines at Zipaquirá, north of Bogota, are a government monopoly and a great source of revenue, supplying most of the interior departments The maritime departments use sea salt evaporated at the numerous natural salt pans along the coast In several of the departments there are extensive deposits of coal and petroleum On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government desires to concede for a term of years

Commerce

Imports and exports for 6 years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1914	4,195,846	6,526,517	1917	4,922,980	4 378,534
1915	3,568,070	6,315,825	1918	4,406 800	7 545,712
1916	5,784,505	6 330,855	1919	9,697,552	15,805,851

Trade by principal countries for 2 years in pesos gold —

Imports	1918	1916	Exports	1918	1916
United States	12,497,707	8,661,780	United States	31,194,004	27,298,607
United Kingdom	5,934,635	5,369,668	United Kingdom	284,727	660,517
Spain	1,121,490	—	Panama	1,649,769	—
France	697,472	478,479	France	778,368	405,914
Italy	482,181	468,411	Italy	21,443	174,144

The principal articles of export (1919) were, in gold pesos,—Coffee, 54,291,638, hides, 8,594,561, bananas, 2,215,369, gold, 123,681, silver, 57,983; platinum, 3,505,990

About 67 per cent of the coffee exported from Colombia goes to the United States, cotton to Liverpool or Havre The chief imports are food-

stuffs (3,593,351 pesos in 1919), drugs (2,099,410 pesos in 1919), metals (8,664,176 pesos in 1919), and cotton goods (16,377,404 pesos in 1919)

The customs revenues in 1919 (March 1 to December 31) amounted to 8,177,273 pesos as compared with 5,832,816 pesos in 1918 (whole year)

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U K	157,575	420,178	41,709	981,093	2,646,734
Exports to Colombia from U K	1,650,739	1,478,677	1,107,300	1,834,159	6,184,188

Shipping and Communications.

At Cartagena in 1918 there entered 203 vessels of 428,625 tons Of these, 110 of 320,971 tons were American, and 26 of 66,242 tons British

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway (10 national, and 5 British companies) with a total length (1920) of 891 miles Of the total, 466 miles have a gauge of 3 ft , the rest a metre gauge The roads of Colombia are generally simple mule tracks, but the Government continues to improve the main roads, which can be used now by automobiles There are many cart roads besides Much of the inland traffic is by river, and the work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on That river is navigable for 900 miles , steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water, and on these rivers 41 steamers, with a total tonnage of 7,696, regularly ply

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to be excellent, but as to internal services there are no recent statistics In 1915, in the internal service there were 3,417,564 letters and post cards transmitted, and 2,389,786 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers Number of offices, 843 A British river transport company has contracted with the Government to convey mails and passengers to and from the interior every three days Other companies, British, German, and native, ply on the rivers

There were 13,640 miles of Government telegraph lines in July, 1920 , number of offices, 700 , 46,709,066 telegrams were despatched in 1919

Money, Weights, and Measures

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold dollar equal to one fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same Gold coins are 2½, 5, and 10 dollars Silver coins are (900 fine) the half dollar, and 20 and 10 centavos Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 pesos (centavos) are legal tender There are also notes representing gold dollars of 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars respectively Colombia has a gold coinage, and minting has already begun at the Mints in Medellin and Bogotá In December, 1916, a law was promulgated authorising the Government to coin gold pieces in the mints of Bogotá and Medellin free of charge On June 30, 1920, the total currency of Colombia was given as follows —gold coinage, 23,948,492 pesos , paper money (gold

certificates), 10,155,931 pesos, silver coinage, 6,555,293 pesos, nickel coinage, 1,308,088 pesos, and bills of old issues not presented for exchange, 214,606 pesos, making a total of 42,182,410 pesos Besides this sum in legal tender, there were also in circulation on June 30, 1920 —Treasury certificates, 3,536,887 pesos, bank certificates, 2,057,986 pesos, mortgage certificates, 4,728,600 pesos, certificates of the mint of Medellin, 2,354,725 pesos, and bonds and national notes, 7,465,253 pesos, or a total of 20,143,451 pesos, which, added to the legal specie, gives a general total of 62,325,862 pesos

The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1857 In custom house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,204 avoirdupois pounds, is the standard In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 Colombian pounds, or 12½ kilos, the quintal, of 100 Colombian pounds, or 50 kilos, and the carga, of 250 Colombian pounds, or 125 kilos, are generally used The Colombian libra is equal to 1 102 pound avoirdupois The Colombian vara or 80 cm, is still in some cases the measure of length used for retailing purposes, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Colombia in Great Britain

Minister and Envoy —Dr Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce (January 13, 1915)
Counsellor —Dr Rafael Parga
Secretary of Legation —Alfonso Delgado
Second Secretary —Carlos A Dávila
Attaché —Benjamin Casabianca
Consul General —D Joaquin Currantia
Director of Bureau of Information and Trade Propaganda - J Medina

There are consuls or vice consuls at Liverpool, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dundee, Glasgow, Newcastle, and Manchester

2 Of Great Britain in Colombia

Envoy, Minister and Consul General —Lord H A R Hervey, Appointed 1919
Naval Attaché —Paymaster Lt Commander Lloyd Hirst, R N
Commercial Secretary —G W Rhys Jenkins

There are vice-consuls at Barranquilla, Bogota, Carthagena, Pasto, Medellin, and Santa Marta, and consular agents at Tumaco, Honda, and Buenaventura

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COSTA RICA.

(REPUBLICA DF COSTA RICA)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent State since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1829 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution promulgated on December 7, 1871, and modified very frequently since that date Practically there was no constitution, but only dictatorships, between 1870 and 1882 The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 43 deputies, being one representative to every 8,000 inhabitants By the Election Law of August 18, 1913, universal suffrage was adopted for all male citizens who are of age and able to support themselves, except those deprived of civil rights, criminals, bankrupts and the insane Voting for President, Deputies and Municipal Councillors is public, direct and free According to the election law of October 28, 1918, the election of President and Vice President of the Republic is made by an electoral college composed of those who at the time of the election are senators and deputies, and by those who, at any time within a period of six months may have been President of the Republic The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected for the term of four years

President of the Republic —Don Julio *Acosta*, elected on December 7, 1919 , assumed office May 8, 1920, for a period of 4 years, under the Constitution of 1871

The administration normally is carried on by six Secretaries of State, who are appointed by, and responsible to, the President They are the Secretaries respectively of the Interior and Police , of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Worship , of Public Instruction , of War and Marine , of Finance and Commerce , and a Secretary of Public Works under the control of Secretary of Finance and Commerce

Area and Population

The area of the Republic is estimated at 23,000 English square miles, divided into seven provinces, San José, Alajuela, Heredia, Cartago, Guanacaste, Punta Arenas, and Limon The last Census was taken in 1892 According to the estimate for December 31, 1918, the population was 459,423, made up as follows —

Province	Population	Province	Population
San José	138,193	Guanacaste	48,217
Alajuela	110,254	Punta Arenas	23,287
Heredia	72 786	Limon	23,706
Cartago	48,080	Total	459,423

There are about 3,500 aborivines (Indians)

The vital statistics for three years were as follows —

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1916	2,012	18,208	10 166	8 042	4,238	4,999
1917	1 803	19,004	10,249	8 755	3,085	3,098
1918	1,827	18,412	14 034	4,378	1 857	2 157

Of the total births in 1918, 51 per cent were males and 49 per cent females, and 75 per cent legitimate and 25 per cent illegitimate

The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San Jose (38,016, or with suburbs 51,658), and in the towns of Alajuela (9,177), Cartago (14 398), Heredia (9, 328), Liberia (2,639), Punta Arenas (5,283), and Limon (7,790) There are some 18,000 colored British West Indians, mostly in Limon Province, on the banana farms

For the purpose of public health the country has been divided into 26 districts superintended by medical men paid by the national Treasury The Rockefeller Institute has established a branch in Costa Rica to combat ankilostomiasis, and the Medical Officer in charge is giving most valuable advice and work to the Costa Rican authorities

Religion and Instruction

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entirely religious liberty under the Constitution The Bishop of San Jose is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Guatemala Elementary instruction is compulsory and free Elementary schools are provided and maintained by local school councils, while the national government pays the teachers, besides making subventions in aid of local funds In 1918, there were open 315 elementary schools, the teachers numbered 950, and the enrolled pupils 25 857, the average attendance being 19 672 For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 357 pupils in 1918, and a college for girls with 350 pupils A normal school established in 1915 at Heredia has 220 pupils The towns of Cartago, Alajuela and Heredia have each a college For professional instruction there is a Medical Faculty and also schools of Law, Pharmacy, and Dentistry

Spanish is the universal language of the country

Justice

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, two Appeal Courts, and the Court of Cassation There are also subordinate courts in the separate provinces, and local justices throughout the Republic Capital punishment cannot be inflicted In 1918 there were 5,813 convictions of misdemeanour, and 1,278 of crime

Finance

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been (in colones, worth about 12*d* in 1919, £1 = Colones 20) as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	700,812	656,397	760,943	504,315	683,550
Expenditure	911,281	1,203,222	1,227,971	467,073	587,668

[1] Estimates

The revenue is chiefly derived from direct taxation (land and sales taxes), customs (116,593*l* in 1918), liquors, and railways, posts, and telegraphs. The largest items of expenditure are finance, public instruction, and internal development.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1918, was 2,950,456*l*., made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, of 2,000,000*l*. (1,586,660*l*. issued) and the French Loan of 1912, of 35,000,000 francs (34,100,000 francs outstanding). The internal debt on December 31, 1919, amounted to 1,784,204*l*.

Defence.

Costa Rica had an army, including reserve and national guard, of 52,208 officers and men. The active army numbered 38,946, and consisted of 3 brigades, 1 battalion, 3 companies, and 135 unclassified soldiers. The peace strength is 1,000 men, and the war strength is estimated at 50,000 militia, as every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve. Owing to the fall of the Tinoco Administration and the consequent confusion in the War Office, no later statistics are available. The Republic has also 1 motor launch on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for Revenue purposes.

Production and Industry

A considerable area of the country is high table land, with a temperate climate, but the land along the coast is low, with tropical vegetation and a tropical climate. Agriculture is the principal industry. There are thousands of square miles of public lands in Costa Rica that have never been cleared, on which can be found quantities of virgin rosewood, cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods. The principal agricultural products are coffee (24,000,000 pounds estimated production in 1920-21), and bananas, 95,400 acres (7,129,655 bunches valued at 682,263*l*. in 1918; 8,689,516 bunches valued at 868,951*l*. in 1917). There is a banana trade with New Orleans, New York, and Boston. Bee-keeping has been commenced, it is estimated that there are 3,000 hives in the Republic. The second industry of importance is that of gold and silver mining on the Pacific slope. Several districts are auriferous, and mining is carried on in the Abangnez, Barranca, and Aguacate districts. Deposits of manganese ore have been discovered in the Pacific province of Guanacaste. Maize, sugar-cane, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. Some 2,700 acres are under tobacco. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. The live stock, in 1915 consisted of 347,475 cattle, 64,717 horses, 76,198 pigs, besides mules, sheep, and goats.

There are officially enumerated 3,296 factories and industries in the Republic, including coffee-drying establishments, starch, broom and wood work factories. Electricity, derived from water power in the highlands, is widely used as motive power.

Commerce

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (in sterling 1 colon = 22 9*d*.) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	923,890	1,420,199	1,203,277	768,641	1,469,792
Exports	2,052,082	2,391,649	2,447,777	1,980,526	3,288,112

For 1917 and 1918 the value of the chief imports and exports was as follows —

Imports	1917	1918	Exports	1917	1918
	£	£		£	£
Cotton goods	54 418	94 075	Bananas	868,951	682 263
Cattle	2 212	94,600	Coffee	812,848	762,181
Coffee bags	—	23 077	Gold silver and		
Flour	111 569	58 837	concentrates from		
Lard	95 189	3 156	mines	214 245	163,724
Drugs	20 473	16 086	Hides and skins	70,877	27,214
Rice	30 961	9 278	Timber	62 155	94,420

Of the import value in 1918 445 008*l* (57 90 per cent) was from the United States, 60,504*l* (7 87 per cent) from the United Kingdom, 108,030*l* (14 05 per cent) from Spanish America, 13,552*l* (1 69 per cent) from France. Of the value exported, 1 791,590*l* (90 46 per cent) went to the United States 34 341*l* (1 74 per cent) to the United Kingdom, 5,986*l* (0 29 per cent) to Spain and 125,977*l* (6 36 per cent) to Spanish America.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Costa Rica into U.K.	1,478,926	913,628	544,626	968,928	1,009,513
Exports to Costa Rica from U.K.	138,816	145 789	53,311	112,424	584,751

Shipping and Communications.

There are no official figures available as regards Costa Rica shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1919 there entered the ports of the Republic 479 vessels of 486,181 tons, and cleared 421 vessels of 465,074 tons. Limon is visited regularly by steamers of 4 shipping companies (1 British, 1 American, 1 Dutch and 1 Italian) connecting it with ports of Europe and America. The American line are steamers of the United Fruit Company, formerly under British flag, now transferred to American flag. Three lines visit the Pacific port of Punta Arenas.

The railway system connects San José with the Atlantic port, and has been extended to connect the capital with the Pacific port. The length of railway is 402 miles: the Costa Rica Railway, 182 miles (main line and branches, San José to Limon, 103 miles), the Pacific Railway (state owned), 81 miles (San José to Punta Arenas, 73 miles), the Northern Railway, 65 miles, and the United Fruit Co. Railway, 67 miles. When the Railway system is completed, through rail communication will be established between Port Limon and the new port of Almirante in Panama. At San José there is an electric tramway of 8¼ miles. In 1916 a road for motor traffic was completed between San José and Heredia, a distance of 7 miles.

In 1918 there were 182 post offices. The number of postal packets despatched and received was 2,247,831.

There were (1918) 1,533 miles of telegraph lines and telegraph wires of a

total length of 15,170 English miles with 122 telegraph offices The number of messages in 1918 was 416,831 On December 31, 1918, there were 1,514 telephones, the telephone lines had a length of about 640 miles, and the length of wire was 2,291 miles Wireless telegraphy is working from Limon to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and to Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and to Colon, in Republic of Panama Limon has a radius of 300 miles The Government has a small wireless station at Colorado (mouth of R San Juan, near Nicaraguan border)

Money, Weights, and Measures

In October, 1914, the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica was established as a Government Bank of Issue It is authorised to issue up to 19,000 000 colones in notes to bearer (guaranteed by Government 6 per cent Bonds, unissued balance of Costa Rica Gold Refunding Bonds of 1911, and other Government securities) There are three other banks of issue in Costa Rica the Anglo Costa Rican Bank (founded 1863) and the Bank of Costa Rica (1877), with a capital of 1,200,000 and 2,000,000 colones respectively, and the Mercantile Bank of Costa Rica (1908) with a capital of 1,500 000 colones A branch of the Royal Bank of Canada was opened in August 1915 Banks of issue must keep a reserve in gold equal to 40 per cent of their note circulation The total notes in circulation on September 27 1919, were 3,158,703 colones of the four banks of issue, of which 645,000 colones were of the Mercantile Bank (metallic reserve, 940,000 colones), 307,110 colones of the Bank of Costa Rica (metallic reserve, 814,936 colones) 519 210 colones of Anglo Costarican Bank (metallic reserve, 787,412 colones) and 16,527,353 colones of the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica (metallic reserve 613,735 colones) The Mercantile Bank of the Americas of New York has purchased a controlling interest in the Mercantile Bank (October, 1919)

On October 26, 1896, an Act was passed for the adoption of a gold standard, the monetary unit to be the gold *colon*, weighing 778 grammes, 900 fine (value about 22 9*d*.) The U S gold dollar is worth 2 15 colones and the English sovereign, 10 45 colones The new silver coinage consists of fractions of the colon, viz, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cent pieces 500 fine silver, which are legal tender up to 10 colons, copper being legal tender up to 1 colon The copper coins are 10 and 5 cent pieces There are also 50 and 25 cent and 1 and 2 colon notes (silver certificates) Gold and silver coins have practically disappeared from circulation, copper coins in circulation amount to 246,223 colones Total note issue on September 27, 1919, estimated at 23,101,655 colones (including 3,426,729 colones of Government silver certificates of 2 and 1 colon and 50 and 25 cents)

The metric system is now in use, the following are the old weights and measures —

The *Libra*	= 1 014 lb avoirdupois
,, *Quintal*	= 101 40 lbs ,,
,, *Arroba*	= 25 35 ,,
,, *Fanega*	= 11 bushels (imperial bushel)

The old weights and measures of Spain are in use in the country districts but the introduction of the French metric system is legally established and in general use

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Costa Rica in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London —Vacant
Consul General —W J LeLacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E C
There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Falmouth, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea

2 Of Great Britain in Costa Rica

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General —A Percy Bennett, C M G , resident at Panama
Consul —F N Cox
Consul at Port Limon —F Gordon

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

1 Official Publications

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CUBA.

Constitution and Government

CUBA, except for a brief period of British occupancy in 1762, remained a Spanish possession from the date of its discovery by Columbus until December 10, 1898, when the sovereignty was relinquished under the terms of the Treaty of Paris which ended the armed intervention of the United States in the struggle of the Cubans against Spanish rule. Cuba thus became an independent State. A convention which assembled on November 5, 1900, drew up a constitution which was adopted February 21, 1901, under which the Island assumed a republican form of government, with a President, Vice President, a Senate and a House of Representatives. A law was passed in Washington authorising the President of the United States to hand over the government to the Cuban people upon the undertaking that they should conclude no treaty with a foreign power that would endanger the independence of Cuba, that no debts should be contracted for which the current revenue would not suffice, that the United States should have certain rights of intervention, and be granted the use of Naval Stations. On June 12, 1901, these conditions were accepted. On February 24, 1902, the election of the President and Vice President took place, and the control of the Island was formally transferred to the national government on May 20. The coaling stations of Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda were leased to the United States for 2,000 dollars annually, on July 2, 1903. A reciprocal commercial treaty, December 27, 1903, further strengthened the ties between Cuba and the United States. After political disturbances, an American Commission formed a provisional government in August, 1906, which was continued until January 28, 1909, when the national government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms.

President.—Alfredo *Zayas*. Born February 21, 1861. Inaugurated May 20, 1921; term expires May 20, 1925.

There is a Cabinet consisting of the Secretaries of State, of Justice, of War and Marine, of the Interior, of Finance, of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour, of Public Instruction, of Public Works, and of Sanitation and Charity.

The National Congress is made up of a Senate (24 members, 4 for each province) and a House of Representatives (118 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants).

Area and Population

Cuba has an area of 44,215 square miles, with a population, according to the enumeration of November, 1919, of 2,898,905. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces were as follows:—

Province	Area	Population in 1919	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	3,174	697,583	219·77
Pinar del Rio	5,212	266,198	51·07
Matanzas	3,260	312,404	95·09
Santa Clara	8,266	587,097	70·95
Camagüey	10,076	228,913	22·71
Oriente	14,227	735,810	51·31
Total	44,215	2,898,905	65·34

The population in 1919 has increased 261,369 over that of 1916. The whites formed 74·3 and the coloured 25·7 of the total population.

In 1915, there were 57,648 births, 12 152 marriages, 35,086 deaths The surplus of births over deaths was 45,496 In 1919 there were 80,485 immigrants, including 39,573 Spaniards, 745 English, 1,286 Chinese, and 24,187 Jamaicans

The chief towns are Havana, 363,506, Cienfuegos, 95,865, Camagney, 98,193, Santiago de Cuba, 70,232, Guantanamo 68,883, Matanzas, 62,638, Santa Clara, 63,151, Manzanillo, 56,570, Pinar del Rio, 47,858, Sancti Spiritus, 58,843, Trinidad, 40,602, Cardeñas, 32,753

Instruction.

Since the development of the Education Act of 1899, when the present system of elementary and secondary schools was introduced, education in Cuba has made rapid strides Each municipality has a Board of Education, and Government schools are established in all towns and rural districts Education is compulsory In the interior regular circuits for special teachers who conduct classes in the higher subjects, travelling from school to school in succession, maintain a high standard of instruction in the rural districts In 1919 334,671 children were enrolled in the Government schools, which had 6 151 teachers A wide system of kindergartens has been developed and night schools for adults In 1919, 223 new schools were established In each province the Government maintains a special Institute for advanced education Annexed to these Institutes are the normal schools for training teachers Near Havana there is a special school with a staff drawn from English public schools on which the school is modelled

University instruction is given at the University of Havana (founded in 1721), which is divided into the three Faculties of Liberal Arts and Science, of Medicine and Pharmacy, and of Law

Finance

Revenue and expenditure (budget estimates) for 4 years —

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1920-21
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	8 365 718	9 395 985	12 892 000	20,827,417
Expenditure	8 052,581	8 830 640	10 878,973	20,827,417

The principal items of estimated income in 1920-21 were —Customs Revenue 10,760,541*l* and from sugar 1 500,000*l* The principal items of estimated expenditure were —War and Marine, 3,198,901*l* Instruction, 2,1-3,109*l*

The foreign debt of the Republic of Cuba (August 31, 1918) amounted to 52,874,500 dollars, made up as follows — First Speyer loan, of 1904, at 5 per cent 26 374,500 dollars, second Speyer loan, of 1909, at 4½ per cent, 16,500,000 dollars, Morgan loan, of 1911, at 5 per cent, 10,000,000 dollars

The Internal Debt on August 31, 1918, amounted to 30,731,900 dollars Total debt 83,606,400 dollars

Defence

The military age is between 21 and 28, and the army is composed of 16,569 men (610 officers and 75 cadets) in the land forces Obligatory military training is given to all Cubans between the ages of 19 and 25 The navy consists of two cruisers, 16 gunboats, 4 submarine chasers, and 3 small auxiliaries The strength of the navy is 890 men, 130 officers, and 20 cadets

Production and Industry

The staple products of Cuba are tobacco and sugar, but coffee, cocoa, cereals, and potatoes are grown, and a considerable trade is done in fruits

and minerals In 1918 the tobacco manufactured in Cuba was valued at 33,829,627 pesos, and consisted of 331,705,125 cigars, 341,803,660 boxes of cigarettes, and 378,426 pounds of cut tobacco In the year ending June 30, 1919, 135,290,443 cigars and 9,037,301 boxes of cigarettes were exported In 1918–19 the sugar crop was 4,446,229 tons (valued at 457,305,858 dollars), in 1919–20 it was 3,735,425 tons (valued at 1,005,451,080 dollars) The total area of the sugar plantations is 1,384,812 acres In 1918-19 there were 211 sugar mills Rice growing has recently been started The principal fruits exported were pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, and cocoanuts The production of honey in 1917–18 amounted to 165,000,000 gallons, of which 125,000,000 gallons were exported

Cuba's production of rum in 1915 was 696,067 gallons, and in 1914, 420,517 gallons of alcohol, 2,021,116 gallons in 1915, and 649,722 gallons in 1914

On December 31, 1918, the live stock in the island consisted of 3,965,600 head of cattle, 779,496 horses, and 64,570 mules

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership, but the forests belonging to the State have an area of about 1,250,000 acres These forests contain valuable cabinet woods, such as mahogany and cedar, besides dye-woods, fibres, gums, resins, and oils Cedar is used locally for cigar boxes, and mahogany is exported Many other hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes

In the district of Santiago de Cuba, copper manganese, and iron mines are worked The iron mines employ over 4,000 workmen, and supply on an average 50,000 tons of ore per month to the United States Gold is found but little worked There are rich beds of asphalt which are not largely worked Great efforts are being made to develop petroleum wells

Commerce

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years (1915–1917, ending June 30, and 1918 and 1919 calendar years) were as follows —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	31,089,644	49,655,655	54,514,611	59,524,448	71,515,304
Exports	50,858,353	71,314,270	73,369,102	82,665,050	114,582,074

The imports and exports were distributed as follows —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	222,262,276	274,192,946	293,997,619	439,633,936
Other American Countries	20,357,023	27,257,637	9,428 079	10,912,602
United Kingdom	9,154,567	8,746,505	95,817,266	82,521,328
Spain	10,392,529	15,911,198	6,775,870	8,243,963
France	7,044,221	9,905,719	5,656,957	28,041,878
Other European countries	2,862,388	3,257,488	495,154	6,646,679
Other countries	26,149,261	20,805,020	1,154,301	1,909,987
Total	297,622,215	360,076,522	413,325,251	572,910,373

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco In 1918, sugar was exported to the value of 86,656 000*l*, and tobacco to the value of 9,209,500*l* The principal imports in 1918 were foodstuffs to the value of 27,579,750*l*, tissues and manufactures, 10,025,500*l*, machinery, 9,210,000*l*, metals and metal manufactures, 4,736,250*l*, and chemicals, 4,677,500*l*

The custom revenues in 1917–18 amounted to 7,897,800*l*, and in 1919 to 11,100,831*l*

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cuba into U K	13 051 977	17,770,697	22,519,576	17,882,831	25,628,855
Exports to Cuba from U K	2 058 510	2,012,667	1,964,736	1,983 027	7,245,839

Shipping and Communications

In 1919, 89 136 vessels of 203,975,959 tons net entered and 88,789 vessels of 203,136,106 tons net cleared the ports of the Republic in the foreign trade In the coastwise trade 14,684 vessels of 2,582,829 tons net entered, and 14,712 vessels of 2,584,211 tons net cleared In 1919–20, 2,899 vessels cleared the port of Havana

In Cuba there were, in 1919, 3,200 miles of railway—the United Railways of Havana, 705 miles, Cuba Railroad, 589 miles, Cuban Central Railway, 389 miles, and Western Railway of Havana, 147 miles The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiago de Cuba in the east The larger sugar estates have private lines connecting them with the main lines Several important railway extensions are projected The question of the nationalization of the railways is under consideration There are 1,285 miles of cart roads open to traffic on April 1, 1919 There are (1915) 658 post offices, 226 telegraph offices, and nine wireless stations operated by the Government

Currency and Banking.

On November 7, 1914, a law was published authorising a new coinage issue in Cuba with a gold peso of 1 6718 grammes (1 5046 grammes fine) as the monetary unit The gold coins are the 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces, the 20, 10 and 5 pesos pieces are of the same weight and value as the corresponding United States gold coins Silver is coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cents, while nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces are also issued

The coinage of gold is unlimited, but silver must not be minted to the value of more than 12,000,000 pesos The extent of the nickel coinage is to be determined by the National Executive The United States coinage will still remain legal tender

The total amount minted since coinage was first commenced is as follow gold, 5,200,000 dollars, silver, 6,237,000 dollars, and nickel, 648,120 dollars, making in all 12,085,130 dollars The recoinage of Spanish and French gold amounted to 9,212,250 dollars Cuba thus possesses a stock of national coin of all kind and denomination amounting to 21,297,380 dollars, of which 14,412,250 dollars is in gold

The National Bank of Cuba, at Havana, had assets on January 31, 1920, amounting to 145,579,273 pesos

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Cuba in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —General Carlos Garcia Velez (June 11, 1912)

Secretaries —Dr Rafael Rodriguez Altunaga and Dr Pedro Rodriguez Capote

Chancellor of Legation —Francisco de la Campa

Consul in London —Augusto Merchan

There is a Consul General in Liverpool, and Consuls in Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull and other towns

2 Of Great Britain in Cuba

Envoy and Minister—Hon W Erskine, M V O (appointed September 3, 1919)

Naval Attaché —Lt Com E King R N

British Vice-Consuls at Havana —G F Plant and C A Edmund

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice Consuls at Cienfuegos, Camaguey, Antilla, Puerto Padre, and Cardenas

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CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Československá Republika)

The term Czecho slovaks comprises two branches of the same Slav nation the seven million Czechs (pronounced Tchechs) of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the three million Slovaks of Slovakia, who speak a dialect of Czech

As early as the fifth century the Czecho slovaks inhabited, as an independent nation, the territories of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia Christianity was introduced very early in Slovakia and Bohemia by the Slav apostles, Cyril and Methodius, and the Czechs were among the early protagonists of Protestantism in Europe

In 1526 the Czechs elected the Habsburgs to the throne of Bohemia, and the country thus became united through a common dynasty with Austria and Hungary Soon after their accession to the throne the Habsburgs began to violate Bohemia's religious and national liberties, and this action eventually led to the Czech revolution of 1618 and the beginning of the Thirty Years' War The Czech revolution was crushed completely at the White Mountain, near Prague, in 1620

The literary revival of the Czech language, which commenced after the French Revolution, developed into a political movement in the 'forties, and since 1848 the Czecho slovaks have claimed the restitution of their ancient rights as an independent nation The Czecho slovak State came into existence on October 28, 1918 On that day the *Narodni Vybor* (National Council) took over the government of the Czecho slovak countries, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, which had hitherto belonged to the former Austro Hungarian Monarchy On November 14, 1918, the Czecho slovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czecho slovak State to be a Republic, with Professor T G Masaryk as its first President

The Colours of the Republic are white, blue and red The National Standard consists of an upper band of white and a lower band of red, between which a blue triangle is interposed

The Coat of Arms of the Republic is for the present that of the former kingdom of Bohemia—a red shield on which is a double tailed silver lion rampant facing to the right (Ordinance of the Czecho slovak Government of May 19, 1919)

Constitution and Government—The Constitution of the Czecho slovak Republic was passed by the National Assembly on February 29, 1920

According to the terms of the Constitution, the Czecho slovak State is a democratic Republic having an elected President at its head The territory of the Republic forms a single and indivisible unity The region of Carpathian Ruthenia will receive autonomy The National Parliament, which constitutes the only legislative body for the whole of the Republic, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected for a period of six years and containing 300 members, and of a Senate comprising 150 members to be renewed every eight years The two Chambers in joint congress will elect the President of the Republic for seven years, and the President, as head of

the State, is supreme commander of the armed forces, and can declare war with the consent of Parliament He appoints the higher officers and officials, exercises the right of reprieve, and is himself amenable to the laws only on a charge of high treason He also appoints and recalls Ministers The Constitution guarantees freedom of the press and of speech, and safeguards racial minorities, to whom it assures the maintenance of their schools

The franchise is open to all citizens, without distinction of sex, who are over 21, while all citizens over 30 are eligible for election The electoral system is based on proportional representation

The Constitution regulates the parliamentary elections on a 'closed scrutiny' basis, the votes being in favour of parties, not of candidates The allocation of electoral areas is as follows —Bohemia, 5 , Moravia, 2 , Teschen District, 1 , Slovakia, 7

The number of administrative districts to be set up is as follows — Bohemia, 10 , Moravia, 5 , Silesia, 1 , Slovakia, 6

At the elections held in April 1920, the following parties were returned to Parliament —

Senate —Socialists, 68 , National Parties, 75 (Czecho-Slovaks, 103 , Germans, 37 , Magyars, 3)

Chamber of Deputies —Socialists, 141 , National Parties, 137 (Czecho Slovaks, 199 , Germans, 72 , Magyars, 7)

President —Thomas G *Masaryk* (born in 1850 in Hodonin, in Moravia) Elected May 28, 1920

The Czecho slovak Government, reconstituted on September 15, 1920, consists of the following Ministers —

Prime Minister —Dr *Černý*
Minister of Foreign Affairs —Dr E *Beneš*
Minister of the Interior —Dr *Černý*
Minister of Finance —Dr *Hunosek*
Minister of Commerce —(Vacant April, 1921)
Minister of Public Works —M *Kovařík*
Minister of Food Supplies —L *Průša*
Minister of Railways —Dr *Burger*
Minister of Health —Dr *Prochazka*
Minister of Social Welfare —Dr J *Gruber*
Minister of Justice —Dr A *Popelka*
Minister of Agriculture —Dr Vlad *Brolík*
Minister of Education —Dr J *Susta*
Minister of National Defence —O *Husák*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs —Dr M *Fatka*
Minister for the Unification of Laws —Dr V *Fajnor*

Area and Population —The Czecho slovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Silesia, and autonomous Ruthenia Its frontiers have been defined by the Peace Treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary, with the exception of a few districts, notably the Teschen coal area, in which plebiscite was to decide its allegiance The intention of holding plebiscite was, however, abandoned, and the Ambassadors' Conference, on July 28, 1920, divided the Teschen district between Czecho Slovakia and Poland The area

and population of the various provinces, according to the census of 1910, are as follows —

—	Area in Square kilometres	Area in English sq miles	Population Dec 31, 1910	Population per square kilometre
Bohemia	51,947	20,065	6,768,548	130
Moravia	22,222	8,584	2,622,271	118
Silesia	4 134	1,596	608,128	147
Slovakia	49,659	19,173	2,952 846	59
Ruthenia	12 097	4,670	572,028	47
German and Austrian territories assigned to the Czecho slovak Republic by the Peace Conference	909	350	111 569	123
	140,968	54,438	13,636,390	97

The census in Slovakia held in November 1919, showed a population of 2,940,374, including 2,141,000 Slovaks, 665,000 Magyars, and 140,322 Germans

The population of the principal towns in 1910 was —

Prague	223,741	Ostrava	37,000	Kladno	19,000
Brno	125,737	Liberec	36,000	Pardubice	20,000
Plzen	81,165	Budejovice	45,000	Olomouc	22,245
Bratislava	73 459	Usti	39,000	Štiavnica	15,000
Kosice	40,476	Vitkovice	23,000	Nitra	16,000

Religion —The majority of the population is Catholic In 1910 the division of the population according to religion was – Roman Catholics, 11,836,933 , Greek Catholics, 592,115 , Protestants, 976,567 , Greek Orthodox, 3,060 , Old Catholics, 17,136 , Jews, 368,970

In January, 1920, the reformed clergy of Czecho Slovakia decided to with draw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a National Church

Instruction —Instruction is compulsory between the age of 6 and 14 The schools may be divided as follows (1) National Schools (Elementary and Advanced Public Schools) , (2) Secondary Latin and Technical Schools (Gymnasia and Real Schools) , (3) Universities and Higher Technical Schools , and (4) Trade and Arts, Commercial, Mining and Agricultural, and other special schools There are practically no illiterates except in Slovakia

In the following table the figures for Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia are for 1914, those for Slovakia and Ruthenia are for 1902–8 —

	Elementary Public Schools			Advanced Public Schools		
	No of Schools	No of Teachers	No of Pupils	No of Schools	No of Teachers	No of Pupils
Bohemia	5,693	16,720	1,020,534	624	3,294	114,295
Moravia	2,692	7,232	434,851	258	1,155	37,609
Silesia	572	1,765	123,803	38	199	7,791
Slovakia	4 063	6,318	397,250	92	484	11,628
Ruthenia	618	949	56,375	9	51	1,284
	13,638	32,984	2,032,313	1,021	5,183	172,607

In 1918-19 there were in Slovakia 3,931 elementary schools with 4 953 teachers and 390,764 pupils Of the total number of schools in Slovakia 756 are State institutions, the rest are denominational In other parts of the Republic the elementary schools are all State schools

Secondary education is provided in the gymnasia and modern schools, of which the country has 74 gymnasia, 71 real gymnasia, and 71 real schools, making a total of 216 Of the 178 secondary schools in Bohemia and Moravia, 114 were Czech and 64 German In 1920 there were opened in Slovakia 2 gymnasia, 20 real gymnasia, 1 lyceum, 6 real schools and 8 teachers' institutes All these are State institutions Of denominational institutions there were opened 2 Protestant and 1 Catholic teachers institutes

There are 4 universities in Czecho Slovakia, and 4 technical high schools, with teachers and students as follows —

Universities	Teachers	Students	Technical High Schools	Teachers	Students
Prague, Czech (1348)	124	8 770	Prague, Czech	61	6,268
Prague, German	118	3,048	Prague, German	31	1,174
Brno, Czech	15	190	Brno, Czech	24	1 600
Bratislava, Slovak	9	124	Brno German	28	1,592

Justice —The courts of the Republic are —The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation sitting in Brno, 33 provincial assizes and district courts, and 410 county and police courts

There are also special courts for commercial, industrial, revenue and other matters

A special Administrative High Court decides matters in dispute affecting the administration, *e g*, appeals against illegal decisions and regulations made by State authorities, in cases of conflict between the central State authorities and the organs of the provincial local government, in cases of claims made against the State or the local administration which have been vetoed by the administrative authorities

Finance —Budget estimates for 1920 and 1921 in thousands of kronen —

	1920			1921		
	Ordinary	Extra ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra ordinary	Total
Revenue	5,323,582	2,427,188	7,750,770	12,057,436	2,050,643	14,107,979
Expenditure	4,926,691	5,489,484	10,416,175	9,172,265	4,932,108	14,104,373

The main items of the Budget for 1921 are shown as follows —

Revenue	Crowns		Expenditure	Crowns	
	Total	Extra ordinary		Total	Extraordinary
Ministry of Finance	7,100,996 780	760,240,081	Public Debt	1,085,879,669	272,421,000
Posts and Telegraphs	721,789,100	2,803 100	Ministry of —		
Railways	668 667,840	7,707,270	National Defence	2,368 830,110	1,111,619,479
Agriculture	210,086,942	924,105	Education	608 344,891	277,411,896
Public Works	791,210,734	60,702,536	Finance	1,082,853 118	456,369,837
			Posts and Telegraphs	721,498,700	294,088,500
			Railways	3,502,554,560	713,847,850
			Public Works	1,020,931,381	383 066,123
			the Interior for Reconstruction	729 576 718	287,862,192
			of Foreign Affairs	381,073,000	381,073,000
				101,650,000	36,750,750

The debts of the new Republic fall into five categories—(1) debts resulting from the war (2) Czecho Slovakia's share of Austria Hungary's pre war debt, (3) tax of liberation, *i.e.*, contribution to the war expenses of the Allies (4) internal debt, (5) loans of the new Republic

Some particulars of these loans are given as follows —I Debts resulting from the War —(*a*) To United States (1) For food supplies Interest at 5 per cent No fixed period of repayment 57,744,750 dollars (2) For supplies purchased from American Liquidation Commission Interest at 5 per cent Repayable in 1922, 5 000,000 dollars, repayible in 1923, 5,000,000 dollars repayible in 1924, 14,942,546 dollars (3) For Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia Interest at 5 per cent No fixed date of repayment Amount is yet not fixed Estimate of minimum, 19,000,000 dollars (4) For war materials purchased at Coblenz, 2,710,930 dollars (*b*) To France (1) For war materials Interest at 5 per cent Repayable July, 1921 110,000,000 francs (2) For maintenance of Czecho Slovak legions in France, 200,000,000 francs (*c*) To Italy (1) For maintenance of Czecho Slovak army in Italy, 180 000,000 lire (2) For raw materials Due to group of Italian bankers Interest at 6 per cent 20,000,000 lire (3) For credit arranged for one year on April 1, 1920, 6,000,000 lire (*d*) To Great Britain For relief supplies Interest at 5 per cent 304,106*l*

II Share of Austria Hungary's pre war debt—1 200,000,000 gold francs and 4 800,000,000 crowns

III Tax of liberation —750,000,000 francs

IV Internal debt —4,800,000,000 crowns of the old Austro Hungarian Rente, and 8,000,000,000 crowns of Austro Hungarian bank notes circulating in the Republic, making a total of 12 800,000,000 crowns

V Loans of the Republic —(1) First liberty loan, 1,000,000,000 crowns, (2) second liberty loan (4 per cent State loan), payable 1923–24, 988,022,000 crowns, (3) Loan of Government from the banks, 1,031,500,000 crowns, (4) premium 4½ per cent loan, payable 1926–60, amount not stated

The total indebtedness of the State on December 31, 1920, is given as follows —3,500,000,000 francs of foreign debt and 25,000,000,000 crowns as internal debt

A Board of Audit and Control was constituted by an enactment of March 20, 1919 It is charged with the superintendence of State economy, the State property and the national debt This Board has an equal standing

with the Ministries and is independent of them Its president is nominated, at the request of the Government, by the President of the Republic

Defence.—The organisation of the Czecho slovak Army is only provisional The system prevailing in the Austro Hungarian army at the moment of the collapse of the Monarchy was temporarily adopted Within this framework and with the aid of voluntary formations as well as the co operation of the Czecho slovak army serving abroad, in France, Italy and Russia, units were formed for the defence of the frontiers against invasion and for the maintenance of internal order On March 20, 1920, Parliament adopted a Bill to establish a militia and the setting up of an army of 150,000 men In accordance with the decision of Parliament and the Statutes of the League of Nations the strength of the different categories of troops and arms will be laid down

Production and Industry —The Czecho slovak territory is one of the richest in Europe, both as regards natural resources and industrial development Agriculture is highly developed and intensive farming is carried on

For the years 1914 and 1919 the area and for 1919 and 1920 the yield of the crops were as follows —

Crops	Area (in 1,000 hectares)		Yield (in quintals)	
	1914	1919	1919	1920
Wheat	862	337	2 859 639	2,853,016
Rye	811	733	5,769,347	4 684 114
Barley	521	961	2,791 778	2,717 400
Oats	750	554	4,708,339	4,089,087
Potatoes	491	360	23,500	—

In 1920, 471,274 acres were sown with beets The beetroot contains 17-20 per cent sugar and is the foundation of an enormous sugar industry There are 196 sugar factories in the country, which in 1913 produced 1,215,100 metric tons of sugar, about half of which was exported The exports for 1919–20 amounted, however, to 259,323 tons only Hops of excellent quality are also grown, both for export and beer production (Pilsener) In 1914 Bohemia produced 14,432 tons of hops The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and foodstuffs industries In 1914 the country had 639 breweries producing 11,372,447 hectolitres of beer, 1505 distilleries with an output of 1,161,147 hectolitres of spirits Before the war the production of malt amounted to 230,000 tons, of which 190,000 tons were exported

The number of livestock, which has also been reduced by the war, was in 1910 —cattle, 4,793,247 , horses, 740,462 , pigs, 2,676,525 , sheep, 1,640,372, and goats, 717,669

Large quantities of fruit are being exported In 1912 the fruit crop yielded 414,533 tons of apples and pears and 428,687 tons of stone fruit

As regards forest wealth, Czecho Slovakia ranks among the most richly wooded countries in Europe The forests comprise 32 per cent of the whole area (about 12,500,000 acres) In Bohemia there are 3,753,888 acres , in Moravia, 1,557,874 acres , in Silesia, 444,812 acres , in Slovakia,

4,942,000 acres, and in autonomous Ruthenia (Podkurpatska Rus) 1,630,860 acres The annual yield is estimated at 565,024,000 cubic feet of timber

The mineral production of the Czecho Slovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Brux-Komotau-Teplitz and Falkenau), iron, graphite, garnets Gold, silver, copper and lead are found in the Carpathians, and rocksalt in Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia Coal production in 1919, 16,980,000 tons of lignite and 10,405,000 tons of hard coal In 1919 there were 366 coal mines, employing 110,233 persons

The number of factories in 1920 was 8,833 Of these 2,000 were textile mills, 1,755 glass works and precious stone factories, 1,358 for food production, 674 for furniture and bent wood manufacture, 595 machine factories, 592 for metal manufacture, 297 paper mills, 458 chemical factories Articles produced by Czecho slovak industries include glass of all kinds, agricultural machines, electro technical goods, paper, furniture, gloves and other leather goods, textiles, &c

Commerce —For 1919 the imports amounted to 6,555,418,562 kronen and the exports to 5,323,621,196 kronen

Principal articles of import and export in 1919 —

Imports	Kronen	Exports	Kronen
Cereals	1,443 890,121	Sugar	1,571,426,437
Cottons	917 841,763	Fruit	564,205,810
Woollens	553 675,441	Timber	614,306,116
Silk	123,610 095	Glass	370,267,850
Leather	229 699,598	Iron	314,849,187

Exports and imports in 1919 were distributed among the principal countries as follows —

Country of origin or destination	Imports	Exports	Country of origin or destination	Imports	Exports
	Kronen	Kronen		Kronen	Kronen
Albania	—	3,449 542	Spain	48,276,555	1,465 374
Belgium	306,512,773	23,846,367	Sweden	77,752,475	28,406,228
Bulgaria	18,699,502	98,750,180	Switzerland	331,707,412	79,089,639
Denmark	78,095 686	38,789,590	Turkey in Europe	8,997,058	6 601,621
France	236,268,456	599,083,570	Ukraine	7,207,163	9,848,370
Hamburg	4,605,938	2,829,294	Great Britain	328,440,558	238,145,324
Italy	683,704 016	211,119,812	British India	2,538,445	15,884,428
Jugo Slavia	168,472,345	248,410,657	Asiatic Russia	—	3,143,668
Hungary	169,827,890	252 903,319	Egypt	10,147,595	2,075,255
Holland	263,533 487	67,763 685	Argentina	51,158,253	601,980
Germany	789,129,493	800,627 832	Canada.	192,018	1,490,647
Norway	26,842,672	302,148,505	United States	1,862,612,646	70,893,794
Plebiscite District of Silesia	22,576,698	34,983,937	Rest of America	75,007,018	3,797 138
Poland	76,455,481	451,132,068	Australia	3,388,193	31,146
Austria	676,417,425	1,535,425,986	Other countries	3,687,179	7,489,868
Roumania	24,521,565	84,039,676			
European Russia	147,627	89,402,720	Total	6,555,418,562	5,323,621,196

Communications —There are 8,297 miles of railway line in the Republic, of which 4,928 miles are owned by the State and the remaining 3,369 miles privately owned Of the State railways 801 miles are double tracked, and of the privately owned lines 199 miles The total number of stations (excluding Slovensko) is 1,655

The Peace Treaty vested the Czecho Slovak State with the right to use certain wharves in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin Of the waterways of the country, the Danube is the most important, its chief port is Bratislava (Pressburg) On the Elbe the two main ports are Usti (Aussig) and Decin (Teschen)

In 1916 there were 3,519 post offices and 2,886 telegraph offices, and 48,210 miles of telegraph wire, 6,993,626 telegrams were despatched In 1916 there were 56,799 telephone stations and 87,780 miles of telephone wire

Banking and Currency —The main limited liability credit establishments of the country are the Raiffeisen Banks, the district agricultural credit banks, the municipal saving banks, and the civil credit banks, which deal with the savings of all classes of the population and satisfy their credit requirements The financial system is supplemented by the Postal Money Order Office, which acts as intermediary in the payment of accounts, and has at its disposal all the post offices and the Clearing House at Prague The banking department attached to the Ministry of Finance is at present also acting as a joint stock bank pending the carrying out of the legislative measures already agreed upon There are also several district joint stock banks, such as the District Bank of Bohemia, the Agrarian Bank of Moravia the Land Credit Establishment of Silesia, the Mortgage Bank of Bohemia, the Mortgage Bank of Moravia, and the Communal Credit Establishment of Silesia These banks have the right to issue bonds representing advances which have been made to the Government, to municipalities, or private individuals, the security for which is guaranteed in the form of a mortgage or other lien upon landed property

At the beginning of 1919 there were 15 commercial banks in Czecho Slovakia, with a total paid up share capital of 745,000,000 Czecho slovak crowns Their reserve funds amounted to 334,920,000 crowns, while the total deposits of all kinds, including current accounts, represented 190,630,000 crowns The combined assets of these banks aggregated 11,282,000,000 crowns To meet the requirements of the trade position the banks are constantly increasing their capital The aggregate increase of 12 banks during the first quarter of 1920 amounted to approximately 360,000,000 crowns

A Czecho slovak Joint Stock Bank is being organised with a capital of 75 million francs in gold, and 75 thousand shares of 1,000 francs each Of these the State will take 25,000 shares The Government will have no vote at the general meetings of the company The name of the bank will be "Bank of the Czecho Slovak Republic" The shareholders will be represented by the Board of Directors to which the general meeting will send six members elected for six years, while the Government will be represented by three members The president of the Board of Directors will be nominated by the President of the Republic for the duration of six years

It is proposed to replace the present Czecho slovak krone currency by franc currency in the ratio of 3 kronen = 1 franc

The note circulation on January 1, 1921, amounted to 11,070,000,000 kronen.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Czecho Slovakia in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. — Dr. Vojtech Mastný (appointed May 1920).

First Secretary —F Borek Dohalský
Second Secretary —Dr Max Lobkovicz
Attaché —Joseph A Benes
Commercial Attaché —L K Neumann
Special Attaché —Dr Pavel Stránský
Consul —B Vraný

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Sir George Clerk, K C M G , C B (appointed September 3, 1919)
Secretaries —J H S Birch and J C Latter
Commercial Commissioner —R H B Lockhart
Military Attaché —Lt Col B J B Coulson

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DANZIG

(DER FREISTAAT DANZIG)

By Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertook to establish the Town of Danzig with the surrounding territory as a Free City, to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations The League of Nations also appoints a High Commissioner

High Commissioner —General Sir Richard Haking Assumed office January 24, 1921

The Treaty further provides that a Constitution shall be drawn up, and this shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations Pending the elections to the Constituent Assembly, a State Council of three was appointed by the High Commissioner (March 5, 1920) This Council was increased to nine (March 25, 1920), to include representatives of the various political parties in the future Free City

The elections for the Constituent Assembly took place on May 16, 1920, and resulted in the following strength of the political parties.—German National People's Party, 34, Social Democrats, 19 Independents, 21, Centre Party, 17, German Democratic Party, 10, Free Economic Association Party, 12; and Polish Party, 7 The elections were universal, direct, equal, and

secret on the basis of proportional representation, suffrage being granted to all men and women belonging to the State of Danzig who had attained 20 years of age, and who had been domiciled within Danzig territory on or before January 10, 1920

The proclamation of the Freedom of the City and adjacent territory, as well as the coming into force of the Danzig Polish Treaty, took place on November 15, 1920 According to this Treaty Danzig and Poland form a single customs territory

The Constitution (approved by the League of Nations on November 17, 1920) provides for a *Volkstag* or Diet of 120 members elected for 4 years, and a Senate This consists of a President, as Chairman, a Vice President, and 20 Senators, the President and 9 Senators in main office being elected by the *Volkstag* for 6 years, the Vice President and the other 11 Senators for the duration of the *Volkstag* Election is by majority of votes Any citizen over 25 years of age is eligible Senators in main office may not accept any other public or professional appointment They are also not allowed to become directors of any trading concern The President of the Senate directs and supervises the whole routine of the Administration The Senate is the highest State authority, and its meetings are not public Plebiscites take place if demanded by a 20th of the voters Any alteration of the Constitution by the *Volkstag* can only be effected by a two thirds majority, with at least two thirds of the Deputies present

After the approval of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed itself the Parliament of the Free City of Danzig, with powers to enact legislation until 1923

Area and Population —The area of the Free City of Danzig is about 709 square miles, and population 351,380 on October 8, 1919, of which about 7 per cent are Poles

The territory contains a total of 325 localities, of which 251 are rural communes, 69 estate districts, and 5 cities In addition to Danzig, whose administrative district has a population of 194,953, the following localities are cities —Zoppot, 18,397 inhabitants, Marienburg Kalthof, 1,791, Neuteich, 2,395, and Tiegenhof, 2,834 Several centres classed as rural communes or otherwise are considerably larger than most of the 'cities,' as appears from the following list —Ohra, 12,347, Oliva, 11,706, Praust, 3,070, Emaus, 2,321, Burgerwiesen, 2,324, Stutthof, 2,337, Brentau, Langenau, Steegen, Lichtenau, Liessau, and Schoneberg, between 1,000 and 2,000 The number of households in the territory is 82,798

The Free City will have the following bathing resorts —Zoppot, Oliva Glettkau, Brosen, Neufahrwasser, Westerplatte, Weichselmunde, Heubude, Bohnsack, and Steegen

The Free City has a total boundary line of 147 miles, of which 35 miles are on the sea To the west the nearest Polish territory is but 5 miles from Danzig, as the crow flies

Instruction.—In 1919 Danzig had the following municipal schools — 3 higher schools for boys, with 46 classes and 1,436 pupils, 2 higher schools for girls, with 35 classes and 1,028 pupils, 3 intermediate schools, with 44 classes, 46 teachers, and 1,858 pupils, and 38 common schools, with 517 classes, 322 male and 218 female teachers, and 24,288 pupils

The Technical High School had in the summer term of 1920 65 teachers and 864 students

Finance.—For 1919 the Budget of Danzig balanced at 42,850,000 marks

Commerce and Shipping —The following table shows the shipping of Danzig in recent years —

Years	Entered			Cleared		
	Number of vessels	Total register	Total cargo	Number of vessels	Total register	Total cargo
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
1913	2,910	924,837	1,233,630	2,855	936,854	878,471
1914	2,159	659,908	770,743	2,131	655,883	556,317
1915	1,411	383,608	98,059	1,382	366,907	183,524
1916	1,604	472,726	97 757	1,670	473,981	138,956
1917	1,258	368,820	69,976	1,275	383,302	101,992
1918	1,237	455,127	76,436	1,223	439,473	109,785

For centuries Danzig has been a well known grain market and shipping point Its advantageous geographical situation at the mouth of the Vistula its vicinity to the great German, Polish, and Russian grain districts, and its foreign shipping connections have placed it at times in the first rank

The following figures show total amounts of grain (wheat, rye, barley, oats, leguminous plants, and corn, and oleaginous seeds) received at Danzig in recent years, as well as the total outgoing shipments by the sea route The figures showing receipts include (except for 1916, 1917, and 1918) stocks held over from the preceding years

Years	Incoming grain received at Danzig	Outgoing grain shipped by sea	Years	Incoming grain received at Danzig	Outgoing grain shipped by sea
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
1909	441,708	269 687	1914	421,846	250,009
1910	503,228	353,170	1915	158,540	8 751
1911	636,215	424,241	1916	202,979	4,483
1912	666,812	439,967	1917	91,815	15,615
1913	541,111	336,714	1918	72,719	6,128

Sugar is next in importance to grain, and lumber ranks third as the commodities dealt in at Danzig For lumber Great Britain is Danzig's best customer

Communications —Danzig is connected with Poland by three main lines —Danzig to Warsaw, 204 miles, Danzig to Lodz, 263 miles, and Danzig to Posen, 192 miles

The metric system is the sole legal system of weights and measures in Danzig

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK)

Reigning King

Christian X, born September 26, 1870, son of King Frederik VIII and Queen Louisa, married April 26, 1898, to Princess *Alexandrine* of Mecklenburg, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, May 14, 1912

Children of the King

I Prince Christian *Frederik*, born March 11, 1899
II Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900

Brothers and sisters of the King

I Prince *Karl*, born August 3, 1872, elected King of Norway under the title of Haakon VII, November 18 1905 married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain, offspring Prince Alexander (now Crown Prince Olav of Norway), born July 2, 1903

II Prince *Harald*, born October 8, 1876 married April 28 1909, to Princess Helena of Sonderburg Glucksborg, offspring Princess Feodora, born July 1 1910, Princess Caroline Mathilde, born April 27, 1912, Princess Alexandrine Louise born December 12 1914

III Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878, married August 27 1896, to Prince Charles of Sweden
IV Princess *Thyra*, born March 14, 1880
V Prince *Gustav*, born March 4 1887
VI Princess *Dagmar*, born May 23, 1890

The crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the Princely House of Svend Estridsen the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I, Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660 The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII, on November 15, 1863 In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the Great Powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Glucksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII of Denmark In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853

King Christian X has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner Annuities to other members of the royal house amount to 222,000 kroner

Subjoined is a list of the Kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I of Oldenburg —

House of Oldenburg

	A D		A D
Christian I	1448	Christian V	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV	1699
Christian II	1513	Christian VI	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V	1746
Christian III	1533	Christian VII	1766
Frederik II	1559	Frederik VI	1808
Christian IV	1588	Christian VIII	1839
Frederik III	1648	Frederik VII	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg

Christian IX , 1863 Frederik VIII , 1906 Christian X , 1912

Constitution and Government

The present Constitution of Denmark is founded upon the 'Grundlov (charter) of June 5, 1915, as amended on September 10, 1920. This may in many respects be said to be a further development along the lines laid down in the 'Grundlov' of June 5, 1849, the charter which introduced the Constitution in Denmark The amendments of September 10, 1920, are mostly of a formal character, necessitated by the incorporation of parts of Slesvig in 1920

According to the present 'Grundlov,' the legislative power lies with the King and the 'Rigsdag' (Diet) jointly The executive power is vested in the King, who exercises his authority through the ministers The judicial power is with the courts The King must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the official Church of the State The King has not the right of declaring war or signing peace without the consent of the 'Rigsdag' The 'Rigsdag' is composed of two bodies the 'Folketing' (House of Commons) and the 'Landsting' (Senate) All men and women 25 years of age and with a fixed place of abode possess the franchise and are eligible for election The 'Folketing' is at present composed of 149 members, 117 members are elected by the method of proportional representation in 23 districts In order to attain an equal representation of the different parties, 31 'Tillægsmandater' (additional seats) are divided among such parties not having obtained sufficient returns at the district elections One member is elected for the Faroe Islands by simple majority The term of the Legislature is four years, but the King has power to dissolve the 'Folketing' before the end of the four years The members of the 'Landsting' are elected indirectly by the 'Folketing's' voters of 35 years of age in the following way In every 'Folketing's' district electors in a number corresponding to the population are elected by the method of Proportional Representation The whole country is divided into six 'Landsting's' districts In each of these the electors elect a number of members of the 'Landsting,' between 10–12 In this way 56 members are elected, one is elected in the Faroe Islands Moreover, there are 19 members elected by the former 'Landsting,' according to the system of Proportional Representation The members of the 'Landsting' sit for a term of eight years There are elections every fourth year for the half of those elected by the electors, while those elected by the 'Landsting' go out all at once after an eight years' term

The members of the 'Rigsdag' receive 6,000 kr or 8,000 kr a year, according to whether their homes are in or outside the capital

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Tuesday in October To the Folketing all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years judges who, together with the ordinary members of the Hoiesteret, form the Rigsret, a tribunal who can alone try parliamentary impeachments The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in the chamber of which they are members

The executive (appointed May 4, 1920), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following ten departments —

1 and 2 *The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Finance* — **M. *Neergaard.***

3 *Ministry of Foreign Affairs* —Harald *Scavenius.*
4 *Ministry of the Interior* —M *Sigurd Berg*
5 *Ministry of Justice* —M Svenning *Rytter*
6 *Ministry of Defence* —M *Berntsen*
7 *Ministry of Public Instruction* —M Jacob *Appel*
8 *Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs* —M *Christensen*
9 *Ministry of Agriculture* —M *Madsen Myqdal*
10 *Ministry of Transport* —M *Slebsager*
11 *Ministry of Commerce and Navigation* —M Tyge *Rothe*

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and if impeached, and found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folketing

Landsting, elected September, 1920 —32 Liberals, 22 Socialists, 13 Conservatives, and 8 Radicals

Folketing, elected September, 1920 —52 Liberals, 18 Radicals, 48 Socialists, 27 Conservatives, 3 Trade Party, and 1 Slesvig (German Party)

In the year 1920 there were incorporated into Denmark parts of Slesvig which voted for Denmark at the plebiscite held in accordance with the Versailles Treaty of June 28, 1919 (made effective Jan 10, 1920) The Northern Zone voted on Feb 10, 1920, and 75,431 votes were cast for Denmark, and 25,329 votes for Germany The Southern Zone voted on March 14, 1920, and 12,800 votes were given for Denmark, and 51,724 votes for Germany The new Slesvig territories were incorporated on July 9, 1920, being officially named 'Sønderjydske Landsdele' (South Jutland Provinces)

For administrative purposes Denmark is divided into 18 counties (Amter), each of which is administered by a Governor (Amtmand) Moreover, the county is a municipal division with a county council superintending the rural municipalities (about 1,200) There are 78 urban municipalities with a mayor and a town council Rural as well as urban municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage and Proportional Representation Copenhagen forms a district by itself, and has its own form of administration

Area and Population.

According to the census held on Feb 1, 1921, the area of Denmark is 16,566 square miles (42,919 square kilometres), and the population 3,268,807, including 184,133 in North Slesvig

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1916 —

Divisions	Area 1911 English sq m	Population 1916	Population 1916 per sq m
City of Copenhagen (Kjobenhavn) without suburbs	27	506,390	18,015
Islands in the Baltic	5,117	1,161,163	226
Peninsula of Jutland	9,898	1,253,809	136
Faeroe Islands	540	19,617	36
Total.	15,582	2,940,979	180

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,415,822 males and 1,505,540 females in 1916 The total population at the census of 1916 was 2,921,362, showing an increase during 1911—16 of 1 16 per cent per annum In Denmark proper the town population has increased

from 1,109,726 in 1911 to 1,209,975 in 1916, while the rural population has increased from 1,647,350 in 1911 to 1,711,387 in 1916 The population is almost entirely Scandinavian, in 1911, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96 66 per cent were born in Denmark, 0 07 per cent were born in the Colonies, 0 15 per cent in Norway, 1 45 per cent in Sweden, 0 97 per cent in Sleswig, 0 47 per cent in other parts of Germany, and 0 23 per cent in other foreign countries The foreign born population was thus 3 27 per cent of the whole

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjobenhavn), in 1916 was 506,390, or with suburbs, 605,772, Aarhuus, 65,858, Odense, 45,303, Aalborg, 38,102, Horsens, 25,149, Randers, 24,428

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriage with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years —

Years	Total Births (living)	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1917	70,290	1,782	20,810	39,238	31,052
1918	72,511	1,882	22,977	39,037	33,474
1919	68,714	1,723	25,073	39,589	29,125

Of the births in 1917, 11 52 per cent were illegitimate, in 1918, 11 36, in 1919, 10 43 In 1917 there were 1,012 divorces, in 1918, 1,098, in 1919, 1,290

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States, in 1917, 1,614, in 1918, 793 and in 1919, 3,341

Religion.

The established religion of Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536 The affairs of the National Church are under the superintendence of seven bishops, who have no political character Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect, and no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

According to the census of 1911 there were 2,732,792 Protestants, 9,821 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 256 Greek Catholics, 5,164 Jews, 9,043 other or of no confession

Instruction.

Elementary education has been widely diffused in Denmark since the beginning of the last century, and in 1814 it was made compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14 The public schools, maintained by communal rates, are, with the exception of a few middle-class schools, free Of public elementary schools there are 3,474 (65 in the capital, 162 in other towns, and 3,247 in rural districts), with 406,000 pupils in the year 1919, 6 of these are grammar schools, 82 *Mellemskoler* (middle class schools), 13 grammar schools are Government schools Of private schools there are 29 grammar schools and 121 *Mellemskoler* These 13 Government schools and 150 private schools, together with other private schools, in 1919 had an attendance of 63,000 pupils For higher instruction there are furthermore (1919) a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 58 professors and teachers and about 600 pupils, 203 technical schools with 23,000 pupils, 21 training colleges for teachers with 1,600 pupils, 81 commercial schools with 12,500 pupils, 21 agricultural or horticultural schools and 58 *folkehoyskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 9,000 pupils), a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 10 teachers and about 80 students, a school for dentists with 23 teachers and 100 pupils, a Royal academy of arts

(founded 1754) with 22 teachers and about 300 pupils, a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 98 professors and teachers and about 1,000 students The *folkehoyskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the State annually makes a grant of about 706,000 kroner To the grammar and *Mellemskoler* grants are made amounting annually to about 4,000,000 kroner The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has 5 faculties, to all of which women are admitted on equal terms with men It has about 100 professors and teachers, and about 3,200 students

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions

Ordinary *poor relief* is regulated by the law of April 9, 1891 (and its amendments) under which in 1917–18, 81,097 (2 7 per cent of the population) were relieved at a cost of 24 million kroner

Another law of 1891 concerning *Old Age Pensions* has been extended by enactments of 1902 and 1908 so as to provide for, and to regulate assistance granted to the aged poor Recipients must be over 60 years of age, of good character, and must have, for the preceding 5 years, had their domicile in the country without receiving public charity The assistance granted may be in money, or in kind, or by abode in a hospital It must be sufficient for maintenance and for medical attendance in case of illness The estimate of the poverty of the recipient does not include private assistance unless amounting to over 100 kroner (about 5*l* 13*s*) a year The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and half of it is refunded by the State For the year ending March 31, 1919, 92,731 persons were relieved, of whom 70,604 were principals and 20,127 dependants The total expenditure was 33,711,000 kroner, of which one half was expended by the State

According to a law of 1913 assistance without the loss of civil rights is granted to children living with their widowed mothers The expenditure (divided between the municipalities and the State) amounted in 1918–19 to 1,893,000 kroner

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are those of the hundred or district magistrates (*herredsfogder* and *birkedommere*) and town judges (*byfogder*) From these courts an appeal lies to the superior court (*Overret*), or court of second instance (*Vestre Landsret*), in Viborg with 12 judges, and Ostre Landsret in Copenhagen with 17 judges The supreme court (*Höjesteret*) or court of final appeal, with a chief justice, and 12 puisne judges, sits in Copenhagen Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence

In 1917, 4,143 men and 600 women were convicted of crimes and delicts, 44,718 persons were convicted of minor offences On March 31, 1918, 1,065 men and 67 women were in the penitentiaries of Denmark

Finance

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget called the 'Finanslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folketing at the beginning of each session As to the annual financial accounts called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by four paid revisers, two of whom are elected by the Folketing and two by the Landsting Their report is submitted to both Chambers which, after due consideration, pass their resolution generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

The following shows the actual revenue and expenditure for the four years ending March 31 and the estimates for 1920-21 (18 16 kroner = 1*l*.) —

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Current	From State Capital	Current	For increase of State Capital
	£	£	£	£
1916 17	13,590,563	13,415,676	13 916 079	2,599,204
1917 18	20,857,172	3,549,474	20,473 449	3 466,015
1918 19	25,675,467	9 967,195	31,208,447	2,282,757
1919 20	32,994,094	8,729,278	29,396,264	3,890,983
1920 21[1]	23,758,799	141,113	15,919,638	2,714,043

[1] Budget estimates

The following is an abstract of the Budget for 1921-22 —

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Balance of domain revenues	1,681,623	Civil list and appanages	1,222,000
Balance of State undertaking	898,120	Rigsdag	3,000,000
Interest on outstanding debt	6,102,410	Interest and expenses on State debt	39,930,400
Balance of funds, etc	631,898	Council of State	437,884
Direct and indirect taxes	304,878,255	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,075,005
Balance of lotteries	1,420,400	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	3,351,359
Separate revenues	4,545,557	Ministry of Public Instruction	64,751,346
		Ministry of Justice	38,594,094
		Ministry of Interior	43,623,650
		Ministry of Agriculture	10,619,583
		Ministry of War	45,142,788
		Ministry of Marine	28,200,000
		Ministry of Finance	23,616,790
		Ministry of Public Works	4,083,619
		Ministry of Commerce and Navigation	4,325,977
		Pensions	11,337,490
Total revenue	318 367,083 (17,687,060*l*.)	Total expenditure	325,317,935 (18,073,218*l*.)

The actual expenditure of the Ministries of War and Marine respectively are shown for four years as follows —

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1819-20
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Ministry of War	85,228,919	86 120,751	87,151,977	38,544,748
Ministry of Marine	25,543,747	30,377,041	38,874,971	25,373,081

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a reserve fund of a comparatively large amount On March 31, 1917, it was 636,521*l*., 1918, 636,785*l*; 1919, 623,189*l*., 1920, 599,385*l*. The object of the reserve fund is to provide means at the disposal of the Government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark has been incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings and the construction of harbours,

lighthouses, and other works of public importance The following table gives the national liabilities for six years —

Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt	Year ending March 31	Capital of Debt
	£		£
1915	21,813,118	1918	33,519,930
1916	25,608,619	1919	43 361,483
1917	32,726,974	1920	51,458,804

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign The total foreign debt amounted in 1920 to 14,130,282*l* The debt is at 3, 3½, 4 and 5 per cent

The investments of the State on March 31, 1920, including the reserve fund, the State railways, and the domains, amounted to 79,285,842*l*

The revenue and expenditure and the property and debt of Copenhagen and of the provincial towns and places and rural communes, were as follows (year ending March 31) —

—	Revenue	Expenditure	Property	Debt
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Copenhagen (1920)	10,443	9,363	25,582	24,742
Provincial Towns and Places (1919)	7,504	8,618	16,516	13,234
Rural Communes (1919)	5,777	5,525	7,323	5,092

Defence

The Danish army is a *national militia*, resembling in some respects the Swiss army Every able bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the army or navy, except the inhabitants of Iceland, and the Faroe Islands Exemptions in Denmark are few, even clergymen having to serve

Service commences at the age of 20 and lasts for 16 years For the first 8 the men belong to the active army, and for the second 8 years to the extra, or territorial, reserve At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 165 days in the infantry, 280 days in the field artillery, 1 year in the garrison artillery, and 200 days in the cavalry The engineers have 7 months', and the train 2 months' continuous training In the case of about one fourth of the men, their initial training is prolonged by periods ranging from 2½ to 8½ months, according to the arm of the service to which they belong. Subsequent training for all arms only takes place once or twice in the remaining six or seven years of army service, and then only for 25 or 30 days on each occasion

The country is divided into two territorial commands, one including Copenhagen and the three Zealand divisions, the other comprising the troops in Funen and Jutland There are 15 regiments of infantry, each of 3 or 4 battalions, and 2 battalions of Life Guards, making 52 battalions altogether · 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments and 1 section of field artillery, totalling 20 four-gun batteries · 2 regiments of garrison artillery, and 1 regiment of engineers The field army consists of 3 divisions and 5 independent regiments, with a strength of 53,000 rifles and 120 field guns. The total peace strength is 78,000 men, and the additional force available on mobilisation is 105,000 men.

There is a special corps of infantry, field and garrison artillery, for the island of Bornholm The abolition of the Copenhagen defences on the land side and of several old coastal sea forts was recommended in January, 1920 Denmark is inaugurating a Flying Corps

Infantry and mounted troops are armed with the Krag Jorgensen 8 mm rifle or carbine, field artillery with a Krupp gun, firing a 14 88 pound shell

About 13,000 recruits are trained annually The military budget for 1920-21 was 17,200,000 kroner

The Danish fleet is maintained for purposes of coast defence It consists of four monitors, *Peder Skram*, *Olfert Fischer*, *Herluf Trolle*, and *Niels Juels* each carrying a pair of 9 4-inch and 4 6 inch guns, a smaller monitor, *Skjold* (launched 1896), with one 9 4 and three 4 7-inch guns, 2 old cruisers, *Hejmdal* and *Geyser*, used for training purposes, 5 mine-layers, one sloop (ex British *Asphodel*), 20 first class torpedo boats, 14 submarines

Production and Industry.

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property, and leaves the tenant entire control of his land so long as the rent is paid

Of the total area of Denmark 80 per cent is productive, about one sixth of the unproductive area is peat bogs Of the productive area 6 per cent is forest, and of the remainder less than one half is arable, and the remainder pasture and meadows The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows —

—	Area		Production	
Crops	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	124,496	156,405	161,200	189,000
Rye	518,965	525,512	378,700	319,700
Barley	568,766	596,292	533,900	512,700
Oats	966,813	1,012,787	690,700	684,100
Mixed grain	581,642	—	379,000	349,100
Potatoes	225,597	—	1,444,800	—

On July 15, 1920, there were in Denmark proper 563,467 horses, 2,286,408 head of cattle, 504,241 sheep, 1,007,861 swine, and 13,997,015 hens

According to statistics collected on May 26, 1914, there were 82,442 industrial factories and shops in Denmark, employing altogether 346,000 persons, of whom 229,000 were skilled labourers Of the total establishments 15,400 factories used mechanical power In 1919 there were in Denmark 12 distilleries (Copenhagen 5), whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 4,490,000 litres In 1919 there were produced 1,283,000 litres of excisable beer, and 1,091,000 litres small beer, not excisable In the same year 135,220 tons of beet sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 39,640 tons of margarine were manufactured at 55 factories

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, in 1916, 3,210,694*l*., 1917, 1,953,327*l*., 1918, 2,318,866*l*., 1919, 3,006,222*l*. The fleet in 1919 consisted of 15,422 boats.

Commerce.

The following table shows the value, according to official returns, of the imports and general exports (excluding precious metal) for six years (18 16 kroner = 1*l*) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1915	64,295,777	62,736,833	1918	52,500,000	41,277,000
1916	75,411,000	72,716,000	1919	139,980,000	51,042,000
1917	60,136,000	59,136,000	1920	168,833,000	87,500,000

The exports of home produce in six years were, in sterling —1914, 43,345,888*l*, 1915, 54,388,000*l*, 1916, 65,407,111*l*, 1917, 65,463,000*l*, 1918, 38,666,000*l*; 1919, 41,299,000*l*

In 1918 the general imports and exports, and the special imports and exports (imports for consumption and exports of Danish produce or manufacture) were as follows (18 16 kroner = 1*l*) —

1918	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Food substances	57,098	55,828	509,392	507,187
Personal and domestic	69,774	59,790	20,440	6,130
Fuel	288,990	288,651	385	16
Fodder, manure, seeds	27,229	26,923	39,757	38,885
Raw products	175,544	171,691	48,472	42,523
Industrial products	290,411	272,978	108,583	87,012
Other goods	36,701	34,350	31,467	28,737
Total	945,747	910,211	758 446	710,490

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows —

—	1917				1918			
	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner	1,000 Kroner
Colonial goods	48,425	52 650	7,671	3,308	25,603	25,457	18,423	18,288
Beverages	8,036	7,252	4,516	3,236	6,441	6,208	951	711
Textile manufactures	101,804	72,184	42,316	2,317	56,058	48,746	12,466	1,449
Metals and hard ware	106,898	97,624	32,522	21,892	165,912	157,580	46,729	36,418
Wood & manufacture	78,944	78,229	6,455	5,543	124,824	128 944	14,049	12,993
Coal	187,577	187,269	485	—	229,045	228,717	852	—
Animals	438	166	206,404	206,182	3,555	3,555	144,582	144,582
Provisions, eggs, &c	11,543	8,759	614,504	611,310	8,225	7,998	310,196	309,933
Cereals, &c	91,788	91,444	4,387	3,962	3,598	3,280	10,935	11,909

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade :—

Countries	Imports (General)		Exports (General)	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	237,181,000	316,109,000	488,415,000	307,632,000
United Kingdom	283,946 000	195,878,000	264,607,000	51,596,000
Sweden	137,150,000	235,381,000	113,145,000	186,700,000
Norway	30,687,000	47,345,000	78,705,000	127,722,000
United States	214,139,000	37,557,000	4,052 000	1 854,000
Rest of America	71,409,000	2 334,000	3,224,000	3,584,000
Holland	17,328,000	20,125,000	2,934,000	5,644,000
France	13,524,000	4,406,000	1,896,000	2,300,000
Danish Colonies	4,897,000	5,746,000	17,961,000	12,726,000

The treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Denmark, made in 1661 and 1670 and confirmed in 1814, provide for the 'most favoured nation treatment

The quantities and the values of imports, whether subject to duty or duty free, and of exports, always duty-free, are verified by the Customs authorities The countries where the goods have been bought and to which they are sold are recorded The general trade comprehends all imports and exports the special trade only imports for consumption, and exports of home produce Usually the Customs authorities easily ascertain whether imports and exports belong to the general or the special trade, but sometimes the amount of imports for home consumption is determined merely by the excess of imports over exports

The chief imports into and domestic exports from the United Kingdom from and to Denmark in two years (Board of Trade Returns) were —

Imports into U K	1918	1919	Exports to Denmark	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Butter	771,291	3,947,835	Coal	2,068,546	7,021,816
Eggs	2,592,033	2,776,116	Cottons	255,319	6 979,196
Bacon	189,853	65,803	Woollen Goods	207,283	6,360,977

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Denmark to U K	21,942,387	17,742,421	4,469 504	9,256,508	31,156,917
Exports to Denmark from U K	11,442,850	6,897,278	3,388,859	34,448,171	89,635,173

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1919, Denmark (without colonies) possessed 3,563 vessels of 524,812 registered tons in her mercantile marine, of which 514 of 332,247 tons were steamers In 1919, 24,322 vessels of 3,007,967 tons cargo entered the Danish ports from foreign countries, and 24,400 vessels of 700,060 tons cleared

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (end of 1919) 4,197 miles of road, besides 23,654 miles of by-ways. There are (1918) railways of a total length of 2,635 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom Of

this total, 1,283 English miles belong to the State The total value of the State railways (road, buildings, cars, etc) up to March 31, 1920, was 394,253,272 kroner The railways have a gauge of 4 ft 8½ inches, except 128 miles of which the gauge is 3 ft 3½ inches

The Post Office in the year 1919–20 carried 264,215,821 letters and post cards, and 214,737,936 samples and printed matter There are 1,250 post-offices The State telegraphs in 1919–20 carried 5,592,657 messages, of which 1,993,723 were internal, exclusive of 349,111 official telegrams The length of State telegraph lines (March 31, 1920) was 2,256 English miles, number of offices 194 At the same date the railway telegraphs had 423 offices On March 31, 1920, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 493,379 English miles In the year 1919–20 there were 448,038,451 telephonic conversations

Money and Credit.

On July 31, 1920, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 711,102,998 kroner The assets included 213,941,398 kroner in bullion and specie The liabilities included 595,600,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 11,241,337 kroner reserve fund In Denmark there are about 180 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes On March 31, 1919, there were 511 savings banks, with 1,611,554 depositors, and deposits amounting to 1,452,276,766 kroner, or about 901 kroner to each account

The nominal value of the coin minted (including recoinage of worn pieces) in Denmark since 1873 is given as follows —

Years ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1873–1919	149,246,050	34,817,006	2,852,709	186,915,765
1920	—	3,342,145	311,126	3,653,271
Total (1873–1920)	149,246,050	38,159,151	3,163,835	190,569,036

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s 1½d , or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling

Gold coins are 20 and 10-kroner pieces The 20-kroner piece weighs 8 870 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 8 0645 grammes of fine gold

The 2-kroner silver piece weighs 15 grammes 800 fine, and thus contains 12 grammes of fine silver There are also 1 and 2 ore pieces of iron

The standard of value is gold Silver is legal tender up to 20 kroner

The use of the metric system of weights and measures, under the law of May 4, 1907, became obligatory in Denmark in public offices on April 1, 1910, and generally on April 1, 1912

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Denmark in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister —H Grevenkop Castenskiold (October 10, 1912),
Secretary of Legation.—Tage Bull
Naval Attaché.—Commander C. V Evers.

Honorary Attachés —Paul Baron Bertouch Lehn, Torben de Bille, and J A de Wichfeld

Consul General and Commercial Adviser —C M Rottboll

Chancellor —Carl Jacobsen

There are Consuls at Belfast, Falmouth, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London (C G), Manchester, Newcastle, and Vice Consuls in several other towns

2 Of Great Britain in Denmark

Envoy and Minister —Sir Charles Murray Marling, K C M G , C B Appointed Mar h 8, 1919

First Secretary —H A Grant Watson

Commercial Secretaries —R M A E Turner and H C A Carpenter

Naval Attaché —Commander T C O Freeman Mitford, R N

Military Attaché —Brigadier General the Hon H Yarde Buller, C B , M V O ,D S O

Honorary Attaché —H D Creek

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), and 17 other towns

Colonies

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark Its area is 46,740 English sq miles, and its population in 1911 numbered 13,449 The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which had (1911 census) a population of 789, and the smallest is Skansen, in North Greenland, with 46 inhabitants The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1919 amounted to 2,358,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to 2,405,000 kroner The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly

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ICELAND.

(ÍSLAND)

Reigning King.

Iceland is united with Denmark by a personal bond of union under the government of King **Christian X** (*see* Denmark)

Between 930 and 1264 Iceland was an independent republic, but by the 'Old Treaty' of 1263 the country recognised the rule of the King of Norway In 1381, Iceland, together with Norway, came under the rule of the Danish Kings, but when Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under the rule of Denmark Since December 1, 1918, it has been acknowledged as a sovereign State, and is united with Denmark only through the identity of the Sovereign

King Christian X has as King of Iceland a civil list of 60,000 kroner

Constitution and Government.—By the Act of Union of November 30, 1918, Iceland is temporarily united with Denmark in certain affairs beyond the King's person

According to the Act of Union, Denmark and Iceland are free, sovereign States, united by one King and by the agreement comprised in the Union Act The order of succession is not to be altered without the assent of both States In Iceland, Danish citizens enjoy the same rights as Icelandic citizens and in Denmark the latter enjoy the same rights as Danish citizens. But citizens of either of the States are exempt from military service in the other Danish goods and products in Iceland and Icelandic goods and products in Denmark treated no less favourably than those of any other country Denmark takes charge of the foreign affairs of Iceland, and if Iceland so desires it, special Icelandic attachés or experts on Icelandic conditions may be appointed to Danish embassies and consulates, the expenses arising out of such appointments to be borne by Iceland.

An advisory Danish Icelandic committee of six members is to be appointed to review Bills of importance to both States, and also to prepare Bills aiming at co operation between the two States, After December 31, 1940, the Danish Parliament and the Icelandic Legislature may demand negotiations to be opened concerning the revision of the Union Act

Denmark has informed the Powers that, in conformity with the Union Act, she recognises Iceland as a sovereign State

The present constitution of Iceland is embodied in the Charter of May 18, 1920 By the terms of this Charter the executive power belongs to the King, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative power rests conjointly with the King and the Parliament, which is called *Althing* The Althing is composed of 42 members, of whom 36 are elected for the term of 4 years by universal suffrage in constituencies, each electing one or two representatives by simple majority, except the capital, where 4 members are elected by Proportional Representation The remaining 6 members are elected for the term of 8 years by Proportional Representation for the whole country The franchise is enjoyed by all Icelandic citizens (men and women) of good reputation (unless they are indebted for poor relief) who are over 25 years of age and have resided in the country during the previous 5 years All voters are eligible as candidates, save only the superior judges

The Althing is divided into two Houses, the Upper House and the Lower House The former is composed of 14 members viz the 6 members elected by Proportional Representation together with 8 members elected by the whole Althing in common sitting out of the members elected by universal suffrage The remaining 28 members form the Lower House The members of the Althing receive payment for their services besides travelling expenses, members residing in the capital are allowed 8 krónur (*8s 11d*) per day, and members residing outside the capital 10 krónur (*11s 1d*) per day This payment has temporarily been raised by 137 per cent

The Althing must meet on February 15 in every year, unless it is convoked by the King at an earlier date The Budget Bills must first be laid by the Government before the Lower House, but all other Bills can be introduced in either of the Houses If the Houses do not agree they assemble in a common sitting, and the final decision is given by a majority of two thirds of the voters, with the exception of Budget Bills, where a simple majority is sufficient The ministers have free access to both Houses, but can only vote in the House of which they are members

The executive power is exercised under the King by a ministry divided into 3 departments The ministry, appointed February 25, 1920, is as follows —

President of the Council and Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs—Jón *Magnusson*

Minister of Trade and Communications—Pjetur *Jónsson*

Minister of Finance—Magnús *Gudmundsson*

The ministers are responsible for their acts They can be impeached by the Althingi, and in that case their cause will be decided by the *Landsdómur*, a special tribunal, which can only try parliamentary impeachments.

For administrative purposes Iceland is divided into 16 provinces (*syslur*), each governed by a chief executive functionary (*syslumadur*) Each province forms one or two municipal districts with a council superintending the rural municipalities (about 200). There are also 7 urban municipalities with a town council, independent of the provinces, and forming by them-

selves administrative districts co ordinate with the provinces The municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage (men and women over 25 years of age), in urban municipalities by Proportional Representation, but in rural municipalities by simple majority

Area and Population—The following table gives the area and population of Iceland in 1910 —

Divisions	Area, English sq m	Population, 1910	Population, 1910, Per sq m
The South-West	4,125	27,863	68
The Western peninsula	3,658	13,386	37
The North	13,695	20,971	1.5
The East	5,954	8,585	14
The South	12,277	14,378	12
Total	39,709	85,183	21

On December 31, 1919, the population was estimated at 92,818
The growth of the population has been as follows —

Year	Population	Increase per cent annually	Year	Population	Increase per cent annually
1880	72,445	—	1901	78,470	0 92
1890	70,927	0 21	1910	85,183	0 91

In 1910 there were 41,105 males and 44,078 females The conjugal condition was as follows ,—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Males	27,444	11,921	1,528	212
Females	28,309	11,859	3,688	222

In 1910, 57,719 were domiciled in rural districts, and 27,464 in towns and villages (of over 300 inhabitants) The population is almost entirely Icelandic In 1910 the foreign born population numbered only 706, or 0 6 per cent of the whole , 360 were born in Denmark, 194 in Norway, and 152 in other countries

According to occupation the population of Iceland in 1910 was classified as follows —

Immaterial production	2,602	Pensioners and capitalists	902
Agriculture	43,411	Relieved by public assistance	1,660
Fishing	15,890	Profession not stated	644
Industry	6,031		
Commerce and transport	3,940		
Day labourers and domestic servants	10,108	Total	85,183

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavík, had in 1919 a population of 16,154 , other towns are Akureyri, 2,256, Vestmannaeyjar, 2,154, Hafnarfjordur, 2,052, Isafjördur, 1,900.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years —

Years	Marriages	Total living Births	Stillborn	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1916	574	2,329	83	1,285	1,044
1917	547	2,420	55	1,087	1,333
1918	601	2,719	75	1,478	941

Of the births in 1918, 14 1 per cent were illegitimate (14 3 per cent in 1917)

Emigrants, chiefly to Canada, 215 in 1912, 294 in 1913, 141 in 1914, and 7 in 1915

Religion.— The national Church, and the only one endowed by the State, is Evangelical Lutheran But there is complete religious liberty, and no civil disabilities are attached to those not of the national religion The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of one bishop At the census of 1910 only 288 were returned as Dissenters

Instruction.—There is a University in Reykjavík, comprising 4 faculties (Theology, Medicine, Jurisprudence, and Philosophy) There is one grammar school, 3 public high schools, besides 2 ladies' schools, a school for elementary school teachers, 2 schools of agriculture, a school of navigation, a commercial high school, and several other special schools. The elementary instruction is compulsory for a period of 5 years, the school age being from 10 to 14 years Before the age of 10 the children are usually privately educated, at any rate in the country In 1916 17 there were 465 elementary schools, with 353 teachers and 6,920 pupils There are also several continuation schools for young people

Pauperism and Old-Age Pensions.—Ordinary poor relief is regulated by the law of November 10, 1905 Each community constitutes a poor district In 1910 the number of paupers relieved was 2,149 The expenditure amounted to 7,500*l*

There is in every community one Old Age Pension Fund, to which all men and women from 18 to 60 years of age, to whom pensions are not otherwise secured, are bound to contribute, unless they are considered too poor to do so In addition the funds receive a subvention from the State Grants are made to infirm poor persons over 60 years of age who for the preceding 5 years have not received poor relief In 1915 these were granted subvention from the funds to an amount of 2,500*l*, and at the end of that year the total property of the funds amounted to 18,000*l*

Justice and Crime.—The lower courts of justice in Iceland are those of the provincial magistrates (*sýslumenn*) and town judges (*bæjarfógetar*) From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hæstiryettur*) in Reykjavík, which has 5 judges In 1918, 24 persons were convicted of crimes

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915	157,444	150,022	1918	133,388	160,010
1916	181,555	173,611	1919	904,510	919,286
1917	813,500	769,888	1920[1]	298,970	285,332

[1] Estimates

Budget estimates for the year 1921 —

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	1,355,000	Interest on State debt	495,428
Customs	2,460,000	Reduction of debt	352,991
Post and telegraphs	750,000	The civil list of the King	60,000
Balance of domain revenue and shipping trade	368,200	Althingi and the central administration	26,000
Interest on State assets	148,000	Foreign Affairs	40,060
Other revenues	101,100	Justice, police, etc	293,400
		Sanitary affairs	221,480
		Communications	1,486,000
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction	519,979
		Science, literature, and art	187,790
		Trade, etc	519,939
		Pensions	123,187
		Other expenditure	123,100
Total revenue	5,182,300 (285,369*l*.)	Total expenditure	4,759,204 (262,071*l*.)

The State possesses a comparatively large reserve fund invested in different loans. On December 31, 1919, it amounted to 1,716,000 krónur (about 94,500*l*.)

The public debt of Iceland has been incurred partly by the establishment of telegraph lines and other important public works, partly by increasing the means of the National Bank, but mainly owing to the extraordinary expenses caused by the European War (buying of ships and providing of commodities). The public debt was on December 31, 1919, 16,064,521 krónur (992,245*l*.). It is in a great measure a foreign debt, due to Danish creditors. The foreign debt amounted to 9,630,364 krónur, and the internal debt 6,434,157 krónur.

The income of the communes in 1915 was 1,501,000 krónur, and the expenditure 1,462,000 krónur.

Defence.—Iceland possesses neither an army nor a navy, nor any fortifications, and according to the Act of Union of 1918 its permanent neutrality is established.

Production.—Of the total area of Iceland, about six sevenths is unproductive, but only about one quarter per cent is under cultivation, which is confined to hay, potatoes, and turnips. In 1919 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 2,600,000 cwt., the crop of potatoes 66,000 cwt., and of turnips 18,000 cwt. In the spring of 1919 the live stock was as follows:—Horses 51,500, head of cattle 25,600, sheep 580,000, goats 1,900.

The total value of the fisheries in 1917 was estimated at 19,300,000 krónur (about 1,065,000*l*.), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 16,200,000 krónur, the herring fishery at 2,900,000 krónur, and the shark fishery at 200,000 krónur.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 5 years —

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	997,321	1,446,089	2,157,689	2,393,475	2,259,235
Exports	1,147,052	2,182,442	2,208,552	1,636,800	2,023,050

The value of the leading imports and exports for 1918 was as follows (kr 18 16 = 1*l*) —

	Imports	Exports
	Krónur	Krónur
Animals living and animal food	933,915	29,029,526
Cereals	7,119,636	—
Colonial produce	3 132,164	—
Textile materials	29,755	3,430,430
Yarn, rope, etc	704,772	8,500
Textile manufactures	5,222,595	—
Skins, hair, etc	215,388	3,230,474
Oils, tallow, etc	2,585,104	1,208,255
Timber and wooden goods	2,055,266	171
Coal	5 636,042	—
Salt	4 982,537	—
Metals and hardware	1,920 888	—
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc	2,033,545	—
Other articles	4,456,094	12,844
Total	41,027,701 (2,259,231*l*)	36,920,200 (2,033,050*l*)

The following table shows the value of the trade with the different countries in 1918 —

	Imports from 1918	Exports to 1918
	Krónur	Krónur
Denmark	10,899,007	818,851
Great Britain	11,724,360	17,852,052
Norway	207,367	4,306,747
Sweden	1,185,118	70
Germany	450	133
Netherlands	74,051	10
France	25 367	843,636
Spain	3,124,788	6,858,710
Italy	11,713	683,597
United States	13,678,589	5,547,674
Other countries	96,891	8,720
Total	41,027,761	36,920 200

The following table shows the chief articles of import and domestic export of the United Kingdom from and to Iceland (Board of Trade Returns) for 2 years —

Imports into U K	1918	1919	Exports to Iceland	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Fish	723,343	489,948	Coal	76,569	64,485
Oil	81 256	28,175	Cotton manufactures	75,359	74 389
Wool	52,910	13,277	Fishing tackle	11,647	47,960

Total trade (Board of Trade Returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iceland to U K	976,886	595,923	869,872	534,215	513,815
Exports to Iceland from U K	389,914	259,823	813,700	493,206	1,023,803

Shipping and Navigation —The mercantile marine of Iceland was, in the beginning of 1914, 34 steam vessels of 2,489 net tons, 304 motor vessels of 2,064 net tons, and 135 sailing vessels of 4,827 net tons total, 473 vessels of 9,380 net tons

In 1917, 178 vessels of 61,432 tons cargo entered the Icelandic ports from foreign countries

Internal Communications —There are no railways in Iceland At the end of 1917 there were completed about 320 miles of carriage roads outside the towns

There are 240 post offices

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1918 was 1,382 miles The wires had a length of 4,006 miles There were 137 telegraph and telephone offices Number of dispatches sent in the year 1917 was 139,278, of which 88,574 were internal Number of telephone conversations was 270,351 The total receipts amounted to 496,363 krónur, and the total expenditure to 208,890 krónur, leaving a surplus of 287,473 krónur

Money and Credit.—There are two banks in Iceland, *Landsbankin* (The National Bank), which belongs entirely to the State, and *Íslands banki* (Bank of Iceland), a private joint-stock bank, which has the privilege of issuing notes beyond a fixed amount of State notes which the National Bank has in circulation On December 31, 1919, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 33,749,643 krónur The liabilities included 750,000 krónur note issue and 2,703,149 krónur reserve fund A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank The accounts of the Bank of Iceland balanced 54,522,464 krónur at the end of 1919 The assets included 7,903,200 krónur in bullion and specie The liabilities included 8,649,865 kronur note issue, 4,500,000 kronur of capital, and 3,792,587 krónur reserve fund.

At the end of 1916 there were 44 savings banks with 14,667 depositors, and deposits amounting to 3,499,000 krónur, or about 239 krónur to each account

Money, Weights and Measures —According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland uses the coinage of Denmark The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Iceland in Great Britain

According to the Act of Union of 1918, Iceland is represented by the Diplomatic Representatives of Denmark

2 Of Great Britain in Iceland

Consul at Reykjavik —Vacant

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri, Seydisfjordur, and Vestmannaeyjar

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR)

Constitution and Government

The Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar, by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada, and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke Under the present Constitution, promulgated December 28, 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of thirty two senators, two for each province (chosen for four years), and the second of 48 deputies, on the basis of one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants, chosen for two years, both elected by adults who can read and write The Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government The election of the President takes place in a direct manner by the people Under the present constitution there is no election for Vice President In case of death, or other cause of vacancy in the office of President, he is replaced (1) by the President of the Senate of the Last Congress, and (2) if he should also fail, by the President of the Chamber of Deputies

President of the Republic –Dr Jose Luis *Tamayo* (September 1, 1920, to August 31, 1924)

The President, who receives a salary of 24,000 sucres a year, theoretically exercises his functions through a Cabinet of five ministers (Interior, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, Finance, and War) who, together with himself, may be impeached by Congress Each minister receives a salary of 9,600 sucres a year The President has the power of veto, but if Congress insist on a vetoed bill becoming law, he has no alternative but to give his assent to it He may summon an Extraordinary Congress for a specified purpose, but he cannot dissolve the Chambers or shorten their sittings

The Council of State is formed by the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, who presides over it, the President of the Court of Accounts, the five Secretaries of State who can report but not vote, two Senators, two Deputies, and three citizens elected annually by Congress and who, in order to be eligible, must have the qualifications necessary for being a Senator

By the terms of the Constitution privileges of rank and race are not allowed to exist within the Republic Until October 20, 1918, most of the Indians were virtually in bondage and peonage and debt servitude existed in its worst forms on the landed estates But by a Legislative decree of that date peonage was abolished. By an edict of 1896 the Indians are exempted from paying tribute, and are admitted to citizenship

The Provinces are administered by Governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political chiefs, and the parishes by political lieutenants. The Galapagos Archipelago is under the administration of a Territorial Chief, whose functions are the same as those of a Provincial Governor.

Area and Population.

The area of Ecuador is about 116,000 square miles, but the frontiers have not been settled, so that estimates of the area vary Ecuador is said to have more boundaries than any other country, and there are maps of the Republic showing six different frontiers according to six different opinions The country is divided into fifteen provinces, one territory—"El Oriente"—and the Archipelago of Galapagos—officially called "Colon." The bulk of the population is Indian, inhabitants of pure European blood are few, those of mixed blood are estimated at about 400,000 Included in the above statement are the Galapagos or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,400 square miles, and a population of about 400

Ecuador still has a boundary dispute with Peru That with Colombia was settled by Treaty in 1917

The population of the Republic (1903) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets) —

Provinces	Population	Provinces	Population
Azuay (Cuenca)	132,400	Loja (Loja)	66,000
Bolivar (Guaranda)	43,000	Manabi (Puertoviejo)	64,100
Cañar (Azogues)	61,000	Oriente[2] (Archidona)	80,000
Carchi (Tulcán)	36,000	Oro (Machala)	32,600
Chimborazo (Riobamba)	122,000	Pichincha (Quito)	205,000
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	14,600	Los Rios (Babahoyo)	32,800
Colon[1] (San Cristobal)	400	Tungurahua (Ambato)	103,000
Guayas (Guavaquil)	150,000		
Imbabura (Ibarra)	68,000	Total	1,323,590
Leon (Latacunga)	109,600		

[1] Galapagos Islands, not a province [2] Territory

In November, 1919, a Bill was before Congress for the sale of the Galapagos Islands

Estimated population 1915 2,000,000

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (70,000), Guavaquil (93,851 in 1919), Cuenca (50,000), Riobamba (18,000), Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga (each about 10,000), Bahia (8,000), Esmeraldas (4,000)

In 1917 there were 74,386 births, 10,016 marriages and 41,531 deaths Increase of births over deaths, 32,855

Religion and Instruction.

According to the Constitution the State recognises no religion, but grants freedom of worship to all The Catholic Church has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Its income, in substitution for tithes, is annually provided for in the estimates All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens Civil marriages are obligatory in accordance with regulations prescribed by law of December, 1902

Public instruction was organised in 1897 and improved in 1912. Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Higher education is carried on in the Central University at Quito (founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominicans), which has the faculties of medicine, pharmacy, science, and law; at the Guayas University, in Guayaquil, and at the Azuay University, in Cuenca. The two latter have faculties of medicine,

pharmacy, and jurisprudence. Total number of students (1919–20), 744 There is also a law college at Loja. During the school year 1919–20 there were 1,664 schools in operation in the Republic, 1,359 of which were Government schools, 168 municipal, and 137 private schools The total attendance at these schools in 1919–20 was 92,512 (50,502 males and 42,010 females) The Government schools had an attendance of 63,395 pupils (35,982 boys and 27,413 girls) The attendance in the municipal schools was 16,055 (8,610 boys and 7,445 girls) The attendance in the private schools was 13,062 (5,910 boys and 7,152 girls) These schools employed 2,307 teachers (1,002 males and 1,305 females) Total expenditure on elementary education, 1920, 200,401*l*., on secondary education, 90,817*l*., and for the universities, 72,435*l*., making a total of 313,707*l*

Justice and Crime.

The appellate courts are the Supreme Court in Quito, which is the highest tribunal and consists of 5 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years The six superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja and Portoviejo The first two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years The Court of Accounts is empowered to audit and investigate all public accounts In the Republics there are 359 parochial justices

Finance.

Of the total revenue about 70 per cent is derived from customs duties, 15 per cent from taxes on cocoa, real estate, white rum, and tobacco, 6 per cent from salt and the remainder mostly from excise, rents of State property, and the postal department The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows in sterling (1 sucre = 24*d*.), but the figures are not to be taken as representing the exact state of affairs —

—	1917	1918	1919	1920 [1]	1921 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,882,866	1,401,544	1,549,727	1 999 566	2,028,570
Expenditure	1,796,496	1,588,771	1,850,526	1,999,566	2,028,570

[1] Estimates

On December 31, 1919, the foreign debt amounted to 3,558,861*l* and the internal debt to 2,262,448*l*., making a total of 5,821,309*l*.

Defence.

The Ecuadorian regular army has an establishment of 597 officers and 4,855 men This force is composed of 10 battalions of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 12 batteries of artillery which form the active army Military service was made compulsory on May 24, 1921 The regular infantry have the Mauser rifle; the artillery have Vickers Maxim, old fashioned Krupps and new Ehrards Military service is not obligatory The country is divided into 6 military districts. Military schools are established at Quito.

The Navy consists of three vessels, the *Libertador Bolivar*, a torpedo gunboat, the *Cotopaxi*, an old destroyer, and the *Tarqui y el Patria*

Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones. the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on; and the hill country, the foothills, and the high mountain valleys, adapted to grazing,

dairying, and the production of hay, grain, and the fruits and vegetables to temperate climes The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa The production of cocoa beans was in 1915, 769,750 cwts , in 1916, 1,079,250 cwts , in 1917, 68,359 cwts , in 1918, 37,507 cwts , and in 1919, 22,474 cwts The largest cocoa estate in the country has been taken over by an English company Coffee is also grown , the exports in 1919 were 3,729,451 lbs Rubber plantations have been formed in the Balzar and Tenguel districts and in Manabí and Esmeraldas, with more than a million trees The rubber exports in 1919 amounted to 886,373 lbs But rubber is rapidly declining on account of the destructive methods employed in its collection Other products are tagua (ivory nuts), tobacco, the annual yield of which is about 3,000 lbs , and sugar Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre, *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities

Ecuador is auriferous At Pillzhum in Cañar rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked Petroleum is found , the oil-fields of Santa Elena are being worked by two British Companies The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead and coal , and sulphur exists in great quantities in the Chimborazo district and in the Galapagos Islands

Excepting the inter Andean plateau and a few arid spots on the Pacific coast, Ecuador is a vast forest Roughly estimated, 10,000 square miles on the Pacific slope extending from the sea to an altitude of 5,000 feet on the Andes, and the Amazon Basin below the same level containing 80,000 square miles, nearly all virgin forest, are rich in dyewoods, cinchona trees, and other valuable timber

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, the principal centres being Montecristi, Jipijapa and Cuenca The Government of Ecuador attempted to monopolise the hat business for its own people by placing a heavy export duty on "paja toquilla," but large quantities of the material still go to Peru , and Payta, Peru, where little "toquilla" is grown, is a strong competitor of Ecuador in the manufacture of Panama hats There are flour mills, 13 sugar works, breweries, and chocolate factories

Commerce

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sterling (10 sucrés = £1) —

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,730,070	1,919,788	2,094,090	1,669,072	2,426,901
Exports	2,653,306	3,615,168	3,355,801	2,749,053	4,316,769

In 1919 the chief exports were cocoa 2,949,104*l* , tagua, or ivory nuts, 431,855*l* , hats, 343,526*l* , coffee, 126,230*l* , hides, 119,531*l* , rubber, 45,246*l* The chief imports in 1919 were woven goods, 582,223*l* , food stuffs, 438,339*l* ; machinery, 220,207*l* ; clothing, 51,923*l* Of the imports in 1919, the value of 1,681,277*l* was from the United States , 378,126*l* from Great Britain ; 65,776*l* from Peru , 63,914*l* from France

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain (according to Board of Trade returns) in 1919 consisted of cocoa of the value of 887,004*l* ; hides, 97,573*l*. , straw hats, 109,539*l* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1919 were cotton goods, to the value of 147,341*l* , woollens, 31,556*l* , iron, wrought and unwrought, 16,956*l*.

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ecuador into U K	1,018,619	204,507	142,240	1,230,780	1,627,241
Exports to Ecuador from U K	433,623	595,862	372,671	376,608	1,861,571

Shipping and Internal Communications.

In 1918 there entered at Guayaquil 160 steam vessels of 195,958 tons (84 vessels of 117,341 tons British), and cleared 158 vessels of 181,537 tons (80 vessels of 102,719 tons British) Guayaquil is visited by the steamers of three European lines passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast

The roads of the country are mostly bridle-roads only, and often impassable for half the year The one highway is from Quito towards Guayaquil, for a distance of 115 miles, but the work of thus connecting the capital and the port has long been discontinued In 1917 it was decided to construct a road of 20 miles from Guayaquil to Pasquales on the Daule river There is river communication throughout the principal agricultural districts on the low grounds to the west of the Cordillera by the rivers Guayas, Daule, and Vinces (navigable for 200 miles by river steamers in the rainy season), and other small affluents thereof Navigation of these inland waters is carried on by about 17 American and Ecuadorian built side-wheel and screw steamers, 20 steam yachts or tow ferry boats, many small steam launches, and a large fleet of gasoline launches, canoes, and other small craft

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (280 miles) Total length of lines about 365 miles (1917) The journey from Guayaquil to Quito takes two days, with a stop at Riobamba where the passengers spend the night, 12 hours trip first day and 9 hours second day Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities

The total length of telegraph line (1915) is about 4,360 miles, Quito being connected with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world There are 204 telegraph stations through which 400,000 messages were sent In 1915 there were 2,926 telephone instruments in Ecuador (2,250 in Guayaquil) and 2,815 miles of wire Wireless telegraphy has been installed At present there are only in operation two stations one in Quito, and one in Guayaquil Further stations are projected at Puna, Puerto-Bolivar, and Bahia

On January 1st, 1915, there were 194 post offices in the country, handling 5,480,951 pieces of postal matter

Banking and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England, the United States, and Peru.

There is no national money in Ecuador, the circulating medium being issued wholly by the banks under government direction and control Four banks are authorised to issue notes for circulation, viz., the Banco del Ecuador; capital 300,000*l.*, the Banco Comercial y Agricola, capital 500,000*l*, Banco del Azuay, capital 50,000*l.*, and the Banco del Pichincha 200,000*l* On December 31, 1918, there were in circulation in Ecuador Bank notes of the value of 1,862,321*l.*; gold coin, 538,128*l* ; and silver coin, 324,447*l.*; making a total of 2,724,898*l.*

Money, Weights and Measures.

A law passed in 1898 provided for a gold standard, which was established on June 4, 1900 The new coinage consists of the gold *condor* of 10 sucres weighing 8 136 grams, and containing 7 3224 grams of fine gold (equivalent to the English sovereign), the silver *sucre* and its sub divisions, and nickel and copper pieces The sucre, so called from the likeness of Marshal Sucre (a former President) imprinted on the coin, is legal tender only up to 10 sucrés In 1917 subsidiary nickel coins of 5 and 10 centavos were issued

By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic, but is not adopted by commerce The quintal is equivalent to about 101 pounds

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Minister —Don Enrique Dorne y de Alsua (Resides in Paris) Appointed 1916

Attaché in Paris —José de Icaza

Attaché in London —Lisimaco Guzmann Aspiazu

Consul-General —A Zaldumbide (London)

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Sir Milne Cheetham; K C M G (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru, where he resides) Appointed September, 1919

Chargé d' Affaires and Consul General in Quito —H W Wilson

Commercial Secretary —F W Manners

Consul at Guayaquil —W C Graham

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ESTHONIA.

(EESTI WABARIIK.)

Esthonia comprises the former Russian Government of Estland, the northern part of Livland, the north western portion of the Pskoff Government, and the Islands Saaremaa (Oesel), Hiiumaa (Dago), and Muhumaa in the Baltic Sea

After the Bolshevist *coup d'état*, Esthonia, on February 24, 1918, declared her independence, and was recognised in the same year as a *de facto* independent body by Great Britain (May 3), France (May 13), and Italy (May 29) The following year (1919) Esthonia was recognised *de facto* by Japan, Sweden and Poland, and in 1920 *de jure* by Russia and Finland On January 26, 1921, the Supreme Council accorded *de jure* recognition to Esthonia

Constitution and Government—Pending the elaboration of a permanent constitution, Esthonia was governed according to a Provisional Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on June 4, 1919 According to this the Supreme Power was vested in the Constituent Assembly, which was composed of 120 members

The Constitution of the Esthonian Republic was passed by the Constituent Assembly on June 15, 1920, and has been in force since December 20, 1920

The power of the State is in the hands of the people The sovereign power is assured to the people by means of the elections to the Legislative Assembly (*Riigikogu*, State Assembly), the referendum, and the right of initiating legislation

The State Assembly is composed of 100 members, elected for three years on the basis of proportional representation, and by universal, direct, equal, and secret suffrage The Assembly forms the Government, and accepts its resignation, promulgates the laws, passes the budget, decides the financial policy generally, ratifies treaties, the mobilisation decree, and state of siege, &c

The signatures of 25,000 citizens are necessary in demanding a referendum, proposing a new law, or amending the existing laws The budget and measures affecting war, peace and foreign treaties cannot be submitted to a referendum

The executive power consists of the State Head (*Riigivanem*, State Elder), and ministers, who form the Government The Government directs the foreign and home policy of the Republic, appoints officials (except where special laws exist), and introduces legislation It is chosen by the State Assembly, and is responsible to that body The Government collectively and individually must possess the confidence of the Assembly, and must resign if a vote of no confidence is passed The Government is the Commander in Chief of the Republican defence forces in peace time

The members of local organs of self government are elected on a basis similar to that on which rests the elections to the State Assembly If the law has not created special offices, the executive power of the Government is exercised through the local government institutions

All Esthonian citizens are equal in the eyes of the law. There is no death penalty

The national flag of Esthonia is blue, black and white in horizontal stripes.

The elections for the Esthonian Diet were held on November 28, 1920, and resulted in the return of the following parties —Reformist Labour, 22, Agrarians, 21, Populists, 10; Christian Party, 7, Social Democrats, 18, Independent Socialists, 11, Bolshevists, 5, Balts, 4, Russian, 1, Economist Group, 1, making a total of 100

State Head (Riigiwanem) —Konstantine *Paets*
Minister for Foreign Affairs —Ant *Piip*
Minister of Trade and Industry —Johan *Kukk*
Minister of War —Jaan *Soots*
Minister of Education —Heinrich *Bauer*
Minister of the Interior —Karl *Einbund*
Minister of Agriculture —Bernard *Rostfeld*
Minister of Justice —Jaak *Reichmann*
Minister of Finance —George *Westel*

Area and Population —The boundary line between Esthonia and Russia is defined by the Peace Treaty of February 2, 1920 The boundaries between Esthonia and Latvia were settled on July 3, 1920 The extreme length is about 217 miles, and the breadth about 124 miles, the total area being about 23,160 square miles

The population of 1,750,000 is composed as to 95 per cent of Esthonians, 2 per cent of Germans (Balts), 1 per cent of Russians, 0 9 per cent of Letts and Lithuanians, 0 8 per cent of Swedes, and 0 5 per cent of Jews, &c

The Republic is divided into nine districts, as follows (the capitals are given in brackets, and when two are given the second mentioned is the German name) —Harju (Tallinn-Reval), Wiru (Rakwere Wesenberg), Jarva (Paide Weisenstein), Laane (Hapsal), Tartu (Tartu Dorpat), Woru (Woru), Wiljandi (Wiljandi Fellin), Parnu (Parnu), Saaremaa Oesel (Kuresaare-Arensburg) The capital, Tallinn (Reval) was founded in 1219 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and in 1917 had 160,000 inhabitants The university town of Tartu (Dorpat) had 60,000 inhabitants The population of the port of Parnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was 23,000, and that of the manufacturing town of Narva 35,000

Religion and Instruction —There is no State religion in Esthonia Five sixths of the population are Lutherans, the rest Orthodox, Catholics, &c

Elementary education is obligatory and gratuitous In 1897 the illiterates among the population above the age of 10 years numbered 3 per cent In 1919 there were 1,257 elementary schools with a four years' course in the Esthonian Republic Of this number 1,227 were supported by self government institutions, for example of communities, suburbs, towns or of the State, and 30 were private schools kept by private individuals The number of higher schools with a seven years' course amounted to 211, seven of which are private The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, and so on, was 65, of which number 32 were private schools (mostly supported by the Government)

For special or professional education there are teachers' seminaries in Tallinn, Tartu, and Rakvere, navigation schools in Tallinn, Kasmu, Kuresaare, and Parnu, commercial schools with an eight years' course, agricultural schools with a four years' course, mercantile schools with a four years' course, and industrial and art schools with a six years' course

The minority nationals (Germans, Russians, Swedes, and Letts) are guaranteed education in their mother tongue

For higher education there are the Dorpat University (founded in 1632),

which on December 1, 1919, was re opened as an Esthonian seat of learning maintained by the Government; number of students (1920) 2,127; the Technicum at Tallinn is a higher professional school with 500 students in 1920

Justice—The supreme judicial power is invested in the State Court of Justice, which is elected by the State Assembly and sits in Tartu (Dorpat) The laws are being gradually revised by the State Assembly

Finance—The total State expenditure for the year 1919 was 1,500,000,000 marks (analogous to the Finnish marks and equal to 100 pence) For 1920 the revenue was estimated at 1,071,500,000 marks, and the expenditure at 979,450,000 marks

Particulars of the Budget estimates for 1920 are given as follows —

Revenue	1,000 Marks	Expenditure	1,000 Marks
Income Tax	180,000	Ministry of War	168,000
Other taxes	160,000	,, ,, Communi cations	325,000
State enterprises	546,500	Ministry of Finance	175,000
Various	60 000	Other Ministries	311,450
Extraordinary	125,000		
Total	1,071,500	Total	979,450

Defence.—During the war with Soviet Russia all classes from 19 to 35 years were mobilised, and an army of more than 90,000 was created The army is composed of three divisions In peace times the army consists of 16,000 men The Esthonian Fleet consists of two destroyers and two gunboats

Production.—Agriculture is the chief occupation Half the area of Esthonia was taken up by large landed properties of more than 2,000 hectares each By the passing of the Agrarian Reform Bill these estates were parcelled out to the peasants The arable land is divided as follows — Fields, 2,318,004 acres, meadows, 2,408,840 acres, pastures, 1,671,837 acres Twenty per cent of the surface is forest land The principal crops, with acreage and yield, are shown as follows —

	Acreage		Yield in Bushels	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Rye	325,886	376,004	4,903,402	6,485,488
Wheat	32,615	37,351	441,972	612,930
Barley	268,158	297,453	4,560,030	5,968,308
Potatoes	188,968	153,518	19,082,080	25,240,705

In 1920 Esthonia had 363,263 head of cattle, 436,259 sheep, 218,002 pigs, and 155,262 horses

Commerce—The chief exports are flax, timber, cellulose, and meat The trade in 1920 amounted to 3,912,894 pouds (61 pouds=1 ton) of imports and 7,675,568 pouds of exports. Of the total imports, 1,142,759 pouds came from the United Kingdom and 1,298,670 pouds from Germany, of the total exports, 3,531,362 pouds went to the United Kingdom and 275,905 to Germany.

Principal imports (in pouds) —Salt, 1,103,342 , coal, 809,629 , fertilisers, 481,285 , sugar, 113,117 Principal exports —Timber, 4,113,144 , potatoes, 1,534,007 , paper, 895,988 , flax, 208,035

Currency.—The currencies which circulate in Esthonia are the Esthonian mark, Czar rouble, Duma rouble, Kerensky rouble, Ost mark, and the Ost rouble, and also Finnish marks An estimate of the amounts places the various currencies as follows —Ost marks, 25,000,000 ; Czar roubles, 50,000,000 , Duma roubles, 30,000,000 , Kerensky roubles, 2,000,000 , Esthonian marks, 600,000,000 , Udenitch roubles, 150,000,000 , and Finnish marks, 600,000,000

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Esthonia in Great Britain

Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim) —Jaan *Kopvillem*

There are Consular Representatives in London, Aberdeen, Hull, Dover, Belfast, Leith, Boness, Liverpool, Methill, Alloa, Glasgow, Manchester, Dundee, Cardiff, Southampton, West Hartlepool, Swansea

2 Of Great Britain in Esthonia

Head of Diplomatic Mission —E C C *Wilton*, C M G
Consul at Reval —Peter *Leslie*

Books of Reference

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FINLAND.

(SUOMEN TASAVALTA)

Finland is a Republic according to the Constitutional Law of June 14, 1919

From 1809 Finland was united to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Grand-Duchy On December 6, 1917, the House of Representatives unanimously proclaimed Finland an independent and sovereign State, and she has been recognised as such by the Powers According to the Constitutional Law of 1906, the House of Representatives consists of one Chamber of 200 members chosen by direct and proportional election, in which all who are entitled to vote have an equal vote The suffrage is possessed, with the usual exceptions, by every Finnish citizen (man or woman) who has reached his or her 24th year There are 16 electoral districts with a representation proportioned to the population, a rearrangement being required every 10 years Each district is divided into voting circuits The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters' associations which prepare three-name lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them There may, within limits, be compacts between associations, and joint candidates may be entered in competing lists, while any voter may either support an association list or vote for any candidate he pleases Every citizen entitled to vote is eligible to the House of Representatives, which is elected for 3 years The President is elected for 6 years by the votes of the citizens He receives a salary of 150,000 marks and 250,000 marks for allowances

At the elections held in March, 1919, the following parties were returned —Social Democrats, 80 , Finnish Coalition Party, 28 , Finnish Progressive Party, 26 , Agrarians, 42 , Swedish Party, 22 , and Christian Labour Party, 2

President of Finland —Professor Kaarlo Juho *Ståhlberg* (elected July, 1919)

The Finnish Cabinet, appointed April, 1921, is composed as follows —

Prime Minister —Dr Juho *Vennola*
Minister for Foreign Affairs —Dr Eino Rudolf Woldemar *Holsti*
Minister of Finance —Risto *Ryti*
Minister of the Interior —Heikki *Ritavuori*
Minister of Justice—Dr Heimo *Helminen*
Minister of Education.—Niilo *Liakka*
Minister of War —Lieutenant Colonel O *Hämäläinen.*
Minister of Communications.—Erkki *Pullinen*
Minister of Commerce and Industries —Erkki *Makkonen*
Minister of Social Affairs.—Vilkku *Joukahainen*
Minister of Agriculture.—Kyosti *Kallio.*
Minister without Portfolio —Juho *Niukkanen*

Area and Population.

Area, 125,689 square miles. Of the area, 10 83 per cent is under lakes

By a peace treaty between the Soviet Government of Russia and the Finnish Government, ratified on December 31, 1920, the former agreed to make over to the latter the territory of Petchenga extending from the

northern boundary of Finland, north east of the Arctic Ocean Finland took possession on February 13, 1921 The territory has been renamed Petsamo The new territory has an area of 3,860 square miles, and a population of 1,700 (700 Finns, 300 Karelians, 400 Lapps, 300 Russians) The population is concentrated in village communities near Petchenga-fjord Petsamo will constitute a separate province The territory is in a very backward condition Its formerly flourishing seal fishery, agriculture, and reindeer rearing are practically at a standstill An administration is being established which will make the necessary arrangements for developing the resources of the country, railways (there is only one bad road), posts, telegraphs, education, and other departments that will place the country on a level with Finland The total area of Finland is thus 129,549 square miles.

Population is shown as follows —

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Men	Women
1914	504,337	2,765,064	3,269,401	1,626,856	1,642,545
1915	512,226	2,788,424	3,300,650	1,643,207	1,657,443
1916	521,208	2,803,795	3,325,003	1,655,911	1,669,092
1917	528,515	2,818,338	3,346,853	1,667,210	1,679,643
1918	522,608	2,809,206	3,331,814	1,646,227	1,685,587

Of the total population there were at end of 1917 —Lutherans, 3,283,035, Greek Catholics and Raskolniks, 56,815, Roman Catholics, 606, Baptists, etc, 6,397

The chief towns, with population, of Finland are (1919) —Helsinki (Helsingfors) (with Suomenlinna), 187,544, Turku (Abo), 56,168, Tampere (Tammerfors), 46,353, Viipuri (Viborg), 29,753, Oulu (Uleaborg), 21,940, Pori (Björneborg), 17,603, Waasa (Vasa), 24,776, Kuopio, 18,106

The movement of the population for three years was as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1916	19,297	79,653	54,577	25,076
1917	20,004	81,046	58,863	22,183
1918	15,008	79,494	95,102	- 15,608

The births and deaths are exclusive of still births, numbering, in 1918, 2,001 or 2 46 per cent of total births

Emigration, 1914, 6,474, 1915, 4,041, 1916, 5,325, 1917, 2,773, 1918, 1,900; 1919, 1,085

Instruction

In 1918 Finland had 1 university (at Helsingfors) (founded in 1640 at Abo, and removed to Helsingfors after having been burned down in 1827), with 2,563 students (774 women), in 1919 a second university, entirely Swedish, was opened at Abo In 1918 there were also 1 technical high school, 609 students (19 women), 2 commercial high schools with 156 students For secondary education there were in 1919 76 lyceums, with a curriculum of 8 or 9 years, 18,037 pupils (6,797 girls), 36 middle schools (the first five years of the curriculum), 3,401 pupils (1,803 girls), 24 girls' colleges (middle schools), 5,179 pupils, 17 extension classes (the last 3 years of the curriculum), 623 pupils There were 8 training colleges for

elementary school teachers, with 764 students (475 women), 6 for infant school teachers, 175 students There were also 42 popular high schools, 1,836 pupils (1,259 girls) For elementary education there were in the country 3,528 higher elementary schools, 155,890 pupils (76,934 girls), 705 lower elementary schools, 21,000 pupils (1915), 1,543 infant schools under superintendence of the Church, 197,721 pupils In the towns 1,231 classes of higher elementary schools, 36,615 pupils (18,379 girls), (1917) 35 preparatory schools for secondary education, 2,096 pupils There are besides 5 navigation schools, with 48 pupils, 21 commercial schools with 1,671 pupils, 33 trade schools, with 2,182 pupils, 13 technical schools, with 741 pupils, 106 schools for arts and crafts ("slojd"), with 3,379 pupils, 44 agricultural, 6 dairy schools, 37 cattle management schools, and 36 horticultural schools with 3,253 pupils, 5 forestry schools with 160 pupils The school age in the primary schools is from 7 to 15 years In 1919-20 there were altogether 2,754 men and 3,548 women teachers in Finland, and 215,995 pupils

In 1919 there were published 231 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 95 in Swedish, 12 in Swedish and Finnish, and 1 in German

Pauperism and Crime

The number of paupers in 1918 supported by the towns and the village communities was 210,234 (6 3 per cent of the population), and the total cost was 52,992,316 marks

At the end of 1917, the prison population numbered 4,022 men and 383 women, while the number of sentences pronounced at the end of 1918 was 18,631 for crimes, and 8,754 in civil cases

Finance

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in thousands of marks —

	1916	1917	1918	1919[1]	1920[1]	1921[1]
Revenue	308,147	520,000	1,252,170	984,114	1,545,545	2,332,491
Expenditure	208,100	487,846	1,085,194	932,104	1,950,733	2,332,491

[1] Estimates

The main items of the ordinary budget for 1920 were as follows —

Revenue	Marks	Expenditure	Marks
Crown lands	101,663,000	President	1 021,000
Railways	290,000,000	Parliament	4,282,000
Direct taxes	327,163,000	State Council	7,130,600
Import duties	300 000,000	Justice	47,745,600
Export duties	30,000,000	Civil Service	73,912,900
Tobacco tax	120,000,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9,090,900
Mixed taxes	85,404,000	Army and Navy	263 218,900
Postages	45,200,000	Church and Education	97,005,750
Export and licence duties	170,000,000	Agriculture	66,809,600
		Communications	329,805,300
		Commerce and Industry	22,402,564
		Pensions	20,075,300
		Debt	187,056,510
Total (including all items)	1,545,544,650	Total (including all items)	1,850,782,984

On December 31, 1920, the consolidated debt of Finland amounted to 1,971,259,487 marks, composed as follows —Foreign Loans of 1889 to 1919, 304,068,609 marks, railway loan of 1918, 119,420,000 marks, two Liberty loans of 1918, 298,500,000 marks loan of 1919 for buying Tornator Co, Ltd, 52,895,000 marks, total domestic loans, 977,315,000 marks

Defence

Military service in Finland is compulsory and universal, with the usual exemptions The Military Service Law at present in force was enacted in February, 1919, and somewhat altered in July, 1920

The army consists of three divisions, one independent brigade of 'Jagers,' one brigade of cavalry, and troops directly subordinate to the army command Each division, as well as the brigade of 'Jagers,' is composed of units representing all weapons The troops directly subordinate to the army command consist of one technical division, composed of pioneers, radio field telegraphists, and other special troops, also heavy artillery, flying, tank, and automobile troops

In the case of mobilisation, the forces can be multiplied several times through filling the ranks of the forces on their peace footing to their war complement, and by creating additional formations In such case the reserve, consisting of five classes, will primarily be called on The Landwehr, comprising all able bodied men of 17 45 years of age, who do not belong to the standing army or the reserve, can also in case of need be called upon for the defence of the country The regular army consists of about 36,600 men

Besides the regular army, there exists in Finland an organisation of Civic Protective Guards, in which at present are enrolled about 100,000 men

Some naval development is in progress The ex Russian gunboat *Gilyak* 875 tons, two 4 7 in guns, has been transferred to the small existing force

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in Finland, although the cultivated area covers only 8 5 per cent of the land The land was divided in 1910 into 284,188 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows —Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 143,933, 3–10 hectares, farms 88,398, 10–25 hectares, farms 37,749, 25–100 hectares, farms 13,209 over 100 hectares, farms 899

The crop of 1918 was, in bushels —rye, 8,465,580, barley, 4,491,597, oats, 18,821,867, potatoes, 19,134,933, flax and hemp, 965 tons, hay, 2,031,520 tons Butter production, 1917, was in 482 dairies, producing 10,323,803 kilos of butter

Domestic animals in 1918 —Horses, 3 years of age, 262,380, horned cattle, 2 years of age, 1,076,271, sheep and goats, 827,791, pigs, 110,933

More than half the country is covered with forests of pine and spruce The forests form the chief natural wealth of the country, and the main industry is the lumber industry

The Crown forests covered (January, 1918) 12,546,296 hectares (about 33 per cent of the area of the country) Their maintenance cost (1919) 33,250,000 marks, and the income derived from them was 65,690,000 marks. The timber stock of the Crown forests numbered 195,336,353 tree trunks. In 1915 there were 139 saw mills with water motors and 510 steam and 317 motor mills. They give occupation to 17,661 workers

The produce of pig iron in 1917 was 9,093 metric tons, of iron ore, 1,880 metric tons, and of bar iron, 40,541 metric tons Copper and sulphur ores, 9,621 metric tons

Finland had in 1917, 4,389 large factories, employing an aggregate

of 178,987 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 1,458,107,500 marks The chief were —

—	No of Establishments	No of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	329	26,506	319,274,700
Textiles	177	15,907	219 250,800
Wood industries	501	19,244	192,089,100
Distilleries and breweries	47	871	27,532,600
Paper	141	13 428	269 056,700
Leather	184	3,758	104 485,200
Chemicals	41	2 028	32,477 800
Graphic arts	144	3,527	28,089,200
Tobacco	17	4,121	83,540,000
Electricity, gas and water	95	1,450	27,757,300

In 1919 there were 5,252 factories employing 99,843 workers, who received in wages 399,667,800 marks Value of domestic raw materials, 648,205,500 marks , gross value of production, 2,345,200,000 marks

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports	962,814	1,231,930	504,612	2,500 000	3,620,400
Exports	510,580	444,859	226,848	880,400	2,906,600

The foreign trade of Finland appears as follows for 3 years —

—	1913 (pre war)		1918		1919	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Gt Britain	60,660,421	108,564,908	29,466,276	14,833,827	676,452 640	375,803,884
Russia	139,505,420	113,301,367	47 813 419	17,767,265	6 032 532	741,397
Esthonia	—	—	20,177,083	17,428,501	29,720,062	27,010,131
Other Baltic States	—	—	2,406,359	557,162	2,050,828	1,583,138
Poland	—	—	—	21 555	—	6,714,917
Germany	202,534,531	52,150,576	101,181,781	98,390 132	157,005,221	81,819,282
Sweden	27,520,561	16,767,917	139,619,024	20,536,121	315,958,153	67,880,606
Denmark	29,358 142	11,915,694	96,592,685	24,888 286	276,392,018	47,508,675
Norway	573,489	1,558,099	31,659,709	342,660	57,449,836	4,325,668
United States	3,687	—	6 068,481	—	638,895,482	20,706,001

The value of the principal imports and exports for 1919 and 1920 are shown as follows in Finnish marks —

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
Cereals	548,205,512	534,220,553	Timber	554,446,581	1,033,350,200
Coffee, tea, sugar, &c.	363,516 224	522,438,400	Pulp and paper	217,831,935	1,080,664,095
Textiles	215,812,686	64,338,284	Horses	2,320,200	1,545,275
Leather	110,389,487	121,805,224	Meats	14,287,196	70,370,899
Oils and fats	202,995,125	196,988,122	Hides & leather	22,437,612	—
Machinery	178,872,220	287,628,377	Gums & resins	4,545,558	6,584,577
Metals	161,575,484	529,764,108	Tar	2,603,181	—
Spinning materials	110,310,513	314,419,643	Matches	2,407,805	—

Shipping and Navigation.

Number of vessels entered and cleared in 1918 —

	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tons	No	Tons
Finnish	1 651	407,177	1 906	431,876
Foreign	931	448,879	956	457 619
Total	2,582	856,056	2,922	889,495

The Finnish commercial navy numbered on December 31, 1919, 1,127 sailing vessels of 148,587 tons, 810 steamers, 150,770 tons, 110 motor vessels of 15,828 tons, and 3,311 prams, 304 605 tons, total, 5,358 vessels of 619,790 tons

Internal Communications

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1918 was 45 985, the receipts from vessels, 1,174,399 marks, and expenditure, 1,303,129 marks

On December 31, 1920, there were 19,000 miles of main roads and 12,500 miles of secondary roads

On December 31, 1920, there were 2,685 miles of railways, all but 186 miles belonging to the State The gauge is 1 524 metres (4 9 feet) The traffic upon the State's railways in 1919 was 13,078,200 passengers and 3,900,000 tons of goods The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1919 was 650 million marks The total revenue in 1919 was 294,856,000 marks, and the total expenditure 212,854,500 marks

Finland had 2,518 post offices in 1919, and revenue and expenditure were respectively 27,906,052, and 32,058,112 marks, the number of letters and postcards, 59,251,527, samples and printed packets, 7,992,987, newspapers, 126,868,413, parcels, 1,485,810, money orders, 1,894,614, total, 196,993,351

There are 8,720 miles of telegraph and 2,891 miles of telephone wires in Finland The telegraph system and part of the telephone system is State property

The 979 savings banks had on December 31, 1919, deposits amounting to 31,634,911 marks

Banking, Money, Weights, &c

The Bank of Finland (founded in 1811) is the State Bank and the only bank of issue Finland had in 1919, besides the State bank, 22 banks and 7 land mortgage banks On October 5, 1920, the Svenska Finlands Andelsbank (Co operative Bank of Swedish Finland) was established in Helsingfors The paper currency of the Bank of Finland in 1919 was 1,123 9 million marks The deposits of all private banks on August 31, 1920, were 3,332,456,000 marks

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is of the value of a franc, 9½d The standard is gold, and the markka, though not coined in gold, is the unit

Gold coins are 20 and 10 markka pieces They contain 2903225 grammes of fine gold to the markka

Silver coins are 2, 1, ½, and ¼-markka pieces.

Copper coins are 10, 5, and 1 penni pieces.

The paper currency is exchangeable at par against gold

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed in Finland

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Finland in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister—Ossian Donner

Secretary—Marcus Tollet

Attachés—Urho Toivola and Martti Merikallio

2 Of Great Britain in Finland

Envoy and Minister—George Judine Kidston, C M G, Appointed May 4, 1920

Secretaries—G A D Ogilvie Forbes and W R C Green

Consul at Helsingfors—C H Mackie

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FIUME

Fiume is an independent State created by the Treaty of Rapallo, signed on November 12, 1920, between Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes By Article 4 of the Treaty the contracting Powers recognise the independence of Fiume in perpetuity The Treaty has been duly ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged in February, 1921

The Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, granted Italy a large area of continental Dalmatia Difficulties arose between the Italians and the Yugo-Slavs as to Italy's share, and the difficulties were complicated by the action of the poet D'Annunzio in seizing Fiume on September 12, 1919, and annexing it to Italy The difficulties were, however, solved by the Treaty of Rapallo

President of the Government of Fiume—Dr Grossich

The area of the new State is given as 8 sq miles and the population as 49,806

By Article 5 of the Treaty of Rapallo, it is provided that the area of Fiume shall be delimited by a special commission composed half of Italian and half of Yugo Slav delegates.

FRANCE.

Constitution and Government

CENTRAL

SINCE the overthrow of Napoleon III on September 4, 1870, France has been under a Republican form of government, confirmed on February 25, and July 16, 1875, by a constitutional law, which has been partially modified in June, 1879, August, 1884, June, 1885, and July, 1889 It vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in the President of the Republic and the Ministry

The President is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress He promulgates the laws voted by both Chambers, and ensures their execution He selects a Ministry from the two Chambers, but may, and sometimes does, choose ministers who are not members of either Chamber (*e g* a general as Minister for War, an admiral as Minister of Marine, a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs), he appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason The President concludes treaties with foreign Powers, but treaties which affect the area of France or of French colonies must be approved by the Legislature, and he cannot declare war without the previous assent of both Chambers Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies In case of vacancy, the two Chambers united immediately elect a new President

President of the Republic —Alexandre *Millerand*, born February 10, 1859, elected September 23, 1920

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government

The Ministry consists of the following members, appointed January 16, 1921 —

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs — M A *Briand* (Deputy)
Minister of Justice —M *Bonnevay* (Deputy)
Minister of the Interior —M P *Marraud* (Senator)
Minister of War —M L *Barthou* (Deputy)
Minister of Marine —M *Guist'hau* (Deputy)
Minister of Finance —M P *Doumer* (Senator)
Minister of Colonies.—M Albert *Sarraut* (Deputy)
Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts —M L *Berard* (Deputy).
Minister of Public Works.—M Y *Le Troquer* (Deputy)
Minister of Commerce —M. L. *Diot* (Deputy)
Minister of Agriculture.—M *Lefebvre du Prey* (Deputy).

Minister of Labour —M *Daniel Vincent* (Deputy)
Minister of the Liberated Territories —M L *Loucheur* (Deputy)
Minister of Hygiene, of Assistance, and of Social Prevision —M *Leredu* (Deputy)
Minister of Pensions, Awards, and War Grants —M André *Maginot* (Deputy)

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon —

House of Bourbon	
Henri IV	1589–1610
Louis XIII , 'le Juste	1610–1643
Louis XIV , 'le Grand'	1643–1715
Louis XV	1715–1774
Louis XVI (died 1793)	1774–1792
First Republic	
Convention	1792–1795
Directory	1795–1799
Consulate	1799–1804
First Empire	
Napoléon I (died 1821)	1804–1814
House of Bourbon restored	
Louis XVIII	1814–1824
Charles X (died 1836)	1824–1830
House of Bourbon Orleans	
Louis Philippe (died 1850)	1830–1848
Second Republic	
Provisional Government, Feb—Dec	1848
Louis Napoleon	1848 1852
Second Empire	
Napoléon III (died 1873)	1852–1870
Third Republic	
Government of National Defence	1870–1871
Adolphe Thiers, President	1871–1873
Marshal MacMahon ,,	1873–1879
F J P Jules Grevy ,,	1879–1887
F Sadi Carnot ,,	1887–1894
Casimir Perier (June—Jan) ,,	1894–1895
Felix Faure ,,	1895–1899
Emile Loubet ,,	1899–1906
Armand Fallières ,,	1906–1913
Raymond Poincaré ,,	1913–1920
Paul Deschanel ,,	1920
Alexandre Millerand ,,	1920

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by manhood suffrage, and each citizen 21 years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote Deputies must be citizens and not under 25 years of age The manner of election of Deputies has been modified several times since 1871 The *scrutin de liste*, under which each elector votes for as many Deputies as the entire department has to elect, was introduced in 1871 In 1876 it was replaced by the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, under which each department is divided into a number of *arrondissements*, each elector voting for one Deputy only , in 1885 there was a return to the *scrutin de liste*, in 1889 the uninominal vote was reintroduced , and in 1919 the *scrutin de liste*, with proportional representation, was again adopted In 1889 it was enacted that each candidate is bound to make, within the fortnight which precedes the elections, a declaration as to his being a candidate for a given constituency, and for one constituency only—all votes which eventually may be given for him in other constituencies being reckoned as void The Chamber verifies the powers of its members In each constituency the votes are cast up and the Deputy proclaimed elected by a commission of Councillors General appointed by the prefect of the department The Chamber is now composed of 610 Deputies

Chamber of Deputies, elected November 16, 1920 —Republicans of the Left, 133 ; Progressives, 130 ; Socialist Radicals, 83 , Action Libérale, 72 , Unified Socialists, 68 , Radicals, 60 , Conservatives, 31 , Republican Socialists, 27 ; Dissident Socialists, 6.

The Senate is composed of 314 members, elected for nine years

from citizens 40 years old, one third retiring every three years The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population, and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, 75 Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers, but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorships would be filled by the election of ordinary nine years Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House

Senate, elected on January 11, 1920 Radicals, 120, Republicans of the Left, 58, Progressives, 23, Conservatives, 20, Liberal Republicans, 14, Socialist Republicans, 2, Unified Socialists, 2

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve The President is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one half of the number of members composing each Chamber The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session

Bills may be presented either in the Chamber or Senate by the Government, or on the initiative of private members In the first case they are remitted to the bureaux for examination, in the second, they are first submitted to a commission of parliamentary initiative Financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies

The Senate, constituted as a High Court of Justice, tries cases of attempt against the safety of the State or of plotting to change the form of government

Senators and Deputies are paid 27,000 francs (1,080*l*.) a year and the Presidents of the two Chambers receive allowances for the expense of entertainment Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment The dotation of the President of the Republic is 1,200,000 francs (48,000*l*.), with a further allowance of 1,200,000 francs for his expenses On January 1, 1905, a fund was instituted for pensions to ex Deputies, or their widows and orphans It is supported by contributions from Deputies (deducted from their pay) as well as by gifts and legacies

France has, besides, a special institution under the name of *Conseil d'État*, which was introduced by Napoleon I., and has been maintained since It is presided over by the Minister of Justice or (in his absence) by a vice president, and is composed of Councillors, Masters of Requests (Maîtres des Requêtes), and Auditors, all appointed by the President of the Republic Its duty is to give opinion upon such questions, chiefly those connected with administration, as may be submitted to it by the Government It is judge in the last resort in administrative suits, and it prepares the rules for the public administration

II Local Government.

For administrative purposes France is divided into 90 departments including the 'territory of Belfort' (remnant of the department of Haut-Rhin) Since 1881 the three departments of Algeria are also treated

for most purposes, as part of France proper The department has representatives of all the Ministries, and is placed under a Prefect, nominated by Government, and having wide and undefined functions He is assisted by a Prefecture Council, an administrative body, whose advice he may take without being bound to follow it The Prefect is a representative of the Executive, and, as such, supervises the execution of the laws, issues police regulations, supplies information on matters which concern the department, nominates subordinate officials, and has under his control all officials of the State There is a Sub Prefect in every *arrondissement*, except in those containing the capitals of departments and the department of the Seine

The unit of local government is the *commune*, the size and population of which vary very much There were, in 1911, in the 87 departments into which France was then divided, 36,241 communes Most of them (31,873) have less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 19,269 have even less than 500, while 134 communes only have more than 20,000 inhabitants In 1910 Alsace and Lorraine had 1 705 communes of which 880 had less than 500 inhabitants There were thus 37,946 communes, in the present area of France, of which 20,069 had less than 500 inhabitants The local affairs of the commune are under a Municipal Council, composed of from 10 to 36 members, elected by universal suffrage, and by the *scrutin de liste* for 4 years by Frenchmen after 21 years and 6 months' residence, but each act of the Council must receive the approval of the Prefect while many must be submitted to the Council General or even to the President of the Republic, before becoming lawful Even the commune's quota of direct taxation is settled by persons (*répartiteurs*) chosen by the Prefect from among the lists of candidates drawn up by the Municipal Council

Each Municipal Council elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune and the agent of the central government He is the head of the local police and, with his assistants, acts under the orders of the Prefect

In Paris the Municipal Council is composed of 80 members, each of the 20 *arrondissements* into which the city is subdivided has its own Mayor The place of the Mayor of Paris is taken by the Prefect of the Seine, and, in part, by the Prefect of Police Lyons has an elected Mayor, but the control of the police is vested in the Prefect of the department of the Rhone

The next unit is the *canton* (2,915 in France before 1914), which is composed of an average of 12 communes, although some of the largest communes are, on the contrary, divided into several cantons It is a seat of a justice of the peace (*juge de paix*), but is not an administrative unit

The district, or *arrondissement* (385 in France), has an elected *conseil d'arrondissement*, with as many members as there are cantons, its chief function being to allot among the communes their respective parts in the direct taxes assigned to each *arrondissement* by the Council General That body stands under the control of the Sub Prefect A varying number of *arrondissements* form a department, which has its *conseil général* renewed by universal suffrage to the extent of one half every three years (one Councillor for each canton) These *conseils* deliberate upon all economical affairs of the department, the repartition of the direct taxes among the *arrondissements*, the roads, normal schools, and undertakings for the relief of the poor Their decisions are controlled by the Prefect, and may be annulled by the President of the Republic

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

The legal population at the date of the last two enumerations was —

Departments	Area Engl sq miles	Population March, 1906	Population March, 1911	Population per square mile 1911
Ain	2,248	345,856	342,482	153 8
Aisne	2,866	534,495	530,226	186 5
Allier	2,848	417,961	406,291	146 7
Alpes (Basses)	2,697	113,126	107,231	41 9
Alpes (Hautes)	2,178	107,498	105,083	49 3
Alpes Maritimes	1,443	344,007	356,338	231 4
Ardèche	2,144	347,140	331,801	161 9
Ardennes	2,027	317,505	318,896	156 6
Ariège	1,892	205,684	198,725	108 7
Aube	2,326	243,670	240,755	104 7
Aude	2,448	308,327	300,537	126 0
Aveyron	3,385	377,299	369,448	111 4
Belfort(Territoire de)	235	95,421	101,386	406 0
Bouches du Rhône	2,025	765,918	805,532	378 2
Calvados	2,197	403,431	396,318	183 6
Cantal	2,229	228,690	223,361	102 6
Charente	2,305	351,733	346,424	152 6
Charente Inferieure	2,791	453,793	450,871	162 6
Cher	2,819	343,484	337,810	121 5
Corrèze	2,272	317,430	309,646	139 7
Corse	3,367	291,160	288,820	86 4
Côte-d'Or	3,391	357,959	350,044	105 5
Côtes du Nord	2,786	611,506	605,523	219 3
Creuse	2,163	274,094	266,188	126 7
Dordogne	3,550	447,052	437,432	126 0
Doubs	2,052	298,438	299,935	145 4
Drôme	2,532	297,270	290,894	117 4
Eure	2,330	330,140	323,651	143 4
Eure et-Loir	2,291	273,823	272,255	119 5
Finistère	2,729	795,103	809,771	291 4
Gard	2,270	421,166	413,458	185 5
Garonne (Haute)	2,457	442,065	432,126	179 1
Gers	2,428	231,088	221,994	95 6
Gironde	4,140	823,925	829,095	199 0
Hérault	2,402	482,779	480,484	201 0
Ille et Vilaine	2,697	611,805	608,098	226 8
Indre	2,664	290,216	287,673	109 0
Indre et Loire	2,377	337,916	341,205	142 1
Isère	3,178	562,315	555,911	176 9
Jura	1,951	257,725	252,713	132 1
Landes	3,604	293,397	288,902	81 4
Loir-et Cher	2,478	276,019	271,231	111 4
Loire	1,852	643,943	640,549	347 5
Loire (Haute)	1,980	314,770	303,888	163 1
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	666,748	669,920	247 6
Loiret	2,629	364,999	364,061	138 8
Lot	2,017	216,611	205,769	107 3
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	274,610	268,083	132 1
Lozère	1,996	128,016	122,738	64 1
Maine et Loire	2,811	513,490	508,149	182 6

Departments	Area English sq miles	Population March, 1906	Population March, 1911	Population per sq mile 1911
Manche	2,475	487,443	476,119	196 9
Marne	3 167	434,157	436,310	137 1
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	221,724	214,765	91 6
Mayenne	1,986	305,457	297,732	153 8
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	517,508	564,730	254 1
Meuse	2,408	280,220	277,955	116 3
Morbihan	2,738	573,152	578,400	209 3
Nièvre	2,658	313,972	299,312	118 1
Nord	2 228	1,895,861	1,961,780	850 1
Oise	2,272	410 049	411,028	180 4
Orne	2,371	315,993	307,433	133 2
Pas-de Calais	2,606	1,012,466	1,068,155	388 5
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	535,419	525,916	173 3
Pyrénées (Basses)	2,977	425,817	433,318	143 0
Pyrénées (Hautes)	1,750	209,397	206,105	119 6
Pyrénées Orientales	1,598	213,171	212,986	133 4
Rhône	1,104	858,907	915,581	778 0
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	263,890	257,606	127 2
Saône-et Loire	3,330	613,377	604,446	184 2
Sarthe	2,410	421,470	419,370	174 0
Savoie	2,388	253,297	247,890	106 1
Savoie (Haute)	1,774	260,617	255,137	148 0
Seine	185	3,848,618	4,154,042	20,803 3
Seine Inférieure	2,448	863,879	877,383	352 9
Seine et Marne	2,275	361,939	363,561	159 1
Seine-et-Oise	2,184	749,753	817,617	338 7
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	339,466	337,627	145 2
Somme	2,443	532,567	520,161	217 5
Tarn	2,231	330,533	324,090	148 1
Tarn et Garonne	1,440	188,553	182,537	130 9
Var	2,333	324,638	330,755	139 1
Vaucluse	1,381	239,178	238,656	173 2
Vendee	2,690	442,777	438,520	164 6
Vienne	2,711	333,643	332,276	123 0
Vienne (Haute)	2,119	385,732	384,736	182 0
Vosges .	2,303	429,812	433,914	186 6
Yonne	2,892	315,199	303,889	109 0
Total	207,054	39,252,245	39,601,509	189 5

According to the Peace Treaty with Germany (June 28, 1919) Alsace-Lorraine has been transferred to France, to date from the Armistice of November 11, 1918 The districts of Lower Alsace, Upper Alsace and Lorraine have become the departments of Bas Rhin Alsace (1,848 square miles and population 700,938), Haut-Rhin (1,354 square miles, population 517,865), and Moselle (2,403 square miles, population 655,211)

Total area added to France is 5,605 square miles, population (1910) 1,874,014 Thus the total area of France is 212,659 square miles and population 41,475,523.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (article 45), France obtained from Germany as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the North of France, the exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines situated in the Saar Basin The area of this district is about 751 square miles, and the population 657,870 For the next 15 years the Saar Basin will be governed by a Commission of Five, chosen by the League of Nations At the end of 15 years the population will decide by vote one of three alternatives, viz , the maintenance of the rule set up by the Treaty, union with France, or union with Germany

Between the years 1811 and 1820 the average annual surplus of births over deaths was 5 7 per thousand of population , between 1851 and 1860 it was 2 4 , and between 1881 and 1885 it was 1 6 The average number of births per marriage was (1881–85) about 3 , in 1891 it was 2 1

In the following table, the third, fourth, and fifth columns give [in brackets] for the first five censuses the population, its density, and its average annual increase of France, excluding Alsace Lorraine, and are thus comparable with the data for the censuses posterior to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine (1872 1911)

Dates	Area sq miles	Domiciled Population	Inhabitants per sq mile	Annual Increase per 10 000 inhabits
1801	207,765	27,349,003	131	—
		[26,930,750]	[130]	—
1821	—	30,461,875	146	57
		[29,871,176]	[144]	[55]
1841	—	34,230,178	164	62
		[33,400,864]	[161]	[58]
1861	212,659	37,386,313	176	37
		[35,844,902]	[173]	[36]
1866	—	38,067,064	178	40
		[36,495,489]	[176]	[36]
1872	207,054	36,102,921	174	—96 1
				[—17]
1876	—	36,905,788	178	54
1881	—	37,672 048	182	41
1886	—	38,218 903	184	29
1891	—	38,342,948	185	6 5
1896	—	38,517,332	186	4 4
1901	—	38 961,945	188	2 8
1906	—	39,252 207	189	1 4
1911	—	39,601,509	190	1 7
1919	212 059	41,47 > 523	199	—

[1] Decrease

In 1911, the foreign nationalities most numerously represented were English, 40,378 , Belgians, 287,126 , Germans, 102,271 , Austrians, 14,681 , Swiss, 73,422 , Italians, 419,234 , Spaniards, 105,760 , Russians, 35,016 , total, 1,159,885

The active population of 1911 was returned under the following occupations Fisheries, 55,000 , agriculture and forestry, 8,517,000 , mines and quarries, 246,000 , manufacturing industries, 5,746,000 , transport, &c., 1,543,000 , commerce, 2,053,000 , liberal professions, 550,000 , domestic service, &c , 929,000 , public service (including the army), 1,292,000 ; total, 20,931,000, of whom 7,719,000 were of the female sex

II Movement of the Population

Births, Deaths, and Marriages [1]

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Still-born
1915	75,327	387,806	655,146	−267,640	17,122
1916	108,562	315,087	607,742	−292,655	15,653
1917	158,508	343,310	613,148	−269,838	16,256
1918	177,822	399,041	788,616	−389,575	18,791
1919	447,207	403,502	620,688	−217,186	19,934

[1] Figures for 77 departments only

In 1913 the average birth rate for all France (living births) was 1 88 per cent of population, and in 1918, 1 21 per cent

In the 77 departments the total excess of deaths over births for 1914 to 1919 was 1,490,227

The number of divorces was 3,668 in 1916, 5,572 in 1917, 8,121 in 1918, and 11,657 in 1919 (The figures refer to 77 departments only)

III Principal Towns

The following towns, according to the census of 1911, have each a total population over 35,000 :—

Paris	2,888,110	Montpellier	80,230	Avignon	49,304
Marseille	550,619	Rennes	79,372	Lorient	49,039
Lyon	523,796	Grenoble	77,438	Caen	46,934
Bordeaux	261,678	Dijon	76,847	Clichy	46,676
Lille	217,807	Tours	73,398	Bourges	45,735
Strasbourg	178,891	Calais	72,322	Neuilly sur Seine	44,616
Nantes	170,535	Orléans	72,096	Cherbourg	43,731
Toulouse	149,576	St Denis	71,759	Montreuil	43,217
St Étienne	148,656	Le Mans	69,361	Asnières	42,583
Nice	142,940	Metz	68,598	St Ouen	41,904
Le Hâvre	136,159	Levallois-Perret	68,703	Poitiers	41,242
Rouen	124,987	Clermont Ferrand	65,886	Perpignan	39,510
Roubaix	122,723	Versailles	60,458	Belfort	39,371
Nancy	119,949	Besançon	57,978	Dunkerque	38,891
Reims	115,178	Boulogne sur-Seine	57,027	St Nazaire	38,267
Toulon	104,582	St Quentin	55,571	Angoulême	38,211
Mulhouse	95,041	Troyes	55,486	Pau	37,149
Amiens	93,207	Boulogne sur Mer	53,128	Roanne	36,397
Limoges	92,181	Béziers	51,042	La Rochelle	36,371
Brest	90,540			Douai	36,314
Angers	83,786			Rochefort	35,019
Tourcoing	82,644				
Nîmes	80,437				

On March 5, 1911, the urban population was 17,508,940, and rural 22,093,318

For fiscal and electoral purposes the population of each commune is

divided into *agglomerated*, *scattered*, and *separated* (*comptée à part*), the first two constitute the municipal population, and the third consists of garrison, college, prison, and hospital population Different from this is the distinction between urban and rural population, a commune being urban where the agglomerated population is over 2,000, and rural where under 2,000 |

Religion

No religion is recognised by the State

Under the law promulgated on December 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (*associations cultuelles*) As transitory measures, ecclesiastics over 45 years of age and of over 25 years of service remunerated by the State were entitled to a pension, and all other ecclesiastics were to receive a grant during a period of from four to eight years All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over, after an inventory was taken, to the associations for public worship the places of worship for the total period of the existence of these associations, the ecclesiastical dwellings for a time

The law of January 2, 1907, provides (among other things) that, failing *associations cultuelles*, the buildings for public worship, together with their furniture, will continue at the disposition of the ministers of religion and the worshippers for the exercise of their religion, but, in each case, there is required an administrative act drawn up by the *préfet* as regards buildings belonging to the State or the Departments, and by the *maire* as regards buildings belonging to the Communes Forms of the documents necessary under the new law have been supplied by the Government

There are 17 archbishops and 68 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France, not including Alsace and Lorraine, Algeria or the colonies, in addition to 51,000 clergy of various grades The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is at Paris There are about a million Protestants in France

The Associations law, passed July 1, 1901, requires religious communities to be authorised by the State, and no monastic association can be authorised without a special law in each particular case Before the passing of that law there were 910 recognised associations, and 753 not recognised, the establishments, mostly not recognised, numbered 19,514, and their members 159,628 (30,136 men and 129,492 women) After the passing of the law, of the 753 associations not recognised, 305 dissolved themselves and 448 asked for authorisation, which was refused by the Chambers to the majority of them

Instruction.

The Minister of Instruction, seconded by the Government educational bureaus and inspectors general, directs public and controls private schools The public schools constitute the University of France and are divided into three classes, primary, secondary, and superior The Superior Council of 52 members has deliberative, administrative, and judiciary functions, and a Consultative Committee advises respecting the working of the school system, but the inspectors general are in direct communication with the Minister For local educational administration France is divided into 17 circumscriptions, called Academies, each of which has an Academic Council whose members comprise a certain number elected by the professors or teachers The Academic Councils deal with all grades of

instruction Each is under a Rector, and each is provided with academy inspectors, one for each department except Nord which has two (one being for primary instruction), and Seine which has eight (one being director of primary instruction), besides primary inspectors of schools, usually one for each *arrondissement*, 20 inspectors (male or female) for the department of the Seine Each department has a council for primary educational matters, the prefect being president, and this body has large powers with respect to the inspection, management and maintenance of schools and the opening of free schools

The law of August 9, 1879, rendered obligatory for each department the maintenance of two primary normal schools, one for school masters, the other for school mistresses, there are two higher normal schools of primary instruction one at Fontenay-aux Roses for professors for normal schools for school mistresses, the other at St Cloud for professors for normal schools for school masters The law of June 16, 1881, made instruction absolutely free in all primary public schools, that of March 28, 1882, rendered it obligatory for all children from 6 completed to 13 years of age The law of October 30, 1886, is the organic law of primary instruction now in force, it established that teachers should be lay, for infant schools it substituted *écoles maternelles* instead of *salles d'asile*, it fixed the programmes of instruction, and established freedom of private schools under the supervision of the school authorities The laws of July 19, 1889, and July 25, 1893, March 1 and Dec 30, 1903, and April 22, 1905, determined the payment of the teachers, who are nominated by the prefet on the recommendation of the Academy inspector under the authority of the minister, and who (except in towns of more than 150,000 inhabitants) are paid directly by the State, which itself receives the eight 'additional centimes' for primary instruction, formerly collected on behalf of the communes and departments

The following table shows the condition of primary instruction in 1918-19 and 1919-20 —

Description of Schools	France and Algeria (excluding Alsace Lorraine)					
	1918-19			1919-20		
	Schools	Teachers	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Enrolled Pupils
Infant Schools						
Public	2,078	4,942	195,071	2,063	5,242	189,762
Private	855	1,069	46,079	786	999	37,394
Total	2,933	6,011	241,150	2,849	6,241	227,156
Primary and Higher schools						
Lay	56,278	99,468	3,066,956	56,503	102,433	3,002,660
Clerical	11,740		825,825	11,512		833,150
Total	68,018	99,468	3,892,781	68,015	102,433	3,835,816

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools

In 1913, 2 5 per cent. of the conscripts could neither read nor write, as compared with 2·9 per cent. in 1912

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St Cloud) is 84 for school-masters, and 82 for school mistresses (France and

Algeria) The number of pupil teachers in primary normal schools in 1913–14 was 4,650 men and 4,863 women

Secondary Instruction Boys —Secondary instruction is supplied in two types of schools—by the State in the lycées, and by the communes in the colleges, by associations and by private individuals in free establishments (*ecoles libres*) The course of study extends over 7 years, 4 in the first cycle, and 3 in the second, with four different courses of study , 1, Latin, Greek , 2, Latin, sciences , 3, Latin, living languages , 4, sciences, living languages

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils for 3 years were as follows —

Public Institutions France and Algeria	1917 [1]		1918 [1]		1919 [1]	
	No	Pupils	No	Pupils	No	Pupils
Lycees	104	59,128	—	58 208	—	67,730
Communal colleges	211	31 118	—	29,844	—	32 500

[1] Excluding Alsace and Lorraine

Girls —The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls

Institutions	1917		1918		1919	
	No	Pupils	No	Pupils	No	Pupils
Lycées (France)	127	21,446	125	21,611	55	25,358
Colleges (France and Algeria)		71,565		11,201		13,916
Secondary courses (France and Algeria)	47	5 520	49	5,414	49	5,894
Total	174	38 531	174	38,316	189	45,168

Higher Instruction is supplied by the State in the universities and in special schools, and by private individuals in the private faculties and schools The freedom of higher instruction was established by the law of July 12, 1875, modified by that of March 18, 1880, which reserved to the State faculties the exclusive right to confer degrees A decree of December 28, 1885, created a general council of the faculties, and the creation of universities, each consisting of several faculties, was accomplished in 1897, in virtue of the law of July 10, 1896

There are 16 Universities in France The following table shows the year of foundation and the total number of students on July 31, 1919 —

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix en Provence (1409)	1179	Lyon (1834)	2,593
Besançon (1287)	346	Montpellier (1289)	2,221
Bordeaux (1441)	2241	Nancy (1572)	650
Caen (1432)	570	Paris (1200)	11,026
Clermont Ferrand (1808)	571	Poitiers (1431)	687
Dijon (1722)	686	Rennes (1808)	939
Grenoble (1339)	1724	Strasbourg (1567)	1,122
Lille (1560) . .	739	Toulouse (1233)	1,764

The faculties are of four kinds: 15 faculties of Law (Paris, Aix, Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse, and Algiers); 9 faculties of Medicine (Paris, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Algiers, 17 faculties of Science (Paris, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, Strasbourg, and Algiers), 17 faculties of letters (at the towns last named), 8 higher pharmacy schools and mixed faculties of medicine and pharmacy, 15 schools with full functions and preparatory schools of medicine and pharmacy

The following statement shows the number of students by faculties or schools in January for 3 years (excluding the students of the Universities of Strasbourg and Lille —

Students of	1916 State Institutions	1917 State Institutions	1919 State Institutions
Law	3,503	3,566	7,735
Medicine	3,263	3,376	6,542
Sciences	2,727	3,585	5,979
Letters	2,417	2,891	6,339
Pharmacy	656	704	1,215
Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy	—	—	2,080
Total	12,566	14,121	29,890

There are free faculties at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising the law and advanced scientific and literary studies), Angers (theology, law, sciences, letters, agriculture), Lille (theology, law, medicine and pharmacy, sciences, letters, social sciences and politics), Lyon (theology, law, sciences, letters), Marseille (law), Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological, literary, and scientific instruction) There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction, the École libre des Sciences Politiques

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor Admission to degrees (agrégations) is by special competition, which lead to the title of *professeur* in secondary and in higher instruction

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the Collège de France (founded by Francis I in 1530), which has courses of study bearing on various subjects, literature and language, archæology, mathematical, natural, mental and social science (political economy, &c), the Museum of Natural History giving instruction in the sciences and nature, the École Pratique des Hautes Études (history and philology, mathematical and physico chemical sciences, and the sciences of nature and of religion), having its seat at the Sorbonne, the École Normale Supérieure, which prepares teachers for secondary instruction and, since 1904, follows the curricula of the Sorbonne without special teachers of its own, the École des Chartes, which trains the archivist paleographers, the École des Langues Orientales vivantes, the École du Louvre, devoted to art and archæology, the École des Beaux Arts, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau, the Observatoire

of Paris, and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.) The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences

Professional and Technical Instruction.—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris (with 20 evening courses on the applied sciences and social economy), the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, the École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 12 higher schools of commerce with about 600 pupils, dependent on the Ministry of Commerce, the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort, a school of forestry at Nancy, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, 46 practical schools of Agriculture, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ecole Polytechnique, the École Supérieure de Guerre, the military school at St Cyr, the École de Cavalerie at Saumur, and other schools dependent on the Ministry of War, the Naval School at Brest dependent on the Ministry of Marine, the School of Mines at Paris, the School of Bridges and Roads at Paris, with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works, the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai, the Ecole Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The Ecole des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of the Under Secretary for the Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the provinces there are National schools of fine arts, and schools of music, and also several municipal schools as well as free subventioned schools, etc.

Technical schools of a somewhat lower grade (dependent on the Ministry of Commerce) are very numerous, comprising six national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), two schools of horology, four national professional schools, 33 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which seven are for girls), 20 practical schools of industry, there are also 35 schools of industries, with 5,550 pupils, 13 municipal professional schools in Paris, with 1,385 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*, one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury, and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so far as regards matters of law.

For civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500

francs, there is, in each *arrondissement*, a tribunal of first instance, above these are the Appeal Courts and the Court of Cassation For commercial cases there are, in 226 towns, Tribunals of Commerce and Councils of experts (*prud'hommes*) In the towns are police courts

All Judges are nominated by the President of the Republic They can be removed only by a decision of the Court of Cassation constituted as the *Conseil Supérieur* of the magistracy

The French penal institutions consist, first, of Houses of Arrest (3,375 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* in 1911) Next come Departmental Prisons, also styled *maisons d'arrêt, de justice* and *de correction*, where both persons awaiting trial and those condemned to less than one year's imprisonment are kept, as also a number of boys and girls transferred from, or going to be transferred to, reformatories The reformatories are 14 for boys and 7 for girls, 10 for boys and 3 for girls being public, and 4 for boys and 4 for girls being private The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 9 for men and 2 for women

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to New Caledonia or Guiana (military and *récidivistes*), the *dépôt de forçats* of St Martin de Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard labour convicts

Pauperism and Relief of Old Age

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity They are partly under the care of the communes and partly of the departments, both of which contribute, and ultimately under the supervision of Government The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity In 1913, the bureaux expended 33,648,000 francs and assisted 903,917 persons Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children At the end of 1913 the institutions for this purpose contained 212,186 children, the expenditure during the year amounted to 43,432,649 francs In 1913 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,722, and at the end of the year had 741,705 patients, besides 100,239 aged and infirm inmates, their expenditure for 1913 amounted to 198,548,406 francs In the same year 945,043 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 145,500 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 28,097,418 francs At the end of 1913 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 77,013 patients

An Act was passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged poor, the infirm, and the permanently incurable, age limit, 70, but by the amendment of the Act, April 5, 1910, this was reduced to 65 The same amendment provided for limited help being given to those between the ages of 65 and 70 On December 31, 1913, there were 100,529 such persons in receipt of the limited assistance, the total expenditure for 1913 having been 8,007,595 francs The Act of 1910 provided that the cost of the scheme should be borne by the communes, the departments, and the State The number of persons registered for relief has risen from 511,446 on December 31, 1908, to 599,061 on December 31, 1911, and to 592,530 on December 31, 1913 The cost to the State alone for 1910 was 48,000,000 francs, for 1911, 49,600,000 francs, and for 1913, 41,651,057 francs In addition, contributions of the departments and communes totalled 46,500,000 francs in 1911, and 50,793,000 francs in 1912; but it has to be remembered that the increased expen

diture under this law is in part balanced by the diminished activities of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' in assisting invalids under 60 years of age The Old Age Pensions Law of April 5, 1910, as amended on February 27, 1912, provides for all wage earners old age pensions towards which both employers and workers contribute Contributions are to be paid up to the 60th year of the worker's life, and the State will contribute 100 francs This sum will be increased by one tenth for every insured worker who has brought up 3 children of the age of 16 On December 31, 1913, 8,011,138 persons were registered under the scheme

A law of March 24, 1873, provides protection for new born infants In 1913 in 82 departments there were 77,829 such infants who came within the scope of the law In 1913 two further laws were introduced that of June 17 to give relief, varying from 0 50 to 1 50 francs per day, to women in confinement, and that of July 14 to give relief to families with numerous children The rate is between 60 and 90 francs for every child beyond the third

Finance.

I State Finance

The following figures do not include the *budget sur ressources spéciales*, and represent the actual verified revenue (inclusive of loans) and expenditure for 4 years —

Years	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1910	4,273,890,789	4,321,918,609	—	48,027,820
1912	4,857,491,193	4,742,756 094	114,735,099	—
1913	5,091,744,959	5,066,931,220	24,813,738	—
1914	4,405,708,150	7,647,207,590	—	3,241,499,440

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807

From 1914 to 1917 there were no annual budgets, the financial requirements of the country being provided for by votes of credit For 1918, 1919, and 1920 budgets were introduced The following table gives details of the votes of credit and of the budget estimates —

Year	Military and special Expenditure	Expenditure on the debt	Other Expenditure	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914 [1]	6,400,925 761	59,626,768	128,881,725	6,589,434,249
1915	18,455,406,750	1,899,393,673	2,449,686,102	22,804,486,525
1916	27,240,404 250	3,333,015,879	2,371,725,081	32,945,145,169
1917	34,065,809,126	4,362,686,400	2,750,104,103	41,679,599,629
1918	44,047,748,080	7,087,677,888	3,401,679,123	54,537,105,100
1919	35,811,389,662	7,936,823,151	5,228 874,327	49,026,587,140
Total	166,021,683,647	25,220,223,759	16,330,450,411	207,582,357,812

[1] August to December

Budget estimates in millions of francs for the year 1920 (exclusive of loans) —

REVENUE

	Millions of Francs
Direct and indirect taxes	3,457 6
Other taxes and receipts	1,833 0
Tax on Stock Exchange transactions	16 1
Levy on unearned income	341 2
Tax on bills	516 3
Tax on turnover	2,084 3
Customs	1,791 4
Sugar tax	367 2
State monopolies	1,898 4
State domains	142 7
Miscellaneous revenues	725 7
Extraordinary revenues	8 496 8
Total	21,770 2

EXPENDITURE

—	Ordinary Budget	Extraordinary Budget	Total
	Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
Finance	12 962 4	377 7	13,340 1
Justice	112 6	12 7	125 3
Foreign Affairs	61 5	244 6	306 1
Interior	149 7	1,229 7	1,379 4
War	2,586 8	1 649 8	4,236 6
Marine	752 2	116 0	868 2
Education	1,067 4	109 2	1,176 6
Commerce and Industry	11 4	0 5	14 9
Posts and Telegraphs	1,370 8	104 1	1,475 9
Labour and Social Provision	151 1	2 0	153 1
Colonies	216 5	34 7	251 2
Agriculture	148 3	14 6	162 9
Public Works	1,628 0	486 3	2,114 3
Maritime Transport and Mercantile Marine	152 7	76 3	228 0
Total (including all items)	21,761 1	5,420 3	27,181 4
Supplementary Budgets —			
Railways		2,380 6	
Other Services		320 7	
Total supplementary		2,701 3	
Grand total		29,882 7	

In addition to the above there was also expenditure in a Special Budget, amounting to 20,751 1 million francs of various recoverable expenditure.

For 1921 the budget provides ordinary receipts of 19,735 millions of francs, and extraordinary receipts of 5,228 millions, making a total of 24,963

millions of francs The ordinary expenditure was 22,327 million francs and the extraordinary expenditure to 5,498 millions, making a total of 27,826 million francs The expenditure of the Special Budget amounted to 16,539 millions

The French National debt has grown from 28 5 millions sterling in 1800 to 50 9 millions in 1815, 236 5 millions in 1848, 498 millions in 1871, 1,302 millions in 1912, (32,557,899,787 francs), 1,367 millions on July 31, 1914, (34,188,147,969 francs) 5,898 millions on January 1, 1919, (147,472,421,289 francs), and 9,538 millions on January 1, 1920 (238,474 million francs)

On January 1, 1920, and on September 30, 1920, the debt of France stood as follows (in millions of francs) —

—	January 1 1920	Sept 30, 1920
	Millions of Francs	Millions of Francs
1 *Internal Debt* —		
3 per cent Rentes	19 745	19,742
5 per cent Rentes	25,165	24,976
4 per cent Rentes, 1917	12 944	12 671
4 per cent Rentes, 1918	30 257	29,227
Amortizable 5 per cent rentes	—	4 225
Amortizable 3 per cent rentes	3 040	2 989
Amortizable 3½ per cent rentes	25	23
National Defence Obligations	914	937
Other debts of the Ministry of Finance	1 502	1,457
Total of debt of Ministry of Finance	93 593	116,247
Debts of other Ministries	5,043	5,058
Total of fixed debts	98,636	121 905
Total of floating debt	79 236	81 256
Total Internal debt	177 872	203 161
2 *External Debt* —		
Fixed debt	38 478	49 796
Floating debt	23 892	33 476
Total external debt	62,370	83 272
Grand Total	40 242	285 833

The Foreign Debt on September 30, 1920, was made up as follows —

		Amount 1,000,000 francs	Annual Interest 1,000,000 francs
1 *Fixed Debt*			
Advanced by U S A Treasury	2 785,300,000 dollars	35,71	1,935 7
Anglo French loan in U S A	250,000,000 ,,	3,47	173 7
Loan of the City of Paris in U S A	50,000,000 ,,	695	34 7
Loans of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles in U S A	45 000,000 ,,	625	31 2
Japanese loan	100,000,000 yen	725	47 1
American Loan secured by American Stock	400,000,000 dollars	5,560	278 0
Total		49,796	2,500 6

		Amount 1,000,000 francs	Annual Interest 1,000,000 francs
2 *Floating Debt*			
Treasury Bills deposited in English Treasury	520,440,000*l*	26 308	1 841
Treasury Bills deposited in Bank of England	65,000 000*l*	3,285	262 8
Treasury Bills sold in England	1,240,000*l*	62	3 7
Treasury Bills sold in U S A	25,932 000 dollars	360	21 6
Treasury Bills sold in Japan	30,000,000 yen	217	13 0
Total Treasury Bills		30,232	2,142 6
3 *Bank Credits*			
Spain	575,000,000 pesetas	1,196	63 2
Sweden	50,000 000 kroner	143	11 4
Norway	40,400 000 ,,	99	7 9
Argentina	60 000 000 pesos	349	17 8
Switzerland	137,000,000 francs	313	21 5
Holland	55,000 000 florins	251	12 5
England	13,985,000*l*	706	40 6
Uruguay	15,000,000 piastres	181	9 0
Total of Bank Credits		3,244	184 6
Total Floating Debt		33 476	2 327 2
Total Foreign Debt		83,272	4 827 8

The total annual debt charge on January 1, 1920, was 9,442 million francs

France has advanced to the Allied Governments (up to September 30, 1920) a total of 8,873 million francs, of which the principal items are as follows (in millions of francs) —Belgium, 2,286 , Serbia, 706 , Poland, 431 , Czecho-Slovakia, 100 , Russia, 4,210 , Greece, 376

The public fortune of France was estimated in 1912 (latest available date) to amount to 304,517 million francs

II Local Finance

For 1915 the revenue of the departments of France, excluding a balance of 131,018,505 francs from 1914, amounted to 551,313,501 francs (22,052,540*l*), and the expenditure to 515,209,966 francs (20,608,398*l*) The departmental debt stood at 1,157,952,504 francs (46,318,100*l*)

For the year 1921, the revenue of the City of Paris was estimated at 1,003,494,949 francs, and the expenditure at 986,394,949 francs

Defence

I Land Defences

France has a coast line of 1,760 miles, 1,304 on the Atlantic and 456 on the Mediterranean Its land frontier extends over 1,665 miles, of which 1,246 miles are along the Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian frontiers, and 419 along the Spanish frontier

The permanent land defences of France now include the former German fortresses of Strassburg, Metz and Thionville, the former being in Alsace

and the two latter in Lorraine West of these lies the former first line of French permanent defences, namely the first class fortresses of Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort The experiences of the Great War, which brought to light the power of mobile heavy artillery, the fire of which could be observed and directed from aeroplanes against permanent defences, will affect profoundly the principles of permanent fortification, and it is doubtful if many even of the first class fortresses will in future be maintained, while those of the second and third classes will almost certainly disappear in so far as they have been designed to meet land attack On the other hand coast defences will probably be maintained On the coast Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts

II Army

France mobilised during the Great War 7,935,000 white troops, and 475,000 native troops, of these about 2,300,000 were serving at the beginning of 1919 During 1919 the 1907 16 classes (men of 23 to 32 years of age) were demobilised, leaving the 1917, 1918 and 1919 classes with the colours (men of 20 to 22 years of age) In December, 1920, the total strength of the active army, white and native, was about 660,000, of these 200,000 formed the army of occupation on the Rhine There were also French forces in occupation of Syria, and Constantinople During the war the French Colonies furnished 216 battalions, of which the greater part served on the Western front, of these battalions 92 were Senegalese, 83 Algerian and Tunisian, 17 Indo Chinese, 12 Moroccan, 10 Malagese, 1 Somali, and 1 from the French Pacific Islands In addition large contingents of native labour were found from the French Colonies, Indo-China supplied 48,981, Madagascar 5,535, Algeria 75,864, Tunisia 19,538, Morocco 35,010, China 36,710, a total of 221,668 native workmen

At the end of 1918 the French Aviation Service had a strength in pilots of 13,000, and the production of aeroplanes for 1918 amounted to 35,000

The total French casualties during the war were, white troops 1,358,872 killed and 2,560,000 wounded

Native troops 67,000 killed, 140,000 wounded, total 207,000

The future size and organisation of the French Army had not been determined at the end of 1920, but it is certain that France will retain universal compulsory military service On September 18, 1919, the Committee on Armaments and Troops of the French Chamber recommended that the annual contingent of men conscripted should be 200,000, and that an additional 150,000 men should be obtained by voluntary enlistment or by re enlistment, for which special premiums were proposed This it was calculated would give, on a peace footing, an army of 350,000 men, which could be raised to a war footing of 1,300,000 men In addition it was recommended that the Territorial and Reserve forces, which would yield a total of about 2,000,000 men should be retained on a basis corresponding approximately to that which existed before the war In November, 1920, the French Government decided in principle that service in the active army should be for eighteen months as compared with 3 years in 1914 The reduction in the period of service is to be effected gradually, and will probably take two years It may be assumed then that the general organisation of the French Army will be on the following lines —The army as before is divided into the Metropolitan and the Colonial Army, both are under the War Minister, but the estimates for Colonial troops other than

those maintained in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco are included in the budget of the Minister for the Colonies The Metropolitan Army will be divided into the *Active Army*, the *Reserve Troops* and the *Territorial Army* The Army, with the exception of the Armies of occupation will be localised and territorialised in 20 districts The Active Army is organised in Army Corps and Cavalry Divisions, the post war composition of these has not yet been determined, but the normal war organisation, which will probably be retained, was 2 divisions to an army corps , each division contained 2 brigades and each brigade 2 infantry regiments of 3 battalions The amount of artillery to be attached to each division and army corps was not decided at the end of 1920 The *Reserve Troops* form divisions corresponding to those in the *Active Army* on mobilisation, in the same districts as those to which the Active divisions belong The *Territorial Army* forms a second line and is similarly organised in divisions on mobilisation The *Customs Corps* is organised in battalions as are the *Chasseurs Forestiers*, these are both recruited from men who have passed into the *Territorial Army*

The *Gendarmerie* is a police force recruited from the Army but performing civil duties in time of peace There is a legion in each military district The pre war strength of the *Gendarmerie* was 21,700, of whom about half were mounted

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the *Gendarmerie* in the districts

The *Colonial Army* is distinct from the *Metropolitan*, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops The Colonial white troops are recruited either by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfer from the *Metropolitan Army* It is proposed to maintain 2 Army Corps in North Africa, at Algiers and Rabat, one of these to be *Colonial Troops* The normal pre war Colonial garrisons, except for North Africa, amounted to 19,000 white and 40,000 native troops The total white overseas garrisons provided by France before the war amounted to 75,000 men

The administration of the French Army consists of a General Staff and of a number of departments, all under the War Minister In questions of strategy and of higher military policy the War Minister is assisted by a Council called the *Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre*, consisting of himself as President and twelve selected generals

In September, 1919, it was decided that the uniform of the Army should be the horizon blue dress with kepi The *Chasseurs* or Light Infantry battalions were, however, permitted to keep their distinctive dark blue uniform Khaki was adopted for Colonial and North African troops

The French infantry is armed with the Lebel magazine rifle calibre 315 The French field gun is the 7 5 cm (2 95 in) Q F , shielded gun The French howitzer is the 10 5 cm (3 35 in) howitzer, and as the result of the war the French Army possesses a large variety of heavy guns of all calibres

NAVY

The personnel of the French Navy was demobilized even more rapidly than that of the army The naval establishments have since undergone a great revision, and with reduced personnel, the work has been slow The position is not yet normal Reduced expenditure was demanded, and, in inspecting and reconditioning the ships and vessels attention was devoted chiefly to the flotillas It was decided to discontinue all work on the super Dreadnoughts of the Normandie class, and they will not be completed The inclusion of ex-enemy light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines in the

French Fleet has strengthened it where it was weakest A great number of old destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines have been struck off the list

Economies are being made in other directions The naval port of Lorient is being given over to civil industry, and it will henceforth, as a naval establishment, be dependent on Brest Rochefort is also being given over to private uses, but will continue as a base for flotillas and will be capable of rapid expansion in case of war The Mediterranean squadron has been reduced and a large part of it remains in reserve

The Navy is under the supreme direction of the Minister of Marine, assisted by a Chief of the Staff The latter has charge of all the work of the department having reference to construction, maintenance, commissioning, and the mobilization of the fleet, and particularly of all that concerns preparation for war He is chief of the Military Cabinet There are two sub chiefs of the staff, of whom one is in charge of various sections, and the other of the work of the Military Cabinet The central administration also embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the inspectorate of works, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and other special branches In addition to these are the Superior Council of the Navy, which advises the Minister on high policy, and several special committees For purposes of administration the French coasts have been divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon Reference has been made above to the future of Lorient and Rochefort At the head of each arrondissement is a vice admiral, with the title of Maritime Prefect, who is responsible for the port administration and the coast defences, mobile and fixed The chief torpedo stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment By the channel of the 'Inscription Maritime,' which was introduced by Colbert, and on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population'—that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age—France was provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 were usually serving with the fleet The time of service in the navy for the 'Inscrits' is the same as that in the army It is expected that the period will be reduced in both services

The ex enemy vessels allotted to France are included in the following summary - 5 light cruisers one flotilla leader, 12 destroyers, and 10 submarines

	Complete at end of		
	1919	1920	1921
Dreadnoughts	4	7	7
Pre Dreadnought battleships[1]	13	10	9
Armoured cruisers	15	15	15
Light cruisers	18	12	13
Despatch Vessels etc	35	35	40
Destroyers	80	80	63[2]
Torpedo boats	103	100 (?)	68
Submarines	100(?)	102	49

[1] Four of these the *Diderot* class, may be called 'Semi Dreadnoughts.'
[2] In addition are 12 squadron torpedo boats, which in reality are small destroyers

In the ship tables which follow, the older vessels have been removed as being no longer in service The pre Dreadnoughts have little value, and will be condemned From five of them the main turrets have been removed The armoured cruisers are of a class that will not be maintained

BATTLE FLEET

Built under programme for	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Guns	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse power	Max speed
					Pre Dreadnoughts			Knots
1901–1905	République, Patrie	14,865	11	11	18 6 4in	5	18 000	18
1901 to 1905	Democratie, Verite, Justice	14,865	11	11	10 7 6in	4	18,000	18
1906	Diderot, Condorcet, Vergniaud, Voltaire	18,000	11	12	4 12in 12 9 4in	5	22,500	19
					Dreadnoughts			
1910	Jean Bart, Courbet	23,400	10¾	12	12 12in , 22 , 5in	4	36,000	20 5
1911	France, Paris							
1912	Bretagne, Lorraine, Provence	23,550	10½	17	10 13 in 22 5in	4	29,000	20

Four battleships of 25,387 tons which were to have mounted 12 13 5in guns, though all launched, will not be completed

					Armoured Cruisers			
1895	Jeanne d'Arc	11,270	6	6	2 7 6in 14 5 5in	2	28,500	21
1897	Montcalm, Gueydon	9,517	6	8	2 7 6in , 6 4in 4 4in	2	19 000	21
1898	Desaix, Dupleix	7,700	4	4	8 6 4in , 4in	2	17,100	21
1899	Conde, Gloire, Amiral Aube, Marseillaise	10,000	6¼	8	2 7 6in , 8 6 4in 6 4in	4	20,500	21
1900 to 1904	J Ferry, Victor Hugo	12,416	6¾	8	4 7 6in , 16 6 4in	5	27,500	22
	J Michelet, Ernest Renan	13,644	6¾	8	4 7 6in , 12 6 4in	5	(20,000) (36 000)	23 5
1905	Edgar Quinet, W Rousseau	14,300	6¾	8	16 7 6in	5	40,000	24
					Light Cruisers			
1895	Guichen	8 200	—	1½	2 6 4in , 6 6 4in	0	24,000	23
1897	J de la Gravière	5,500	—		8 6 4in	2	17 000	23
1907	Colmar	4,280	—	2	6 5 9in , 4 3 4in	2	30,000	26
1914	Metz	4,200	—	1	7 5 9in , 3 3 4in	4	45,000	28
1912	Mulhouse	4,480		2	7 5 9in , 2 3 4in	2	25,515	26
1913	Strasbourg	4,842		2	7 5 9in , 2 3 4in	2	26,000	27
1912	Thionville	3,500	—		9 3 9in	1	25,000	27

The five cruisers last named are late enemy vessels, all ex German except the Thionville, which was Austrian Other old French cruisers in the list are the Cassard, d'Entrecasteaux, d'Estrées, du Chayla, Descartes, and Lavoisier During the war 55 despatch vessels were put in hand, of which nearly 40 have been completed Ten ex German submarines have been added to the French flotilla, also a powerful destroyer flotilla leader, and 12 ex German and Austrian destroyers

Production and Industry

I Agriculture

Of the total area of France (132,381,447 acres) 24,716,752 acres were under forests in 1912, and 9,483,625 acres were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 98,181,070 acres, of which 59,127,750 acres were arable, were returned as under crops, fallow and grass The following tables show the area under the leading crops and the production (1 metric ton = 2205 lbs) for three years —

Crop	Area (1,000 acres)			Produce (1,000 metric tons)		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920[1]
Wheat	10,902	11,375	12,155	6,144	4,965	6,271
Mixed Corn	206	238	235	96	97	708
Rye	1,424	1,887	2,022	735	730	843
Barley	1,402	1,375	1,512	598	500	771
Oats	6,880	6,980	8,160	2,562	2,404	4,223
Potatoes	2,948	3,175	–	6,519	7,730	10,315
Beetroot (sugar)	187			1,142	1,247	2,005

[1] Provisional

The annual production of wine and cider appears as follows —

Year	Under Vines acres	Wine produced thousands of gallons	Wine Import, thousands of gallons	Wine Export thousands of gallons	Cider produced 1,000's of gallons
1900	3,974,970	1,441,830	114,760	41,010	647,000
1917	3,855,000	840,994	130,460	10,670	573,363
1918	3,754,080	929,810	128,966	9,878	35,310
1919	3,737,745	1,193,778	140,140	24,071	491,326
1920		1,310,719			212,005

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1920 is given in metric tons, as follows —Apples 68,480, pears 34,315, olives 22,864, cherries 21,614, plums 20,177, peaches 17,255, apricots 7,466, oranges 553, mandarins 211, lemons 120, strawberries 6,737, currants 2,153, gooseberries 988, raspberries 760, figs 3,047, chestnuts 152,924, walnuts 31,440, almonds 4,370, truffles 62, and filberts 106

On December 31, 1919, the numbers of farm animals were Horses, 2,413,190, mules, 167,180, asses, 303,100, cattle, 12,373 660 (12,755,720 in 1920), sheep and lambs, 8,990,990 (9,376,630 in 1920), pigs, 4,080,360 (4,585,280 in 1920), goats, 1,166,770

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, and Vaucluse Silk production for 3 years —

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of eggs put into incubation	Total production	Total value of produce
		Kilogs	1000 Kilogs	1000 Francs
1918	60,057	1,678	3,010	22,258
1919	52,401	1,649	2,672	20,121
1920	65,592	—	9,202	—

II Mining and Metals

In France there were in 1913, 41 638 mines and quarries in work, with 237 864 workers (180,956 in 1918) The annual yield of all the mines was valued at 829,453,263 francs (33,178,130*l*.), of quarries, 305,955,651 francs (16,238,226*l*.)

The following are statistics of the leading mineral and metal products of conceded mines, in metric tons, in 1918 —coal and lignite, 26,259,083, iron ore, 1,572,000, pig iron, 1,292,958 (2,412,149 in 1919), finished iron and steel, 193,812, worked steel, 1,800,079

The coal output was as follows for 4 years, in thousands of metric tons — 1917, 27,757, 1918, 24,941, 1919, 22,224, 1920, 25,276 Coal output of the Saar Basin in 1920, 9,410,433 tons

In 1918 the production of ores was lead, zinc and silver, 25,087 metric tons, copper and tin, 811 tons, antimony, 10,020 tons, arsenic and gold, 6,155 tons, manganese, 9,871 tons, and salt, 1 092,581 tons In 1913 the output of quarries (for building stone, slate, cement, phosphates, &c.) amounted to the value of 305,955,651 francs (11,744,929*l*.)

III Manufactures

For the numbers of persons employed in the more important industries in 1906, *see* The Statesman's Year Book for 1916, page 877

Sugar —In 1916-17 there were 65 sugar works, employing 18,528 men, 1,063 women, and 335 children, in 1917 18 61 works employing 12,139 men, 1,012 women, and 369 children The yield of sugar during 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was —

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1907–08	656,832	1910–11	650,488	1914–15	302,961	1917–18	200,205
1908–09	723,081	1911 12	465,877	1915–16	136,899	1918 19	107,841
1909–10	738,902	1912–13	877,656	1916–17	185,435	1919–20	154,101

Alcohol —In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced, in 1913, 60,145, in 1916, 31,672, in 1917, 32,813, in 1918, 18,311, in 1919, 18,066; and in 1920, 28,489 thousands of gallons

IV Fisheries

For the French fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 1912 —Persons employed, 154,931 , sailing boats, 28,505 , tonnage, 216,905 , steamers, 946 , tonnage, 54,555 , value of products, 143,003,160 francs

Commerce.

In French statistics General Trade includes all goods entering or leaving France, while Special Trade includes only imports for home use and exports of French origin

The chief subdivisions of the special trade in millions of francs were for three years —

—	Imports			Exports		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Food products	5 639 7	10,704 4	8,618 2	419 6	1,190 4	2,211 3
Raw materials	10,065 7	14,753 3	16,800 5	997 8	2,444 2	4,772 1
Manufactured goods	6,595 9	10,341 5	9,986 2	2,812 8	7,887 5	14,252 9
Postal packets	—	—	—	492 3	357 5	1,198 4
Total	22,301 3	35,799 2	35 404 9	4,722 5	11,879 6	22,484 7

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs (25 fr =£) —

Imports	1918	1919 [1]	Exports	1918	1919 [1]
Wine	448 3	502 3	Arms and munitions	150 6	95 9
Wool	342 6	1,285 6	Textiles, silk	497 8	800 3
Cereals	2,054 3	2,848 1	,, cotton	248 8	678 7
Raw cotton	1 150 9	1,760 7	Wine	117·5	294 6
Coal and coke	1,999 5	2 870 7	Raw silk and yarn	259 6	260 2
Coffee	510 8	778 1	Paris goods, &c , &c	119 6	140·0
Oil seeds and fruits	302 6	868 6	Leather	126 3	158 7
Chemical products	609 2	419 0	Metal goods and tools	66 9	124 9
Petroleum	504 4	388 7	Automobiles	4 1	81 6
Machinery	795 6	1,112 6	Chemical products	281 7	387 4
Copper	518 1	210 8	Paper	172 5	239·6
Cast iron and steel	1,984 8	1,849 5	Clothing	234 4	512 2
Woollen textures	543 7	952 2	Rubber goods	95·9	225 9
Arms and munitions	373 0	294 2			
Metal goods	708 3	630 4			

[1] Provisional figures

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in millions of francs —

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
United Kingdom	6,394 6	8,800 9	6,746 9	7,201 5	2,116 2	3,511 9
Belgium	5 0	1,111 2	2,568 6	909 3	1,534 0	3,913 9
Spain	577 7	1 464 2	849 3	1 087 3	387 6	883 6
United States	7,140 2	9 217 8	7,061 7	419 5	892 8	1,770 8
Italy	818 0	1,017 1	891 5	779 6	677 6	1,061 5
Argentina	1,072 9	1 613 8	2,053 8	115 0	176 2	379 3
Algeria	623 6	1 223 6	960 4	604 3	958 6	1,926 0
Switzerland	432 2	737 8	802 9	400 4	713 1	1,441 6
Brazil	551 0	956 3	652 6	92 3	118 3	303 7
Morocco	149 5	327 3	152 3	107 9	283 3	493 8
Germany	—	755 2	2,658 4	—	1,559 4	1 180 2
Other countries	4 536 6	8,573 5	8,956 0	893 6	3 692 1	5,249 4
Total	22,301 4	35,799 2	34,404 9	4,722 7	11,879 6	22,434 7

The treaty of 1826 provides for 'the most favoured nation treatment' between the United Kingdom and France in matters of navigation, and that of 1882 (which includes Algeria), in matters of commerce, customs duties, &c., in 1897 the treaties in force between the United Kingdom and France were extended to include Tunis

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the staple articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years according to Board of Trade returns —

Staple Imports into U K	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£
Apparel &c	405,986	248,762	352,764	680,393
Silk manufactures	3,318,487	2,899,118	3,874,269	5,230,539
Woollen ,,	77,358	31,692	27,088	270,494
Lace ,,	479,411	334,388	410,438	738,280
Hewn timber	1,308,924	1,826,252	1 576,448	1,752,176
Wine	1,318,796	1,100,603	2,844,184	6,670,259
Ornamental feathers	394,597	162,068	216,975	255,669
Gloves	379,704	299,099	524,104	508,934
Motor cars	248,185	396,017	297,688	1,172,080

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1918 was 3,952,540 gallons, in 1919, 5,031,835 gallons

The following table exhibits the value, according to Board of Trade returns, of the principal articles of British produce consigned from the United Kingdom to France in four years —

Staple Exports from U K	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures & yarn	7,778,881	9,694,896	10,974,614	20,019,372
Iron and steel	22,748,031	22,603,366	16,660,110	9,623,310
Coal	21,118,608	25,425,443	26,898,297	38,726,402
Cotton manufactures and yarn	7,517,151	11,406,823	25,963,788	23,200,058
Machinery	3,153,387	4,701,586	4,713,622	6,761,235

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports from France into U K	26,584	22,868	34,972	48,498	76,005
Exports to France from U K	92,880	111,673	130,707	147,364	136,631

Shipping and Navigation

On December 31, 1915, the French mercantile navy consisted of 15,161 sailing vessels, of 561,361 tons net, with crews 41,151, and 1,939 steamers of 1,066,139 tons, and crews numbering 17,002, plus 12,060, mechanicians and drivers

Of the sailing vessels 143 of 14,058 tons net were engaged in the European seas, and 209 of 313,789 tons net in ocean navigation, of the steamers 279 of 337,344 tons net were engaged in European seas, and 239 of 633,246 tons net in ocean navigation The rest were employed in the coasting trade, in port service, or in the fisheries

At the Quinquennial Census, June, 1912, of ships sailing on inland waters, the total was 15,141, of which 12,483 were French, 2,168 Belgian, 475 German, and 15 Dutch These ships had a population of 44,724 (17,875 men, 10,457 women, and 16,392 children)

For three years the navigation of vessels with cargoes at the French ports was as follows, excluding the coasting trade —

Entered	Vessels	Tonnage	Cleared	Vessels	Tonnage
1917			1917		
French	5,521	4,993,000	French	3,237	2,914,000
Foreign	27,244	15,759,000	Foreign	7,985	3,686,000
Total	32,768	20,752,000	Total	11,222	6,600,000
1918			1918		
French	6,062	4,523,000	French	2,909	2,325,000
Foreign	27,189	15,325,000	Foreign	7,190	2,930,000
Total	33,251	19,848,000	Total	10,099	5,255,000
1919			1919		
French	6,579	6,022,000	French	3,637	3,613,000
Foreign	27,059	16,812,000	Foreign	8,737	5,777,000
Total	33,638	22,834,000	Total	12,374	9,390,000

Shipping in foreign trade in 1919, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows with cargoes only —

—	Entered (1919)		Cleared (1919)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	6,579	6,022,000	3,637	3,612,000
Foreign	27,059	16,812 000	8,737	5,777,000
Total	33,638	22,834,000	12,374	9,389,000
Marseille	2,814	1,496,000	2,098	2,426,000
Le Havre	2,193	3,198,000	1,064	1,485,000
Cherbourg	481	492,000	218	247,000
Bordeaux	1,410	1,631,000	882	1,003 000
Boulogne	2,383	1,249,000	1,251	978,000
Dunkirk	1,725	1 422,(00	290	240,000
Rouen	5,138	3,354,000	266	142,000
Calais	2,206	468,000	573	204,000
Nantes	668	691,000	216	175,000
St Nazaire	256	845,000	45	89,000
La Rochelle	599	843,000	175	15 , 000
Dieppe	1,150	385,000	388	128 000
Cette	1,409	566,000	1,188	346,000
Caen	704	338,000	73	17 000

Internal Communications

I Rivers, Railways, etc

On January 1, 1912, there were in France 23,899 miles of national roads, in addition to the vicinal roads

Navigable rivers (1911) 5,450 miles, actually navigated, 3,822 miles, canals, 3,104 miles, actually navigated, 3,052 miles, rivers navigable for rafts, 1,908 miles In 1913 there were 3,620 miles of canals, in 1919 a programme was adopted for the extension and improvement of the canal system

By a law of 1842, the construction of railways was left mainly to companies, superintended, and if necessary assisted, by the State, which now constructs lines which the companies work, and works on its own account one important State system There are lines of local interest subventioned by the State or by the departments The concessions granted to the six great companies expire at various dates from 1950 to 1960, the periods of State guarantee of four of them terminated at the end of 1914, and will do so in the case of the others in 1934 and 1935

The length of line open for traffic in 1919 was 25,167 miles of lines, made up as follows —

—	Miles	—	Miles
State	5,586 8	Paris Belt Line	19 9
Nord (Northern)	2,146 4	Grand Belt Line	77 7
Est (Eastern)	3,116 7	Total	97 6
Paris-to-Orleans	4,780 8		
Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean	6,064 2		
Midi (Southern)	2,515 9	Secondary companies (mostly departmental railways)	839 5
		Non concessionary roads	19 9
Total	24 210 8	Grand Total	25,167·8

II. Posts and Telegraphs

In 1914, France had 15,769 post-offices The receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 402 million francs, the expenditure to 358 million francs The number of letters, &c, carried in 1914 was —

—	Internal	International		Transit (1918)
		Dispatched	Received	
	millions	millions	millions	millions
Letters	1,140	87	81	135
Post cards	320	5	5	2
Other packages	1,325	97	48	142
Total	2,790	189	134	279

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1913 was 120,471 miles, with 451,195 miles of wire There were 23,117 telegraph offices, of which 19,461 belonged to the State, and the remainder to railway companies and private persons In 1913 there were despatched 67,771,000 telegrams, of which 51,410,000 were internal, 10,261,000 international, 2,124,000 in transit, and 3,976,000 were official

In 1913 there were in France 11,451 urban telephone systems with 36,100 miles of line and 790,173 miles of wire, number of conversations in 1913, 388,966,000 There were 20,331 inter urban circuits with 72,181 miles of line, and 387,641 miles of wire, conversations in 1913, 45,327,000 In 1913 the gross telephone receipts were 65,800,000 francs

Money and Credit

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during 6 years was —

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel and Bronze	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914	160,769,990	31,593,289	1 235,680	193,598,959
1915	—	86,328 302	871,660	87,200,022
1916	—	154,283,813	4,379,145	158,662,058
1917	—	114,578,114	4 166,746	118,744,860
1918	—	92,410,995	9,422 604	101,833,199
1919	—	76 782 759	6 859,961	83 642,720

The ordinary savings banks numbered 502 (with about 1,800 branch offices) on December 31, 1918, the number of depositors was 7,826,000, to the value of 3,583,200,000 francs The National savings banks, on December 31, 1918, held deposits and interest amounting to 1,590,000,000 francs due to 6,694,000 depositors On December 31, 1919, the deposits amounted to about two milliards of francs

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, and placed under State control in 1806, has the monopoly of issuing bank notes The present privileges of the Bank were renewed on December 11, 1917, for a further 25 years, *i e* until December 31, 1945 The capital of the Bank is fixed at 182,500,000 francs (7,300,000*l*.)

The situation of the bank on March 4, 1920, and on April 14, 1921, was —

	March 4, 1920	April 14, 1921
	1000 francs	1000 francs
Gold	3,582,145	3,556,778
Silver	251,747	270,301
Advances to the Public	1,566,735	2,196,082
Advances to the State	26,500,000	26,250,000
Notes in circulation	38,355,755	38,528,802
Capital and Reserve	225 463	237 415

At the outbreak of war the maximum note issue of the Bank of France was 6,800 million francs, on August 5, 1914, it was raised to 12,000 million francs, the amount was increased on successive occasions, the last having been Sept 28, 1920, when the maximum was fixed at 41,000 million francs

Of the other well known banks, the following may be mentioned —The Credit Foncier de France, founded in 1852, which lends money on mortgage, the Crédit Lyonnais, founded in 1863, the Societe Générale, and the Comptoir-Nationale d'Escompte de Paris

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* is of the value of 9½*d* or 25 225 francs to the pound sterling

Gold coins in common use are 20 and 10 franc pieces The 20 franc gold piece weighs 6 4516 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 5 80645 grammes of fine gold Silver coins are 5, 2, 1, and half franc pieces and 20 centime pieces The 5 franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 22 5 grammes of fine silver The franc piece weighs 5 grammes 835 fine, and contains 4 175 grammes of fine silver Bronze coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces There are also 25, 10, and 5 centime nickel pieces

There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being theoretically 15½ to 1 Of silver coins, however, only 5 franc pieces are legal tender, and of these the free coinage has been suspended since 1876

The present monetary convention between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece is tacitly continued from year to year, but may be denounced by any of the contracting States, and, if denounced, will expire at the end of the year, which commences on January 1, following the denunciation According to its terms, the five contracting States have their gold and silver coins respectively of the same fineness, weight, diameter, and current value, and the allowance for wear and tear in each case is the same The coinage of 5-franc pieces, both gold and silver, is temporarily suspended, and the issue of subsidiary silver is, with certain exceptions for special reasons, limited to 7 francs per head of the population of each State (but 6 francs for Greece) Each Government, in its public offices, accepts payments in the silver 5-franc pieces of each of the others, and in subsidiary silver to the amount of 100 francs for each payment. Each State engages to exchange the excess of its issues over its receipts of subsidiary silver for gold or 5-franc silver pieces, and at the termination of the convention each is bound to resume also its 5-franc silver pieces, and to pay in gold a sum equal to the nominal value of the coin resumed. The following are the total issues of the five States, authorised by the convention of 1897:—

France, 394 millions of francs; Italy, 232·4; Belgium, 46 8; Switzerland, 28, Greece, 15

The monetary system of the Union has been adopted, either wholly or partially, in Spain, Rumania, Bulgaria Servia, Russia, Finland, and many of the South American States

Gramme	=	15 43 gr tr	*Mètre*	=	39 37 inches
Kilogramme	=	2 205 lbs av	*Kilometre*	=	621 mile
Quintal Métrique	=	220½ ,, ,,	*Mètre Cube* / *Stère*	=	35 31 cubic ft
Tonne (*Metric Ton*)	=	2,205 lbs			
Litre, Liquid	=	1 76 pints	*Hectare*	=	2 47 acres
Hectolitre Liquid	=	22 gallons	*Kilometre Carre*	=	386 sq mile
Hectolitre Dry	=	2 75 bushels			

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of France in Great Britain

Ambassador —Comte de Beaufort de St Aulaire (appointed November 20, 1920)
Counsellor —M de Montille
First Secretary —M Roger Cambon
Second Secretaries —D de la Chaussee, Adrien Thierry, and M Japy
Third Secretary —J Blondel
Attaches —Jean Vergé and Jean de Bourguignon de St Martin
Military Attaché —General Vicomte de La Panouse, K C M G, C B, C V O
Naval Attaché —Capitaine de Fregate de Blanpre, C M G
Air Attaché —Capitaine Sable
Commercial Attaché —M J Perier, C B
Financial Attaché —M Avenol
Secretary Archivist —J Knecht
Consul General in London —M Bonzom

There are also French Consuls at — Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester (V C), Newcastle, Southampton (V C), and other places

2 Of Great Britain in France

Ambassador —Rt Hon Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K G, P C., G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, I S O, G C V O, Appointed September 9, 1920
Minister Plenipotentiary —Sir Milne Cheetham, K C M G
First Secretaries —C M Palairet and Hon T A Spring Rice
Second Secretary —Nigel Law
Third Secretary —R I Campbell
Military Attaché —Major General the Hon Sir C Sackville West, K B E, C M G
Naval Attaché.—Captain the Hon Alexander R. M Ramsay, D S O, R N
Air Attaché —Squadron Leader J P Sewell
Commercial Secretary —A. H. S. Yeames
Consul General.—H G. A Mackie, C B E

There are British Consuls at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre (C.G.), Lille, Lyon, Marseille (C G), Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg (C G), and other towns

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ANDORRA

The republic of Andorra, which is under the joint suzerainty of the head of the French state and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, consists chiefly of a valley, surrounded by high mountain peaks Its maximum length is 17 miles, and its width 18 miles, it has an area of 191 square miles and a population of 5,231, scattered in some 30 villages The surface of the country is rough and irregular, with an altitude varying between 6,562 and 10,171 feet It is governed by a council of twenty-four members elected for four years by the heads of families in each of the six parishes The council nominates a First Syndic to preside over its deliberations, in the First Syndic is vested the executive power A Second Syndic is also nominated as deputy of the First Syndic The judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by 2 civil judges appointed by the Bishop and by France respectively, and there is also a Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan This, or the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop, forms the highest appeal court For criminal suits two magistrates (*le Viguier de France* and *le Viguier Episcopal*) preside over a criminal court at Andorra-la-Vieille The republic pays an annual due of 960 francs to France and 460 pesetas to the Bishop A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, moreover, has charge of the interests of France in the republic A good road runs from the Spanish frontier to Andorra Catalan is spoken in Andorra French and Spanish currency are both in use.

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Colonies and Dependencies

The colonies and dependencies of France (including Algeria and Tunis) have an area roughly estimated at about 5,119,138 square miles with a population of about 53,582,905 Algeria, however, is not regarded as a colony but as a part of France, and Tunis and Morocco are attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs The administration of the colonies is directed or controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies, which was organised as a separate department in 1894 Most of them enjoy some measure of self government and have elective councils to assist the governor The older colonies have also direct representation in the French legislature, Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe sending each a senator and two deputies, French India a senator and a deputy, Senegal, Guiana and Cochin-China each a deputy, while most of the others are represented on the "Conseil Supérieur des Colonies" This council consists of the senators and deputies of colonies, delegates from other colonies, and officials and other persons appointed on account of their special knowledge or qualifications Some only of the colonies have a revenue sufficient for the cost of administration In 1919, France spent on the colonial service 201 835,110 francs, of which 18,001,210 francs were for civil administration, 173,791,000 francs for military services, and 10,042,900 francs for penitentiary services

The area and population of the colonial domain of France are as follows

—	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
In Asia —			
India	1679	196	268,499
Annam	1884		
Cambodia	1862		
Cochin China	1861	256,000	16 990,229
Tonking	1884		
Laos	1892		
Total Asia [1]		256,196	17,268,728
In Africa —			
Algeria	1830-1902	222,380	5,563,828
Sahara	—	1 544,000 [1]	800,000 [1]
Tunis	1881	50,000	1,953,000
Sénégal	1637-1889	74,112	1 204,113
French Sudan	1893	617,000	2,200,975
Upper Volta		154,400	3,000,100
Guinea	1848	95,218	1 851,200
Ivory Coast	1843	121,976	1 407,080
Dahomey	1893	42,460	860,590
Mauritania	1893	347,400	240,144
Military Territory of Niger	1912	347,400	700,225
Congo	1884	779,270	10,000,000
Cameroon [2]	1919	166,489	1,500 000
Togo [2]	1919	21,893	500,000
Réunion	1649	970	174,000
Madagascar	1643-1896	228,000	3,512,090
Mayotte	1843	790	97 000
Somali Coast	1864	5,790	208,000
Total Africa [1]		4,820,548	35,773,895

[1] Approximate figures [2] Held under a mandate of the League of Nations.

—	Year of Acquisition	Area in Square Miles	Population
In America —			
St Pierre and Miquelon	1635	93	4,652
Guadeloupe	1634	722	212,480
Martinique	1635	385	193,000
Guiana	1626	32,000	49,000
Total America [1]		33,200	459,082
In Oceania —			
New Caledonia	1854-1887	7,650	50,600
Tahiti, &c	1841-1881	1,544	30,600
Total Oceania [1]		9,194 [1]	81,200
Grand Total		5,119,138	53,582,905

[1] Approximate figures

A large area of Morocco is under France as a Protectorate *See* Morocco

The following tables show the value of the imports into and the exports from the various dependencies of France (except Algeria and Tunis) for 1917 and 1918 —

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
French West Africa	204,440,667	575,271,782	180,303,806	277,788,524
French Equatorial Africa	9,574,999	8 890,866	27,732,409	36,040,556
Réunion	22,001,829	31,218,373	26,782,472	29 363,251
Madagascar and dependencies	136,770 590	102,269 827	86,207,968	81,782,713
French Somaliland	39,416,120	57,463 449	60,324,846	67 511,333
French Establishments in India	13 225,207	4,289,071	20,366,320	15 886,384
Indo China	373,555,560	363,383,747	430,200,036	454 508 991
St Pierre and Miquelon	4,076,304	5,166,752	2,711,650	6,711,299
Guadeloupe and dependencies	29,511,206	39,696,055	50,558,872	51,070,824
Martinique	56 569,283	54,770,959	81,392,263	50,800,171
French Guiana	11 972,900	15,308,526	13,146 615	15,321 607
New Caledonia and dependencies	17,947,849	21,736,236	19,852,903	26,165,352
French Establishments in Oceania	7,806,294	7 806,294	11,995,792	11,995,792
Total	936 868 806 (87,474,752*l*)	1,287,276 937 (51,491,077*l*)	1,001,575 442 (40,063,017*l*)	1,124 950 896 (44,998,035*l*)

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ASIA.

FRENCH INDIA

The chief French possession in India is Pondicherry It was founded by the French in 1674, taken by the Dutch in 1693, and restored in 1699 The English took it in 1761, restored it in 1765, re took it in 1778, restored it a second time in 1785 , retook it a third time in 1793, and restored it in 1814

As established by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, the French possessions in India consist of five separate colonies, which cover an aggregate of 50,803 hectares (about 196 square miles), and had in 1919 the following estimated populations —

*Pondicherry	46,657	Modeliarpeth	15,224	Nodounkadou	7,151
Oulgaret	22,838	Arianeoupom	11,804	Cotchery	5,529
Villenour	16,283	*Karikal	18,944	*Chandernagar	26,490
Tiroubouvané	21,532	Tirnoular	10,228	*Mahé	11,111
Bahour	18,544	Grande Aldée	7,241	*Yanaon	5,043
Nettapacom	13,141	Neravy	6,108	Total	263,868

In 1919 the population of the Provinces was as follows —Pondichéry, 166,023 , Karikal, 55,201 , Chandernagar, 26,490 , Mahé, 11,111 , Yanaon, 5,043 , Total, 263,868

The colonies are divided into five *dépendances* (the chief towns of which are marked with an asterisk in the above table) and seventeen communes, having municipal institutions There is also an elective general council The Governor of the colonies resides at Pondichéry The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy At Pondichéry the birth rate in 1919 was 1 93 per cent for Europeans and 3 51 per cent for natives, and the death rate 2 33 per cent for Europeans and 4 29 per cent. for natives There were in 1919, 61 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 312 teachers and 9,491 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget of 1920) 2,266,420 rupees The principal crops are paddy, rice, sugar, cotton, manioc, cacao, coffee, ground-nuts There are at Pondichéry 4 cotton mills, and at Chandernagar 1 jute mill, the cotton mills have, in all, 1,622 looms and 171,213 spindles, employing 7,335 persons There are also at work 2 oil factories and a few oil presses for ground nuts, 1 ice factory, a cocoatine factory, and an iron foundry.

The chief exports from Pondichéry are oil seeds At the ports of Pondichéry Karikal, and Mahé in 1919 the imports amounted to 22,529,747 francs, and the exports to 26,792,148 francs At these three ports in 1919, 159 vessels of 36,856,198 kilos entered and cleared Railway open, 43 miles, Pondichéry to Villapuram, and Peralam to Karikal

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Central Government

French Indo China, with an area of about 256,000 square miles and a population in 1914 of 16,990,229, of whom 23,700 were European (excluding military forces), consists of 5 States the Colony of Cochin China, the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos, and Kwang Chau Wan leased from China as well as the territory around Battambang, which was ceded by Siam in 1907 The whole country is under a Governor General, assisted by a Secretary General, and each of the States has at its head a functionary bearing the title of Resident Superior, except in the case of Cochin China, which, being a direct French Colony while the others are only Protectorates, has a Governor at its head There is a Superior Council for the whole of Indo China and a Permanent Commission of the Council

The white population are subject to French law Throughout the country there are native tribunals from which there is an appeal to courts at Saigon and Hanoi In these appeal courts European judges, in matters affecting natives, are assisted by Annamite mandarins

There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the States The Provinces, about 120 in number, have also their budget, as have the municipalities The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, Government monopolies, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs, and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works, and other matters relating to the whole of the union For 1920 the revenue and expenditure of the general budget balanced at 57,092,640 piastres The outstanding debt of Indo China on January 1, 1920, amounted to 403,000,000 francs

The military force, totalling about 25,514 are commanded by the Commandant-Superior, a general of division with the same rank as army corps generals in France The naval force comprises 2 gun boats, 4 torpedo boats, and 21 despatch vessels

Indo China is divided into three main economic areas —(1) The territory tributary to Saigon (Cochin China, Cambodia, Southern Laos, and Annam South of Cape Varella), which, apart from the fisheries on the Coast and the interior lakes, is almost entirely agricultural, being one of the great rice regions of the world (2) The region tributary to Haifong (Tonking and the three northern districts of Annam), which is devoted to agriculture, mining and manufacture (3) Central Annam (the region between Porte d'Annam and Cape Varella), with Tourane as the principal port, which is mainly agricultural, but is not a great rice-growing district, its main exports are cinnamon, sugar and tea The minerals of Indo-China are coal (636,000 tons in 1918), lignite, antimony, tin (604 tons in 1918), wolfram and zinc (28,000 tons in 1918) In 1918, 218 mining concessions were granted

In 1887 the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union In 1918 the total imports amounted to 363,383,754 francs, and exports to 454,303,991 francs The chief export is rice, forming about 70 per cent. of the total (1,475,77(

tons in 1918), and other exports are fish, pepper, hides, coal, cotton, rubber and sugar The principal imports are cotton-tissues, cotton-thread, tin

Into Great Britain in 1920 the imports from Indo-China amounted to 4,950*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain, 1,827,724*l* (chiefly cotton)

In 1918, 2,714 vessels of 2,241,746 metric tons entered, and 2,568 vessels of 2,196,064 tons cleared Of those entered 332 of 437,080 tons were French, 281 of 366,438 tons were English, and 258 of 525,094 tons were Japanese

There are about 8,300 miles of principal roads and 2,000 miles of local roads

The oldest railway in Indo China is that from Saigon to Mytho Total length of line, two thirds Government, at end of 1918, 1,300 miles There are 348 post offices (1918) Number of letters, postcards, etc , handled in in 1918, 10,621,464

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 48 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to 33,500,000 francs, had till 1920 the privilege not only of making advances on security, but also of engaging in financial, industrial, or commercial enterprise in Indo China and New Caledonia For French Indo China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres, ½-piastres, ⅕ piastres, and $\frac{1}{10}$ piastres, the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional coins in proportion, the piastre and ½-piastre are 900 fine, but the ⅕- and $\frac{1}{10}$-piastre (since 1898) only 835 fine The piastre is usually worth rather less than 2d There are two bronze coins, one equal to the 100th and the other the 375th part of a piastre

Acting British Consul at Saigon —J Crosbey

British Vice Consul at Haiphong —J Giqueaux

STATES AND PROTECTORATES

Cochin-China.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 20,000 square miles The whole is divided into 17 provinces The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities The Colonial Council contains 18 members The colony is represented in France by one deputy The population consists mainly of Annamites, Cambodians, Mois, Chams, Chinese, and a few Indians, Malays, Tagals, and foreigners In 1919 the total population was put at 3,452,248, of whom 6,301 were Europeans (excluding the military forces) Saigon had, in 1919, a population of 64,496, of whom 4,161 were Europeans, exclusive of 2,200 troops, the town of Cholon has about 190,035 inhabitants, of whom about 97,211 were Chinese There are about 867 schools, with 1,325 teachers, and 51,452 pupils

The total area is put at 5,011,277 hectares (1 hectare = 2 47 acres) of which 1,975,725 hectares are cultivated, and 3,488,611 hectares uncultivated (1,748,694 hectares being forest) The chief culture is rice, to which 1,665,159 hectares are devoted The planting of rubber has been undertaken in recent years Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth nuts, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, coco nuts, betel nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, &c The farm animals in 1920 comprise 12,383 horses, 435,489 buffaloes, 277,473 pigs, 2,553 sheep and goats

River and coast fishing is actively carried on, there are about 73,520 boats on the rivers, and 3,000 on the coast; the fishery products are valued at 2,800,000 francs yearly There are 10 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out each from 450 to 900 tons a day In these towns are also 2 saw-mills, 2 soap factories, and a varnish factory Commerce is mostly in the

hands of Europeans and Chinese, but about 22,000 Annamites are small traders The chief exports are rice, fish and fish oil, pepper, cotton, copra, silk, shrimps, isinglass, hides, cardamoms During 1919, 589 steamers of 895,592 tons entered at the port of Saigon of which 114 of 160,103 tons) were British The vessels of the Messageries Maritimes and of the Chargeurs Réunis Companies visit Saigon regularly There is also constant communication with Hong Kong and Singapore by British vessels (For railways see Indo China) At Saigon there are 5 banks or bank-agencies The total exports n 1919 amounted to 980,777,780 francs, and imports to 84,202,744 francs

In 1919 the local budget balanced at 9,085,358 piastres

Annam

French intervention in the affairs of Annam, which began as early as 1787, was terminated by a treaty, signed on June 6, 1884, and ratified at Hue on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam The King **Khai-Dinh**, who succeeded to the throne in 1916, governs the country, assisted by a Council of Ministers, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government The ports of Tourane, Qui Nhon, and Xuan Day are opened to European commerce, and the customs revenue conceded to France, French troops occupy part of the citadel (called Mang Ca) of Hué, the capital (population 60,611) Binh Dinh, the largest town, has 74,400 inhabitants Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam The area of the protectorate is about 52,100 square miles, with a population in 1919 of 5,952,000, including 2,117 Europeans (exclusive of the military forces) The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Mois in the hilly tracts At the end of 1920 the official schools of Annam were reorganised and placed under the direct control of the French Protectorate There were 685 village schools with 14,438 pupils, 98 elementary schools with 5,985 pupils, 16 secondary schools with 5,058 pupils, one higher secondary school, at Hue, with 552 pupils, one higher secondary school for native girls with 289 pupils, one professional school with 125 pupils, and one school of law and administration with 55 pupils Local budget, 1919, balanced at 5,723,139 piastres The Phanrang river has been utilised to irrigate about 10,000 acres, and similar works, on a smaller scale, have been carried out in Central Annam Rice is one of the most important products Others are cotton, maize, and other cereals, the areca nut, mulberry, cinnamon, tobacco, sugar, betel, manioc, bamboo, excellent timber abounds, also caoutchouc, cardamoms, coffee, dye, and medicinal plants Raw silk is produced, amounting annually to about 800,000 kilogrammes, one-third of which is exported, and the remainder used in native manufactures There are about 681,000 head of cattle in Annam, and cattle rearing is of some importance There are copper, zinc, and gold in the province of Quang nam, the mines are worked by natives. An important seam of haematite iron is worked about 9 kilometres from Thanhhoa At Nongson, near Tourane, coal mines are worked. In North, Central, and Southern Annam there are salt works Imports in 1919, 9,243,049 francs, exports, 51,556,788 francs The chief imports are cotton yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods, and tobacco, chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, cinnamon, tea, and paper. In 1919, 117 ships (6 Portuguese of 5,119 tons, 37 Japanese of 42,580 tons, 13 English of 15,114 tons, 52 Chinese of 22,520 tons, 4 Dutch of 2,160 tons, 4 American of 9,329 tons, and 1 Norwegian of 1,102 tons) of a total tonnage of 97,924 tons, cleared the port of Tourane.

Cambodia

Cambodia is bounded on the south by Cochin China, on the east by Annam, on the north by Laos and Siam, on the north west by Siam, and on the west by the Gulf of Siam Area, 45,000 square miles, population in 1919, 2,000,000 (estimated), of whom 1,100 were Europeans (excluding the military forces), 108,500 Annamites, and 140,000 Chinese The present King, **Sisowath**, in 1904 succeeded his late brother, Norodom, who had recognised the French protectorate in 1863 The country is divided into 42 provinces The three chief towns are Pnôm Penh (population 85,000), the capital of the territory Battambang, and Kampot, a seaport but not accessible for sea going vessels The budget for 1920 balanced at 6,500,0 00 piastres, including a sum of 525,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes There are 60 schools with 4,000 pupils

The soil is fertile, but only a part of it is under cultivation That cultivation is not intensive, as the natives are scarce and not very fond of work Enormous tracts of rich land are available for plantation of cotton, tea, rubber, and coffee The overflow of the Mekong river fills up the Great Lake which occupies the middle of Western Cambodia With the low water season the lake slowly empties and leaves innumerable ponds on the ground it covered during the high water season These ponds are filled with an enormous quantity of fish suitable for salting and smoking This is the principal native industry, and the export to China of Mekong fish attains in some years 30,000 tons The chief product of Cambodia is rice, of which that country exports over 300,000 tons yearly, but as the export is made by way of Cholon (where the rice is milled) and Saigon (where it is shipped), these figures appear in the customs statistics of Cochin China Amongst the other products are kapok, cotton, pepper, salt fish, hides, cattle, palm sugar, and tobacco, and amongst the produce to become more important in the near future, coffee, rubber, and iron Pepper is grown by 61 villages with 4,800 planters, the production being over 800,000 kilogrammes annually Cotton growing is extending, the production is estimated at 9,000 tons, the whole of which is exported Cattle breeding is a flourishing native industry, especially between Pnôm Penh and Manila Salt is worked There is a cotton ginning mill at Khsach Kandal, near Pnôm Penh, and another at Kompong han The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin China The imports comprise salt, wine, and textiles, the exports comprise salt fish, cotton, tobacco, rice, also boats In 1920, 4,236 vessels of 179,874 tons entered, and 10,806 vessels of 312,166 tons cleared the ports of Cambodia

Cambodia possessed in 1916 500 miles of good metalled roads and nearly 1,000 miles of unmetalled roads and roads in course of construction The chief roads are from Saigon to the Siamese frontier, viâ the left side of the river from Banan, on the right side of the Mékong, from Pnôm Penh, through the district south west of the lakes, the road from Pnôm Penh to the Gulf of Siam, and the road from Saigon to Kratié The Mékong and the Great Lake with their affluents give a total of 875 miles of waterways, of which about 370 are not navigable to launches during the low water season Sea going steamers can easily reach Pnôm Penh, which has good quays and embankments.

Of all the countries of the Far East, Cambodia is among the richest in ancient monuments.

Tonking

This territory, brought under France's protectorate in 1884, has an area of 46,400 square miles, and is divided into 21 provinces, and 4 military territories, with 8,698 villages and a population in 1919 of 6,470,250, of whom 6,875 were Europeans (exclusive of military forces). The King of Annam was formerly represented in Tonking by a viceroy, but, in July, 1897, he consented to the suppression of the viceroyalty and the creation of a French residency in its place. Chief town Hanoi, a fine and large modern town, with a population of 109,500 in 1919. This town on January 1, 1902, became the capital of Indo China, instead of Saigon. There are 14 grammar schools with (1920) 4,967 pupils. In 1902 a school of medicine for natives was opened at Hanoi. This with the other higher education schools for natives was formed in 1917 into the University of Indo China. Hanoi has also since 1918 a large European college. The local budget for 1921 balanced at 13,131,390 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total exports 1919, 186,685 tons valued at 117,045,000 francs) exported mostly to Hong-Kong (in 1919, 183,812 tons, valued at 83,779,000 francs). Other products are maize, arrowroot, sugar cane, coffee, tea, various fruit trees, and tobacco. A large quantity of raw silk is produced annually, most of which is used in native weaving and the remainder exported (13,000 kilogrammes for 1919). There are rich limestone quarries, calamine and tin mines, and also rich hard coal beds. The enormous limestone quarries allowed the rapid increase of Portland cement manufacture which produced for export in 1919 67,567 tons of cement. During the same year 290,000 tons of hard coal were exported.

Chief imports are metal tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages; chief exports, rice, maize, and animal products. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of two French lines. In 1919, 588 vessels of 711,961 tons gross entered and cleared this port, 187 vessels (226,443 tons) being British.

The **Laos** territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 98,000 square miles, and in 1914 there were 640,877 inhabitants. The capital is Vien tiane. In the country there are three protected states, Luang Prabang, which has a capital of the same name, the residence of the King, who is assisted in his government by a French Administrator; the other protected states are Bassac and Muong Sing. The soil is fertile, producing rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco and fruits, and bearing teak forests, from which the logs are now floated down the Mekong to Saigon. Gold, tin, lead and precious stones are found, and concessions have been granted to several French mining companies. It can be entered only by the Mekong, which is barred at Khone by rapids. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across that island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. A telegraph line connects Hue in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon. The cost of the Laos administration is borne by Cochin China (to the extent of six thirteenths), Tonkin and Annam (five thirteenths), and Cambodia (two thirteenths). The local budget for 1918 balanced at 1,747,800 piastres.

In 1900 the territory of **Kwang Chau Wan** on the coast of China, leased from China in 1898, and increased in 1899 by the addition of 2 islands in the bay, was placed under the authority of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The territory has been divided into 3 administrative circumscriptions, but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. Its area is

about 190 square miles and its population about 168,000 The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, opium, petroleum, the exports are straw sacks, swine, mats The port is a free port The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of two French companies, in 1919 there were 290 vessels of 94,905 tons Official buildings, a post office, roads, &c, have been or are being constructed The local budget for 1918 balanced at 404,960 piastres

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AFRICA.*

ALGERIA

(L'ALGÉRIE)

Government.

The government and administration of Algeria are centralised at Algiers under the authority of the Governor General, who represents the Government of the Republic throughout Algerian territory With the exception of the non Mussulman services of Justice, Public Instruction, Worship, and the Treasury, which are under competent ministers, all the services are under his direction He has to prepare a special budget for Algeria, he grants concessions for works, and he contracts loans in the name of the Colony

The budget of Algeria which, since 1901, has been entirely distinct from that of France, comprises under revenue the imposts of every sort which are collected within the Colony and under expenditure the whole of the civil disbursements The expenditure on War and Marine is still at the cost of the mother country, as is also the burden of guarantees of interest on railways up to 1926 The budget, prepared by the Governor under the control of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council These Delegations were instituted in 1898 to enable the body of tax-payers to state their views on questions of imposts by means of elected delegates There are three Delegations representing respectively the French colonists, the French tax payers other than colonists, and the Mussulman natives The Superior Council is composed of elected members and of high officials Lastly, the Governor is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a purely consultative council of government

The territories of the South, forming a separate colony, are each under a military command which directs all the administrative and civil services under the authority of the Governor They have a budget distinct from that of Algeria The natives are represented on the communal administration By the law of February 4, 1919, the position of French citizens is accorded to natives, above the age of 25 and monogamous, who served in the war, who are proprietors or farmers, who can read or write or hold a French decoration It is proposed to create in Paris a Consultative Committee on the same lines as the British Council of India

The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic Each department sends one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly

Governor-General —M Abel, appointed July 29, 1919

Area and Population.

The census of March 5, 1911, which is the last taken, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 5,563,828 on an area of 222,180 sq miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern and Southern Algeria Northern Algeria consists as formerly of Civil Territory and Territoire de Commandement, but the Civil Territory has been extended, while the Territoire de Commandement has been diminished and will before long be completely merged in the Civil Territory Northern Algeria contains 17 arrondissements and 269 communes and 74 are mixed

* See also Morocco

communes Southern Algeria consists of the 4 Territories of Aïn Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggout, and the Saharan Oases, organized under decree of August 14, 1905 These territories contain 12 communes of which 5 are mixed and 7 native

Population, including military forces, on March 5, 1911 —

	Municipal Population			Population numbered separately			
	European	Native	Total	European	Native	Total	Grand Total
Northern Territory	746,510	4,259,474	5,005,984	40,038	23,500	63,538	5,069,522
Southern Territory	5,533	481,052	486,585	3,441	4,280	7,721	494,306
Grand Total	752,043	4,740,526	5,492,569	43,479	27,780	71,259	5,563,828

Population according to Departements and Territories in 1911 —

Northern Algeria (Departements)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Alger	1,720,881	Aïn Sefra	146,999
Oran	1,230,195	Ghardaia	141,377
Constantine	2,118,446	Touggout	165,551
		Saharan Oases	40,379
Total	5,069,522	Total	494,306

The total population in 1891 was 4,124,732, in 1896, 4,429,421 In 1911, the native population numbered 4,411,276, French, 492,660, naturalised Jews and their offspring, 70,271, Tunisians, 2,375, Moroccans, 23,115, Spaniards, 135,150, Italians, 36,791, other foreigners 23,927 Of the municipal population of Northern Algeria, 2,484,400 were males, and 2,236 574 were female

The chief towns with the total communal population in 1912 were Alger, 172,397, Oran, 123,086, Constantine, 65,173, Bone, 42,039, Sidi bel Abbes, 30,942, Tlemçen, 39,874, Mostaganem, 23,166, Mascara, 24,254, Blida, 35,461, Philippeville, 27,137, Sétif, 26,261

Religion and Instruction

The native population is entirely Musulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with 386 officiating clergymen There are 13 Protestant pastors and 6 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants

At Algiers (city) there is a University, attended in 1919–20 by 1,428 students (614 for Law, 359 Medicine and Pharmacy, 189 Science, 266 Arts), Professors (1919 20), 101 There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography, and agriculture There were also in 1919–20 496 Musulman schools with 35,578 pupils There are higher Musulman schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine In Algeria there are 16 establishments for secondary education with, in 1919, 9,837 pupils (7,180 boys and 2,651 girls) In 1919–20 there were 1,298 primary and infant schools, public and private, and 132,617 pupils There were two normal schools for men teachers with 29 professors and 230 students (54 Musulman), and three normal schools for women teachers with 21 professors and 200 students

Justice and Crime

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 16 courts of first instance There are also commercial courts and justices of the peace with extensive powers Criminal justice is organised as in France for Europeans Since 1902 there have been criminal courts and special repressive tribunals for trying natives accused of crime

Musulman justice is administered to natives by the Cadis in the first instance with an appeal to French courts

Finance

Europeans and natives pay the same direct and indirect taxes The departments of War and Marine are excluded from the estimates, but the proceeds of the Military tax, the Government monopolies, and some other revenues are paid to France The total expenditure (including military and extraordinary disbursements) exceeds the Algerian revenue by about 75,000,000 francs

The budget estimates for five years were as follows in francs —

—	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Revenue	132,091,326	159,859 921	222,948,810	510 652 801	501,659,318
Expenditure	132 080,652	159,857,985	222,732,317	510,649,736	501,525,219

The details of the 1921 budget were as follows —

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Taxes (direct)	43,088,500	Administration, debt	81,342,255
Taxes (indirect)	89,721,215	Interior	73,598,892
State domain	10,893,398	Native affairs	20,669,245
Customs	44,754,380	Finance	27,980,028
Receipts *d ordre*	21,634,010	Posts and Telegraphs	44,394,223
Special revenues	1,219,000	Public Works	93,244,132
Miscellaneous	115,779,815	Agriculture, &c	13 761,215
Extraordinary	174,569,000	Miscellaneous	32,016,220
		Extraordinary	174,569,000
Total (including all items)	501,659,318	Total (including all items)	501,525,219

For the Southern Territories in 1920 the revenue was put at 7,755,573 francs, and the expenditure at 7,743,618 francs

Defence.

The military force in Algeria constitutes the XIXth Army Corps, consisting of 3 divisions French residents are under the same obligation to serve as in France, natives are under the obligation to serve 3 years with the colours and can be called up as reservists in case of mobilisation. The troops might be stationed in North Africa or employed on Colonial expeditions, but they belonged to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army There are 3 regiments of Zouaves, each of 3 battalions, of 5 companies; 3 regi-

ments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of several squadrons, 3 groups of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, and 1 regiment of the Flying Corps These were all European troops, and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depôts were in France The Foreign Legion of 2 regiments of a varying number of battalions is recruited from foreigners of any nationality, but officered chiefly by Frenchmen, the headquarters of the regiments is in Algiers, but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required The Natives were 9 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 3 battalions, and 5 regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of several squadrons The officers and a proportion of the non commissioned officers of the native regiments are French Some of the troops ordinarily belonging to Algeria are in Morocco, and these are not counted above

Agriculture and Industry.

There exists in Algeria a small area of highly fertile plains and valleys in the neighbourhood of the coast, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically, and where profitable returns are obtained from vineyards, cereals, &c, but the greater part of Algeria is of limited value for agricultural purposes The northern portion is mountainous and generally better adapted to grazing and forestry than agriculture, and a large portion of the native population is quite poor In spite of the many excellent roads built by the Government, a considerable area of the mountainous region is without adequate means of communication and is very inaccessible

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by Métayers or Khammes Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists The chief cereal crops are wheat (243,000 tons in 1920), barley (207,397 tons in 1920), oats (73,422 tons in 1920), maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes Flax, silk, and tobacco (the cultivation of which is most remunerative) are also cultivated

In 1920 the yield of wine was 157,136,452 gallons The orange, date, mandarine, citron, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly The production of olive oil is an important industry Cotton in 1920 was sown on 445 acres Forests cover 6,560,232 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 645,000 acres are cork-oak trees, from which, in 1918, 611 tons of cork were obtained The dwarf-palm and alfa are worked on the plains Timber is cut for firewood, also for industrial purposes, for railway sleepers, telegraph poles, &c, and for bark for tanning Considerable portions of the forest area are also leased for tillage, or for pasturage for cattle, sheep, or pigs The forest revenue annually amounts to over 240,000*l*

In 1919 there were in Algeria 202,839 horses, 184,895 mules, 247,808 asses, 1,092,996 cattle, 9,139,722 sheep, 3,793,998 goats, and 108,213 pigs

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny fish, &c, and also shell-fish In 1919, 4,262 persons, and 1,116 boats of 3,818 metric tons were employed in fishing, and the fish taken were valued at 10,685,120 francs

Algeria possesses iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, antimony, and petrol In 1919 the total mineral output amounted to 1,019,824 metric tons (1,041,817 tons in 1918) The output in 1919 was as follows iron ore, 721,584 tons, zinc and lead ore, 22,116 tons, phosphate rock, 276,040 tons, antimony, 120 tons

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000*l* sterling) —

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
1915	18,888	21,484	1918	29,399	31,762
1916	27,716	25,267	1919	54,301	67,592
1917	27 186	39,250	1920	101,406	57,662

Of the imports in 1919 61 1 per cent came from France, of the exports 88 2 per cent went to France

Chief imports and exports in thousands of francs for 2 years —

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
Cottons	112,034	117,876	Sheep	18,870	83,348
Woollens	10,553	31,611	Hides and skins	42,671	48,701
Clothing and linen	44,678	267,153	Wool	19 545	3,725
Skins and manuf thereof	38,652	55,672	Wheat	143,979	2 430
Machinery and parts	45,958	112,370	Oats	44 302	15,506
Other metal work	36,745	83,304	Barley	175,319	19,154
Furniture and wood work	12,377	17,757	Olive oil	1,257	2,785
Soaps	32,131	37,078	Cork	8 12-	13,953
Paper, &c	29,878	54,113	Wine	414 062	288,658
Coal	49,679	51,794	Phosphates	13 320	19,409
Sugar	72,890	58 643	Iron ore	23,799	33,879
Vegetable oil	10,153	29,351	Zinc ore	1,087	7,068
Iron and steel	15,152	41,602	Fruit	77,287	62 486
Coffee	42,710	35,261	Tobacco, cigars, &c	102,402	104,955

In 1920 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 45,139,097 francs, and in 1919 to 34,020,623 francs

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Algeria into U K	2,295,997	2,918,579	2,260,099	1,940,089	3,937,074
Exports to Algeria from U K	2,158,572	2,330,532	3,879,536	3,653,242	3,727,675

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919, 8,170 vessels of 5,807,632 tons net entered, and 8,107 vessels of 5,784,719 tons cleared Algerian ports.

On January 1, 1920, the mercantile marine of Algeria consisted of 364 vessels of 29,505 tons net

National roads have a length of 3,330 miles

On December 31, 1919, there were 2,221 English miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory) Of the total 807 miles are privately owned

The postal receipts in 1919 were 7,181,480 francs, and there were 718 post offices The telegraphic receipts were 4,595,626 francs, and those from telephones 3,164,028 francs. The total for the three services was 14,941,134 francs.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted on December 31, 1919, of 8,121 miles of line and 25,283 miles of wire, serving 786 offices Telephone urban systems, 6,296 miles of line , inter-urban, 13,287 miles of line Number of subscribers January 1, 1920), 10,259

The Bank of Algeria, whose privilege has been extended to the end of 1920, is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, but its note circulation must not in any case exceed 1,300,000,000 francs (law of January 29, 1920) Several co operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation There are in Algeria 7 savings banks with, on December 31, 1918, 20,511 depositors, the amount due to depositors being 4,828,400 francs Messrs Cox & Co (France) have branches at Algiers and Oran

British Consul-General for Algeria —B S Cave, C B

Vice Consuls at Algiers.—B G Chamberlain, (acting) J k V Dible

Vice Consuls at Arzeu, Montaganem, Bône, Oran, Philippeville, and Bougie

Money, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used

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FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (FRENCH CONGO)

The French Congo extends along the Atlantic coast between Cameroon and the territories of the Belgian Congo, with the exception of the Spanish territory on the coast from the Muni river on 1° N lat to Cameroon, and inland to the meridian of 11° 20′ E of Greenwich, and the Kabinda region, which is Portuguese Inland it is bounded by the Congo and Ubanghi rivers and stretches northwards to the Bahr el Ghazal and Lake Chad French acquisition began on the Gabun river in 1841 , Libreville was founded in 1849 , Cape Lopez was gained in 1862, and the French possessions extended along the coast for about 200 miles Since then the territories have been increased by exploration and military occupation and their limits have been defined in a series of international conventions By a convention, dated November 14, 1911, France agreed to cede certain parts of the colony to Germany in return for German recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco The total area ceded is about 107,270 square miles with a population of about 1,000,000 Sleeping sickness is very prevalent in the district and is fast decimating the population At the same time Germany ceded to France from her Cameroon territory 6,450 square miles

By decree of January 15, 1910, the French Congo was divided into three circumscriptions which form three colonies, viz —the Gabun Colony (capital Libreville), the Middle Congo Colony (capital Brazzaville), and the Ubangi Shari Colony (capital Bangui) The Chad Territory, which was formerly a dependency of the Ubangi-Shari Colony, was, by decree issued on March 17, 1920, made a separate colony

By decrees issued on January 15, 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa, which extends over the Gabun, the Middle Congo, the Ubangi-Shari Colonies, and Chad Territory , to these have since been added the Cameroon territories

The area is about 1,087,131 square miles containing a population estimated in 1915 at 9 millions of negro and other races Estimated area and population of the separate colonies is shown as follows —

Colony	Area in square miles	Population
Gabun	105,900	1 300,000
Middle Congo	92,640	1,390 000
Ubangi Shari	190,491	1,590,000
Chad	481,728	2,090,000
Cameroon	166,366	2,500 000
Total	1,037,131	8,870,000

The Colonies have each a Lieutenant Governor, they all have financial and administrative autonomy, and each has an administrative council, the Lieutenant Governors are under the Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, having his headquarters at Brazzaville who is assisted by a Secretary General and a Council of Government There is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies Local revenues accrue chiefly from customs duties, there are native poll taxes The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted For 1920 the budgets showed the following figures General budget, 7,600,000 francs, the colonial budgets were as follows Gabun, 3,316,000 francs, Middle Congo, 3,930,000 francs, Ubangi Shari, 3,400,000 francs, Chad Colony, 3,130,000 francs, Cameroon, 10,283,000 francs In the colony there are 1916) 45 mission schools for boys and 10 for girls, with about 3,600 pupils 724 being girls), and 94 public schools with about 3,900 pupils

The resources of French Equatorial Africa are quite undeveloped There are about 30,000 square miles of tropical forest extending to the Gabun coast, containing many species of industrial value Wild caoutchouc is the most important export, 2,770 tons in 1917 Palm oil is also produced to some extent, 7,770 tons were exported in 1917 Coffee is also cultivated In the Chad Military Territory large numbers of cattle, sheep, asses, camels, horses, and ostriches are raised, but there are no facilities for export Copper, zinc, and lead are found In 1913 the total exports amounted to 36,865,000 francs, and imports, 21,182,000 francs, in 1917, exports, 27,732,410 francs, imports, 39,575,000 francs

There is considerable shipping at Port Gentil and Libreville, the chief ports, but at Loango steamers must anchor about three miles off the coast All three ports are visited by the vessels of the Chargeurs Réunis, and the steamers of the Elder Dempster Line Whale fishing commenced in 1912 The military force of the colony (1914) consisted of 7,145 men, of whom 530 are Europeans

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango, and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango Region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville In the Chad region there are several stations connecting Fort Lamy, Ati, Faya, and Maô A line has been laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui, and another to connect Bangui with Fort Lamy The total length of line in operation is about 2,366 miles

On the north-east of Lake Chad is the state of Kanem, which was completely subjected to France in 1903, and is now only a district of the Shari territory with Maô for its capital Wadai, to the east of Kanem, with an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a semi civilised population of about 1,000,000, accepted the French Protectorate in the summer of 1903. In

1911 a French force occupied Arada, some miles to the north of the capital, Abeshr, which is in communication with Benghazi, on the coast of Tripoli, by caravans, and in 1913 Ain Galakka

Governor General of Equatorial Africa —J Augagneur (May, 1920)

Cameroon —The former German Colony of Kamerun, including the area of French Equatorial Africa ceded by France to Germany, was occupied by French and British troops in 1916 The greater portion of the territory has been placed under French administration, and a strip on the southern border of Nigeria under British The total area allotted to France amounts to 166,489 square miles, excluding the 107,270 square miles ceded to Germany in 1911 Imports in 1918 amounted to 13,528,967 francs, exports to 7,857,214 francs General budget for 1920 balances at 7,370,500 francs, special railway budget, 2,913,000 francs Chief products are coffee, tobacco, palm oil, and ivory The country has 213 miles of good roads, and 359 miles of railway *See* also p 255

Commissioner —M Garde (appointed December 5, 1919)

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MADAGASCAR

Government

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Ranavàlona III (born 1861, died 1916), succeeded in 1883 The French having claimed a portion of the north west coast as having been transferred to them by local chiefs, hostilities were carried on in 1882-84 against the Hovas, who refused to recognise the cession In 1885 peace was made, Diego Suarez having been surrendered to France A French Resident General was received at the capital, and the foreign relations of the country were claimed to be regulated by France By the Anglo French agreement of August 5, 1890, the protectorate of France over Madagascar was recognised by Great Britain, but the Native Government steadily refused to recognise any protectorate In May, 1895, a French expedition was despatched to enforce the claims of France, and on October 1, the capital having been occupied a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognised and accepted the protectorate By a unilateral convention made in January, 1896, Madagascar became a French possession, and by law promulgated August 6, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony

Governor General.—Hubert Garbit (appointed March 14, 1920)

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antanànarivo The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, nor has it any elective assembly By decree of June 1918, Madagascar in divided into 24 provinces, and 75 districts administered by officials of the council of administration Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration In some parts of the island the natives, under the direction of the administrateurs, are allowed to choose one of their number as intermediary between themselves and the native governors appointed by the French Government These representatives receive a remuneration and give their whole time to this work

Area and Population

Madagascar is situated to the south east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, the least distance between island and continent being 240 miles, its length is 980 miles, greatest breadth, 360 miles The area is estimated at 228,000 square miles The census of December 31, 1917, showed a population of 3,545,264, of whom 15,157 were French, 3,101 were of other European birth, 5,272 were Hindus, 1,007 Chinese, 631 were African, and 3,520,096 were Malagasy On December 31, 1918, the population was 3,545,575

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (1,097,458), the Betsileo (515,005), the Betsimisáraka (401,857) the Tanala (151,061), the Sakalava (208,777), and the Bara (161,116) Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova, whose language, allied to the Malayan and Oceanic tongues, is understood over a large part of the island The people are divided into a great many clans, who seldom inter marry

The slave trade was nominally abolished in 1877, slavery in Imerina and in all parts under French authority was abolished by proclamation on September 27, 1896 The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on January 1, 1901, but the personal tax due from 16 to 60 years of age, formerly 5 francs, has been increased to 10, 15, in some provinces 20, and in Antanànarivo to 30 francs The populations of the chief towns were The capital, Antananarivo, in the centre of the island, 63,115, Tamatave 15,000, Fianarantsoa 8,231, Andevoranto 1,322, Majunga 7,205, Diégo Suarez 10,377, Ambositra 3,580, Tulear 2,467, Mananjary 8,927, Maroantsetra, 3,294 Fort Dauphin 2,000 The principal ports are Tamatave, on the east coast, Majungà on the north-west coast, Diégo Suarez in the north, and Tulear in the south west

In 1896 Diégo Suarez (a French colony from 1885), the island of Nossi Be (area 130 sq m) on the west coast, and the island of Ste Marie on the east coast (area, 64 sq m), and in 1914 the Comoro Islands, were placed under the authority of the Governor General of Madagascar

Religion, Education, Justice.

Up to 1895 a large portion of the Hova and of the other tribes in the central districts had been Christianised The Christian population was estimated at 450,000 Protestants, and 50,000 Roman Catholics There are many missionary societies at work, French (Catholic and Protestant), British the London Missionary Society, the Friends' Mission, and the Anglican Mission); there is also a Norwegian Lutheran Mission and an American Mission French Catholic missions had 258 European workers (67 female),

Protestant and Anglican missions had 173 (54 female) The outlying tribes are still mostly heathen

Education is compulsory from 8 to 14 years of age On January 1, 1918, there were 745 official schools with 76,243 pupils (48,444 boys and 24,206 girls), and 432 private schools, with 43,994 pupils Children are required to learn the French language At Antanànarivo there is a school of native medicine, an administrative and commercial school, a normal school, and a school of agriculture

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals

Finance.

The local revenue of Madagascar is derived chiefly from direct taxation (including a poll tax and taxes on land, cattle, and houses), from customs and other indirect taxes, from colonial lands, from posts and telegraphs, markets, and miscellaneous sources The chief branches of expenditure are general administration, public works, the post office, and the public debt For 1920 the local budget balanced at 68,866,200 francs

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l* at the average yearly rate of interest of 3 02 per cent The loans were made for the purpose of public works or for the conversion of loans for that purpose.

Defence

In peace time the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diego Suarez) consist of 2,411 Europeans, and 6,376 natives The police and militia are maintained on the local budget

Production and Industry.

In 1896, on the completion of the French occupation of the Island, the Malagasy system of land tenure was modified, foreigners were permitted to acquire land, and registration of land was begun Government lands, urban or non urban, are let or sold to private persons, or to companies for agriculture, pasturage, or mining On December 31, 1916, there were 2,634,410 acres of land under cultivation by natives and 257,343 acres by Europeans, Estimated yield of the chief vegetable products for 1918 was rice (701,005 tons), sugar (516 tons), coffee (1,116 tons), manioc (800,700 tons), cotton, cacao, vanilla, (422 tons), tobacco (986 tons) butter beans (19,375 tons), cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees Sericulture is encouraged The forests abound with many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gum, resins, and plants for textile, tanning, dyeing, and medicinal purposes abound The quantity of graphite and caoutchouc exported is at present considerable, the production of graphite for 1917 was 35,000 metric tons

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the natives, there were on December 31, 1919, 7,277,609 cattle in the island, 3,086 horses, 270,690 sheep, 140,426 goats 662 ostriches, and 421,349 pigs

Silk and cotton weaving are carried on, and the working of metal and the making of panama and other straw hats The preparation of sugar, rice, soap, tapioca, &c., is being undertaken by Europeans, as well as the canning of meat There are large meat preserving factories at Bo-anamary (Majunga), Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Antanànarivo and Antsirabe

Of minerals, gold (27,141 ozs in 1918), iron, copper, lead, silver, zinc,

antimony, manganese, nickel, sulphur, graphite (27,838 tons in 1917), lignite (first found in March, 1912), and also coal have been found in various parts of the island

Commerce

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,750 694	4,078,225	6,470,873	4,090,792	3,958,909
Exports	3,642,644	3 400,608	3,448 318	3,671,308	7,086,703

The chief articles of import and export in 1917 and 1918 were the following —

Imports	1917	1918	Exports	1917	1918
	£	£		£	£
Cottons	1,154,224	—	Gold dust	110,554	74,613
Beverages	156,090	323,091	Cattle	23,371	14,560
Machinery	76,412	74 252	Tanning bark	10,184	515
Metals	71,388	112 611	Rice	70 606	212,005
Cement	33 395	19 587	Hides	348,656	242,149
Lime	4 870	3 078	Raffia fibre	132,537	128,075
Clothing	1,980 662	1 979 757	Wax	65 342	37 146

The trade in 1917 and 1918 was distributed as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
	£	£	£	£
France	3,920 152	1 763 021	2 000 194	2,441,369
French Colonies	300 949	596 674	181 366	495,581
United Kingdom	236,367	216 752	499,639	414,496
British Possessions	630,329	1,275,085	127,021	193 312

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into Great Britain in 1920 amounted to 878,034*l* (mainly beans and plumbago), and the exports from Great Britain amounted to 294,201*l* (mainly cotton goods)

Shipping and Communications

Tamatave the principal seaport of the island, is visited by the steamers of two French shipping companies, and the principal ports are connected with each other by coasting steamers plying regularly In 1918, vessels of 630,320 tons entered and vessels of 632,133 tons cleared at the ports of Madagascar Of the total tonnage entering 490,563 tons were French, and 78,981 tons were British , and of those clearing, 492,671 tons were French and 81,384 tons British

There are as yet but few roads in Madagascar in the European sense of the word At the end of 1918 there were 1,611 miles of metalled roads The transport of mails and passengers by motor-cars is being extended A fortnightly service of motor cars has been established between Antananarivo and Miarinarivo (97 miles), and a service—twice weekly—between Antana-

narivo and Fianarantsoa, the capital of the southern provinces (259 miles), and Mananjary on the east coast (328 miles) Waggon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antanànarivo, from Antananarivo to Maevetanana and between most of the chief military posts Three railways are at present worked in Madagascar The first is the through railway line between Antanànarivo and Tamatave (229 miles) which was opened for traffic in March, 1913 The second is the railway which is being constructed between Antanànarivo and Antsirabe (noted for its thermal springs), 107 miles south of Antanànarivo, 27 miles of which were opened for traffic in January, 1919 The third is the branch line of the Tamatave railway, from Moramanga to the Antsihanaka provinces, towards the north of the island, which was opened for traffic in October, 1917, as far as Anosiroa, a distance of 61 miles Total railway mileage on June 30, 1919, 776 miles

There is postal communication throughout the island The telegraph line has (December 31, 1918) a length of 4,444 miles, and 6,520 miles of wire In 1916, 366,521 telegrams were sent There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Reunion, and Aden In 1918 there were 462 miles of urban telephone line, 1,703 miles of inter urban circuits, and three Government wireless telegraph stations

Money and Banks

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antanana rivo, Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Mananjary, Majunga and Tulear, in 1911 the Bank of Madagascar, with headquarters in Paris, was opened at Tamatave with a capital of 600,000 francs

The only legal coin is the silver 5 franc piece, with its silver sub divisions, as well as copper coins of 5 and 10 centimes, but the Italian 5 lire piece and Belgian, Greek, and other coins of equal value are also in circulation French Bank notes of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs are also legal tender, as well as, since the war, postage stamps affixed to cardboards, for smaller values, viz , 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and 1 and 2 francs

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MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO ISLANDS

The archipelago of the Comoro Islands, is formed by the islands of Mayotte, Anjouan, Grande Comore and Moheli Before 1912, Anjouan, Moheli and Grande Comore were only under French protection , Mayotte alone being a colony But by a law of July 25, 1912, and a decree of February 23, 1914, the whole archipelago has become a colony, attached to the general government of Madagascar, of which it forms a twenty third province, the 'Province des Comores '

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1915) of 13,500 There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar In 1914 there were two schools with 2 teachers and 60 pupils The chief pro duct was formerly sugar, but the cultivation of vanilla has now superseded that of the sugar cane There are now only two sugar works and two distilleries for rum Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, &c) are cultivated

Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and a number of smaller islands, have an area of about 650 square miles and population in 1914 of 84,117 Vanilla, cacao and perfume plants are successfully cultivated Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

The principal imports are cotton fabrics, metals, and rice, the principal exports, hides, sugar, and vanilla

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR

Consul at Antanànarivo —P Helyar

Vice Consul at Tamatave —C Bang

There is also a Vice Consul at Majunga and a Consular agent at Diégo Suarez

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RÉUNION.

Reunion (or Bourbon), about 420 miles east of Madagascar, has belonged to France since 1643 It is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council, and an elective Council General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies It has an area of 970 square miles and population (1912) of 173,822, of whom 159,218 were Europeans, 130,000 of French origin , there were also 8,341 British Indians, 1,868 natives of Madagascar, 2,927 Africans, 884 Chinese, 584 Arabians The chief towns are St Denis, with 23,972 inhabitants in 1912 , St Pierre, 29,481 , St Paul, 18,646 ; St Louis, 13,346 The towns are under the French municipal law Réunion has a lycee with 24 teachers and 299 pupils Primary education is given in a training school with 46 pupils and 7 teachers, and 169 elementary schools with 361 teachers and 17,808 pupils (1920) The chief port, Pointe des Galets, is connected by a coast railway of 80 miles with St Benoît on the one hand, and St Pierre on the other In 1888 this railway was taken over by the State The chief productions are sugar (62,000 acres), rum, coffee (6,000 acres), manioc, (12,000 acres) tapioca, vanilla, spices The forests occupy about 150,000 acres There are 20 sugar factories in the island The annual production of rum amounts to 1,166,000 gallons, of which 836,000 gallons are exported The chief imports are rice, grain, &c , the chief exports are sugar and rum Total value of imports in 1919, 41,759,750 francs , of exports, 50,311,574 francs In 1919, 65 vessels of 117,264 tons entered, and 67 vessels of 118,066 tons cleared at the ports of the island There are about 80 miles of railway The Tamatave Réunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic On December 31, 1917, there were 233 miles of telephone wire, 242 miles of telegraph wire, 187 telephone stations and 34 telegraph offices The budget for 1920 balanced at 12,170,760 francs The debt was 1,122,500 francs The currency of Réunion consists of local bank notes and token nickel coinage It has nominally the same value as that of France

St Paul and **Amsterdam**, small islands in the Indian Ocean, belong to France

Kerguélen, a desolate island, about 50 S lat and 70 E long , was annexed by France in 1893

British Consul at Réunion —M J T Piat

FRENCH SOMALILAND

The colony of the Somali Coast lies between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and British Somaliland On the north it is bounded by Cape Doumeirah, which separates it from the Italian possessions ; on the south by a line drawn from the wells of Hadou to Gueldessa, which separates it from the British possessions ; the inland boundary towards Abyssinia being, by convention of March 20, 1897, at a distance of 90 kilometres (about 56 miles) from the coast. The territory has an area of about 5,790 square miles, and the population was estimated in 1917 at about 206,000 It is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Administrative Council The port of Obock was acquired for France in 1862, but it was not till 1884 that its active occupation began In 1884 Sagallo and Tajurah were ceded to France , in 1885, Ambado , in 1888 the territory was delimited by agreement with Great Britain ; in 1888 a port was created at Djibouti, now the seat of government

Djibouti has (1917) 13,608 inhabitants, of whom 294 are European (107 French). The natives are made up as follows (1917) Issas, 3,954 , Danakils, 1,184 , Arabs (foreign subjects) 3,130 , Arabs (French subjects),

1,359, Somalis, 3,568, and Indians, 109 In 1902 a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti with 50 pupils The local budget for 1920 balanced at 2,887,000 francs The country has scarcely any industries, but with the coast fisheries and inland trade there is considerable traffic The salt mines, opened in 1912, exported in 1918, 11,500 metric tons of salt The chief imports are cotton goods, butter, coal, sugar, the chief exports were coffee, ivory, hides and skins The total imports in 1918 amounted to 67,411,794 francs, and the total exports (1917) to 50,324,846 francs The export of the products of Abyssinia in 1918 amounted to 75,552,277 francs Merchandise imported at Djibouti, destined for Abyssinia, amounted to 35,839,140 francs Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by railway from Djibouti to Addis Abeba (386 miles) [See also under *Abyssinia*] The vessels of 3 French, 4 English, 2 Russian, and 1 Italian shipping companies visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by means of French and English steamboats for local traffic In 1917 there entered at Djibouti 272 steam merchant vessels of 643,290 tons Of these vessels, 163 were French, 44 English, 33 Italian, 19 Greek, 11 Japanese, 1 Dutch, and 1 Swedish

FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHARA

French West Africa comprises the following colonies —(1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) the Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) Upper Senegal Niger (French Sudan), (6) the Upper Volta Colony, (7) Civilian Territory of Mauritania, and (8) the Military Territory of the Niger

In 1912 the Military Territory of the Niger was placed under a Commissioner, whose headquarters were at Zinder, the capital In 1916 the region of Tibesti was attached, administratively, to French West Africa, it forms a part of the Military Territory of the Niger

The approximate area and population of French West Africa is (1920) shown as follows —

Colony	Area (in Square Miles)	Population			
		Non African Races		African Races	Total
		French	Foreign	French	
Senegal	74,112	3,559	554	1,200,000	1,204,113
Guinea	93,218	1,100	100	1 890,000	1,851,200
Ivory Coast	121,976	900	130	1,406 000	1,407,030
Dahomey	42,460	500	90	860,000	860,590
French Sudan	617,600	900	75	2,200 000	2,200,975
Upper Volta	154,400	100	—	3,000 000	3,000,100
Mauritania	347,400	144	—	240,000	240,144
Military Territory of Niger	347,400	200	25	700,000	700,225
Total	1,800,566	7,403	974	11,456,000	11,464,377

A treaty of October 19, 1906, determines the course of the Anglo French boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger The delineation of the boundary was completed in 1912, and approved by the two governments 1914 The British government has leased to France for purposes of commerce two pieces of land, one on the right bank of the Niger between Lealaba and the confluence of the rivers Moussa and Niger, and the other on one of the mouths of the Niger, each to form one block of from 25 to 120 acres with a

river frontage not exceeding 436 yards, the lease, at first, to be for 30 years It is further stipulated that, within the boundaries indicated in the convention, British and French as regards persons and merchandise shall enjoy for 30 years the same treatment in all matters of river navigation, of commerce, and of tariff and fiscal treatment and taxes of all kinds

Under the Anglo-French Convention of April 8, 1904, the river port of Yarbatenda on the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down At the same time the Los Islands were ceded to France

By an agreement, dated July 6, 1911, between England and France, the boundary line between French Guinea and Sierra Leone was readjusted

By a Convention between Great Britain and France the former recognised the right of France to all territory west of the Nile basin, which practically includes the whole of the **Sahara** (exclusive of the Libyan Desert), and the State of **Wadai** The French Sahara may be roughly estimated at about 1½ million square miles

Over the whole of French West Africa there is a Governor General, who is assisted by a Council, the seat of the general government being at Dakar The Colonies are each under a Lieutenant Governor, subject to the direction of the Governor General, who has been relieved of the direct administration of any portion of his Government, and is free to devote the whole of his attention to directing and controlling the common interests of all the Colonies To facilitate this object a General Budget has been created, drawn up by the Governor General, which provides for all the services which are common to all the Colonies, and the funds for which are provided by the customs and shipping dues of each of the Colonies, which have now only their internal revenues to depend upon for their local budgets, which have however, been relieved of the cost of all the general services

The general budget of the Colonies for 1920 amounted to 40,509,800 francs The military forces in peace times consist of 13,500 men, of whom 1,500 are Europeans The police force numbers 3,000

Schools are at work for elementary primary, superior and commercial primary, and technical education, with a central normal school for training native teachers for the village schools, and a certain number of professional schools in the different colonies, with a central professional training school at Gorée (near Dakar) Over 13,000 children are receiving elementary instruction, about 3,000 of the pupils being girls

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, tissues, mechanical implements, and beverages, the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds, as well as rubber, cotton, cacao and timber The following is a comparative table of values of the imports and exports during 1918 and 1919 for each of the colonies —

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Senegal	295,777,856	198,164,926	215,219,431	202,178,941
French Guinea	23,029,972	25,918,941	12,822,621	23,595,011
Ivory Coast	15,787,579	23,587,088	13,158,972	28,478,853
Dahomey	28,346,926	44,384,684	29,986,819	70,104,510
Total	362,942,333	292,009,589	271,187,843	324,296,815

In 1919, 3,169 vessels of 6,430,949 tons entered and cleared the ports of French West Africa

There are 1,370 miles of railway and 12,500 miles of telegraph In 1916 there were 263 post offices, divided as follows —Senegal, 59, Upper Senegal, 73, Guinea, 38, Ivory Coast, 38, Dahomey, 30, Mauretania, 13, and Military Territory of the Niger, 12

The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa

Governor General of French West Africa —M Merlin Appointed January, 1918

The colony of **Senegal** consists of —

1 The four municipal communes of St Louis, the capital of the Colony (population, 1917, 23,326, French, 307), Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 1918, 25,468, French, 2,791), Rufisque (population, 11,414, French, 205), and Gorée (population, 1,444, French, 67) The total area is 438 square miles The natives of these towns and their descendents are French citizens, and have the right of vote

2 The territories of direct administration, in which the Government exercises absolute authority, which consist of —

The outskirts of the communes of Dakar, Rufisque and St Louis, and one kilometre on each side of the Dakar St Louis Railway, with the principal parts of Hann, Pout, Thies, Tivaouane, Pire, Mackhé, Mekhe, Kelle, Kebemer, Gueoul, Louga, Sakal

A rectangle with a front of two kilometres and a depth of one kilometre around the posts of Richard Toll, Dagana, Podor, Salde, Matam, and Bakel on the river Senegal, Kaolack, Kaffrine, and the island of Foundioungne in the Sine Saloum, Sedhiou, Ziguinchor, and the island of Carabane on the river Casamance, and Portudal, Nianing, and Joal on the sea coast east of Rufisque

In these territories the natives are not French citizens, and are not electors

The former Protectorate has been restored to the Colony, but with a separate budget The total population of Senegal in 1920 was put at 1,204,113 (including 4,113 Europeans), and the area 74,112 sq miles

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy The budget of the directly administered territory provided for 1920, 4,675,680 francs The local budget for 1920 was 13,357,085 francs

All towns having a sufficiently numerous European or assimilated native population have urban schools giving the same instruction as the French primary schools, modified to suit local requirements At Dakar there are grouped superior technical schools common to all the colonies, normal school, professional school, commercial and administrative school, a school of medicine At St Louis are a secondary school, a superior primary school, a professional school for interpreters, kaids (native judges), and chief's sons There is a large hospital for natives at Dakar

The soil is generally sandy The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, and some rice, other products are castor beans, some coco nuts, gum from Mauritania, and rubber from the Casamance river Ground nuts form the bulk of the exports A salt industry is being developed

Native industries comprise weaving, pottery, brick making and jewellery

The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal work, coal The chief exports are pea nuts (247,672 tons in 1919), hides and skins, rubber and gums.

There are 1,494 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines

A submarine cable from Brest to Dakar was completed in April 1905, so that the French West African Colonies are now independent of foreign cables There are three other cables, one Spanish one French West African, and the third belonging to a South American company

One railway connects Dakar, Rufisque and St Louis (165 miles), another one Thiés and Kayes (Upper Senegal Niger) 435 miles (350 miles open)

There is a river service on the Senegal from St Louis to Kayes, the former a principal town of Upper Senegal Niger (490 sea miles) on the Senegal river, during the rainy season, and extensive works for the improvement of the river have been carried out The Senegal is closed to foreign flags Dakar, the principal port is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 4 French lines, and with Liverpool by a British line In 1919 1,109 vessels of 2,277,988 tons entered and 1,093 vessels of 2,179,988 tons cleared the ports of the colony Works are in progress for the extension and deepening of the harbour, the erection of sheds and workshops The dry dock at Dakar which was completed in 1908, can take boats 630 feet long The Bank of West Africa (established June 29, 1901), with a capital of 6,000,000 francs, and reserve funds 3,920,000 francs, was founded for the purpose of carrying on financial, industrial or commercial operations, it has a branch at Dakar, and agencies at St Louis, and at Rufuquer La Banque Française de l'Afrique Equatoriale has a branch at Dakar

H B M's Consul General at Dakar (for French Western Africa, including the Sudan) —R C F Maugham,

Consul at Senegal —Y H J Huckin

French Guinea lies on the coast between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, and extends inland so as to include the territories of Koumbia, Dinguiray, Siguiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidugo, Bovla, Macenta and N'zerékoré The area is about 95,218 square miles, and the population was, in 1920, 1,851,200, including 1,200 Europeans (1,100 French) A regular system of Government lay schools has recently been introduced all over French West Africa The principal products are palm oil and nuts, rubber, millet, earthnuts, rice, gum, and coffee, which is grown in the Rio Nunez region There is an experimental garden near Konakry (the capital) where the culture of bananas, pineapples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried Futa Jallon contains cattle in abundance In 1919 there were 420,000 cattle, 102 000 sheep, 2,000 goats, and 2,800 horses Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bouré and Siecke districts Imports in 1919, 25,918,911 francs exports, 23,735,011 francs The principal exports were rubber, cattle, ground nuts, hides, wax, wool, and palm kernels Number of vessels entered in 1919 was 169, of 288,614 tons, number cleared 173, of 292,780 tons A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Konakry to the Niger The French Guinea railway which runs from Konakry on the coast to the Niger at Kourassa (366 miles long) was opened in January, 1911, and in August, 1914, was continued to Kankan (412 miles from Konakry) The jetty 1,066 feet long, at Konakry has been completed In the colony there are 2,556 miles of telegraph and 43 miles of telephone line, with 6 miles of submarine line The Colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco, also with Freetown, Monrovia, and Grand Bassam Konakry is visited regularly by the steamers of two French and one English company The budget of the colony provided for 1920 the sum of 13,124,800 francs

The Ivory Coast lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony It has common frontiers with French Guinea and Upper Senegal-Niger Colonies France asserted and obtained rights on the coast about

1843, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1883 Area about 121,976 square miles , population, 1,407,030 , Europeans, 1,030 The seat of administration was Bingerville, the capital, formerly called Adjame (European population, 69) There is a central school group at Bingerville and a number of Government schools in the districts The chief ports, in a populous and commercial point of view, are Grand Bassam, with a lagoon (124 miles long, and 12 to 15 feet deep), forming an excellent harbour of refuge , Assinie, also with a lagoon , Grand Lahou, the lagoon of which is connected by means of a canal with the lagoon of Grand Bassam , Sassandra, with a pier, and Tabou, which has a wireless station The chief centres in the interior are Abijean, Dimbokro, Bouaké, Aboisso Bondoukou, and Korhogo The natives cultivate maize, rice, plantains, pine apples, and many other fruits The Europeans culture with success coffee trees and cocoa trees, especially in Elima near Assinie and in M'Bato near Bingerville Coco nuts and rubber are collected The mahogany forests inland are worked Gold is found near Grand Bassam in Baouli, on the Comoe and Bia Rivers, in Indenie The imports in 1919 amounted to 23,537,038 francs, and the exports to 28,478,353 francs Chief imports in 1919 were, tobacco, 7,956,197 francs , wines, 636,484 francs , cotton goods, 4,624,129 francs Chief exports were, palm kernels, 10,517,531 francs , palm oil, 10,216,248 francs , coffee, 284,147 francs , cocoa, 1,811,538 francs , rubber, 381,450 francs , colo, 53,693 francs , and mahogany, 3,422,391 francs The ports of the Colony are visited by lines of several French English and Belgian shipping companies Number of vessels entered in 1919, 188 of 414,768 tons, and cleared 200 vessels, of 439,931 tons From Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, a railway has been constructed, running between Abijean and Bouaké (197 miles) Works are now contracted to lengthen this to the north At the end of 1918, there were 2,300 miles of telegraphic and 117 miles of telephonic lines The telegraph connects the principal towns and extends to adjoining colonies Telephonic communication exists between Bassam and Bingerville and other places The budget of the colony for 1920 has been fixed at 12,325,700 francs

Dahomey stretches from the coast between Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and extends northwards to the French Military Territories France obtained a footing on the coast in 1851, and gradually extended her power until in 1894 the whole kingdom of Dahomey was annexed The colony has only about 70 miles of coast, but opens out northwards into a wide hinterland The area in 1920 was 42,460 square miles, and the population 860,590, including 590 Europeans The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 20,000 inhabitants Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system, The natives are of pure Negro stock, and belong to the Fon branch of the Ewe family They are industrious agriculturists in the coast region, and grow maize, manioc, yams, and potatoes The forests contain oil palms, which have been profitably utilized These furnish the chief exports—kernels and oil Cotton cultivation has recently been successfully introduced in the central provinces At Porto Novo there is an experimental station The principal imports were cottons machinery, liquors, and tobacco , the chief exports were maize, palm kernels (45,188,505 francs in 1919), palm oil, (20,260,490 francs in 1919), copra , the exports of kola nuts and of rubber are decreasing In 1919 the United Kingdom participated in the foreign trade to the extent of 30 per cent and France to 29 60 per cent There are few roads in the colony, but in the last

four years they have been greatly improved A new metalled road (310 miles in length) for motor traffic runs from Savé to the Niger At Kotonu an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (156 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segborué in Lake Aheme (20 miles) The line is intended to run to Chaoru (400 miles) The gauge is a metre A metre gauge railway has also been constructed from Porto Novo to Pobé (50 miles) along the Lagos frontier A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, Togoland, the Niger, and Senegal In the colony there are 1,389 miles of telegraph line, and 70 miles of telephone line In 1919, 114 vessels of 259,887 tons entered, and 123 vessels of 277,003 tons cleared the ports of Dahomey French and English coins are in circulation The budget of the colony for 1919 provided for the sum of 5,921,000 francs The local budget for 1920 was 7,785,175 francs

The **Colony** of **French Sudan** was formed in 1904 from the Territories of Senegambia and the Niger, less the Senegal Protectorate, which was restored to Senegal Its old name of Upper Senegal Niger was changed to French Sudan by decree of December 4, 1920

The Colony is bounded on the north by the Algerian sphere, on the west by Mauritania, the Falemé river, and the frontier of French Guinea, on the south by the frontiers of the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, and the Upper Volta, and on the east by the Military Territory of the Niger It therefore includes the valley of the Upper Senegal, about two thirds of the course of the Niger, much of the country enclosed in the great Bend, and a large part of the Sahara to the Algerian sphere of influence The area is about 617,600 square miles with a population in 1920 of about 2,200,975, including 975 Europeans

At the same time that this Colony was formed the Military Territories, which now form an integral part of it, were broken up The Second Military Territory, which included nearly all the country within the Bend, was handed over to the Civil administration, and the First (Timbuktu) has been incorporated in Upper Senegal Niger, and is administered by a colonel under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor The Third (Zinder Chad) Territory has been constituted an autonomous unit In 1919 the greater part of the southern portion in the bend of the Niger was created a separate Colony in the name of the Upper Volta (Haute Volta, *see* below)

The whole of Upper Senegal Niger is under civil administration, with the same judicial and educational systems as the other Colonies comprised in the Government General The budget of the colony for 1920 provided for 13,567,000 francs

The most important and populous towns in the Upper Senegal Niger are Bamako, the capital, (16,000 inhabitants), Segou (8,405 inhabitants), Kayes (12,000 inhabitants), Djenné (5,450 inhabitants), Timbuktu (4,270 inhabitants), Goundam (3,200 inhabitants) Nioro (3,400 inhabitants) All the principal towns have regional or urban schools, Bamako has a professional school, there is a Mussulman superior school at Timbuktu with 67 pupils and one médersa (official)

The natives cultivate ground nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton, castor oil plant, sesame, other products are rubber and karité Large stocks of cattle abound in the colony

Native industries comprise pottery, brick making, jewellery, weaving, leather making Chief imports are cottons, food stuffs, metal work Chief exports are ground nuts, cattle, rubber, gum, kopak, skins and wool

There is a very complete system of telegraphs throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey, Zinder, and Lake Tchad

The Senegal Niger Railway goes from Kayes to Koulikoro, a distance of 344 miles For about three months in the year small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu

Wireless telegraph connects Timbuktu and Bamako with the Eiffel Tower in Paris

The Colony of the Upper Volta was formed by a decree of March 1, 1919, from the southern section of the Upper Senegal Niger It lies within the bend of the Niger which, with the Military Territory forms its eastern boundary, its southern boundary is formed by the river Makrom and the northern boundary of Dahomey, Togoland, the Gold Coast, and the Ivory Coast, thence the boundary runs in a north easterly direction from the river Bage to the Niger, about 16° N, below Ansinge It embraces the circles of Gacus, Bobo Dioulasso, Dedeugon, Ouaga dougou, Dori, Say, and Fada-N'Gourma Area about 154,400 square miles, and population 3,000,100, including 100 Europeans The administrative centre is Ouaga dougou (population 19,332), other towns are Bobo Dioulasso (8,736), Gikasso (7,825) Administrative ly it is on the same footing as the other Colonies of French West Africa Economically, industrially and commercially it possesses the same characteristics as the Upper Senegal Niger Colony The budget for 1920 balanced at 5,102,125 francs

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Mauritania, formed into a Protectorate in May, 1903 and converted into a special "Civilian Territory," under the command of a Commissioner of the Government General, in October, 1904, consists of the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Tichit, Adiar, Levrier Bay, and Tagant, with a total area of 344,967 square miles The native population numbers about 256,000, mostly Moorish Mussulmans The northern limit of the Territory is approximate, and the foregoing area is obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3′ N as the northern boundary

The budget of the Protectorate for 1920 was 2,984,000 francs

Togo —The German Colony of Togoland has administratively been divided between France and England The eastern section has been allotted to France, which took possession of the country as mandatory on October 1, 1920 An Administrative Council has been established, of which two European non officials and one native notable will be members The Council will be consulted in drawing up the budget

Togo is bounded to the west by the British Colony of the Gold Coast, to the north and to the east by French Western Africa, and to the south by the Gulf of Guinea The colony has a seaboard of about 434 miles It is a prolongation of the colony of Dahomey with identical climate and possibilities It measures 33,659 square miles, and is populated by 1,100,000 natives of the Ewe race, kindred to the race which populates Dahomey This race is fairly intelligent, hard working and thrifty Of the total area, 20,072 miles have been allotted to France

The climate of Togo is not particularly suitable to Europeans, and the soil, while rich, requires considerable care during crop growing periods In 1917 the colony's exports of cocoa rose from 7 tons in 1913 to 1,569 tons (2,851 tons in 1919), exports of copra rose from 44 tons in 1913 to 734 tons in 1917, exports of palm oil products increased from 30,205 tons in 1913 to 39,589 tons in 1917 Togo is exceedingly rich in iron ore and various other minerals

The first railway line was built along the coast, uniting the port of Lome with that of Grand Popo, serving also the smaller ports of Bagida, Porto Seguro, Petit Popo, and Anecho From Lome two lines were also constructed into the interior The first, to the town of Misahohe, passing through one of the richest sections of the colony, is 74 miles long, the other, which has its terminal at the town of Atakpame, is 99 miles long, and passes through the cotton producing districts of the country

The ports of Lome and Anecho are of modern construction, capable of sheltering and unloading vessels of any size In 1917, 278 ships entered these ports carrying merchandise to and from the colony valued at 56 million francs

The French Minister of the Colonies has lately announced that the French Government proposes to carry on the work started in Togo by the Germans and the British, along lines which should both benefit the natives very greatly and also help France in her work of reconstruction

Commissioner —M Woelfel

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TUNIS

AFRIKIYA)

Government.—**Sidi Mohamed** En Naccur Bacha Bey, born 1855, son of Mohamed Pasha Bey, nephew of Sidi Ali, former Bey of Tunis , succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed el Hadi, May 12, 1906 The heir presumptive is *Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey*, born 1858

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1705, descend from Hussein ben Ali, commonly believed to be a native of the Isle of Crete, who made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey

After the French invasion of the country in the spring of 1881, the treaty of Kasr es Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by convention signed June 8, 1883, placed Tunis under the protectorate of France The government is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department for Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 10 heads of departments, 8 of the ministers being French and 2 Tunisian The country is divided into 19 districts (contrôles civils), and 6 military circles, the district governors (contrôleurs) are French , the subordinate officials (Caids, Kahias and Sheiks) are Native French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives (tribunals at Ouzara and Charaã) , there are Native courts for cases between natives In 1914 the Tunisian penal law was codified French administration in Tunis has been confirmed by conventions with all the European Powers regulating the status and the conditions of trade of their respective citizens within the Regency

French Resident General —Lucien Saint (appointed November 24, 1920)

Area and Population.—The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and Libia Area about 50,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés

Population, in 1920, about 1,940,000, but no proper census has ever been taken for the Moslems and the Jews The majority of the population consists of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles (1,739,744 in 1919) with 50,467 Jews The French population in 1911 (date of the last census) was estimated as 46,044, exclusive of the army of occupation The foreign population in 1911 was estimated as about 102,432, of whom 88,082 were Italian, 11,300 Anglo Maltese, 587 Spaniards, 696 Greeks, and 1,767 other foreigners

The capital, the city of Tunis, had a population of 67,129 Moslems, and 26,491 Jews, besides 17,875 French, 44,237 Italians and 5,986 Maltese By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean going vessels

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik ul Islam, and the revenue from the "Habus" lands, like that from the "Wakf" lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministration of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 25 other clergymen The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 30 English Protestant missionaries at work

Education —Within the Regency there are about 313 public schools, 8 lycees and colleges, and 27 private schools (of which 6 Jewish schools are provided for by the Government) At all the schools there are 42,497 pupils, of whom 25,443 are boys Of the total number of pupils, 10,302 are French , 11,552 Mussulman , 9,249 Jews , 9,133 Italian , 1,964 Maltese and 297 others In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university In the city are 86 and in the interior 1,214 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds 23 Moslem apprentice ship schools have been created during the last few years numbering 524 native pupils Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns

Finance —Receipts and expenditure for 5 years —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	2,968,649	3,024,915	2,795,822	4,803,432	5,823,925
Expenditure	2,456,789	2,617,930	2,753,391	4,803,409	5,323,702

The estimates of ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1919 were as follows —

Receipts	£	Expenditure	£
Taxation —		Beylical Civil List	78,520
Direct	737,216	Residency and direct services	920,401
Indirect	1,534,676	Charges on Public Debt	902,155
Monopolies —		Departments —	
Tobacco	788,884	Finance	1,434,004
Others	168,008	Post Office	200,532
Post Office, Telegraph, &c	151,448	Local Administration	352,745
Royalties and Miscellaneous	1,423,200	Agriculture and Commerce	79,721
		Education	221,637
		Public Works	527,319
		Army	31,375
Total	£4,803,432	Total	£4,803,409

At the end of the year 1915 the Tunisian Public Debt amounted to about 360,000,000 francs (90,000,000*l*.) The yearly charge for interest (at 3, 3½, and 4 per cent due on the various loans—1892, 1902, 1903, 1907, and 1912) together with sinking fund is 490,893*l*. In normal conditions, the 1903 loan (640,000*l*.) will be extinguished in 1968, and the rest in 1988.

Defence.—The army of occupation, which, in 1913, numbered 17,514 men, including 600 officers, consisted in 1914, of a nucleus of French troops supported by native regiments (*tirailleurs* and *spahis*). Of the latter which were supplied by a system of local conscription, not all were permanently employed in the Regency itself. It may be sufficient to say, at the present time, that while the army of occupation has been maintained at the strength considered desirable, no less than 35,000 native troops have been serving in Europe under the French colours since the beginning of the war.

Production and Industry.—Tunis may be divided into five districts—the north, characterised by its mountainous formation, having large and fertile valleys (*e.g.*, the valley of the Merjerdah, and the plains of Mornag, Mateur, and Beja), the north east, with the peninsula of Cap Bon, the soil being specially suited for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, and citrus fruits, the Sahel, where olive trees abound, the centre, the region of high table lands and pastures, and the south, famous for its oases and gardens, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and large estates predominate. The area of the country is divided as follows:—7 million acres of tillage land, 2,740,000 acres of forest, containing 11,907,007 olive trees and 1,035,152 palm trees, 58,115 acres of vineyards, and 12,800,000 acres of stockland. The area of wheat in 1919 was 1,424,652 acres, the production was 190 000 tons, of barley (1919) 1,119,337 acres, and the production 120,000 tons, of oats 139,442 acres, and the production 45,000 tons. For 1920 the results of the cereal crops were given as follows:—Wheat, 110,000 tons, barley, 60,000 tons, and oats, 22,000 tons. The total area of vineyards in 1919 was 58,115 acres, and 9,771,454 gallons of wine was produced. In the south of Tunis the date palms produced in 1918, 91,632,744 pounds of dates. Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. The cork forests in the north west have an area of 617,440 acres. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants. In 1919 the total area occupied by French colonists was 2 675,020 acres, by Italians 345,000 acres, and by other Europeans 113,600 acres.

In 1919 the farm animals were:—horses, 78,864, asses, 198,654, mules, 31,324, cattle, 634,823, sheep, 2,661,579, goats, 1,660,621, camels, 170,606, pigs, 17,680.

In 1919 40 mines were worked. These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Lead ore, zinc ore, and iron are all found. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Mineral output in 1919:—lead, 13,455 tons, zinc, 6,185 tons, iron, 360,453 tons, manganese, 1,313 tons, phosphate of lime, 815,385 tons, total value of the minerals, 1918, 2,922,335*l*.

Native industries are the spinning and weaving of wool for garments, carpet weaving, leather embroidery, saddle making, the manufacture of slippers, pottery (in ancient style), and matting, tanning and silk weaving are declining.

The fisheries are principally in the hands of Italians and Tunisians In 1919, 2,489 boats (5,894 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 9,548 men Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (5,513 tons of fish, valued at 514,690*l* in 1919) were caught

Commerce.

Commerce.—The imports and exports in recent years have been to the following amounts (including precious metals) —

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	4,289,860	5,370,213	5,681 667	8,297,703	11,480,440
Exports	5,021,476	4,751,798	5,026,883	5,181,928	8,081,155

Imports and exports in 1919 were —

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	£		£
Textiles [1]	2,761,535	Grain, mealy food	2,835,123
Colonial produce	2 185 263	Oils	1,165 373
Marble, stone, and minerals	1,310 626	Marble, stone, minerals	1,058,889
Manufactured metals	897 976	Crude metals	430,867
Hides	444,425	Beverages and wines	366 251
Yarns	349,485	Textiles	231 276
Timber	352,376	Animal products	206 614
Animal products	338,827	Fruits and seeds	134 129
Mealy foods	227,502	Fishery products	77 942
Paper	185,586	Live Animals	76,474
Chemicals	160,074	Chemicals	72,660

[1] These goods coming chiefly from England

The distribution of the trade in 1919 was as follows —

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
France	3,692,349	5,197 285	Tripoli	88,719	154,304
United Kingdom	2,684,243	624,037	Brazil	235 275	—
Algeria	537 652	819,821	British India	237,548	—
Italy	811,377	525 348	Egypt	149 806	54,008
U.S of America	873,099	7,375	Malta	62,150	93,517
Japan	446,084	—	China	154,427	—
Spain	293 678	35,242	Sweden	145,007	—
Belgium	10,534	304,415	Switzerland	81,775	5 100

In the year 1919 there entered the ports of the Regency 8,615 vessels of 1,614,355 tons, and cleared 8,471 of 1,587 977 tons.

Good roads to the length of 2,878 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1919

Length of railways, 1,044 miles on January 1, 1920

There were in 1919, 2,287 miles of telegraphs, 479 telegraph offices, messages (1919), 1,830,130 In 1919 urban telephone systems had 845 miles of line, inter-urban systems had 3,137 miles of wire There were in 1919, 492 post offices, letters sent and received, internal service, 37,835,304, external service, 58,101,516.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The Banque d'Algérie has begun operations in the Regency and issues Tunisian bank notes

The legal coinage since 1892 consists of pieces similar to the French, the pieces being coined in France

The *ounce* = 31 487 grammes, the multiples of the ounce are the various denominations of the *Rottolo*, which contains from 16 to 42 ounces

The *Kaffis* (of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 sahs) = 16 bushels

The principal measure of length is the *pik* the *pik Arbi* for linen = 5392 yd., the *pik Turki* for silk = 7058 yd., the *pik Andoulsi* for cloth = 7094 yd

French weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but corn is still sold in *kaffis* and *whibas*

British Consul General at Tunis.—P. C. Sarell

There is a Consul at Bizerta, and Vice-Consuls at Sfax and Susa, and Consular Agents at Mehdia, Monastir, Gabes, and Djerba

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AMERICA.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES

Guadeloupe, situated in the Lesser Antilles, consists of two islands separated by a narrow channel, called 'Rivière Salée' That on the west is called Guadeloupe proper or Basse Terre, and that to the east, Grande Terre, with a united area of 138,000 hectares (532 square miles), and a circumference of 275 miles, it has five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St Barthèlemy, and St Martin, the total area being 688 square miles It is under a governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies Population (1912) 212,430, of whom 3,461 were born in France and 12,306 were foreigners Instruction (1919-20) is given in 1 *lycée* with 377 pupils, a secondary course for girls at Pointe à Pitre, with 201 pupils, and 101 public and private elementary schools The public elementary schools have 261 teachers and 14,022 pupils, and the private have 634 under 28 mistresses The seat of government is Basse-Terre (8,184 inhabitants) Pointe à Pitre (22 664 inhabitants) has a fine harbour Revenue and expenditure balanced at 6,942,490 francs (214,767 local) for 1918 Outstanding debt, December 31, 1917, 416,784 francs

Chief products are sugar, coffee, vanilla (35,000 pounds in 1920), cacao, and rum For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables

In 1919, the imports were 63,844,241 francs, and the exports 103,628,520 francs (sugar, 17,692 tons, coffee, 2,251 tons, rum, 19,599,078 litres, cacao, 1,429 tons) Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies A new wireless station at De trellan was opened in 1918 Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads The Bank of Guadeloupe, with a capital of 3,000 000 francs, and reserve funds amounting to 843,746 francs, advances loans chiefly for agricultural purposes, even on the security of jewellery The Royal Bank of Canada has also established a branch There is likewise another bank, the Banque de Commerce, but while this is a private institution, the Banque de la Guadeloupe and the Royal Bank of Canada have a semi official character Silver coin has disappeared from circulation, nickel treasury tokens (bons) of 1 franc and of 50 centimes are authorised up to a total emission of 1,000,000 francs

British Vice-Consul at Guadeloupe —J E Devaux

GUIANA

The colony of French Guiana, on the north east coast of South America, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of 5 members The colony has a Council General of 16 members elected by French citizens resident in Guiana, and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy Area about 32,000 square miles, and population, 1918, 26,825 Cayenne, the chief town and only seaport, has a population of 13,527, and the other 14 communes have 12,798 These figures are exclusive of the population of the penal settlement, of the floating population of miners without any fixed abode, as also officials, troops, and native tribes At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, a court of appeal, and justices of the peace, with jurisdiction in other localities The military force consists of 150 European officers and men On December 31, 1918, there were 24 primary schools with 2,003 pupils, and 4 Congregational schools with 512 pupils. The penal settlement also has 4 schools with 163 pupils There is

a secondary school at Cayenne, which has also a local museum and a library. The budget for 1918 amounted to 3,490,000 francs, receipts and expenses. There is little agriculture in the colony, only about 8,800 acres are under cultivation The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, and gutta percha The most important industry is gold mining (placer), the quantity of gold declared produced was, in 1915, 120,714 oz , in 1916, 109,090 oz , in 1917, 95,454 oz , in 1918, 80,477 oz Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked The exports consist of cocoa, phosphates, various woods, gold, rosewood essence, and hides The total imports in 1918 were valued at 15,308,526 francs, and the exports at 15,321,697 francs There are three ports—Cayenne, Saint Laurent du-Maroni, and Oyapoc Cayenne is visited once a month by a cargo boat of the Compagnie Général Transatlantique There is also steamboat communication between the capital and the other towns and with the neighbouring colonies There are three chief and many secondary roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior

Since 1855 Guiana has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour On December 31, 1918, the penal population consisted of 2,631 transported and 6 undergoing seclusion, 1,217 relegués, and 2 179 freed

The Bank of Guiana, under Government control, with a capital of 600,000 francs with statutory reserve fund amounting to 300,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes

MARTINIQUE

The colony is under a Governor, a General Council, and elective municipal councils It is represented by a senator and two deputies Area 385 square miles, divided into 31 communes, population in 1916, 193,087 The military force (1919) consists of one company of infantry and a battery of artillery There is (1919) a law school (at Fort de France) with 56 students, a lycée for boys, with 652 pupils, a high school for girls with 815 pupils, primary schools, with 21,037 pupils (including 7 private schools), a commercial school and a school of arts and crafts (93 pupils) Chief commercial town, Fort de France (population, 26,399) The budget for 1919 balanced at 10,314,361 francs Sugar, rum, and cocoa are the chief productions, then come coffee, tobacco, and cotton There are 15,000 hectares under the food-producing crops Tobacco culture is under special regulations There are 15 sugar works, 126 rum distilleries, and other industrial establishments In 1919 sugar to the value of 8,286,286 francs, rum to the value of 141,561,893 francs and cocoa to the value of 1,996,000 francs were exported The total imports in 1919 were valued at 74,670,266 francs, and the exports at 172,705 720 francs Vessels entered in 1919, 766 of 341,206 tons, vessels cleared, 788 of 378,260 tons The island is visited regularly by the steamers of French and American companies For local traffic there are subsidised mail coaches and motor cars, and subsidised steamers ply on the coast The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables The Bank of Martinique at Fort de France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada advances loans for agricultural and other purposes

ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON

The largest islands of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland Area of St Pierre group, 10 sq miles, population in 1911, 4,209, area of Miquelon group, 83 sq miles, population, 443, total area, 93 sq. miles; total population, 4,652 Since May, 1906, an Administrator

organizes and regulates the various branches of the public service He is assisted by a consultative council of administration and municipal councils Chief town, St Pierre Primary instruction is free There are 3 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 27 teachers and 618 pupils There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 116 children There are a private boarding school and two private schools with 434 pupils

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture The chief industry is cod fishing In 1919, owing to lack of labour, only two local smacks engaged in fishing on the Newfoundland banks, the catch being 394,315 pounds Imports in 1919, 24,983,552 francs, exports, 18,515 231 francs The imports comprise textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs, meat, and the exports, cod, dried and fresh, and fish products St Pierre is in regular steam communication with North Sydney and Halifax, and is connected by telegraph cable with Europe and the American continent Local budget for 1920, 1,235,038 francs Expenditure of France (budget 1920), 234,478 francs

Acting British Consul.—Fred H White

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

New Caledonia is administered by a Governor assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary General, the Procureur Général (the head of the Judicial administration), the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the Director of the Penitentiary administration, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonisation, and two notables of the colony appointed by the President of the Republic The colony has also an elective Council General Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality, other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions The colony contains a penal settlement at Nou Island Since 1896, however, no convicts have been sent thither, and the convict element in the population is quickly decreasing.

The island is situated between the 20° 1′ and 22° 26′ parallels south latitude, and 161° 30′ and 144° 40′ east longitude It has a total length exceeding 248 miles and an average breadth of 31 miles Area, 7,650 square miles. According to the census of March 5, 1911, the population was 50,608, of whom 13,138 were free, 5,671 of convict origin, and 28,075 Melanesians and Polynesians On January 1, 1916, the population of convict origin totalled 2,680 Nouméa had (1915) 10,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,000 were free The immigrants from France are not numerous Other immigrants (June 30, 1917) were 1,483 Javanese, 297 Tonkinese, 62 Indians, and 578 islanders from the New Hebrides Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the latter being assisted by the municipalities In 1919 there were 50 public and private primary schools with 2,591 pupils (1,252 being girls), and 70 native schools with 2,408 pupils In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition to 120 pupils and professional instruction (iron and wood) to 80 pupils Local budget for 1921, receipts and expenses, 18,359,125 francs In 1921 the military force consisted of 400 Europeans Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable, about 1,600 square miles is pasture land, about the same area is cultivated or cultivable, and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked The land is divided into 3 domains that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made), that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles), and that of the native reserve The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), maize, tobacco, bananas, pine apples There are 200,000 cattle and about 25,000 sheep Local industries are developing, there are a grain storage and cleaning depôt, meat preserving works, barking mills for coffee and cotton, and two blast furnaces melting nickel ore About 179,563 hectares of mining land are owned, and 90,722 hectares have been granted for prospecting In 1919 the mineral export comprised nickel ore, 1,560 metric tons, chrome ore, 23,547 tons, and manganese, 2 359 tons The value of the mineral export was 95,400*l.* The blast furnaces produced 3,813 tons of nickel valued at 222,500*l.* The imports in 1919 were valued at 1,000,000*l.*, and the exports at 950,000*l.* The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice, the exports, minerals, coffee copra, rubber, guano, and preserved meats In 1919, 98 vessels of 88 434 tons entered and 106 of 92 751 tons cleared at the ports of New Caledonia Nouméa is connected three times monthly with Sydney in N S Wales by regular steamers sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly There is a mail service by steamer along the coast A railway from Nouméa to Bourail (90 miles) is under construction, it is open for traffic to Païta (about 20 miles) Harbour improvements are in progress, a pier and a slip are being constructed, dredging operations are about to begin, and a wharf and a dry dock are contemplated There are 580 miles of telegraph line and 115 of telephone line

Dependencies of New Caledonia are

1 The Isle of Pines, 30 miles to the south east, with an area of 58 square miles and a population of about 600

2 The Wallis Archipelago, north east of Fiji, with an area of 40 square miles and about 4,500 inhabitants The islands were placed under the French protectorate in 1887 There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa

3 The Loyalty Islands, 60 miles east of New Caledonia, consisting of 3 large islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvéa, and many small islands with a total

area of about 800 square miles The chief culture in the islands is that of coconuts, the chief export, copra and rubber

4 The Huon Islands, 170 miles north west of New Caledonia, a most barren group

5 Futuna and Alofi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants, were annexed by France in 1888

The **New Hebrides**, in accordance with the Anglo French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic In 1914 an Anglo French conference was appointed to devise means of remedying the defects of the condominium There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations Maize, coffee, vanilla, coconut trees are grown In some places sulphur is abundant

British Consul at Nouméa —Mr Johnston

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA

These, scattered over a wide area in the Eastern Pacific, are administered by a governor with an Administrative Council consisting of certain officials, the *maire* of Papeete, and the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture The establishments consist of the **Society Islands**, the most important of which are Tahiti and Moorea, the former with an area of about 600 square miles and 11,691 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,564 inhabitants, the principal product is phosphate (annual production, 80,000 metric tons) Other groups are the **Marquesas Islands**, with a total area of 480 square miles and 3,424 inhabitants, the two largest islands being Nukahiva and Hivaoa, the **Tuamotu group**, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King George's Island on the north to Gloucester Island on the south, their total population being 3,828, the **Leeward Islands** (Iles sous le Vent), of which the more important are Huahiné (pop 1,230), Raiatea and Tahaa (pop 3,347), and Bora Bora Maupiti (pop 1 295), the **Gambier, Tubuai,** and **Rapa** Islands, the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 1,533 inhabitants, the Tubuai (or southern) Islands, of which Rurutu is the largest, Raivavae (or Vavitu), Rimatara, and, far to the south, Rapa, having together an area of 115 square miles and about 2,550 inhabitants The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population on December 29, 1911, at 31,477, of whom 26,219 were natives. There were 28,875 French, 2,656 other Europeans, and 975 Chinese In 1903 it was decreed that separate islands or groups should no longer be regarded as distinct Establishments, but that all should be united to form a homogeneous colony Local budget 1919, 3,879,000 francs

The most important of the islands is **Tahiti**, whose chief town is Papeete with 3,617 inhabitants, of whom 1,909 are French A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are 6 primary schools, each with about 100 pupils, in various islands, besides 4 Catholic and 2 Protestant mission schools Pearls and mother-o' pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coast land bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates Cotton, coffee, and tobacco are now little cultivated. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum Value of imports (1917) 312,256*l.*,

exports, 399,160*l* The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work The chief exports are copra (250,000*l* in 1916), mother-o'-pearl, vanilla, coconuts and oranges In 1916, vessels of 160,527 tons entered, and 163,437 tons cleared The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete, the Tuamotu Islands, the Marquezas, and the Leeward Islands The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats

British Consul at Tahiti —A Richards

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GEORGIA.

(SAKARTVELO)

The Georgians claim that they first appear in authentic history in the time of Alexander the Great, by whom they were conquered But on Alexander's death (323 B C), the Georgians regained their independence under Pharnavas With Pharnavas (302–237 B C) began the first of four dynasties Karthlosi (302–93 B C), Arsacidi (93 B C –267 A D), Khosro Sassanidi (267–570 A D), and Bagratidi (570–1801) In 1801 the Russian Emperor Alexander I annexed the Kingdom of Georgia When the Bolshevist *régime* was set up in Russia the Georgians, together with the Tartars and Armenians, formed the Transcaucasian Republic, which refused to recognise the Bolshevists The capital of Georgia, Tiflis, became the centre of that Republic, the independence of which was formally proclaimed by the Transcaucasian Diet (*Seym*) on April 22, 1918 But Georgia was eventually forced to form a separate State, and on May 26, 1918, its independence was proclaimed in Tiflis by the representative organ, the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on November 22, 1917 The Act of Independence of Georgia was approved, confirmed and ratified on March 12, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly, elected according to the electoral system of direct, equal, universal, secret and proportional voting of citizens of both sexes The Government received *de jure* recognition by the Allies on January 27, 1921

Constitution and Government—Georgia is a Democratic Republic The executive power is entrusted to a Cabinet of Ministers, elected from amongst the members of the Constituent Assembly, and the President of the Cabinet is acting temporarily as the Supreme Head of the Republic All Ministers are responsible to the Constituent Assembly, and every official of the State is subject to the control of the Senate The Senate is nominated by the Constituent Assembly The Social Democratic Party, which is strongly supported both by the working classes and the peasantry, dominates in Constituent Assembly and Government

At present (April, 1921) the Constituent Assembly is working out the Constitution of the State New elections for the first Parliament will take place as soon as the definite Constitution is adopted

President of the Cabinet—Noah Jordania

Area and Population.—Georgia is situated in Transcaucasia, between the Black and Caspian Seas Her frontiers are, in the north, the Caucasus, in the east, the Republic of Azerbaijan, and in the south, Armenia The capital of Georgia is Tiflis (in Georgian Tpilisi so called from the hot-springs found there), which was founded by King Vakhtang in the fifth century A D

Georgia comprises the following provinces and districts—Zakathali, Tiflis (Tpilisi), Kutais, Sukhum, the southern part of the Black Sea district up to Tuapse (Sotchi district), Ardahan, Olti This territory has an area of 32,769 square miles, and a population, according to statistics for 1915, of 3,053,345 The population of Georgia is divided into three classes—the remnants of a feudal aristocracy, the bourgeoisie of the towns, principally shopkeepers and merchants, most of those in Tiflis being of the Armenian race, though Georgian merchants do inhabit the smaller towns, and a peasantry largely of Georgian stock, engaged in agricultural pursuits and the raising of sheep and cattle While this population is more or less racially solid in character, the Georgians are divided into a number of

separate tribal stocks, each of which has its peculiar customs, and in some cases its distinct language The principal groups are Georgians proper, Mingrelians, Osietines, Hevsurs, Abhasians, and Emertines Of these the Emertines constitute the largest racial group, and have more energy and executive ability than the other tribes

The area, population, and density of population of each of the seven provinces were claimed to be as follows —

Provinces and Districts	Area in square versts	Population in 1915	Population per square verst
Zakathali	3,502 22	92,608	26 4
Tiflis	35,904 04	1,473,308	41 0
Kutais	18,535 12	1,034 468	55 8
Sukhum	5,791 79	209 671	36 2
Sotchi	3,304 84	49,666	15 0
Ardahan	4 917 90	85,869	17 6
Olti	2,021 27	57,755	16 2
Total	74 577 18	3 053,345	40 9

The Georgians also claim Batum By the Peace Treaty between Soviet Russia and Georgia of May 25, 1920, the former agreed to the latter's claim to Batum But the ultimate disposition of this province has not yet been settled On March 12, 1921, the Turks were in occupation

In 1915 there were 78,744 births, 16,572 marriages, and 47,876 deaths The chief towns, with population, are —Tiflis (346,766), Kutais (85,151), Sukhum (61,974), Poti (20,731), and Sotchi (13,254)

Religion and Instruction.—Christianity is said to have been preached in Georgia as early as the first century by the Apostles St Andrew and Simon the Canaanite, and was adopted as the State religion in 323

Georgia has three types of educational institutions —Elementary schools, where instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 5 to 11 years, preparatory schools for the colleges, consisting of four classes, to which are admitted without examination children leaving elementary schools, and colleges, consisting of four classes, to which are admitted, also without examination, children leaving preparatory schools

The elementary and preparatory schools are under the rural and municipal councils, their control and administrative supervision being reserved to the Ministry of Public Instruction, whilst the colleges are controlled directly by the Ministry

University instruction is given at the University of Tiflis (founded in 1918), which has 45 professors and 1,500 students

The Georgian language, formerly in common use only among the peasants, has been declared the official language Owing to years of disuse it is somewhat undeveloped, but in recent months it has been introduced into the schools and adopted in governmental correspondence

Defence —The formation of the National Army is based upon two principles voluntary service and compulsory service Of the former is constituted the National Guard, and of the latter the Regular Army In time of war the two armies are under the Generalissimo of the Armies of the Republic The Army possesses 1 staff college, 1 aviation and 3 military schools

Production and Industry.—About 90 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, but methods are primitive The principal crop is corn. The land of the great landowners has been distributed among the

peasants, the minimum allowance for any one family being 7 dessiatines (about 17 acres) Wine growing is extensive The country is also rich in fruits Silk production and bee keeping are old occupations

There are about 12,000,000 domestic animals, and the country has vast possibilities for cattle breeding

A number of minerals are found, viz, naphtha, copper ore, coal, lead, manganese ore, iron ore, pyrites and sulphur, zinc and antimony The most important mineral industry is that of manganese, the centre of which is at Tchiaturi

Commerce.—For the year ending July 1, 1919, the imports of Georgia amounted to 366,897,167 roubles, and the exports to 257,559,000 roubles

Communications.—The railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles The trunk line leading from Batum through Tiflis to Baku on the Caspian Sea has several narrow gauge branches on Georgian territory to the coal mines of Tkhibuli, to the port of Poti, to the manganese mines of Tchiaturi, to the mineral springs of Borjom and the health resort Bakuriani, to the towns Signakh and Telavi, in Kakhetia, and to the Armenian frontier, across the coal mine district of Alvardi The last branch divides in Armenia, going on the one side to Tabriz in Persia, and on the other to Erzerum in Anatolia All the railway lines on the territory of Georgia belong to the State

A railway line from Akhal Senaki along the Black Sea coast, through Sukhum to Tuapse, is being constructed

Currency.—The Transcaucasian Republic had been forced to print its own money, and notes were printed in four languages—Georgian, Armenian, Tatar, and Russian—and were called Transcaucasian bonds These notes, estimated at 2,000,000,000 roubles, were supposed to constitute a lien against the resources of the Caucasus When Georgia declared its independence, Azerbaijan withdrew from the financial convention, and Georgia continued to print these Caucasian bonds with Armenia until the latter half of the year 1919, when each began the issue of its separate money The Georgian rouble steadily fell in value throughout 1920, and now stands at about 1,100–1,200 to the pound sterling Other roubles are also in circulation (Imperial, Kerensky, etc)

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Georgia in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —A Tchenkeli

2 Of Great Britain in Georgia

High Commissioner at Tiflis —Lt Col C B Stokes, C I E , D S O , I A

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

On November 9, 1918 the abdication of the German Emperor was announced, and from that date Germany became a Republic

(For the constitution of the Empire and its rulers, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1918, pp 881–884.)

Constitution and Government

The Council of People's Commissioners in Berlin took over the Government of the country, the reigning princes of the Federal States were either deposed or abdicated, the existing Imperial Parliament was declared dissolved, and arrangements were made for summoning a National Assembly The elections for the body (for which all Germans, men and women, over 20 years of age voted) were held in January, 1919, and resulted, on the basis of proportional representation, in the return of the following parties — Majority Socialists, 165, Centre (Catholic) Party, 90, Democrats, 75, Conservatives, 42, Independent Socialists, 22, German People's Party, 22, and minor parties, 7, total, 423 The National Assembly was summoned to meet at Weimar on February 6, and on February 11, 1919, it elected the first President of the Republic

President of the German Republic —Friedrich *Ebert*, born February 4, 1871

The President receives a salary of 100,000 marks per annum, and an allowance of 100,000 marks Future Presidents will be elected by the direct vote of all citizens, male and female, over 20 years of age The election must be held either on Sunday or on a day of public rest

On June 27, 1920, the following Cabinet was appointed —

Chancellor —Constantin *Fehrenbach*
Vice Chancellor and Minister of Justice —Dr Rudolf *Heinze*
Minister for Foreign Affairs —Dr Walter *Simons*
Minister for Home Affairs —Erich *Koch*
Minister of Finance —Dr Joseph *Wirth*
Minister of Defence —Dr Otto *Gessler*
Minister of Economics —Dr Ernst *Scholz*
Minister of Labour —Dr Heinrich *Brauns*
Minister of the Treasury —Hans von *Raumer*
Minister of Posts —Johann *Giesberts*
Minister of Transport —Wilhelm *Groener*
Minister for Food Supplies and Agriculture —Dr Andreas *Hermes*

The Constitution of the Republic was adopted on July 31, 1919, by the National Assembly at Weimar, and promulgated on August 11, 1919 It declares that the new Commonwealth is a Republic and that the power of the State is derived from the people The colours of the Republic are black, red and gold The Constitution provides for Central and State Legislative organs makes foreign relations, defence, customs duties, taxation and railway services matters for the central authority, lays it down that every component State in the Federation must have a Republican Constitution, with a universal, equal, direct, and secret franchise of male and female voters on the proportional system An Imperial Council (*Reichsrat*) is to be formed for the representation of the component States (*Länder*) All Bills (*Gesetzesvorlagen*) before they are introduced into the Reichstag require the assent of the Reichsrat. The principle of the Referendum is provided for in the Constitution The Constitution further declares all Germans equal before the law, and abolishes all privileges or disadvantages of birth, class, or creed Freedom of speech and of the Press is guaranteed,

so is the right of meeting Members of the Legislature of the Empire (*Reichstag*) are to be elected by universal, equal, direct and secret votes of male and female voters, on the proportional system The Reichstag is to be elected for 4 years The President of the Empire is elected by the whole German people for a period of 7 years Declarations of war and conclusions of peace are made by a law of the Empire The Cabinet appointed by the President must enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag

The Reichsrat consists of 55 members (Prussia 22, Bavaria 7, Saxony 5, Wurttemberg 3, Baden 3, and the other States 15)

The Reichstag, in accordance with the elections on June 6, 1920, is composed as follows —Majority Socialists, 113, Independent Socialists, 81, Centre Party, 69 German National People's Party, 66, German People's Party, 62, German Democratic Party, 45, Bavarian People's Party 20, and minor parties, 10 total, 466

The actual votes cast for the larger parties were —Majority Socialists, 5,616,164 (21 6 per cent of total) Independent Socialists, 4,896,095 (18 8 per cent), Centre Party, 3,541,791 (13 6 per cent), German National People's Party, 3,740,107 (14 4 per cent), German People's Party, 3,610,198 (13 9 per cent), German Democratic Party, 2,202,202 (8 4 per cent), Bavarian People's Party, 1,172,608 (4 5 per cent), and minor parties, 1,249,197 (4 8 per cent), total, 26,028,362

Area and Population

I Progress and Present Conditions

The following table gives the area and population of the present States (*Länder*) of Germany[1] in the order of their magnitude, according to the returns of the census of October 8, 1919 —

States of the Empire	Area English sq miles	Population Oct 8, 1919			Pop per sq mile 1919
		Male	Female	Total	
Prussia[2]	114,739	18,046,439	19,679,579	37,726,018	327
Bavaria (with Coburg)	29,501	3,394,270	3,746,063	7,140,333	242
Württemberg	7,629	1,195,144	1,323,629	2,518,773	330
Baden	5,817	1,051,405	1,157,098	2,208,503	379
Saxony, Kingdom of	5,789	2,168 065	2,495,233	4,663,298	805
Mecklenburg Schw	5,068	318,184	340,759	658,943	130
Thuringia[3]	4,546	712,474	795,551	1,508,025	331
Hesse	2,966	616,521	674,467	1,290,988	435
Oldenburg	2,482	250,623	267,142	517,765	209
Brunswick	1,418	226 400	254,199	480,599	338
Mecklenburg-Str	1,131	51,170	55,224	106,394	94
Anhalt	888	157,710	173,548	331,258	374
Lippe	469	71,117	83,201	154,318	329
Waldeck	433	31,065	35,367	66,432	153
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	22 148	24,209	46,357	354
Hamburg	160	493,260	557,099	1,050,359	6,564
Lübeck	115	57,539	63,029	120,568	1,048
Bremen	99	148,466	162,800	311,266	3,143
Total	183,381	29,012,000	31,888,197	60,900,197	332

[1] Plebiscite areas, except Schleswig-Holstein, are included in the totals
[2] Including the Saar and Eupen and Malmedy
[3] See page 961.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Germany has agreed to the following territorial rearrangements —(1) Alsace Lorraine has been ceded to France, (2) the greater part of the Province of West Prussia has been ceded to Poland, (3) a part of Eastern Silesia likewise to Poland, (4) a portion of Upper Silesia to Czecho Slovakia, (5) Memel to the Allies, (6) Danzig to the Allies, (7) Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium

Provision is made in the Treaty to settle the ultimate fate of the following areas by *plébiscite* — (1) The Saar Basin (after 15 years), (2) Schleswig (in two zones), (3) districts in Southern East Prussia, in West Prussia and in Upper Silesia Results of the *plébiscites* —Schleswig (March, 1920), northern zone for Denmark, southern zone for Germany, East and West Prussia (July, 1920) for Germany, Upper Silesia (March, 1921) for Germany

An estimate of the actual areas and populations of these districts has been made as follows —Alsace Lorraine, 5,604 square miles, population 1,874 014, ceded to Belgium, 386 square miles, population 60,924, ceded to Poland, 16,744 square miles, population 2,961,685, Memel, 1,057 square miles, population 140,746, Danzig, 794 square miles, population 330,252, total 24,540 square miles, population 537,621

The Saar Basin, which will be placed under the government of the League of Nations, has an area of 751 square miles and a population of 657,870 The area of the occupied territory is about 9,650 square miles, containing about 7 million inhabitants

The population of the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1 3 per cent The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent The small increase in 1867–71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent
1867 [1]	3,220,083	0 93	1890	2,572,766	1 07
1871	970,171	0 60	1895	2,851,431	1 12
1875	1,668 568	1 0	1900	4,087,277	1 51
1880	2 506,701	1 14	1905	4,274,311	1 46
1885	1,621 643	0 70	1910	4,284,504	1 36

[1] Since 1858

II Movement of the Population

The following table shows the movement of the population of the old Empire during three years —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1915	278,208	1,425,596	43,050	159,422	1,062,751 [1]	362,845
1916	279,076	1,062,287	32,803	117,677	993 470 [1]	68,817
1917 [2]	308,446	939,938	27,829	108,333	1,082,334 [1]	142,396

[1] Exclusive of military casualties [2] Exclusive of Alsace Lorraine.

Of the children born in 1917, 486,572 were boys, and 453,366 girls, in 1916, 549,390 were boys and 512,897 girls, and in 1915, 733,655 were boys and 691,941 girls

The number of divorces in Germany was in 1914, 17,740, being 26 2 per 100,000 inhabitants, in 1915, 10,791 or 15 9, in 1916, 10,494, or 15 5, and in 1917 (exclusive of Alsace Lorraine), 11,603, or 17 8

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for three years —

Year	Total	Destination					
		European Countries[1]	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Australia
1912	18,545	90	13,706	225	4,198	4	322
1913	25,843	68	19 124	140	6,120	32	359
1914	11,803	51	9,614	77	1,241	8	232

[1] All to Great Britain

III Principal Towns

German towns are officially distinguished as large towns (with 100,000 inhabitants and upwards), medium towns (20,000–100,000 inhabitants), small towns (5,000–20,000 inhabitants), and country towns 2,000–5,000 inhabitants) In 1905, only 1 town had over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 10 others over 250,000, 30 others over 100,000, 43 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 137 between 20,000 and 50,000 According to the results of the census of October 8, 1919, the population of the principal towns at that date was —

Town	State	Pop (8 Oct, 1919)	Town	State	Pop (8 Oct, 1919)
Berlin	Prussia	1,902,509	Kiel	Prussia	205,330
Hamburg	Hamburg	985,779	Mannheim	Baden	229,576
Munich	Bavaria	630,711	Halle-on-Saale	Prussia	182,326
Leipzig	Saxony, K	604,380	Berlin Schoeneberg	,,	175,082
Dresden	,,	529,326	Altona	,,	168,729
Cologne	Prussia	633,904	Elberfeld	,,	157,218
Breslau	,,	528,260	Gelsenkirchen	,,	168,557
Frankfort on Main	,,	433,002	Barmen	,,	156,326
Düsseldorf	,,	407,338	Aachen	,,	145,748
Nürnberg	Bavaria	352,675	Cassel	,,	162,391
Charlottenburg	Prussia	322,766	Brunswick	Brunswick	139,539
Hanover	,,	310,431	Bochum	,,	142,760
Essen	,,	439,257	Karlsruhe	Baden	135,952
Chemnitz	Saxony, K	303,775	Crefeld	Prussia	124,325
Stuttgart	Wurttemberg	309,197	Plauen	Saxony, K	104,918
Magdeburg	Prussia	285,856	Mülheim on Ruhr	Prussia	127,027
Bremen	Bremen	257,923	Erfurt	,,	129,646
Königsberg	Prussia	260,895	Mainz	Hesse	107,980
Neukolln	,,	262,127	Berlin-Wilmersdorf	Prussia	139,406
Stettin	,,	232,726	Wiesbaden	,,	97,566
Duisburg	,,	244,302	Saarbrücken	,,	—
Dortmund	,,	295,026	Augsburg	Bavaria	154,555

Town	State	Pop (8 Oct, 1919)	Town	State	Pop (8 Oct, 1919)
Hamborn	Prussia	110,102	Fuith	Bavaria	68,162
Lubeck	Lubeck	113,071	MunchenGlad bach	Prussia	64,031
Munster	Prussia	100,452	Osnabrück	,,	85,017
Oberhausen	,,	98,677	Rostock	Meckl - Sch	67,953
Hagen	,,	92,862	Potsdam	Prussia	58,397
Bonn	,,	91,410	Flensburg	,,	60,941
Darmstadt	Hesse	82,367	Elbing	,,	67,127
Gorlitz	Prussia	80,332	Bromberg	,,	—
Spandau	,,	95,474	Dessau	Anhalt	57,658
Würzburg	Bavaria	86,571	Coblenz	Prussia	56,676
Freiburg	Baden	87,946	Ulm	Wurttem berg	56,020
Ludwigshafen on Rhine	Bavaria	90,721	Kaiserslautern	Bavaria	55,707
Berlin Lich tenberg	Prussia	144,643	Buer	Prussia	88,668
Bielefeld	,	79,049	Geia	Reuss	73,660
Offenbach	Hesse	75,380	Herne	Prussia	64,118
Zwickau	Saxony, K	69,595	Heidelberg	Baden	60,831
Linden	Prussia	82,374	Remklinghausen	Prussia	60,626
Konigshütte	,,	74,811	Hildesheim	,,	53,499
Remscheid	,	72,568	Trier	,,	53,248
Pforzheim	Baden	73,839	Rustringen	Oldenburg	53,135
FrankfortonO	Prussia	65,055	Brandenburg a/H	Prussia	52,972
Beuthen	,,	71 187	Regensburg	Bavaria	52,510
Harburg	,,	65,933			
Gleiwitz	,,	69,028			
Liegnitz	,,	70,337			

Religion

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience and for complete social equality among all religious denominations There is no State Church

There are 5 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 14 suffragan bishoprics, and 6 bishoprics immediately subject to Rome, there are 3 apostolic vicariates The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn

The following are the results of three religious censuses —

Creed	1900	Per Ct of Pop	1905	Per Ct of Pop	1910	Per Ct of Pop
Protestants	35,231,104	62 5	37,646,852	62 1	39,991,421	61 6
Catholics	20,327,913	36 1	22,109,644	36 5	23,821,453	36 7
Other Christians	203,793	0 4	259,717	0 4	283,946	0 4
Jews	586,833	1 0	607,862	1 0	615,021	1 0
Others and unclassified	17,535	0 03	17,203	0 03	214,152	0 3

Roman Catholics in 1905 were in the majority in Alsace Lorraine, Bavaria, and Baden ; and formed more than 20 per cent of the population in Oldenburg, Württemberg, Hesse, and Prussia.

Instruction

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools (*Volks schulen*), supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, have been adopted, with slight modifications, in all the States of the Empire The school age is from six to fourteen

According to a school census taken in 1911 there were in that year 61,557 public elementary schools in Germany with 148,217 male and 39,268 female teachers, and 10,309,949 pupils (5,157,446 boys and 5,152,503 girls)

There were also, in 1911, 480 private schools with 11,894 boys and 14,257 girls who received instruction similar to that given in the Public Elementary Schools

The system of secondary education is also practically homogeneous Above the elementary schools rank the middle schools of the towns, the *Burger schulen* and *Hohere Burgerschulen*, which fit their pupils for business life Children of the working classes may continue their education at the *Fortbildungs Schulen* or continuation schools, which are open in the evening or other convenient time The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools, preparing pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and the learned professions The *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes In the *Realgymnasien*, Latin, but not Greek, is taught, and what are usually termed 'modern subjects have more time devoted to them *Realprogymnasien* have a similar course, but have no class corresponding to the highest class in the preceding In the *Oberrealschulen* and *Realschulen* Latin is wholly displaced in favour of modern languages The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a year's probation For girls there are *Hohere Tochterschulen* and special *Gymnasien* which prepare for the universities Besides these there are numerous *Gewerbeschulen* or technical schools, *Polytechnica*, normal schools, seminaries, and the universities

In 1911 (the latest available figures) the number of secondary schools was as follows —For boys, Gymnasia, 524, with 9,769 teachers and 160,237 pupils, Realgymnasia, 223, with 3,708 teachers and 70,375 pupils, Oberrealschulen, 167, with 3,473 teachers and 75,832 pupils, Progymnasia, 81, with 570 teachers and 9,509 pupils, Realschulen, 411, with 4,265 teachers and 89,968 pupils For girls, Gymnasia, 39, with 1,039 teachers and 22,137 pupils, High schools, 789, with 11,359 teachers and 212,324 pupils

There are 10 fully-equipped Technical High Schools, with the power of granting degrees They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong The statistics for the summer half year 1920 were as follows —

Schools	Teaching Staff	Students	Schools	Teaching Staff	Students
Berlin	270	3,329	Stuttgart	85	1 632
Munich	128	3,002	Aachen	85	1,145
Darmstadt	97	2,267	Brunswick	63	922
Karlsruhe	—	1,491	Breslau	48	908
Hanover	73	2 892			
Dresden	80	2,474	Total	929	19,862

For 1917 the number of students was 1,721 But in peace times about 12,000 students are enrolled at these schools Number of women students, 1,246

For instruction in agriculture there are Agricultural High Schools at Berlin (662 students in 1920), Hohenheim (599), Bonn-Poppelsdorf (652),

and Weihenstephan near Munchen (358), at 8 of the universities there are Agricultural Institutes, at Weihenstephan (Bavaria) an agricultural and brewing academy, in Prussia 16 secondary agricultural schools, and in other German States 6, in Prussia 26 farming schools, in other States 19, in Prussia 118 lower agricultural winter schools, and in other States 77, besides many schools for special agricultural instruction (in Prussia alone, 1,320) Other technical schools are 3 Veterinary High Schools with 1,072 students in 1920, 15 schools of mining, 15 schools of architecture and building, 4 academies of forestry, 27 schools of art and art industry (*Kunst* and *Kunstgewerbe Schulen*), 429 commercial schools (including 6 commercial colleges with the right of granting degrees), about 100 schools (including universities) for textile manufactures, 12 for special metal industries, 12 for wood working, 4 for ceramic industries, 11 for naval architecture and engineering, 8 for ships' engineers, 19 for navigation and 11 public music-schools There are also numerous smaller as well as private music and other schools, and a large number of artisans' or trade schools There was a naval academy and school at Kiel, and military academies at Berlin and Munich, besides 47 schools of navigation, 9 military schools, and 9 cadet institutions

There are 23 universities in the German Empire, besides the Lyceums, at Braunsberg, Bamberg (46 students in 1919), Dillingen (83 students in 1919), Eichstatt, Freising (100 students in 1919), Passau (50 students in 1919), and Regensburg, which have only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy

The following table gives the date of foundation, the number of teachers and students for the summer half year, 1920 —

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students					
		Theology	Jurisprudence, &c	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematic and Natural Science, &c	Total
Berlin (1810)	539	511	3,790	2,632	1,784	1 741	10,278
Bonn (1 18)	208	704	991	1,491	615	1 546	5,347
Breslau (1506 1811)	209	622	1,267	1,451	505	1,091	4,936
Cologne (1488-1919)	106	—	2,598[1]	321	452	—	3,371
Erlangen (1743)	91	250	285	489	262	271	1,457
Frankfort (1914)	155	—	2 231	809	530	643	4,213
Freiburg (1457)	179	283	1,340	1,418	515	428	3,984
Giessen (1607)	128	116	366	512	280	869[3]	2,143
Göttingen (1 37)	160	280	959	879	792	1,403	4,313
Greifswald (1456)	108	155	541	728	337	194	1,955
Halle (1694 1817)	189	282	817	751	461	1,179	3,490
Hamburg (1919)	—	—	1,010	590	751	546	2,897
Heidelberg (1386)	180	156	1,272	1,061	587	412	3,488
Jena (1558)	135	75	967	784	496	521	2,842
Kiel (1665)	143	117	650	710	280	321	2,078
Konigsberg (1544)	159	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leipzig (1409)	257	369	1,500	1,242	804	1,668	5,583
Marburg (1527)	119	245	701	1 031	629	583	3,189
Münich (1472 1826)	311	92	2,025[2]	2,006	1,764	932[4]	6,879
Münster (1786 1818)	121	651	1,151	886	603	742	4,093
Rostock (1419)	98	70	312	710	213	264	1,569
Tübingen (1477)	134	712	714	880	481	449[2]	3,186
Würzburg (1402 1582)	106	104	897	1,522	326	365	3,214

[1] Including the students of the faculty of political science
[2] Including the students of forestry
[3] Including the students of veterinary and forestry
[4] Including the students of veterinary.

In three universities, namely, Freiburg, München, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic, four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Munster, and Tübingen, and the rest are Protestant Cologne, Frankfort, and Hamburg have no theological faculties

Justice and Crime

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout Germany, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the Imperial Government The appointment of the judges is also a State and not an Imperial function Germany possesses uniform codes of commercial and criminal law

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte* (1,955 on January 1, 1919), each with one or more judges, competent to try petty civil and criminal cases The *Landgerichte* (176 on January 1, 1919), exercise a revising jurisdiction over the Amtsgerichte, and also a more extensive original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, divorce cases, &c In the criminal chamber five judges sit, and a majority of four votes is required for a conviction But in the courts with appellate jurisdiction only three judges sit Jury courts (*Schwurgerichte*) are also held periodically, in which three judges preside, the jury are twelve in number The first court of second instance is the *Oberlandesgericht* In its criminal senate, which also has an original jurisdiction in serious cases, the number of the judges is seven There are twenty-nine such courts in Germany The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned was 10,569 (Jan 1, 1919) In Bavaria alone there is an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, with 22 judges, with a revising jurisdiction over the Bavarian Oberlandesgerichte The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig, and has 100 judges The court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason It has 5 criminal and 7 civil senates

In 1915–16, 4,944 men and 477 women, total 5,421, were sent to prison, as compared with 4,297 in 1914–15

Pauperism

Since January 1, 1916, the general principles as to poor relief in all the German States are laid down by the Imperial law of May 30, 1908 According to this law, there may be formed local unions (*Ortsarmenverbande*) and provincial unions (*Landarmenverbände*) ' Usually a local union is a commune (*Gemeinde*), while a provincial union consists of a large administrative division such as a circle (*Kreis*), a province, or a whole State For the purposes of poor-relief a settlement is acquired by one year's continuous residence (after the age of 16), by marriage, or by descent A German in distress must be relieved by the local union in which he becomes destitute, and the cost must be refunded by the local union in which he has a settlement, or by the appropriate provincial union In rural communes poor relief forms part of the ordinary local business of the district councils, in urban municipalities the actual administration is carried out by a special committee under the presidency of the burgomaster Poor rates are usually not levied In most large towns the Elberfeld system of unpaid district visitors is in force Statistics of pauperism are not published regularly, the last issue related to the year 1885

Compulsory Insurance.

Social insurance has existed in Germany since 1880 It comprises compulsory insurance of workmen against sickness, insurance against accidents by employers, and the insurance of workmen against old age and infirmity

Under an Imperial law of 1883 and amending Acts (codified in the Reichsversicherungsordnung (R V O), of July 19, 1911), workmen must be insured against sickness, and must themselves pay two thirds of the contributions, their employers paying one third For accident insurance, under an Act of 1884 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid entirely by the employers, and they, for mutual protection, have united into associations according to the nature of the industries in which they are engaged The working of these insurance associations is controlled by Government For invalidity and old age insurances, under an Act of 1889, amended in 1899, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy of 50 shillings The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions, but the latter may be deducted from wages paid subsequently

Contributions are paid by the purchase of stamps from the Post Office, these are affixed by the contributing person to cards on which there are spaces for stamps for 52 weeks When the contributions are complete, the card is handed in to a specified office and a certificate given in return

For the year 1914 the average of those insured against sickness was 16,525,667 Of this total 15,609,586 (9,842,218 men and 5,767,368 women) were insured in ordinary societies, and 916,081 (901,318 men and 14,763 women) in *Knappschaften* or societies for miners In 1917 there were 139 *Knappschaften* with 875,878 members In 1917, 23,200,000 persons were insured against accident (14,499,000 men and 8,701 women) in 68 industrial societies and 9 agricultural societies, and 571 State or municipal organisations, and 17,253,400 against invalidity (11,961,300 men and 5,292,100 women) in 41 organisations

Finance

The following tables exhibit the budget estimates of the revenue and expenditure (in pounds sterling) for five years, ending March 31 (20 marks = 1) —

Years ending March 31	Revenue: Ordinary	Revenue: Extraord (loans &c)	Revenue: Total	Expenditure: Ordinary (recurring and non recurring)	Expenditure: Extraord	Expenditure: Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1916–17	153,171,920	987,598 400	1,140,770,320	200,302,90	1,238,582,895	1,438,975,800
1917–18	453,813,093	1,306 927,455	1,760,740,545	406,977,8 5	2,256,090,035	2,663,067,890
1918–19[1]	366,634,965	2,036,303,415	2,402 938,380	366,634,965	2 036,303,415	2,402,938,380
1919–20[1]	790,476,060	2,361,708,745	3,152,184,805	790,476,060	2,361,708,745	3,152,184,805
1920–21[1]	2,347,260,102	2,183,355,215	4,530,615,317	2,347,260,102	527,823,405	2,875,083,507

[1] Estimate

The budget estimates for 1920–21 gives the principal items of ordinary revenue and expenditure as follows —

Revenue	1,000 marks	Expenditure	1,000 marks
Direct taxes	24,320,000	Debt	12,693,316
Taxes levied once	4,500,000	Pensions	3,967,548
Customs and taxes on consumption	9,147,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	295,195
		,, ,, Interior	1 482,826
Taxes on coal, salt, and timber	700,000	,, ,, Labour	1,599,084
Monopoly of alcohol	62,000	Army	2,494,332
		Navy .	518,580
Total (including all items)	39,891,562	Total (including all items)	38,891,562

The extraordinary budget provides for a revenue of 2,287,769,024 marks and an expenditure of 52,579,819,139 marks.

On March 1, 1919, the total funded debt amounted to 92,396,411,800 marks, of which 76,275,230,500 marks bear interest at 5 per cent , 1,126,230,100 marks at 4 per cent , 1,964,258,000 marks at 3½ per cent , 1,622,554,200 marks at 3 per cent , the Treasury bills amounted to 2,315,137,000 at 5 per cent , 9,093,001,500 marks at 4½ per cent There is also a debt of 63,696,000,000 marks of Treasury bills free of interest On March 1, 1921, the total debt amounted to 300 000,000,000 marks

Between August 4, 1914, and March 31, 1920, Germany issued loans to the total value of 222,151 465 980 marks On November 30, 1920, the floating debt was 165,918,235,629 marks

The growth of the German debt is shown as follows —

Year	Marks	Year	Marks
1870	485,600,000	1905	3 323 500,000
1875	120,300,000	1910	4 948,600,000
1885	551 200 000	1915	12,838,700 000
1895	2,201 200 000	1920	242,700 000 000
1900	2,413,500,000	1921	300,000,000,000

Defence

I Army

The retreat of the German Army into Germany in accordance with the terms of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, was completed at the end of that month, the total mobilised strength of the Army being then approximately 6,000,000 men The terms of Armistice required the surrender by Germany of 5,000 guns (2,500 heavy and 2,500 field), 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 trench mortars, and 1,700 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers and night bombing machines), but did not specify either the size of the German Army during the Armistice or the rate at which demobilisation should be carried out Demobilisation was begun during the first fortnight of December and at first proceeded somewhat slowly owing to the difficulty of absorbing rapidly the discharged men in the industries of the country and of feeding them when demobilised, but after February 1 the rate of demobilisation was very sensibly increased

Towards the end of January, 1919, the President of the Republic was authorised by the Reichstag to disband the existing army and to raise a provisional National Defence Army pending the creation of a permanent Defence Force (*Reichswehr*) On May 1 the demobilisation of the German army was officially declared to be completed, and the Defence Force came into being On August 1 the strength of the Defence Force was 500,000 men It was voluntarily recruited and was formed by raising brigades with the necessary auxiliary services in each of the old army corps districts Meanwhile the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28 and was ratified by Great Britain on July 10 It was not ratified by Germany until January 10, 1920, when its provisions became effective The principal military clauses of the Treaty are —

1 Within three months from the coming into force of the Treaty, that is to say by April 10, 1920, the total number of effectives in the German army was not to exceed 200,000 men From then on, under the supervision of military experts of the principal Allied Powers, the army was to be further reduced to 100,000 men, comprising not more than 7 divisions of infantry and 3 divisions of cavalry, with

two army corps headquarters staffs The authorised strength of an army corps headquarters staff is 30 officers and 150 N C O s and men , the authorised strength of an infantry division is 410 officers and 10,830 men, and of a cavalry division, 275 officers and 5,250 men The maximum stocks of arms authorised are 84,000 rifles, 18,000 carbines, 792 heavy machine guns, 1,134 light machine guns, 63 trench mortars, 204 7 7 cm field guns and 84 10 5 cm field howitzers

ii Universal compulsory service is abolished The army may only be recruited by voluntary enlistment The period of enlistment for N C O s and men must be twelve consecutive years The number of men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed 5 per cent of the total effectives Officers retained in the army must undertake to serve up to the age of 45 Newly appointed officers must serve for 25 consecutive years

The German Great General Staff and all similar organisations are abolished and must not be reconstituted in any form

All measures of mobilisation or appertaining to mobilisation are forbidden

Educational establishments, the universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, and, generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with any military matters

The number of employees or officials of the German States, such as customs officers, forest guards and coastguards, are not to exceed the corresponding numbers in 1913 The gendarmes and police may only be increased to an extent corresponding to the increase of population since 1913

The result of these clauses when carried into effect will be to limit the strength of the German army to 100 000 men, without powers of expansion

iii All fortifications and military works west of a line to be drawn 50 kilometres east of the Rhine are to be demolished and no new works are to be erected within this zone The fortifications on the eastern and southern frontiers may be maintained This entails the demolition of the fortresses of Mayence, Cologne, Coblentz, Wesel, and New Breisach

iv No naval or military air force is permitted The air force was to be demobilised within two months of ratification, that is to say by March 10, 1920 All naval and military air material was to be surrendered by April 10 The manufacture or import of aircraft or parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months after ratification

The reduction of the Reichswehr began in August, 1919, which then consisted of 43 brigades of all arms There were then in addition 3 marine infantry brigades stationed at Hamburg, Berlin and in Upper Silesia, and a coastguard regiment stationed in the North Sea ports In January, 1921, the reduction of the Reichswehr to its authorised establishment of 100,000 men was completed, 30,500 guns had been surrendered, and 6,000 guns in process of manufacture had been destroyed 10,000 trench mortars, 63,100 machine guns and 2,524 000 rifles had been surrendered

During 1919 a number of organisations came into existence under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior, on the pretext that they were required to maintain public order At the end of 1919 these organisations consisted of the Public Safety Police (*Sicherheitspolizei*), 50,000 strong, the Emergency Volunteers (*Zeitfreiwilligen*), 150,000 strong, and the Civic Guards

(*Einwohnerwehr*), 350,000 strong Of these only the Public Safety Police were armed and equipped, and they were distributed amongst the chief towns of Germany They were provided with rifles, bayonets, hand grenades and machine guns, and had in addition 8 field howitzers, 16 field guns, and 12 trench mortars

The Emergency Volunteers were organised locally in companies to assist the Civil Power in case of disturbance, and to act as a reserve to the Reichswehr They were unarmed, but arms were stored for them at the headquarters of the Reichswehr brigades to which they were affiliated

The Civic Guards were organised in companies for service in aid of the Civil Power within their own communes They were unarmed, but rifles and revolvers were stored for them in depôts

The raising of these forces was not contrary to the terms of the Armistice, but they are contrary to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which forbid any military associations of civilians or reservists After numerous negotiations and great pressure from the Supreme War Council, these forces were disbanded during 1920, except in East Prussia and Bavaria, the German Government professing itself unable to enforce disbandment in these places A large number of rifles, particularly in Bavaria, are still in the hands of the population Negotiations on these infractions of the Treaty were still in progress in January, 1921

II Navy

As a fighting force the German Navy ceased to exist under the terms of the Armistice and the Treaty of Peace

The Treaty allows to the German Government the right of maintaining a navy, recruited and maintained on a volunteer basis The fleet consists of six pre-Dreadnoughts completed between 1904 and 1908, each displacing approximately 13,000 tons and mounting four 11 inch and fourteen 6 7 inch guns They are the *Braunschweig*, *Elsass*, *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, and *Schleswig Holstein* They possess little fighting value The six light cruisers authorized by the Treaty are the *Medusa*, *Thetis*, *Amazone*, *Arkona*, *Hamburg*, and *Berlin*, completed between 1901 and 1905, and each of them mounting ten 4 1 inch guns There are also twelve destroyers, three of older type and nine dating from 1911–14, and twelve torpedo boats No submarines are permitted In addition to the ships and vessels indicated, Germany is authorised to retain certain others, which are to be kept in reserve and to have no ammunition on board These are the battleships *Lothringen* and *Preussen*, the cruisers *Nymphe* and *Niobe*, four destroyers, and four torpedo boats All these are of the classes and dates of the vessels named above Ships may be built of like strength to replace any of the ships of the existing establishment

The total personnel may not exceed 15,000, including a maximum of 1,500 officers and warrant officers The officers and warrant officers engage for a minimum of twenty-five consecutive years, and the petty officers and men for twelve years The vessels of war are to have a fixed allowance of arms, munitions, and material

An Act was passed by the National Assembly establishing a provisional Navy on a volunteer and democratic basis for the protection of the coasts and the removal of mines, and also for policing and protecting the fisheries A decree was signed by the Defence Minister and the Chief of the Admiralty on September 3, 1919, instructing the commanders of the naval stations on the Baltic and North Sea to enlist volunteers throughout the country for this provisional Imperial Navy. This has been done and the arrangement has

been confirmed by the Reichstag One or two large ships are in commission with a number of smaller vessels for police, fishing protection, and mine sweeping purposes The naval expenditure in 1921, including mine-sweeping, is estimated at 221,000,000 marks

Of the former High Sea Fleet of Germany, all the capital ships left afloat have been or will be broken up The same is the case with the submarines, except that ten have been incorporated in the French Navy, which has also received four of the light cruisers, a flotilla leader, and twelve destroyers The light cruiser *Grandenz* and a powerful flotilla leader or scout have been added to the Italian Navy Brazil and Poland have each been allotted six German torpedo boats, but these are to be disarmed and used for police purposes

Production and Industry

I AGRICULTURE

In Germany (except the Mecklenburgs) there is complete free trade in land Generally speaking, small estates and peasant proprietorship prevail in the West and South German States, while large estates prevail in the north east

The subdivision of the soil, according to the latest official returns (1913), was as follows (in acres) —Arable land, 65,148,000 , grass, meadows, pasture, 21,760,500 , vineyards, 296,500 , woods and forests, 35,558,000 , all other, 12,811,500

On June 12, 1907, the total number of agricultural enclosures (including arable land, meadows, cultivated pastures, orchards, and vineyards) each cultivated by one household, was 5,736,082, with an area of 78,665,370 acres, being an average of about 13 7 acres to each The total was distributed as follows —

Under 2 47 acres	2 47 to 24 7 acres	24 7 to 247 acres	247 acres & over	Total
2,781,055	2,306,529	674,932	23,566	5 736,082

On June 12, 1907, these farms employed 15,169,549 persons , in the year ending June 12, 1907, the greatest number employed at the same time was 19,732,424

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, and the yields, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs or 984 an English ton), were for three years as follows —

—	Acreage			Produce (Metric tons)		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Wheat	3,588,395	2,828,150	3,473,185	2,458,418	2,169,169	2,355,055
Rye	14 366,302	10,789,285	10,813,117	8,009,090	6,100,444	4,971,800
Barley	3,412,857	2,815,127	2,996,155	2,064,588	1,910,363	1,799,718
Oats	8,165,280	7,482,197	8,109,180	4,680,755	4,453,688	4,870 126
Potatoes	6,818 860	5,451,982	6,149 680	20,469,718	21,449,186	28 248,765
Beet	1,004,265	—	817,485	9,883,800	16,877,520	7,964,024
Hay	15,509,647	—	13,721,665	21,414,969	20,550,000	28,656,486

In 1913 there were within the Empire 196,084,642 fruit trees, comprising 74,375,929 apple trees, 30,788,886 pear trees, 64,547,217 plum trees, 21,390,088 cherry-trees, 769,731 apricot trees, 2,021,188 peach trees, and 2,191,603 walnut trees In 1919 the area devoted to vines was 172,907 acres, the wine yield 38,307,610 gallons, valued at 1,114,894,079 marks

The number of domestic animals in Germany according to the Censuses of December 1, 1919, and September 1, 1920, was —

States	Horses[1]	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia	2,449,425	8,921,884	3,523,143	7,640,919	2,478,376
Bavaria	348,613	3,038,073	646,286	1,488,046	392,181
Saxony	150,564	711,259	84,781	350,397	337,788
Württemberg	95,642	994,534	229,115	321,380	131,097
Baden	61,099	606,112	65,469	344,796	175,413
Other States	391,735	1,651,341	524,658	1,448,896	627,733
Total, Dec 1 1919	3,503,078	16,523,803	5,373,402	11,594,434	4,142,588
,, Sept 1, 1920	—	16,000,000	6,630,000	14,270,000	4,870,000

[1] Exclusive of Army horses

II Forestry

Forestry in Germany is an industry of great importance, conducted under the care of the State on scientific methods The forest area of the Empire is put in 1913 (latest statistics) at 35,552,930 acres, of which crown forests occupy 707,352 acres, State and partly State forests, 11,638,027 acres, communal forests, 5,721,892 acres, private forests, 16,184,772 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,300,885 acres Of the whole forest area 6,599,477 acres are under foliage trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, &c, and 22,192,810 acres bear pine, larch, red and white fir, &c

III. Mining

The great bulk of the minerals raised in Germany is produced in Prussia, where the chief mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia, for coal and iron, the Harz for silver and copper, and Silesia for zinc Saxony has coal, iron, and silver mines

In 1913 there were 4,275 mines and foundries in Germany employing 1,196,786 persons (1,133,701 men, 15,969 women, 46,947 juveniles, and 169 children under 14 years of age)

The quantities of the principal minerals raised were as follows in metric tons —

—	1915	1916	1917
Coal	146,867,563	159,169,666	167,747,171
Lignite	87,948,803	94 180 462	95,542,922
Iron ore	17 709,580	21,333,664	22,404,780
Zinc ore	486,476	525,173	522,416
Lead ore	88,960	106,804	94,990
Copper ore	963,435	1,025,435	960,097
Rock salt	1 810,202	1,836,935	2 089,237
Potash	6,981,063	8,723,822	8,953,110

In 1913 the total output of pig iron was 16,763,809 tons, in 1914, 12,581,167 tons, in 1915, 10,154,721 tons, in 1916, 11,342,077 tons, in 1917, 11,707,100 tons, and in 1918, 11,754,542 tons Ingot steel production in 1914 totalled 13,710,498 metric tons, in 1915, 12,010,020 tons; in 1916, 14,240,262 tons, in 1917, 14,821,923 tons.

IV Fisheries

In 1911, 701 boats, with an aggregate crew of 6,876, were engaged in deep-sea fishing in the North Sea In 1918, the yield of the North Sea fisheries was valued at 13,465,600 marks, and the Baltic fisheries, 42,212,700 marks

V Manufactures

The chief seats of the German iron manufacture are in Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony Steel is made in Rhenish Prussia Saxony is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Westphalia and Silesia also produce linen, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Bavaria produce cotton goods Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony and Bavaria, silk in Rhenish Prussia, and Baden Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, Brunswick, Anhalt, and Bavaria, &c , glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony, clocks and wooden ware in Wurttemberg and Bavaria, and beer in Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Hamburg, Bremen, &c

The following are the statistics of the beetroot sugar manufacture in Germany

Years beginning 1 August	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No of Kgs Beetroot to produce 1Kg of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1916-17	16	9,570 777	1,461,508	208,207	6 13
1917-18	312	9 229,939	1 566 255	228 250	5 89
1918-19	307	8,709,011	1 340,101	194,031	6 47
1919-20	261	—	733,000	—	—

In 1916-17 the amount of beetroot used was 6,560,097 metric tons, in 1917-18, 6,437,809 metric tons

The following table shows the quantity of beer (in thousands of hecto litres, 1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) brewed in Germany in the Beer excise district (*Brausteuergebiet*), which includes all the States of the Zollgebiet, except Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden —

Year	Beer Excise District	Bavaria	Wurttemberg	Baden	Total [1]
1913	40,974	19,084	4,058	3,283	69,200
1914	34,249	17,020	3 355	2,961	59,373
1915	25 609	14,192	2,375	2,363	44,862
1916	19,643	12,817	1,721	1 838	36,835
1917	10 472	11,157	927	964	23,687

[1] Including Alsace Lorraine

The total number of active breweries in the Beer-excise district was in 1913, 3,786, in 1914, 3,602, in 1915, 2,900, in 1916, 2,418; in 1917, 2,192

Production of alcohol for four years —

Year	No of Distilleries	Gallons	Year	No of Distilleries	Gallons
1914-15	64,869	57,641,100	1916-17	46,822	44,425,986
1915-16	58,489	51,747,190	1917-18	35,623	51,877,034

In 1913 (latest figures), 556,840 juvenile workers were employed in Germany, 376,481 being males and 180,359 females In addition 8,008 boys and 6,158 girls (total 14,166) under 14 years of age were employed

Commerce

The following table shows (in pounds sterling) the special trade for six years —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1911	500 347 250	411,219,900	1914[1]	269,314 000	249,248 000
1912	556,856,600	454,976,450	1919	1 618,500,000	502,850,000
1913	560,335,800	509,965,000	1920[2]	1,424,000,000	1,184,400,000

[1] First 6 months [2] First 9 months

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to Germany —

Staple Imports	1914	1919	Staple Exports	1914	1919
	£	£		£	£
Sugar	5,466,307	19 231	Cottons and yarn	4,984,203	5,161,032
Glass & manufactures	697,704	19,636	Woollens and yarn	4,170,011	1,918,287
Eggs	176,289	—	Alpaca, &c , yarn	1,124,241	64,637
Cottons and yarn	4,748,256	9,353	Wool	762,791	152,231
Woollens and yarn	1,493,259	—	Ironwork	885,961	73,475
Iron & steel & manuf	4,679,617	11,053	Herrings	622,371	828,786
Machinery	1,779,344	150	Machinery	1 061,891	34 102
Toys	484,741	92,275	Coal, coke, &c	3,099,151	15,024

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns —

—	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U K	47,049,343	48,900	8,240	993,154	31,120,088
Exports of British produce to Germany	23,080,268	—	—	14,693,113	21,723,260

The ports of Hamburg and Bremen were the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom and the United States.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following was the distribution of the mercantile navy of Germany (only ships of more than 17 65 tons gross tonnage) on January 1, 1914 (latest figures) —

—	Baltic Ports		North Sea Ports		Total Shipping	
	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage	Number	Net tonnage
1914 —						
Sailing vessels	404	20,152	2,361	467,607	2 765	487,759
Steamers	583	311,703	1,587	2,520,609	2,170	2,832,312
Totals	987	331,855	3,948	2,988,216	4,935	3,320,071

Of the total shipping on January 1, 1914, 2,329 of 318,646 tons, 1913, 2,284 of 298,584 tons, 1912, 2,260 of 312,713 tons belonged to Prussian ports The total number of sailors required for manning the ships of the merchant navy was, on January 1, 1914, 83,898, January 1, 1913, 77,746, 1912, 75,130 The size of the various ships in 1914 was as follows —

—	Under 100 Tons gross	100 500 Tons gross	500 1,000 Tons gross	1,000-2,000 Tons gross	2,000 Tons gross and over
Sailing vessels	2,056	533	43	53	80
Steamers	241	575	255	316	783

Of the sailing vessels 1,481 were totally of iron or steel, of the steamers 2,159 were of iron or steel

Built in German private yards, 1913, 936 vessels of 523,733 tons gross (including 22 war vessels of 55,860 tons gross) Of these, 179 of 38,249 tons gross (including 9 war vessels of 2,240 tons gross) were built for foreigners Built in foreign yards for Germans, 103 trading vessels of 42,267 tons gross

Internal Communications.

I Railways

In 1915 there were 3,296 miles of tramway, and 7,171 miles 'Kleinbahnen

On April 1, 1920, all the various German state railways were transferred to the Central Government The total length of railway line was 38,809 miles on December 31, 1918 Of this total 36,006 miles are state lines

II Canals and Navigations

The latest available statistics are for 1904 They will be found in the Statesman's Year Book for 1913, p 885 On June 17, 1914, the Hohenzollern Canal, between Berlin and Hohensaaten, was opened, in 1914 also the Rhein Herne Canal, and in 1915 the Ems-Weser Canal

III Posts and Telegraphs

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of the Central Government

Statistics for 1913 — Employees, 248,195. number of post offices, 41,115; number of telegraph offices, 50,013

Finances of the postal and telegraphic and telephonic services in 1913 (in marks) —

—	Reichspostgebiet	Bavaria	Württemberg	Empire
Receipts	833 314,597	80,713,143	31,977,952	946,005,692
Expenditure	748,622,352	64,294,999	22,939,392	830,856,743
Surplus	89,692,245	16,418,144	9,038,560	115,148,949

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1913 —

—	Telegraph Lines, miles	Telegraph Wires, miles	Inland Telegrams	Foreign Telegrams
Reichspostgebiet	121,148	402,889	36,221,810	16,299 480
Bavaria	19,626	59,469	2,677,200	1,048,570
Württemberg	7,090	12,148	837,820	458,430
Total in Empire	147,864	474,501	39,736,420	17,806,480

In 1913 the urban telephone systems had 80,099 miles of line and 3,694,021 miles of wire, conversations, 2,073,757,950 The 10,105 inter urban systems had 840,993 miles of wire, conversations, 444,194,700

Banking, Money, and Credit.

Money (in thousands of marks) coined and in circulation on the dates given '—

March 31	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Total
1916	5,155,846 9	1,265 883 8	114 364 8	24,907 3	6,571,768 7[1]
1917	5 150,813 3	1,270,394 4	106,047 3	25,106 2	6,585,426 32
1918	5,155,851 6	1,184,889 2	107,911 7	25,104 9	6,528,077 34
1919	5,155,840 3	1,159,699 2	100,352 9	25,104 3	6,528,740 34

[1] Including 10,765,578 marks worth of iron coins
[2] Including 25,965,144 marks' worth of iron coins and 99,901 marks worth of aluminium coins
[3] Including 41,661,075 marks' worth of iron coins, 504,064 marks worth of aluminium coins, and 12,154 652 marks worth of zinc coins
[4] Including 57,996,176 marks' worth of iron coins, 20,239,962 marks worth of zinc coins, and 507,251 marks worth of aluminium coins

The bank notes current in Germany are those of (1) the Imperial Bank (in denominations of 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 marks), (2) the Badische Bank (100 mark notes only), (3) the Bayerische Notenbank (100 mark notes only), (4) the Sachsische Bank (100 and 500 mark notes), and (5) Wurttembergische Notenbank (100 mark notes) The notes of the last four banks are termed 'private bank notes' The notes of all five banks must be accepted at their full face value by each of the banks named Since January 1, 1910, the notes of the Imperial Bank are legal tender On April 8, 1921, a law was passed, suspending until December 31, 1923, the provision of the Banking Law under which one third of the note circulation of the Imperial Bank had to be covered by specie, Treasury Notes, or Loan Bank Certificates.

Imperial Treasury Notes in denominations of 10 and 5 marks, which

were first issued in 1874, were as a war measure by the law of August 4, 1914, declared legal tender Their total issue amounts to 360 million marks By the same law the necessity to change all notes into gold was set aside Moreover, Loan Banks (*Darlehnskassen*) were established in August, 1914, with the right of issuing notes up to 3,000 million marks These notes, which are in denominations of 50, 20, 5, 2 and 1 marks, are accepted at all public offices (*e g*, post, railways, customs, etc)

On January 1, 1919, the circulation of paper money was as follows — Imperial Bank Notes, 22,188 million marks (11,467 million marks in 1918), Loan Bank Notes, 10,109 million marks (6,264 million marks in 1918), total, 32,297 million marks On January 1, 1921, the total note circulation was 80,838,000,000 marks

The condition of the Imperial Bank of Germany on April 7, 1921, is shown as follows (in thousands of marks) —

—	Amount April 7, 1921	—	Amount April 7, 1921
Total coin and bullion	1,100 163	Advances	16,184
Of which gold	1,091,519	Investments	218,128
Treasury notes and loan bank notes	22,941,114	Other securities	9,332 572
Notes of other banks	1 608	Notes in circulation	60,235,230
Bills discounted	57,159,128	Deposits	17,450 580
		Other liabilities	3,800,293

The original charter of the Imperial Bank expired on December 31, 1920, but the privileges of the bank have been renewed for a further term

The following are some particulars of German banking —

Year	No of Banks				Share Capital	Reserves	Per Cent of Capital
	Of Emission	Mortgage	Credit	Total	Millions of Marks	Millions of Marks	
1883	18	24	71	113	1,218 7	174 4	14
1903	6	40	124	170	2 869 5	712 7	25
1908	5	40	169	214	3,647 9	1,024 2	28
1913	5	40	160	205	4 124 4	1,345 1	32
1914	5	40	150	195	4,065 7	1,446 0	35
1915	5	40	148	193	3,993 0	1,492 8	37
1916	5	30	141	185	3 869 9	1,568 8	40
1917	5	39	127	171	3,829 9	1,758 8	46
1918	5	38	120	163	3 764 3	2 115 0	56

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, is of the normal value of 11¾*d*, or 20 43 marks to the pound sterling (April, 1921, 243 marks to the £) Gold coins are 20, and 10 mark pieces, called respectively *doppel-krone*, and *krone* The 20 mark piece weighs 7 96495 grammes 900 fine, and consequently contains 7 16846 grammes of fine gold Silver coins are 5, 2-, and 1-mark pieces and half mark pieces Silver coins were, however, put out of currency on January 1, 1921 The mark weighs 5 5 grammes 900 fine, and thus contains 5 grammes of fine silver Nickel coins are 10 and 5 pfennig pieces, Copper coins are in 2 and 1 pfennig pieces There are bronze coins of smaller denominations Iron coins were introduced in 1915—5 pfennig pieces in August, and 10 pfennig pieces in December Aluminium coins

—1 pfennig pieces in 1916 and 50 pfennig pieces in 1919 Zinc coins—10 pfennig pieces in 1917

The standard of value is gold Silver is legal tender only up to 20 marks

The metric system of weights and measures is in force

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of Germany in Great Britain

Ambassador —Dr Friedrich Sthamer Appointed August 27, 1920

Counseller —Albert Doufour Feronce

Secretaries —Baron von Vietinghoff, E Schrotter, Dr Conrad Roediger, Kurt von Kamphoevener, and Dr Martin Schlimpert

Commercial Attaché —Dr Richard Hemmen

Special Attaché —Dr von Friedberg

Chancellor —W Achilles

2 Of Great Britain in Germany

Ambassador —Lord d'Abernon G C M G Appointed June 30, 1920

Secretaries —W Seeds and J B Carson

Commercial Secretaries —J W F Thelwall, M C , C J Kavanagh, and Harold Norman Sturrock

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British High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission at Coblenz —Malcolm Arnold Robinson, C M G

There are consular officers at Berlin (C G), Cologne (C G), Frankfort (C G), Hamburg (C G) and Stettin

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(*See* also under Prussia, Bavaria, &c)

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STATES OF GERMANY.

Statistics of area, population, births, deaths, marriages, emigration, primary schools, universities, and railways are given collectively for all the German States under the head of *Germany*

ANHALT.

(Freistaat Anhalt.)

The Constitution of the Free State of Anhalt bears date July 18, 1919 The Diet is elected by the people for 3 years, and the Government is in the hands of a State Council composed of 5 members, whose chairman bears the title of President

Area, 888 square miles Population, 1919, 331,258 The capital, Dessau, 57,658 inhabitants in 1919, Bernburg, 33,724, Cothen, 23,416, Zerbst, 19,210, Rosslau, 11,354 Population mostly Protestant (1910), 12,755 Catholics, 1,383 Jews

Estimated income and expenditure, 1920 21, 62,285,300 marks Public debt, June 30, 1919, 68,765,266 marks, State property, June, 1919, 64,910,689 marks

BADEN.

(Republik Baden.)

Until 1771, Baden was a Margraviate divided into two or more lines, it was then united, and subsequently received various additions, and its ruler took the title of Elector in 1803, and of Grand-duke in 1806 On November 22, 1918, the Grand duke abdicated, and the Provisional Government proclaimed Baden a Republic

Constitution —The Constitution of the Republic of Baden was determined by the National Assembly which met on January 15, 1919, and which was elected on the basis of equal, secret, direct, universal suffrage (with proportional representation) of all males and females over 20 years of age According to this Constitution of March 21, 1919, the Free State of Baden is a Republic and a component state of Germany All privileges of birth, religion, and caste are abolished Women enjoy the same rights as men and are eligible for all public offices There is no State or established church, but religion is taught in all schools The right of combining is granted to all citizens, including civil servants The Initiative and Referendum have been adopted, as also proportional representation The suffrage is granted to all adults, male and female, who are over 21 years of age There is only one Chamber (Landtag), the members of which are elected for 4 years Qualified electors over 25 years of age are eligible as members of the Chamber No fixed number of seats has been provided for, but generally one member is allocated for each 10,000 voters The present Landtag, elected on January 15, 1919, will continue until October 15, 1921 Its membership numbers 107, distributed as follows —Centre, 39, Majority Socialists, 36, German Democratic Party, 25, Conservatives, 7

The Cabinet consists of 5 Ministers and 4 State Councillors (Ministers without portfolio), elected by the legislature The Landtag also nominates the President of the Cabinet, who is styled officially 'State President.'

The new Government (1921) is made up as follows —
State President and Minister of Justice —G *Trunk* (Centre)
Minister of Social Affairs and Public Works —A *Engler* (Socialist)
Minister of the Interior —A *Remmele* (Socialist)
Minister of Finance —H *Köhler* (Centre)
Minister of Education —H *Hummel* (Democrat)

For general administrative purposes there are 53 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes Kommissare) For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,590 communes (Gemeinden), 120 communal cities, and 1,472 parishes

Area and Population :—

District	Area Square miles	Population 1919	Population 1910	Pop per square mile 1919
Konstanz	1,610	337,962	325,924	209 9
Freiburg	1,830	557,871	564,580	304 9
Karlsruhe	993	631,681	610,784	636 1
Mannheim	1,386	680,989	641,545	498 5
Total	5,819	2,208,503	2,142,833	379 5

Population in 1919, 1,051,405 males and 1,157,098 females
Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles
Principal towns, 1919 —

Mannheim	229,576	Konstanz	30,119	Lahr	13,650
Karlsruhe	135,952	Baden	25,444	Lorrach	14,623
Freiburg	87,946	Offenburg	16,246	Weinheim	14,537
Pforzheim	73,839	Bruchsal	15,323	Durlach	14,602
Heidelberg	60,831	Rastatt	12,222	Villingen	12,438

For movement of population, *see* under *Germany*

Religion and Instruction —In 1910 there were 1,271,015 Catholics, 826,364 Protestants, 13,229 other Christian sects, 25,896 Jews, and 6,329 others

All religious denominations enjoy equality and self government, appointing their own clergy The Protestant Church is governed by a synod, and its affairs are administered by a board (Oberkirchenrat) The Roman Catholic Church has an Archbishop (at Freiburg), whose 4 suffragans are outside Baden The Catholic Foundations Council (Oberstiftungsrat) manages the property of the Catholic Church The Jews, whose ecclesiastical affairs are managed by the 'Oberrat der Israeliten,' have 15 rabbinates

Instruction is general, free, and compulsory Schools are under the authority of the State Religious instruction, however, is provided by each denomination, but there is no compulsion to give or to receive religious instruction Baden has 2 universities (Heidelberg and Freiburg), 1 technical high school (Karlsruhe), 1 Academy of Arts (Karlsruhe), 1 commercial high school (Mannheim), 17 gymnasia, 50 Real schools, 12 high schools for girls, 12 training colleges for teachers, and a number of technical and special schools

Finance —The following table shows revenue and expenditure for six years The first three entries are actual returns, the last three are estimates (20 marks = £1) —

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	5,502,331	4,910,451	6,383,893	5,229,518	6,036 331	13,937,808
Expenditure	5,855,719	7,174,667	8,193,804	5,472,995	6,743,224	13,839,898

Direct taxes are on property and income, indirect taxes chiefly on wine, beer, and meat, registry, duties on succession, on change of possession

There was only a railway debt of 30,045,450*l* in 1919

Production and Industry —Of the total area, 2,067,711 acres (56 per cent) is under cultivation, 1,460,808 acres (39 4 per cent) forests, 193,969 acres (5 2 per cent) uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c) Wheat, barley, rye and potatoes are grown Vines in 1918, 26,414 acres, yield 7,887,000 gallons of wine, valued at 112,698,700 marks, beetroot, turnips, hemp, and chicory are also grown Tobacco area in 1918, 12,520 acres Mineral produce almost solely salt and building stone

Principal manufactures Tiles, cigars, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, felt and straw hats, paper and cardboard, leather, wood work, and brushes

Communications —The capital invested by the State in railways is 47 843,689*l* At the end of 1917 there were 1,180 miles of State railways

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BAVARIA.

(Freistaat Bayern)

Bavaria was for over a century a kingdom, ruled by descendants of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire in the Thirty Years' War, and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I in 1805 On November 22, 1918, the dynasty was deposed, and Bavaria was declared a Republic

Constitution and Government.—On the outbreak of the Revolution the Government was taken over by a cabinet under the leadership of Kurt Eisner, an Independent Socialist Eisner was assassinated in February,

1919, and a struggle ensued between the extremists of the Left, who proclaimed themselves Bolshevists, and their more moderate opponents, with varying success on either side By May, 1919, the moderate party had returned to power

The constitution of August 14, 1919, establishes the Free State of Bavaria The supreme power lies with the people The Diet consists of one Chamber, elected for 4 years on the basis of 1 member for every 40,000 inhabitants, at present there are 183 members The present Chamber will continue until June 30, 1922 The suffrage is universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional All citizens over 23 years of age have the vote The supreme executive power is exercised by the Ministry as a whole All privileges of birth and caste are abolished The Church is separated from the State All religious associations have equal rights, and are free in their activities

State of parties in the Bavarian National Constituent Assembly (elected July, 1920) —Bavarian People's Party, 65, Majority Socialists, 25, German Democrats, 12, Peasants' Union, 12, National Liberals, 19, and Independent Socialists, 20, members for Coburg, 3

The Cabinet, constituted on March 7, 1920, is as follows —

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs —Herr Dr von *Kahr*
Minister of Education —Herr Dr *Matt*
Minister of Commerce and Industry —Herr *Hamm*
Minister of Social Welfare —Herr *Oswald*
Minister of Agriculture —Herr *Wutzelhofer*
Minister of the Interior —*The Premier*
Minister of Finance —Dr *Krausneck*
Minister of Justice —Dr. *Roth*

Area and Population —

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng sq miles	Population 1910	Population 1919	Pop per sq mile 1919
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,686	1,532,065	1,584,885	237 0
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,298	724,331	740,663	172 3
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,372	937,085	957,348	403·1
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,862	600,284	612,021	158 5
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,798	661,862	657,473	234 9
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	3,036	930,868	949,524	312 7
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,360	710,943	737,135	219 3
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,934	789,853	836,753	212 8
Coburg	216	74,818	74,344	344 1
Total . .	30,562	6,962,109	7,150,146	233 8

On November 30, 1919, the inhabitants of the Free State of Coburg decided by an overwhelming majority to join the Free State of Bavaria, and on March 11, 1920, the Bavarian Diet unanimously adopted a bill for the Union of the two Republics

To the area has to be added 257 square miles for water

Of the total population at the end of 1919, 3,404,458 were males and 3,745,688 females

The increase of the population since 1900 has been as follows :—

Year	Population	Population per sq mile	Annual Increase per cent.
1900	6,176,057	210 9	1 22
1905	6,524,372	222 3	1 12
1910	6,887,291	226 9	1 12
1919	7,140,333 [1]	242 1	—

[1] Amended figure

Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1905 and 1910 —

Census	No of Towns	No of Rural Communes	Towns, &c , with 2,000 inhabitants and over			Communes, &c , with less than 2,000 inhabitants		
			No	Population	Per cent of pop	No	Population	Per cent of pop
1905	255	7,739	304	2,761,647	42 3	7,688	3,762,725	57 7
1910	255	7,729	334	3,079,022	44 7	7,650	3,808 269	55 3

In 1910 the urban population was thus distributed —

—	No	Population 1910	—	No	Population 1910
Large towns[1]	3	1,052,624	Small towns	57	505,951
Medium ,,	19	741,969	Country ,,	176	397,992

[1] See under *Germany* for official signification of these terms

Principal towns, 1919 —

Towns	1919	Towns	1919
Munich (Munchen)	630,724	Pirmasens	39,612
Nuremberg (Nurnberg)	352,679	Bayreuth	33,161
Augsburg	154,567	Aschaffenburg	32,220
Wurzburg	86,581	Amberg	26,009
Ludwigshafen a Rh	90,721	Landshut	25,332
Furth	68,163	Erlangen	24,438
Kaiserslautern	55,707	Ingoldstadt	26,108
Ratisbon (Regensburg)	52,520	Speyer	23,326
Bamberg	49,179	Coburg	23,276
Hof	39,690		

Religion —Religious division of the population, December 1, 1910 — Roman Catholics, 4 862,233 , Protestants, 1,942,385 , Jews, 55,065

Besides the above there are included in other Christian sects 5,816 Old Catholics, 3,017 Mennonites, 164 Anglican, 1,611 Greek Catholics and Russian Orthodox, 1,139 Irvingites, 25 Anabaptists, 1,883 Methodists, 5 841 Free Christians, 1,649 other Christians, 1,370 of religion not Christian, 4,240 of religion not stated, or without religion, 903 of religion not ascertainable

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 3 suffragan bishoprics , 218 deaneries, and 3,708 parishes The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and three provincial consistories,

81 deaneries, and 1,154 parishes Of the three universities of the Republic, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant

Instruction —(For Universities, *see* under *Germany*) Education compulsory from six to sixteen In 1913-14 there were 7,534 elementary schools (public and private), with 19,564 teachers (14,185 male, 5,379 female), and 1,091,884 pupils The year's expenditure on the public schools (7,727) was 3,167,653*l* There were 2 agricultural schools, with 329 pupils

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism —Bavaria is the only German State which before the revolution had an *Oberstes Landesgericht* or appeal court intervening between the Oberlandesgerichte and the Reichsgericht, it has a bench of 22 judges Under it are 5 Oberlandesgerichte, 28 Landgerichte and 266 Amtsgerichte The number of judges was (1917) 1,385 In 1917, 66,263 criminals were convicted

Finance —The ordinary budget for the year 1920 balanced at 1,954,238,368 marks, and the extraordinary budget balanced at 809,704,315 marks

Debt, January 1, 1919, 2,559,687,077 marks, of which 1,951,425,700 marks are railway debt

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, nearly one half is under cultivation, one sixth under grass, and one-third under forests

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in 1919, were as follows —

Wheat, 659,982 acres (yield 266,822 metric tons), rye, 1,135,622 acres (441,130 tons), oats, 1,076,082 acres (581,142 tons), potatoes, 690,347 acres (1,619,141 tons) Vines (1919), 43,782 acres, yielding 10,014,290 gallons, 18,405 acres under hops yielded 450 metric tons

The census of live-stock at September 1, 1919, showed 348,634 horses, 3,684,626 cattle, 712,628 sheep, 1,430,797 pigs, and 442,453 goats

In 1918 the output of coal was 2,438,391 metric tons, iron ore, 436,961 tons, pig iron, 172,906 tons, cast iron wares, 135,534 tons, sulphuric acid, 126,927 tons

The quantity of beer brewed in 1918 was 225,790,664 gallons In 1917-18, the distilleries produced 2,045,164 gallons of alcohol

In 1917 there were 384 savings banks, with 1,677,632 depositors having to their credit 988,188,737 marks

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BREMEN.

(FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN)

Bremen is a Free State, with a Constitution adopted on May 15, 1920 The highest power in the State is exercised by the House of Burgesses (Burgerschaft), consisting of 120 members, elected on a democratic basis by all citizens of the State The Burgerschaft elects the Senate of 14 members as the Executive body Two Burgermeister chosen from the members of the Senate preside over the deliberations of that body

The results of the elections for the House of Burgesses held on June 6, 1920 were — Majority Socialists, 22, Independent Socialists, 37, Communists, 5, Democrats, 17, German People's Party, 25, Christian People's Party, 2, Retailers, 6, German National People's Party, 6

Area, 99 square miles, population census (1919), 311,266, (July 1, 1920) Bremen, 264,170, Bremerhaven, 22,159

On Dec 1, 1910, Bremen contained 257,930 Protestants (87 2 per cent), 21,074 Roman Catholics (7 1 per cent), 1,217 other Christians, 1,251 Jews, others 14,243 Marriages in 1919, 3,512, births, 4,755, deaths, 3,798, excess of deaths, 6

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg

In 1919 the revenue was 55,579,739 marks, and expenditure 82,214,151 marks Public debt on April 1, 1917, 294,095,500 marks

Next to Hamburg, Bremen was the largest port for the international trade of Germany Seventy five per cent of the commerce was, in 1912, under the German, and about 10 per cent under the British flag

Total number of emigrants who embarked at Bremen, 1912, 7,974, 1913, 9,710, 1914, 6,260, 1915, 4,231

Railways, 31 miles, owned and worked by the State

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BRUNSWICK

(FREISTAAT BRAUNSCHWEIG)

On November 8, 1918, the reigning Duke of Brunswick was deposed, and the duchy proclaimed a Republic The Constitution bears date February 27, 1919 The Diet consists of 60 members elected for 4 years Present Diet elected on May 17, 1920 The Cabinet contains 6 members

Area, 1,424 square miles, population (1919), 480,599 (226,400 males and 254,199 females) There were only 25,888 Catholics in 1910

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 139,539 inhabitants in 1919

For the financial period ending April 1, 1920, the budget of the State was fixed at 19,783,000 marks revenue and 30,170,100 marks expenditure The public debt of Brunswick, on August 31, 1920, was 27,361,356 marks, three-fifths of which were contracted for railways The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests

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HAMBURG

(FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG)

Constitution.—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic The Constitution bears date December 30, 1920 According to this, supreme power rests with the Burgerschaft, or House of Burgesses of 160 members, elected on a democratic basis The Executive is in the hands of the Senate, composed of 18 members elected by the House of Burgesses

Area and Population.—Area, 160 English square miles, population on October 8, 1919, 1,050,359, December 1, 1910, 1,014,664 The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on October 8, 1919 —City of Hamburg, 985,784, Landgebiet (4 Landherrenschaften), 64,596

Marriages, 1919, 14,368, births, 16,779 (568 or 3 39 per cent still-births, 1,865 or 11 12 per cent illegitimate), deaths (civil population only), 14,696

Religion, Instruction, and Justice.—On December 1, 1910, 930,071 Protestants (91 66 per cent), 51,036 Roman Catholics (5 03 per cent), 3,942 other Christians (0 39 per cent), 19,472 Jews (1 92 per cent), and 10,143 'all other' (1 00 per cent)

In the year ending March, 1919, Hamburg (State) had 232 public elementary schools with 4,332 teachers (2,263 male, 2,069 female), and 124,659 pupils, cost for the year, 19,000,000 marks, 26 higher State schools with 15,244 pupils and 81 private schools with 21,880 pupils

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns and the Republic of Lubeck (Oldenburg) In 1914, 9,609, and in 1917, 6,023 persons, in the State of Hamburg, were convicted of crime.

Finance.—For 1920 the budget estimated revenue at 346,264,764 marks, and expenditure at 594,078,408 marks Direct taxes amount to more than half of the whole revenue, and next to that the proceeds of domains, quays, railways, &c Expenditure for the debt, 114,943,000 marks in 1920

Public debt, January 1, 1919, 1,750,587,092 marks, incurred chiefly for public works

Commerce and Shipping—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany Leading Steamship Companies—Hamburg America line, Hamburg South America line, German Kosmos line, German-Australia line, German East Africa line, Woermann line, German Levant line Movement of shipping for 4 years —

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No of Ships	Tonnage	No of Ships	Tonnage
1917	10,073	14,185,496	16,627	14,440,026
1918	1,471	696 076	1,602	829,757
1919	2,234	1,513 714	2,706	1,450,414
1920	4 880	4,537,331	5,150	4,331,336

Railways, 44 8 miles

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HESSE.

(VOLKSTAAT HESSEN)

Hesse was proclaimed a Republic early in November, 1918

Constitution—The Constitution of the new Republic was adopted on December 20, 1919 The Landtag of 70 members is elected for 3 years The new Diet, elected January 26, 1919, is composed as follows—Majority Socialists, 31, Independents, 1, Democrats, 13, German People's Party, 7; Centre (Catholics), 13, Hessian People's Party, 5

The Cabinet, nominated on February 21, 1919, is as follows —
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Herr *Ulrich* (Socialist)
Minister of Finance—Herr *Henrich* (Democrat)
Minister of the Interior—Dr *Fulda* (Socialist)
Minister of Justice—Herr von *Brentano* (Centre)

For administrative purposes, the Republic is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 988 communes (Gemeinden)

Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq Miles	Population			Pop per sq mile, 1919
		1905	1910	1919	
Starkenburg	1,169	542,096	590,380	598,358	511 8
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	296,755	309,233	322,270	253 9
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhessen)	530	369,424	382,438	370,621	699 2
Total	2,968	1,209,175	1,282,051	1 291,249	435 0

There were 616,882 males and 674,367 females in 1919 Increase from 1910 to 1919 was at the rate of 0 08 per cent per annum

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including suburbs), with 107,930, Darmstadt, the capital, 82,368, Offenbach, 75,380, Worms, 44,290 Giessen, 33,409 inhabitants, 1919

Religion and Instruction —At the census of 1910 there were 848,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, 6,707 of other Christian sects, 24,063 Jews, and 5,728 unclassified, or of no religion The Protestant Church is governed by a synod and its affairs are administered by a consistory (Oberkonsistorium) The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz)

Instruction is compulsory The elementary schools are maintained by the communes, but with contributions by the State There are (1920) 979 public elementary schools with 4,282 teachers, and 204,709 pupils Continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen), winter, 1919-20, 28,259 pupils Hesse has 11 gymnasia, 3 progymnasia, 3 realgymnasia, 9 Oberrealschulen, 18 realschulen, 1 Agricultural College (Landwirtschaftschule), and 22 incomplete realschulen (hohere Burgerschulen), with 855 teachers, and 15,566 pupils, 7 higher girls' schools with 4,408 pupils, and 49 private schools with 5,029 pupils The University at Giessen had 2,143 matriculated students (140 women), and a Technical High School at Darmstadt, with 2,206 students There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes

Finance —The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1920 to balance at 12,474,707*l*

Public debt 23,791,275*l*, 1917, nearly all railway debt

Production and Industry.—Of the area, 63 4 per cent is under cultivation, 31 5 per cent forests, 5 1 per cent uncultivated (houses, roads, water, &c) Arable land occupies 923,403 acres, meadows and pastures, 252,602, vineyards, 36,087, and forests, 599,790 acres, of the latter, 186,382 belong to the State, 123,155 to the communes, 7,247 to other bodies, and 189,885 to private persons

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1919 —Rye, 135,070 acres (yield 99,717 tons), summer barley, 87,688 acres (56,335 tons), potatoes, 110,410 acres (453,827 tons), 33,245 acres under vines, yielding 7,388,480 gallons of wine to the value of 213,021,796 marks in 1919

Domestic animals, March 1, 1920 :—Horses, 56,191 (March 1, 1919), cattle, 276,152 ; sheep, 97,994, swine, 120,769 ; goats, 142,993

The quantity of coal raised in 1914 was 379,635 tons to the value of 592,383 marks, and iron, 751,285 tons, valued at 1,661,707 marks. The principal manufactures are leather, cloth, paper, chemicals, furniture, wagons, railway cars and carriages, machinery, musical instruments, tobacco and cigars, sparkling wine.

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LIPPE

(FREISTAAT LIPPE.)

Lippe became a Republic in November, 1918. The provisional Constitution bears date February 13, 1919. The Landtag has 21 members, elected on January 24, 1921, and divided as follows:—Majority Socialists, 8; German Nationals, 5; German People's Party, 4; Democrats, 2; Trade Union Federation, 1; and Communist, 1. The Cabinet has 3 members.

Except 5,925 Catholics and 780 Jews (1910), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1918, 756; births, 2,091; deaths, 3,569; stillborn, 75; illegitimate, 158. The capital, Detmold, has 14,295 inhabitants (1910). Area 469 square miles; population 1919, 154,318 (71,117 males and 83,201 females).

For 1919-1920 the revenue was estimated at 4,576,562 marks, and expenditure at 4,645,399 marks. Public debt in 1919, 1,885,470 marks.

In November 1915, a State bank was established, with its seat in Detmold.

Reference

Lippischer Staatsanzeiger

LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lubeck is a Republic, the Constitution of which bears date May 23, 1920. Supreme power lies with the people, who elect a House of Burgesses (Burgerschaft) of 80 members. The latter elects the Senate of 12 members, which is the supreme executive authority.

Area 115 square miles. The city of Lubeck had (1919) 120,568 inhabitants (57,539 males and 63,029 females).

On December 1, 1910, Protestants numbered 111,543, Roman Catholics 3,802, other Christians 276, Jews 623, and 'unclassified' 355. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are in Lubeck (1919) 20 elementary schools (6 for boys, 6 for girls, 8 for either sex), with 9,483 pupils; for boys 1 gymnasium (653 pupils), 1 real gymnasium (562 pupils), 1 higher real school (824 pupils), 1 private real school (584 pupils), and 3 public middle

schools (1,981 pupils), for girls there are 1 public high school (711 pupils), 1 private high school, 1 private middle school (352 pupils) and 2 public middle schools (1,961 pupils) There are also 1 teachers' seminary, 1 public technical school for apprentices, 1 architectural school, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public commercial school, and 1 private technical school for women

Lubeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg

For 1920 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 3,957,341*l* About one-third of the revenue is derived from public domains, chiefly forests and industrial establishments, and over one third from direct taxation The public debt amounted to 9,710,006*l* in 1920

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN)

Until November, 1918, Mecklenburg was a Grand Duchy The Grand ducal house of Mecklenburg was the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claimed to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world In their full title, the Grand dukes styled themselves Princes of the Wends Their genealogical table begins with Niklot, who died 1160, and comprises 26 generations The title of Grand duke was assumed in 1815 In November, 1918, Mecklenburg was proclaimed a Republic The Constitution, which bears date March 17, 1920, provides for a Landtag consisting of 55 members The Landtag elected on March 13, 1921, is made up as follows —Majority Socialists, 22 German National Party, 12, German People's Party, 10, Communists, 3, Village Union, 3, Economic Party, 2, Democrats, 2, and Independent Socialist, 1

Area, 5,068 sq miles, population (1919), 658,943 (318,184 males and 340,759 females) The chief towns (1919) were Rostock (67,953 inhabitants), Schwerin (43,452 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (24,911 inhabitants), Gustrow (17,884 inhabitants), and Parchim (10,350 inhabitants)

In 1910 there were Protestants, 615,512, Catholics, 21,043, other Christians, 1,288, Jews, 1,413, not stated, 702 The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property

There were 1,235 elementary schools with 92,912 pupils (1911), Gymnasia, 7 with 1,819 pupils, Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,492 pupils, Realprogymnasien, 2 with 167 pupils, Realschulen, 5 with 1,254 pupils, 6 preparatory schools with 618 pupils, higher private schools, 18 with 2,154 pupils, normal schools, 2 with 398 pupils, navigation schools, 2 with 129 pupils, agricultural school, 1 with 55 pupils, technical schools, 2 with 196 pupils in the summer session and with 303 pupils in the winter session, institutions for the deaf and dumb, 1 with 54 pupils, institution for the blind, 1 with 90 pupils; schools for artisans, 50 with 5,843 pupils There is a university at Rostock (see *Germany*)

There are 43 Amtsgerichte, 3 Landgerichte, and 1 Oberlandesgericht at Rostock, which is also the supreme court for Mecklenburg Strelitz.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg Strelitz was proclaimed a Republic Its Constitution bears date June 11, 1919 The Landtag consists of 35 members elected for 3 years

The country is divided into two provinces Stargard and Ratzeburg Area, 1,131 square miles, population (1919), 106,394 (51,170 males and 55,224 females) The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 11,461 inhabitants in 1919 With the exception of 4,255 Catholics, 254 Jews, and 352 persons of other confessions (1910), the people are Protestants

Revenue for 1919-20, 10,752,100 marks, expenditure 10,571,500 marks Debt, July 1, 1919, 2,651,200 marks

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OLDENBURG

(FREISTAAT OLDENBURG)

In November, 1918, Oldenburg became a Republic Its Constitution bears date June 7, 1919 The Landtag consists of 48 members elected for 5 years

Area, 2 482 sq miles The population, 1919 —Duchy of Oldenburg, 421,435, Republic of Lubeck, 45,450, Republic of Birkenfeld, 51,263, total, 518,148 (251,006 males and 267,142 females) Oldenburg, the capital, had 30,242 inhabitants in 1910

In 1910 Oldenburg contained 371,650 Protestants, 107,508 Roman Catholics, other religions, 2,359, 1,525 Jews

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht The Amtsgerichte of Lubeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lubeck and Saarbrucken respectively

Estimated revenue, 1920, 44,350,019 marks, expenditure, 41,774,919 marks Debt, 1920, 162,470,369 marks

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PRUSSIA.

(FREISTAAT PREUSSEN)

Until November 13, 1918, Prussia was ruled by sovereigns who traced their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern in Swabia, one of the generals of Charles the Great His successor, Count Friedrich I, built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980 A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III, was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273, and received the Burggraviate of Nuremberg in fief, and his great grandson, Friedrich VI, was invested by King Sigmund, in 1415, with the Margraviate of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417 A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand Master, and he, turning Protestant, declared himself hereditary duke The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by inheritance to the electors of Brandenburg, who likewise adopted Protestantism In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in Central Europe The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half million inhabitants, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops to his son, Friedrich I, who put the kingly crown on his head at Konigsberg on January 18, 1701 His successor Friedrich Wilhelm I, after adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, left his son and successor Friedrich II, called 'the Great,' a State of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions of inhabitants Friedrich II added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half million inhabitants Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II, the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Ansbach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to nearly 100,000 square miles with about nine millions of souls Under Friedrich Wilhelm III, nearly one half of this State and population was taken by Napoleon, but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the Kingdom of Saxony, the Rhineland, much of Westphalia, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 106,820 square miles This was shaped into a compact State of 134,463 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866 According to the Constitution of the German Empire which was established in 1871, the King of Prussia was chosen hereditary German Emperor

On November 13, 1918, Prussia was proclaimed a Republic

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution, adopted on November 30, 1920, gives a vote to every citizen, male and female, over 20 years of age in general, equal, secret, and direct suffrage Prussia is declared to be a Republic Besides the Diet

(*Landtag*) there is a State Council (*Staatsrat*) elected by the Provincial Assemblies on the basis of one representative for every 50,000 inhabitants The function of the State Council is to advise and control the Diet, and is intended to be a kind of parallel institution to the Reichsrat in the Empire The State Council has the right of rejecting legislation adopted by the Diet The Diet elects the Premier, and he appoints the other members of the Cabinet The Diet is elected for 4 years on the principle of proportional representation by secret and direct ballot, and the ministry is invested with the powers of the former King

The Prussian Constituent National Assembly, elected by universal, equal, and secret suffrage of men and women, met on March 14, 1919

In February, 1921, the elections were held for a Parliament, and resulted in the return of the following parties —114 Majority Socialists, 81 Centre (Catholics), 26 Democrats, 75 German National Party, 29 Independent Socialists, 58 German People's Party, 11 Guelphs, 30 Communists, and 4 Economic Party, total, 428

The State Council, composed of 74 members, is made up as follows (April, 1921) —German People's Party, and German National Party, 27, Centre, 16, Democrats, 4, Social Democrats, 18, Communists, 2, Independent Socialists, 7

The Cabinet appointed on April 18, 1921, is composed as follows —

Prime Minister and Minister of National Welfare —Herr Adam *Stegerwald* (Centre)

Minister of Justice —Herr *Zehnhoff* (Centre)

Minister of Commerce —Herr *Fischbeck* (Democrat)

Minister of the Interior —Herr *Dominicus* (Official)

Minister of Agriculture —Herr Dr *Warmbold* (Official)

Minister of Finance —Herr *Hacnisch*

Minister of Education and Public Worship —Herr *Becker* (Official)

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*) According to the Constitution, there are 13 Provinces, but it is proposed to form Upper Silesia into a new Federal State Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants, rural circles consist of the smaller towns, rural communes (*Landgemeinden*), and manors (*Gutsbezirke*) For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect deliberative assemblies which appoint executive committees Each province has a governor (*Oberpräsident*), each government district has a president, and deals chiefly with local affairs of State concern In towns the deliberative authority is the town council (*Stadtverordnetenversammlung*), elected on the system of proportional suffrage The executive is a magistracy with the burgomaster as president Each rural circle has a *Landrat* Local administrative business varies according to the nature of the administrative division The matters dealt with are such as poor relief, roads, light railways, &c, but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, mustering of recruits, management of gas, water, and electric works, &c

Area and Population.

I Progress and Present Condition

Provinces	Area Square Miles (Oct 1, 1920)	Population 1919	Population 1910	Pop per Square Mile, 1919
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,286	2 229,290	2,149,389	156 0
Brandenburg	15,070	2,445,627	2,434,228	162 8
Berlin	338	3,803,770	3,729 650	11,253 8
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,684	1,787,193	1,718,860	153 4
Border Province (Grenzmark Posen—West Preussen)	3,026	326,881	311,267	108 0
Lower Silesia (Niederschlesien)	10 270	2,987,904	2,990,183	290 9
Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien)	4,995	2,283,992	2,162 585	457 0
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,756	3,129,193	3,089 275	320 7
Schleswig Holstein	5,805	1,462,187	1,454,189	251·9
Hannover	14,869	3,017 366	2,942 436	202 9
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,807	4,488,115	4,125,096	574·9
Hesse Nassau	6,062	2,273,502	2,221,021	375 0
Rhine (Rheinprovinz) [1]	9,470	6,769,469	6,488,344	714 8
Hohenzollern (Hohenzollernsche Lande)	441	70,751	71,011	160 4
Total	113 852	37,075,240	35 887 449	325 6

[1] Exclusive of the Saar district, and Eupen and Malmedy

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, Prussia, on the basis of the census of December 1, 1910, has lost 20,377 square miles and a population of 3,705,898

Development of Prussia since 1875 —

Year	Area in Sq Miles	Population	Average per Sq Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1875	134,179	25,742,404	191 8	—
1890	134,537	29,957,867	222 7	1 1
1900	134,622	34,472,509	256 1	1 5
1905	135,134	37,294,264	275 9	1 5
1910	135,134	40,165,219	297 9	1 54
1919	113,852	37,075,240	325 6	—

II Movement of the Population

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl Still born	Surplus of Births
1915	177,566	919,080	28,114	92,343	955,609	36,529
1916	176,872	697,742	21,641	71,028	821,851	124,109
1917	198,578	623,270	18,678	66,046	877,126	253,856
1918	229,851	630,524	19,619	76,617	1,035,279	404,755

In 1919 2 90 per cent of the total births in rural districts and 3 88 per cent. in urban areas were stillborn, and 10 79 per cent in rural districts and 13 88 per cent in urban areas were illegitimate

Principal towns with population in 1919 —

Berlin	1,902,509	Cologne	633,904	Duisburg	244,302
Charlottenburg	322,766	Breslau	528,260	Stettin	232,726
Neukölln	262,127	Essen	439,257	Kiel	205,380
Schoneberg	175,092	Frankfort (Main)	433,002	Halle	182,386
Lichtenberg	144,643	Frankfort (Oder)	65,055	Altona	168,729
Wilmersdorf	139,406	Konigsberg	260,895	Cassel	162,391

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed in the Republic Nearly two thirds of the population are Protestants, and rather over one-third Roman Catholics In 1910, the numbers were Protestants, 24,830,547, Roman Catholics, 14,581,829, other Christians, 189,887, Jews, 415,926, others and unknown, 147,030 Catholics are in a majority only in West Prussia, Silesia, Westphalia, Rhine Province, and Hohenzollern

The Evangelical or Protestant Church has since October 31, 1817, consisted of a fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies, from which, however, there are still a few dissenters It is governed by 'consistories,' or boards elected by the people There are also synods in most circles and provinces, and general synods representing the *old* provinces only The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces Altogether in Prussia there are two archbishops and ten bishops

Instruction.

Education in Prussia is compulsory Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by local rates, supplemented by the State, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called aldermen or town councillors All parents are compelled to have their children properly taught or to send them to one of these elementary schools, in which all fees are now abolished No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have, in many cases, a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils (about 10 per cent) whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate either enjoy this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities The school age is from 6 to 14 years, and the number of children of that age in 1910 was returned at 7,165,744

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia —

—	No	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities [4] (1918–19) [1]	12	2 070 [5]	42 000 [8]
Gymnasia & Progymnasia [2] (1918–19) [1]	3 56	7,382	112,814
Realgymnasia, Realprogymnasia, and Higher Realschulen (1918–19) [1]	378	7 269	148,972
Realschulen [2] (1918–19) [1]	17	1,492	37,772
High schools for girls (Lyceums), public and private (1919–20) [1]	506	11,714	213,895
Middle schools, public (1911) [3]	629	7,154	108,429
,, private (1911) [3]	924	5 646	62,265
Public elementary schools (1911)	38,684	163 016 [7]	6,572,074
Private ,, ,, (1911)	263	553	8,498
Public normal schools (1918)	204	1,472	11,239

[1] Winter half year [2] Including teachers and scholars of preliminary schools [3] Including girls' schools not officially recognised [4] Including Lyceum at Braunsberg [5] Including lecturers and special teachers. [6] Including regular technical and assistant teachers [7] Including technical and assistant teachers, but excluding teachers of religion [8] Including 4,150 women students

There are also 4 technical high schools (Berlin, Hannover, Aachen, Breslau), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Munden), 2 technical mining schools

(Berlin, Klausthal), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hannover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 4 commercial high schools (Berlin, Coln, Frankfurt am Main, Konigsberg i Pr), 2 academies of local government work (Dusseldorf and Cologne), besides other special schools and State establishments for art and music

The Universities, the high schools (exclusive of commercial high schools), some of the Gymnasia, Realgymnasia, and similar schools, as also the normal schools, are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, &c , under control of the Government

Justice, Crime

Prussia contains 14 Oberlandesgerichte (see under *German Empire*) The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*, and serves as an ultimate appeal court for summary convictions , though for all cases the court of final instance is the Reichsgericht at Leipzig The prosecution in all criminal cases is conducted by *Staatsanwälte*, or public prosecutors, paid by the State

Finance

Revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Marks	Marks		Marks	Marks
1915 16	5,245,523,932	8,119,690 273	1918 19[1]	6,118,824,556	6,118 824,556
1916 17	11,876,500,166	11,496,017 819	1919 20[1]	8,939 024,266	8,939,024,266
1917 18	13,562,656,584	13,148,547,888	1920-21[1]	5 623,728,845	5,623,728,845

[1] Estimates

Public debt on April 1, 1920, 16,587,933,700 marks

Production and Industry

I Agriculture

The areas under the chief crops for 2 years, and the yield in metric tons, for 3 years, were as follows (1 hectare = 2 47 acres, 1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs) —

—	1917	1917	1918	1918	1919[1]	1919[1]
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat	2 078,626	1,286,850	2 033 687	1 488,245	1 760,386	1 284 668
Rye	10,689 258	5,311,605	11,055,962	6 157,421	7,965,206	4 472,035
Summer barley	2 101,212	1,050,546	2,033,304	1,283 326	1,587,565	1,043,008
Oats	5,815,726	2 420,507	5,395,673	3 090,418	4 746,443	2,983 196
Potatoes	4,389,410	24,758,979	4,858 564	21,986,753	3 637,406	14,886 800
Hay (meadow)	6,762,386	8,890,510	7,488 358	8,901,704	6,312,070	8,768,271

[1] Excluding the ceded territories

In 1919 there were vineyards on 40,762 acres, yielding 8,679,735 gallons of wine, valued at 389,183,677 marks , hops (1919) on 356 acres, yielding 91 tons On September 1, 1920, Prussia contained live stock comprising 2,508,860 horses (excluding army horses), 9,279,116 cattle, 4,376,860 sheep, 9,777,198 swine, and 2,960,112 goats.

II Minerals

Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised in 2 years —

—	1918		1919	
	Tons	Marks	Tons	Marks
Coal	152,809,966	3,341,435,357	112,028,796	5,713,045,359
Lignite	83,372,528	374,928,532	75,953,982	740,602,723
Iron ore	6,203,399	121,800,177	4,625,906	201,168,927
Salt	1,278,157	27,776,444	780 923	25,033,260

In 1920 the production of coal was 127,057,135 tons, and of lignite, 91,979,395 tons

In 1919 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were Underground workers, 485,904, surface workers, 1,284,337, total (all workers), 816,391

Internal Communications —On April 1, 1919, the total length of the railway system open for traffic was 24,196 miles Plans for the electrification of main railway lines were being steadily pushed on before the war The line between Dessau and Bitterfeld was the first to be electrified Total receipts on the railways in 1918 3,549 5 million marks, total expenditure, 4,778 4 million marks, deficit, 1,228 2 million marks, capital sunk, 14,436 9 million marks

Savings Banks —In 1918 there were 1,695 savings banks in Prussia On December 31, 1918, the deposits amounted to 21,695 million marks

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SAXONY.

(FREISTAAT SACHSEN.)

The former Kingdom of Saxony was proclaimed a Republic on November 9, 1918

The former royal house of Saxony counted amongst the oldest reigning families in Europe Heinrich of Eilenburg, of the family of Wettin, was Margrave of Meissen 1089–1103, he was succeeded by his son, Heinrich (1103–1123), and Konrad the Great (1123–1156), well known in Saxon history The house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented by the former ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and Saxe Meiningen, and the grand ducal family of Saxe Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line lived in the rulers of the Kingdom of Saxony In 1806 the Elector Friedrich August III (1763–1827), on entering the Confederation of the Rhine, took from Napoleon the title of King of Saxony, which was confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815

Constitution and Government—The Constitution of the Republic bears date October 26, 1920 The Diet was elected in November, 1920, and is composed of 27 Majority Socialists, 8 Democrats, 13 Independent Socialists, 20 German National Party, 18 members of the German People's Party, 6 Communists, and 1 Centre

The Ministry elected on December 11, 1920, is composed as follows :—

Premier—Herr Johann Wilhelm *Buck* (Majority Socialist) Born November 12, 1869

Minister of National Economy—Herr *Schwarz* (Majority Socialist)

Minister of the Interior—Herr *Lipinski* (Independent Socialist)

Minister of Education—Herr *Fleissner* (Independent Socialist)

Minister of Labour—Herr *Jettel* (Independent Socialist)

Minister of Finance—Herr *Heldt* (Majority Socialist)

Minister of Justice—Herr *Harnisch* (Majority Socialist)

Area and Population—

Governmental Divisions	Area, English Sq Miles	Population Dec. 1910	Population Dec 1919	Population per Sq Mile 1919
Dresden	1,674	1,350,287	1,326,262	794 6
Leipzig	1,377	1,234,623	1,228,748	888 7
Bautzen	953	443,549	433,011	454 3
Chemnitz	800	920,543	890,731	1113 3
Zwickau	983	857,659	796,559	810 3
Total	5,787	4,806,661	4,670,311	807 0

Of the population, according to the census of October 8, 1919, 2,175,078 were males and 2,495,233 females

The growth of the population is shown in the following table—

Year	Population	Density per Sq Mile	Annual Increase per Cent	Year	Population	Density per Sq Mile	Annual Increase per Cent
1885	3 182,003	548	1 41	1905	4,508,601	779 1	1 46
1895	3,787,688	654 5	1 68	1910	4,806,661	830 6	1 82
1900	4,202,216	726 8	2·19	1919	4,668,298	805 2	—

Saxony contains (1910) 48,358 Lusatian Wends, most of them in the district of Bautzen

The movement of the population is shown in the following table —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus (+) or Decrease (—) of Births
1915	26,323	90,155	3,172	15,589	90,747	— 3,766
1916	24,211	61,185	2,212	9,292	89,316	—30,843
1917	25,009	52,721	1,755	7,117	96 121	—45,155
1918	25,279	55,130	1,894	7,601	110,500	—58,264
1919[1]	51,001	86,422	2,851	—	68,892	+15,279

[1] Preliminary returns

The population of the principal towns was, 1919 —

Leipzig	604,380	Meissen	37,493	Reichenbach	26 881
Dresden	529,326	Zittau	34,230	Crimmitschau	25,496
Chemnitz	303 775	Freiberg	32,081	Meerane	21,927
Plauen	104,918	Bautzen	34,993	Glauchau	22,971
Zwickau	69,595				

Religion —The vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants In 1910, there were Lutherans, 4,501,510 , Roman Catholics, 233,872 , Reformists, 16,531 , other Christians, 36,750, Jews, 17,587 , unclassified, 411 Of the Lutheran Church, the chief governing body is the 'Landes-Consistorium' or National Consistory at Dresden , and it also has a representative Synod (*Synode*) with 35 clerical and 42 lay members (1901)

Instruction —On December 31, 1919, there were 2,233 common schools, and 1,950 continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen), or altogether 4,188, with a total attendance of 857 610, besides 50 private and chapter schools In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (summer term, 1920, 2,264 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (1919, 320 students), 1 forestry academy at Tharandt (91 students, summer term, 1919), further, 19 Gymnasia, 21 Realgymnasia, 9 'Oberrealschulen,' 36 other high schools, 25 seminaries, 11 higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten' (1919), altogether 124 educational establishments, exclusive of the University and a large number of industrial, commercial, agricultural, musical, and art institutes The University of Leipzig is one of the largest in Germany *See* under *Germany*

Justice and Crime —Saxony has one 'Oberlandesgericht,' at Dresden, 7 'Landgerichte', and 112 'Amtsgerichte' The 'Reichsgericht' has its seat at Leipzig In 1914, 29,327 persons were convicted of criminal offences

Finance.—The following table shows the estimated ordinary revenue and expenditure for five financial budget periods

—	1912-13	1914-15	1916-17	1918-19[1]	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	11,322,428	12 353,807	14,580,565	61,549 004	9,734,825
Expenditure	11,322,428	12,353,807	14,580,565	61,549,004	9,734,825

[1] Ordinary and extraordinary budget.

Public debt, 1919, 859,881,200 marks, incurred almost entirely on rail ways and telegraphs, and other works of public utility

Production and Industry.—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the Empire, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia Textile manufactures form the leading branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important

In 1919, of the total area, 2,285,507 acres were under cultivation, viz — 1,792,506 acres (78 43 per cent) arable , 453,836 acres (19 86 per cent meadow , 24,092 acres (1 05 per cent) pasture and 15,073 acres (0 66 per cent) lying fallow , besides 932,454 acres under wood, of which 415,583 acres belonged to the State (1913)

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs) in 1919 —wheat, 149,058 acres (129,075 tons) , rye, 477,718 acres (329,270 tons) , barley, 73,018 acres (44,876 tons) , oats, 367,173 acres (258,816 tons) , potatoes, 230,852 acres (947,091 tons) The census of live stock taken in December, 1919, showed 156,901 horses, 712,336 cattle, and 350,817 pigs

The following shows the mining statistics for five years —

Year	Coal Mines					Other Mines			Total		
	No of Mines	Hands	Production in metric tons		Value in 1,000 marks	No of Mines[1]	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks	No of Mines	Hands	Produce in 1,000 marks
			Coal	Lignite							
1914	92	30,610	4,741,776	6,262,267	79,364	21	890	1,164	113	31,500	80,528
1915	89	24,707	4 206,045	6,658,462	77,483	23	781	1,974	112	25,488	79,457
1916	88	23,648	4,186,538	6,534,079	87,860	25	819	4,234	113	24,467	92,094
1917	86	29,477	4,794,519	6,330,057	125 676	34	1,169	6,222	120	30,646	131,898
1918	82	32,148	4,625,218	6,741,233	163,689	39	1 680	8,829	121	33,828	172,518

[1] Exclusive of mines not worked

In 1918-19, 249 breweries produced 29,451,904 gallons of beer , and in 1918–19, 180 distilleries produced 599,868 gallons of pure alcohol

In 1918 there were 365 savings banks having to the credit of their depositors at the end of the year, 134,215,300*l*

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE

(FREISTAAT SCHAUMBURG LIPPE)

Schaumburg-Lippe was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918 The Constitution bears date March 14, 1919 The Landtag consists of 15 members

Area, 131 sq miles, population (1919), 46,357 (22,148 males and 24,209 females)

For the financial year 1920 the revenue and expenditure were 3,494,598 marks Public debt, 4,400,000 marks

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant Buckeburg, the capital, had, in 1910, 5,747 inhabitants

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Schaumburg Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw Landesverordnungen

THURINGIA

(EINHEITSSTAAT THÜRINGEN)

The seven Thuringian States after much negotiation, which commenced in May, 1919, and ended on December 24, 1919, decided to combine into one State The two Republics of Reuss had by a law of April 4, 1919, already been merged into the one People's State of Reuss, and Coburg had elected to merge with Bavaria The following table shows the area and population of the separate political entities which have been united into the greater whole —

Republic	Area in sq miles	Population Census October 8 1919			Population per sq mile 1919
		Males	Females	Total	
Saxe Weimar Eisenach	1,397	126,944	143,071	270,015	193
Saxe Meiningen	958	93,204	98,287	191,491	200
Gotha	548	205,356	228,603	433,959	791
Saxe Altenburg	511	101,360	110,278	211,638	414
Reuss	441	97,995	114,012	212,007	480
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	363	46,998	52,346	99,339	273
Schwarzburg Sonderhausen	333	44,465	48,962	93,427	280
Total	4,546	716,317	795,559	1,511,876	332

Principal towns with population in 1919 —Weimar, the capital, 37,237, Gera, 73,641, Gotha, 41,465, Jena, 48,504, Eisenach, 39,229, Greiz, 19,995, Arnstadt, 19,374, Rudolstadt, 12,172, and Sonderhausen 7,728

The elections to the first Diet of Thuringia were held in June, 1920, and the Diet adopted the Constitution on March 11, 1921

President of the State Council —Dr A Paulsen (Democrat)

WALDECK.

(FREISTAAT WALDECK.)

Waldeck was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The provisional Constitution bears date April 15, 1919. The Diet consists of 21 members. The Republic is governed by Prussia, in accordance with the arrangement of January 1, 1868.

The revenue and expenditure for 1920 was 2,128,599 marks.

The debt on July 1, 1919, was 1,123,500 marks.

Area, 433 sq. miles; population (census of October 8, 1919), 66,432 (31,065 males and 35,367 females). Protestants (1910), 57,817; Catholics, 2,858; other Christians, 393; Jews, 590; unclassified, 49. Arolsen, the capital, had 2,793 inhabitants in 1910.

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WÜRTTEMBERG.

(VOLKSSTAAT WURTTEMBERG.)

Wurttemberg was proclaimed a People's Republic in November, 1918.

State President and Minister of Education.—Dr. Johannes *Hieber* (Born June 25, 1862. Elected June 23, 1920.)

Constitution and Government.—The constitution of the Republic of Wurttemberg bears date September 25, 1919. The supreme power in the State is vested in the Landtag composed of 101 members elected by universal suffrage for 4 years, on the basis of 1 member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The Landtag appoints the State Ministry, the President of which is styled 'State President.'

The Diet which was elected on June 6, 1920, is composed as follows:—German National Party, 28; Centre, 23; Social Democrats, 17; German Democatic Party, 15; Independent Socialists, 8; Communists, 6; German Popular Party, 4.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 circles (Kreise), 64 districts (Oberamter), and 1,894 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Circles	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1910
		1910	1919	
Neckar	1,286	882,569	930,114	723·2
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,844	570,820	583,524	316·2
Jagst	1,985	414,969	421,391	212·3
Danube (Donau) . .	2,419	569,216	591,142	244·3
Total	7,534	2,437,574	2,526,171	335·3

In 1919, there were 1,202,542 males and 1,323,629 females

In 1919, 936,583, or 37 1 per cent , lived in communes of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,589,588, or 62 9 per cent , in other communes Foreigners, 25,848 in 1910

The movement of the population for four years was —

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1917	9,812	36,752	1,006	3,881	38,999	2,247
1918	11,150	38,128	1,119	4,670	46,223	8,095
1919	31,984	51,145	1,306	5,613	36,807	14,338
1920	32,027	64,781	1,774	—	7,070	27,711

The population in 1919 of the largest towns was as follows —

Stuttgart [1]	309,197	Goppingen	21,629	Schwenningen	17,175
Ulm	59,040	Gmund	20,294	Feuerbach	16,729
Heilbronn	44,105	Tubingen	20,481	Zuffenhausen	14,480
Esslingen	37,814	Heidenheim	18,412	Ebingen	11,168
Reutlingen [1]	28,897	Tuttlingen	15,719	Aalen	11,982
Ludwigsburg [1]	23,306	Ravensburg	16,779	Geislingen	13,521

[1] Including extensions

Religion —The various creeds were distributed as follows at the census of 1910 —

Kreise	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Other Christians	Jews	Others
Neckar	762,178	105,617	7,404	6,276	1,094
Black Forest	418,409	147,507	3,381	1,359	164
Jagst	275,976	135,475	1,048	2,412	58
Danube	214,620	351,396	1,030	1,935	235
Total	1,671,183	789,995	12,863	11,982	1,551

The administration of the Evangelical Church is in the hands of a consistorium of a president, and councillors, and four general superintendents, at Ludwigsburg, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, and Ulm The representative body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landeskirchenversammlung consisting of 26 clerical and 55 lay representatives of the dioceses and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university It meets at least every six years, oftener if necessary The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiberg in Baden The Jews likewise are under a special council (Oberkirchenbehorde)

Instruction.—Education is compulsory, and there must be one public school or more in every commune According to official returns, there is not an individual above the age of ten unable to read and write In 1918 there were 2,232 places with elementary schools with 6,776 teachers, attended

by 381,033 pupils, 109 Realschulen with 17,654 pupils, 21 grammar schools (Elementarschulen) with 3,830 pupils, 17 gymnasia, of which 4 are training colleges for the Protestant clergy, 10 Realgymnasias, 5 Progymnasias and 8 Real Progymnasias, 43 Latin schools, having together 9,456 scholars, 5 city schools with 4,550 scholars For girls there are 24 high schools with 8,467 pupils and 1 gymnasium with 183 pupils There are, besides, the Technical High School at Stuttgart, the Agricultural High School at Hohenheim, and several agricultural and other special institutes The State funds appropriated to education amounted in 1917-18 to 23,553,434*l*. For Tubingen University, see under *Germany*

Justice—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart In 1914, 16,100 persons were convicted of crimes

Finance—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1921, was 542,226,277 marks, and the expenditure 568,359,137 marks Public debt (March 31, 1920), 831,924,500 marks, divided into the general debt and the railway debt

Production—Wurttemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 3,007,510 acres, or 64 per cent of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,510,727 acres, or 31 per cent, under forest

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1920 —

—	Acres	Yield, tons	—	Acres	Yield, tons
Wheat	180,570	96,977	Oats	262,907	129,755
Rye	71,995	33,874	Potatoes	178,387	753,170
Barley	219,310	115,440	Hay	1,310,400	2,867,761
Spelt	197,405	83,093	Hops	2,925	951

Vines in 1920, 27,467 acres, yield 3,476,318 gallons of wine In 1919 were produced 29,148,746 gallons of beer The total value of the minerals raised in 1920 was about 1,200,000*l*. There are active iron foundries and salt works

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GREECE

(KINGDOM OF HELLAS)

Reigning King.

Konstantinos, born August 2, 1868, married October 27, 1889, to *Sophia*, born June 14, 1870, sister of William II, ex German Emperor, succeeded on the assassination of his father, George I, on March 19, 1913, abandoned the throne to his second son Alexandros according to the ultimatum of the Guaranteeing Powers on June 11, 1917, recalled to the throne after the death of King Alexandros by a plebiscite on December 5, 1920, and returned to Greece on December 19, 1920

Children of the King

I Prince *Geôrgios*, born July 19, 1890 II *Alexandros*, born August 1, 1893, King of Greece from his father's abandonment of the throne, June 11, 1917, till his death on October 25, 1920 III Princess *Helène*, born May 2, 1896, married on March 10, 1921, to Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Rumania IV Prince *Paûlos*, born December 14, 1901 V Princess *Irene*, born February 14, 1904 VI Princess *Catherine*, born May 4, 1913

Brothers and Sisters of the King

I Prince *Geôrgios*, born June 24, 1869, High Commissioner in Crete, 1898–1906, married, November 21, 1907, to Princess Marie, only child of Prince Roland Bonaparte, offspring —Prince *Petros*, born December 3, 1908, Princess *Eugenia*, born February 11, 1910 II Prince *Nicólaos*, born January 21, 1872, married, August 29, 1902, to the Grand Duchess Helena Vladimirovna, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, offspring, Princess *Olga*, born June 11, 1903, Princess *Elizabeth*, born May 23, 1904 Princess *Marina*, born November 30, 1906 III Princess *Maria*, born March 3, 1876, married, April 30, 1900, to the Grand Duke George Michailovitch of Russia IV Prince *Andréas*, born February 1, 1882, married, October 7, 1903, to Princess Alice, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, offspring, Princess Margaret, born April 17, 1905 Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, Princess Cecilia, born June 23, 1911, Princess Sophia, born June 27, 1914 V Prince *Christóphoros*, born August 10, 1888, married, 1920, Anastasia (Nancy), widow of William Leeds

By decision of the Greek National Assembly (January 1921) the civil list amounts to 4,000,000 drachmai

Greece, a province of the Turkish Empire since the latter part of the 15th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821–29, and by the Protocol of London, of February 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the guarantee of Great Britain, France, and Russia The crown was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne January 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen He was expelled the Kingdom, after a reign of 29 years, in October, 1862, which event was followed by the election, in 1863, under the directing guidance of the three guaranteeing Powers, of King George I, the grandfather of the present sovereign George I, who was assassinated on March 18, 1913, was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned until June 11, 1917 Alexandros, second son of King

Constantine, then reigned till his death on October 25, 1920 From October 25 to November 18 Admiral Coundouriotis was Regent, and from November 18 to December 5, 1920, Queen Olga

The King, according to Art 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year Within two months at the most the King must convoke the Legislature If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council, until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne The sovereign and his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church

Constitution and Government

The Constitution of Greece, adopted October 29, 1864, vested the whole legislative power in a single chamber, called the Bulé, consisting of 184 representatives, elected by manhood suffrage (in the proportion of 1 for every 16,000 inhabitants) for the term of four years In 1911 the Constitution was modified and a substitute for a second chamber was adopted in the re-establishment of the Council of State The functions of the Council will be the examination of *Projets de Loi* and the annulling of official decisions and acts which may be contrary to law The new Constitution came in force on June 1, 1911 The deputies must be at least 25 years of age The elections take place by ballot The Bulé must meet annually for not less than three months No sitting is valid unless at least one third of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members attending Every measure before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, once in principle and twice article by article, on three separate days A revision of any non fundamental provisions of the new Constitution may be demanded, after the lapse of ten years, by an ordinary Parliament by means of two votes passed by a two thirds majority, provided that the second vote shall not be taken until at least one month after the first, and provided also that such revision shall be carried out by a newly elected Chamber The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, must meet on October 1 (old style) of every year The deputies are paid 4,000 drachmai a year, except those living in Athens or in Piræus, who receive only 3,200 drachmai In case of absence extending over more than five sittings every month, the deputy has 20 drachmai per sitting taken from the total amount due to him The number of Deputies, including those for the new territories, is 316

The Chamber, elected in November, 1920, is composed of the following parties —Rallis Party, 25, Gounaris Party, 75, Dragoumists, 30, Independents, 69, Stratos' Party, 62, Libérals (Venizelists), 110

The Ministry, appointed April 1, 1921, is as follows —

Premier —D *Gounaris*
Minister of Foreign Affairs —J *Baltazzi*
Minister of Justice and of War and Marine (ad interim) —M *Theotoky*
Minister of the Interior —M *Stais*
Minister of Communications —P *Tsaldares*
Minister of Education.—Theodore *Zaimis*
Minister of Finance and of Supplies —M *Protopapadakis*
Minister of National Economy.—Peter *Mavromichalis*
Minister of Public Assistance —M. *Bartzalis*
Minister of Agriculture.—M. *Tertipes.*

Area and Population.

Old Greece (before 1912) comprises continental Greece, the Peloponnesus to the south of the Gulf of Corinth, the Aegean Island of Eubœa, the Cyclades (about 220 islands, including Syra, Naxos, Andros, Tinos, Mikonos, Thermia, Seriphos, Paros, and Amorgos), the Sporades Islands (about 20), and the islands in the Ionian Sea, including Corfu, Zante, Santa Maura, and Cephalonia

New Greece consists of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the other Aegean Islands

At the census of 1879 Greece had a population (including that of Thessaly in 1881) of 1,973,768, in 1889, 2,188,008, in 1896, 2,433,806, on October 27, 1907, 2,631,952 In 1896 the population consisted of 1,266,816 males and 1,166,990 females, in 1907, 1,324,942 males and 1,307,010 females. Estimated population (old territory) 1914, 2,765,000 The area of Old Greece was about 25,014 square miles, and thus had about 105 inhabitants to the square mile The population of the nomes or departments into which Greece is divided is as follows —

Divisions of Old Territory		Divisions of New Territory		
Departments	Population (Census 1907)	Departments	Population (Provisional Census 1913	
Attica and Bœotia	407,063	*Macedonia* —		
Phthiotis and Phocis	174,674	Salonica	506,571	
Acarnania and Etolia	188,507	Serres	135,284	
Achaia and Elis	251 728	Drama	204,404	
Argolis and Corinthia	133 172	Kozani	206,807	
Arcadia	102,324	Florina	142,386	
Laconia	118,628			1,194,902
Messenia	218,514	*Epirus* —		
Eubœa	116 903	Yanina	245,618	
Cyclades	130 378			245,618
Corfu	110,767	*Aegean Islands* —		
Cephalonia	71,235	Mytilene	182,167	
Zante	42 502	Chios	73,880	
Larissa	197 808	Samos	68,949	
Trikkala	183,189			324,946
Arta	92 441	Canea	77,159	
		Heraclion (Candia)	110,014	
Total	2,643,109	Sfakia	25 027	
		Lasithion	62,611	
		Rethymnos	61,339	
				336,150
		Total new territories		2 101,616

The acquisition of new territories by Greece, obtained as the result of the war with Turkey from October 17, 1912, to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria from June 30, to August 10, 1913, gave the country a total area of 41,933 square miles with an estimated total population (1914) of 4,821,300 The new territory is 16,919 square miles in extent

The Powers, in accordance with the Treaties of London and of Athens, have decided that Greece shall retain all those Aegean islands which she occupied during the war, except Imbros, Tenedos, and Castellorizzo, which were to be restored to Turkey In the meantime Greece is in occupation of all the islands These include Crete and Samos.

As a result of the Great War of 1914-18, Greece, with the consent of the Allied and Associated Powers, has occupied part of Bulgarian (Western) Thrace

(principal town, Xanthe) and the greater part of the province of Aidin in Asia Minor (principal town, Smyrna)

As a result of the Treaty of Sèvres with Turkey, Greece will obtain (1) all that is left of Turkey in Europe west of the Chatalja lines, only leaving out the Derkos water supply area, including Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse, (2) Western Thrace, transferred to the Allies under the Bulgarian Treaty, (3) the Dodecanese Islands (to be ceded by Italy, which holds them at present, May, 1920), when the Treaty with Turkey is signed. Some arrangement will also be come to in regard to Smyrna. (But as yet (May, 1921), Greece is at war with Turkey in this district.) It is estimated that Greater Greece will be inhabited by 6 million Greeks (some 4½ million in Europe and 1½ million in Asia Minor and the Aegean Islands), and about 2 million non Greek peoples, 1 million of whom live in Smyrna and its hinterland.

Mount Athos is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian (1), Bulgarian (1), Rumanian (1), and Serbian (1) monasteries and hermitages (*Sketai*). The monks and their servitors till the fields, tend the vineyard, take in the harvest, fish, weave, sell in shops, and, indeed, take upon themselves all the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediæval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has at last grown to a religious colony of thousands, contained in 20 monasteries with their respective dependencies, and after having passed in the fifteenth century from the sovereignty of the Greek Emperors of Byzantium to that of the Sultans it fell again into the hands of the Greeks, who occupied it in November, 1912. Each of the 20 monasteries is a sort of little republic in itself, those of the 'coenobitic' category being ruled by abbots chosen for life, while the 'idiorrhythmic' monasteries are administered by a board of overseers (*epitropoi*) elected for a certain term of years. Hitherto the peninsula has been administered by a Council of 4 members, and an Assembly of 20 members, the latter consisting of 1 deputy from each monastery.

In recent years there has been considerable emigration. According to United States statistics the number of Greek immigrants into the States was in 1915–16, 26,792; in 1916–17, 25,919; in 1917–18, 2,602; in 1918–19, 813.

The principal towns are the following, with populations, 1907 —

Athens	167,479	Larissa	18,041	Chalcis	10,958
Piræus	73,579	Trikkala	17,809	Tripolitsa	10,958
Patras	37,724	Pyrgos	13,690	Laurium	10,007
Corfu	27,397	Zante	13,580	Syra (Hermoupolis)	18,132
Volo	23,563	Calamata	15,397		

The chief towns in the new territory (with population of provisional census 1915) are —

Salonica	157,889	Serres	18,668	Florina	10,155
Candia	25,185	Yanina	16,804	Kozani	9,408
Canea	24,399	Verria	13,812	Retymo	9,086
Cavalla	23,378	Drama	12,903	Vodena	8,846

By 1919 the population of Athens and Piræus together was over 300,000, while that of Salonica had increased to about 250,000 civilians.

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the Kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. A National Synod, held at Nauplia in 1833, vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the Kingdom, in a permanent council,

called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens and 4 archbishops and bishops, who must during their year of office reside at the seat of the executive The Orthodox Church has 3 archbishops and 29 bishops in the old territory and 59 archbishops and bishops in the new territories, including 1 metropolitan and 6 bishops in Crete The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop at Athens, another at Corfu, and a third at Naxos, and 1 bishop at Syra, Tinos, and Santorin respectively

Instruction

All children between the ages of six and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts Of the army recruits 30 per cent are illiterate, and 15 per cent can read only Probably the per centage is higher when the recruits from the new territories are included

There were (1917–18) 6,799 primary schools with 8,641 teachers (of whom 3,990 were of the female sex) and 476,695 pupils (174,805 females) For secondary education there were 76 high schools, 425 middle schools, having 55,408 pupils (50,997 boys and 5,311 girls) There are 2 agricultural schools in Greece with, together, 150 pupils There is a Trade and Industrial Academy The Government Commercial Schools at Athens, Volo, Salonica and Patras have together 326 pupils In 1912 the two Universities of Athens, the National University (founded 1836) and the Capodistria University, had 56 ordinary professors, 106 lecturers, and 3,250 students studying medicine, law philosophy, theology, and chemistry Of the total number, 800 were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey The Polytechnic, with 22 professors and 170 students, provides instruction in painting, sculpture, mechanics, architecture, surveying, etc

The cost of primary instruction is borne by the State It amounts to some 10 million drachmai annually

The Ministry of Education is also charged with the Service of Antiquities, managed by an Archæological Council, which is responsible for the conservation and reparation of ancient monuments of all periods (Prehistoric, Classical, Byzantine and Mediæval), the upkeep of museums and the conduct of excavations The service is well organised and efficient it has carried out the difficult and expensive work of repairing the Parthenon and other buildings on the Acropolis at Athens There is an archæological department of the Ministry to which the provincial inspectors (*ephors*) of antiquities report

British Science is represented in Athens by the British School of Archæology, which, by the aid of grants from the Government, universities, and private subscribers, is able to encourage and carry out scientific research of all kinds, but especially art, archæology and history Members of the school have in recent years been responsible for the excavations at Knossos, in Crete, in Milo, at Sparta, in Thessaly, and elsewhere There are also similar French, American, Italian, Austrian and German institutions

Finance

The estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years are as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915–16	17,724,596	19,061,291	1918–19[1]	40,960,942	32,951,543
1916–17	12,530,043	14,528,288	1919–20[1]	45,906,773	61,694,029
1917–18	17,867,963	17,611,555	1920–21[1]	51,950,390	51,950,390

[1] Estimates

The main items of the budget for 1920–21 are given as follows —

Revenue	Drachmai	Expenditure	Drachmai
Ordinary	491,125,728	War, ordinary	211,878,307
Extraordinary	69,954,022	War, extraordinary	285,432,180
Loans	472,500,000	Other war expenses	34,805,000
	1,033,579,740	Total war expenditure	532,115,487
Deficit	265,180,014	Other expenditure, including debt service	766,644,267
	1,298,759,754	Total expenditure	1,298,759,754

The outstanding external debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1920, to 3,282,986,597 drachmai, the principal items in which were the five per cent loan of 1833, 47,646,011 drachmai, old gold loan, 447,790,500 drachmai, new gold loan, 601,205,500 drachmai, temporary loans, 402,679,350 drachmai

In accordance with the peace preliminaries between Greece and Turkey and the Greek Law of Control of March, 1898, the financial commission of delegates representing Germany, Austria Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia (the mediating Powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance (Germany and Austria Hungary are not now represented) The public debt of Greece is in large measure under the control of this commission To this commission were assigned, for the payment of the interest on the external debt, the revenues from the salt, petroleum, matches and playing cards monopolies, the duties on tobacco, cigarette paper, Naxos emery, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of Piræus In their report for 1920 the Commissioners announce an income of 123,662,707 drachmai, of which the receipts from monopolies were 65,630,414 drachmai, and the Piræus customs 58,032,293 drachmai

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies is entrusted to a Greek Company, called the "Societe de Regie des Revenues affectes au Service de la Dette Publique," which is under the control of the international commission

By Agreements dated February 10, 1918, the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and France agreed to advance to the Hellenic Government credits as follows —Great Britain, 14,700,000*l*., France, 410,000,000 francs, and the United States, 48,239,267 dollars The control of the Fund thus created was lodged in an Inter allied Financial Commission and an Inter allied Military Commission sitting at Athens Of the sum agreed upon, there has been actually paid by January, 1921, 7,000,000*l* by Great Britain, 30,000,000 francs by France, and 15,000,000 dollars by the United States

Defence.

I Army

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal, with very few exemptions (laws of 1867, 1896, 1904, and November 30, 1914) It commences in the 20th year, and lasts for the long period of 31 years. The normal term of service in the active army was 3 years for the cavalry and artillery and 2 years for the infantry, &c, followed by 21 years in the

first serie of the reserve and 8 years in the second serie The normal annual contingent of recruits, fixed by the Parliament, was about 25,000

After the Armistice, November, 1918, a large part of the Greek army joined the Allied forces in occupation of Turkish territory Demobilisation was therefore delayed and normal conditions of service had not been restored in January, 1921

At that time the approximate strength of the army was 200,000 men, organised in 4 army corps and a reserve Two of these corps and the reserve were in Asia Minor, in the Smyrna district, the remaining two corps were in Europe The army corps in Asia each consisted of two divisions, those in Europe of three divisions, the total number of divisions thus being twelve The average strength of a division was 12,000 men The Greek cavalry is not organised in divisions, but is distributed by squadrons to the divisions of the army corps The infantry is organised in regiments of three battalions, three regiments forming the infantry of each division The field artillery is organised in brigades, each of two regiments The regiment of artillery is composed of three groups, and each group of three batteries of four guns, The Greek infantry is armed with both the Mannlicher and the Mauser rifle but some battalions are armed with the Martini The artillery is armed with the French 75 field gun and the French light and medium howitzer The reorganisation of the Greek army is in abeyance pending the ratification of the treaty of Sévres with Turkey, and in consequence of the situation which has arisen from the fall of M Venizelos and the restoration of King Constantine

II Navy

The Greek Navy was reorganised in 1906, and after 1911 a British naval mission superintended the training and organisation of the fleet The principal vessels are as follows (the three first named have now little value) —

—	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour Belt In	Armour Gun In	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max Speed Knots
Spetsai	1889	5,000	12	13½	3 10·6, 5 6in, 14in	3	6,700	17
Hydra	1889							
Psara	1880							
Averoff	1910	10,118	8	9½	4 9·2, 8 7·5in	3	19,000	24
Kilkis [1]	1909	13,000	9	12	4 12in, 8 8in, 8 7in	2	14,000	17
Lemnos								
Helle [2]	1912	2,000	—	—	2 6in, 4 4in	2	6,500	20

[1] Purchased 1914 from the U S Navy [2] Cruiser purchased 1914 from China

There are also 13 destroyers, 6 modern torpedo boats, 2 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft To these have been added the ex Austrian destroyer *Ulau*, and (for police duties only) 7 surrendered torpedo boats

Much preliminary work has been done on the new arsenal for the Greek Navy, which is intended to take the place of the establishment at Salamis. The cost of the new work was estimated at 2,800,000*l*, it was to be carried out under the direction of British engineers A recent British Naval Mission in Greece has been charged with the reorganization of the Greek Navy

Production and Industry

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the economic life is directly dependent on the products of the soil Of the total area only one fifth is cultivable The total area (old Greece) is 6,429,610 hectares (16,074,025 acres), made up as follows 1,286,583 hectares (3,216,457 acres) is cultivated land, 5,055,122 hectares (12,137,805 acres) is covered by mountains, and 87,905 hectares (219,762 acres) occupied by lakes and marshes

The deforestation of Greece progresses steadily and in every part of the country The pine woods in Attica steadily decrease by cutting and by fires, but great efforts for re afforestation and proper forest administration are being made

By the draining of Lake Copais, an area of about 53,000 acres has been acquired for agricultural purposes Irrigation and drainage canals, farm roads and buildings are being constructed, tree planting is undertaken, and the breed of cattle is being improved

While there are a few large proprietors in Greece, the land is to a large extent in the hands of peasant proprietors and *metayer* farmers, among whom the large estates on which they live and work, are being divided On the whole, agriculture is in a backward state, chiefly because of the dryness of the climate, the scarcity of rivers which may be utilised for irrigation, the system of payment of rent in kind, and by the lack of co operative societies and agricultural banks The most favoured and best cultivated crop is the currant, which covers vast districts Patras is the great currant centre The yield for 1920 was 95,000 tons Thirty three thousand stremmata (stremma = 0 2471 acre) of currant plantations have been uprooted in accordance with a law to limit the production of currants

The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows —

	Area in Acres		Production in Metric Tons
	1917	1918	1918
Wheat	1,057,656	1,104,608	37,346,770
Barley	394,290	418,435	15,803,250
Maize	438,087	423,807	16,423,500
Oats	166,935	188,242	6 589,330
Tobacco	99,940	117,782	3 095,120
Cotton	12,320	19,502	589,730
New wine	429,107	411,180	31,738,560
Currants	202,617	244,635	12,051,610

Olives are abundant, about 717,500 acres are under cultivation, olive oil production in 1918, 31,702,800 gallons The nut crop was estimated at 4,486,185 lbs for 1919 The fig industry is centred in the port of Calamata In 1918 the number of oranges grown was 49,000,000, of mandarins, 53,000,000, and of lemons, 35,500,000 Rice is cultivated in Greek Macedonia—Vodena, near Salonika, being the principal centre Two kinds of cheese are produced in Greece—sliced cheese in brine (commercially known as Fetta cheese) and head cheese.

There were in Greece (1918) 131,436 horses, 111,979 mules, 242,700 asses, 527,173 cattle, 5,467,828 sheep, and 365,074 pigs

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits, and there are now in force

about 35 mining concessions embracing a total area of nearly 20,000 acres The ore and other minerals worked include iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, tin, nickel, magnesite ore, cobalt, lignite, sulphur ochre, and various other earths The Laurium district, Thessaly, Eubœa, the Ægean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths

The principal mineral output of all Greece for two years is given as follows (in metric tons) —

—	1917	1918	—	1917	1918
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Chromite	6,750	10 890	Lead	86 538	18,416
Emery	16,440	—	Magnesite	102,938	39,340
Iron	66,364	67,890	Nickel	1,598	12,166
Manganese iron	509	977	Zinc	14,290	4,343
Iron pyrites	—	12,446	Salt	49,560	—

Lignite production is increasing, the output in 1915 was 39,745 tons in 1916, 116,916 tons; in 1917, 157,956 tons, and in 1918, 208,797 tons

Industry is making considerable progress in Greece The leading industries are tanneries and soap making The industrial census of 1917 showed that the country had 2,213 factories, employing 36,124 hands, and valued at 260,363,647 drachmai In the cotton mills of Greece there are 128,225 spindles and 16,965 looms Total number of workers employed in mines (1918) 7,567, including 4,244 underground

Commerce

Value of the commerce of Greece (25 drachma = £1) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	6,282 680	15,977,560	8,923,019	29,356,283	64,332,960
Exports	5,402,168	6 193,680	4 505,062	11,874,410	29,061,440

Principal special imports and exports in 1918 and 1919 —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	Drachmai	Drachmai		Drachmai	Drachmai
Agricultural products	291,625,573	371,369,000	Agricultural products	247,110,571	456,760,000
Yarn and tissues	174,519,262	442,379,000	Raw minerals	4,993,848	38,809,000
Crude minerals	19,263,567	155,312 000	Wines, &c	9,599,947	20,455,000
Forest products	2,721,086	29,618,000	Oils (olive, &c)	5,496,256	22,746,000
Wrought metals, &c	10,316,046	—	Animal products	15,403,123	44,345,000
Chemicals	55,272,866	122,577,000	Forest products	10,115,555	10,867,000
Fishery products	21,153,184	97,793,000	Wrought metals	1 088,590	—
Animal products	29,589,612	95,080	Chemicals	495,448	21,789,000
Paper, books, &c.	9,856,606	41,113,000	Fishery products	154,328	2,648,000

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai	Drachmai
Great Britain	84,255,201	388,725,000	82,940,340	175,438,000
Egypt	61 712,763	83,820,000	34 130,170	48,205,000
United States	86,029,558	445,428,000	90,874,155	80,093,000
Austria Hungary	351,192	2,545,000	—	1,193,000
Belgium	18 761	2,231,000	—	8,495,000
Bulgaria	356 871	3,313,000	—	7,393,000
France	82,697,319	133,586,000	62,521,982	44,950 000
Germany	49,115	337,000	—	4,327,000
Switzerland	1,169,374	15,762,000	30,082	6,444,000
Italy	79,767,838	142 021,000	17,596,200	37,982,000
Netherlands	564 413	20,347,000	—	97,178,000
Rumania	24,821	2,142 000	—	44,452,000
Russia	107,689	4,380,000	—	13,543,000
Serbia	1,792,075	19,586,000	2,904,548	51,564,000
Turkey	261,389	73,306 000	98,776	20,449,000
All other countries	331,748,720	165,237,000	5,763,998	14,671,000
Total	733,907,099	1,608,323,000	296,860,251	726,536,000

The customs revenue amounted in 1919 to 3,507,709*l*

The commercial treaty of 1886 provides for 'the most favoured nation treatment between the United Kingdom and Greece, and the declaration of November, 1904, extends the scope of the treaty so as to include all British possessions, colonies, &c., which accord the 'most favoured nation treatment to Greece (that is, all except India, Canada, the Cape, and New South Wales) The treaty is terminable July 25, 1910, and then after 12 months' notice

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants, the value of which amounted in 1919 to 8,469,079*l* Other articles of import in 1919 were —iron ore (including chrome), 50,168*l*, raisins, 264,574*l*, slate, 105,225*l* Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1919, cotton goods and yarns were valued at 2,443,042*l*, woollens, 893,819*l*, coal, 468,131*l*, iron, 177,241*l*, machinery, 143,207*l*

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Greece to U K	4,686,668	958,092	2,829,688	10,440,500	6,771,610
Exports to Greece from U K	1,265,350	182,621	1,048,804	6,914,718	12,782,260

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on January 1, 1920, had 1,048 sailing vessels of 108,217 tons and 228 steamers of 190,686 tons. In 1918, 266 steamers of 338,127 tons, and 310 sailing vessels of 27,921 tons entered the ports of Greece, while 230 steamers of 343,583 tons, and 157 sailing vessels of 12,575 tons cleared all the ports

Internal Communications

There are about 49,838 miles of roads in Old and New Greece There is a canal (opened November 9, 1893) across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles) In 1913, 2,877 steamers of 1,463,896 tons and 1,192 sailing vessels of 36,095 tons passed through the canal

Railways open for traffic in 1920 for a length of about 1,507 miles Principal lines —Hellenic Railway, 275 miles, Piræus Athens Peloponnesus railway, 468 miles, the Thessalian Railway, 145 miles, Athens Piræus railway, 6 miles, Attica Railway, 47 miles, North Western Railway, 40 miles, Salonica Gevgheli, 49 miles, Salonica Monastir, 125 miles, Salonica Oxilar, 211 miles Before the war with Turkey (1912–13) Greece was completely isolated by land from the rest of Europe, but on May 8, 1916, the railway was completed between Gida on the Salonica Monastir line, and Papapuli, on the Thessalian frontier, a distance of 56 miles, whereby Greece was linked up with the European railroads The railway system has been extended by the inclusion of the lines in Western and Eastern Thrace The Government has also purchased from England for two million francs the Salonika Angista Stavros line, 75 miles long, which was built by the British during the war All the lines are State owned and State controlled

The telegraphic lines in 1919 had a length of 9,840 miles, with 17,347 miles of wire The number of offices was 326 They despatched 3,730,092 inland telegrams, 932,232 international, and 123,224 official Total, 4,785,548

In 1919 there were 7,002 miles of telephone lines with 4,718 miles of wire belonging to 6 urban systems

Of post offices there existed at the end of 1919, 901, and there passed through the post in that year 39,084,000 letters, 4,362,000 post cards, and 13,365,000 printed matter and samples

Banking and Credit

The nominal value of the Greek coinage (minted in Paris) put in circulation since 1866 has been gold, in 1876, 1,000,000 drachmai, in 1884, 11,000,000 drachmai, total gold, 12,000,000 drachmai, silver, up to 1910, 26,262,865 drachmai, nearly all of which had disappeared from circulation during the period when the agio on gold made it profitable to export to other countries of the Latin Union, bronze, up to 1883, 6,816,065 drachmai, nickel, 1893–95, 3,000,000 drachmai Since 1910 the silver currency has been restored by the repatriation from other countries of the Latin Union of 4,548,024 drachmai, in good condition, and by coin (at Paris) of 9,451,976 drachmai Owing to the war 1 and 2 drachmai notes as well as 10 and 50 lepta notes have been issued to meet the scarcity of currency There are also 50, 20, and 5 lepta coins made of a mixture of nickel and tin

The National Bank (founded in 1841), and the Ionian Bank are authorised to issue forced currency notes to the amount of 73,000,000 drachmai This privilege (so far as the National Bank is concerned) was extended to December 31, 1930, and by an agreement with the Government made on December 6, 1914, these privileges were extended to the new territories as from January 1, 1915 On December 31, 1920, the notes of the National Bank amounted to 1,547,884,000 drachmai

The Bank of Piræus, with a capital of a million sterling, was founded in October, 1916, by a number of shipowners for the purpose of financing maritime ventures Other banks are the Commercial Bank, the Central Bank (capital 3,500,000 drachmai), the Bank of Athens, the Bank of Crete, the

Popular Bank, the Bank of National Economy (capital 10 million drachmai), the Industrial Bank (capital 15,000,000 drachmai), the Maritime Bank (capital 10,000,000 drachmai), and the General Bank (capital 3 million drachmai)

Money, Weights and Measures

Greece entered in 1868 the Latin Monetary Union

The *Drachma*, of 100 *leptá*, is equivalent to the franc (25 225 francs = 1*l* sterling) 100 new drachmai = 112 old drachmai

By Royal decree of January 30, 1893, the gold coins of Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, and the United States are accepted by the Treasury and by private persons as legal tender, one-fourth per cent being deducted from their nominal value

In September, 1898, it was announced that it had been decided to introduce the metric system as regards measures of length, weight, and capacity The change from the old system is to be gradual, commencing with measures of length The old system is as follows —

The *Oke*	=	2 827	lbs avoirdupois
,, *Stater*	=	123 20	,, ,,
,, *Livre* (Venetian)	=	1 05	,, ,,
,, *Baril* (wine)	=	16 33	imperial gallons
,, *Kilo*	=	0 114	,, quarter
,, *Pike*	=	¾	of an English yard
,, *Stremma*	=	242	,, ,, acre

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Greece in Great Britain

Chargé d'Affaires —Alexandre Rizo Rangabe (appointed December 7 1920)

Secretaries —D Vikedas and M Yannopoulos

Secretary Archivist —G Loutsis

Acting Consul General —P Delyannis

There are consular officers of Greece at London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and various other towns

2 Of Great Britain in Greece

Envoy and Minister —Earl Granville, G C V O (appointed August 23, 1917)

Counsellor —C Bentinck

Secretary —C Dodd

Commercial Secretary —E C D Rawlins

Military Attaché —Brig General E S Hoare Naine, C B , C M G

Consul-General at Salonica —R A Fontane

There are also British Consular representatives at the Piraeus, Candia, Canea, Cephalonia, Corfu, Mitylene, Patras, Samos, Santorin, Volo, and Zante.

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GUATEMALA

(REPUBLICA DF GUATFMALA)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed part for twenty-six years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December, 1879, and modified October, 1885, November, 1887, October, 1889, and July, 1908 By its terms the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 20,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for four years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the Republic The executive is vested in a President, elected for six years

President of the Republic —Don Carlos Herrera (March, 1920, to March, 1923)

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of six departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, War

Area and Population.

Area, estimated at 48,290 English square miles In 1903 the population was 1,842,134 , December 31, 1914, estimate, 2,003,579 About 60 per cent are pure Indians, most of the remainder being half caste, there being very few descendants of Europeans Guatemala is administratively divided into 23 departments

Capital of the Republic and seat of the government was Guatemala, with 90,000 inhabitants (1910), five sixths of them of European origin An earthquake shock on January 3 and 4, 1917, completely destroyed the city Other towns are Quezaltenango, 28,940, Coban, 30,770, and Totonicapan, 28,310 A boundary convention with Honduras of March, 1905, was extended to March 1, 1915, and a New Convention was signed and ratified in 1915

Religion and Instruction.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion , but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship Guatemala has an archbishop under whom are suffragan bishops for Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador The State does not recognise any creed

Education is free, and obligatory for all children between 6 and 14 years of age In 1917 there were 1,942 Government schools, including Kindergarten (18), primary schools for boys (492) and girls (516), training schools for girls (34), night schools for workmen (49), schools of arts and crafts (3), and rural schools (317) The number of pupils attending the elementary schools in 1920 was 55,100 On May 2, 1918, the Government promulgated a decree establishing the University of Guatemala, which is to be known as the "Universidad Estrada Cabrera' The University was opened on September 15, 1918 The National Central Institute confers degrees which are recognised in all the Central American Republics Among the other institutions are a School of Handicraft for Women, a National Conservatoire of Music, and a School of Art Total expenditure on education in 1916, 34,074/ The national library contains 19,400 volumes

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace

Finance

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (186 paper dollars = £1 in 1917, 194 = £1 in 1916) —

—	1916-17[1]	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21[1]
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Revenue	66,200,000	135,471,585	110,937,325	127,249,490	—
Expenditure	63,095,693	131,413,218	77,666,023	101,028,476	135,604,267

[1] Estimates

On December 31, 1920 (according to the report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders), the outstanding amount of the 4 per cent External Debt of 1895 was 1,414,980*l*, certificates in respect of unpaid interest, 844,603*l*, total, 2,259,583*l*. The internal debt on December 31, 1916, amounted to 135,799,843 dollars currency and 1,091,702 dollars sold.

Defence

The military force of Guatemala, as reorganised, numbers 85,535 officers and men when mobilised. The reserve army consists of 40,575, divided into 81 battalions. All male citizens are liable to conscription from 18 to 50.

Production and Industry

The Cordilleras divide Guatemala into two unequal drainage areas, of which the Atlantic is much the greater. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the Republic. The Atlantic slope is sparsely populated and has little of commercial importance beyond the timber cutting of the Peten, coffee cultivation of Coban region, and banana raising of the Motagua Valley and Lake Izabal district.

By the National Land Law of 1894, the State lands (except those on the frontiers and the sea-shore) were divided into lots for sale, the maximum allotment permitted to one person being 15 caballarias (or about 1,687 acres), and these cannot be sold under ten years. In December, 1915, the state took over all the ore lands in the country, and such land may be exploited only under leasehold. The forest area has an extent of 1,316,482 acres.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile. The most important crop is coffee, of which there are 1,500 plantations under cultivation, covering an area of 96,000,000 square yards and containing some 450,000,000 coffee trees. The quantity produced in 1918 was 110,000,000 pounds. Germans own and control between 50 and 60 per cent. of the coffee plantations of Guatemala. Next to coffee, sugar is the most important crop, the yield in 1918 was 42,000,000 pounds. Other crops in 1916 were 9,351,485 bunches of plantains and bananas, 6,110,900 quintals (of 101 433 pounds) of maize. Of the smaller crops, beans, 180,000 quintals, and wheat, 344,041 quintals, were about the same as the previous year, rice (135,547 quintals) and potatoes (248,000 quintals) were also produced.

The department of Petén is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States, whither they are carried overland through British Honduras and Mexico. Petén is also the centre of the chicle (gum) industry, in 1916, 2,407,195 lb. were obtained. Cotton is

grown in small quantities On the high plateaux the area of the cattle-grounds (potreros) is about 758,640 acres On December 31, 1914, there were in the Republic 655,386 head of cattle, 114,451 horses and mules, 402,124 sheep, 58,847 goats, and 176,515 pigs, making a total of 1,467,323 On December 31, 1915, the total was 1,470,200

There are silver, gold, copper, iron and lead mines, but owing to the lack of transport, mining is little developed Chrome was discovered in 1916 In 1919–20 the ferro chromium mines of the department of Jalapa produced 2,241,341 kilos, of Estrada Cabrera, 11,352 kilos The mines of Santa Rosa produced 680 770 kilos of mineral ore, the lead mines of Huehuetenango produced 1,249 quintals

Commerce.

Value of the commerce in pounds sterling for 5 years —

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,014,493	1 707,858	1,798,314	1,326,800	2,246,164
Exports	2,319,317	2 127 577	1,561,946	2,263,800	4,483,827

The values of the principal imports and exports in U S dollars for 2 years were —

Imports	1917	1918	Exports	1918	1919
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Cotton	2,239 719	1,492,141	Coffee	8,562,715	10,726,546
Foodstuffs	497,697	277,402	Rubber	5,662	—
Linen, hemp, and jute	282 737	215,013	Timber	351 208	—
Paper, etc	239,263	170,636	Hides	9,772	—
Iron and Steel	399,609	667,430	Bananas	851,615	681,312
Leather	206,952	101,031	Sugar	485,028	557,875

In 1919 imports from Great Britain amounted to 420,102*l*, from the United States, 1,700,855*l*, from France, 50,604, and from Japan, 35,811*l*

Total trade between Guatemala and the U K for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U K	42,165	46 848	—	315,291	280,694
Exports to Guatemala from U K	211 696	298,380	281,416	397,985	895,307

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919, 601 vessels of 696,885 tons (175 of 422,929 tons being American, and 129 of 58,888 tons British) entered and 576 vessels of 541,580 tons cleared the ports of the Republic The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios and Livingston, on the Pacific side, San José, Champerico, and Ocos

The International Railway of Central America was incorporated in 1912 and represents a consolidation of the Guatemala Railway (195 miles), the Guatemala Central Railway (139 miles), the Occidental Railway (51 miles), and the Ocos Railway (22 miles). The company's main lines at present extend from

Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, a distance of 194 5 miles, thence to San José de Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 74 miles The company receives subsidies from the Governments of Guatemala and Salvador The Salvador division of 40 miles is operated separately The Government of Guatemala may purchase the lines after the year 2002 at a price to be decided by arbitration The lines located in Salvador may be purchased after June, 1978, by the Government of that country at an arbitrated price After the year 2006 Salvador will receive the lines without indemnity In 1914 the International Railways of Central America acquired by purchase a 60-mile railroad extending from Santa Maria, on the main line between Guatemala City and San José de Guatemala, to Las Cruces The same year it built an extension from Las Cruces to Ayutla, a distance of 45 miles Ayutla is on the border of Mexico , Mariscal, in Mexico, being on the other side of the river Suchiate, which forms the boundary between the two countries Although the road was constructed in 1914, through freight and passenger traffic between Guatemala City and Ayutla was not inaugurated until October 1, 1916 The International Railways of Central America has also projected a line to run south east from Santa Maria to Santa Ana in Salvador It is stated that when this and other lines in Central America, projected or under construction, are completed, a direct through route will be afforded between Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Panama and Colon, extending along the western portion of Central America through the five Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica

There are a few good roads, and many bridges have been recently built, but away from the railways most of the traffic is on mule back In November, 1916, a concession was granted to a company for the construction of an intra coastal canal, to be known as the Chiquimulilla Canal, skirting the Pacific Coast of Guatemala and extending 80 miles from San Jose to the Esclaves River

There were in 1917, 423 post offices, through which passed 17,285 844 letters, &c In 1920 the national telegraph lines had a length of 4,512 miles, and the telephones 416 miles There were 262 telegraph and 252 telephone offices Number of telegrams sent in 1920, 1,523,512

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On April 11, 1918, the National Assembly established a National Bank (Banco National Privilegiado), with headquarters in the City of Guatemala The principal functions of this bank is the making of agricultural loans, aiding in the reconstruction of the national capital and of other towns damaged by earthquakes, and co operating in the settlement of economic questions The funds of the bank are to consist of money subscribed by the Government and the proceeds of the sale of shares to national and foreign capitalists who may desire to participate in the enterprise The President of the Republic is authorised to negotiate and conclude such financial arrangements, either at home or abroad, as he may deem necessary or expedient in establishing and operating the bank

Important private Banks are —(1) The Bank of Guatemala (1895), capital, 10,000,000 pesos, paid up capital, 2,500,000 pesos; reserve, 4,312,512 pesos (2) The International Bank of Guatemala (1877), subscribed capital, 2 000,000 pesos , reserve fund, 1,651,000 pesos (3) The American Bank (1895), paid up capital, 3,000,000 pesos, reserve fund, 1,200,000 pesos (4) The Western Bank (Banco de Occidente) of Quezaltenango (1881), capital, 2,000,000 pesos; paid-up capital, 1,650,000 pesos; reserve fund, 3,300,000 pesos. On December 31, 1916, there were in circulation 188,000,000 pesos in paper money issued by the banks

The National Treasury has continued to withdraw from circulation the notes of the extinct banking committee, and during the year 1918 cancelled 309,972 dollars, which with amounts previously withdrawn makes a total of 3,631,156 dollars

The silver peso or dollar is not now current, the money in use being paper or fractional nickel and copper coin The paper money in circulation is estimated at between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 pesos

The Dollar or Peso, of 100 *Centavos*, weight, 25 grammes, 900 fine, nominal value, 4*s* Nickel coins are the *real*, nominal value 6*d*, and the half and quarter real Copper coins (introduced in 1915) are 25 and 12½ centavos In 1917, 1,200,000 of the former and 2,468,000 of the latter were coined

The Spanish *Libra* of 16 ounces	= 1 014 lb avoirdupois
,, *Arroba* of 25 libras	= 25 35 lb ,,
,, *Quintal* of 4 arrobas	= 101 40 ,,
,, *Tonelada* of 20 quintals	= 18 10 cwt
,, *Fanega*	= 1½ imperial bushels

The metric system is in use only to a small extent, Spanish measures being the principal units.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Guatemala in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Dr Don Manuel Arroyo (Appointed 1920)

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby

2 Of Great Britain in Guatemala

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister and Consul General—Hugh William Gaisford Appointed January 17, 1920

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango, Vice-Consuls at Livingston, Puerto Barrios, and San Jose

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D HAITI)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, was proclaimed independent January 1, 1804, and is now governed under a Constitution ratified on June 12, 1918 The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies on the basis of one member for each 60,000 inhabitants, members being chosen for 2 years by direct popular vote, and in a Senate of 15 members chosen for 6 years likewise by direct vote of the people Citizens over 21 enjoy the franchise The President is elected for 4 years by the two Chambers in joint session Members of both houses are paid a monthly salary of 150 dollars throughout the year

President of the Republic —Monsieur Sudre Dartiguenave , elected August 12, 1915

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by five Secretaries of State The President receives an annual salary of 24,000 dollars

In November, 1915, both Houses of the Haitian Congress ratified the treaty with the United States establishing a virtual protectorate by the United States over Haiti

Area and Population

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the Republic of *Santo Domingo*—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles The inhabitants were estimated to number 960,000 in 1887 , the ecclesiastical estimate, based on parish registers, in 1909 put the number at 2,029,700 In 1912 the estimated population was 2½ millions The majority of them are negroes , there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers There are about 5,000 foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent are white Capital , Port au Prince, with 120,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour Cape Haiti has an estimated population of about 15,000 , Jacmel, 20,000 , Cayes about 15,000 , Gonaives, 8,000 , Port de Paix, 5,000 The official language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French

Religion and Instruction.

The religion is Roman Catholicism There is an archbishop with 4 suffragan bishops The Catholic clergy are French Public elementary education is free, the country being divided into 15 inspectors' districts The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars

annually, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts In 1910 education was made compulsory In 1918 there were 854 primary schools with 61,956 pupils, 29 secondary schools with 4 816 pupils, 1 normal school, a school of law and one of medicine, with 102 students

Justice

Justice is administered by a Court of Cassation and by lower courts All the judges are nominated by the President and are irremovable

Finance

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports The largest portion of the expenditure is for debt charges

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for two years —

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	U S Gold dollars	Currency gourdes	U S Gold dollars	Currency gourdes
1917-18	2 639 008	1,914,252	2,916 175	4,534,121
1918 19	3 115,930	3 063,958	2,349,880	3,750,076

On December 31, 1919, the debt consisted of gold loans amounting to 149,894,087 francs The internal debt amounts to 2,918,080 dollars The total interest of the foreign debt now due is 28,417,632 francs

Defence

An armed constabulary (Gendarmerie d'Haiti), both urban and rural, was instituted in 1916 The officers are drawn from the United States Marine Corps The establishment consists of 110 officers and 2,688 non commissioned officers and men A coastguard service of one armed auxiliary schooner is attached to the constabulary The reserve troops consisting of the former 'Guard of the Government' and old line regiments, have an effective of 19,128 men

Production and Commerce

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty (3 cents gold per lb) is so considerable as to hamper the development of its cultivation Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful Sugar is likewise grown, and there are 4 sugar making establishments An extensive sugar central, founded with American capital, has been constructed near Port au Prince Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported the rum is of a superior quality Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported Cattle breeding is neglected

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources quite undeveloped Gold,

silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone and porphyry are found but are little worked Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last few years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron, and copper

Imports and Exports for 4 years —

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1915	4,344,768	—	1916 17	1,661,369	1 692 966
1915 16	1,925,255	1,837,744	1918–19	17,117,608	21,460 044

The values of imports into Haiti from various countries for the years 1915 and 1916 were as follows —From the United States, 8,775,064 dollars in 1916 and 3,806,673 dollars in 1915 , from Great Britain, 719,959 dollars in 1916 and 296,284 dollars in 1915 , from France, 467,336 dollars in 1916 and 167,779 dollars in 1915

The following statistics of exports show only the quantities of given commodities exported from Haiti No values are available

Articles		1916	1917	Articles		1916	1917
Beeswax	lbs	92,091	97,749	Hides and skins	lbs	1,144 792	707,048
Cocoa	,,	3,477,794	4,896 076	Honey	gallons	983 764	1,085 056
Coffee	,,	78,489,478	47,42 101	Logwood	lbs	136 926,672	56 759,328
Cotton	,,	3,262,028	8,381,786	Gum	,,		1 5 1,084

The chief imports are cottons, sacks, machinery, iron work, flour, lard, and kerosene

Total trade between Haiti and the U K for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	102,529	47,013	18,074	161,981	168,701
Exports	145,936	145,915	71,812	216,868	438,413

Shipping and Communications

In 1916 there entered at the ports of the Republic 86 steam vessels of 415,574 tons, and 20 sailing ships of 4,900 tons Several lines of steamers (French, Dutch, and Norwegian) connect the ports of Haiti with New York

Port au-Prince is connected with Cape Haiti by a road 169 miles long, and with Morebalais and Las Coobas by a road 33 miles long A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuei (28 miles), and to Leogane (22 miles), but the traffic is small A concession has been granted the 'National Railroad Company of Hayti' for a railroad from Cape Haiti to Port au Prince, now in construction Total length of line, 64 miles Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system A cable runs from the Mole St Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port au-Prince, and also to Cape Haiti, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to South America

There are 31 post offices Haiti joined the Postal Union in 1880 Length of telegraph lines, 124 miles

Money, Weights, and Measures

The Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haiti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters In 1916, the National City Bank of New York purchased control over this bank In 1918 the American Foreign Banking Corporation, and in 1919 the Royal Bank of Canada each established a branch at Port au Prince

The *Gourde*, or dollar, nominal value, 4*s* Nickel coins are 50 , 20-, 10 and 5-centime pieces, and bronze 3 , 2 , and 1 centime pieces The money in circulation consists of paper money, 8,289,812 gourdes, nickel coins, 7,000,000 gourdes, bronze coins, 225,000 gourdes, total, 15,514,812 gourdes It is estimated there are also 2,100,000 dollars in American gold in circulation The bank notes are to be issued by the Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti' under the control of the Haitian Government In 1917 the premium on gold as against Haitian gourdes was stationary at 400 per cent , at which rate the local currency will probably be stabilized On August 19, 1912, a law was approved providing for the withdrawal from circulation within two years of 6,000,000 gourdes

The metric system of weights and measures came into use officially on October 1, 1920

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Haiti in Great Britain

Secretary of Legation —Abel Theard, Charge d'Affaires
Consul —Maurice Erdmann

There are Consuls at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Southampton, Grimsby, Dundee, Glasgow

2 Of Great Britain in Haiti

Minister —Hon W Erskine, M V O (Resident in Cuba), Feb 26, 1913
Vice Consul —E D Watt

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Honduras, established September 15, 1821, is governed under a charter proclaimed October, 1894. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of Deputies consisting of 42 members, chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 10,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year. The executive authority rests with a President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years, and holding office from February 1st.

President.—General Rafael Lopez *Gutierrez* (1920–1924).

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of five ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice, War, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

Area and Population.

Area about 44,275 English square miles, with a population, in 1920, of 637,114 (314,528 males and 322,846 females), according to official figures, or 12·5 inhabitants to the square mile. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood. On the north coast there is a considerable proportion of negroes. The Republic is divided into 17 departments. La Mosquitia is still practically unexplored and is inhabited by native races who speak no Spanish. The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with 38,950 inhabitants in 1920, other towns are Pespire, 7,132, Nacaome, 8,152, La Esperanza, 11,453, Santa Rosa, 10,574, Choluteca, 8,065, San Pedro Sula, 7,820. The main ports are Amapala on the Pacific, and, on the Atlantic, Puerto Cortez (2,500), Omoa (1,000), Ulúa, La Ceiba, Trujillo, Roatan, and Tela. Amapala, on Tiger Island, is 3 hours by gasoline launch from San Lorenzo on the mainland, where a cart road starts for the capital Tegucigalpa, 81¼ miles (130 kilometres). Traction is by autos and bull carts. Tegucigalpa is 4 days' mule travel from the end of railroad on North Coast, and 5 hours from the end of the cart road at Comayagua, by auto, to Tegucigalpa.

Vital statistics in 1919.—Births, 24,128, deaths, 14,107, surplus, 10,021.

Religion, Instruction, Justice.

The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom to all creeds, and the State does not contribute to the support of any. Instruction is free, compulsory (from 7 to 15 years of age), and entirely secular. In 1920 there were 867 schools, with 1,107 teachers. In 1920 there were 87,207 children of school age, of whom 35,912 attended school. The expenditure for education in 1920 was 371,538 pesos. At Tegucigalpa there is a central university with faculties of medicine, and of science, law, and political sciences, also a military and automobile school, and at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence. For secondary instruction the Government maintains a Central Institute at Tegucigalpa, and subsidised colleges in the departments. To these colleges five normal schools are annexed.

The Judicial power resides in the Supreme Court with five judges chosen directly by the people for 4 years, four Appeal Courts, and departmental and local judges

Finance.

The revenue is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, explosives, and tobacco monopolies For the years stated, ending July 30, the revenue and expenditure are given as follows (the silver peso is legally fixed at one half the value of an American dollar)

—	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19[1]	1919–20[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	388,908	467,371	400,481	539,305	696,768
Expenditure	538,456	458,869	451,923	539,305	809,436

[1] Estimates

On December 31, 1920, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans contracted as follows 1867, 78,800*l* and 900,700*l*, 1869, 2,176,570*l*, 1870, 2,212,500*l*, amounting to 5,398,570*l* The arrears of interest to January 1, 1921, amount to 22,326,112*l*, total, 27,724,682*l* No interest has been paid since 1872 The bonds of this debt were floated to build a Trans oceanic railway, but the scheme ended in a complete failure Afterwards the Government took over the railway

The internal debt on July 31, 1920, amounted to 3,555,982 silver dollars, an increase of 132,989 silver dollars over the preceding year

Defence

Every citizen of Honduras belongs to the regular army from the age of 21 to 35, to the reserves from the age of 35 to 40 Foreigners are exempt from service, naturalised citizens being exempt for 10 years The troops on July 31, 1918, consisted of 46,106 fighting men and 21,505 reserves, making a total force of 77,611 The country is divided into five military zones

Production and Industry

The chief culture is that of bananas, mostly on the Atlantic coast where coconuts are also grown In 1920 there were exported 11,524,14[illegible] bunches of bananas The coconut groves of Puerto Sal extend from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, a distance of about 60 miles, and are said to contain over 28,000 fruit-bearing trees The export of coconuts in 192[illegible] was 3,862,612 Rubber is produced in decreasing quantity, coffee of fine quality is grown, and the industry is increasing Tobacco too is grown While the Department of El Paraiso has become noted for its fine quality of tobacco, the Department of Copan still leads in quantity, producing 75 per cent of the total amount raised in the Republic (about 1,717,500 pounds annually) This finds a market in the neighbouring Republics and also in Peru In 1915–16 there was produced 1,644,521 quintals (of 100 pounds) of corn, 187,227 quintals of beans, 407,828 quintals of maicillo (Kaffir corn), 76,935 quintals of rice, 4,963 quintals of wheat, 67,119 quintals of coffee, and 6,069,379 bunches of bananas The cultivation of indigo is being revived round Camasca, where 6,373 acres were cultivated in 1917 Henequen is being widely planted, the government having offered a subsidy Attention is also being paid to the planting of the castor oil plant.

Honduras is essentially a cattle producing country The total number of farms was 3,658, of cattle ranches, 1,561 Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale In 1919 there were within the Republic 103,120 head of cattle, 12,701 horses, 2,813 mules, 331 donkeys, 23,054 pigs, 4 sheep, and 14 goats About 150,400 acres are devoted to pasture

The mineral resources of Honduras are—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department Gold, bar silver, some copper and lead, and various ores are exported Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found The chief requisites for the development of the mining industries are capital, and facilities for transport

Straw hats and cigars are the only articles of home manufacture exported A very good quality of Panama hat is manufactured in the Departments of Copan and Santa Barbara There are in all 106 registered factories of all classes in the Republic, mostly for making aguardiente, soda water, cigars, sugar, soap, candles, shoes, and artificial ice, besides minor establishments

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years —

—	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	919-20
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	890,421	1,259,032	1,435,884	2,079,412	3,858,428
Exports	838,113	1,070,690	1,376,079	1,790,322	2,083,418

The principal exports from Honduras in 1919–20 were bananas (2,872,475 U.S dollars), coconuts (550,588 dollars), coffee (216,918 dollars), hides (2,173,638 dollars), cattle (185,380 dollars), and sugar (2,313,064 dollars)

The United States takes practically all the exports of Honduras (95 9 per cent in 1919-20), and furnishes practically all its imports

In February, 1916, Congress agreed to the establishment of a free port, called Puerto Herrera, and built at the point where the Cruta River joins the Bay of Caratasca

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1915 provides for the 'most favoured-nation' treatment between the United Kingdom and Honduras

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was (according to Board of Trade returns) as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras	1,275	120	—	540	12,302
Exports to Honduras	52,446	86,778	64,259	72,278	329,710

The transport of fruit, &c, to the United States is effected largely by steamships, some of them built for the purpose

Communications.

In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox carts Slow improvements in road making and repairing are beginning to be made The cart road from Tegucigalpa to the north coast is being rapidly pushed forward, reaching Comayagua in 1919 There is a good mail service by automobiles The two principal roads are the Carretera del Sur from San Lorenzo, on the Pacific Coast, to Tegucigalpa, 84 miles, and the Carretera del Norte from Tegucigalpa to Comayagua, 63 miles A third road is being built from Lake Yojoa to Siguatepeque, and thence to Comayagua, and a fourth from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa

There is a railway of 60 miles (95 kilometres) from Puerto Cortez to Potrerillos, the line, which was taken over by the Government in 1912, has been almost completely overhauled and repaired, and is now in a condition to meet the heavy demands made upon it by the banana crop The other four railroads are owned and operated by the various fruit companies on the north coast The Trujillo Railway, which will eventually reach Juticalpa, has about 73 miles completed, the Tela Railway has about 155 miles completed, the Cuyamel Fruit Co Railway (Department of Cortes) has an extension of 49 miles, and the Vaccaro Brothers' Railway, which is being built towards the town of Yoro, has 126 miles Total length of line (1920) 463 miles

In 1920 the country had 877 miles of telephone lines and 4,663 miles of telegraph lines Number of telephone offices 664, number of telegraph offices, 277

Money, Weights, and Measures

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighing 25 grammes, 900 fine, is the monetary unit The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces The *real* is also in popular use It is equivalent to 12½ cents There is a 1 cent and a 2 cent copper coin On January 10, 1920, the government signed convention with banks for the introduction of United States coin into Honduras The value of the silver peso is legally fixed at one half the value of an American dollar

There are four banks in the Republic, the 'Banco de Honduras,' with a capital of 417,000 pesos, the Banco Atlantida (1913), with a capital of 500,000 dollars, Banco Comercio, a branch (at San Pedro Sula) of the American Foreign Banking Corporation (1919) The first two are banks of emission The total bank notes of the two banks amount to 1,083,000 pesos Nearly all these notes have been withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by American bills The money in circulation is now about 2½ million dollars in U S currency and 140,000 pesos of Honduras Banks notes There is practically no silver in circulation

The metric system of weights and measures has been legal since April 1, 1897, but English pounds and yards and the old Spanish system are still in general use

1 *Vara*	= 32 inches
1 *Arroba*	= 25 lb
1 *Quintal*	= 100 lb
1 *Tonelada*	= 2,000 lb

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Honduras in Great Britain

Consul-General—Arthur Breen Ryde, London

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham and Southampton

2 Of Great Britain in Honduras

Minister —Hugh William Gaisford (resident at Guatemala)
Consul and Chargé de Affaires at Tegucigalpa —George Lyall
There are Consuls at Trujillo and Puerto Cortez

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HUNGARY.

(KINGDOM OF HUNGARY)

Constitution and Government

On October 31, 1918, a revolution broke out in Hungary with the object of establishing a Republic and making the country independent of Austria On November 13 King Charles issued a letter of abdication, and on November 16, 1918, Hungary was proclaimed an independent Republic (Hungarian People's Republic), of which Count Michael Karolyi became Provisional President The two Houses of the Legislature were abolished, and their place taken by a Provisional National Assembly The Karolyi *regime* continued until March 22, 1919, when the Count resigned in consequence of an Entente note in reference to the boundary between Hungary and Rumania Count Karolyi's Cabinet was succeeded by a Soviet Government, which proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat An opposition Government was, however, soon set up at Arad and Szeged, which with the assistance of the Rumanian army swept away the Soviet Government, and on August 7, 1919, a National Government was again in the Capital Elections were held on the basis of universal suffrage in January and February 1920, and as a result a *bloc* composed of parties of the Right was returned to power The new Parliament proceeded to elect a Regent who was styled officially 'Protector of the Magyar Republic'

Regent —Admiral Nicholas von *Horthy* (Elected March 1, 1920)

The Ministry at present (May, 1921), in power was formed on April 14, 1921, as follows —

Prime Minister —Count *Bethlen*
Minister of Foreign Affairs —Count *Banffy*
Minister of the Interior —Count *Rudna*
Minister of Finance —M *Hegedus*
Minister of Agriculture —M *Szabo*
Minister of Commerce —M *Hegyeshalmy*
Minister of Public Instruction —Dr *Vass*
Minister of Justice —M *Tomcsanyi*
Minister of National Defence —General *Belitska*
Minister of Social Welfare —M *Bernolak*
Minister of Food —M *Mayer*

On March 23, 1920, a Government Order that Hungary was a Monarchy, that the official style of the Ministry is 'Royal Hungarian Ministry,' that Hungary should be described as a Monarchy in all official documents, and that the Royal Arms were to be adopted again

II LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, or may be townships with regular magistrates, and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order The communal electoral right is possessed by every male inhabitant over twenty years of age who for two years has paid the State tax The representative body is composed half of members elected for six years, and half of persons

who pay the highest taxes The committee consists of members appointed, in the towns for six years, in the rural communes for three years, with officials appointed for life The counties and cities invested with similar rights are independent municipalities Each has its council constituted similarly to the representative body of the communes, and the members are elected also for six years All electors for the Parliament are qualified to vote In Budapest they must be able to read and write The executive is in the hands of the official body of the municipality, who sit and vote with the council

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Neuilly, signed on June 5, 1920, and ratified by Hungary on November 13, 1920, mentions in general terms the boundaries of the new State with Austria, Czecho Slovakia, Yugo Slavia and Rumania The exact boundaries with Yugo Slavia and Rumania are to be determined by a mixed commission

The new State is roughly about one third the size of the old Kingdom of Hungary The northern boundary commencing at Pressburg runs parallel with the Danube as far as Gran, then north and north east to Mogoslivet, on the Theiss, then south west to Nagylak on the Maros, then west as far as Beremendo, on the Drave, then north west to Toka along the Drave, and then north to Pressburg

Until the boundaries of the new State are determined and statistical returns are available, it is impossible to state exactly the area and population of Hungary as it is The following figures give details for old Hungary At the last four census enumerations the total (civil and military) population of the old Kingdom was as follows —

Year	Population	Absolute increase	Yearly increase per cent
1880	15,739,259	—	—
1890	17,463,791	1,724,532	1 09
1900	19,254,559	1,790,768	1 03
1910	20,886,487	1,631,928	0 85

Of the total in 1910, Hungary proper had 18,264,533 in an area of 109,188 square miles The population of Hungary according to the census of 1921 is 7,840,832, and its area 35,164 square miles

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH POPULATION IN 1910.

Budapest (Census Jan 1,1921)	1,184,616	Ujpest	55,197	Kiskunfelegyháza	34,924
Szeged	118,328	Miskolcz	51,459	Makó	34,918
Debreczen	92,729	Pécs	49,822	Czegléd	33,942
Kecskemét	68,424	Gyor	44,300	Szentes	31,593
Hodmezo-Vasarhely	62,445	Békéscsaba	42,599	Erzsébetfalva	30,970
		Nyiregyhaza	38,198	Szombathely	30,947
		Szekesfehérvár	36,625	Kispest	30,212

Religion.

Religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of the Hungarian State There is perfect equality among all legally recognised religions, which include the Roman and Greek Catholic, the Evangelical (Augsburg

and Helvetian), the Unitarian, the Greek Oriental, the Gregorian Armenian, the Baptist (since 1905), the Jewish, and the Mohammedan (since 1916) Each has the independent administration of its own affairs

The following table gives the division of the total population of the whole of the former Kingdom according to religion on the basis of the census of 1910 —

Religion	Number	Per cent of pop
Roman Catholics	10,888,138	52 1
Greek Catholics	2,025,508	9 7
Evangelical Helv	2,621,329	12 6
Evangelical Augs	1,340,143	6 4
Greek Oriental	2,987,163	14 3
Unitarians	74,296	0 3
Jews	932,458	4 5
Others	17,452	0 1
Total	20,886,487	100 0

Instruction.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades —(1) Infant schools, (2) elementary schools, (3) industrial and commercial apprentice schools, (4) higher primary and primary schools, (5) training colleges for teachers, (6) middle or secondary schools gymnasia and realschools, secondary schools for girls; (7) academies (high schools) of law; (8) institutions for religious education, (9) universities, (10) technical high schools, economic mining, industrial, and commercial special schools

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years The industrial law of 1884 requires special courses for apprentices Every parish or commune is bound, according to its means, to maintain an infant school or permanent or summer foster home There were in the school year 1916 altogether 2,285 infants' schools and permanent foster homes with 214,199 infants, and 9 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools

In Old Hungary there were in the school year 1916–17 15,224 elementary schools, the prevailing language in 12,503 was Hungarian, in 428 German, in 304 Slovak, in 1,707 Rumanian, in 1,767 Croatian and Serb, in 42 other languages The number of pupils at elementary daily schools was 1,795,443, and the number of teachers 29,611 The number of primary schools was 533, with 104,355 pupils and 4,256 professors The number of training colleges for teachers and female teachers for elementary schools was 85, and for primary schools 9

In the middle schools the curriculum extends over eight years They are maintained by the State, by the larger communes, or (in the case of the denominational schools) by ecclesiastical foundations, with sometimes a subvention from the State There were in 1916–1917, 186 gymnasia, with 3,198 teachers and 67,190 pupils, 34 realschools, with 628 teachers and 12,662 pupils, and 39 secondary schools for girls, with 802 teachers and 9,899 pupils

Hungary has four universities all maintained by the State In the first semester of the year 1916–17 the University of Budapest had 526 professors and 3,950 students (4,589 in 1920–21), the University of Kolozsvár, 165 professors and 420 students, the Universities of Pozsony (Pressburg) 19 professors and 147 students, and Debreczen 38 professors and 257 students —the last two having been founded in 1912 There are also 42 theological colleges, viz, 25 Roman Catholic, 4 Greek Catholic, 3 Greek Oriental 7 Protestant, 1 Unitarian and 1 Jewish, with a total of 238 professors and 1,355 students, and 8 law schools with 90 professors and 729 students The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 120 professors and 727 students In Old Hungary there were 5 academies of agriculture, 1 veterinary college, 1 high school for mining and forestry, 1 Oriental commercial academy, 2 courses of the commercial academy, and 1 high school for plastic and graphic arts In the school year 1916–17 there were 66 high commercial schools separately for boys and girls, 1 industrial school of art, 4 high industrial schools There were 49 industrial schools

In 1915, 1,248 periodicals of various kinds were published in Hungary, 311 being political papers Of the whole, 941 were in Hungarian, 43 in Hungarian with another language 130 in German, the rest being in Slovakish, Croatian, Servian, Ruthenian, French, Italian, &c

Justice and Crime

In the former Kingdom of Hungary the ordinary judicial authorities were —The Supreme Court in Budapest and the Supreme Court of Justice (Table of Septemvirs) in Zagrab (Agram), of the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters, 12 Tables of second instance As courts of first instance, 76 county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships, 458 district courts (járasbiróságok) with single judges, 15 jury courts, (sajtóbiróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court

There are 11 penal establishments in Hungary for males, and 1 for females

Pauperism

In Hungary poor relief is in the main left to communal administration In the smaller communes orphans and the indigent are cared for by official guardians and overseers, while in the larger there are poor houses, the funds being mostly derived from fines and taxes The number of asylums for paupers and orphans is about 300 The Church and charitable societies also render assistance, and several millions of crowns are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes

Finance.

Expenditure and revenue in thousands of kronen —

	1911	1912	1913	1914–15[1]	1917–18[2]	1920–21[1]
Expenditure	1,768,349	2,013,261	2,318,518	2,264,097	3,003,489	10,540,000
Revenue	1,830,779	1,954,877	2,546,801	2,264,157	3,003,536	20,210,000

[1] Estimates
[2] There were no budgets voted between 1914–15 and 1917–18

The public debt of Hungary on December 31, 1920, was given at 54,453,041,000 kronen, of which 8,287,835,000 kronen are pre war debt, 32,631,056,000 kronen debt incurred during the war, and 13,534,150,000 kronen incurred since the armistice

Defence

The organisation of the military forces of Hungary after the war has been *ad interim* pending the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, which had not taken place in May, 1920 At that time the armed forces of the country consisted of the National Army, the Gendarmerie and the Police

The National Army consisted of 3 divisions, each composed of 3 infantry regiments and an artillery detachment The average strength of a division was 6,350 men of all ranks The country west of the Danube was divided into the 3 military districts of Székesfehérvar, Szombathely and Kaposvar, in each of which one division was quartered There was also at Szeged a group of about 3,900 men and a cavalry brigade of about 2,100 The total strength of the National Army was about 25,064, exclusive of staffs, training establishments, &c , which amounted to about 2,000 of all ranks

The strength of the Gendarmerie was —In Budapest, 200 , outside Budapest, 5,378 The reserves of the Gendarmerie outside Budapest amounted to 16,760

The strength of the Police was in Budapest, 3,500 , outside Budapest, 1 914 The reserves of the Police in Budapest amounted to 5,000 men

Production and Industry.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary, since (if we include the forests) it furnishes employment to 64 5 per cent of the population According to the census of 1910, 13 232,286 persons are supported by agriculture properly so called , 14,101 persons by dairy work, sheep breeding, and poultry , 49,032 persons by market gardening and horticulture , 159,997 by forestry, the chase, and charcoal burning, and 10,237 by other agricultural occupations

The total area of all the holdings in 1915 was 32,490,333 hectares (81,225,833 acres)

The estimated production of crops in the former Kingdom of Hungary in 1915 is as follows —Wheat, 81,111,000 cwts , rye, 22,735,000 cwts , barley, 23,790,000 cwts , oats, 22,891,000 cwts , and maize, 92,835,000 cwts

In 1915 the tobacco crop grown on 87,507 acres yielded 342,168 metric quintals The wine production in 1915 was 76,490,106 gallons The sugar yield in 1916–17 was 2,120,000 metric cwts , the beet yield being 14,960,000 metric cwts Hops in 1915 grown on 7,062 acres produced 4,667,000 pounds , in 1914, the quantity was 5,333,000 pounds

In the former Kingdom of Hungary there were in 1917 1,485,894 horses, 969 mules, 14,708 asses, 5,934,333 cattle, 5,123,271 sheep, 5,644,025 pigs, and 251,236 goats In silk culture 48,457 families were engaged in 1915, compared with 1,059 in 1879 The produce of cocoons (1915) was 6,180 metric tons, the value being 1,255,633 kronen

The total area under forest in the former Kingdom of Hungary (1915) was 9,596,665 acres, of which 1 357,438 acres are in present day Hungary

Of the total production of coal in Old Hungary in 1913, amounting to 10,274,051 tons, 5,906,907 tons were produced in New Hungary. Of the

total production of iron in Old Hungary, amounting to 2,165,905 tons, 394,960 tons came from New Hungary

Value of the principal mineral and furnace products in thousands of kronen for 1915 Gold, 6,211 , silver, 635 , iron ore, 11,191 , pig iron, 33,676 , cast iron, 1,974 , coal, 17,552 , and lignite, 92,183 The steel production of Hungary totalled in 1917, 692,429 metric tons (688,267 in 1915)

Commerce.

The special commerce of the old Kingdom of Hungary for five years was as follows (in thousands of kronen) —

—	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Imports	2,212,143	2,075,336	1,829,549	2,537,318	3,197,002
Exports	1,962,816	1,904,776	1,757,882	2,047,393	2,368,082

Internal Communications

In 1915 the total length of navigable rivers and canals in the former Kingdom of Hungary was 3,735 miles, of which 2,176 miles were navigable for steamers In 1915, the public roads had a length of 59,442 miles

The following are railway statistics for the whole of the former Kingdom for 1915 —

Length of lines —State lines, 5,115 miles , Companies' lines worked by the State, 6,409 miles , Companies' lines worked by companies, 2,200 miles , total length, 13,724 miles Capital expenditure (1,000*l*.), 204,363 , passengers carried (1,000 s), 160,069 , goods carried (1,000 tons), 67 903 , receipts (1,000 kronen), 629,154 , working expenses (1,000 kronen), 383,009 For the year 1914-15, the revenue from passenger traffic was 189,212,000 kronen and from goods traffic, 379,700,000 kronen

Number of Hungarian post offices, 6,794 In 1915 there were in the former Kingdom of Hungary 5,460 telegraph offices and 16,777 miles of telegraph line with 109,986 miles of wire , number of messages, 15,470,000 In 1915 there were 2,573 telephone systems, with altogether 25,131 miles of line and 307,002 miles of wire, by which 221,665,000 conversations were held

Money and Credit

Notes of the Austro Hungarian Bank circulating in Hungary on October 23, 1920, amounted to 11,982,646,810 kronen The Hungarian Government in a decree issued on March 18, 1920, ordered the stamping of Austro-Hungarian bank notes circulating in Hungarian territory This order was issued in conformity with a clause in the draft of the peace treaty and is effective with regard to all currency circulating in Hungary except the following Notes of 1 and 2 kronen issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank , notes of 5, 10, and 20 kronen issued by the Hungarian Postal Savings Bank , falsifications of 25 and 200 kronen notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank printed by the Bolshevist Government , and certain old notes which have been recalled by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, some of which are still in circulation.

The following table gives some comparative statistics between Old and New Hungary —

		Old Hungary (1913)	New Hungary
Value of Paper Mill products	(kronen)	35 000,000	350,000
Total area	(hectares)	28,227,466	9,409,149
Arable land	,,	12,833,693	5,390,151
Forests	,,	7,280,221	1,011,251
Pastures	,,	3 323,011	996,903
Meadows	,,	2,610,925	652,756
Gardens	,,	378,797	94,699
Vineyards	,,	308,066	206,085
Wastes	,,	1,444,430	577,372
Cattle stock	(in 1918)	6 552,000	4,446,400
Pigs	,,	7,312,000	3,656,000
Horses	,,	1 [illegible] 000	735,080
Sheep	,,	6 578 000	1,776,060
Sugar Refineries	(number)	30	12
Output of Breweries	(hectolitres)	2,850 000	2,023,500
Production of Saw Mills	(cubic metres)	4,780 000	478,000
Tobacco	(hectares)	50 000	40,000
Salt Mines production	(quintals)	2,500,000	—
Number of Post Offices		6 010	2,156
Railways	(miles)	14,000	5,223

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Hungary in Great Britain

Though the Treaty of Neuilly was ratified on May 12, 1921, no appointment has yet been made (June 1, 1921)

2 Of Great Britain in Hungary

High Commissioner,—Thomas Beaumont Hohler, C B, C M G (appointed January 5, 1920)

Secretaries —F O Coote and J H Le Rougetel

Commercial Commissioner —R J F Humphreys

Consul at Budapest —L M Robinson

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ITALY.

(REGNO D'ITALIA)

Reigning King

Vittorio Emanuele III, born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I of Italy and of Queen Margherita, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900, married October 24, 1896, to *Elena*, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, offspring, Princess *Jolanda*, born June 1, 1901, Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902, Prince *Umberto*, Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept 15, 1904, Princess *Giovanna*, born November 13, 1907, Princess *Maria*, born December 26, 1914

Mother of the King

Queen *Margherita*, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Savoy, Duke of Genoa married, April 22 1868, to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piemonte (King of Italy, 1878), widow July 29, 1900

Uncle of the King

Prince *Tomaso Alberto Vittorio*, of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, born February 6, 1854

Cousins of the King

Prince *Emanuele Filiberto* of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married June 25, 1895, to Princess *Elena*, d Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto*, Duke of Apulia born October 21, 1898 and Prince *Aimone*, Duke of Spoleto, born March 9, 1900, Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870 Prince *Luigi Amedeo*, of Savoy Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi, born January 30, 1873 —children of the late Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, from his union with Maria Vittoria, Princess of Pozzo della Cisterna, who died November 8, 1876

Most genealogists trace the origin of the reigning house to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman In the end of the eleventh century the Count of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which led to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke, in 1418 they acquired the Principality of Piedmont, and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached The Genoese territory was added at the peace of 1815 The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felice in 1831, and the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the house of Savoy Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I of Savoy King Carlo Alberto abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuele II, who, by the Peace of Zurich, November 10, 1859, obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua and a part of the surrounding territory On March 11, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by *plébiscites* in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany, on October 21, Sicily and Naples (including *Benevento* and *Pontecorvo*, part of the Papal States), and on November 4, the Marches and Umbria The first Italian Parliament assembled in February 1861, and declared (March 17, 1861) Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy The remaining part of the province of Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866 Finally, the remaining part of the Papal States (province of Rome), having been taken possession of by an Italian army (September 20, 1870), after the

withdrawal of the French garrison, was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2

The civil list has been settled at 16,050,000 lire [1] From this amount the children of the late Prince Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, receive jointly allowance of 400,000 lire, Prince Tomaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 400,000 lire, and Queen Margherita, an allowance of 1,000,000 lire

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers, while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper one, the Senate, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are twenty one years of age (with the right to vote when twenty five years of age), and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life, a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l* On January 1, 1920, there were 368 senators and 9 members of the royal family The electoral law of December 1920, made the suffrage universal for men and women 21 years of age, and also for men aged less than 21 years who have performed military service during the war The Electoral Reform Act of 1919 introduced the principle of proportional representation and *scrutin de liste* The number of deputies is 508, or 1 to every 71,000 of the population (census 1911) In 1919 the number of enrolled electors was 11,115,441 (34 per 100 inhabitants without distinction of sex or age) inclusive of the electors temporarily disfranchised on account of military service For electoral purposes the whole of the Kingdom is divided into 508 electoral colleges or districts, and these again into several sections (19,508) A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law Incapable of being elected are all salaried Government officials, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the State. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under secretaries of State, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty, not including the ministers and the under secretaries of State All deputies receive 15,000 lire (600*l*) annually, and all deputies and senators travel gratis on the railways

Lower House, elected May, 1921 Constitutionalists, 275, Socialists, 122, Catholics, 107, Communists, 16, Republicans, 7, Germans, 4, and Slavs, 4.

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually, but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government, but all money bills must originate in the House

[1] The amount of the civil list is, in fact, 15,050,000 lire, because the King repays to the State the annuity settled on Queen Margherita by law of December 5, 1900

of Deputies The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House, but they have no vote unless they are members No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry The ministry, constituted June 15, 1920, is as follows —

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior —Signor Giovanni *Giolitti*
Minister of Foreign Affairs —Signor Carlo *Sforza* (Senator)
Minister for the Colonies —Signor Luigi *Rossi*
Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs —Signor Luigi *Fera*
Minister of the Treasury —Signor Ivanoe *Bonomi*
Minister of Finance —Signor Francesco *Tedesco*
Minister of War —Signor *Rodino*
Minister of Marine —Signor Giovanni *Sechi* (Senator)
Minister of Public Instruction —Signor Benedetto *Croce*
Minister of Public Works —Signor *Peano* (Liberal)
Minister of Agriculture —Signor *Micheli* (Catholic)
Minister of Industry and Commerce —Signor Giulio *Alessio*
Minister of Labour —Signor Arturo *Labriola*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs —Signor Pasqualino *Vassallo*
Minister of the Liberated Provinces —Signor Giovanni *Rainoni*

Local Government

The administrative divisions of Italy are provinces (69), territories or circondari (214), districts or mandamenti (1805), and communes

In 1920 (January 1) there were 8,346 communes The two principal elective local administrative bodies are the communal councils and the provincial councils According to the law of February 4, 1915, each commune has a communal council, a municipal council, and a syndic Both the communal councils and the municipal councils vary according to population, the members of the latter being selected by the former from among themselves The syndic is the head of the communal administration, and is a Government official, he is elected by the communal council from among its own members, by secret vote Each province has a provincial council and a provincial commission, the numbers varying according to population The council elects its president and other officials The provincial commission is elected by the council from its own members It conducts the business of the province when the latter is not sitting Both communal and provincial councillors are elected for 4 years The communal council meets twice and the provincial once a year in ordinary session, though they may be convened for extraordinary purposes All communal electors are eligible to the council except those having an official or pecuniary interest in the commune Electors must be Italian citizens, resident in the kingdom, or belonging to Italian provinces outside Italy, and be on the Parliamentary electoral list

In 1911 the number of enrolled *administrative* electors was 4,011,038 11 2 per cent of population). As a result of the amended law of June 19, 1913, the number of these electors, in 1914, was 9,554,273 (26 7 per cent of population)

Area and Population

The following figures show the increase of the population of the present territory of the Kingdom of Italy —

Year (1 Jan)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year (1 Jan)	Population	Increase per cent per annum
1816	18,383,000	—	1916	36,668,532	1 52
1872[3]	26,801,154	0 720	1917	36,755,764	0 24
1882[3]	28,459,628	0 619	1918	36,557,615	0 54
1901[1 3]	32,475,253	0 738	1919	35 970 464	1 61
1911[2 3]	34,671,377	0 658	1920	36,099,0 7	0 36

[1] February 10 [2] June 10 [3] Census figures

As a result of the Treaty of St Germain there has been a considerable rearrangement of the Italo Austrian frontier, and Italy has obtained large tracts of what were formerly Austrian lands The following table shows the area and population of the acquired territories —

—	Area in square miles	Population		Area in square miles	Population
Alto Adige	618	24,345	Triest	57	229 510
Carinzia	113	7,667	Istria	2,035	404 309
Carniola	782	88,460	Trentino & Ampezzano	2,027	393,111
Gorizia and Gradisca	1,138	260,749			
			Total	7 350	1,408,-- 6

In the following table areas of 19 provinces marked with an asterisk are definitely ascertained by the Government Survey Department, the others are estimated by the General Statistical Department —

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population Present				Population per square mile, 1915
		Census 1882 Jan 1	Census 1901, Feb 10	Census 1911, June 10	Estimated Jan 1 1915	
Alessandria *	1,960	729,710	811,833	807,696	821,673	419 2
Cuneo *	2,870	635,400	638,235	646,719	666,735	232 3
Novara	2,548	675,926	743,115	756,326	768,658	301 7
Torino *	3,953	1,029,214	1,124,218	1,213,709	1,251,560	316 6
Piedmont	11,331	3,070,250	3,317,401	3,424,450	3,508,626	309 6
Genova	1,582	760,122	934,627	1,050,052	1,119,877	707 9
Porto Maurizio	456	132,251	142,846	147,179	149,629	328 1
Liguria	2,038	892,373	1,077,473	1,197,231	1,269,506	622 9
Bergamo *	1,076	390,775	459,594	511,237	541,615	503 4
Brescia *	1,823	471,568	538,427	596,411	619,858	340 0
Como *	1,105	515,050	580,214	616,212	637,863	577 3
Cremona *	685	302,138	327,838	348,749	352,992	515 3
Mantova *	903	295,728	311,942	349,048	360,409	399 1
Milano *	1,221	1,114,991	1,442,179	1,726,548	1,833,949	1,502 0
Pavia *	1,287	469,831	496,969	512,340	514,506	399 8
Sondrio .	1,233	120,534	125,565	129,928	135,133	109 6
Lombardy .	9,333	3,680,615	4,282,728	4,790,473	4,996,825	535 3

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq miles	Population Present				Population per sq mile 1915
		Census 1882, Jan 1	Census 1901, Feb 10	Census 1911, June 10	Estimated Jan 1, 1915	
Belluno	1,276	174,140	192,800	192,793	203,723	159 7
Padova *	826	397,762	443,227	519,358	550,648	666 6
Rovigo	684	217,700	221,904	257,723	269,382	393 8
Treviso *	956	375,704	412,267	491,166	524,013	548 1
Udine	2,536	501,745	592,592	628,081	673,460	265 6
Venezia	944	356,708	401,241	466,752	497,587	527 1
Verona *	1,185	394,065	422,437	475,049	495,890	418 5
Vicenza *	1,056	396,349	447,999	496,438	518,238	490 8
Venetia	9,463	2,814,173	3,134,467	3,527,560	3,732,941	394 5
Bologna	1,465	457,474	527,367	577,729	602,663	411 4
Ferrara	1,019	230,807	271,776	307,924	326,447	320 4
Forlì	730	251,110	280,823	301,408	316,420	433 5
Modena *	1,003	279,254	315,804	353,051	373,506	372 4
Parma	1,258	267,306	294,159	326,163	340,050	270 3
Piacenza	967	226,717	245,126	256,233	267,007	276 1
Ravenna	715	225,764	235,485	248,356	256,567	358 8
Reggio Emilia *	885	244,959	274,495	310,337	326,487	368 9
Emilia	8,042	2,183,391	2,445,035	2,681,201	2,809,187	349 3
Arezzo	1,274	238,744	271,676	283,663	292,763	229 8
Firenze	2,261	790,776	939,054	999,423	1,028,740	455 0
Grosseto	1,735	114,295	144,722	146,634	155,774	89 8
Livorno	133	121,612	123,877	135,765	139,684	1,050 3
Lucca	555	281,481	319,523	333,011	347,169	625 5
Massa e Carrara*	688	169,469	195,631	212,430	226,944	329 9
Pisa	1,185	283,563	320,829	342,250	351,841	296 9
Siena	1,471	205,926	233,830	211,530	244,850	166 5
Tuscany	9,302	2,208,869	2,549,142	2,694,706	2,787,765	299 7
Ancona *	748	267,338	302,172	319,709	333,381	445 7
Ascoli Piceno	805	209,185	245,172	253,635	261,835	325 3
Macerata	1,070	239,713	259,429	258,393	267,375	249 9
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	223,043	253,982	261,516	270,676	242 1
Marches	3,741	939,279	1,060,755	1,093,253	1,133,265	302 9
Perugia(Umbria)	3,770	572,060	667,210	686,596	714,682	189 6
Roma (Latium)	4,664	903,472	1,196,909	1,302,423	1,386,846	297 4
Aquila degli Abruzzi	2,493	353,027	396,629	407,005	422,634	169 5
Campobasso	1,692	365,434	366,571	349,618	356,796	210 9
Chieti	1,142	348,948	370,907	366,593	381,577	334 1
Teramo	1,060	254,806	307,444	307,490	319,741	301 6
Abruzzi e Molise	6,387	1,317,215	1,441,551	1,430,706	1,480,748	231 8

Provinces and Departments	Area in square miles	Population Present				Population per square mile, 1915
		Census 1882, Jan 1	Census 1901, Feb 10	Census 1911, June 10	Estimated Jan 1, 1915	
Avellino	1,165	392,619	402,425	396,581	411,813	353 5
Benevento	819	238,425	256,504	254,726	265,487	324 2
Caserta	2,034	714,131	785,357	791,616	817,917	402 1
Napoli *	351	1,001,245	1,151,834	1,310,785	1,360,324	3,875 6
Salerno	1,908	550,157	564,328	558,282	571,213	299 4
Campania	6,277	2,896,577	3,160,448	3,311,990	3,426,754	545 9
Bari delle Puglie	2,048	679,499	827,698	891,624	935,982	457 0
Foggia	2,683	356,267	425,450	467,020	484,557	180 6
Lecce	2,645	553,298	706,520	771,507	817,252	309 0
Apulia	7,376	1,589,064	1,959,668	2,130,151	2,237,791	303 4
Potenza (Basilicata)	3,855	524,504	490,705	474,021	489,574	127 0
Catanzaro	2,034	433,975	476,227	483,235	505,802	248 7
Cosenza	2,566	451,185	465,267	474,001	496,907	193 7
Reggio di Calabria	1,219	372,723	428,714	444,915	469,071	384 8
Calabria	5,819	1,257,883	1,370,208	1,402,151	1,471,780	252 9
Caltanisetta	1,271	266,379	327,977	342,557	354,288	278 7
Catania	1,907	563,457	705,412	789,147	819,944	430 0
Girgenti	1,175	312,487	371,638	393,804	409,133	348 2
Messina*	1,254	460,924	543,809	517,248	537,348	428 5
Palermo	1,927	699,151	785,357	795,631	804,581	417 5
Siracusa	1,433	341,526	427,507	476,765	500,664	349 4
Trapani	968	283,977	368,099	357,106	367,507	379 7
Sicily	9,935	2,927,901	3,529,799	3,672,258	3,793,465	381 8
Cagliari	5,179	420,635	483,548	520,218	538,268	103 9
Sassari	4,120	261,367	308,206	332,194	342,595	83 2
Sardinia	9,299	682,002	791,754	852,407	880,863	94 7
Total	110,632	23,459,628	32,475,258	34,671,377	36,120,118	326 5

The resident population (*i e* having habitual residence in Italy, including persons temporarily absent) on June 10, 1911, numbered 35,845,048

The population of Italy is in general perfectly homogeneous According to statistics of 1911, the exceptions are. about 83,300 of French origin, 9,600 of Teutonic origin, 81,000 of Albanian origin, 29,000 of Greek origin; 11,700 of Spanish (Catalan) origin, and 42,200 Slavs

Movement of Population

Births, deaths, and marriages —

Year	Marriages	Births Living			Stillborn	Deaths exclusive of the Stillborn	Surplus of Births
		Legitimate	Illegitimate and Exposed	Total			
1917[1]	96,619	658,274	32,933	691,207	29,820	682,311	8,896
1918[2]	107,226	602,778	31,611	634,389	31,885	1,143,447	−509,058
1919[3]	314,113	719,738	34,947	754,685	36,140	677,040	77,645

[1] For 8,110 communes out of a total of 8,344
[2] For 8,076 communes out of a total of 8,344
[3] For 8,259 communes out of a total of 8,346

Emigrants —Total number in 1919, 243,417, of whom 144,524 went to other European countries or those bordering on the Mediterranean, and 98,893 to countries overseas

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was —In 1919, 89,081 (of whom 9,025 were from the United States)

Principal Towns

The numbers of inhabitants at the different centres do not in Italian statistics afford a sufficient basis for distinguishing between the urban and rural population In Northern Italy the population is scattered over the country and there are few centres In Southern Italy and in the islands the country people live in the towns, coming and going to cultivate their own plots of land, consequently there are many populous centres where, if numbers alone were considered, the population would be regarded as urban, though it is, in truth, almost exclusively rural The following statement gives the classification of communes according to resident population on December 31, 1918, on the basis of the 1911 census

	Number	Population	Per 1,000
Communes with population over 100,000	13	3,013,058	109 2
From 50,001 to 100 000	29	1,925,546	53 7
From 30,001 to 50,000	51	1 948,849	54 4
From 20,001 to 30,000	90	2,342,873	65 4
From 15,001 to 20,000	97	1,650,095	46 0
Others	8,056	24,068,727	671 3
Total	8,346	35,845,048	1,000 0

The estimated communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on January 1, 1915 —

Communes	Population	Communes	Population	Communes	Population
Napoli	697,917	Venezia	168,038	Lucca	79,110
Milano	663,059	Messina	150,000	Alessandria	78,159
Roma	590,960	Livorno	108,585	Ravenna	74,161
Torino	451,994	Bari	109,218	Reggio Emilia	75,849
Palermo	345,891	Padova	105,135	Modena	76,584
Genova	300,189	Ferrara	102,550	Perugia	70,227
Firenze	242,147	Brescia	89,622	Pisa	67,285
Catania	217,389	Verona	86,448	Ancona	68,430
Bologna	189,770	Foggia	79,213	Cagliari	61,175

Communes	Population	Communes	Population	Communes	Population
Trapani	60,779	Treviso	43,597	Chieti	26,950
Bergamo	58,470	Siracusa	44,094	Benevento	25,123
Novara	58,858	Cremona	42,704	Teramo	25,070
Vicenza	57,016	Pavia	40,729	Cosenza	27,048
Parma	54,584	Piacenza	40,362	Avellino	24,620
Udine	49,695	Lecce	37,790	Macerata	23,860
Arezzo	50,093	Catanzaro	37,836	Aquila	22,050
Forlì	48,943	Caserta	32,856	Belluno	22,261
Salerno	48,247	Mantova	34,507	Potenza	17 938
Como	46,216	Massa	33,299	Campobasso	15 489
Reggio Calabria	43,098	Ascoli Piceno	32,254	Grosseto	15,799
Sassari	43,525	Cuneo	29,608	Rovigo	12,666
Siena	42,428	Pesaro	28,483	Sondrio	9,347
Caltanissetta	42,670	Girgenti	27,106	Porto Maurizio	8,039

Religion

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy, but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognised religions The census returns of 1911 were as follows —

Profession	Total	Per cent
Roman Catholics	32,983,664	95 13
Evangelical Protestants	123,253	0 36
Jews	34,324	0 11
Other professions	2,200	-
Not professing any religion	874,532	2 52
Not known	653,404	1 88
Total	34,671,377	100 00

[1] See also Rome, See and Church of

Of the Protestants, 22,500 belonged to the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, about 10,000 to the other Evangelical Italian Churches, and 30,000 to foreign Protestant bodies

Italy is divided into 18 apostolical provinces, comprising 272 episcopal jurisdictions, viz, 1 patriachate (Venice), 49 archbishoprics, 6 cardinal bishoprics, and 216 bishoprics, 11 abbeys, and a number of prelates without dioceses Every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a committee of Cardinals, but the royal *exequatur* is necessary for his installation In 1911, the number of parishes was 20,707 According to the census, 1911, the secular clergy numbered 67,147 the regulars (monks, lay brothers, nuns, &c), 45,253 , sacristans, &c , 10,761 , persons employed at

the Pontifical and Episcopal Courts, &c , 284[1] There were in 1911, 358 Evangelical pastors and ministers, and 54 Jewish Rabbis

The suppression of the religious corporations began for the old provinces in 1855, and was continued for the whole of the country by a law of July 7, 1866, and completed by the law of June 19, 1873, which extended the measure to the city and province of Rome Of the monastic edifices some were occupied by the State, others assigned to communes or provinces The corporations of Lombardy were privileged by the treaty of Zurich, and their lands and houses were left to the disposal of their individual members The administration of the revenue from the proceeds of land destined for charity or instruction now belongs to the communes , that from monastic parish church property in Rome, to the parish churches , that from property of foreign religious orders in Rome (400,000 lire) to the Holy See , while the remainder is administered by two institutes which pay the pensions and other dues, and provide (1) for beneficent work and for worship in Rome , and (2) for worship in the rest of Italy

Instruction

The State regulates public instruction, and maintains, either entirely or in conjunction with the communes and provinces, public schools of every grade

Schools in Italy may be classified under four heads, according as they provide (1) elementary instruction , (2) secondary instruction—classical , (3) secondary instruction—technical , (4) higher education

(1) Schools providing elementary instruction are of two grades Religious instruction is given to those whose parents request it Only the *lower* grade instruction is compulsory Every commune must have at least one lower-grade school for boys and one for girls , and no school with only one master should have more than seventy pupils Higher-grade elementary schools are required in communes having normal and secondary schools, and in those with over 4,000 inhabitants In both grades the instruction is free The age-limit of 6 to 9 exists for communes where there is no higher elementary school, but where there is such higher school, children are required to attend till they have completed the course of instruction, the compulsory age being thus raised to 12 years This law provides that illiterate persons shall be under various disabilities

(2) Secondary instruction—classical—is provided in the *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter leading to the universities

(3) Secondary instruction—technical This is supplied by the technical schools, technical institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine

(4) Higher education is supplied by the universities, by other higher institutes, and by special higher schools

According to the census of 1911 the smallest percentage of illiterates above six years was in Piedmont, male 9 1, female 12 8 (male and female 11 0) , and the largest in Calabria, male 59 5, female 78 1 (male and female 69 6) Since then there has been much improvement, and now there are circondari (arrondissements), *e g* Domodossola Pallanza, and Varallo in the province of Novara, and others in the provinces of Turin, Como, Cuneo, &c , where all young people twenty years of age can read and write.

[1] In this total are not comprised the priests, monks, nuns, etc , engaged in education (males, 1,343, females, 3,860), or as nurses (males, 450, females, 3,147)

Statistics of various classes of schools —

		No.	Teachers		Pupils		
					Males	Females	Total
Elementary Schools	*Asili* for infants (1915–16)	5,45[illegible]	12,320		—	—	500,705
	Public schools (1916) lower classes	100,105	73,903		1,665,738	1,511 512	3,107,246
	Public schools (1916) higher ,,	20,091			291,206	233,573	524 779
	Private do (1907–08)	6,534	8,130		—	—	148 081
	Evening, do (1907–08)	4,798	—		148,238	34 140	182, 378
Secondary Schools	*Government Schools* (1917 1918) —		Men	Women			
	Supplementary schools (for girls only)	124	1,510	3,230	287	30,114	30,401
	Normal schools	164			1 [illegible]	33,645	65,228
	Ginnasi	296	2,574	622	40 739	13,53[illegible]	54,274
	Licei	165	1 304	102	8,932	2 011	10 943
	Technical schools	309	3 769	2,619	77 553	15 42[illegible]	122 980[1]
	Tech institutes	87	1,842	251	21,980	4,016	2 ,996[2]
	Private (1917–18) —						
	Supplementary schools	95			93	3,416	3,509
	Normal schools	42	—	—	38	839	877
	Ginnasi	231	—	—	10,100	379	10 479
	Licei	63		—	753	2	755
	Technical schools	183	—	-	8,199	2,404	10,603
	Technical institutes	38	-	—	1,416	118	1,434

[1] Exclusive of 206 auditors [2] Exclusive of 104 auditors

Statistics of Italian universities, 1917–18 —

—	Date of Foundation	Students	—	Date of Foundation	Students
State Universities —			Rome	1303	4,609
Bologna	1200	2,624	Sassari	1677	217
Cagliari	1626	438	Siena	1300	214
Catania	1434	1,661	Turin	1404	2,394
Genoa	1243	2,874	Free Universities —		
Macerata	1290	231	Camerino	1727	328
Messina	1549	843	Ferrara	1391	501
Modena	1678	527	Perugia	1276	282
Naples	1224	7,874	Urbino	1564	170
Padua	1222	1,685	University Courses (Licei of Aquila,		
Palermo	1805	2,703	Bari, Catanzaro)	—	379
Parma	1502	498			
Pavia	1300	1,160	Total		33,798
Pisa	1338	1,486			

Besides the universities there are also three institutions of university rank—the Institute of Higher Education in Florence, the Royal Scientific and Literary Academy in Milan, and the Higher Technical Institute of Milan

There were, also, six higher institutes for commercial education (Turin,

Genoa, Milan, Venice, Rome, and Bari), with 2,554 students in 1917-18; three higher schools of agriculture (Milan, Perugia, and Portici) with 370 students, five engineering colleges (Turin, Milan, Bologna, Rome and Naples) with 5,014 students, the higher naval college at Genoa with 277 students, the high school of forestry in Florence, with 20 students (1914-15), the school of social science in Florence, with 75 students (1917-18), the school for Oriental languages in Naples, with 53 students, 3 veterinary colleges (Turin, Milan, and Naples) with 130 students, 3 women's training colleges (Florence, Rome, and Naples), with 691 students

In 1919 there was set up a national institute for the instruction of illiterate adults

Justice and Crime

Italy has 5 Courts of Cassation (4 of which have jurisdiction exclusively in civil matters), and is divided for the administration of justice into 20 appeal court districts, subdivided into 162 tribunal districts, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (Pretura), 1,535 in all. In 12 of the principal towns there are also *Pretori urbani* (15), who have jurisdiction exclusively in penal matters. For civil business, besides the magistracy above mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plaints.

The Pretori have jurisdiction concerning all misdemeanours (contravvenzioni) and offences (delitti) punishable by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) not exceeding six months, or banishment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding 2,000 lire. The penal Tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance in offences (delitti) for which the Code establishes a *minimum* penalty not exceeding five years of imprisonment and a *maximum* not exceeding ten years, or in offences punishable by a fine, exceeding 2,000 lire.

The Courts of Assize, which in all cases have juries, have jurisdiction in all proceedings concerning serious offences punishable by imprisonment for life (ergastolo), or by imprisonment (reclusion and detention) exceeding in the *minimum* five years, and in the *maximum* ten years. They have exclusive jurisdiction (save that the Senate is, on occasion, a High Court of Justice) concerning offences against the internal and external security of the State, and all press offences. Appeal is allowed to the penal Tribunals from the sentences of the Pretori, and to the Courts of Appeal from those of the penal Tribunals. There is no appeal from sentences of the Courts of Assize. The Court of Cassation in Rome has power to annul, for illegality, sentences passed by the inferior magistracy and to decide questions of jurisdiction or competency.

Statistics of persons convicted of offences of all kinds —

Year	Convictions			
	Total	Before the Pretori	Before the Tribunali (first instance)	Before the Corti d'Assise
1916	470,710	430,130	38,911	1,669
1917	423,707	382,838	39,616	1,253
1918	336,905	297,219	38,542	1,144

In 1918 (January 1) there were 30,704 males and 2,903 female prisoners, and 3,202 males and 1,441 females were placed in reformatories. At that date there were 167 central and arrondissement prisons, 70 penal establish

ments, 34 reformatories, and 8 colonies for persons under domiciliary restraint There were, besides, 1,414 cantonal prisons

Pauperism.

In Italy legal charity, in the sense of a right in the poor to be supported by the parish or commune, or of an obligation on the commune to relieve the poor, does not exist Public charity in general is exercised through the permanent charitable foundations, called 'Istituzioni pubbliche di beneficenza' (Opere pie), regulated by the law of July 17, 1890 The general results of an inquiry in 1900 were —Leaving out of account institutions intended for lending, or for the encouragement of saving (that is monti di pietà, monti frumentari, casse di prestanze agrarie), there were 27,078 opere pie, with a gross capital of about 2,205,000,000 francs Their net income amounted to 52,559,000 lire Added to this net income were casual legacies, contributions from private benefactors, subsidies from communes (for hospitals), &c , all of which receipts are spent annually, and thus the sum at the disposal of the opere pie in 1900 (last available data) amounted to 120,765,000 lire Between 1901 and 1917 the capital of all the benevolent institutions was increased by 385 million lire On December 31, 1918, the charitable foundations numbered 29,995, and their capital was 2,627,264,723 lire

Finance

Revenue and Expenditure

Direct taxes are those on lands, on houses, and on incomes derived from movable capital and labour The tax on houses is at the rate of 12 5 per cent (with three tenths additional) of the amount taxable, which is two thirds of the real annual value in the case of factories, and three-fourths in the case of dwelling houses The tax on incomes from movable wealth was raised to 20 per cent of the amount taxable The communes and provinces also tax lands and buildings The State grants to the communes one tenth of the proceeds of the tax on incomes as compensation for other communal revenues made over to the State by various laws

The principal indirect taxes are —the customs duties, the octroi, the taxes on manufactures, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lotto

Total revenue and expenditure for five years (25 lire = 1*l*) —

Years ending June 30	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Difference
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1916-17	17,215,886,732	21,775,678,643	- 4,559,791,911
1917-18	20,505,819,027	26,655,568,746	- 6,149,749,719
1918-19	22,080,185,522	33,470,204,060	- 11 390,018,538
1919-20 [1]	5,699,765,528	6,259,482,860	- 559,717,332
1920-21 [1]	12,349,018,815	24,988,792,859	- 12,639,774,044

[1] Estimates

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1921 —

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Property		Treasury	5,264,384,700
Real Property	13,838,175	Finance	1,390,927,377
Railways	361,000	Justice	86,905,074
Direct Taxes		Foreign Affairs	23,807,870
Land Tax	120,000,000	Instruction	528,214,989
Income Tax (personalty)	548,900,000	Interior	339,151,904
House Tax	150,000,000	Public Works	93,971,574
Taxes on Transactions		Posts and Telegraphs	951,839,106
Succession Duties	185,000 000	War	908,958,268
Registration	420,000,000	Marine	302,315,943
Stamps	300,000,000	Agriculture	37,876,930
Taxes on Railway Traffic	117,800,000	Industry, Commerce and Labour	158,396 731
Indirect Taxes		Colonies	70,652,510
Excise	580,680,000	Liberated territories	2,460,600
Customs	291,800 000		
Monopolies		Total of all Ordinary	9,655,063,582
Tobacco	1 600,800,000		
Salt	120,000,000	EXTRAORDINARY	
Lotteries	125,000 000		
Quinine	6,481,160	Treasury	8,745,159 121
Public Services		Finance	82,190,281
Post	240,000,000	Justice	12,500,432
Telegraphs and Telephones	161,300,000	Foreign Affairs	17,177 400
Repayments	118 175,484	Instruction	123,656,793
		Interior	161,716,831
Total (including various receipts)	8,423,238,640	Public Works	375,315,000
Virements[1]	136,248,788	Posts and Telegraphs	119,674,803
		War	2 888,864,646
Total Ordinary	8,564,487,429	Marine	841,404,200
		Agriculture	9,329,188
EXTRAORDINARY		Colonies	111,771,400
Various Receipts	1 370,668,520	Industry, Commerce, and Labour	1,397,969 177
Movement of Capital	1,007,407,997	Liberated territories	447,000,000
Compensations and Recoveries	30,509,551		
Loans	1,368,515,218		
Total Extraordinary (including various advances)	3,784,531 386	Total Extraordinary	15,333,729,276
Grand Total	12,349,018,815	Grand Total	24,988,792,859

[1] *Virements* indicate money received and expended for special purposes Though expenditure of this nature is here shown only for the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance, it is distributed among all the ministries to the total amount stated in the next table

In the Budget statement the revenue and expenditure are distributed over four categories, summarised as follows —

1920–21	1st Category (effective)	2nd Category (Construction of railways)	3rd Category (Movement of capital)	4th Category (*Virements*)	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Revenue	10,806,315,159	—	1,406,454,867	136,248 788	12,349,018,815
Expenditure	22,937,290,239	—	1,905,253,881	136,248,788	24,988,792,859
Difference	−12,140,975,080	—	−498,798,964	—	−12,639,774,044

Public Debt.

Interest (including premiums) and sinking fund of the Public Debt on July 1, 1920 :—

	Debts	Per Cent	Rentes, Interests, &c	Sinking Fund	Year of Extinction
			Lire	Lire	
I	Consolidated debt [1]				
	Rentes at 3½ pr ct (ex 3¾)	3½	283,420 195	8,097,719,865	—
	,, 3 ,,	3	4,802,125	160,070,865	—
	,, 3½ ,,	3½	33,026,228	943,606,527	—
	,, 4½ ,,	4½	1,667,637,720	33,352,754,400	—
	,, 5 ,,	5	32,444,961	720,999,115	—
	Total consolidated debt	—	2,021,331,229	43,275,150,772	—
II	Obligations	3 to 5	88,027,007	1,953,880,400	1940 60
III	Permanent annuity due to the Holy See	3 to 3½	3,225,000	64,500,000	—
IV	Debts separately inscribed	3 to 5	6,356,690	169,387,000	1917 1961
V	Various debts		1,424,084,625	27,111,467,229	1920-1985
	Total debt		3,543,024,552	72,574,385,402	
	Floating debt				
	Treasury ordinary bonds (interest)	—	475,000,000	—	—
	Current accounts (interest)	—	225,000,000	—	—
	Advances by the Bank	—	19,300,000	—	—
	Total		719,300,000	—	—

[1] By law of May 1, 1912, the interest on the 5 p c (gross) and 4 p c (net) consolidated debts is reduced from 3¾ p c (net) to 3¼ p c

The capital (nominal) of the consolidated and redeemable debt amounted to 72,574,300,000 lire on July 1, 1920, and the interest to 3,542,000,000 lire

On June 30, 1918, the property of the State was as follows :—

	Estimated Value, Lire
Financial assets (Treasury)	12,247,187,785
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles	3,274,360,852
Property of industrial nature	5,222,381,540
Material in use in army and navy	3,255,085,200
Property used in the service of the State	1,038,475,694
Scientific and artistic material	269,871,240
Gold in depôt	6,197,745
Total	**25,313,560,056**

In the financial year 1917–18 the revenue from State property was — Ecclesiastical, 284,169 lire; from fixed capital, 8,687,869 lire; from the Cavour Canals, 3,614,550 lire, from railways, 4,242 lire, various, 8,187,445 lire, total, 20,777,775

Defence

I Frontier

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows —French frontier 300 miles, Swiss 418, Austrian 566, frontier of San Marino 24, in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,284 miles The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,052 miles, of Sicily, 630, of Sardinia, 830, of Elba and the small islands, 648, the total length of coast is thus 4,160 miles.

On the Continental frontier of Italy the principal passes of the Alps are defended by fortifications The basin of the Po is also studded with fortified places, the chief strong places in the region are the following — Casale, Piacenza, Verona, Mantua (these two belong to the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Venice, Alessandria On the coasts and islands are the following fortified places —Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Monte Argentaro, Gaeta, works in the Straits of Messina, Taranto To the north of Sardinia a group of fortified islands form the naval station of Maddalena Rome is protected by a circle of forts

II Army.

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal The total period is 19 years, beginning at the age of twenty The young men of the year are divided into 3 categories, the first being posted to the permanent army, the second also to the permanent army but with 'unlimited leave', and the third, that is those exempted from active service, to the territorial militia The second category men form what is called the 'complementary force'

The term of service in the ranks of the permanent army is 2 years for all arms After passing through the ranks, the men are placed on 'unlimited leave,' *i.e.*, they are transferred to the reserve, in which they remain until they have completed a total of 8 years' service From the reserve the soldier passes to the mobile militia, the term of service in which is 4 years After completing his time in the mobile militia he is transferred to the territorial militia, in which he remains 7 years, thus finishing his military service at the age of 39

The second category recruits are regarded as belonging to the permanent army for the first 8 years of their service During this period they receive from 2 to 6 months' training, which may be spread over several years They then pass to the mobile militia, and afterwards to the territorial militia, the periods of service in each being the same as in the case of the first category soldiers The men allotted to the third category, who are posted at once to the territorial militia, receive 30 days' training

In Italy each regiment receives recruits from all parts of the country, and the troops change their stations by brigades every four years On mobilisation regiments would be filled up by reservists from the districts in which they are quartered at the time Reliefs are so arranged that at least half the reservists shall have previously served in the unit which they would join on mobilisation

As provisionally fixed by the 'Gazzetta Ufficiale' of November 25, 1919, the future field army will be composed of 15 Territorial Army Corps, sub divided into 30 divisions and 2 cavalry divisions, and includes—the General Staff and Commands of the larger units, the Royal Carabinieri, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Aerial Corps, the Military Districts, Invalid and Veteran Corps, Mechanical Transport, Railway Transport, Medical Corps, Supply Corps, Administrative Services, Veterinary Corps, the Military Schools, Institutes and various Technical establishments, the Army and Navy Supreme Tribunal and the Military Penal Establishments

Besides the above mentioned units permanently maintained on service, other units and corps that are generally formed at time of mobilisation for instructional duties of a temporary nature, or for internal duties, will form part of the Royal Army The establishment of the active army in January, 1921, was 250,000 men

The army corps consists of 2 divisions, the divisions of 2 brigades of infantry each of 3 battalions, and of artillery, engineers and auxiliary services A regiment of Bersaglieri and a proportion of heavy artillery will be attached to each army corps

Each regiment of Bersaglieri (light infantry) consists of 3 battalions of infantry and 1 battalion of cyclists, the cyclists being intended to supplement the cavalry in the field The Alpini are frontier troops, specially organised to defend the mountain passes leading into Italy, they consist of 8 regiments (26 battalions) of Alpine infantry, and 2 regiments of 36 mountain artillery batteries

Cavalry divisions each consist of 2 brigades of 2 regiments and of a horse artillery regiment Each cavalry regiment comprises regimental head quarters, 2 squadron groups and 1 depot squadron

The regiments of field artillery, heavy field artillery, heavy and coast artillery each comprise 1 headquarters, 4 groups and a depot The mechanically transported artillery is composed of a headquarters, 5 groups and a depot The regiment of horse artillery comprises 1 headquarters, 2 groups and a depot

The Carabinieri are a force of military police They are recruited by selection from the army, and they remain in the ranks of the force until they have completed 3 years' service They then serve in the reserve of the Carabinieri for 4 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial militia for the remainder of their service, and are reckoned as a part of the army

The total number of men mobilised by Italy during the war was 5,615,000 The casualties amounted to —

Dead in the zone of operations	424,921
,, in rear of the zone of operations	22,000
,, as prisoners of war	50,000
Total dead	496,921
,, wounded	949,576

The garrison of Libya consists of 3 infantry battalions, 4 companies mounted infantry, 2 field batteries and 2 mountain batteries as colonial troops recruited voluntarily in Italy for 3 years' service The native army is to consist of 12 battalions, 6 squadrons, 6 mountain batteries, 3 camel squadrons, etc.

The Italians have a special African corps in Erythrea, consisting of 3 companies of white infantry and 10 native battalions, also 1 squadron of native cavalry, a local company of artillery (Italians), and a native mountain battery Its total strength is about 8,600 of all ranks

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of 15 infantry companies, 1 camel company and 1 artillery company, with Italian officers, and a body of military police Total strength about 4,700 of all ranks

III Navy

The Italian Navy has undergone complete revision and reduction since the Armistice It has been decided not to recondition the Dreadnought *Leonardo de Vinci*, which was refloated after the explosion which sank her at Taranto The four super Dreadnoughts of 30,000 tons, which were to mount 8 15 in guns, will not be completed, though one of them was launched Two old battleships have been removed from the list, and the others will soon follow The armoured cruisers are of little value The list of light cruisers have been expanded by the accession of six enemy vessels There have been considerable reductions in the *personnel*

The naval administration is under the Minister of Marine, with an assistant secretary, a Chief of the Staff, a Superior Board which controls the general administration and advises on policy Under its direction are the heads of the various services of the *personnel*, naval constructors (*Genio Navale*), ordnance, equipment, engineering, and civil administration A civil officer administers the department of the merchant marine, which is under the direction of the assistant secretary for the navy For purposes of local naval administration and defence the Italian littoral is divided into four departments Spezia, Naples, Venice, Taranto The vessels are apportioned, for administrative purposes, between the four departments There are torpedo stations all round the Italian coasts, the head stations being at Genoa, Spezia, Maddalena, Gaeta, Messina, Taranto, Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice, but some of them are being demobilised Summary of the Italian navy —

	Completed at end of		
	1919	1920	1921
Dreadnoughts	5	6	5
Pre Dreadnoughts	6	6	4
Armoured cruisers	5	5	5
Protected cruisers, scouts and flotilla leaders	23	23	20
Torpedo gunboats, etc	4	4	2
Destroyers	48	50	49
Torpedo boats	74	74	86
Submarines	73	80	60

Some ships of no fighting value are excluded from the summary The four pre-Dreadnoughts included in the summary in the following table are to be sold

The tables which follow of the Italian fleet are arranged after the manner of other similar tables in this book

Battle Fleet

First of class laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max speed
					Dreadnoughts			knots
1909	Dante Alighieri	19,000	9¾	9½	12 12in , 20 4 7in	3	34,000	23
1910	Conte di Cavour Giulio Cesare	22,000	9¾	9½	13 12in , 18 4 7in	3	24,000	22
1912	Duilio Andrea Doria	22,562	9¾	9½	13 12in , 16 9in	3	25,000	22
					Pre Dreadnoughts			
1901	Vittorio Emanuele Regina Elena Napoli Roma	12,625	10	8	2 12in , 12 8in	2	19,000 19,296 19,000 20,000	22
					Armoured Cruisers			
1897	Varese F Ferruccio	7,350	6	—	1 10in , 8in , 14 6in	4	13,885 18,685	20
1904	S Giorgio S Marco Pisa	9,833 10,118	8	6½	4 10in , 8 7 5in	3	18,000 20,000 19,000	22 5
					Light Cruisers			
1911	Libia	3,690	—	—	2 6in , 8 4 7in	2	12,500	22
1912	Campania	2,460	—	—	6 6in , 5 3in	—	4,000	16 5
1912	Ancona	4,842	—	—	7 5 9in , 3 4in	2	20,000	27 5
1912	Strassburg	4,480	—	2	7 5 9in , 2 3 4in	2	34,000	28
1913	Pillau	4,320	—	—	8 5 9in , 2 3in	5	27,400	27 5
1911	Helgoland	3,500	—	—	9 3 9in	2	25,000	27
1911	Saida							

The *Ancona* and two following are ex German vessels, and the last two ex Austrian vessels The older Italian cruisers are the *Campania*, *Liguria*, and *Puglia* There are 13 modern scouts or flotilla leaders, ranging upward from 1,000 tons to 3,400 tons, and a speed from 28 to 35 knots Their guns are from 4in to 5·9in One of them is the *Premuda*, ex German V 116

The large flotillas of destroyers are composed of 30 and 35 knot vessels, very effective in character, and there are flotillas of quite modern torpedo

boats. The destroyers include 2 ex German and 7 ex Austrian The submarines number about 65, but 14 older boats are to be sold A large number of motor submarine chasers were built

Monitors *Faà Di Bruno, Carso, Cucco, Monfalcone and Vodice*, 1,650 tons, 2 15in , 4 14pr and 6 light guns

The personnel normally consists of over 1,000 officers and 40,000 men, but the numbers have been reduced

Production and Industry.

I AGRICULTURE

The systems of cultivation in Italy may be reduced to three —1 The system of peasant proprietorship (coltivazione per economia o a mano propria) , 2 That of partnership (colonia parziaria) 3 That of rent (affitto) Peasant proprietorship is most common in Piedmont and Liguria, but is found in many other parts of Italy The system of partnership or colonia parziaria, more especially in the form of mezzadria, consists in a form of partnership between the proprietor and the cultivator This system is general in Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria It is almost unknown in the Basilicata, little practised in Apulia, Calabria, and Sardinia, and has been entirely abandoned in the two most advanced centres of cultivation in the south, viz —Barese and the province of Naples Various modifications of the system exist in different parts of Italy The system of rent (affitto) exists in Lombardy and Venetia Large farms (la grande coltura) exist in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, Pavia, Milan, Cremona, Chioggia, Ferrara, Grosseto, Rome, Caserta, and in Apulia, the Basilicata, Calabria, and at Girgenti and Trapani in Sicily In Italy generally the land is much subdivided

The area of Italy comprises 71,652,592 acres Of this area 65,995,000 acres are under crops and 5,662,500 acres are waste

Number of proprietors in Italy, 1911 —Proprietors of lands, 1,326,736 , of buildings, 732 484 , of lands and buildings, 1,737,341 , total, 3,796,561 Proprietors of lands and buildings (3,796,561) per 100 of population, 11 , proprietors of lands (3,064,077) per square mile, 27

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows —

—	Acreage			Produce in cwts		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Wheat	10,914,250	10,694,000	11,362,000	99,776,000	92,296,000	76,932,000
Barley	488,500	485,500	500 000	4,218 000	3,626,000	2,556,000
Oats	1,228,595	1,142,750	1,172,500	13,166,000	10,080,000	7,082,000
Rye	273,000	276,500	285,750	2,658,000	2 322 000	2,306,000
Maize	3,598,000	3,757,250	3,753,250	38,798,000	43,408,000	45,866,000
Rice	346,000	329,250	279 750	10,470 000	9,734,000	9,024,000
Beans	1,077,000	979,000	1,068,000	8,382 000	5,948,000	5 190 000
Potatoes	747,250	770,250	725,500	28,198,000	27,726,000	28,446,000
Sugar Beet root	107,000	107,500	115,000	22,920,000	28,000,000	24,000,000
Vines [1]	7,261,000	10,759,000	—	1,287,632	726 000	930,468
Olives [1]	5,750,000	5,736,750	—	—	352,000	418,000

[1] Produce in thousand gallons

In 1918 Italy had 989,786 horses, 949,162 asses, 496,743 mules, 6,239,741 cattle, 24,026 buffaloes, 2,388,926 pigs, 11,758,910 sheep, and 3,082,558 goats.

Silk culture, though flourishing most extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia, is carried on all over Italy In 1918 the silk cocoon crop was 29,560,000 kilos On June 30, 1917, there were 2,081 establishments connected with the silk industry, 200 of which were devoted to the cultivation of the silkworm eggs, 1,703 to spinning and 169 to weaving

In the year 1898–99 there were only 4 sugar factories, with an output of 5,972 metric tons, in 1919–20 there were 35, their output being 170,466 tons

The value of the output of industrial chemical products in 1915 was 215,093,928 lire (in 1893, 26,134,000 lire)

II Forestry

The forest area (exclusive of chestnut plantations) is about 4,000,000 hectares The yield from the forests was valued as follows in 1915 — Timber, 1,120,000 cubic metres at 39,280,000 lire, firewood, 4,500,000 cubic metres at 63,000,000 lire, charcoal, 4,528,500 quintals valued at 68,927,500 lire, total value, 171,207,500 lire (6,848,300*l*.)

This total is exclusive of secondary produce valued at about 55 millions of lire annually The forest produce thus amounts to 225 millions of lire From 1867 to June 30, 1915, 33,555 hectares were replanted by or with assistance from the Government

III Mines and Minerals

The Italian mining industry is most developed in Sicily (Caltanissetta), in Tuscany (Arezzo, Florence, and Grosseto), in Sardinia (Cagliari, Sassari, and Iglesias), in Lombardy (particularly near Bergamo and Brescia), and in Piedmont

Production in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs., or 1,016 metric tons = 1,000 English tons) of metallic ores and other minerals in 1919 —

Ores, &c	Productive mines	Metric tons	Lire	Workers
Iron	64	456,587	24,727,621	2,967
Manganese	26	30,841	2,727,596	820
Copper	12	16,653	853,327	576
Zinc	111	65,629	16,907,345	8,790
Lead		36,045	13,443,912	
Gold[1]	—	—	—	—
Antimony, argentiferous	3	25	10,000	32
Mercury	8	548	9,864,000	1,395
Iron and cuprous pyrites	11	372,474	26,627,183	2,750
Mineral fuel	219	1,158,541	82,638,720	16,192
Sulphur ore	459	255,316	104,495,436	18,119
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	10	78,000	3,044,370	805
Boric acid	8	2,063	2,681,900	827
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals)	1,023	—	308,719,749	55,263

[1] No mine was productive in 1918

The quarries of Italy employed in 1916, 46,820 persons (1,257 females), the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 61,739,320 lire

IV Fisheries

On December 31, 1915, the number of vessels and boats employed in fishing was 26,725, with an aggregate tonnage of 70,443 These numbers include 48 boats of 419 tons engaged in coral fishing There were 162,755 fishermen, of whom 6,902 were engaged in deep-sea or foreign fishing The value of the fish caught in 1916 (excluding foreign fishing) was estimated at 17,473,503 lire, the value obtained from tunny fishing was in 1915 2,221,331 lire, and from coral fishing 35,340 lire, the quantity being estimated at 327 kilogrammes

V Manufactures

The Italian industrial census of June 10, 1911, showed that there were 213,926 industrial establishments in the country having 2,304,438 employees, and possessing 1,620,404 horse power The particulars as to the kind of industries were as follows —

Industries	Establishments	Employees	Horse power
Industries connected with products of agriculture, hunting, and fishing	135,461	640,856	293,942
Mining and metal working industries (except the chemical industry) and construction work (buildings, roads, water power, &c)	58,836	695 737	268,763
Textile industry	32,091	636,733	177,610
Chemical industry	5,661	100,924	85,152
Public services	5,309	76,788	791,855

Commerce

Year	Special trade (in sterling) (exclusive of precious metals)		Precious Metals (in sterling)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1915	188,142,019	101,337,340	694,444	130,288
1916	335,611,043	129,533,191	23,978	61,498
1917	559,608,380	132,340,609	15,492	17,280
1918	641,547,036	139,788,269	28,215	1,266
1919	664 933,408	242,629,683	251,030	41 478
1920[1]	694,485,437	312,151,668	335 781	8,011

[1] Provisional.

The value in thousands of lire of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows —

Imports	1919	1920 [1]	Exports	1919	1920 [1]
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire		1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Wheat	2,525,732	3,342,044	Raw silk	1,130 460	955,302
Coal and coke	1,486,895	1,111,913	Cotton manufactures	924,389	982,995
Raw cotton	1,655,030	1,654,316	Silk manufactures	307,081	337,862
Boilers and machinery	385,163	518,743	Olive oil	40,502	50,007
Timber	146,955	268,104	Wines	191,883	228,450
Wrought iron and steel	936,829	818,966	Cheese	8,811	12,872
Wool and woollen goods	722,359	943,936	Fruits	241,129	68,102
Coffee	211,041	174,996	Hemp (raw)	168,410	315,407
Scientific and electrical instruments	45,910	73,434	Hides	70,166	37,557
Hides (fresh or dried)	560 140	372 866	Eggs	9,301	2 003
Silk manufactures	117,307	176,024	Sulphur	7,591	97 255
Fish (dried) (or in oil)	386,535	312,510	Pulp of wheat	2 578	2,943
Scrap iron, filings, &c	33,086	50,000	Spun cotton yarn, &c	231,035	223,494
Petroleum and benzine	223,048	213,044	Automobiles	43,577	307 344
Oil seed	71,456	203,269	Fresh vegetables	19,507	44,104
Tobacco	166,272	295,130	India rubber and gutta percha	70,295	182,875
Rubber and gutta percha	155,482	161,925	Flour	18,66	25,134
Copper, brass, bronze, scrap, filings, &c	322,796	87,184	Rice (cleaned)	3,761	511
Silk, raw and spun	181,840	194,417	Works in marble and alabaster	47,129	64,288
Silk cocoons	62,825	77,937	Tomato conserves	86,369	92,063
			Worked coral	10,644	8,309
			Hats	86,380	161 117

[1] Provisional

Special trade (excluding the precious metals) with the leading countries —

—	Imports from (1919)	Imports from (1920) [1]	Exports to (1919)	Exports to (1920) [1]
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1 000 lire	1,000 lire
France	759,687	1,838,562	1,409,041	1,095,275
United Kingdom	2,444,150	2 368,299	772 602	884 243
Austria	106 430	464,754	319 505	143 875
Germany	88,436	821,037	85,225	380,270
Russia	2,267	—	52,571	—
Switzerland	370,303	336,009	786,290	898,134
United States	7,350,376	4,788,480	629,715	655,113
Turkey in Europe, Albania, Montenegro, Servia, Rumania and Bulgaria	85,545	—	680,713	—
Belgium	56 932	—	93,000	—
Argentine Republic	1,540,260	1,676,725	149,069	419,101
British Possessions in Asia (excluding Aden)	624,767	744,806	57,768	160,328
Egypt	335,671	101,704	131,782	285,450
Spain	197,387	139,562	54,076	139,907
Brazil	366,923	275,182	45,538	154,450
China	245,763	—	2,370	—
Japan	145,584	—	7,367	—

[1] Provisional

For the determination of Customs' values, &c, in Italy there is a permanent central commission, comprising official members, representatives of commercial corporations, &c The values recorded are those of the goods at the frontier, exclusive of import or export duties For imports and exports the parties interested declare the value of the goods, their quantity, and the country of origin or destination. For imports there is recorded the

gross weight in the case of goods subject to a duty of 20 francs per quintal (8s. 1½d. per cwt.) or less the net legal weight (i.e. with deduction of an official tare) in the case of goods subject to duty of 20 or 40 francs per quintal (8s 1½d to 16s 3d per cwt.), the actual net weight in the case of goods taxed at over 40 francs per quintal (16s 3d per cwt.) For exports the gross weight is usually given. Inaccurate declarations are punishable by fine if the inaccuracies are prejudicial to the Treasury

The trade of Italy is regarded either as general or special The general trade comprehends all imports from abroad, whether intended for consumption within the kingdom or merely for transit, and all exports to foreign countries, whether national nationalised or only issuing after transit The special trade is restricted to imports for consumption and exports of national or nationalised merchandise National merchandise consists of the produce and manufactures of the kingdom, while foreign imports on which the duties have been paid at the frontier are said to be nationalised Transit trade denotes merchandise merely passing through the kingdom whether directly or after having been temporarily warehoused

The treaty of 1883 provides for 'the most favoured nation treatment in matters of commerce and navigation between Italy and the United Kingdom, and Italy is a party to the International Sugar Convention

The principal articles of import into Great Britain from Italy, and British exports to Italy (according to the Board of Trade returns) in 2 years were —

Imports into U.K.	1918	1919	Exports to Italy	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Olive oil	1,59,060	215,13[illegible]	Coal	6,099,925	10,700,634
Hemp	1,500,994	1,784,216	Ironwork	3,161,884	2,845,276
Canned vegetables	648,198	1,215,597	Machinery	1,470,997	1,498,152
Lemons	1,03[illegible],0[illegible]	798,72[illegible]	Arms and Naval Stores	4,412,430	378,122
Silk manufactures	1,961,323	2,464,091	Woollen goods	539,599	1,692,703
Stone and slate	22,248	167,13[illegible]	Cottons	885,954	1,502,883

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom	12,243	10,397	18,364	14,635	17,812
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom	20,452	27,464	29,208	27,750	39,734

Navigation and Shipping.

The mercantile marine of Italy is shown as follows —

—	Sailing Vessels (Jan. 1, 1917)		—	Steam Vessels (Jan. 1, 1917)		Steam Vessels (Jan. 1, 1918)	
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Over 2,000 tons	2	4,282	Over 5,000 tons	11	62,907	10	56,680
1,001 to 2,000 tons	56	77,269	3,001–5,000 tons	72	238,191	45	163,728
501 to 1,000 tons	43	31,092	2,001–3,000 tons	89	213,645	80	197,163
101 to 500 tons	321	61,816	1,001–2,000 tons	128	193,074	78	116,375
1 to 100 tons	4,042	87,310	501–1,000 tons	99	71,548	33	59,435
			101–500 tons	103	26,867	104	25,195
			1–100 tons	393	5,428	347	5,549
Total	4,464	261,769	Total	844	811,660	747	624,125

In November, 1920, the number of steamers under the control of the Italian Government was 610, of 2,428,466 gross tons, including 522 national ships, of 1,915,132 tons, 37 ex enemy ships, of 176,494 tons; and 51 ships on time charter, of 336,840 tons

In 1919 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows —

	Entered Italian Ports		Cleared from Italian Ports	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Italian	93,397	15,164,409	93,350	15,175,931
Foreign	4,792	8,929,230	4,794	8,967,556
Total	98,189	24,093,639	98,144	24,143,487

Vessels entering and clearing in 1919 at the principal Italian ports —

Port	Entered		Cleared	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Genoa	3,043	3,844,260	3,054	3,899,087
Leghorn	2 153	1,237,019	2,166	1,239,106
Naples	4 629	3,346,908	4,617	3,316,477
Messina	1 058	785 787	1,058	787,021
Catania	1,701	707 174	1 689	710,259
Palermo	2,458	1,417,237	2,494	1,430 162
Venice	1,581	1,215,330	1 568	1,208 207

Internal Communications

I Railways

Length of State railways 8,761 miles (June 30, 1919), all the railway lines 9,741 miles Receipts from State Railways in 1918–19, 1,767,251,733 lire, expenditure, 1,767,194,016 lire

The Government proposes to electrify nearly 4,000 miles of State railways

II Posts and Telegraphs

In the year 1919 (June 30) there were 11 228 post offices. The postal traffic was as follows —

	1919		
	Internal	External and Transit	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000
Letters	463,909	41,805	505,714
Post cards	330,871	10,630	341,001
Newspapers, Printed matter, &c	1,043,404	16,263	1,059,667
Post Office orders, &c	34,399	993	35,392
Total	1,872,083	69,691	1,941,774

On June 30, 1919, the telegraph lines had a length of 34,733 miles, and the wires 236,557 miles There were 9,905 telegraph offices, of which 7,205 were State offices and 2,700 railway offices There were, in that year, 17,339,106 private telegrams sent inland, and 860,450 private international telegrams

The telephone service in 1918–19 had 105,832 subscribers There were 380 urban systems, and 827 inter urban systems with 18,053 miles of line and 239,354 miles of wire Total number of conversations in the year, 7,612,432 (excluding international conversations) In 1907 the telephone service passed to the direct working of the State

Money and Credit

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
State notes	1,082,102,815	1,317,288,870	1,747,849 125	2 128 991,725	2,271,809,255
Bank notes	3,968,069,800	5,012,349,600	8,424,997,250	11,750,263,050	16,281,342,600

The total coinage from 1862 to the end of 1919 was gold, 430,840,430 lire, silver, 694,028,777 lire, nickel, 66,295,678 lire, bronze, 85,474,017 lire, total, 1,276,638,903 lire, exclusive of recoinage

The nominal value of the money coined (including recoinage) in each year —

—	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1912	2,323,460	10 197,050	4,208,000	93,900	16,822,410
1916	—	23,681,004	—	129,250	23 810 254
1917	—	21,979,328	—	96,710	22,076,078
1918	—	—	8,619,400	239,200	8,858,600
1919	—	—	9 213,345	759,000	9,972,345

On December 31, 1919, the actual currency consisted of 2,108,254,450 lire of State notes, 9,883,563,890 lire of bank notes, and about 94,470,799 lire of copper and nickel coin

There is no national bank in Italy According to the law of August 10, 1893, there are only three banks of issue the Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli, and the Banco di Sicilia Assets and liabilities of these banks on December 31, 1919 —

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	Lire		Lire
Cash	1,856,315,941	Capital	302,000,000
Bills	2,125,130,637	Notes in circulation	16,281,342 600
Anticipations	2,378,742 787	Accounts current, &c	2,729,710,047
Credits	1,264 785 981	Titles and valuables deposited	29,779,737,700
Deposits	29,779 737,700	Various	1,996,538,776
Various securities	13,686 466,077		
Total	51,089,329,123	Total	51,089,329,123

On December 31, 1919, the gold reserve amounted to 1,036,774,702 lire, the silver reserve to 114,813,883 lire, and the note circulation to 16,281,342,600 lire

On June 30, 1918, there were 747 co operative credit societies and popular banks, 1,904 rural banks, 221 ordinary credit companies, and 10 agrarian credit institutions, and (January, 1918) 11 credit foncier companies, of which 4 were in liquidation, with 789,739,000 lire of 'cartelle fondiarie' in circulation, and with 739,073,156 lire of 'mutui con ammortamento'

The following table gives statistics of the savings banks on December 31, 1919 —

—	Offices	Depositors	Total Deposits	Deposits during year	Repayments during year
			Lire	Lire	Lire
Post office savings banks	10,542	—	5,190,205,258	3,168,291,339	1,456,821,186
Ordinary „ „	188	—	5,462,720,418	4,241,898,931	3,215,606,840

On June 30, 1919, the savings deposited with the co operative credit and ordinary credit companies amounted to 3,872,424,058 lire, and *Monti di pieta*, 292,269,738 lire, and with *Casse rurali* 281,991,528

On August 12, 1912, a Law came into operation establishing life assurance as a State monopoly, The existing insurance companies were allowed to continue their operations for 10 years under certain conditions The National Insurance Institute carries out the Government business It started operations on January 1, 1913, and has already assumed large proportions, having absorbed the business of 24 insurance companies (15 foreign and 9 Italian) According to the law, the companies which at the end of 1911 were engaged in life insurance in the Kingdom which did not cede their business to the Government were given the privilege of continuing their business for not more than 10 years, with the obligation of turning over to the Government Institute 40 per cent of the business done after the beginning of the new regime Only 3 Italian and 9 foreign companies continued business in Italy under these conditions and later one of these also ceded its business to the Institute Branches of the National Institute of Insurance were established in every Province of Italy, 2,386 branches in all

The insurance effected by the Institute in the years 1916 and 1917 was as follows —

—	1916		1917	
	No of Contracts	Amount	No of Contracts	Amount
		Lire		Lire
Insurance issued	11,486	89,028,929	11,066	112,923,216
Insurance paid	10,555	81,597,612	10,369	103,955,024

Money, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered to the Italian form

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*, intrinsic value, 25 22½ to 1/ sterling

The coin in circulation consists of gold 10 lire, 20 lire, 50 lire and 100 lire pieces, of silver 50 cent, 1 lira, 2 lire, and 5 lire pieces, nickel 20 cent pieces, and bronze 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent pieces Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount Bank notes of 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation, also small notes, issued by the State (biglietti di Stato), for 5 and 10 lire During the war there were issued cash notes (buoni di cassa) of 1 and 2 lire, in substitution for silver pieces of corresponding value

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of Italy in Great Britain

Ambassador —Nobile Cavaliere Giacomo de Martino (appointed November 11, 1920)

Secretaries —Gabriele Preziosi, Giovanni Balsamo, Achille Trombetti, and Tommasso Assereto

Military Attaché —Col Virginio Riggi

Naval Attaché —Captain Luigi Bianchi

Air Attaché —Major Carlo Graziani

Chancellor —Giuseppe de Grossi

Archivist —Cavaliere Ugo Catani

Consul in London.—Marquis A Faà di Bruno

There are also Consular representatives at Dublin (C), Glasgow, Liverpool (C G), &c

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY

Ambassador —Rt Hon Sir George W Buchanan, G C B , G C M G , G C V O , appointed September 3, 1919
Counsellor —H W Kennard
Secretaries —E H J Leslie, C M G , J D Greenway, and H L Thomas
Commercial Counsellor —Sir F Capel Cure
Commercial Secretary —J H Henderson, O B E
Naval Attaché —Commander N W Diggle
Military Attaché —Major General J Duncan, C B , C M G , D S O
Consuls General —P A Somers Cocks, C M G (at Naples), W H M Sinclair (at Genoa), and W A Churchill (at Milan)

There are also Consular representatives at Brindisi, Cagliari, Florence, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Spezia, Turin, and other towns

San Marino

Embraced in the area of Italy is the independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe Its legislative power is vested in the Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, a third of whom are renewable every three years, and two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents (Capitani reggenti) The regents exercise executive power, assisted by various nominated congresses, viz , *Congresso Economico di Stato, Congresso dei Legali, Congresso degli Studi, Congresso militare* The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles, and population (June 1920) 12,027 The revenue and expenditure for 1920 21 amounted to 2,000,000 and 2,150,000 lire respectively There is no public debt The military force contains 39 officers and 950 men The chief exports are wine, cattle and stone A new treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy was concluded June 28, 1907, revised in 1908 and in 1914 The Republic has extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland, and United States San Marino has bronze and silver currency coined in Italy 210,000 lire in silver and 119,000 lire in bronze

FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES.

Colony of Eritrea.

The dominion of Italy on the coast of the Red Sea extends from Cape Kasar (18° 2′ N) to Cape Dumeirah on the strait of Bab-el Mandeb (12° 30′ N) The length of coast is about 670 miles The area is about 45,800 square miles, and the whole population is estimated at 450,000, inclusive of about 3,000 European, of whom 2,600 are Italian (exclusive of the military forces) and 400 of other nationalities Massawah has 2,645 inhabitants, of whom about 400 are European, mainly Italian The seat of the Government is Asmara, a modern town 7,765 feet above the sea level, with 14,711 inhabitants (2,500 European) The religions of the native population are the Christian (Coptic rite) and the Mohammedan There are some Roman Catholics and a few Pagans Tigrean (an Abyssinian dialect) is spoken in the plateau, and Arabic in the lowlands

The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with the management of its own finances and an autonomous administration in 8 commissariats, as follows :—

Commissariat	Area in square miles	Total Population	Capital
Hamassen	1,160	60,274	Asmara
Massowah	5,000	47,910	Massowah
Assab	5 500	3,926	Assab
Acchele Guzai	2,470	62,169	Adi Caieh
Serae	3,300	69,311	Adi Ugri
Cheren	8,800	73 737	Cheren
Barca	12,700	58,540	Agordat
Gasc and Setit	5,500	26,966	Barentu

Military force 233 commissioned and non commissioned officers and 4,030 men, exclusive of 5 native battalions provisionally in service in Tripolitania, Cirenaica, and Italian Somaliland, and exclusive of the police force of the colony

In the Italian dependencies the central government is represented by a civil governor who is nominated by the King and is under the direction of the Minister for the Colonies

Governor —Marquis G Cerrina Feroni (1919)

For the financial year 1920-21 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea were estimated at Colonial revenue, 10,132 040 lire, State contribution, 6,650,000 lire , extraordinary revenue, 5,224,400 lire , total revenue, 22,006,440 lire , expenditure, civil administration, 12,049,820 lire military, 3,857,290 lire , extraordinary expenditure, 6,099,330 lire , total expenditure, 22,006,440 lire

For climatic and agricultural purposes the country must be divided into two zones, the lowlands along the sea coasts and in the plains, where the tropical climate is very hot and the rains fall in winter , and the uplands, where the climate is cool and sometimes cold and the rains fall in summer Both in the lowlands and the uplands the annual rain is sufficient for the successful raising of the crops Irrigation works are being carried on in the lower zone in order to facilitate the intensive production of Italian farmers Pasture is abundant, but the pastoral population is partly nomadic Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, are common, and the produce, consisting of meat, hides, butter, supplies articles of local trade Pearl fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago to the annual value of from 250,000 lire for pearls and 800,000 lire for mother-of-pearl A very promising trade is being carried out in palm nuts The exportation of these nuts in 1917 was 1,089,500 lire There are gold mines worked successfully in several localities of Ha nasien Other minerals have recently been found, including petroleum

At Massawah the imports by land and sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows :—

—	1915	1916	1917	1918
Imports Lire	23,623,490	21,047,777	47,591,643	103,811,379
Exports ,,	14,605,201	11,299 259	21,666,423	85,254,452
Transit ,,	5,445,617	567,217	2,498,293	5,415,080
Tonnage entd. Tons	356,258	235,942	157,237	166,078

Through the land frontier the imports in 1918 amounted to 22,364,290 lire, and the exports to 12,786,784 lire

There are 74 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara (end of 1912), and now the line is being taken to Keren (60 miles) and to Agordat (54 miles). There are 12 post offices There is a telegraph line of 514 miles in length There are 863 miles of telephone lines Two wireless telegraph stations have been opened at Massawah and Assab They communicate with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (Coltano) There is, thus, through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and those of the Latin Union, but in actual circulation there are still Maria Theresa dollars The Italian mint in 1918 issued a new silver coin, the *Tallero d'Italia*, the weight of which is 28 0668 grammes

Italian Somaliland.

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland have an area of 139,430 sq miles and a population of about 650,000 They extend along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to the course of the Juba The inland boundaries are determined under the Treaty of May 16, 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (only partially demarcated) from Dolo on the Juba to the confluence of the Juba with the Daua, thence to the Webi Shebeli (comprising in Benadir the territory of the Somali tribe Baddi Addo and dependent clans), and finally to the Anglo Abyssinian frontier fixed by protocol of May 14 and June 4, 1897 As a result of the Treaty of 1915 and the Colonial rearrangements consequent on the war, Britain will grant Italy territories on the right bank of the Juba with the port of Kismayu Italy thus controls the whole of the Juba

Italian Somaliland comprises (I) The Protectorates, viz —(1) The Sultanate of the Migiurtins (Sultan Osman Mahmud), from Bender Ziade, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabbee on the Indian Ocean (8° 13′ N lat), with an Italian Commissioner, resident at Alula, capital of the Sultanate , (2) the territory of the Nogal, from Cape Gabbee to Cape Guiad (6° 47′ N lat), formerly occupied by the Mad Mullah , (3) the Sultanate of Obbia (Sultan Ali Iusuf), from Cape Guiad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of Fah (about 4° 30′ N lat), with an Italian Commissioner resident at Obbia, capital of the Sultanate (II) The Colony formerly called 'Benadir' but now officially known as 'Southern Italian Somaliland,' which extends from 4° 30′ N lat to the mouth of the Juba, and comprises the following four administrative divisions —(1) Medio Shebeli, with Afgoi (population 3,000) as capital, (2) Basso Shebeli and Gosha, with Brava (8,000) as capital, (3) Alto Shebeli, with Mahaddei (5,000) as capital, and (4) Alto Juba, with Bardoa (2,000) as capital Mogadisho (population 14,000), capital of the Colony, with its territory, has been placed under the direct dependence of the Governor

The Colony is administered by a civil governor who resides at Mogadisho. A royal decree of December 8, 1910 provides for the minting of silver coins of 1 rupee, 1½ and ½ rupee for Italian Somaliland, of the value of 15 rupee to 1*l* sterling.

The principal occupations of the people are cattle rearing and agriculture Formerly only the lower classes of the population cultivated the fields , but in Southern Somaliland, after the Italian occupation of the interior, the

shepherds were turned into farmers, and now the whole country near the banks of the Webi Shebele is inhabited and cultivated by the higher classes also of the Somali tribes The most productive districts are Gheledi, Mobilen and Bur Acaba But in Northern Somaliland the Mijertins rear camels and sheep Exports (1918) are 6,064,782 lire, imports, 13,872,370 lire Imports are cottons, sugar, rice, petroleum, yarn, timber, exports, dura, maize, gum, hides, butter, cotton Animal produce is exported to Italy, Aden and Zanzibar, whence it is shipped to Europe, America, or India Length of roads 1,135 miles, steamship service on the Juba River from Kismayu to Bardera A monthly service of steamers between Genoa and Port Durban, and the East African line of the Indian Steamship Company, Cowajee Dinshaw, from Aden to Zanzibar, connects the colony with Italy, the former directly, the latter through Aden and the India lines Military force, 67 (Italian) officers and 2,879 (coloured) men

Governor —Carlo Riveri (1919)

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1920-21 is as follows revenue proper of the colony, 2,082,000 lire, State contribution, 4,638,000 lire, extraordinary revenue, 4,257,000 lire, total, 10,977,000 lire Civil expenditure, 4,283,207 lire, military, 2,029,700 lire, special expenditure, 294,000 lire, extraordinary expenditure, 4,370,092 lire, total, 10,977,000 lire

Thirteen wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony connecting the principal coast and inland towns The wireless station at Mogadisho communicates with Italy, via Massawah

There are in the Colony 6 principal post offices (Mogadisho, Merca, Brava, Jumbo, Baidoa, and Mahaddei), but postal business is carried out at every station A railway will shortly be constructed from Mogadisho to Baidoa

Tripoli and Cyrenaica

(LIBIA ITALIANA)

Italian Libia lies along the north coast of Africa between Tunis on the west and Egypt on the east, in longitude from about 9° to 23° east The extreme northerly point of Libia is at about the parallel of latitude 33° north, the southernmost point is unknown, as the territory runs into the unmapped Sahara indefinitely According to an arrangement with France (September 12, 1919) as a result of the Treaty of 1915, the frontier extends in a curve from west of Ghadames to south of Tummo On the Egyptian frontier Italy has obtained from Britain Jarabaib

Government —Tripoli fell under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century, and though, in 1714, the Arab population secured some measure of independence, the country was in 1835 proclaimed a Turkish vilayet In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter invaded Tripoli and established an army there On November 5, 1911, a decree was issued annexing Tripoli, and on February 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed the Bill which ratified the decree of annexation The war, nevertheless, continued until October 18, 1912, when the Treaty of Ouchy was signed, by which the sovereignty of Italy in Tripoli was established This has now been recognised by the Great Powers

For administrative and military purposes the country is divided (decree of May 17, 1919) into two independent districts, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Bengazi, all under the jurisdiction of the minister of colonies Each province or district has its

governor, appointed by the King upon the nomination of the minister of colonies Immediately under the governor is the secretary general for civil and political affairs, and the commander of the forces To the secretary general belongs the duty of organising and supervising the civil administration within the civil zone In both provinces natives have equal rights with Italians, and in each there is a small local parliament elected by all citizens

Governor of Tripolitania —Luigi Mercatelli (1920)

Governor of Cyrenaica —Giacomo De Martino (1919)

Area and Population —The entire area of the territory is estimated at about 406,000 square miles According to a census taken on August 3, 1911, there were 523,176 natives, of whom 29,761 were in Tripoli town It is estimated that the total population is about 6 millions, of whom some 30 per cent are Arabs, 40 per cent Negroes, 23 per cent Jews, and about 10 per cent Europeans The civil European population numbers 10,000 or 12,000, mostly Maltese and Italians Arabic is generally spoken, and both Italian and Arabic are the official languages The principal towns are on the coast, Tripoli, with 73,000 inhabitants, Benghazi with 35,000, Derna, with 8,000 inhabitants, and Homs, inland are the caravan halting places Ghadames, Murzûk, and Ghat

Justice —In both districts justice is administered by Mahommedan or Rabbinic tribunals, and by regional tribunals, presided over by civil magistrates who are assisted by Italian or Mussulman assessors according as the cases concern Italians or native subjects In civil and commercial matters the laws of the Koran or the Talmud are in force for natives, and in penal matters, the judicial law of Italy holds good The Court of second instance is the Assize Court, which deals with more serious cases The Royal Court of Appeal for Libia held its first session in December, 1912

Finance —For the financial year 1920–21 the revenue and expenditure of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were estimated at Colonial revenue, 24,086,000 lire, State contribution, 55,499,210 lire, extraordinary revenue, 47,610,800 lire, total revenue, 127,196,010 lire Civil expenditure, 38,241,210 lire, military expenditure, 41,344,000 lire, extraordinary expenditure, 47,610,800 lire, total expenditure, 127,196,010 lire

Defence -The military force in Tripolitania consists of 1,030 officers and 25,200 men (9,120 natives and 16,080 Italians), that in Cyrenaica of 540 officers and 17,370 men (10,550 natives and 6,820 Italians)

Production and Industry —Tripolitania has four zones, the first of which, along the sea, is covered with palm, olive, lemon, and fruit trees The second is formed by the highlands of Gebel and Tarhuna, the former has olive groves and palm and fig trees, while cereals and saffron are also grown The country, however, is rather barren The Tarhuna land is rich in esparto grass The rest of the second zone, which includes the hills of Mesellata and Bondaia, as well as numerous valleys, is most fertile, and olive trees are abundant The third zone consists chiefly of oases and is rich in palms The oases (of which Ghadames is the most important) are some distance apart The fourth zone is covered with palms, figs, vines, and almonds

In Cyrenaica, olives and cypresses predominate Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. Bananas are grown at Derna. Barley is the chief food of the people

Commerce.—There is a considerable caravan trade between Benghazi and Wadai and between Tripoli and Central Sudan when the routes are free from raiders An important article of trade is ostrich feathers, which are brought overland from Central Africa, and exported to Paris and London from Tripoli to the value of 50,000*l* annually, and 20,000*l* from Benghazi

Imports and exports for 5 years —

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,004,730	1,161,327	2,416,964	3,939,402	3,900,000
Exports	212,079	93,429	208,791	300,309	3,255

Sponge fishing was started in 1885 In good years the returns from the industry amount to some 2,000,000 lire (£80,000) out of a total of 10,000,000 lire (£400,000) for the whole Mediterranean The two fishing seasons in Libia are from November to February, and from March to October, the latter being the more important During the year 1919–20 38 boats engaged in fishing, the sponges collected totalled 32,000 kilos, valued at 2,500,000 lire

In 1917, 4,527 steamers with a tonnage of 2,831,167 entered and cleared at the ports of Libia, in 1914, there were 8,203 steamers of 6,446,377 tons

Communications—The principal means of communication inland are the caravans which follow long frequented routes Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta, and by land lines with Gabes (Tunis) In 1912 two Italian cables were laid, one between Syracuse and Tripoli, and the other between Syracuse and Benghazi

Total length of railways, 157 miles The principal lines in Tripolitania are a line 58 miles in length, running from the coast to Hensair el Abiat, another, 75 miles long, along the coast, from Tripoli to Zuara, and a third, 12 miles long, from Tripoli to Taginra In Cyrenaica a line 20 miles long runs from Benghazi inland In both districts some 600 miles of line are in operation

In 1918, 57,597 parcels were sent and 105,381 received through the parcel post The postal savings bank had deposits to the value of 379,964*l* and withdrawals of 314,479*l*, leaving a balance of 65,485*l*

Banking and Currency—The Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Sicilia, the Banco di Napoli, the Banco di Roma and other banks carry on financial operations

There is a British Consul at Benghazi, and a Vice Consul at Homs

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Concession of Tientsin—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Peiho and has an area of about half a square kilometer with a population of 10,017 (Chinese, 9,887; Italians, 51, other Europeans, 79) in 1915 It contains a village and salt pits Revenue 1915–16, 433,532 lire; expenditure, 513,002 lire.

Aegean Islands.—During the war with Turkey in 1912, Italy occupied as base, the islands of Egeo, Rhodes and the other small islands of the Sporadi group (Stampolia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Calimno, Lero, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi and Lipso—the Dodecannese) The total

population in 1917 was 100,198 The Treaty of Peace with Turkey allots these islands to Italy, but when the Treaty is signed Italy will cede them to Greece, with the exception of Rhodes

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JAPAN

(NIPPON)

Reigning Sovereign

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B C, and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns It was revived in the year 1868 (the first year of the *Meiji*), when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families, since the twelfth century, and in 1871 the feudal system (Hōken Seiji) was entirely suppressed The Emperor bears title of Tennō, but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado'

Emperor of Japan —*Yoshihito* (Harunomia), born at Kyoto, August 31, 1879, succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912, married, May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujō

Children of the Mikado —I, Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901 (Crown Prince) II, Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902 III, Prince Nobuhito, born January 3, 1905 IV, Prince Takahito, born December 2, 1915

Sisters of the Mikado —I, Princess Masako, born Sept 30, 1888, married, April 27, 1908, to Prince Tsunehisa II, Princess Fusako, born Jan 29, 1890, married, April 29, 1909, to Prince Naruhisa III, Princess Nobuko, born August 7, 1891, married May 6, 1910, to Prince Yasuhiko IV, Princess Toshiko, born May 11, 1896, married May 18, 1915, to Prince Naruhiko

By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants In case of failure of direct descendants, the throne devolves upon the nearest Prince and his descendants The civil list is fixed at 4,500,000 yen

Constitution and Government

By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by himself There is also a Privy Council, who are consulted by the Emperor on important matters of State The Emperor can declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet It is his prerogative to give sanction to laws, to convoke the Imperial Diet, to open, close, and prorogue it, and to dissolve the House of Representatives The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Both Houses may respectively initiate projects of law, can make representations to the Government as to laws or upon any other subject, and may present addresses to the Emperor

The House of Peers (373 members) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age, twelve in number, (2) princes and marquises of the age of 25 and upwards (13 princes and 36 marquises), (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 25 and upwards, and who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one fifth of each order (103 counts and 17 members, 397 viscounts and 69 members, 429 barons and 62 members), (4) persons above the age of 30 years, who have been nominated members by the Emperor for meritorious services to the State or for erudition (5 viscounts, 23 barons and 91 others), (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the 15 male inhabitants thereof, above the age of 30 years, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry, or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years, under (1), (2), and (4) for life The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of other members

The members of the House of Representatives number 381, a fixed number being returned from each electoral district The proportion of the number of members to the population is one to about 136,522 Voting is by secret single ballot Electors are (1) male Japanese subjects of not less than full 25 years of age, (2) permanent and actual residents in the electoral district for not less than a year, (3) and paying land tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than one year, or direct taxes other than land tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than two years or of land tax together with other direct national taxes to the amount of not less than 3 yen in a year for more than two years In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than 30 years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives, without any qualification arising from payment of taxes Disqualified for membership are the Imperial Household officials, priests, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, election officials The President and Vice President of the House of Peers are nominated by the Emperor from among the members, and President and Vice President of the House of Representatives are nominated by the Emperor from among three candidates, elected by the House The Presidents of both Houses receive an annual salary of 5,000 yen, Vice Presidents, 3,000 yen, elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances

At the elections held in May, 1920, the following parties were returned to the Diet —Sayukawai (Government Party), 281, Kenseikai, 109, Kokuminto (Popular Party), 29, Koshin Club, 25, and Independents, 19

The Cabinet (formed on September 30, 1918) consists of the following members —

Prime Minister —Takashi *Hara*
Interior —Takejiro *Tokonami*
Foreign Affairs —Count Yasuya *Uchida*
War —General Giichi *Tanaka*
Marine.—Admiral Tomosaburo *Kato*
Finance —Baron Korekiyo *Takahashi.*
Minister of Justice —Count *Ohki*

Agriculture und Commerce —Tatsuo *Yamamoto.*
Education —Tokugoró *Nakabashi*
Communications —Utaró *Noda*
Railways —H *Motoda.*

For terms of agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 1096

Local Government

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaidō or Yezo, Chosen, formerly Korea or Chao psien, Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin, and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken') The prefectures are subdivided into municipalities ('Shi') and counties ('Gun'), and the counties are again subdivided into towns ('Chō') and villages ('Son') Okinawa Prefecture and some islands have, however, special organisations Municipality, town, and village are the units of local government These administrative divisions form at the same time local corporations of the same names In each prefecture there are a governor ('Chiji'), a prefectural assembly ('Fu kwai' or 'Ken kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu Sanji kwai' or 'Ken sanjikwai'), of which the governor is president, in each county a sheriff, a county assembly, and a county council, of which the sheriff is the president, in each municipality a mayor, a municipal assembly, and a municipal council, of which the mayor is the president, and in each town or village a chief magistrate and a town or village assembly Prefectural, county, municipal, town and village assemblies give decision mainly upon financial matters The prefectural and county councils give decision upon matters delegated by the prefectural and county assemblies respectively, and upon matters of pressing necessity when the respective assemblies are not in actual session

The qualifications of the prefectural electors are (1) citizenship and residence in the prefecture, (2) payment of the direct national tax to the amount of not less than 3 yen for one year in the prefecture Persons eligible for election must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 yen Citizenship is shared by all male Japanese subjects not less than 25 years of age, who for two years (1) reside in the municipality, or town, or village, (2) share its burden, and (3) pay land tax or not less than 2 yen direct national tax annually in it The governor and sheriff are appointed by Government, the mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who has obtained the Emperor's approval, and chief magistrate of town or village is one who has been elected by the town or village assembly and has obtained the governor's approval

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation Chosen has a Governor-General The peninsula is administered in 13 Do or provinces, these being sub divided into 329 Tuand Yun or districts Taiwan (Formosa) also has a governor general, who is invested with very extensive powers The island is divided into 12 local divisions (Chō), each of which has a chief magistrate Karafuto is divided into 5 local divisions (Chō)

Area and Population.

The Empire consists of the five principal islands of Honshiu (mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa), besides the Chishima (Kuriles), Sado, Oki, Awaji, Iki, Tsushima, Riukiu (Luchu Islands), Ogasawarajima (Bonin Islands), Hōkotō (Pescadores) islands, the

peninsula Chosen (Korea) and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin) Total area is shown as follows —

Principal Islands	Number of Adjacent Small Islands	Area in square miles			
		Principal Islands	Adjacent Small Islands	Total	Per cent
Mainland	107	86,953	473	87,426	33 53
Shikoku	74	6,907	176	7,083	2 72
Kiūshiu	100	13,870	1,833	15,703	6 02
Hokkaido (excluding the Chishima)	15	30,340	162	30,502	11 70
Chishima or Kurile Islands (31 islands)	—	6,068	—	6 068	2 33
Sado	—	337	—	337	0 13
Oki	1	130	1	131	0 05
Awaji	1	219	1	220	0 08
Iki	1	51	1	52	0 02
Tsushima	7	263	3	266	0 10
Rūkiu (55 islands)	—	941	—	941	0 36
Ogasawara-jima or Bonin Islands (20 islands)	—	27	—	27	0 01
Total	412	146,106	2,650	148,756	57 05
Chōsen (Korea)	—	—	—	84,738	32 50
Taiwan (Formosa)	14	13,911	33	13,944	5 35
Hōkotō (Pescadores)	63	25	22	47	0 02
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin)	—	—	—	13,253	5 08
Grand Total	489	160,042	2,705	260,738	100 00

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures There is also a division into 636 rural districts, 79 cities, 1,333 towns, and 10,839 villages (1918)

Taiwan (Formosa) and Hōkotō (the Pescadores) were ceded by China in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, and Japanese Karafuto was ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N H , in 1905 By the same Treaty of Peace the Russian Government ceded to Japan the lease of Port Arthur, Ta lien, and adjacent territory and waters, and also the railway between Chan Chun and Port Arthur, and the coal mines worked in connection therewith In March, 1915, the Chinese Government agreed to extend the lease of the territory on Liaotung Peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dalny, to 99 years The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan with respect to Manchuria By a treaty between Japan and Korea on Aug 23, 1910, the Korean Territory was annexed to the Empire of Japan

By an agreement signed May 25, 1915, Japan obtained from China exclusive mining rights in Eastern Mongolia, and the right to settle in the province, and in Shantung the transference of all mining and railway privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Germans , also the extension of the lease of Port Arthur to 99 years, and a joint control over certain industrial works in which they have a large financial interest, besides other privileges (For full details, see Introduction to THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916)

The population of Japan on December 31 of the years shown —

Year	Male	Female	Total	Annual Increase per 1,000
1913 [1]	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	15 99
1916	28,119,545	27,519,051	55,638 603	12 79
1917	28,479,193	27,871,026	56,356,220	12 79
1918	28 843 489	28,227,495	57,070,936	12 79
1920 [1]	28 042,995	27,918,145	55,961,140	—

[1] Census

In 1920 (Census) the population of Chōsen was 17,284,207 , of Taiwan, 3,654,398 , of Karafuto, 105,765 Total, Japan, 77,005,510

Up to June 30, 1917, 450,773 Japanese emigrated, and of these 151,606 men and 76,572 women were living in the United States , 25,937 men and 21,189 women in China , 21,441 men and 8,067 women in Australasia , 3,050 men and 2,688 women in Brazil , and 978 men and 130 women in Europe On December 31, 1918, the number of foreigners in Japan (exclusive of Formosa) was 19,500, of whom 12,139 were Chinese, 2,404 English, 1,837 American, 641 German, 445 French, 245 Portuguese, 109 Dutch, 687 Russian, 57 Swiss

Births, deaths, and marriages of Japanese at home and abroad —

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births
1913	432,782	1,778,106	1,038,723	739,383
1914	454,741	1,832,158	1,115,770	716,388
1915	447,170	1,824,888	1,107,237	717,651
1916	435,755	1,832,931	1,202,900	630,031
1917	450,478	1,843,023	1,215,337	627,686

In 1917 the still births (not included in the above) numbered 140,328 and the illegitimate, 160,286

The following is a list of large towns and cities on December 31, 1918 —

Tokyo (1920)	2,173,162	Sakai	75,346	Matsumoto	50,356
Osaka (1920)	1,252,972	Shizuoka	73,972	Morioka	48,484
Kōbe (1920)	608,628	Kumamoto	73,613	Takamatsu	48,319
Kyoto (1920)	591,305	Moji	73,377	Kurume	48,124
Nagoya (1920)	429,990	Tokushima	73,096	Yamagata	47,883
Yokohama (1920)	422,942	Toyama	73,032	Nara	47,515
Nagasaki (1920)	176,554	Omuta	72,482	Wakamatsu	47,053
Hiroshima	162,391	Asahigawa	69,421	Himeji	45,232
Kanazawa	158,637	Shimonoseki [1]	67,866	Aomori	45,017
Kuré	154,687	Toyohashi	66,839	Oita	43,842
Hakodate	133,698	Hamamatsu	61,029	Takasaki	43,653
Saseho	123 555	Fukui	59,932	Otsu	43,550
Sendai	122,720	Nawa	59,362	Hachi ōji	42,661
Otaru	102,467	Kōfu	58,453	Nagaoka	41,864
Fukuoka	98,583	Muroran	58,349	Akita	41,778
Niigata	97,274	Matsuyama	58,346	Nagano	41,490
Okayama	96,446	Maebashi	58,320	Uji Yamada	41,460
Sapporo	94,647	Gifu	57,909	Wakamatsu	41,411
Kagoshima	92,396	Utsunomiya	57,377	Yonezawa	40,749
Yawata	89,472	Tsu	54,522	Takaoka	40,408
Yokosuka	88,742	Mito	53,030	Okazaki	39,990
Wakayama	84,603	Kōchi	50,955	Saga	38,547

[1] Shimonoseki was formerly called Akamagaseki

Religion (excluding Formosa)

There is absolute religious freedom The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 14 sects, (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects (56 denominations) There is no State religion, and no State support In 1917 Shinto shrines numbered 49,446 (besides 67,418 minor shrines), and the priests, 14,732 Buddhist temples, 71,702 (besides 36,247 minor temples), high priests and priestesses, 51,363 There were, besides, 2,521 licensed preachers and 1,450 churches and preaching stations of the Roman Catholic, Greek, Catholic, and Protestant Churches Since 1891 the Roman Catholics have had an episcopate of one archbishop and three suffragan bishops There are shrines dedicated to the eminent ancestors of the Imperial House, and to meritorious subjects, these are independent of any religious sect, and some of them are supported by State or local authorities

Instruction

Elementary education is compulsory The number of children of school age (6–14) on March 31, 1915, was 9,061,921 The following are the educational statistics for 1915 16 —

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Kindergarten	635	1,793	50,986
Schools for the Blind and Dumb	71	455	3,073
Elementary schools	25 578	162 092	7 404,652
Middle ,,	321	6,575	141,954
Girls High ,,	366	4, 90	95,949
Normal ,,	92	1,696	27,083
Special & technical schools	7,624	5,681	394,015
Miscellaneous schools	2,417	2 864	202,577
High schools	8	369	6,201
Universities	4	895	9,696

Japan has 5 Imperial universities, and 11 other institutions which in 1920 were admitted to university rank, making 16 in all, as follows —

University	Location	Established	1919–20	
			Teachers	Students
Tokyo Imperial University	Tokyo	1877	417	5,233
Kyoto Imperial University	Kyoto	1897	191	2,052
Tohoku Imperial University	Sendai	1907	197	1,781
Kyushu Imperial University	Fukuoka	1910	90	630
Hokkaido Imperial University	Hokkaido	1918	57	911
Waseda University	Tokyo	1882	141	4,100
Keiō University	Tokyo	1890	164	5,810
Meiji University	Tokyo	1881	85	2,600
Chūō University	Tokyo	1885	114	1,910
Nihon University	Tokyo	1890	79	1,370
Hōsei University	Tokyo	1889	57	2,700
Dōshisha University	Kyoto	1897	51	457
Kokugaku in University	Tokyo	1890	58	200
Tokyo University of Commerce[1]	Tokyo	1875	59	1,290
Osaka University of Medicine[2]	Osaka	1880	50	730
Aichi University of Medicine[2]	Nagoya	1877	58	560

[1] Governmental. [2] Prefectural

The Government will devote 44,000,000 yen to extend higher education, this sum to be a continuing expenditure extending over six years from

1919–20 to 1924–25 Of the total 39,500,000 yen is to be expended on the building and extension of schoolhouses and 4,500,000 yen on the training of teachers (especially abroad) The proposal is to establish, in addition to the higher educational institutions already in existence, 10 high schools, 17 technical and commercial schools, 1 foreign language school, and 1 school of pharmacy, besides extending the present colleges and organising new ones It is expected that the programme will be completely carried into execution in the course of six years and that teaching at the new institutions will commence in 1925 The Emperor has contributed the sum of 10,000,000 yen toward the necessary funds, and the balance is to be met by public bonds or temporary loans

In 1915–16 there were 900 libraries in Japan, with 4,059,972 volumes (3,835,683 Japanese and Chinese, and 224,307 European) In 1915, 49,181 books of various kinds, and 2,851 periodicals, monthly, weekly, and daily, were published

In Formosa there is a special educational system

Justice and Crime.

A system of justice founded on modern jurisprudence has been established Judges are irremovable, except by way of criminal or disciplinary punishment There are four classes of courts in Japan (exclusive of Formosa), namely, sub-district courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation In the court of cassation seven judges preside, in the courts of appeal eight judges, in the district courts three judges, in each case one of them being the chief judge In the subdistrict courts a single judge presides A court which deals with disputes respecting administrative affairs is under the direct supervision of the Emperor

A few judges of high rank are directly appointed by the Emperor, and some are appointed by him on nomination by the Minister of Justice The following are the criminal statistics for five years —In 1910, 106,179 criminals were condemned, in 1914, 103,292, in 1915, 94,931, in 1916, 102,691, and in 1917, 106,747

In 1917 there were 52 prisons, 1,213 detached prisons and houses of correction Number of prisoners of all kinds, convicted and accused, and those in houses of correction at the close of 1917 —Men, 53,961, women, 2,247, total, 56,208

For the trial of cases connected with the military and naval services there are courts-martial

Pauperism

In 1899 new legislation settled that the minimum amount of prefectural funds for the relief of sufferers from extreme calamity shall be 500,000 yen, that funds below that limit are to be made up by the Treasury, and that when the amount of relief exceeds 5 per cent of the funds at the beginning of the fiscal year, one third of the amount thus granted is to be supplied from the Treasury

The relief statistics for 3 years show expenditure as follows (in yen, exclusive of Formosa)

Year	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total (including miscellaneous)
1915–16	390	24,606	4,174	46	27,101	57,289	113,929
1916–17	1,370	30,439	5,385	191	21,294	26,880	87,117
1917–18	18,396	319,835	10,895	2,898	100,349	43,770	498,618

In 1917 the Central Government relieved 5,892 persons to the amount of 115,855 yen (excluding Formosa) At the end of 1917, 1,608 foundlings (excluding Formosa) were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 64,960 yen There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons

Finance

I Imperial

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary (excluding Formosa) (the yen = about 24½*d*) —

—	1917 18	1918 19	1919 20 [1]	1920 21 [1]	1921 22 [1]
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	1,084,958,388	1,479,115,847	1,064,190,340	1,335,355,308	1,562,000,000
Expenditure	735,021,252	1,017,030,574	1,064,190,340	1,335,355,308	1,562,000,000

[1] Estimates

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1921

Revenue 1920-21	Yen	Expenditure 1920-21	Yen
Ordinary —		Ordinary —	
Land tax	73,720,640	Civil List	4,500,000
Income tax	181,522,179	Foreign Affairs	10,847,147
Business tax	43,277,294	Home Affairs	34,804,670
Liquor tax	132,445,486	Finance	102,505 289
Sugar excise	39,282,428	Army	155,942,414
Tax on Textile fabrics	39,530,930	Navy	108,999,738
Customs duties	66,326 726	Justice	22,158,678
		Instruction	27,615 880
Total Taxes[1]	613 086,079	Agriculture and Commerce	15,311,651
Stamps	66,047,074	Communications	152,102,419
Public Undertakings and State Property	288 959 805		
Posts and Telegraphs	100,537,787		
Forests	24,807,721		
Monopolies	89, 22 578		
Total ordinary (including other receipts	1,012 614,197	Total ordinary	724,790,886
Extraordinary Revenue	322,741,111	Extraordinary expenditure	610,564,422
Total Revenue	1,335,355,308 (133,535,530l)	Total expenditure	1,335,355 308 (133,535,530l)

[1] Including all items

Public debt, December 31, 1920 —Internal loans (4 and 5 per cent), 1,686,744,851 yen , foreign loans (4 to 5 per cent), 1,428,293,532 yen , total, 3,115,038,383 yen

II Local

The revenue of the Prefectures for the year 1920–1921 was 214,067,062 yen, and expenditure 214,051,876 yen Of the revenue 148,179,828 yen was from rates The revenue of the cities in 1919–20 was 182,976,966 yen (38,856,053 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 165,851,113 yen The revenue of the towns and villages in 1919–20 was 206,207,776 yen (139,911,573 yen from rates), and the expenditure was 206,035,666 yen The total local debt at the end of 1919 was 397,026,755 yen (165,851,113 yen in 1918).

Defence.

I ARMY

Service in the army (or navy) is universal and compulsory Liability commences at the age of 17 and extends to the age of 40, but actual service begins at 20 All those physically capable of bearing arms are divided into two classes, the 'fit,' and the 'absolutely fit' The numbers necessary for the first line (or active army), called *Gen eki*, are taken solely from the 'absolutely fit' Service in the ranks is for 2 years in the infantry, 3 in all other arms, then for 5 (or 4) years and 4 months in the reserve (*Yobi*) One year volunteers are admitted Reservists are called out twice for training during their reserve service, for 60 days on each occasion Having completed 7 years and 4 months in the first line, including its reserve, the men are transferred to the second line, called *Kōbi* Service in the Kobi is for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each in the whole period At the end of their Kobi service the men are in the 38th year of their age, and they are passed into the *Kokumin*, which is the territorial or home defence army In this they serve for 2 years and 8 months, to complete their total service of 20 years

The reserve for making good the waste of war, or *supplementary reserve*, is called Hojū It is composed of the balance of the 'absolutely fit' recruits not required for the first line, and of as many of those classed as "fit" as may be required to make up a certain fixed number They all serve in the Hojū for 7 years and 4 months, during which they have a first training of 90 days, and two subsequent trainings of 60 days each After completion of this period of their service they are passed to the Kōbi, in which they serve for ten years, like the men who have passed through the first line Like them also they are finally passed to the Kokumin for 2 years and 8 months to complete their army service

The Kokumin is divided into two 'bans' The first ban comprises all the men who have passed, as shown above, through the first line and landwehr, or through the supplementary reserve and landwehr, and who therefore have only 2 years and 8 months to spend in the Kokumin The second ban is the levy *en masse* of all those capable of bearing arms It includes (1) those who though 'fit' are not required for the Hojū, (2) those who for various reasons have been exempted from military service, and (3) the young men between 17 and 20 years of age who have not been called up None of these classes receive any military training, but they can be drawn on in case of national emergency

The partially trained men who have been passed into the Kōbi from the Hojū are not included in the fighting units of the Second Line They supply the large number of men required for the transport service on mobilisation, and for the expansion of other departmental corps

The field army of Japan consists of 21 divisions, including the guard, 4 independent cavalry brigades, 3 independent brigades of field artillery (each of 12 batteries of 6 guns), 3 independent divisions of mountain guns, and 6 regiments of heavy field artillery, each of 24 guns

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division The artillery consists of a regiment of field artillery (6 batteries of 6 guns) supplemented by heavy or mountain guns as required (also probably by 3 batteries of Kōbi artillery) A regiment of cavalry of 3 squadrons, with 4 machine guns, and a battalion of engineers, complete the division Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount depot accompany each division in the field The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 86 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The strength of an independent brigade of cavalry is 2 regiments, each of 4 squadrons and a battery of 8 machine guns, total about 1,650 men and 1,680 horses The strength of an independent artillery brigade of 12 batteries is about 2,500 men and 1,000 horses Divisions are grouped directly into armies, 3 to 5 divisions forming an army of from 80,000 to 130,000 men The war strength of the army may be taken at about 600,000 combatants, including Kōbi troops detailed for the lines of communication

The active army consists at present of 76 regiments (228 battalions) of infantry, 27 regiments of cavalry (89 squadrons), 150 field batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 19 battalions of garrison artillery, 19 battalions of engineers each of 3 companies, 12 railway companies, 6 telegraph companies, 1 aero battalion, and 38 companies of train troops

The Kōbi comprises 228 battalions, 57 squadrons, 114 field batteries, 12 battalions of garrison artillery, and 19 battalions of engineers, and would on mobilisation form independent divisions

The Japanese Islands are divided into military districts, corresponding to the divisions of the army, and the district is the unit of administration as well as of territorial command Each division is supplied with recruits from its own district, except the Guards, whose infantry recruits are selected from the whole country, the other arms of the Guard division are recruited from the large district of the 1st division Abroad there are the separate division of Formosa, and the small garrisons of Saghalien and Tsu shima, also some 25,000 to 30,000 men in Korea and Manchuria Between July and November, 1918, 60,000 men were dispatched to Siberia At the end of 1919 this force had been reduced to 39,000 men, but was again increased in the spring of 1920 to about 50,000 men

The Emperor is the head and supreme commander of the army, and also of the navy He nominates the War Minister (always a general officer of high rank), the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Schools, and the Members of the Military Council

The arm of the Japanese infantry is the improved Arisaka rifle, calibre, 6·5 mm (·256″), a Mauser with an altered chamber The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction The field gun is a q f shielded Krupp of 7·5 cm calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14·3 lb The mountain artillery has a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 4·6″ and 5·9″ howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb and 80 lb respectively A 4″ gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced

No returns of the peace strength of the Japanese army are published, but the total apparently amounts to rather over 250,000 of all ranks

The military budget for 1921–22 amounted to 39,450,000*l*,

II Navy

The coast of Japan is divided into five maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, and Chinkai

The Japanese Fleet is being expanded in pursuance of the programme of 1916–17, supplemented by a new programme which was introduced in 1920, but has not yet been put in hand The 1916–17 plan was to provide a strength of 8 battleships and 8 battle cruisers, not any one of which should be of greater age than 8 years Four battleships have been put in hand, as well as four battle cruisers, of which the last was laid down in February, 1920 These ships are shown in the table below The 1920 programme proposes 4 additional battleships and 4 battle cruisers, as well as 12 light cruisers and destroyers and submarines, all to be completed by 1927–28

It is, of course, obvious that if the Japanese Fleet can be maintained on the very modern basis of an age of 8 years there will also be a large reserve of ships a little older, such as are maintained in the active lists of other Powers Of the pre Dreadnoughts in the list 5 are practically obsolete

The Kawasaki shipbuilding yard at Kobe and the Mitsubishi establishment at Nagasaki are receiving new plant, and there are lesser building yards at Maizuru, Uraga, Sasebo and Osaka, as well as the armour and armament factory at Kure Japan has thus made herself independent of Europe for the building and arming and equipment of her warships Experience has been gained of the finest English shipbuilding work, and now every class of vessel is built in Japan The Navy is highly scientific and modern in every respect The officers are energetic and capable, and the men are of the best class

A statement of the Japanese fleet similar to that given for other navies is —

	Completed at end of		
	1919	1920	1921
Dreadnoughts	9	9	11
Pre Dreadnoughts	13	13	13
Armoured Cruisers	12	12	12
Light Cruisers	12	13	13
Torpedo Gunboats, Scouts, etc	5	4	4
Destroyers	92	100	105
Torpedo Boats	26	26	20
Submarines	39	43	40

The following table includes all the battleships built and building, armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers Ships shown in Italic type are not expected to be completed in 1921

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water line	On Guns				
			Dreadnoughts					
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1909	Settsu	20,800	12	11	12 12in , 10 6in	5	25,000	20
1911	Kongo*	27,500	10	10	8 14 in , 16 6 in	8	64,000	27
1911	Kirishima*							
1911	Haruna*							
1911	Hi Yei *							
1912	Fuso	30,600	12	12	12 14in , 20 6in	6	40,000	22 5
1913	Yamashiro							
1914	Ise							
1914	Hyuga							

* Battle cruisers

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Water line	Armour: On Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse power	Designed Speed
					Dreadnoughts **(continued)**			
	Mutsu	Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1917	Nagato	40,000	—	—	8 16in 20 5 5in	—	—	23 5
1920	*Kaga*							
	Tosa							
1919	*Akagi**							
1919	*Amagi**	40 000		—	8 16in			30
1920	*Atako**							
1920	*Takao**							
	* Battle cruisers							
					Pre Dreadnoughts			
1894	Fuji	12,649	18	14	4 12in , 10 6in	5	13,678	18
1896	Shikishima	14,565	9	14	4 12in , 14 6in	5	14,700	18
1897	Asahi	15,465				4	15,207	18
1899	Mikasa	15,362	9	14	4 12in , 14 6in	4	15,207	18
1900	Iwami	13,516	10	11	4 12in , 6 8in	4	16,500	18
1898	Hizen	12,700	9	10	4 12in , 12 6in		16,000	18
1898	Suwo	12,674	9	10	4 12in , 10 6in	6	14,500	19
1895	Okinoshima	4,126	10	8	3 10in , 4 4 7in	4	6,000	16
1893	Mishima	4,960	10	8	4 9in , 4 4 7in	4	6,000	16
1904	Kashima	16,400	9	9	4 12in , 4 10in , 12 6in	5	16,000	18
	Katori	15,950						
1905	Satsuma	19 350	9	9	4 12in , 12 10in , 12 6in	5	17,300	20
	Aki	19,800	9	9	4 12in 12 10in , 12 6in	5	24,000	20½
					Armoured Cruisers			
1896	Asama	9,885	7	6	4 8in , 14 6in	5	18,248	22½
	Tokiwa							
1897	Idzumo	9,826	7	6	4 8in , 14 6in	4	14,700	20½
	Iwate							
1897	Yakumo	9,735	7	6	4 8in , 12 6in	5	15,500	21
	Azuma	9,426					16,600	
1899	Aso	7 800	8	6	2 8in , 8 6in	2	17,000	21
1902	Nisshin	7,700	6	6	4 8in , 14 6in , 1 10in , 2 8in , 14 6in	5	14,696	20
	Kasuga							
1905	Ikoma	13,750	7	7	4 12in , 12 6in , 12 4 7in	5	22,500	22
	Kurama	14,600	7	7	4 12in , 8 8in , 14 4 7in	5	24,000	22
	Ibuki							

Laid Down	Name	Displacement	Armour: Water line	Armour: On Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Designed Speed
		Light Cruisers						
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1900	Nitaka, Tsushima	3,420	,,	,,	6 6in	2	9,400	20
1901	Tsugaru	6 630	,,	shields	8 6in	4	11,600	20
1905	Tone	4,100	,,	,,	2 6in 10 4 7in		15,000	23
1910	Chikuma, Hirato, Yahagi	4,950	,,	,,	6in		22,500	26
1916	Tatsuta	3,500	—		4 5 5in	6	—	31
1916	Tenryu							
1920	*Kiso*							
1919	*Kitagami*							
1920	*Kuma*							
—	*Nagara*	5,500	—	—	7 5 5in, 2 12pr A A	8	—	36
—	*Natori*							
1919	*Oi*							
1919	Tama							

The *Isuzu* and *Yura*, light cruisers of the 5,500 ton class, are in early stages of construction There are the older light cruisers *Yodo*, *Suma*, *Akashi*, and *Chitose*, and several torpedo gunboats

Production and Industry (exclusive of Formosa).

About three fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors and the remaining portion of it by tenants According to the official report of January 1, 1920, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was in chō (1 chō = 2 4507 acres) 15,286,246, of which under rice fields, 2,922,575, other cereals, 2,501,785, forests, 8,048,889, plains, 1,336,545, pasturages, 50,966

The forest area in 1917 was 18,783,516 chō, of which 7,988,261 belonged to the State, and 1,303,118 to the Imperial household

The following are some agricultural statistics for three years —

Crop	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Rice	7,554,807	7,569,860	7,761,527	34,099,600	34,187,600	38,011,352
Wheat	1,392,219	1,392,000	1,371,267	4,241,757	4,053,420	3,975,529
Barley	1,314,979	1,372,090	1,385,697	5,730,522	5,200,800	6,146 922
Rye	1,572,405	1,562,269	1,615,906	5,123,187	5,249,130	4,762 934
Tobacco[1]	69,726	65,290	61,097	888,626	840,776	736,292
Tea[1]	118,898	121,675	122,107	752,591	762,800	742 695

[1] Produce in cwts

The wheat crop in 1920 amounted to 3,656,787 quarters, barley, 5,181,162 quarters, and rice, 40,641,327 quarters

In 1918 the number of cattle was 1,307,120, horses, 1,510,626; sheep, 4,546, goats, 91,777, swine, 38,155

The mineral and metal products for 1919 with their values were —

Minerals &c	Quantity	Value	Minerals, &c	Quantity	Value
		Yen			Yen
Gold (mommé [1])	1,938,711	9,681,491	Antimony (kin [2])	2,690	287
Silver ,,	42 822,160	11,131,055	Coal (metric tons)	31,271,003	442,540,941
Copper (kin [2])	180 737,861	67,581,47	Sulphur, refined (kin [2])	84,385,000	2,2 6,324
Lead ,,	9,618,896	1,592,483	Sulphur, ore (kin [2])	27,943,333	169,001
Pig iron (kwan [3])	55,828,800	98,872,446	Petroleum (koku [4])	1,963,561	42,562,023
Steel ,,	79,849,867	72,666 680			
Iron pyrites ,,	33,866,383	1,828,731	Total value (including others)	—	710,520,488

[1] 120 mommé = 1 lb avoirdupois
[2] kin = 1 323 lb av
[3] kwan = 8 28 lbs
[4] koku = 39 7 gall

In 1918 the number of mining workers was as follows —in collieries, 287,159 , in metal mines, 160,960 , various, 16,608 , total 464,727

In 1919, 6,299,673 cocoon egg cards were hatched, and the total number of cocoons obtained was 7,221,990 koku (1 koku = 4 9 bushels)

The industrial census on December 31, 1918, showed that there were 22,391 factories (employing more than 10 hands) Number of employees, 1,409,196 (646,115 males and 763,081 females)

Principal manufactures in 1918 were woven goods, 1,189,275,699 yen (cotton, 624,216,447 yen , silk, 377,902,661 yen , woollen goods, 85,938,320 yen), Japanese paper worth 53,932,699 yen , European paper, 103,087,117 yen , matches, 39,689,159 yen , earthenware, 44,214,084 yen , lacquered ware, 16,190,745 yen , matting, 19,272,285 yen , leather, 34,713,374 yen , oil, 54,404,200 yen , knittings, 68,589,804 yen

In 1918 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 171,185,081 yen , the manufactured products to the value of 139,210,456 yen

Commerce.[1]

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	75,042,791	103,583,110	166,814,383	217,331,933	283,617,478
Exports	112,746,811	160,300,503	196,210,066	209,887,261	194,888,946

[1] Excluding bullion and specie

Commerce by countries —

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	56,635,307	62,459,492	80,825 658	58,117,292
Belgium	49,285	8,904 376	3,430,975	4,311,226
Egypt	16,004 502	13 262,899	15,912,420	30 635,779
British America	6,126,416	5,051,478	24,880,553	21,657,898
British India	319,477,561	894,980,201	116,878,729	192,260,187
Straits Settlements	28 209,944	17,137,422	29,844,374	35,730,275
China	322, 00 628	218,088,988	447,049,267	410,270,499
France	8,831,291	14,481,820	66,813,482	71,652 639
French Indo China	124,124,826	20,618,848	1,544,164	2,444,853
Germany	258,584	15,116,853	68,643	1,064,632
Great Britain	127,541 962	232,215,514	111,343,465	97,797,246
Dutch India	65,522,500	68,628,794	57,354,854	107,225,428

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Holland	3,166,549	6,281,304	1,468,388	7,900,318
Hawaii	284,456	263,024	8,612,540	13,262,491
Hongkong	1,586,891	2 231,586	39,153,821	74,066,243
Italy	731,148	2,116,981	6,398,415	6,376 564
Philippine Islands	15,530,278	16 404,811	18,556,179	34,376,388
Chile	13 823,479	24,670,330	3,200,467	2,222,326
Asiatic Russia	4,924,982	3,831 684	70,958,261	22 880,772
Sweden	11,284,691	17,382,667	731,879	414,866
Siam	29,937,129	3,245,115	3,528 254	4,200,736
Switzerland	8,643,598	9,194,985	408,007	135,836
U S of America	766,381,438	873,177,075	828 007,621	565,017,906

The recorded values are ascertained from shipping documents and invoices, in the case of exports being given as the market values in Japan, and of imports as the values in the countries of purchase, inclusive of the cost of transport, insurance, &c The prime origin and ultimate destination, as far as they are known, are recorded as disclosed in the shipping documents

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re imports and re exports —

Imports	1919	1920	Exports	1919	1920
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Rice	162,220,404	18,085,000	Cotton yarn	114,232,082	153,013,000
Beans and Peas	35,212,757	47,648,000	Cotton tissues	230,061,883	334,975,000
Sugar	58,183,590	60,220,000	Raw silk	623,919,491	383,576,000
Raw cotton	667,866,651	721,433,000	Silk waste and Floss Silk	27,509,000	27,541 000
Crude India Rubber	17,364,192	13,417,000	Silk tissue	162,477,000	158,426,000
Aniline Dyes	10 720,919	15,439,000	Coal	37,735,574	45 200,000
Hides and Skins	15 489,615	19,371,000	Toys	13,001,436	21,186,000
Wool	61,304,245	121,625,000	Matches	32,968,351	28 453,000
Woollen tissues	12,605,000	31 782,000	Copper	26,151,000	12,689,000
Coal	18,567 231	19 918,000	Camphor	7,888,875	4,965,000
Oil cake	135,188,720	150,909,000	Iron	21,240,000	14 742,000
Petroleum	21,675,646	21,270,000	Tea	18,402,054	17,110 000
Iron, bar, rod, plates, &c	156,579,108	201,152,000	Rice	4,386,957	6,051,000
Saltpetre	13,847,954	24,740,000	Glassware	19,689,000	23,239,000
Machinery	89,273,420	110,921,000	Earthenware	22,629,708	31,456,000
Flax and Hemp	16,879,421	15,326,000	Machinery	16,961,000	17,153,000
Pulp	10,687,206	13,185,000	Refined sugar	21,627,307	90,596,000
Cotton tissues	9 710,000	17,359,000			

The imports of bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1920 amounted to 404,735,000 yen, and exports to 3,898,000 yen, in 1919, imports, 327,477,000 yen, exports, 95,054,000 yen

The staple articles of import from Japan into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) in the year 1919 were silk manufactures, 4,329,683*l*, straw plaiting, 1,068,132*l*, unwrought copper, 195,044*l*, peas, 1,402,539*l*, crude zinc, 198,773*l*, soya beans, 1,588,434*l* The staple articles of British export to Japan consist of cotton goods of the value of 773,796*l*, cotton yarn, 209,151*l*, woollen goods, 1,426,260*l*, iron, wrought and unwrought, 3,274,369*l*, machinery, 1,796,246*l*, hats, 45,802*l*, arms and ammunition, 115,588*l*

Total trade between Japan and U K for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports from Japan to U K	12,493	15,298	23 872	23,871	29,870
Exports to Japan from U K	7 486	5,521	6,039	12,913	26,185

Shipping and Navigation.

Shipping movements at Japanese ports for 2 years —

	Entered				Cleared			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Steam	9,881	17,771,848	12,435	22,743,173	10,091	18,211,147	12,469	23,038,227
Sailing	494	71,824	524	80,303	545	80,910	535	82,074
Total	10,375	17,843,672	12,959	22,823,476	10,636	18,292,057	13,004	23,120,301

Of the total steamships entered in 1919, 838 vessels of 3,566,280 tons were British, 238 of 293,411 tons Russian, 39 of 71,785 tons Norwegian, 356 of 1,206,506 tons American, 27 of 175,412 tons French, and 10,643 of 16,781,321 tons were Japanese

On September 30, 1919, the merchant navy (without Formosa) consisted of 2,838 steamers of 2,694,804 tons gross, 13,505 sailing vessels of European style, of 930,534 tons, and 939 sailing vessels of Japanese style, of 300,067 koku The Japanese Government subsidises shipping companies for foreign trade, and now Japanese vessels run on four great routes to Europe, North America, South America, and Australia There are also lines plying between Japanese ports and Korea, Northern China, and nine ports on the Yangtse Kiang

Internal Communications.

The following table gives the railway statistics (including, except revenue and expenditure, Formosa) for 1919 —

—	State Railways	Railways owned by Private Companies	Total
Length in miles	6,072	1,941	8,014
Gross income, yen	243,547,295	21,141,861	264,689,156
Expenditure, yen	200 139,255	15,543,720	215,682,975
Goods carried, tons	53,313,720	10,474,522	63,788,242
Passengers, number	288,061,584	86,987,670	375,049,254

It has been decided to make the standard gauge 4 85 feet The work is expected to be completed in 1943, and the cost estimated at 1,408,000,000 yen Japan has been conceded by China the right to build five railway lines in Manchuria and Mongolia A railway tunnel under the Moji Shimonoseki Straits was commenced in 1920 and is expected to be completed in 1928 The tunnel will connect the island of Kiushu with Honshu The whole length of the tunnel will be 7 miles, of which one mile will be completely under the sea

There are (1919) 1,659 miles of electric tramway in Japan
The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years —

—	1915 16	1916–17	1917 18	1918 19
Letters Postcards Newspapers and periodicals	1,910,305,481	2,043,601,943	2,498,905,783	3,009,703,477
Parcels	26,887,563	29 578,542	36,805 961	40,742 733
Post and Telegraph offices	7,358	7,580	7,647	7,817
Telegrams delivered	34,553,501	41,484,109	55 763,080	64,855,716
Telegraphic line (miles)	26,840	26,352	33,522	36,000
,, wire (miles)	118,890	119,000	129,842	136,907
Telephone line (miles)	7,905	8,925	8,917	9,830
,, wire (miles)	575,403	604 020	670 607	721,050
Number of telephone messages	212,977,361	1,355,118,674	1,563,739,335	—
Number of telephone subscribers	—	—	255,300	273,309

Money and Credit.

Coinage issued in the fiscal years stated (ending 31st March) —

—	1915 16	1916 17	1917 18	1918 19	1919 20
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	30 260 000	41,949 700	119,987,880	65,888,660	37,200,120
Silver ,,	2 690 884	4,883 014	9 039 884	14,187,858	7 604,942
Bronze ,,	130,020	214 310	309,831	1,205,431	2,218,226
Nickel ,,	—	—	325,853	469,859	2,173,124
Total	33,080,904	47,047,054	129,612,948	81,751,806	49,256,411

The total amount of coins in circulation at the end of 1919 was 212,589,701 yen, notes, 1,555,100,523 yen On December 27, 1920, the gold stock of Japan was 2,133,000,000 yen, of which 889,000,000 yen were held by the Government and 1,294,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan

The modern banking system dates from 1872 The principal banks of Japan are the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hokkaido Colonisation Bank, the Bank of Taiwan There are also (1918) 46 agricultural and industrial banks, 1,389 ordinary banks, and 665 savings banks The condition of the banks (ordinary, saving and special) for three years (December 31st) was —

Year	Paid up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Earnings	Rate of Dividend
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1917	775,771,20	296,515,316	5,708,552,994	648 376,151	8 6
1918	899,047,98[illegible]	333,192,641	8,025,867,338	635,133,560	8 2
1918	781,324 638	227,462,859	6,681,770,559	337,430,786	8 9

The total postal bank savings on December 31, 1920, amounted to 827,550,777 yen, the number of depositors being 23,787,626.

Money, Weights, and Measures

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted The unit of value is 0 75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen = 2*s* 0½*d*, which, however, is not coined. The pieces

coined are as follows:—Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (5 sen piece), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces) The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen The gold coins are 900 fine, and the silver coins 800 fine The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value The one yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn The old copper 2, 1 and ½ sen pieces, are used as formerly

The *Kin*	= 160 *mommé*	= 1 323 lb avoirdupois
,, *Kwan*	= 1,000 ,,	= 8 267 lbs ,,
,, *Sun*		= 1 193 inch
,, *Shaku*	(10 sun)	= 11 931 inches
,, *Ken*	= 6 *shaku*	= 5 950 feet
,, *Chô*	= 60 *ken*	= $\frac{1}{15}$ mile, 5 4229 chains
,, *Ri*	= 36 *chô*	= 2 44 miles
,, *Ri* sq		= 5 9552 sq miles
,, *Chô*, land measure		= 2 45 acres
,, *Koku*, liquid		= 39 7033 gallons
,, ,, dry		= 4 9629 bushels
,, *To*, liquid	= $\frac{1}{10}$ *koku*	= 3 9703 gallons
,, ,, dry		= 1 9851 peck

The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March, 1921 The following rates are recognised —

metre = 3 3 *shaku*
gramme = 0 26667 *momme* ($\frac{4}{15}$ *momme*)

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Japan in Great Britain

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary — His Excellency Baron Gonsuke Hayashi Born in 1861 (Appointed May 27, 1920)

Councillor —Matsuzo Nagai, C B E

First Secretary —Shigeru Yoshida

Second Secretaries —Hiroshi Saito, and Ken Asaoka

Third Secretaries —Kosaku Tamura, Hajime Matsumiya, Kanekazu Okada, and Seijiro Yoshizawa

Attachés —Suemasa Okamoto, Kiyoshi Yamagata, and Katsusaburo Sasaki

Naval Attaché.—Captain Seizo Kobayashi, C B

Military Attaché —Major General Matsuo Itamy

Financial Attaché —Kengo Mori, C B

Chancellors —Akira Tajima, Asanosuke Kimura, and Hikogoro Yunoki

Consul General in London —Takahashi Nakamura

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Middlesbrough

2 Of Great Britain in Japan

Ambassador and Consul General —Rt Hon Sir Charles N E. Eliot K C M G, C B, appointed September, 1919

Counsellor —H Gurney, C M G

Secretaries —L C Collier, J H S Birch, and J L Dodds

Naval Attaché —Captain John P R Marriott, C M G

Military Attaché —Brigadier General C R Woodroffe, C M G

Japanese Counsellor —H G Parlett,

Commercial Counsellor —E. T F Crowe, C M G

There are Consular Representatives at Dairen (Dalny), Hakodate, Kobé, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki, Yokohama, and at Tainan and at Tamsui in the Island of Formosa

KOREA (CHOSEN)

Government.—The ex Emperor, whose surname is Yi and name Chok, was born March 25, 1874, and succeeded his father, Yi Hiung, on his abdication, July 20, 1907 He is reckoned as the thirty first in succession since the founding of the dynasty in 1392 , but four of the so called Kings were Crown Princes who never ascended the throne

For details of treaties between Japan and China, Russia, and Korea from 1895, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 1112

By a treaty concluded between Japan and Korea on August 22, 1910, the Korean territory was formally annexed to the Empire of Japan The Emperor was deprived of all political power, and was accorded the title of Prince Yi, and his father (the former ex Emperor), who died in January, 1919, that of Prince Yi, Senior The title of the country was changed back to "Chosen," from Tai Han, which had been adopted in 1897, and the office of Japanese Governor General established Henceforth Korea became an integral part of the Japanese Empire By an Imperial Rescript of 1919, Korea is to be treated as in all respects an integral part of Japan, Koreans to be on the same footing as Japanese Members of the Korean Imperial House and the late Korean Cabinet have had Japanese patents of nobility conferred upon them In 1919 certain changes were introduced with a view to assimilate more closely the Korean administration with that of Japan

Governor General —His Excellency Baron Saito (September, 1919)

Area and Population —Estimated area, about 84,000 square miles , population on December 31, 1918, was 17,412,871 (8,960,070 males and 8,443,801 females) Census population 1920, 17,284,207 The vast majority of the foreign residents are Chinese, numbering some 18,972 The latest returns give the number of British subjects as 257, Americans 597, French 107, and Germans 57 The urban prefecture of Seoul has 302,686 inhabitants (50,291 Japanese), and that of Ping Yang 173,273 There has been a large immigration of Japanese into the Peninsula of recent years

The language of the people is intermediate between Mongolo Tartar and Japanese, with a large admixture of Chinese words, and an alphabetical system of writing is used Official correspondence, except with Korean provincial officials, is conducted in Japanese The written language of the people is a mixture of Chinese characters and native script

Religion and Instruction.—The worship of ancestors is observed with as much punctiliousness as in China, but, otherwise, religion holds a low place in the land In the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon with scant respect The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly essential to the education of the upper classes, is giving way under Japanese influence to a more practical system of instruction There is a large number of Christian converts In 1890 an English Church mission was established, with a bishop and 20 other members The American missionaries have two hospitals in Seoul, where the Japanese have also established a large Government hospital The total number of hospitals in the country was 177 on December 31, 1919, while the Red Cross Society has a numerous

membership among both Japanese and Koreans There are over 250 Protestant missionaries (British and American), and 60 Roman Catholic, also a Russian Greek Church mission in Seoul

There are numerous Christian Mission schools for boys and girls throughout the country All these schools are subject to the control of the Education Department Technical and industrial schools are rapidly springing up A model farm and agricultural school has been established at Suigen In 1919 there were 996 public schools of all sorts, with 140,067 pupils , other schools, 726, with 44,729 pupils

In Seoul there is one daily Korean newspaper, and 2 Japanese, besides others published at Chemulpo and other parts of the country There is a Government owned daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul The Press is entirely in the hands of the Japanese, and a strict censorship is exercised

Finance —The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan The estimated revenue for two years is shown as follows (1 yen = 2s 0½d nominally) —

Revenue	1919 20	1920 21	Expenditure	1919 20	1920 21
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Ordinary	52,642 608	69 34[illegible] 820	Ordinary	39,698,256	67,050,142
Extraordinary	24,918,082	54,462,128	Extraordinary	37,862,440	46,278,192
Total	77,560,690	123,809,948	Total	77,560,696	113,328,334

The main sources of revenue are taxes and public undertakings
The total debt on December 31, 1919, was 119,358,105 yen

Production —Korea is entirely an agricultural country , the cultivated area is about 7,770,000 acres The chief crops are rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton The rice crops for 5 years were (in bushels) — 1914, 62,254,935 , 1915, 56,416,224 , 1916, 62,185,201 , 1917, 60,681,378 , 1918, 68,622,018 , 1919, 62,561,761 Whale fishing is carried on on the coast Live stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture The cattle are well known for their size and quality

Gold mining is carried on and promises to be successful There are four foreign owned gold mines in active operation, and others in process of development Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea, but the development of these resources is impeded by defective means of communication An anthracite coal mine in the north of Korea is in operation, and considerable extension of the workings are in contemplation Graphite and mica also are found in considerable quantities The total value of mineral products in 1918 was 30,828,074 yen

Commerce —The open ports are Chemulpo, Fusan, Wousan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Songchin, Ping Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong Am Po (1908), Chung jin and Shin wi ju

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports	59,199,357	74,456,805	102,886,736	158,309,363	280,786,318
Exports	49,492,325	50,801,934	83,775,387	154,189,148	219,665,781

The imports in 1919 included cotton goods, 69,486,157 yen, cotton yarn, 5,151,060 yen, machinery, 9,432,910 yen, silk goods, 1,017,810 yen, timber, 3,276,151 yen, kerosene oil, 8,150,895 yen, grass cloth, 7,079,499 yen, sugar, 4,161,178 yen, paper, 4,511,805 yen, coal, 14,384,698 yen The principal exports were rice, 110,030,878 yen, beans, peas, pulse, 23,068,301 yen, hides, 3,254,720 yen, cattle, 3,478,140 yen, gold ore, 1,231,639 yen Of the total imports, the value of 184,917,678 yen was from Japan, of the exports, the value of 199,848,854 yen was to Japan From Great Britain and the United States of America respectively, imports amounted to 5,576,424 yen and 24,181,916 yen

Shipping and Communication — The foreign going shipping entered at the open ports in 1919 had a tonnage of 565,903, and those that cleared a tonnage of 551,238

Transport in the interior is by porters, pack horses and oxen, and by river Improvements in road making are being effected There are about 1,400 miles of road Length of railways, 1920, 1,159 miles, number of passengers carried (1919–20), 12,184,485 The Korean system of railways is now connected with the Siberian and Chinese lines

A street electric railway in Seoul has been extended in four directions to points three miles outside the city Number of post offices (1920) 562 There are 1,996 miles of telegraph line open, and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems The telephone has been introduced at Seoul, Chemulpo, and several other towns, length of lines 1,336 miles

Money —Regulations for banking were framed in 1906 In 1919 there were 15 ordinary banks with 12,000,000 yen paid up capital

A central bank, the Bank of Chosen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai Ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury Notes of this bank are permitted to circulate unrestrictedly within the jurisdiction of the Government General of Chosen and are exchangeable with gold coin and convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan The Bank of Chosen has a paid up capital (1920) of 50 million yen, the deposits amounting to 178,573,456 yen Notes issued to June 30, 1920, 108 239,690 yen Against their issue must be provided a reserve of the same amount, consisting of gold coin, gold and silver bullion, and convertible notes of the Bank of Japan, silver bullion, however, must not exceed one fourth of the total reserve The savings bank in 1919–20 had 1,406,259 depositors with a total amount 14,925,990 yen

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5, 10, and 20 yen, silver of 10, 20-, and 50 sen, nickel of 5 sen, and bronze of 1 sen and 5 rin The old nickel coin has been practically wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the *cash* currency is now used only for petty transactions Under certain regulations, bills of exchange and cheques may pass into the currency In the more important commercial towns there are authorised 'note associations' of merchants for the transaction of business relating to bills

British Consul-General at Seoul —A Hyde Lay, C M G
Vice Consul at Seoul —W B Cunningham

FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

The Island of Formosa, or Taiwan, was ceded to Japan by China by the treaty which was ratified on May 8, 1895, and Japan took formal possession on June 2 of the same year Japanese civil government in the island began on March 31, 1896

The Island has an area of 13,839 square miles, with a population (1918

of 3,698,918 (1,919,701 males and 1,779,217 females) Census population 1920, 3,654,398 The chief towns are Taihoku (102,249 inhabitants), Tainan, Kagi and Taichu

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration A colonising scheme was commenced in 1909, whereby Japanese were settled in Taiwan There are four villages containing (1916), 652 families consisting of 3,268 persons An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives, for whom there are (1915) 631 elementary and other schools with 2,207 teachers and 78,653 pupils There are also normal schools, a medical school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese

The receipts of the Japanese administration are from inland taxes, customs, public undertakings, and also subsidies from Japan ranging from 5 to 9 million yen annually The expenditure is chiefly for internal administration and the working of public undertakings

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19[1]	1919-20	1920-21
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue	55,765,688	65,425,497	55,261,429	70,305,452	94,451,263
Expenditure	42,686,562	46,166,559	55,261,429	70,305,452	94,451,263

[1] Estimates

The agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, turmeric, while camphor is worked in the forests under a Government monopoly The production of camphor was in 1917 18, 4,297,662 lbs , in 1918 19, 3,122,733 lbs , in 1919 20, 2,933,333 lbs , in 1920 21, 4,000,000 lbs There are active fisheries The number of animals is estimated as follows —sheep, 90 , goats, 14,000 , cattle, 130,000 , caribou, 260,000 The industries comprise flour milling, sugar, tobacco , oil, spirits, iron work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures Mining is making steady progress , the output of coal in 1918 was 801,520 tons In 1919, the area planted with sugar was 286,348 acres, and the yield 6,863,779,636 pounds There are 37 sugar mills in Taiwan

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan, the chief foreign countries with which there is traffic being China and the United States In 1919 the imports from Japan amounted to 90,526,766 yen , exports, 141,885,540 yen The chief exports in 1919 were tea, 8,208,664 yen , sugar, 7,542,252 yen , camphor, 3,073,735 yen , coal, 8,037,334 yen The chief imports were opium, 6,433,950 yen , rice, 7,728,376 yen , oil cake, beans and tea seed, 10,260,723 yen

In 1919, 2757 vessels, of 1,117,899 tons entered and cleared the ports of Taiwan

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island There were in 1918–19 345 miles of railway open In 1919 there were 166 post offices, through which passed 49,009,142 packets and 770,018 parcels The telegraph service has 165 offices , length of line 692 miles , of wire, 3,082 miles , messages (1919), 2,388,891 Telephone line, 987 miles , calls, 30,376,783

At the end of 1919 the post office savings bank had 358,204 depositors with 5,518,178 yen to their credit

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan

Hōkotō or the **Pescadores** consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles

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Japanese **Sakhalin** (or **Karafuto**) consists of that portion of Sakhalin which lies to the south of the parallel of 50° north latitude It has an area of about 13,148 sq miles, and, in 1918, a population of 79,131 (44,460 males and 34,671 females) Census population, 1920, 105,765 The most important industry of the island is the herring fishery, but large areas are fit for agriculture and pasturage, and Japanese settlers have been provided with seed and domestic animals There is a vast forest area of larch and fir trees The minerals found are coal and alluvial gold, coal raised in 1918, 104,695 tons

The revenue for 1920 21 is estimated at 9,704,619 yen, and expenditure the same

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The leased Territory of **Kwantung**, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, has an area of about 538 sq miles, and a population (December 31, 1919) of 600,644 (341,673 males and 258,971 females), of whom 534,849 (228,834 females) are Chinese and 65,692 (30,093 females) Japanese (exclusive of army and navy) The Territory is under a Japanese governor general, the seat of administration being at Dairen (or Tairend, formerly called Dalny), where in 1915 there were 77 schools with 14,984 pupils, also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and a hospital

The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1920-21 balance at 12,246,092 yen

The chief agricultural products of the Territory are maize, millet, beans, wheat, buckwheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and various vegetables There is an active fishing industry The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, Dairen being the Customs port, with out stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur The port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory The trade is mostly with Japan and China Imports (1919), 107,186,929 haikwan taels (tael = about 4s 4d), exports, 103,733,007 yen Dairen has a fine harbour, ice-free all the year, and protected by a breakwater 1,000 yards long The harbour is provided with sheds and ware houses, under the control of the Manchuria Railway Company The rail way connects Port Arthur and Dairen with Mukden, Kharbin, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System

Gold and silver coin and the notes of the Yokohama specie bank are current

Kiau-Chau.—Kiau Chau, on the east coast of the Chinese province of Shan-tung, was seized by Germany in November, 1897, the town, harbour, and district were by treaty transferred to Germany on a 99 years' lease, March 6, 1898, and the district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire, April 27, 1898 In November, 1914, the territory was captured by Japanese and British forces, and is now administered by Japan under a mandate

Area, about 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay (about 200 square miles). There are 33 townships, and a population of about 227,000 Surrounding the district and bay is a neutral zone, whose outer limit is 30 miles from highwater

mark on the coast of the bay, its area being about 2,500 square miles, and population about 1,200,000 At Tsing-Tau there is one middle school, one girls' high school, 3 higher primary schools, schools for teaching Chinese to the Japanese, with a total of 123 teachers and 2,615 pupils in 1920 There are also 37 public schools for Chinese pupils, with 134 teachers and 2,965 pupils For the year 1914 the revenue was estimated at 403,000*l* and the expenditure 920,500*l*

The products are wheat, fruits, beans, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, &c, and silk culture, coal mining, briquette making, brewing, soap making are carried on, and there is a prosperous silk factory Over 1,000 Chinese were employed on the floating dock At Kiau Chau in 1919 the imports amounted to 69,557,059 Mexican dollars and the exports to 69,131,550 dollars The chief imports were cotton goods, cigarettes, metals, petroleum, lumber, and dyes The chief exports were ground nut and bean oil, wheat, tobacco leaf, and Shantung pongees In 1919 1,298 steamers of 1,938,895 tons entered and cleared at Kiau-Chau Of this total 1,061 steamers of 1,573,634 tons were Japanese and 102 steamers of 273,402 tons British A railway, Tsing Tau to Tsinan, is 277 miles long

The number of Japanese residents (exclusive of the military) was on August 30, 1920, 28,336 (15,303 males and 13,033 females)

On August 6, 1915, an agreement was entered into between the Chinese and Japanese Governments providing for the re opening of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tsing Tau on conditions similar to those in force during the German occupation

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(2) *The Caroline Islands* —The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponape having about 2,000 inhabitants, Yap 7,155, and Kusai 400 The population is mainly of Malay origin, with some Chinese and Japanese The chief export is copra For administrative purposes the islands were divided into two groups (a) the Eastern Carolines, with Truk and Ponape as the centres of administration There are in Truk 169 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 15,004 natives, in Ponapé there are 193 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 6,778 natives (b) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres There are in Palau 206 Japanese, 4,598 natives, 1 European, and 15 Chinese In Yap there are 76 Japanese, 8,537 natives, and 3 Europeans

(3) *Marshall Islands* —The Marshall Islands, consisting of two chains or

rows of lagoon islands (several uninhabited), known respectively as Ratack (with thirteen islands) and Ralick (with eleven islands), first came under German rule in 1885 The population consists of 102 Japanese, 5 Europeans, and 8,901 natives The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit, the most populous island Majeru, with 2,600 inhabitants Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work There are plantations of coco palm (1,275 hectares) The chief export is copra

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LATVIA.

(REPUBLIKA LAIVIJA)

LATVIA, along the southern part of the Baltic littoral, is inhabited chiefly by Letts As early as the 13th century the Letts fought against the Germans (battle of Durbe, 1260), but in the long run the Germans carried the day, and the state created by the Teutonic Order under the form of a Federal Republic (consisting of Esthonia, Latgale, Livonia, and Courland) lasted until 1560 Eventually, Esthonia passed under the rule of Sweden, Latgale and Livonia under that of Lithuania-Poland, while Piltene and Oesel became Danish Courland alone retained her independence under the form of a vassal duchy of Lithuania Poland In 1621 Livonia was annexed by Sweden, and in 1710 by Russia In 1772, after the first partition of Poland, Latgale was assigned to Russia, and in 1795 Courland joined Russia From this time onwards, Latvia was under Russian rule

In 1917 Lettish public opinion expressed itself in favour of the separate existence of Latvia, and announced its view officially in the Russian Constituent Assembly in January 1918 An organization for establishing the independence of the country was formed, and on November 18, 1918, it proclaimed in Riga the sovereign Free State of Latvia, which was recognised as an independent State by Finland, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, on January 26, 1921, by Germany on February 1, and by Denmark, Norway, and Sweden on February 4, 1921

Constitution and Government—The present Constituent Assembly, elected on April 17 and 18, 1920, on the basis of universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes, 21 years of age, by equal, direct, and secret vote, and based on proportional representation, consists of 152 members, divided into the following political groups —Social Democrats, 58 Labour party, 6 Democrats, 6, Agrarian party of landless peasants, 3, landless peasants and small farmers party, 2, Latgallen people's party, 1, Union of Farmers, 26, Latgallen peasants' party, 17, Christian farmers party of Latgallen, 6, independent citizens party, 6, Christian nationalists, 3, Germans, 6, Jews, 6, Russians, 4 Poles, 1

The Constituent Assembly met on May 1, 1920, and after the resignation of the Provisional Government, a Coalition Government, responsible to the Constituent Assembly, was formed, all parties, with the exception of the Social Democrats, participating After the elaboration of the Constitution of the Latvian State, the Constituent Assembly will be replaced by a regular parliament

The Ministries are those of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, National Defence, Trade and Industry, Public Works, Public Instruction, Agriculture, Justice, Supplies, and the State Controller

The national flag is made up of horizontal stripes of red, white and red

Prime Minister—K Ulmanis

Area and Population—Latvia consists of the former Russian Province of Courland (about 10,435 square miles), four southern districts (Riga, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk) of the former Russian province of Livonia (about 8,715 square miles) and three western districts (Dvinsk, Reshitza, Lutsin) of the former Russian province of Vitebsk (about 5,292 square miles), making a total of about 24,440 square miles, or, including inland lakes, about 25,000 square miles The total length of the frontier line of Latvia is 1,040 statute miles, with a coast line of 338 statute miles

The chief towns are Riga (the capital of Latvia), population (1914) 569,100,

Libau (90,744), Mitau (46,860), Windau, Wenden, Wolmar, Walk, Daugavpils (Dvinsk)

The census taken on June 15, 1920, showed a population of 1,503,193 in Latvia Of these 1,416,090 were Latvian citizens, and 87,103 foreigners. Of the Latvian citizens 80 41 per cent were Letts, 8 86 per cent Russians, 4 29 per cent Jews, 3 23 per cent Germans 2 19 per cent Poles, 0 52 per cent Lithuanians, 0 25 per cent Esthonians, and 0 25 per cent other nationalities

Religion and Instruction—The majority of the population in Latvia is Protestant, but in Latgale and one district of Courland there are also many Roman Catholics, while in Riga, Windau and south east of Livonia there are about 200,000 Greek Orthodox Letts Jews form about 4 29 per cent of the population According to a Draft Bill to be presented to the Constituent Assembly there is to be no State Church

Before the war there were 98 secondary schools in Latvia with 22,600 pupils, or 1 secondary school for every 26,000 inhabitants The percentage of illiterates, including children under the age of ten years, is 21 5

Before the war the University of Dorpat served the whole of the former Baltic provinces of Russia, and as Dorpat became an Esthonian institution, the Riga Polytechnic was in 1919 raised to be the Latvian University The number of students is over 3,000 A Musical Academy has also been re opened in Riga

Finance—The Budget for the financial year ending March 31, 1921 is as follows (in millions of Latvian roubles) —

Revenue		Expenditure			
			Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Ordinary -					
Direct taxes	81	Constituent Assembly	8	—	8
Indirect taxes	90	Cabinet of Ministers	5	7	12
Duties	27	Ministry of			
State lands and forests	058	Foreign Affairs	27	10	37
State enterprises	951	Justice	28	-	28
Monopolies	1,552	Interior	56	14	70
State Banking operations	198	Public Education	39		39
	3,457	Finance	122	31	153
		Agriculture	188	221	409
Extraordinary —		Trade and Industry	63	8	71
Consolidated State loans	147	Supplies	767	83	850
Issue of paper money	667	Ways of Communication	382	47	429
Prospective internal loans	245	Labour	10	—	10
	1,059	National Defence	44	—	44
		State Control	5	—	5
		State Credits	110	318	428
		Increase of salaries to servants of State	390	—	390
		Unforeseen expenditure	100	—	100
		Loan to the town of Walk	—	50	50
		Total	2,344	789	3,133
		Army	—	1,383	1,383
Grand Total	4,516	Grand Total	2,344	2,172	4,516

The National Debt of Latvia is as follows —To United States of America, for the revictualling of the indigent population in 1919, repayable in 1921

2,885,487 dollars , to United States of America, for various stocks, repayable in 1922, 5,000,000 dollars , to Norway, credit for various goods, repayable with interest in 1926, 6,000,000 crowns , interior loan of 1918, repayable in 15 years, 4,000,000 Latvian roubles , interior loan of 1920, repayable in 59 years, for an amount of 50 millions of Latvian roubles, issue not yet completed , and paper money issued up to June 30, 1920, on the 900 millions authorised, 517,162,361 Latvian roubles

Production and Industry —Latvia is mainly an agricultural country, but an increasing number of people are passing from agricultural to industrial life At present Latvia can export in large quantities only flax and timber Before the war the Latvian flax crop averaged about 35,000 tons per annum, but this season (1920 21) only 16,000 tons are estimated to be available for export Latvian timber lands, State and private, produce annually about 172 5 million cubic feet of timber, mostly redwood, which can be exported to the extent of about 14 per cent either as logs or sawn goods, or manufactured into furniture, or building material On July 1, 1920, there were 1,242 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing about 12,000 hands

Latvia does not possess any mineral wealth, although brown coal has been found in the country The extensive peat bogs of Latvia can be utilised for fuel A scheme is under consideration to harness the waters of the Dvina for generating electricity at the expenditure of 7,000,000*l* When fully equipped the stations will be able to generate 360,000 horse power

Commerce and Communication —Latvia possesses about 340 miles of sea coast , its 3 principal harbours are Riga, Libau, and Windau Three Russian main lines converge on Latvian ports, viz the Riga Tsaritsin line, the Windau Moscow line, and the Libau Romni line

On January 1, 1921, 10 steamboats of 9,003 tons, and 29 sailing vessels of 7,789 tons, making a total of 39 vessels of 16,892 tons, were sailing under the Latvian flag

The Latvian railways in Courland have been altered during the German occupation to the German gauge, while those in Livonia and Latgale retain the Russian gauge The total length of line is 1,715 miles, of which 516 miles are of Russian gauge, 595 miles of European gauge, and 426 miles of narrow gauge

Money, Banking, and Currency —The only legal tender in Latvia are the Latvian roubles, of which up to July 1, 1920, 517,162,361 have been issued

It is intended to issue a new currency on a gold basis The unit will be 1 gold Lat, equal to a gold franc, or one twenty fifth of a gold sovereign It is also proposed to set up a central banking institution

The metric system has been established by law, but the old Russian system of weights and measures may be used until January, 1, 1926

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Latvia in Great Britain

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,—G W Bisseneek
There is also a Consulate in London

2 Of Great Britain in Latvia

Chief of the Diplomatic Mission —E C Wilton, C M G
Commercial Commissioner in the Baltic States (at Riga) —William Peters
There are Consular representatives in Riga and Libau

LIBERIA.

Constitution and Government —The Liberian Republic had its origin in the efforts of several colonisation societies of Europe and America to make permanent provision for freed American slaves In 1822 a settlement was formed on the west coast of Africa near the spot where Monrovia now stands On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia The new State was first recognised by France and Great Britain, and ultimately by other Powers The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with trifling exceptions The executive is vested in a President and a Council of 6 Ministers, and the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives The President and the House of Representatives are elected for four years, and the Senate for six years The President must be at least thirty five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l* Electors must be of negro blood, and owners of land The natives of the country are not excluded from the franchise, but, except in the centres of civilisation, they take no part in political life The official language of the Government is English

President of Liberia —Hon Charles D B *King* (1920-24)
Vice-President —Hon Samuel A *Ross* (1920-24)

The President is assisted in his executive function by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary for War and Navy, and the Secretary for Education

Area and Population.—Liberia has about 350 miles of coast line extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, to the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, and it stretches inland to a distance, in some places, of about 200 miles The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreement of 1885 and the Franco Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907-10 Early in 1911 an agreement was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now becomes the boundary

The total area is about 40,000 square miles The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, all of the African race Since the organisation of the frontier force the Government has obtained complete control of Northern Liberia and of the Kroo countries in Southern Liberia. The indigenous natives belong in the main to six principal stocks (1) the Mandingos (Muhammadan), (2) the Grebo, (3) the Gola, (4) the Kpwesi, (5) the Kru negroes and their allies, and (6) the Greboes The Kru tribes are mostly Pagan The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000 About 50,000 of the coast negroes may be considered civilised All such use English as their language in daily life, and are Christian in religion There is a British negro colony of about 500, and there are about 200 Europeans, including 100 Englishmen The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, and Maryland, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 4 districts, each under a superin

tendent Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krutown, an estimated population of 6,000 It is one of the 15 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, the others being Liberian Jene (river port) Saywolu (river port), Robertsport (Cape Mount), Marshall (Junk), Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greenville (Sinoe), Nana Kru, Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper (Cape Palmas), Kablaki (river port), Half Cavalla, and Webbo (river port) Other towns are Robertsport, Royesville, Marshall, Arthington, Careysburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Boporo (native), Rocktown (native), Philadelphia, Cuttington, Upper Buchanan and Edina

Religion and Instruction —The Americo Liberians are all Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist) There are several American missions at work and one French Roman Catholic The Government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and to native negroes In 1910 the Government had 113 elementary schools with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils There are 87 mission schools and about 3,000 pupils The mission schools give industrial training The Methodists have a college at Monrovia, the Protestant Episcopalians a high school at Cape Palmas and 3 other important schools The Government has a college with (1916) 3 professors and 20 students A criminal code was enacted in 1900, the customs laws were codified in 1907

Finance —The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in American dollars) —

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915 16	1917-18
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	618,809	531,500	273,368	295 233	273,016
Expenditure	529,548	531,500	266,801	282,332	255,767

The customs duties for 1916–17 were 163,634 dollars, for 1917–18 they were 164,628 dollars and for 1918–19, 242,134 dollars

In 1912 an international loan of 1,700,000 dollars was raised, secured by the Customs revenue, rubber tax, and tax on native labourers shipped from Liberia The administration of the Customs is in the hands of a Customs Receivership, the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States each designate a Receiver British financial interests preponderate in the loan It is further provided that for the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for the maintenance of peace in Liberia shall be established, and that the United States shall designate trained military officers to organise the force In 1918, 72,207 dollars were spent on the force

On September 30, 1918, the total debt was 2,131,700 dollars, *i e* 1,608,000 dollars refunding loan of 1912, 423,128 dollars internal floating debt, 84,603 dollars due to Bank of British West Africa Limited, and 15,969 dollars owing by post office to money order bureau

Defence.—For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. The organised militia, volunteers, and police number about 5,000

Production, Commerce.—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun There are forests unworked, the soil is productive, but cultivation is neglected, cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities only, and indigenous coffee is the staple product Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, palm oil and palm kernels, kola nuts, chillies, beni seed, coffee, anatto seed and rice are also produced Beeswax is collected, and gum copal is found but is not collected Tortoiseshell, improperly prepared, is sold in small quantities In the forests there are rubber vines and trees of 22 species Rubber exports (in pounds) 1910, 115,785, 1911, 103,032, 1912, 93,822, 1913, 116,712, 1914, 8,003, 1915, 10,081, 1917, 69,835 Iron is worked by the natives Gold in small quantities, tin, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance

The trade for 4 years is shown as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1911	1,154,924	1,013,849	1913	902,063	1,288,915
1912	1,194,128	1,150,491	1917	—	618,536

The chief imports are rice, Manchester goods, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanised roofing iron, ready made clothing, and dried and preserved fish The chief exports are rubber, palm oil (336,407 gallons in 1917), palm kernels, piassava fibre, (5,911,903 lbs in 1917), cocoa (65,016 lbs in 1917), coffee (761,800 lbs in 1917), ivory, ginger, and camwood The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Holland, Spain, and the United States

According to the 'Annual Statement of Trade' issued by the Board of Trade, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U K from Liberia	194,116	211,270	161,423	528,219	513,42
Exports of U K produce to Liberia	101,748	117,099	178,161	163,715	271,027

In 1919, 244 vessels visited Monrovia with a tonnage of 622,844 tons Of these, 116 vessels of 483,789 tons were British.

There are no railways or vehicular means of transport in the country, except ox carts and a motor road of about 20 miles recently constructed The river St Paul is navigable for 25 miles from the sea northwards (including creeks, for 38 miles), and various Liberians maintain steam launches thereon The Liberian Government has a river launch There is direct cable communication with Europe and New York. There are two wireless stations at Monrovia

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents The Liberian coins are as follows —Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10 cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1 cent pieces

Weights and measures are the same as Great Britain and the United States

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd , has a branch at Monrovia, and agencies at other ports of the Republic

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Liberia in Great Britain

Minister —J P Crommelin
Secretary —C W Dresselhuys
Consul —J T Grein

There are Consuls in London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea

2 Of Great Britain in Liberia

H B M Consul General at Monrovia —E H G Shepherd (1920)
British Receiver of Customs —Richard Sharpe

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LIECHTENSTEIN.

THE Principality of Liechtenstein, lying between the Austrian Land of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St Gallen and Graubunden, is a sovereign State consisting of Schellenberg and Vaduz (formerly immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire) The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of January 23, 1719, granted by the Emperor Karl VI , the two lordships were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein After the break up of the Empire in 1806 the Principality was incorporated in the Rhine Confederation , from 1815 to 1866 it formed part of the German Confederation, since the break up of which it has joined no similar union

The Reigning Prince is **John II** , born October 5, 1840 , succeeded his father, November 12, 1858 The reigning family originated in the twelfth century, and traces its descent through free barons who in 1608 became princes of Liechtenstein The monarchy is hereditary in the male line The constitution provides for a Diet of 15 members elected for four years by direct vote on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation The capital and seat of Government is Vaduz (pop 1,142) Formerly the principality was practically a dependency of Austria, but on November 7, 1918, the Diet resolved to establish the complete independence of Liechtenstein The principality has a High Court In 1920 negotiations were opened with Switzerland with a view to a Customs Treaty to include the administration by Switzerland of the posts and telegraphs of Liechtenstein, and early in 1921 Switzerland agreed

Area, 65 square miles , population, of German origin and nearly all Catholic, 1912, 10,716 (5,266 males and 5,450 females) There is no public debt The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, and timber The rearing of cattle, for which the fine Alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed The industries of the Principality, except the textile industries, are not important The Principality has no army (since 1868)

Administrator, appointed by the Prince — Joseph *Ospelt* (April, 1921)

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand-duchess—Charlotte born January 23, 1896, succeeded on the abdication of her sister *Marie Adelaide*, on January 9, 1919, married to Prince Felix of Bourbon Parma on November 7, 1919 *Offspring*—Prince *Jean*, born January 6, 1921 Sisters of the Grand Duchess—Princess *Marie Adelaide*, born June 14, 1894, Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897, Princess *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899, Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901, Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902

The early history of Luxemburg may be divided into four periods, viz, from 963 to 1443, when the country was part of the Holy Roman Empire, from 1443 to 1506, the Burgundian period, from 1506 to 1714, the Spanish period, and from 1714 to 1795, the Austrian period From 1795 to 1815 the Duchy was French The Congress of Vienna made the Duchy into a Grand duchy, and from 1815 to 1866 the Grand duchy was included in the dissolved Germanic Confederation By the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, it was declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed

Constitution and Government—The Constitution now in force was proclaimed on October 17, 1868, in 1919 some important changes were introduced into it Thus the Constituent Assembly decided that the sovereign power resided in the Nation (Article 32), that all secret treaties were abolished (Article 37), that the deputies are to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage, pure and simple, by scrutiny of lists, according to the rules of proportional representation and in conformity with the principle of the smallest electoral quotient

The country is divided into four electoral districts the South, North, Centre, and East In order to qualify as an elector it is necessary to be a citizen (male or female) of Luxemburg and to have completed 21 years of age, to be eligible for election it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate The electors may be called upon to record their votes by means of a referendum or plebiscite in all cases and under the conditions to be determined by law (Article 52) The Members of the Chamber of Deputies receive a salary which may not surpass 4,000 francs per annum, they are also entitled to receive a travelling allowance (Article 75)

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 48 members, elected October, 1919 The state of the parties is as follows—Catholics, 27, National Party, 3, Liberals, 7, Socialists, 9 Popular Party, 2

The head of the State takes part in the legislative power, exercises the executive power, and has a certain part in the judicial power The Constitution leaves to the sovereign the right to organise his Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least three Directors General The Cabinet, appointed April, 1921, is composed as follows—

Minister of State and President of Government—Emile *Reuter*
Director General of Finance—A *Neyens*
Director-General of Commerce, Industry, and Labour—M *Leidenbach*
Director General of Justice and Public Works—A *Bech*
Director General of Agriculture and Social Welfare—Raymond de *Waha*

Besides the Government there is a Council of State It deliberates on proposed laws and bills, on amendments that might be proposed, it also gives

administrative decisions and expresses its opinion regarding any other question referred to it by the Grand-duke or by the Law The Council of State is composed of 15 members chosen for life by the sovereign, who also chooses a president among them each year

On September 28, 1919, a Referendum was taken in Luxemburg to decide on the political and economic future of the country Those entitled to vote were men and women of 21 (voters on the register, 127,775, actual voters, 90,984) The voting resulted as follows —for the reigning Grand duchess, 66,811, for the continuance of the Nassau Braganza dynasty under another Grand duchess, 1,286, for another dynasty, 889, for a Republic, 16,885, for an economic union with France, 60,133, for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. But France refused in favour of Belgium to consider the possibility of an economic union, and negotiations are accordingly in progress between Belgium and Luxemberg

Area and Population —Luxemburg has an area of 999 square miles, and a population (Dec 1, 1916) of 263,824 (130,514 males and 133,310 females) The population is Catholic, save (1910) 4,007 Protestants, 1,270 Jews, and 303 belonging to other sects The chief town, Luxemburg, has 20,355 (1916) inhabitants Other towns are Esch a Alz, the centre of the mining district, 20,672 inhabitants, Differdanga, 14,035 inhabitants, Dudelange, 10,400 inhabitants, Rumelange, 5,264 inhabitants, and Diekirch, 3,776 inhabitants

Instruction —Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13 In 1920 the primary schools had 1,027 teachers (504 women), there are 35 higher elementary schools, 3 classical schools, 2 commercial and industrial colleges, a college of agriculture, and an academy of music

Finance —Estimated revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary for the last five years) in francs —

—	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20[1]	1920 21	1921-22
Revenue	49,761,428	42 680,858	126,044,256	126 018 256	41,016 370
Expenditure	50,431,330	101,969,074	188,084,722	170, 47,229	182,899,571

[1] Revenue includes loan of 90,000,000 francs, expenditure includes 39,000,000 francs debts of previous years

The debt on September 30, 1920, amounted to 129,281,828 francs
The armed forces of the State number 250 men

Production and Industry —Agriculture is carried on by about 90,000 of the population (about 36 per cent), about 250,000 acres are agricultural land The principal crops are beetroot and potatoes, but mining is the chief industry Production of iron and steel for 3 years —

Year	Iron		Steel	
	Tons	Value in francs	Tons	Value in francs
1916	1,950,514	205,794,142	1,296,407	195,060,772
1917	1,528,865	231,845,054	1,053,596	207,045,891
1918	1,266,671	254,590,396	857,087	199,573,896

Communications—There were 330 miles of railway in 1918, and 440 miles of telegraph line with 1,521 miles of wire, and 363 telegraph offices in 1919. There were also (1919) 109 telephone systems with 962 miles of line and 4,993 miles of wire. In 1919 there were 138 post-offices, through which there passed 18,393,000 letters and 6,276,000 post cards, &c.

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Luxemburg in Great Britain

Chargé d'Affaires—Antoine Pescatore (May, 1920)

2 Of Great Britain in Luxemburg

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Sir George Grahame (Resident at Brussels) (January, 1920)

Consul—Norbert Le Gallais

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MEXICO

(República Mexicana)

Constitution and Government

Mexico was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain In all 64 Spanish Viceroys ruled the Courts, from Antonio de Mendoza (1535–1550) to Juan O'Donoju (1821–1822) In 1810 the rule of the Spanish Viceroys had become so tyrannical that it caused an outbreak headed by the patriot priest Hidalgo, who on September 15, 1810, declared the Independence of Mexico On May 18, 1822, General Augustin Iturbide declared himself Emperor of Mexico, but in 1824 he had to flee, and the Republic was established Several Presidents (Felix Fernandez Victoria, 1824–28, was the first) ruled the destinies of the country with more or less severity until 1864, when the throne of Mexico was offered to Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria He was shot in 1867, and Benito Juarez, who had been President in the northern part of the country, took the reins of government He was followed by Lerdo de Tejada, who in 1876 fled, and General Porfirio Diaz (died July 2, 1915) made his entry into Mexico City He ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880–4, General Manuel Gonzalez) until May 25, 1911, when he presented his resignation to Congress On November 6, 1911, Señor Francisco I Madero assumed office as President and ruled until February, 1913, when a *coup d'état* took place, resulting in the President's murder (February 23, 1913) and his replacement by General Victoriano Huerta

Civil war broke out in April, 1913, and on July 15, 1914, Huerta resigned The internal discord continued, until December, 1915, when most of the American and European States recognized General Carranza as head of the Government of Mexico In May 1920, civil war broke out again and Carranza fled from the capital, and he was shortly afterwards killed General Adolfo de la Huerta was elected Provisional President in May, 1920, and in September, 1920, the presidential elections returned General Alvero Obregon

President —Alvero *Obregon* Assumed office, December 1, 1920

A new Constitution, amending the Constitution of 1857, was promulgated on February 5, 1917 By its terms Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States, each of which has a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws The powers of the supreme Government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President Representatives are elected for two years by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for 60,000 inhabitants The qualification is to be over twenty five years of age on the day of election The Senate consists of fifty eight members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies The members of both Houses receive salaries of about 7,000 dollars a year The President is elected by direct popular vote in a general election, holds office for four years, and cannot be re elected Failing the President, Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor If the vacancy occurs during the first half of the President's term of office, Congress chooses a provisional President and arranges for new elections, if the vacancy occurs in the second term, Congress chooses the President for the remainder of the term The Session of Congress is to be from September 1 to December 31 During the recess there is a Permanent

Committee consisting of fourteen Senators and fifteen Representatives appointed by the respective Houses

According to the law of April 13, 1917, the administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by seven Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Communications and Public Works, Industry, Commerce, and Labour, and Agriculture), and three Departments of State (Judicial, Educational, and Public Health)

Local Government

Mexico is divided into twenty eight States, one Federal District, and two Territories Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws, but inter State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation The Governors of the Federal District and the Territories are appointed by the President All the States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District, but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government

Area and Population.

The population of the census of 1910 and the estimated population in 1912 are shown in the following table The capitals of the States and districts are in brackets —

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1910	Estimated Population, 1912	Population per square mile, 1910
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes)	2,969	120,511	124,497	40 6
Baja California (La Paz)	58,338	52,272	53,254	0 8
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	86,706	86,685	4 7
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	27,527	438,843	456,371	16 1
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	90,086	405,265	423,387	4 6
Coahuila (Saltillo)	63,780	362,092	376,747	5 7
Colima (Colima)	2,272	77,704	80,500	34 2
Distrito Federal (Mexico)	578	720,753	763,170	1556 8
Durango (Durango)	42,272	436,147	509,585	12 8
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	10,950	1,081,651	1,085 681	95 1
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	25,279	605,487	620,416	20 1
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,637	646,551	655,187	74 7
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	33,492	1,208,855	1,220,160	37 9
México (Toluca)	9,230	989,510	1,000,903	107 0
Michoacan (Morelia)	22,621	991,880	1,003,491	43 8
Morelos (Guernavaca)	1,895	179,594	183,705	60 4
Navarit (Tepic)	10,953	171,173	175,731	15 1
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,032	365,150	373,207	15 4
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	35,689	1,040,398	1,059,789	29 8
Puebla (Puebla)	12,992	1,101,600	1,118,439	90 2
Queretaro (Querétaro)	4,493	244,663	247,195	68 8
Quintana Roo (Santa Cruz de Bravo)	19,270	9,109	9,328	0 4
San Luis Potosi (San Luis Potosí)	24,004	627 800	638,832	24 7
Sinaloa (Culiacan)	27,557	328,642	329,317	9 6
Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,633	265,383	275,107	3 4
Tabasco (Villa Hermosa)	10,374	187,574	193,675	18 6
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,881	249,641	256,278	7 7
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,534	184,171	186,642	115 4
Veracruz (Cordoba)	27,880	1,124,368	1,165,934	38 7
Yucatán (Merida)	15,939	339,613	347,781	9 6
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	24,471	477,556	480,690	19 2
Islands	1,575	—	—	—
Grand Total	**767,198**	**15,115,612**	**15,501,684**	**19 2**

In 1910 there were 7,504,471 males and 7,635,898 females The foreign population in 1910 numbered 116,527 —Spanish, 29,541; United States, 28,639; Guatemalan, 21,334, French, 4,604; British, 5,264, Cuban, 3,478; German, 3,827, Italian, 2,595; Chinese, 13,203; Japanese, 2,276, Arabs, 1,546; Turks, 2,907; all others, 5,433

The chief cities, 1910 are —Mexico (capital), 1,080,000, Puebla, 96,121, Guadalajara, 119,468; San Luis Potosi, 68,022, Leon, 57,722, Monterey, 73,528, Pachuca, 39,009, Zacatecas, 25,900, Guanajuato, 35,682, Merida, 62,447, Queretaro, 33,062, Morelia, 40,042, Oaxaca, 38,011, Orizaba, 35,263; Aguascalientes, 45,198, Saltillo, 35,414; Durango, 32,263, Chihuahua, 39,706; Vera Cruz, 48,633; Toluca, 31,023, Celaya, 23,062

Religion, Instruction, and Justice

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but according to the new Constitution of 1917, the Church is separated from the State, and there is toleration of all other religions No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property There are 7 archbishops and 23 suffragan bishops In 1910, there were 15,033,176 Roman Catholics, 68,839 Protestants, 33,343 of other faiths, 25,011 of no professed faith

Education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government, elsewhere the State authorities regulate education The Federal capital is the seat of the National University of Mexico, organised in 1910 In 1912 the system of primary education was extended so as to reach the native population, for whom 209 schools have been established with 13,616 pupils

In 1918, 439 newspapers and periodicals were published in Mexico

The judicial power, which is entirely distinct from and independent of the executive, consists of the Supreme Court, with 15 judges chosen for a period of six years, three Circuit Courts, with 3 judges, and District Courts, with 32 judges After 1923 judges are to be appointed for life

The Ordinary, Civil, Criminal, and Correctional Courts are controlled by the Department of Justice and Public Instruction

Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for six years —

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1913–14 [1]	13,230,715	13,210,873	1919 [1]	14,938,400	20,349,161
1914–15 [1] [2]	14,297,000	15,220,489	1920 [1]	17,739,919	17,305,932
1918 [1]	14,914,137	18,713,587	1921 [1]	27,739,806	27,113,566

[1] Estimates [2] Owing to civil disturbances, no figures were published between 1915 and 1918

For the nine months ending May 31, 1919, the actual revenue amounted to 13,530,100*l.*

On December 31, 1920, the outstanding external debt, together with arrears of interest, amounted to 72,315,642*l* The internal debt amounted to 16,582,277 pesos

Defence.

Before the Revolution every Mexican capable of bearing arms was obliged to serve in the Active Army or in the National Guard The army then consisted of the Active Army, the Reserve, and auxiliary troops; and was

organised on a peace footing as follows infantry, 34 battalions, 20 auxiliary battalions, and 49 irregular corps, cavalry, 18 regular regiments, 21 auxiliary regiments and 2 squadrons of army gendarmes, 52 irregular corps, and 26 scout corps, artillery, 5 regiments In addition there were 1 sapper battalion, 1 engineer park, 1 telegraph section, 2 war schools, 1 naval school, 1 school of musketry, 1 school for fencing, 1 medical school, and 57 schools for soldiers Since 1914 the Army has been continuously on a war footing and the Reserve has disappeared The nominal strength of the Army in 1920 was 119,000, but it is probable that not more than half this number of effectives would be counted on by the Government

The infantry is armed with 7 mm Mauser rifle, the cavalry with a carbine of the same type, artillery with Q F guns (Saint Chaumond Mondragon and Schneider Canet)

Attention has been paid to aviation, the machines employed are of Mexican design and construction There are 2 engineering parks, 2 telegraph stations Military education is compulsory in all schools throughout the country

The Navy, which is little more than a police force, consists of the gun boats *Bravo*, *Morero*, *Vera Cruz*, *Tampico*, *Democrata*, *General Guerrero*, and *Zaragoza* There are five torpedo boats, a couple of armed transports, and a few smaller vessels

Production and Industry.

Mexico is well suited for agriculture Within a radius of 300 miles may be produced the crops of the Tropical, Semi-tropical, and Temperate Zones, owing to the varying altitude, the land rising rapidly from the coast to the centre of the country The soil is rich in all sections In the tropical regions, in the mountain valleys, and on the great central plateau are millions of acres of virgin soil and millions more which have been barely skimmed by the antiquated methods of agriculture in vogue

Cultivated lands, 30,027,500 acres, pastoral lands, 120,444,200 acres, forest lands, 43,933,200 acres Principal products are maize (1,930,121 tons in 1918), cotton (79,653 tons in 1918), henequen (158,066 tons in 1918), wheat (387,522 tons in 1919), coffee, beans There is a large output of sugar (140,000 tons in 1919) and molasses, valued at about 2,600,000*l* annually, and the production of spirits is on the increase There are 1,226 tobacco factories in the Republic

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 25,000,000 acres and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood, and rosewood

Live stock in 1920 Cattle, 2,162,984, horses, 929,385, mules, 354,351, asses, 287,989, sheep, 1,089,976, goats, 1,987,869, and pigs, 1,654,089

The chief Mexican oil fields may be grouped in five districts —(1) The Ebano district, about 40 miles west of Tampico (largely the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company), (2) The Panuco district, including the Topila region, (3) The Huastica district, south of Tampico, in which the famous 'Casiano,' 'Cerro Azul,' and 'Potrero del Llano' wells occur, (4) The Tuxpam district, including the Furbero region, south west of Tuxpam, and (5) The Tehuantepec Tabasco district, in the neighbourhood of Minititlan In 1917 petroleum wells to the number of 79 were bored in the principal oil zones of the Republic, 43 of which are producing The potential production of these wells is 235,250 barrels per day The total number of productive wells in the Republic is (1919) 343 The potential production of all the wells of the Republic is 1,337,012 barrels daily On December 31, 1919, there were in existence the following constructions for storing petroleum.—382 steel tanks, with a capacity of 4,125,821 cubic

meters, 4 concrete tanks with a capacity of 43,718 cubic meters, 15 earthern reservoirs with a capacity of 3,506,658 cubic meters, and one cement reservoir, with a capacity of 136,740 cubic meters On the same date there were existing 113 pipe lines with a total length of 1,420,970 meters and a conducting capacity of 457,216 cubic meters

Petroleum was produced as follows —In 1912, 16,538,215 barrels, in 1913, 25,696,291 barrels, in 1914, 26,235,403 barrels, in 1915, 33,910,508 barrels, in 1916 40,545,712 barrels, in 1917, 55,292,770 barrels, in 1918, 3,338,326 barrels, in 1919, 92,402,055 barrels

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico It is carried on in 24 of the 31 States and Territories, nearly all the mines yielding silver either alone or in combination with other ores The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for 1918, 1919, and 1920 —

Metals	1918	1919	1920
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Gold	25,313	23,586	23,370
Silver	1,944,542	2,049,898	1 979,972
Copper	70,223 454	56,172,235	46,056 900
Lead	98,337 154	71,375,968	121,434,066
Zinc	20,698,995	11,559,685	14,369,057
Antimony	3,278,046	470,738	1,572,376
Tin	13,537	1,588	—
Tungsten	149,486	21 970	34,917
Molybdenum	27,371	1,767	648
Manganese	2,878,383	2,294,227	838,624
Mercury	163 598	118,040	77 229
Arsenic	1,881,011	2,246 378	1,198,806
Amorphous graphite	6 190 849	4 023 015	2 991 529

Coal is produced only in the State of Coahuila The output is estimated at 900,000 tons annually Opals are mined in Queretaro

Commerce

The trade of Mexico for 4 years is shown as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1912	18,266,231	29,798,912	1918	16,461 090	36,730,545
1913	19 577,283	30 040,561	1919	26,517,870	42,446,247

The imports and exports for 1918 were classified as follows —

Imports	Mexican Dollars	Exports	Mexican Dollars
Animal products	19,981,871	Animal products	19,569,701
Vegetable products	37,985,996	Vegetable products	126 937,322
Mineral products	28,808,919	Mineral products	213,932,342
Textile and other manufactures	28,853,895	Manufactured products	4,866,086
Chemical products	10,638,642		
Spirituous liquors	1,237,233		
Paper and accessories	3,070,472		
Machinery and apparatus	11,251,817		
Vehicles	6,399,459		
Arms and explosives	2,222,195		
Sundries not specified	14,019,536		
Total (1918)	164,470,035	Total (1918)	367,305,451
,, (1919)	265,178,706	,, (1919)	424,462,471

The principal articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Mexico for 1919 (according to Board of Trade returns) were as follows — Imports petroleum spirit, 1,443,681*l*, fuel oil, 2,129,156*l*, lamp oil, 811,794*l*, lubricating oil, 469,118*l* Exports cotton piece goods, 295,410*l*, other cotton goods, 348,757*l*, sodium, 132,120*l*, machinery, 140,295*l*

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U Kingdom	2,573,291	2,316 317	5,125,844	7,173,840	13,465,544
Exports to Mexico from U Kingdom	347,927	917,051	1,093,931	1 312,776	4,327,129

Shipping and Communications

The most important ports are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico

In 1909 the main railway lines of Mexico were united in one corporation —The National Railways of Mexico Since 1914 this system and practically all the private lines have been taken over and worked by the government under the name of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico The National Railways of Mexico own 6,818 miles of track and control an additional 1,220 miles The Mexican Railway has 520 miles of track The Tehuantepec Railway owns the line (184 miles of track) between Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic to Salina Cruz on the Pacific The Mexico North Western Railway owns 512 miles of track The Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico has about 1,000 miles of track The United Railways of Yucatan have a length of 500 miles A railway between Tuluca and Zitacuaro (81 miles) has been commenced

On December 31, 1918, the Federal telegraph and telephone lines were 110,530 miles There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons totalling 5,199 miles in length There were on December 31, 1918, 528 telegraph offices, 12 telephone offices and 21 wireless stations Number of messages, 108,024,029

In 1919 there were 2,463 post offices The post carried in 1919 60,027,536 inland and 12,496,678 international letters, postcards and packets Post office receipts 1919, 11,590,854 pesos, expenditure, 11,343,675 pesos

A new wireless station has been established on the Island of Lobos, off the coast of Tampico, largely for the purpose of affording the various petroleum companies facilities for communicating with vessels while at sea It is provided with powerful apparatus and is able to communicate with the wireless stations at Mexico City, Tuxpam, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Frontera, Mazatlan, Santa Rosalia, La Paz, Queretaro, Monterrey, Saltillo, Torreon, and by way of Habana with various stations in the United States

Banking and Credit

An executive decree of January 31, 1921, provided for the return to their owners of the banks declared in liquidation by the decree of December 14, 1916

On December 31, 1919, the liabilities of all the banks in the Republic amounted to 410,763,459 pesos, including notes in circulation of 129,984,148 pesos

It is proposed to set up a Central Bank of issue with a capital of 200 million pesos and the right to issue paper currency to the amount of 30 million pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By an executive decree of November 13, 1918, the monetary unit is the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at 75 gramme of pure gold There are 20 peso (called *aztecas*), 10-peso, and 5 peso gold coins, 900 fine and 100 copper, weighing respectively 16½ 8 333⅓ and 4 166⅔ grammes In 1919 American gold coin was decreed to be legal tender at the fixed rate of 1 dollar for 2 Mexican gold pesos An executive decree of October 27, 1919, provides for the issue of new silver and copper coins The silver coins are in denominations of 1 peso, 50 and 20 centavos, with a fineness of 720 milligrams of silver and 280 of copper The copper coins are to be in denominations of 10 centavos, weigh 12 grams, and have a composition of 95 per cent copper, 2 5 per cent tin, and 2 5 per cent zinc These coins are restricted legal tender up to 20 pesos for the silver coins and 2 pesos for the copper coins Bronze coins are 2- and 1 centavo pieces, 95 parts copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc There are 5 centavo nickel coins In July, 1920, the coinage of Mexican money in the Republic consisted of 1,800,000 gold pesos, 3,730,000 silver pesos, and 50,000 pesos in copper coins, or a total of 5,580,000 pesos The value of the gold peso or dollar in peace time was 24 58 pence

An enormous quantity of paper money was in circulation, but it has been gradually withdrawn, and on October 1, 1920, 106,787,862 pesos remained in circulation

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enforced by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still in use The old weights and measures were —

Weight	1 libra = 0 46 kilogramme = 1 014 lb avoirdupois
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25 357 lb avoirdupois
For gold and silver	1 marco = ½ libra = 4,608 granos
	1 ochava = ⅛ tominos
	1 tomin = 12 granos
	20 granos = 1 French gramme
Length	1 vara = 0 837 mètre = 2 ft 8$^{9}_{10}$ English in
	1 legua comun = 6,666⅔ varas

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Mexico in Great Britain

Consul —Julio Pani

There are Consular representatives at Barrow in Furness, Birmingham Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dover, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Great Grimsby Liverpool, Manchester, Maryport, Newcastle, Southampton

2 Of Great Britain in Mexico

Chargé des Archives —H Cummins, O B E

Acting Consul-General —N King

There are Consular representatives at Colima, Progreso, Salina Cruz, Vera Cruz, and other towns

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mexico

1 Official Publications

The publications issued by the various departments of government

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2 Non-Official Publications

The Mexican Year Book London, annual

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MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848, succeeded his father, Prince Charles III, September 10, 1889, married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869,[1] (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu, Oct 31, 1889 Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I, heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732 She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I, who also succeeded Antony I as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795 In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815)

In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns, in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end

The Prince was an absolute ruler, there having been no elective representation within the Principality But on January 7, 1911, a Constitution was promulgated, which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste* The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a Ministry assisted by a Council of State The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 21 members elected for four years The territory of the Principality is divided into three communes, administered by municipal bodies, in the election of which women are entitled to take part

In 1819 the Government adopted a code founded upon the French codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court The Principality has its own coinage (it issues only 100 franc pieces) which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union, it also issues its own separate postage-stamps, and has its own flag

The small harbour, absolutely sheltered, has an area of 42 acres, depth at entrance 90 feet, and alongside the quay 24 feet at least The Customs duties are the same as in France

The area is eight square miles Population (census January 9, 1913), 22,956 Towns Monaco, 2,247, La Condamine, 11,082, Monte Carlo, 9,627

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop A semi military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated Imports are coal and wine, olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables The annual grant for the concession was 80,000*l* in 1917, in 1927 it will be 90,000*l*, and in 1937 100,000*l*

Consul-General for Monaco in London —Th Lumley

British Consul —J W Keogh (residing at Nice)

British Vice-Consul.—C J Sim (residing at Monaco)

[1] The religious marriage was annulled by the Apostolic See on January 8, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL AKSA —EL GHARB)

Reigning Sultan

Mulai Yusef, G C M G , son of Mulai Hassan, was proclaimed Sultan on August 18, 1912, on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai Abd el Hafid, who received a lump sum of 400,000 francs and an annual pension of 350 000 francs

The present Sultan of Morocco is the seventeenth of the dynasty of the Alides, founded by Mulai Ahmed, and the thirty sixth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son in law of the Prophet His five predecessors were —

Sultan	Reign	Sultan	Reign
Mulai Abderrahman	1822–1859	Mulai Abd el Aziz	1894–1908
Sidi Mohamed	1859–1873	Mulai Abd el Hafid	1908–1912
Mulai Hassan	1873 1894		

The Sherifian umbrella is hereditary in the family of the Filali Sharifs of Tafilelt Each Sultan is supposed, prior to death, to indicate the member of the Sherifian family who, according to his conscientious belief, will best replace him This succession is, however, elective, and all members of the Sherifian family are eligible Generally the late Sultan's nominee is elected by public acclamation at noonday prayers the Friday after the Sultan's death, as the nominee has probably possession of imperial treasure, and is supported by the bodyguard, from among whom the large majority of court officials are selected

Government

In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French Protectorate

The form of government of the Sultanate, or Empire of Morocco, is in reality an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws, civil or religious The Sultan —who is known to his subjects under the title of 'Emir el Mumenin,' or Prince of True Believers—is chief of the State, as well as head of the religion As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of 'Ulema,' under the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' Since the establishment of the French Protectorate, however, the

Sultan has to follow the advice of the French Resident General (an office created April 28, 1912) in all matters The Resident General holds the appointment also of Minister for Foreign Affairs The Officer Commanding the French troops is Minister of War There is a Grand Vizier, Sid Mohammed El Mokri (August 20, 1917), who has to act under the control of the Resident General The Moorish Minister of Finance acts under the control of the French Director General of Finance and the Minister of Justice under that of the French Secretary General of the Sherifian government

The capitals of Morocco are Fez, Tafilelt, Marakesh, and Rabat, in each of which towns the Sultan has palaces, and in each of which the Sultans of Morocco have always resided from time to time At present the Sultan has delegated a portion of his authority to three Khalifas, who reside respectively in each of the three first named capitals The seat of Government, for the present is Rabat Consequently the Sultan generally resides there, and the public offices are at Rabat, where the Resident General has his residence The Resident General has residences also at the other capitals and at Casablanca

The negotiations between France and Spain as to their respective rights in Morocco came to an end in the Franco Spanish Treaty of Madrid, signed on November 27, 1912 In this France acknowledged the right of Spain to exercise its influence in the Spanish zone, the extent of which was clearly defined (*See* map STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1913) The north Spanish zone lies along the Mediterranean for some 200 miles in length, with an average breadth of 60 miles but varying in depth It extends from the Algerian border to the sea, and westward to the town of El Kasar el Kebir, and then by a straight line to the Atlantic The zone is administered, under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner, by a Calipha (whose headquarters are at Tetuan) chosen by the Sultan from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government It was further agreed that Tangier and its district should be excluded from the Spanish zone, and become a special zone, some 140 square miles in extent

French Resident General —General Lyautey (held office from April 28, 1912, to December 13, 1916 Re appointed April 7, 1917)

Spanish High Commissioner —General Damaso Berenguer, appointed January 25, 1919

Calipha of the Spanish Zone —Mulai El-Mehdi, appointed April 19, 1913

Area and Population

According to the most recent investigation, the area is about 231,500 English square miles Of this Spain claims 10,000 square miles for the north zone and 960 for Ifni on the west coast (*see* under SPAIN) The French Service des Renseignements estimated (July, 1919) the native population of the French zone at 5,400,000, the urban population being put at 484,772, of whom 357,314 are Mussulmans. 76,505 Jewish natives and 50,953 Europeans, of whom 1,338 are British, 30,981 French, 11,859 Spanish and 4,418 Italian The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shellah Berbers, and Arabs, and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes By adding to the 5,400,000 of the French zone, 600,000 for the Spanish zones and Tangier (which can only be taken as a rough estimate), we get 6,000,000 as the total population of Morocco Probably the total population does not fall far short of six million, but as stated above this

is at best but a rough estimate Official estimates (July 1, 1919) of the populations of the principal towns are given thus —

French Zone						Spanish Zone [1]		
—	Total	European	—	Total	European	—	Total	European
Rabat	32,453	6,468	Méknes	37,247	2,202	Tetuan	30,000	1,000
Salé	27,571	571	Fez	109,189	1,439	Arzila	5,000	—
Kenitra	3,902	1,571	Marakesh	104,790	1,750	Laraiche	10,000	—
Casablanca	89,380	39,380	Azemmour	14,960	60	Alcazar	8,000	—
Mazagan	21,771	1,500	Settat	5,230	230			
Safi	24,579	787	Tafa	2 980	400			
Mogador	17,494	494	Sefrou	8 106	11	Tangier	50,000	12,000

[1] Melilla, Ceuta and other Spanish possessions are not included Melilla, created a municipality by decree of December 14, 1918, has a total population of 42 590

An agreement (July 20, 1901) makes the valley of the Wad Gir the boundary between France and Algeria, and to the east of this only those who acknowledge French authority will be permitted to dwell A French and Moroccan Commission is entrusted with the formation of police arrangements in the region The number of Christians is estimated at about 87,800, of whom about 11,000 are at Tangier and 41,500 at Casablanca The total number of Europeans in Morocco, exclusive of French and Spanish troops, is probably about 87,800 The Sultan and his subjects are of the Malekite sect of Sunnite Mohammedans

The most important languages are French, Spanish and Arabic

Instruction

The number of schools in the French zone has increased from 37 in 1912 to 201 in 1920 (89 French, 72 French Arabic, 40 French Jewish) In 1920, there were in the high schools, 21 teachers, 345 pupils, in secondary schools, 121 teachers, 2,405 pupils, primary schools, 589 teachers, 18,317 pupils, professional schools, 62 teachers, 695 pupils, evening schools, 2,297 pupils Total, 793 teachers, 24,059 pupils The Spanish Administration has opened numerous schools, not only in the principal towns, but also in some of the most populous districts Total number of pupils (October, 1920) 2,180

Justice

In November, 1913, French Law Courts (Court of Appeal, Courts of Assize, and Petty Courts, civil and criminal) with a special code of laws were established for the needs of Europeans Courts of Appeal, both civil and criminal, have been established for natives, and the administration of justice by the Governors and codes is controlled Native judges are the *cadis*, religious magistrates who administer justice according to the Koran

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure of the French zone for 5 years —

	1917 (May to December)	1918 [1]	1919 [1]	1920 [1]	1921 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	2,235,188	3,450,280	4,097,988	7,256,500	10,800,000
Expenditure	1,562,473	3,360,206	3,152,640	5,379,960	10,800,000

[1] Estimates

The estimated revenue of the Spanish zone for the year 1920–21 was 566,640*l*, and the expenditure was 566,640*l*. Cost to Spain of the Spanish Zone —(1920–21) Foreign Office, 9,836,900 pesetas, Ministry of War, 147,893,469 pesetas, Ministry of Marine, 5,392,460 pesetas, Ministry of the Interior, 2,148,467 pesetas, and Ministry of Public Works, 3,692,000 pesetas, making a total cost to Spain of 168,963,296 pesetas.

The Moroccan debt consists of French loans (1904, 1910, 1914) amounting to 16,224,960*l*., and French and Spanish war indemnities, 5,300,000*l*. The French Government, however, decided not to require the Moorish Government to pay the annuities on their war indemnity (2,800,000*l*.) until its financial position enables it to support the charge. The 1904 loan amounted to 2,500,000*l*. and bears interest at 5 per cent. The 1910 loan was for 4,044,960*l*. and also bore interest at 5 per cent. The 1914 loan, guaranteed by the French Government, was for 6,810,000*l*., and is to be issued at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 6 per cent. By a law dated March 25, 1916, the 1914 loan was increased to 9,680,000*l*., thus bringing the total Moroccan debt to 16,224,960*l*. for loans.

Defence

The Sherifian army is under the supreme command of the Resident-General. The military forces in Morocco are divided into five areas: Rabat, Casablanca, Meknes, Fez, Marrakesh and Taza. Each area is commanded by a General Officer, who, except at Rabat and Casablanca, is in charge of the troops, the civil service and the municipality. The total number of troops on March 1, 1920, was 72,297, made up as follows: —(a) Metropolitan troops —Staff and general services, 380; staff and special services, 974; metropolitan infantry, 17,481; cavalry, 3,419; artillery, 3,092; engineers, 1,912; aviation, 743; train and automobile services, 4,961; administrative troops, 707; gendarmerie, 257; goums, 4,619; makhzens, 2,987; partisans, 565; mehallas, 1,825; and Moroccan auxiliary troops, 14,129. (b) Colonial troops —Staff and services, 42; infantry, 12,217; and artillery, 1,987.

The Spanish zone is divided for military purposes into two zones, under the command of a general stationed at Tetuan.

In addition to the regular native forces, the Caliph of the Spanish zone has a bodyguard of about 1,000 men the cost of which to Spain is 1,448,335 pesetas.

Production and Industry

The interior of Morocco, although generally open to travellers, is not permanently occupiable as yet on account of lack of security to both life and property. Immigration is confined principally to the towns and especially to the ports and neighbouring districts. Morocco, therefore, is still in the rudimentary stages of both economic and commercial development, though great progress has recently been made, particularly in the French zone, where measures have been adopted to encourage colonisation, land being sold to Europeans at a comparatively low price for farming purposes on condition that Europeans settle thereon and farm by European methods. Several experimental farms and nursery gardens have been established by the French and Spanish Protectorate Authorities.

The soil is capable of agricultural production, but the methods in use are somewhat primitive. The yield of crops (in metric quintals of 220 pounds) in 1919 is given as follows —barley, 5,746,681; wheat, 4,460,931;

beans, 316,915 , oats, 29,170 In 1919 the number of animals in the French zone was 6,700,000 sheep, 1,628,874 goats, 1,322,173 cattle, 366,495 asses, 173,664 horses and mules, and 73,513 camels The vine is of ancient growth in Morocco In the regions of Fez, Mequinez, Rabat and Donkkala, there are 14,247 acres of vineyards under native cultivation European vineyards are of recent establishment, the first having been planted near Casablanca in 1908 , their total area was 2,581 acres in 1919 A great variety of fruit is grown In 1919 there were in the French zone 1,761,118 olive trees, 1,743,206 fig trees, 89,078 orange and lemon trees, 76,259 palm trees, and 76,355 almond trees In February, 1911, cotton was introduced Fish of all kinds abound in Moroccan waters , more especially sardines and tunny Eggs form one of the principal exports from the Spanish zone , in 1919, 4,245 tons were exported (3,520 tons to Great Britain)

In addition to its agricultural resources, rich mineral deposits of copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold, and petroleum are also said to exist in various parts of the country In 1919, 339,000 tons of iron ore were exported from the Spanish zone , 1,172 tons of lead ore

Commerce

Imports and exports of French Morocco for 5 years —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Import	7,205,311	9,159,327	10,803,621	12,575,199	19,230,895
Exports	2,232,308	3,274,839	4,645,923	4,598,616	9,109,708

In 1918 and 1919 the commerce of French Morocco was distributed as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria	118,809,637	190,033,199	82,790,668	164,407,287
United Kingdom and Gibraltar	97,645,839	115,401,276	9,810,549	18,926,002
Germany	54,474	—	—	—
Spain	23,893,008	27,763,434	816,144	8,090,502
Belgium	—	2,054,992	—	3,447,882
Italy	1,387,688	1,529,841	1,784,293	917,777
Austria Hungary	1,127	—	—	—
United States	10,430,867	20,529,898	1,998,966	4,859,008
Portugal	974,282	674,381	184,547	6,378,087
Netherlands	291,594	1,090,265	—	—
Egypt	23,760	153,012	—	5,860
Sweden	2,975,703	3,484,682	—	17,390
Norway	44,224	47,833	—	—
Tunis	155,284	59,070	—	25,066
Other countries	891,194	1,220,673	57,249	43,146
Algeria (land frontier)	56,800,000	114,755,445	17,923,000	20,625,000
Total	314,379,981	480,797,396	114,965,416	227,742,457

The chief imports and exports of French Morocco for 2 years were —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Cottons	75,052,001	68,064 642	Wool	3,239,953	5,243 285
Sugar	49,068,827	83,069,473	Eggs	21 457,963	44,948,779
Tea	19 151,246	18,423, 343	Almonds	3,145,403	9,391 870
Machinery, hardware	4,483,170	9,217,287	Barley	6,857,915	7,664,102
Candles	1,836,279	12 960,455	Beans	8,184,884	12,469,148
Wines, spirits, beer, &c	18,706,734	15,949,415	Wheat	3,125 172	4,472,646
Oils, vegetable	5,421,134	8,025,829	Linseed	4,155, 375	21 044,162
Woollen goods	4,502,468	3,698,058	Gums	722,938	967,488
Soap, unscented	4,688,948	1,298,627	Cumin	1,107,555	2,831,173

In 1918 the imports from Spain into the Spanish zone amounted to 9,096,606 pesetas, and the exports to 2,535,301 pesetas

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U K	330,214	358,584	610,180	816,722	1,643,930
Exports to Morocco from U K	1,730,484	2,012,839	3,235,781	3,474,082	4,380,538

Shipping and Communications

Shipping entered (in foreign trade) in the ports of French Morocco in 2 years —

Nationality	1918		1919	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	260	254,508	503	533,990
British	94	70,786	156	100,700
Spanish	245	16,161	359	55,378
Others	62	33,652	191	155,640
Total	661	375,107	1,209	845,708

The Moorish Government have now established a postal service under French management Postal services have long been maintained by the British, French, German and Spanish Governments, with offices at all the ports and at Fez, Mequinez, Alcázar and Marrakesh, but the French have now suppressed their services in the French and Spanish zones, and the Spanish postal service has been suppressed in the French zone During the war all German offices were closed in the French zone, but not in the Spanish zone. The British services continue, Regular couriers serve all the places named, mails being also sent by all the steamers There is a daily post to Europe *viâ* Cadiz and Algeciras; also parcel post and money order systems, and an aerial convey service every day between Toulouse and Rabat

The Moroccan Post Office received letters as follows —1917, 5,263,584, 1918, 4,017,190, 1919, 10,655,518 and despatched letters in 1917, 4,930,334, in 1918, 4,842,528, in 1919, 12,300,500

There are telegraphic submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz (Eastern Telegraph Co), Tarifa (Spanish Government), and Oran (French Government), and a cable from Brest to Casablanca, also wireless telegraphic stations belonging to the Moorish Government at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh and Mogador Land telegraph lines have been laid from Tangier to Arzila, Laraiche, Alcazar, Arbaoua, Mehedia, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi and Mogador, and from Rabat to Taourirt and Oran Lines also exist to Fez, Mequinez and Marrakesh and other places in the interior of the French zone A fairly extensive network is being established in the Spanish zone The total length of the telegraph lines open to the public on December 31, 1919, was 4,320 miles, carrying 9,037 miles of wire In 1919, 611,314 telegrams were received and 575,976 were dispatched

The following railway lines are being worked —Oudja to Taza, Touahar and Fez, 223 miles, from Algerian frontier to Oudja, 9 miles, from Fez to Rabat and Casablanca, 210 miles, from Casablanca to Marrakesh, 171 miles Branch lines are from Guercif to Fritissa, 7 miles, from Taza to Giradot, 2 miles, from Ber Rechid to Oued Zem, 82 miles The following lines are nearly completed —Branch line from Meknes to Azron and Ain Leab, 74 miles, and from Fritissa to Outat el Hadj, 66 miles

In the Spanish zone there is a metre gauge railway from Ceuta to Tetuan, and a small military railway from Rio Martin to Tetuan

Telephone systems are now in operation in Tangier, and in all the towns of the French Protectorate Tangier, Arzila and Laraiche are connected by telephone Casablanca, Rabat, and Kenitra have also inter urban telephone communication and connections are being effected between Casablanca, Rabat, Fez, and Marrakesh There are telephones also at Sallé, Mazagan, Ber Rechid and Sellat, and inter urban lines connecting them all In 1919 there were in the French zone 2,176 subscribers, who sent 2,483,865 messages

On January 1, 1920, there were 1,561 miles of main roads and 422 miles of secondary roads in the French zone In the Spanish zone, in the Melilla district, the Ceuta Tetuan road is open (26 miles), and roads are now under construction from Tetuan to the frontier of the Tangier zone and from Laraiche to Alcazar, and in other directions A main coast road runs from Kenitra to Mogador, whilst from Rabat and Salé a road runs viâ Meknes, Fez, Taza, and Oujdah to Algeria From Meknès a road runs south to Azrou and Timhadit on the middle Atlas Plateau, and is the beginning of the Imperial Road to Tahlalelt Further south Marrakesh is connected with the coast by roads running to Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador A further road runs from Casablanca to Kasba Tadla, and a minor network of military roads (*pistes aménagées*) run all over the country

Money, Weights, and Measures.

In the French zone French and Moorish coins are used The Hassani or native silver coinage comprises dollars, ½ and ¼ dollars, and dirhems and ½ dirhems (1 dollar=10 dirhems) On October 8, 1917, the Moorish dollar was officially fixed as equal to the franc, but in October, 1919, the Hassani was set free, as owing to the rise in the price of silver its intrinsic value became greatly enhanced It is proposed to introduce one system of currency into French Morocco. At Tangier European goods are paid

for in Spanish coin or French coin, French coin is much used at Casablanca (Dar al Baida) and other ports in the French zone, in other parts of Morocco Moorish coin is now almost exclusively used On July 27, 1914, the new bronze Hassani coinage was issued The Rial Makhzani is to be divided into 500 mouzounis, so that the mouzouni may represent a hundredth part of a Hassani peseta Coins of 2 5 and 10 mouzounis have been struck They are of the same type, differing only in size and the figure indicating their value Spanish notes of 20 pesetas are in circulation in the Spanish zone

The metric system of weights and measures are current in the French zone, the metric and native systems in the Spanish zone and the Tangier zone Native measures —The *Kantar*, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, contains 100 *Rotals*, and is generally equal to about 108 lb, but varies in different districts The *Kantar*, 100 *Rotals*, equal to 112 lb English The *Drah*, 8 *tominis*, about 22 English inches The Tangier *Mudd*, 8 *tominis*, equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ English bushel Oil is sold, wholesale, by the *kula*, that of Tangier actually weighs 28 *rotals*, 47 lb English, and is equal to about $5\frac{29}{100}$ British imperial gallons

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO

Agent and Consul General —Sir H E White, K C M G (absent)
First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires — A J Kerr Clark Kerr
Third Secretary —Alfred Irwin, C M G
Commercial Secretary —C R B Atkinson, M B E
Vice-Consul —H A Hobson

There are also Consuls at Casablanca (Dar al Baida) and Fez, Vice Consuls at Casablanca (Dar al-Baida), Larache, Mazagan, Rabat, Safi, Tetuan, Mogador, and Marrakesh, and Consular Agent at Alcazar and Arzila

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NEPÁL

An independent Kingdom in the Himalayas, between 26° 25′ and 30° 17′ N. lat., and between 80° 6′ and 88° 14′ of E. long., its greatest length 500 miles, its greatest breadth about 150, bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by British India.

The sovereign is His Majesty Maharajadhiraja **Tribhubana Bir Bikram** Jung Bahádur Shah Bahádur Shumshere Jung, who was born on June 30, 1906, and succeeded his father on December 11, 1911. The Prince Royal and Heir apparent was born on June 11, 1920. The government of Nepal is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahárájadhiraja Surendra Bikram Shah under pressure of the Bharadars or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is His Excellency Maharája Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., who was appointed on June 26, 1901. He holds the rank of General in the British army.

The Gurkhas, a Rájput race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gurkha in Nepál, overran the whole country during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and have maintained their supremacy ever since. A commercial treaty between India and Nepal was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Katmandu, but was recalled two years later. A frontier outrage, in 1814, compelled the Indian Government to declare war, and a British force advanced to within three marches of the capital. Peace was concluded and the Treaty of Segowlie signed on December 2, 1815. Since then the relations of the British with Nepál have been friendly. In 1854 hostilities broke out between the Nepalese and Tibetans, and in 1856 a Treaty was concluded between the Nepalese and Tibetan Governments by which the Tibetans bound themselves to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000 to Nepal, to encourage trade between the two countries, and to receive a Representative of Nepál at Lhasa. Besides, trade agents are maintained at Gyantse, Kuti, Kerrong, and other trade marts in Tibet.

The Prime Minister of Nepal practically placed the man power of the State at the disposal of the Government of India during the great war. Besides arranging for the enlistment of special battalions of Gurkhas for the Indian Army (in excess of those normally maintained), the Nepal Government sent to India large contingents of their own troops to replace troops sent abroad. In recognition of help freely rendered, an annual payment of ten lakhs of rupees is made by the Government of India to the Nepal Government.

In accordance with the treaty of Segowlie, which amongst other things provides that accredited ministers of each shall reside at the Court of the other, a British Envoy, with a small escort of Indian sepoys, lives at the capital, but he does not interfere in the internal affairs of the State.

Area and Population.—Area about 54,000 square miles, population estimated at about 5,600,000. The estimated gross revenue is 15,000,000 rupees. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tartar origin, such as Magars, Gurungs, and Bhutias. The Newars, who came from Southern India, live in the valley or adjacent to it.

Capital, Katmandu, population about 80,000, and of the surrounding valley 300,000.

Religion.—Hinduism of an early type is the religion of the Gurkhas, and is gradually but steadily overlaying the Buddhism of the primitive inhabi-

tants The people are in general prosperous Charitable hospitals have been built at Katmandu and other towns, and charitable dispensaries are established, two in each of the districts east and west

Defence —There is a standing regular army of about 30,000, organised in battalions and armed with Lee Enfield and Martini-Henry rifles An irregular force, nearly as numerous, is armed with old Snider and Enfield rifles The artillery force has about 250 guns, two batteries being light field pieces, fairly modern, but the rest old smooth bore muzzle loading guns

Trade —The trade of Nepal with British India during three years ending March 31, 1920, has been as follows (merchandise and treasure) —

From or to Nepal	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	£	£	£
Imports into India	2,563,000	3,180,884	2,005,720
Exports from India	1,405,000	1,520,489	3,494,475

The principal articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods Nepal possesses very valuable forests in the northern part of the country

The silver mohar is valued at 6 annas and 8 pies of British Indian currency Copper pice, of which 50 go to a silver mohar, are also coined The Indian rupee passes current throughout Nepál

British Envoy at the Court of Nepal, Katmandu —Lt Colonel R L Kennion, C I E , I A

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NETHERLANDS (THE)

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN)

Reigning Sovereign

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King Willem III, and of his second wife, Princess Emma, born August 2, 1858, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck, succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890, came of age August 31, 1898, and was crowned September 6 of that year, married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg Schwerin, February 7, 1901 Offspring Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Châlons, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France, and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III of Orange with a daughter of King James II, led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince Previous to this period, the members of the family had acquired great influence in the United Provinces of the Netherlands under the name of 'stadthouders,' or governors The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV, but his successor, Willem V, had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army The family did not return till November, 1813, when the fate of the old United Provinces, released from French incorporation, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadthouder, Willem V, as hereditary sovereign In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the Powers of Europe The union thus established between the northern and southern Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom King Willem I abdicated in 1840, bequeathing the crown to his son Willem II, who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, Willem III This king reigned 41 years, and died in 1890, in default of male heirs, he was succeeded by his only daughter Wilhelmina

The Sovereign has a civil list of 600,000 guilders There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 50,000 guilders for the maintenance of the royal palaces The family of Orange is, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired in greater part by King Willem I in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands

Government and Constitution.

I Central Govfrnment

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a kingdom was promulgated in 1815, and was revised in 1848, in 1887 and in 1917 According to this charter the Netherlands form a constitutional and hereditary monarchy The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne In default of a legal heir, the successor to the throne is designated by the Sovereign and a joint meeting of both the Houses of Parliament (each containing twice the usual number of members), and by this assembly alone if the case occurs after the Sovereign's death The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18 years During his minority the royal power is vested in a Regent—designated by law—and in some cases in the State Council

The executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the Sovereign, while the whole legislative authority rests conjointly in the Sovereign and Parliament, the latter—called the States General—consisting of two Chambers The Upper or First Chamber is composed of 50 members, elected by the Provincial States Members of the First Chamber not residing in the Hague, where the Parliament meets, are allowed 10 guilders (16*s* 8*d*) a day during the Session of the States General The Second Chamber of the States General numbers 100 deputies, who are elected directly Members are allowed 3,000 florins (250*l*) annually, with travelling expenses Members of the States General must be Dutch subjects, men or women, and recognised as such

First chamber (elected 1913) 17 Catholics, 19 Anti Revolutionists, 4 Protestant Party, 9 old Liberals, 6 Liberal Union, 2 Democrats and 3 Socialists, and 13 others

Second chamber (elected 1918) 4 old Liberals, 6 Liberal Union, 30 Catholics, 13 Anti Revolutionists, 7 Protestant Party, 5 Democrats, 22 Socialists, and 13 others

The electoral reform act, passed December 12, 1917, provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation The Members of the Second Chamber are, according to the Electoral Reform Act, passed August 9th, 1919, directly elected by citizens of both sexes who are Dutch subjects not under 23 years Criminals, lunatics, and certain others are excluded, for certain crimes and misdemeanours there may be temporary exclusion It is stipulated, however, that until further regulations are introduced, the Members of the Second Chamber will be elected only by the male citizens of the Kingdom who are 25 years of age The electoral body numbered May 15, 1920, 3,250,247 voters, *i e* 97 6 per cent of the number of citizens of 25 years and older

The members of the Second Chamber are elected for 4 years, and retire in a body, whereas the First Chamber is elected for 9 years, and every 3 years one third retire by rotation The Sovereign has the power to dissolve both Chambers of Parliament, or one of them, being bound only to order new elections within 40 days, and to convoke the new meeting within two months

The Government and the Second Chamber only may introduce new bills, the functions of the Upper Chamber being restricted to approving or rejecting them without the power of inserting amendments The meetings of both Chambers are public, though each of them, by the decision of the majority, may form itself into a private committee The ministers

may attend at the meetings of both Chambers, but they have only a deliberative vote unless they are members Alterations in the Constitution can be made only by a bill declaring that there is reason for introducing those alterations, followed by a dissolution of the Chambers and a second confirmation by the new States-General by two thirds of the votes Unless it is expressly declared, the laws concern only the realm in Europe, and not the Colonies The executive authority, belonging to the Sovereign, is exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers The names of the members of the Ministry are —

1 *President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior* — Jonkheer Dr Ch J M Ruys de *Beerenbrouck* born December 1, 1873, appointed September 9, 1918

2 *The Minister of Foreign Affairs* —Jonkheer Dr H A van *Karnebeek*, born August 21, 1874, appointed September 9, 1918

3 *The Minister of Finance* —Dr S de *Vries*, appointed September 9, 1918

4 *The Minister of Justice* —Dr Th *Heemskerk*, appointed September 9, 1918

5 *The Minister of the Colonies* —S de *Graaff*, appointed November 13, 1919

6 *The Minister of War*—General W F. *Pop*, appointed March 31, 1920

7 *The Minister of Public Works* (Waterstaat) —Dr A A H W *Konig*, appointed September 9, 1918

8 *The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry* —H A van *Ysselstein*, appointed September 9, 1918

9 *The Minister of Marine* (ad interim) —General *Pop*

10 *The Minister of Labour* —Dr J P M *Aalberse*, appointed September 25, 1918

11 *The Minister of Instruction, Science, and Arts* —Dr J Th de *Visser*, appointed September 25, 1918

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 18,000 guilders, or 1,500*l* The Minister of Foreign Affairs enjoys besides 10,000 guilders for representation

There is a State Council—'Raad van State'—of 14 members, appointed by the Sovereign, of which the Sovereign is president, and which is consulted on all legislative and a great number of executive matters

II Local Government

The territory is divided into 11 provinces and 1,110 communes (January 1, 1920) Each province has its own representative body, 'the Provincial States' The members are elected for 4 years, directly from among the Dutch inhabitants of the province who are 25 years of age Except that they must be inhabitants of the province, the electors are the same as for the Second Chamber The members retire in a body and are subject to re election The number of members varies according to the population of the province, from 82 for Holland (South) to 35 for Drenthe The Provincial States are entitled to make ordinances concerning the welfare of the province, and to raise taxes according to legal precepts All provincial ordinances must be approved by the Crown The Provincial States exercise a right of control over the municipalities They also elect the members of the First Chamber of the States-General They meet twice a year, as a rule in public A permanent commission composed of 6 (in Drenthe 4) of their members called the 'Deputed States,' is charged with the executive power in the province and the daily administration of its affairs This committee has also to see the common law executed in the province. Both the Deputed as well as the Provincial States are

presided over by a Commissioner of the Sovereign, who in the former assembly has a deciding vote, but in the latter named only a deliberative vote He is the chief magistrate in the province The Commissioner and the members of the Deputed States receive an allowance

Each of the communes forms a Corporation with its own interests and rights, subject to the general law In each commune is a Council, elected for four years directly, by the same voters as for the Provincial States, provided they inhabit the commune All the Dutch inhabitants 23 years of age are eligible, the number of members varying from 7 to 45, according to the population The Council has a right of making and enforcing by laws concerning the communal welfare The Council may raise taxes according to rules prescribed by common law, besides, each commune receives from the State Treasury an allowance proportioned to the total number of its inhabitants and to the share which its non-contributing inhabitants have failed to pay towards local taxes All by laws may be vetoed by the Sovereign The Municipal Budget and the resolutions to alienate municipal property require the approbation of the Deputed States of the province The Council meets in public as often as may be necessary, and is presided over by a Mayor, appointed by the Sovereign for 6 years The executive power is vested in a college formed by the Mayor and 2—6 Aldermen (wethouders), elected by and from the Council, this college is also charged with the execution of the public law The Municipal Police is under the authority of the Mayor, as a State functionary the Mayor supervises the actions of the Council, he may suspend their resolutions for 30 days, but is bound to inform the Deputed States of the province

Area and Population

I Progress and Present Condition

Population at various census periods

1829	2,613,487	1869	3,579,529	1909	5,858,175
1849	3,056,879	1889	4,511,415		

Area (excluding water) and the population, according to the communal population lists for December 31, 1914 and 1918 —

Provinces	Area English square miles (1909)	Population Dec 31, 1914	Population Dec 31, 1919	Per sq mile 1919
North Brabant	1,920	670,080	729,011	379
Guelders	1,939	681,824	726,390	374
South Holland	1,131	1,537,419	1,664,284	1,470
North Holland	1,066	1,202,652	1,288,826	1,209
Zealand	707	239,676	246,882	349
Utrecht	525	307,547	335,461	640
Friesland	1,243	372,625	385,362	310
Overyssel	1,295	410,826	435,047	336
Groningen	881	345,649	363,077	412
Drenthe	1,028	188,775	206,879	201
Limburg	847	382,682	450,012	531
Total	12,582	6,339,705	6,881,231	542

Of the total on December 31, 1919, 3,401,348 were males and 3,429,883 females

According to the result of the census taken December, 1920, the country had a population of 6,841,155

The area, including the interior waters, amounted in 1909 to 13,196 square miles, whilst the total area, including gulfs and bays, amounted in 1909 to 15,760 square miles

On June 14, 1918, a law was passed for the purpose of forming a new province by the draining of the Zuiderzee to the extent of 523,000 acres The work is expected to take 15 years, and the total outlay for the first stage is calculated at 66,250,000 florins

The rate of increase in each year has been —

In 1880	0 59	In 1910	1 49	In 1918	0 80
,, 1900	1 47	,, 1915	1 72	,, 1919	0 77

Year	Population of the principal Towns [1]	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec 31, 1889	1,550 187	34 86	2,961,228	65 64
,, ,, 1899	1,984,068	38 97	3,120,074	61 03
,, ,, 1915	2,634,290	40 85	3,815,058	59 15
,, ,, 1918	2,774,818	40 94	4,003,881	59·06
,, ,, 1919	2,804,412	41·05	4,026,819	58 95

[1] The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants at the census of 1909

For details of the 1909 census *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 1155, for 1917, p 1114, and for 1918, p 1096

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

Years	Total Births Registered as Living	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
1917	173 112	8,803	87,273	49,344	85,839	6,788
1918	167,636	3 788	115,440	49 527	52,196	6,593
1919	164 447	8,955	89,646	58,270	74 801	5 516

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America 1916, 911, 1917, 867, 1918, 1,160, and 1919, 2,439 (1,264 were males, 808 females, and 367 children)

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, who sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1918, 1,197, and in 1919, 8,213

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

On December 31, 1919 —

Amsterdam	647,120	Dordrecht	53,621	Emmen	39,750
Rotterdam	506,067	Maestricht	41,805	Deventer	32,514
The Hague	359,610	Leeuwarde	42,024	Helder	29,380
Utrecht	138,834	Apeldoorn	46,139	Breda	30,044
Groningen	89,080	's Hertogenbosch	58,087	Zaandam	28,852
Haarlem	77,302	Enschede	41,285	Gouda	26,564
Arnhem	71,002	Delft	38,433	Amersfoort	30 804
Leiden	61,408	Zwolle	35,043	Flushing	22,343
Nimeguen	66,833	Schiedam	39,066	Alkmaar	23,778
Tilburg	61,557	Hilversum	37,558	Hengelo	25,593

Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience is granted to the members of all religious confessions The royal family and the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church The State Budget contains fixed allowances for the

different churches, for Protestant Churches, about 1,388,000 guilders, for Roman Catholics, about 576,000, and for Jews, about 14,000

The number of adherents of the different churches in the various provinces, according to the census of 1909, was Dutch Reformed Church, 2,588,261, Other Protestants, 746,186, Catholics, 2,053,021, Jansenists, 10,082, Jews, 106,409, and other creeds or those of none, 353,158

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian At the end of 1912 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,362 parishes Their clergy numbered about 1,640 The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, and 1,133 parishes The Old Catholics had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, and 27 parishes The Jews had about 171 parishes

Instruction.

Public instruction (primary) is given in all places where needed, religious convictions being respected Instruction was made obligatory by the Act of 1900, the school age is from 6 to 13

In 1806, and more expressly in 1848, secular instruction was separated from religious or sectarian instruction The law on the point of the year 1879 is still in force By a modification of the Act of 1887 public instruction is diminished and a greater share in education is left to private instruction, if approved as efficient by the State, in which case it is paid for out of public funds The cost of public primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the communes, the State contributing to the salaries of the teachers and being responsible for 25 per cent of the costs of founding or purchasing schools Important modifications of the law took place in the years 1901, 1905, 1910, 1912, 1917 and 1918

The Secondary Education Act dates from the year 1863, but it has repeatedly been modified since Superior instruction is given in the larger communities in public or private schools Private schools may be endowed by the State, private professional schools also by the province and the community The Higher Education Act dates from the year 1876, but it has repeatedly been modified since Higher education is given at Universities, in high schools, and grammar schools, either public or private. Private institutions may be endowed by the State. Tuition in Kindergartens has not been regulated by law

The following table is taken from the Government returns for 1918 19

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students	
			Total	Female
Universities (public) [1]	4	352	5,201	1,263
Technical University	1	81	1,979	113
Private University	1	14	195	—
High School of Commerce [2]	1	35	602	25
Classical (public) schools	34	554	8 515	1,370
Schools for the working people	526	4,853	53,996	16,341
Navigation schools	13	101	1 314	—
Middle class schools	130	2,304	23,084	7,587
Elementary Schools				
Public	3,424	19,757	620,737	271,887
Private	2 466	14,795	443,258	246,913
Infant Schools				
Public	208	1 672 [3]	36,048	17,472
Private	1,147	3 452 [3]	113,289	57,140

[1] Leiden (founded 1575), Utrecht (1636) Groningen (1614) Amsterdam In 1918 the Veterinary School at Utrecht and the Agricultural School at Wageningen were created Universities

[2] Rotterdam

[3] Figures for the year 1917-18

Besides the schools named in the table, there is a great number of special schools, mostly technical Since 1908 there is also a Government school to train functionaries of the colonial service for superior posts

In 1917 the State spent on education 3,461,000*l*, the provinces 48,000*l*, the Communes, 2,032,000*l*

Of the conscripts called out in 1913, 0 6 per cent could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 1 5 Of the persons married in 1918, 0 22 per cent of the males and 0 41 per cent of the females could not sign the marriage certificate Of the convicts in 1911, 4 per cent could neither read nor write Of the total number of children from 7 to 13 years (school age) on January 15, 1919, 4 71 per cent received no elementary instruction

Justice and Crime

Justice is administered by the High Court of the Netherlands (Court of Cassation), by 5 courts of justice (Courts of Appeal), by 23 district tribunals, and by 101 cantonal courts, trial by jury is unknown in Holland The Cantonal Court, which deals with minor offences, is formed by a single judge, the more serious cases are tried by the district tribunals, formed as a rule by 3 judges (in some cases one judge is sufficient), the courts are constituted of 3 and the High Court of 5 judges All Judges are appointed for life by the Sovereign (the Judges of the High Court from a list prepared by the Second Chamber) They can be removed only by a decision of the High Court

The number of persons convicted was —

Year	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1915	131,575	13,810	12,387	1,520
1916	145,742	15,373	17,606	3,687
1917	127,459	15,431	2[illegible],778	4,834
1918	111,981	15,807	29,028	5,680

The number of inmates in the 28 prisons during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 was respectively, 12,730, 12,165, and 10,146 males, and 985, 978, and 1,247 females, in the 27 houses of detention, 24,425, 20,812, and 18,682 males, and 2,098, 1,787, and 1,520 females There are also 5 State work establishments, three of which (two for males and one for females) are meant for drunkards, beggars and vagabonds, two for smugglers (males), of which one was transformed in December, 1918, into an establishment where a trial is being given to the system of imprisonment spent in common agricultural labour The numbers of inmates of the first three establishments were respectively in the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, 1,891, 2,674, and 2,679 males, and 196, 412, and 356 females, in the five establishments for smugglers there were respectively 6,347, 9,611, and 3,498 inmates (males), in the establishment where a trial is being given to the system of imprisonment spent in common agricultural labour, there were in the year 1919, 3,676 males

In 1901 an Act was passed reforming State reformatories for the education of juvenile criminals and establishing disciplinary schools for juvenile criminals and for children admitted by request of parents or guardians (*correction paternelle*) The number of inmates during the years 1917 and

1918 in the 6 State reformatories was 1,327, 1,394 boys, and 116, 118 girls, in the 5 disciplinary schools 880, 1,145 boys, and 158, 173 girls

There are both State and communal police The State police consists of field constables and cavalry The former are spread over the country, the latter guard the frontiers (eastern and southern) The cavalry police (maréchaussé) numbers about 25 officers and about 1,018 men There are about 1,339—appointed and paid by the Government — field constables, divided into numerous brigades Besides each commune has its own field constables or police force

Pauperism and Social Insurance

The relief of the poor is largely effected by the religious societies and organised private charity The State does not interfere, except when no relief is to be obtained from private charity, in that case the pauper must be supported by the commune where he is living There is no poor rate in the Netherlands Mendicity and vagabondage are treated as offences, and persons so convicted can be placed in a State work establishment Workhouses for the poor are found in very few communes

Number of poor relieved in the Kingdom during the year 1918 —Heads of families, 183,607, other persons, 53,388, lunatics and idiots, 14,113, women in child-bed, 7,891, in asylums (almshouses), 68,862, in hospitals, 79,497, in workhouses, 3,925

The amount spent on outdoor relief in 1918 was 21,526,937 florins, for lunatics and idiots 7,399,534 florins, for maternity cases 63,672 florins, for asylums 11,389,607 florins, for hospitals 8,671,102 florins, and for workhouses 274,227 florins

On September 19, 1916, a Government scheme for unemployment insurance was set up in Holland

Finance

The revenue and expenditure in five years were (12 guilders = £1) —

REVENUE

Year	Ordinary	Extraord (loans, &c.)	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1915	245,681,000	41,848,000	287,530,000
1916	329,193,000	30,347,000	359,541,000
1917 [1]	564,893,000	29,917,000	594,810,000
1918 [1]	587,681,000	36,753,000	624,434,000
1919 [1]	715,498,000	44,593,000	760,091,000

EXPENDITURE

Year	General	Debt	Defence	Extraordinary	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1915	166,629,000	48,226,000	242,694,000	70,971,000	528,522,000
1916	172 397,000	73,099,000	283,351,000	53,246,000	582,093,000
1917 [1]	286,977,000	81,786,000	314,930,000	65,291,000	748,984,000
1918 [1]	541,576,000	76,883,000	365,040,000	117,724,000	1,101,222,000
1919 [1]	600,648,000	114,021,000	164,683,000	145,325,000	1,024,676,000

[1] Provisional

Budget voted for the years 1920 and estimates for 1921 were as follows —

Branches of Expenditure	1920	1921	Sources of Revenue	1920	1921
	Guilders	Guilders	Direct taxes —	Guilders	Guilders
Civil list	900,000	900,000	Land tax	16 950,000	17,250,000
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	1,692,697	1,862,406	Personal	17,570,000	19,780,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	4,060,896	4,763,775	Tax on capital	10,800,000	12,500,000
Department of Justice	36,805,769	38,590,846	Tax on incomes from trades, professions, &c	63,000,000	74,000,000
Department of Interior	11,290,674	15,962,161	Tax on dividends	10,000,000	13,500,000
Department of Instruction, etc	80,377,44	102,380,906	Excise duties	84,300 000	106,500,000
Department of Marine	47,907,029	52,167,592	Indirect taxes	74,200,000	104,200,000
Department of Finance	182,362,778	194,532,415	Import duties	27,000,000	47,000,000
Department of War	49,756,438	73,901,075	Tax on gold & silver	800,000	1,000,000
Department of Public Works, etc	53,734,743	63,189,842	Domains	2,931,000	3,263,000
Department of Agriculture, etc	56,580,189	93,879,607	Post office Telegraph service		
Department of Labour	98,208,459	75,489,610	State lottery	658 000	658,000
Department of Colonies	4,409,469	6,028,680	Pilot dues	1,000,000	2,000 000
Public Debt	127,107,886	170,249,589	Tax on mines	200,000	500,000
Unforeseen expenditure	50,000	50,000	State railways	4,249,000	4,249,000
			Part paid by the East Indies in the interest and sinking fund of public debt	2 145,000	2 047,000
			Share in the profits of the Bank of the Netherlands	4,480 000	9,480,000
			State mines	41 736 000	66,050,000
			Misc receipts	47,347,000	68,174,000
Total expenditure	755,243 469 (62,933,622*l*)	893,990,004 (74,495,833*l*)	Total revenue [1]	409 568,000 (34,130,666*l*)	552 151,000 (46,012,583*l*)

[1] Exclusive of tax on war profits and defence taxes

The amount of the chief taxes per head of the population was, in 1919 97 69 guilders

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies' entered in the budget estimates only refers to the central administration There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General The financial estimates for the year 1921 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions —

	Guilders		Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	600,666,322	Revenues in the mother country	38,824,170
Home Government expenditure	218,646,142	Revenues in the colonies	711,366,986
Total expenditure	819,312,464 (68,276,038*l*)	Total revenue	750,191,156 (62,515,928*l*)

n the budget for 1921 the national debt is given as follows —

—	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
Funded Debt	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent debt	564,043,000	14,101,074
3 ,, ,, debt of 1895, 1898, 1899 and 1905	464,893,000	13,946,793
3½ ,, ,, debt of 1910	45,352,000	1,587,318
4 ,, ,, debt of 1916	124,010 000	4,960,400
4½ ,, ,, debt of 1916 and 1917	614,015,000	27,630 675
5 ,, ,, debt of 1918 and 1919	762,932,000	37,779,275
Floating debt	—	15,930,000
Annuities	—	778,558
Sinking fund	—	51,279,000
Total debt	2,575,245,000 (214,603,750*l*)	167,993,088 (16,998,590*l*)

During the years 1850–1920, 459,007,691 guilders have been devoted to the redemption of the public debt

The rateable annual value of buildings was given at 224,740,754 guilders in 1919, and of land, 98,232,269 guilders

The various provinces and communes have their own separate budgets, the provincial expenditure for 1917 was 29,264,350 guilders, the revenue at 30,089,522 guilders, the communal expenses in 1917 amounted to 473,042,000 guilders, whereof 149,796,000 guilders for debt The communal revenues were, in the same year, 483,290,000 guilders

Defence.

I Frontier

The Netherlands are bordered on the south by Belgium, on the east by Germany On the former side the country is quite level, on the latter more hilly, the land frontier is open all round The frontiers are defended by few fortresses The scheme of defence adopted in 1874 contemplates concentration of the defensive forces in a restricted area, known as the 'Holland Fortress' This comprises the provinces of North and South Holland, with parts of Zeeland and Utrecht Two-thirds of the area is surrounded by the sea On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side, except the position of Amsterdam, have of late years been neglected Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but a plan has been adopted to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing

II. Army

According to an Act of 1912, service in the army is partly voluntary and partly compulsory, the voluntary enlistments bear a small proportion to the compulsory Every Dutch citizen and, in certain circumstances, every

other resident in the Netherlands, is liable to personal service in the army (or navy) from the age of 19 up to 40 Actual service in the ranks is determined by lot, but substitution is not permitted The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 25,500 (including 600 for the sea service)

The conscripted militiamen belong to the active army for 6 years for the unmounted corps, and 8 years for the mounted corps (sea service 5 years) The 'full' training time is 8½ months in the infantry, engineers, and garrison artillery (under certain circumstances 6½ months), and 24 months in the cavalry, horse and field artillery A certain proportion of the full course men of the infantry and garrison artillery (between 3,800 and 4,500 men, designed by lot) are retained for an additional 44 months The full course men are called up in two batches, two thirds in January (March), one third in October

With regard to further training, men belonging to mounted corps are liable to be called out once in their army service for 4 weeks, the others, once for 4 and the second time for 3 weeks

After having fulfilled their active service the militiamen pass to the 'landweer' for 5 years, they can be called out once in their 5 years, for 6 days Men of mounted corps and of the navy are excused from landweer service Men after they have completed their landweer service belong to the 'landstorm' up to the age of 40, together with all men who have not passed through the ranks

The landweer forces are organised in units corresponding to those of the first line, except that there are no mounted troops Cadres are maintained in time of peace for the landweer formations

The field army consists of 4 divisions and an independent cavalry brigade A division contains 3 brigades of infantry each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, 1 squadron, a field artillery regiment (16 three gun batteries, 48 guns), a group of 2 four gun batteries of heavy artillery, 2 companies of cyclists, 54 machine guns, and 2 companies of engineers The total strength of a division in the field, with staff, would be about 20,000 officers and men The cavalry brigade has 4 regiments, each of 3 squadrons, 4 companies of cyclists and 4 three gun batteries of horse artillery There are also 66 battalions of army troops, of which 48 are Landweer battalions The landweer troops, with the fortress artillery of the active army, would hold the fortresses

The peace strength of the Netherlands army, including the 'landweers,' was on April 2, 1920, 7,961 officers and 262,304 men, and comprises 137,856 rifles, 156 field and 42 heavy guns There are 156,000 additional trained men, and 250,000 untrained men available for mobilisation Military budget for 1921 was 73,701,075 florins A Bill has been passed to spend about two millions sterling on the coast defences, including armament

The Netherlands infantry is armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle, model 95 Cavalry and engineers carry the Mannlicher carbine The field artillery, including the horse batteries, is armed with a shielded Q F Krupp gun of 7 5 cm.

III. Navy.

The Navy is maintained for a double purpose—viz the protection of the Dutch waters and coast, and the defence of the East Indian possessions These latter contribute to the maintenance of that division of it known as the Indian Marine

Following is a list of the principal ships of the Dutch Navy

Name	Displacement, Tons	Armour water line	Max Armour on gun	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed Knots	Designed
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS								
Hertog Hendrik Koningin Regentes De Ruijter	5,080	6	10	2 9·4 in , 4 6-in	3	6–7,000	17	98
Tromp	5,300	6	10	2 9·4 in , 4 6 in	3	6–7,000	17	'95
Zeven Provincien	6,530	6	10	2 11 in , 4 6 in	—	7,500	16	08
CRUISERS								
Zeeland	3,900	deck	—	2 5·9 in , 8 4·7 in	4	10,000	20	95
Gelderland	4,030	deck	—	10 4·7 in	1	,,	20	97
Java	7,000	deck	—	10 4·7 in	—	65,500	30	16
Sumatra	7,050	deck	—	7 2·4 in	—	,,	,,	16

There are also 3 armoured gunboats, and 4 others of little value in home waters, and about 9 in the East Indies, 20 small destroyers, 14 submarines, a submarine depot ship and 12 mine layers A British submarine interned was bought by the Dutch Government and taken over in June, 1917, as O8

A naval crisis took place in February, 1919, when the Minister of Marine resigned The future of the navy has been under the consideration of a Fleet Committee

Production and Industry

I AGRICULTURE

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1919 as follows (in hectares 1 hectare = 2·47 acres) —Uncultivated land (heath) 487,653, water and morass, 126,714, dykes and roads, 58,253, untaxed land, 74,858, building land, houses, &c, 54,951 Total, 802,429 Cultivated land arable land, 908,622, pasture, 1,209,743, gardens and orchards, 93,692, forest, 249,055 Total, 2,461,112

Large estates prevail in the provinces of Zealand, South Holland, Groningen, and North Holland, small estates in North Brabant, Guelders Limburg, and Overyssel

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, were as follows —

Products	1918	1919	1920	Products	1918	1919	1920
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter wheat	101,982	141,340	138,957	Brown mustard seed	1,220	607	1,692
Summer wheat	20,477	28,545	18,792	White mustard seed	1,290	1,312	3,292
Winter rye	450,067	498,132	494,355	Carraway seed	10,052	1,522	2,427
Summer rye	20,782	4,685	—	Flax	30,675	24,565	54,107
Winter barley	31,210	34,107	35,515	Tobacco	915	666	985
Summer barley	20,782	23,677	20,707	Table potatoes	432,722	382,942	426,092
Oats	385,372	380,270	396,410	Factory potatoes		67,680	—
Buckwheat	20,477	19,017	17,892	Sugar beets	114,262	132,757	158,670
Horse beans	57,275	60,775	—	Chicory	2,480	2,537	2,225
Peas	90,275	80,310	66,292	Onions	7,925	5,320	5,630
Beans.	35,592	37,957	30,182				

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows —

Crop	Produce			Crop	Produce		
	1916	1917	1919		1916	1917	1919
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters		Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	421,643	957,000	774,918	Sugar beet	1,716,838	1,458,000	1,494,108
Barley	209,555	485,687	311,833				
Oats	1,579,178	4,201,437	2,388,823		Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Rye	1,025,941	3,212,687	1,296,293	Flax	9,908	3,617	5,272

According to the live stock census of March 5, 1919, Holland possessed 362,011 horses, 1,968,609 cattle, 437,075 sheep, and 449,829 pigs

II Mining and Manufactures

A few coal mines are found in the province of Limburg, most of them belong to the State The quantity of coal extracted in 1919 was 3,401,346 metric tons, valued at 70,909,000 guilders In 1919 the private mines produced 1,925,249 tons, and the State mines, 1,476,297 tons, total for 1919, 3,401,846 tons There is one salt mine at Boekelo

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries According to the last reports there were, in 1919 354 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 20 beet sugar refineries, 28 salt works, and 271 breweries

III Fisheries

In 1919, 6,239 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries, with crews numbering about 22,450 The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 36,675,168 guilders in 1919 The quantity of oysters produced in 1919 amounted to 3,916,248 kilos

Commerce

The Netherlands is a free trading country A few duties are levied, but they have only a fiscal or statistical, not a protectionist, character

Treaties of commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and Great Britain were signed in 1837, 1851 and 1889, and (having special reference to the colonies) in 1815, 1827, and 1871, providing, amongst other things, for the 'most favoured nation treatment The treaties of 1837, 1851, and 1889, are terminable on a year's notice, with exception of that of 1851, which is terminable on six weeks notice, when the privileges granted by the Netherland law of 1850 may be withdrawn For the treaties of 1815, 1827 and 1871 no time of notice has been stipulated

The following are the returns of the imports for home consumption and the export of home produce for six years (in thousands of guilders) —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1915	2,111,000	1,749,000	1918	608 360	381,210
1916	1,883,000	1,387,090	1919	2,825,740	1,411,310
1917	964,730	819,250	1920	3,367,472	1,748,513

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders, 12 guilders = 1*l*.)—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Iron and steel of all kinds	191,830	298,825	23,131	50,204
Textiles, raw and manufactured	155,198	338,970	99,155	259,409
Cereals and flour	283,689	282,962	6,937	75,267
Coal	164,720	230,634	6,936	16,378
Rice and flour thereof	3,831	1,319	—	15
Mineral oil	76,345	103,515	20,665	4,004
Coffee	73,924	65,593	17,588	16,736
Butter	712	132	45,408	56,810
Margarine (raw and eatable)	2,034	9,246	64,763	101,177
Sugar	21,598	27,376	24,981	51,789
Cheese	30	358	22,772	64,297
Gold and silver	470,393	30,110	320,433	47,207
Wood	94,300	180,900	8,054	6,519
Skins	35,464	46,637	46,451	24,850
Indigo	774	1,579	25	45
Copper	29,920	33,084	1,747	2,796
Paper	15,571	59,783	33,458	60,096
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	25,669	22,058	11,989	16,163
Saltpetre	28	37,758	18	985
Zinc	4,398	5,587	1,752	2,093
Tobacco	29,685	87,902	130,094	31,763
Tin	10,191	2,752	3,253	1,795
Colours (painters wares)	13,677	24,369	12,325	17,419
Seeds (colza linseed, &c)	51,182	66,240	2,102	20,650
Manures (all sorts)	66,948	39,909	1,716	13,016

Value of the trade with the leading countries for two years in thousands of guilders —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
Germany	321,281	833,935	Germany	158 840	578,026
Great Britain	71,229	502,301	Great Britain	73,856	485,320
Belgium	13,816	221 476	Belgium	20,408	184 764
Dutch East Indies	4,703	328,935	United States	10,600	57,208
Russia	3 509	549,429	Dutch East Indies	27,752	168,443
United States	23,272	23,296	Austria Hungary	13,632	31,671
British India	2,324	42,359	Sweden	29,489	27,668
France	2 967	55,204	France	11,897	47,842
Sweden	110,795	—	Switzerland	18,397	16,476

Since 1917 the statistics give the real value of goods Returns are made out in gross weight, in number and in value of commodities

The principal articles of trade between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (Board of Trade Returns) in two years were —

Imports into U K from Netherlands	1918	1919	Exports of produce and manuf of U K to Netherlands	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Flax	170,317	987,403	Cottons	27,327	3,270 106
Fish	16 372	247,720	Cotton yarn	470	5,621,597
Cheese	621,496	668,289	Coal	151,180	1 368,951
Butter	164,317	20,812	Iron	24,680	3,305,269
Margarine	1,563,079	2,223,017	Machinery	65,587	905,997
Paper, Strawboard	634,322	1,859,305	Apparel	15,941	769,106
Sugar	226,848	1,215,613	Woollens	600	2,759,333
Pickled vegetables	167,936	203,396	Soda compounds	110 033	160,125
Condensed milk	1,389,451	1,084,221	Cottonseed oil	558,706	1,240,478

Much of the trade here entered as with the Netherlands consists of goods on transit from and to Germany, notably the imports of silk goods and metal goods

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U K	22,138	19,903	7,670	21,658	39,292
Exports to Netherlands from U K	24,056	20,796	14,986	34,816	47,914

Shipping and Navigation

The number of vessels in the mercantile navy at the end of 1919 was — Sailing vessels 283, of 27,713 English tons, steamers 570, of 804,307 English tons

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands —

Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Entered						
1918	1,464	1,377,347	315	285,746	1,779	1,663,093
1919	5,647	6,009,525	1,435	1,088,191	7,082	7,097,716
1920	8,317	6,691,234	2,797	1,338,166	11,114	8,030,400
Cleared						
1918	1,290	905,878	676	794,431	1,966	1,700,309
1919	4,408	3,663,276	3,062	3,587,044	7,470	7 250 320
1920	7,712	4,911,739	3,708	3,184,277	11,420	8 096,016

Of the total number in 1920, 3,824 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 2,756,133, and 7,290 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,276,799, 3,929 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,803,816, and 7,491 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 5,292,200

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows —

Port	1919			1920		
	Number	Tons	per cent.	Number	Tons	per cent
Entered						
Rotterdam	3,425	4,153,589	69 1	4,015	4,032,352	58 7
Amsterdam	1,000	1,099,152	18 2	1,650	1,143,417	22 0
Flushing	177	167,127	2 7	308	209,049	4 1
Hook of Holland	—	—	—	333	287,538	4 4
Cleared						
Rotterdam	2,561	2,275,702	62 1	3,823	2,825,161	56 6
Amsterdam	734	660,904	18 0	1,222	856,291	18 0
Flushing	228	196,593	5 3	310	204,691	4 5
Hook of Holland	—	—	—	298	229,342	4 4

Internal Communications

I Canals and Railways

The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles, of roads about 3,000 miles

In 1919 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,830 miles, 306,787,000 passengers were carried, and 1,385,000 kilogrammes of goods Their revenue amounts to 36,606,000 guilders

In 1919 the 2 principal railways had a length of 2,377 miles The breadth of the railway gauge is 1 50 metres, or 4 ft 11 in In 1919 60,248,000 passengers and 13,819,000 metric tons of goods were carried on the railways The revenue was 152,733,000 guilders, and the expenditure 112,641,000 guilders All railway companies are private, there is a State railway company, only so named because the road is owned by the State A project is on foot for bringing the four railway companies under one control

II Post and Telegraphs

The postal traffic was as follows in 2 years —

—	Letters	Post Cards	Newspapers and Printed Matter	Parcels	Letters with Money Orders
1918					
Internal	173,480,000	167,240,000	373,158,000	10,568,000	864,981
Foreign	26,759,000	13,443,000	19,926,000	552,000	72,966
1919					
Internal	193,189,000	157,794,000	405,789,000	13,083,000	826,206
Foreign	45,085,000	13,402,000	22,270,000	1,097,000	135,236

The receipts of the Post Office in 1919 were 30,121,000 guilders, the expenditure in 1919 42,797,000 guilders

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State The length of State lines on Dec 31, 1919, was 5,124 miles, the length of wires 29,345 miles The number of State offices was, on December 31, 1919, 1,421 The number of paid messages by State and private lines in 1919 was 10,250,200 The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 8,669,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses in 1919 to 9,707,000 guilders.

In 1919 the interurban telephone system had 2,228 miles of line and 66,921 miles of wire, and is administered by the State, 10,653,218 interurban and 275,530 international conversations were held The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 11,101,000 guilders, the total expenses in 1919 6,942,000 guilders

Money and Credit

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver Before 1875 the Netherlands had the silver standard, but a bill which passed the States General in the session of 1875 allowed an unrestricted coinage of ten-guilder pieces in gold, whereas the coinage of silver was suspended for an unlimited time.

Value of money minted during the following years (in thousands of guilders) —

Year	Gold	Silver	Copper and Nickel	For the East and West India Colonies	Total value	Total number of pieces
1881-1900	8,564	18,710	1,310	10,834	34,418	452,342,090
19 -1910	992	33,870	2,005	15,230	52,097	400,679,000
1914-1918	11,385	47,100	1,593	14,858	110,531	488,438,476
1919	—	6,000	110	3 420	9,530	73 200,000

The Bank of the Netherlands is a private institution, but it is the only one which has the right of issuing bank notes This right, granted in 1863 for 25 years, was prolonged in 1888 for 15 years, and prolonged again for the same term in 1903, with some alterations in the conditions, *e g* all the paper money is to be issued by the Bank In 1918 the Charter was once more prolonged for a further 15 years The Bank does the same business as other banks, only with more guarantees Two fifths of the paper money in circulation must be covered It has agencies in all places of importance

Year	Notes in Circulation, March 31	Total Exchanges years ending March 31	Stock of Gold, March 31	Stock of Silver, March 31
			1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1919	1,023,175,000	1,305,287,045	671,041	7,532
1920	1,051,722 000	1,618,251,658	634,871	8,432
1921	1,039,316,000	-	621,033	16,687

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund in 1915 to 5,000,000 guilders The Bank keeps the State Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings Bank and of other institutions It receives 3½ per cent of the clear gains, the remainder is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 2 1

There are many savings banks, all private Besides these there is a State postal savings bank, established in 1881 The following table gives some particulars of both —

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs)	Total De posits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabi tant Gldrs
1917						
State P S B	—	89,798	79,240	222,840	1,762,619	33 14
Private banks	284	68,978	51,448	252,433	538,986	22 67
1918						
State P. S B	—	104,885	91,768	241,755	1,816,735	35 67
Private banks	291	82,669	65,218	176,407	561,179	26 02
1919						
State P. S B	—	137,836	117,919	268,138	1,887,862	39 26

Money, Weights, and Measures

Money

The standard coin is the 10 florin piece weighing 6 720 grammes, 900 fine, and thus containing 6 048 grammes of fine gold The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, 945 fine and containing 9 45 grammes of fine silver

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875
The principal coins are —
The *gulden, guilder* or *florin* of 100 cents = 1s 8d , or 12 g = £1
The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders
The gold piece of ten guilders and of five guilders
½ guilder, ¼ guilder (*kwartje*), $\frac{1}{10}$ guilder (*dubbeltje*)
Cent coins are of nickel, 5 cents, of bronze, 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents

Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of the Netherlands in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —Jonkheer R de Marees van Swinderen (October 13, 1913)
Counsellor —Jonkheer F E M H Michiels van Verduynen
Attaché —A I oudon
Naval Attaché —Capt K F Sluys
Commercial Attaché —F 's Jacob
Director of the Chancery —H N Brouwer
Consul General in London —H S J Maas , appointed 1897

2 Of Great Britain in the Netherlands

Envoy and Minister —Sir Ronald W Graham, K C M G , C B. Appointed September 8, 1919
First Secretary—H Knatchbull Hugesson
Third Secretary —Sir Adrian Baillie
Military Attaché —Lieut Col A C Temperley, C M G , D S O
Commercial Secretary —R V Laming, O B E
Consul General at Rotterdam —W N Dunn

There are consular representatives at Amsterdam (C G), Dordrecht Flushing, The Hague, Groningen, Harlingen, and Ymuiden

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 783,000 English square miles The total population, according to the last returns (December 31, 1917), was, approximately, 47,149,903, or nearly eight times as large as that of the mother country

DUTCH EAST INDIES

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India (Nederlandsch Oost Indie), are situated between 6° N and 11° S latitude, and between 95° and 141° E longitude

In 1602 the Dutch created their East India Company This Company conquered successively the Dutch East Indies, and ruled them during nearly two centuries After the dissolution of the Company in 1798 the Dutch possessions were governed by the mother country

Government and Constitution.

Politically, the territory, which is under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, is divided into (1) Lands under direct government, (2) Subject native States

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East Indies are divided into residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and dessas (villages) They are also very often divided into (1) Java and Madura, (2) the Outposts—Sumatra, Borneo, Riau Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the small Sunda Islands, and a part of New Guinea

Java, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, was formerly administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Johannes Graaf Van den Bosch in 1832, and known as the 'culture system' It was based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but a large quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market To day, however, the old system no longer exists

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into seventeen residencies, each governed by a Resident, assisted by several Assistant Residents and a number of subordinate officials, called Contrôleurs The Resident and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the province in their charge, not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials The Outposts are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Governor,' 'Resident,' 'Assistant Resident,' 'Contrôleur,' &c

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch India rest in the hands of a Governor General He is assisted by a Council of five members, partly of a legislative, partly of an advisory character The members of the Council, however, have no share in the executive The Governor General and the members of the Council are nominated by the Queen In 1917 a 'Volksraad' was installed to discuss the budget

Governor-General —Dr D Fock, appointed September 28, 1920

The Governor General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has a right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as this power is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country However, he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which the Dutch Indies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854, and altered many times since.

Area and Population.

—		Area English square miles	Population 31 Dec 1905 (Census)	Population 31 Dec 1917 (Official estimate)
Java and Madura		50,557	30,098,008	34,157,383
Island of Sumatra	Sumatra, West Coast	15,494	1,308,771[1]	1,288,624
	Tapanceli	16,167	413,301[1]	765,238
	Sumatra, East Coast	35,312	568,417[2]	834,140
	Benkulen	9,399	204,269[3]	229,845
	Lampongs	11,284	156,518[1]	171,572
	Palembang	32,574	589,734[1]	760,548
	Djambi	19,038	206,620[1]	207,265
	Atjeh	20,471	582,175[2]	709,841
Riau-Lingga Archipelago		16,301	112,216[3]	199,649
Banca		4,446	115,189[1]	154,178
Billiton		1,863	36,858[1]	59,481
Borneo, West Coast		55,825	450,929[2]	573,637
Borneo, South and East Districts		156,912	782,726[4]	940,866
Island of Celebes	Celebes	49,390	415,999[3]	2,352,048
	Menado	22,680	436,406[3]	742,026
Molucca Islands	Amboina [4]	13,118	299,491[3]	360,934[3]
	Ternate [5]	9,663	108,415[3]	200,135[3]
	New Guinea [7]	121,339	—	—
Timor Archipelago		17,698	308,600[3]	1,091,349
Bali and Lombok		4,065	523,535[3]	1,344,880
Approximate total [6]		683,000	38,000,000	47,000,000

[1] Tolerably accurate [2] Approximate [3] Mere conjecture
[4] Including West and South New Guinea [5] Including North New Guinea.
[6] The population of several countries, unexplored until 1905, is included in the estimate of 1917 A new census was taken in 1920
[7] A province created in 1920

The total number of Europeans and persons assimilated to them was, in 1905, 80,910, of these 38,812 males and 34,982 females were Dutch, of whom 32,026 males and 32,288 females were born in the East Indies, of the remainder, 1,406 were German, 184 French, 312 English, 197 Swiss, 315 Belgians Of the remaining population about 563,000 were Chinese, 29,000 Arabs, and 23,000 other Orientals, and about 37,200,000 natives In 1917 the population was estimated as follows 138,875 Europeans, 46,232,127 natives and 832,667 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs

Marriages, births, and deaths among Europeans and persons assimilated to them —

—	Marriages		Births		Deaths	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
Java and Madura	967	1,178	3,365	3,419	1,625	1,782
Outposts	142	159	1,005	1,040	871	411

The population of the six principal towns of Java was in 1918 —

—	Europeans	Natives	Chinese, Arabs and other Orientals	Total
Batavia	24,000	180,140[1]	30,557[1]	234,697
Samarang	8,875	77,911	20,066	106,852
Soerabaya	15 20,000	115,817	24,984	160,801
Soerakarta	2,000	128,382	7,500	137,882
Djokjorkarta	3,396	88,736	4,926	97,058
Bandoeng	8,245	43,453	6,951	58,649

[1] Figures for 1917

The whole population of the colony is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with these The former generally live under the same laws as the inhabitants of the mother country, while in the government of the latter the Indian customs and institutions are considered The Governor General however, is, in agreement with the Council, authorised to make individual exceptions to this rule

Religion

Entire liberty is granted to all religious denominations The Reformed Church counted, in 1920, 37 ministers and 30 assistants, the Roman Catholic 31 curates and 82 priests, not salaried out of the public funds ' In 1920, about 559 missionaries of various societies were at work

The bulk of the natives are Mohamedans , there are also some millions of converted Christians and Animists, and a small number of Buddhists

Instruction

There are public (Government) primary schools, where instruction is given through the medium of the Dutch language for (1) Europeans and persons assimilated with them (a 7 years' course), (2) Chinese ('Dutch Chinese schools,' with a 7 years course), and (3) Natives ('Dutch Native schools, with a 7 years course) Public schools where instruction is given through the medium of a native tongue are (1) the 'second class' schools (with a 3, 4, or 5 years' course), and (2) 'Désa schools (with a 3 years' course of extremely elementary instruction) Besides, there are schools with an extended primary instruction (in the Dutch language) with a 3 years course, open to all, without distinction of race Side by side with the public schools, there are various private schools

For secondary education there are public secondary schools In addition to the Government institutions there are private secondary schools for girls with a 3 years course Higher education is given at the Technical High School at Bandoeng, erected in 1920

The following table shows the number of schools, the school attendance, the teaching staff, and the expenditure on education in 1920 —

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in florins)
Public European primary schools	199	860	27,313	11,019,999
Private ,, ,, ,,	58	823	9,159	
Public Dutch Chinese ,,	83	204	7,461	
Private ,, ,, ,,	11	56	1,551	
Public Dutch Native ,, ,,	141	883	28,080	
Private ,, ,, ,,	43	198	6,186	
Public second class for Natives	1,755	6,759	232,313	6,444,286
Private schools for Natives	2,677	3,701	123,535	850,000
Désa-schools	6,058	—	357,688	1,799,000
Public Mulo-schools	15	114	2,129	1,033,880
Private ,, ,,	4	18	214	61,000
Public secondary schools	6	179	2,468	1,902,087
Private ,, ,,	5	64	268	102,900

Furthermore, there were in 1920 the following training schools —Four public schools for training in engineering, architecture, and mining (4 years course) and one trading school (3 years course), with 111 teachers and 1,720 pupils, one private trade school (3 years' course), with 15 teachers and 102 pupils, one 2 years' and one 3 years' commercial school with 115 pupils, one 2 years navigation course with 6 pupils, two training schools for physicians (9 years course) with 47 teachers and 321 pupils, a training school for native jurists (6 years course) with 9 teachers and 64 pupils, a training school for civil service officers, a training school for police officers, 9 training schools for native officials (7 years' course) with 80 teachers and 988 pupils, 6 training schools for European teachers (2 and 3 years course) with 133 pupils, and 12 private schools with 274 pupils

For native teachers there are the following schools with instruction in the Dutch language 8 (1 for girls) public training schools (6 years course) and two higher training schools (3 years' course) with 816 pupils (76 girls) with instruction in the native tongue, 16 (4 for girls) normal schools (4 years course, 1,007 pupils, 135 being girls), 17 normal classes (2 years' course, 688 pupils), and 30 classes (2 years course) for native teachers for Desa schools Besides there are 3 private training schools with the Dutch language (6 years course 264 pupils), and 17 with a native tongue (4 years course, 776 pupils)

For Chinese teachers there is a school with instruction in the Dutch language (66 pupils)

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice for Europeans is entrusted to European judges, while for natives their own chiefs have a large share in the trial of cases There is a High Court of Justice at Batavia—courts of justice at Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Padang, Medan and Makassar—Resident courts and police courts for Europeans, native courts, police courts, Regent courts, district courts, and courts of priests for natives

Finance

The local revenue is derived from land, taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, poll and income taxes, and a number of indirect taxes, from the Government monopolies of salt, pawnshops, and opium, railways, and from the sale of Government products

Revenue and expenditure —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1919	479,422,728	636,650,830	– 157,228,102
1920	525,923,042	718,561,812	– 192,638,770
1921	718,796,156	780,239,373	– 61,443,217

The sources of revenue in 1921 are stated as follows (in guilders)

Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of cinchona, 943,400, railways, 280,000, share of the State in the profits of the Billiton Company, 5,000,000, various, 23,870,770 Receipts in India from sales of opium 44,035,000, import, export, and excise duties, 107,095,000, land revenues, 24,277,500, sales of salt, 17,896,280, forests, 22,877,600, railways, 80,640,000, coal, 28,887,500, income tax, 44,000,000, from all other sources, 318,993,106

Public debt on December 31, 1919, was 426,508,102 guilders

Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army consists of about one quarter Europeans to three quarters Natives, and comprises 31 battalions and 4 depôt battalions of infantry, 4 machine-gun companies, 2 companies of cyclist-soldiers, 6 squadrons, 1 depôt squadron of cavalry, 9 field batteries, 3 mountain batteries, 2 howitzer batteries, 8 motor batteries, 6 fortress and

coast companies of artillery, 4 field companies, 1 railway and telegraph company, and 1 depôt company of engineering troops, and a flying corps with 25 officers and 40 aeroplanes In 1918 compulsory service was introduced in the militia for Europeans between 19 and 32 years of age, and in the landstorm between the ages of 33 and 45 It is calculated that this will yield 25,000 men

In most battalions there are 4 companies composed either of Europeans or of Natives, the greater part of the officers, and a proportion of the non commissioned officers, are Europeans The artillery has European and Native gunners and Native drivers The Europeans (except the militia) and Natives are recruited by volunteers The strength of the colonial army in 1920 was 1,308 officers, 38,033 volunteers, of whom 6,870 were Europeans and 6,500 militiamen

Besides the Army there are different armed troops, viz (1) The Legion of the Native Prince Mangkoe Negara, consisting of infantry, numbering 3,600 men In case of war this Legion would be placed at the disposal of the Government (2) The Barisan, being a native infantry of Madoera, 2,833 men, designed to maintain peace in the island and to participate in campaigns in case of war (3) The police soldiers, numbering about 9,600 men (4) Different voluntary corps, composed of Europeans and Natives, to assist in case of war or insurrection

The expenditure for defence (army and navy) estimated for 1921 amounts to 129,718,750 guilders

The Netherlands Navy in the East Indies numbers 187 officers and 980 European and 1,453 native non commissioned officers and sailors, and consists of 30 men of-war, many of them old and unserviceable There is, besides, the Colonial Navy, consisting of 22 smaller ships of no naval value, with 173 Europeans and 811 natives, employed for civil service duties

Production and Industry.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is principally in the residencies in the western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Europeans and by Chinese The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers Formerly the Government or private landowners could enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven, or more, from all the labourers on their estates, in 1882 the greater part of these enforced services for the Government was abolished, in return for the payment of one guilder per head yearly, and the remainder were abolished in 1914 in return for an increased poll tax

The cultivated area under various 'native' cultures (first and second) in Java and Madura were as follows, in acres, at the end of 1919 rice, 8,465,269, maize, 4,784,086, cassava, 1,794,193, arachis, 428,554, soya beans, 391,577, and other secondary crops, 1,348,952, sugar cane, 35,189, tobacco, 245,795, indigo, 13,303, capsicum, 37,641

Owing to the 'agrarian law' (1870), which has afforded opportunity to private energy for obtaining waste lands on hereditary lease (emphyteusis) for seventy-five years, private agriculture has greatly increased, as well in Java as in the Outposts In 1919 were ceded on lease in Java by the Government to 891 Companies and Europeans, 1,280,514 acres, to 146 foreign Orientals, 62,882 acres, to 6 natives, 2,073 acres—total, 1,345,469 acres. In 1919, the lands, now the property of Companies, had an extent of 4,603,690 acres, of which 2,816,733 acres were in Java, and 1,786,957 acres in the Outposts

The following table gives a comparison of the production of sugar for the last 3 years —

—		1917	1918	1919
Planted area	acres	396,548	402,961	340,146
Total production	tons	1,822,118	1,778,207	1,336,112
Production per acre	do	4 51	4 41	3 96
Factories	number	185	186	179

The production of coffee in Dutch India was, for 4 years, as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919
Government—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java (Arabica)	1,176	260	360	1,195
Liberia	72	14	21	—
Robusta	1,735	1,479	2,411	659
Private—				
Java (Arabica)	14,193	9,560	11,144	8,574
Liberia	2,672	2,140	1,887	1,178
Robusta	53,969	59,982	55,484	44,063
Total	73,817	73,440	71,307	55,669

The production of cinchona, in kilogrammes, in Java was as follows in 1919 —1,046,120 on government plantations, 6,528,245 on estates on Emphyteusis, and 197,799 on private estates, making a total of 7,772,164 kilos The production of tobacco, in kilogrammes, was as follows in 1919 — 38,956,435 in Java and 5,785,861 in Sumatra total 44,742,296 kilos

The production of tea in Java, in kilogrammes, was as follows 1915, 46,183,334, 1916, 147,028,000, 1917, 43,271,000 (estimated), 1918, 34,406,064, 1919 40 392,323

The production of cacao in Java was (in kilogrammes) 1915, 1,643,440, 1916, 1,209,650, 1917, 1,189,790, 1918, 978,717, 1919, 1,019,729

The tin mines of Banca are worked by the Government, those of Billiton and Riau by private enterprise Their total yield was, in tons 1915, 20,845, 1916, 22,231, 1917 21,504, 1918, 19,703, 1919, 20,724

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in tons 1915, 610,010, 1916, 748,815 1917, 932 129, 1918, 835,154, 1919, 947,915

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was in thousands of kilogrammes 1914, 1,564,927, 1915, 1,643,503, 1916, 1,730,180, 1917, 1,790,610, 1918, 1,764,203

Commerce.

No difference is made between Dutch and foreign imports and vessels There is a tariff on certain goods, on some articles there is a small export duty, including tobacco

Imports and exports in guilders (12 guilders = £1) —

Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
Imports							
1917	20,361,000	1,600,000	21,961,000	467,019,000	7,705,000	474,724,000	496,685,000
1918	28,369,577	3,050,014	31,419,591	530,415,870	5,968,390	536,384,170	567,803,761
1919	101,692,487	11,708,840	113,401,327	689,029,401	40,802,497	679,831,898	793,233,225
Exports							
1917	1,670,000	149,000	1,819,000	785,110,000	6,300,000	791,410,000	793,229,000
1918	3,710,837	—	3,710,837	675,900,331	282,718	676,183,049	679,843,886
1919	5,224,227	—	5,224,227	2,162,115,886	130,455	2,162,246,291	2,167,470,518

The principal exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, rubber, copra, and tin

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Java (Board of Trade figures for five years —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Java to U K	14,318,858	13,410,672	5,786,920	17,42 ,359	28,760,004
Exports to Java from U K	7,109,203	6,046,741	,841,983	7,111,561	18,412,559

Shipping and Communications

Year		Entered		Whereof, from England	
		Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1918	Steamers	7,543	2,702,193	3 45)	70 ,141
	Sailing vessels	6,350	360 416	4,537	230,130
1919	Steamers	8 500	4,424,819	5 969	1,389,037
	Sailing vessels	6,508	418,260	4,076	273,421

At the end of 1919 the total length of railways (State and private) and tramways was about 3,923 miles (3,130 in Java and 793 in Sumatra), the gross receipts (1918) about 79,070,090 guilders, working expenses, 42,550,106 guilders, number of passengers about 134,617,698

The Government telegraphs extended in 1919 over 6,822 miles, the Government telegraph cables over 6,260 miles, together over 13,082 miles The number of post and telegraph stations in 1919 was 645 for Java and Madura, and 390 for the other islands, while the numbers of telegrams were 2,610,468 (internal) and 937,232 (foreign intercourse) Internal letters and postcards carried in 1919, 32,063,921, while there were 25,105,163 newspapers, &c, for the interior

The Government telephone aerial lines extended in 1919 over 22,565 miles, the Government telephone cables over 21,711 miles At the end of 1919 there were 228 telephone exchanges and 21,841 telephones, while the number of the long distance calls in that year was 977,241

Money and Credit

The 'Java Bank,' established in 1828, has a capital of 6,000,000 guilders, and a reserve on March 31, 1920, of 3,002,109 guilders The Government has a control over the administration Two fifths of the amount of the notes, assignats, and credits must be covered by specie or bullion In March, 1920, the value of the notes in circulation was 320,812,220 guilders, and of the bank operations 218,292,580 There are some other Dutch and Chinese banks, besides branches of British, American, and Japanese banks

In the savings banks, including the Postal savings bank, there were in 1917, about 180,000 depositors, with a deposited amount of 25,000,000 guilders

Weights and Measures

The *Amsterdamsch Pond* = 1 09 lb avoirdupois
" *Pikol* = 133⅓ " "
Catty = 1⅓ " "
" *Tjengkal* = 4 yards

The legal coins of 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ guilders, as well as the weights and measures, of Dutch India, are those of the Netherlands But the country has coins of its own, viz , 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1, and ½ cent pieces

Consular Representatives.

British Consul General at Batavia —W N Dunn (on leave), J Crosby (Acting)

Commercial Agent —H A N Bluett

There are also consular officers at Samarang, Sourabaya, Makasser, Medan, Padang, and Koepang

DUTCH WEST INDIES

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (*a*) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (*b*) the colony *Curaçao*

Surinam or Dutch Guiana

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S America between 2 and 6° N latitude, and 53° 50′ and 58° 20′ E longitude, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantyn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Tumuc Humac Mountains

At the peace of Breda, in 1667, between England and the United Netherlands, Surinam was assured to the Netherlands in exchange for the colony of New Netherlands in North America, and this was confirmed by the treaty of Westminster of February, 1674 Since then Surinam has been twice in the power of England, 1799 till 1802, when it was restored at the peace of Amiens, and in 1804 to 1816, when it was returned according to the Convention of London of August 13, 1814, confirmed at the peace of Paris of November 20, 1815, with the other Dutch colonies, except Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, and the Cape of Good Hope

The administration and executive authority is in the hands of a governor assisted by a council consisting of the governor as president, a vice president and three members, all nominated by the Queen The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony The members (13) are chosen for 6 years by electors in proportion of one in 200 electors

Governor —Baron van *Heemstra* Appointed December, 1920

Dutch Guiana is divided into thirteen districts

Area, 46,060 English square miles, population (January 1, 1920) 109,810, exclusive of the negroes and Indians living in the forests Capital, Para maribo, 36,038 inhabitants

Births and deaths for 3 years —

	Births			Deaths		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Males	1,526	1,538	1,302	997	1,449	1,705
Females	1,435	1,511	1,291	888	1,067	1,183
Total	2,961	3,049	2,593	1,885	2,516	2,888

There is entire religious liberty At the end of 1919 the numbers of the different religious bodies were Reformed and Lutheran, 9,594 , Moravian Brethren, 23,927 , Roman Catholic, 19,319 , Jews, 778 ; Mohammedans, 15,431 , Hindus, 21,500, &c

There were, in 1919, 33 public schools with 3,835 pupils, and 42 private schools with 7,020 pupils There is a Government normal school

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign There are three cantonal courts and two circuit courts

The relations of the Government to pauperism are limited not only to subventions to orphan houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions, but the Government itself maintains an almshouse

The local revenue, derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes, is shown as follows for 4 years in thousands of guilders —

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention	—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention
1918	4,941	3,130	1,811	1920	6 728	4 583	2,145
1919	4 624	3,186	1,437	1921	6,505	5,373	1,131

The Dutch forces in Surinam consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1919, 10 officers and 253 non commissioned officers and men

In 1919 sugar was produced to the amount of 7,580,512 kilogrammes, cacao, 1,318,269 kilogrammes, bananas, 480,438 bunches, coffee, 1,282,954 kilogrammes, rice, 11,388,405 kilogrammes, maize, 1,430,355 kilogrammes, rum, 706,422 litres, and molasses, 173,705 litres

In 1919 the export of gold, mostly alluvial, was 556,642 grammes, valued at 892,569 guilders Gold production in 1919 was 598,161 grammes, and of balata 492,886 kilos

In 1919 there entered 178 vessels of 332,316 tons, and cleared 177 ships of 332,121 tons

Imports and exports for 6 years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1914	6,399 849	6,472,041	1917	7,645,941	8 852,170
1915	5,445,866	6,949,315	1918	6,157,727	7,080,019
1916	5,911,326	8,054,002	1919	6,946,144	8,987,870

Principal exports in 1919 —Sugar, 5,138,687 kilogs , rum, 234,908 litres , cocoa, 1,669,617 kilogs

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers A Colonial steamship service extends to British Guiana

Vice Consul at Paramaribo —Rev W. L Kissack

Vice Consul at Nickerie —Chr Spence

Curaçao.

The colony of *Curaçao* consists of two groups of islands about 500 miles apart One group is made up of the first three islands in the following list, the other of the last three —

—	Square Miles	Population Dec 31, 1919
Curaçao	210	34,021
Bonaire	95	7,051
Aruba	69	8,934
St Martin [1]	17	2,552
St Eustache	7	1,350
Saba	5	1,741
	403	55,649

[1] Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands the northern to France

There is a Governor, assisted by a Council composed of a vice-president and three members, nominated by the Sovereign There is also a Colonial Council consisting of thirteen members nominated by the Sovereign The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'Gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Sovereign In 1919 there were 49,465 Roman Catholics, 5,979 Protestants, 558 Jews Schools in 1919 about 44 with about 7,085 pupils In 1919, 1,663 births were registered, 298 marriages and 910 deaths

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on land, and some indirect taxes In the Budget for 1921 the revenue is estimated at 1,116,329 guilders, and the expenditure at 2,407,118 guilders, the difference is supplied by the mother country

The militia (Schutterij) of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1919 of 24 officers and 435 men, the garrison of 8 officers and 164 men

The imports of Curaçao and the other islands in 1919 were valued at 8,691,367 guilders, the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 2,765,479 guilders The chief products are maize, beans, pulse, cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime The chief industry is oil-refining

There entered the ports of the different islands in 1919, 3,168 vessels of 1,671,478 tons net

Vice Consul at Curaçao —I H Laing

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands and its Colonies

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Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, Rijk in Europa (Annual Report for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe). A S

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Uitkomsten der Woningstatistiek (Results of Census of Houses) Every ten years

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Statistiek der Werkstakingen en Uitsluitingen (Statistics of Strikes and Lock outs) A S
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Staatsbegrooting (Budget) A S The Hague
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NICARAGUA.

(REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government

THE Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua is that which came into operation on April 5th, 1913. This is the same as was promulgated on March 12, 1912, with the exception of Articles 168 and 170. Previous constitution was that of March 30, 1905. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses consisting of 40 deputies elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, and 13 Senators elected for 6 years. The Executive power is with a President appointed for 4 years.

President.—Dr. Diego Manuel *Chamorro* (Inaugurated January 1, 1921. Term of office expires December 31, 1924.)

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Finance, Interior, Justice, and Police, War, and Marine, Public Works.

The Republic is divided into 13 departments and 2 comarcas, each of which is under a political head, who has supervision of finance, instruction and other matters, and is also military commandant. The Mosquito Reserve now forms a department named Bluefields. The Indians in this region were long under the protection of Great Britain, but under the treaty of April 19, 1905 (ratified August 24, 1906), the treaty of 1860 was abrogated, and Great Britain agreed to recognise the absolute sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

On February 18, 1916, a treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was ratified, under which the United States in return for 3 million dollars acquires the canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base in the Bay of Fonesca on the Pacific coast and Corn Island on the Atlantic coast. Ratified by Nicaragua on April 7, 1916.

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 49,200 English square miles, and it has a coastline of about 300 miles on the Atlantic and of about 200 miles on the Pacific. The estimated population on December 31, 1917, was 746,000, as against 689,891 on December 31, 1913. At least 75 per cent of the inhabitants live in the western half of the country. The two halves of the Republic differ greatly in many respects and there is little communication between them, the journey by trail and river being so slow and difficult that passengers usually go by way of Costa Rica, while the small amounts of merchandise shipped from one side to the other are sent mainly by way of Panama.

The people of the western half of the Republic are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction, though there are a considerable number of pure Spanish descent and many Indians. The population of the eastern half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambo Indians and negroes from Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, with some Americans and a comparatively small number of Nicaraguans from the western part of the Republic.

There are within the Republic 105 municipalities of which 28 have from

2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants The capital of the Republic and seat of government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the lake of the same name, with (1920) 60,342 inhabitants Leon, formerly the capital, has a population of 73,520 , Granada, 20,133 , Matagalpa, 15,749, Masaya, 13,023 , Jinotega, 13,899 , Chinandega, 10,542 , Esteli, 8,281 , Matapa, 8,279 , Somoto, 8,182 , Boaco, 10,581 , Jinotepe, 9,317 , Diriamba, 8,000 , Bluefields, 4,706 Other towns are Corinto, and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific

Religion and Instruction

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic In 1914 the Republic constituted one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua) The Seat of the Archbishop is Managua There are three bishoprics, Leon, Granada and Matagalpa, the Bishop of Matagalpa being coadjutor to the Archbishop at Managua

There are about 356 elementary schools and ten secondary schools Secondary education is neither obligatory nor free, the secondary schools being carried on not by the state, but by private individuals Nicaragua has three universities, in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada, called respectively, Universidad Central (Central University), Universidad de Occidente y Septentrión (Western and Northern University), and Universidad de Oriente y Mediodía (Eastern and Southern University) There are also a number of state normal schools

A national Industrial, Commercial, and scientific Museum has been established at Managua

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years —

—	1913	1915–16	1916 17	1917 18	1918 19
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	764,431	418,019	460,479	480,321	598,347
Expenditure	765,275	357,983	396,159	351,553	424,167

A five (formerly six) per cent loan for 1,250,000*l* was issued in 1909 for the construction of railways, &c , and for conversion purposes Of this 254,580*l* has been redeemed Total debt, December 31, 1920, 995,420*l*

Defence

The active army consists of 2,000 men , in war it may rise to 7,000 Military service is obligatory between 17 and 55 years of age The period of active service is a year The marine consists of one very small boat, on the Pacific coast, capable perhaps of carrying a machine gun and 25 men

Production and Industry

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal source of national wealth The area of cultivation in Nicaragua has extended in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labour The banana is the principal agricultural product of the eastern part of the Republic Cocoanuts are also of some importance, and a few plantains, oranges, and pineapples, and some yucca are raised Rice is grown to a small extent, and some wheat in the hilly Nueva Segovia district, while tobacco is cultivated round Masaya The products of the western half are much more varied, the most important being coffee, sugar cane, cacao, corn and beans The annual average coffee crop is estimated at 22,500,000 lbs

With the exception of bananas, plantains, and yucca or cassava, the greater part of the food supply of the eastern section is imported from the United States The western half of the country produces much of its own food, and occasionally exports small quantities of beans, corn, cheese, lard, and sugar to the neighbouring Republics

The forests contain mahogany and cedar, which are largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dye woods, gums, and medicinal plants They are worked both from the Atlantic and Pacific

There are 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver The gold export amounted in 1917 to 185,125*l* The mines towards the east coast in Mico, Tunkey, Cuscuina and Pizpiz districts are showing increased activity Copper and precious stones are also found

Commerce

The foreign trade of Nicaragua was as follows in 5 years —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	631,843	955,519	1,278,613	1,185,961	1,582,380
Exports	913,440	1,056,972	1,195,051	1,550,988	2,481,894

The customs receipts in 1919 were 302,736*l* , in 1918, 199,629*l*

In 1919 the value of the principal imports (in dollars) was —Cotton goods, 2,229,407 , chemicals, 448,186 , iron and steel, 490,442 , wheat flour, 451,874 The principal countries of import were (values in dollars) — United States, 6,687,712 , United Kingdom, 689,721 , France, 146,330[1], and Panama, 147,613

In 1919 the value of the principal exports (in dollars) was —coffee, 6,268,096 , bananas, 559,187 , timber, 1,655,948 , hides and skins, 417,741 , and sugar, 608,795 The principal countries of export were (values in dollars) —United States, 7,663,827 , Mexico, 277,197 , Panama, 146,848 , and Canada, 22,440

A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Nicaragua, signed at Managua in July, 1905, and ratified at London on August 14, 1906, provides mutually for the most favoured nation treatment, except that Nicaragua may accord certain advantages to other Central American States

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Nicaragua to U K	17,686	7,461	4,061	119,044	101,337
Exports to Nicaragua from U K	181,699	209,255	139,685	167,720	438,121

Shipping and Communications

Western Nicaragua has two seaports, Corinto and San Juan del Sur, through which pass approximately 64 per cent of the imports and 86 per cent of the exports of the Republic The eastern ports are Bluefields, Cape Gracias a Dios, Las Perlas (Pearl Lagoon), and San Juan del Norte (Greytown) In 1919, 1,005 ships of 320,299 tons entered the five ports of Nicaragua, and 1,016 of 320,348 tons cleared

There are few good roads in the country, but contracts have been made for roads and transport from Momotombo to Matagalpa, 79 miles, and for 3 roads leading respectively from Matagalpa, from New Segovia, and from the Pizpiz mines in the Cape Gracias district to the head of steamboat navigation on the Cuco Wanks river, about 160 miles from its mouth A good cart road has recently been completed between Matagalpa and Jinotega, about 24 miles There is also a road between Puerto Diaz and Juigalpa, of which 7 miles have been constructed, a highway from the capital to Sierras de Managua, 3 miles constructed, there will be two branches from this road, one leading to la Cuchilla and the towns to the south by way of Camino del Ventarron, and the other to Cuchilla and the Pacific coast by way of Camino de Chiquilistagua There will also be a highway from Tipitapa to Matagalpa, of which the last 2 miles are the most difficult of all the stretch of road in the Tamarindo region Improvements are being made on the roads from Granada to Nandaime, Boaca to Tipitapa, Masaya to Tipitapa, and from Leon to the Pacific coast For the repairing and making of roads a tax varying from 1 peso (about 22*d*) to 10 pesos is imposed on all male inhabitants over 18 years of age

The Pacific Railroad of Nicaragua is the only line in the republic, having a total length of 171 miles The line runs from Corinto to Leon, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba, with branches to El Viejo and Monotombo There are 20 miles of private railway on the Atlantic coast near the Rio Grande, and, on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, 3 private steam tramways aggregating 3 miles in length A contract for the construction of a railway from El Bluff (Bluefields) to Lahone Grande (a small place on the line from Managua to Granada), passing through Matagalpa, was entered into by the Government with a New Orleans Syndicate in 1918 The term of the lease is 99 years, but the entire line must be built within 10 years, otherwise the concession lapses

The national railways have been sold to an American company for two million dollars, 51 per cent of stock being owned by Brown Bros and J W Seligman and Co of New York, and 49 per cent by the Government, but held on escrow by American bankers for a loan of 1,060,000 dollars due

There are 3,637 miles of telegraph wire, and 130 offices, also 805 miles of telephone wire and 29 telephone stations Between December 1, 1915 and October 31, 1916, 351,786 telegrams were sent, and 3921 cablegrams Receipts 3051*l*

The Government has contracted for the installation of wireless telegraph stations at Managua, Granada, San Carlos, San Juan del Norte and Castillo

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Nicaragua, with a capital of over 100,000 dollars, was established in Managua in 1912 Other banks are the Commercial Bank of Spanish America and the Anglo Central American Commercial Bank, Ltd

In 1912 a new monetary unit was introduced, the gold *cordoba*, equivalent to the American dollar, containing 1 672 gr. of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts Other gold coins provided for by the monetary law of 1912 are 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas, but no gold coins have ever been struck As the National Bank suspended the sale of gold drafts on the United States in October, 1914, the monetary reform has fallen to pieces as there is presumably no gold reserve at all behind the circulation of 2 million paper cordobas No statements are published either by the Bank or by the Government, and very little silver is in circulation The country

again has an unconvertible paper currency, and exchange keeps at 2 to 5 per cent on account of general shortage of currency On October 31, 1919, there were in circulation 3,559,100 cordobas

The silver coins are the silver cordoba, containing 25 grammes of silver nine tenths fine, the half and quarter cordoba, 10 cents, a coin containing 2½ grammes of silver eight tenths fine, 5 cents, a coin three-quarters of copper and one of nickel 1 cent, ninety five parts of copper and 5 of zinc, ½ cent, in same proportion 300,000 dollars' worth of cordobas in silver were coined at Birmingham in 1912 There are also paper cordobas

Since January 7, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures has been in use

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Nicaragua in Great Britain

Chargé d'Affaires —Eduardo Perez Triana

There are Consular Representatives at Manchester, Birmingham, and Nottingham

2 Of Great Britain in Nicaragua

Minister and Consul-General —Hugh William Grosford (resident at Guatemala)

Consul at Bluefields —S H Hammond

Acting Consul General for Nicaragua —R C Michell (Absent since 1914)

Vice Consul at Managua and Acting Consul General —A J Martin, F R G S

There are Vice Consuls at Managua, Matagalpa and Corinto

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NORWAY

(NORGE)

Reigning King

Haakon VII, born August 3, 1872, the second son, Carl, of Frederik King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storting, November 18, 1905, accepted the crown through his grandfather, the late King Christian of Denmark, November 18, 1905, landed in Norway November 25, 1905, married, July 22, 1896, to Princess *Maud*, born November 26, 1869, the third daughter of the late Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland

Son.—Prince *Olav*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903

According to the Constitution, Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy The royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture In default of male heirs the King may propose a successor to the Storting, but this assembly has the right to nominate another, if it does not agree with the proposal

By Treaty of January 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark as their King The foreign Powers refused to recognise this election, and on August 14 a convention was made proclaiming the independence of Norway in union with Sweden This was followed on November 4 by the election of Karl XIII as King of Norway Norway declared this union dissolved, June 7, 1905, and after some months' negotiation, a mutual agreement for the repeal of the union was signed, October 26, 1905 The throne of Norway was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, but declined, and, after a *plébiscite*, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King In October, 1907, a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession

Inge Baardsson	1204	Erik af Pommern	1389
Haakon Haakonsson	1217	Kristofer af Bayern	1442
Magnus Lagabøter	1263	Karl Knutsson	1449
Erik Magnusson	1280	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	1450–1814
Haakon V Magnusson	1299	Kristian Fredrik	1814
Magnus Eriksson	1319	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	1814–1905
Haakon VI Magnusson	1355	Haakon VII	1905
Olav Haakonsson	1381		
Margreta	1388		

The King has a civil list of 700,000 kroner, or 38,546*l*

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date May 17, 1814, with several modifications passed at various times It vests the legislative power of the realm in the Storting, the representative of the sovereign people The royal veto may be exercised twice, but if the same bill pass three Stortings formed by separate and subsequent elections, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign The King

has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown

The Storting assembles every year The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the King or the executive They begin on the first weekday after January 10 each year, and the Storting can sit as long as it may find it necessary Every Norwegian citizen of twenty three years of age (provided that he resides and has resided for five years in the country) is entitled to elect, unless he is disqualified from a special cause Women are, since 1913, entitled to vote under the same conditions as men, and since 1915 are eligible as members of the Cabinet The mode of election is direct, and the method of election is proportional Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number as from the next election being 150 The country is divided into districts, each electing from three to eight representatives Representatives must not be less than thirty years of age, must have resided in Norway for ten years, and be voters in the district from which they are chosen Former members of the Cabinet can be elected representatives of any district of the Kingdom without regard to their residence At the election in 1918 the number of electors was 1,201,312 or 45 64 per cent of total population, while 717,446 votes, or 59 72 per cent of the whole number, were recorded

Storting (1920) Liberals 52, Conservatives 39, Moderate Liberals 10, Socialists 18, Agricultural Party 3, Democrats 3, Independents 1

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two sections, the 'Lagting' and the 'Odelsting' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the Storting, and the other of the remaining three fourths The Ting nominates its own presidents Questions relating to laws must be considered by each section separately The inspection of public accounts and the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, belong exclusively to the Odelsting All other matters are settled by both sections in common sitting The Storting elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts All new laws must first be laid before the Odelsting, from which they pass into the Lagting to be either accepted or rejected If the Odelsting and Lagting do not agree, the two sections assemble in common sitting to deliberate, and the final decision is given by a majority of two thirds of the voters The same majority is required for alterations of the Constitution The Lagting and the ordinary members of the supreme court of justice (*Höiesteret*) form a High Court of the Realm the *Rigsret*) for the impeachment and trial of Ministers, members of the Hoiesteret, and members of the Storting Every member of the Storting has a salary of three thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses, and, in recent years, an additional grant to cover the higher cost of living For 1919 this amounted to 3,500 kroner

The executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Cabinet called a Council of State (*Statsraad*), composed of a Prime Minister or Minister of State (*Statsminister*), and at least seven ministers (*Statsraader*) The ministers are entitled to be present in the Storting and to take part in the discussions, but without a vote The following are the members of the Cabinet, originally appointed June 21, 1920

Premier and Minister of Justice —Otto Bahr *Halvorsen*
Ministry for Foreign Affairs —Christian Fredrik *Michelet*
Ministry for Finance —Edvard Hagerup *Bull*
Ministry for Social Affairs —Odd Sverresson *Klingenberg*
Ministry for Agriculture,—Gunder Anton *Jahren*

Ministry for Commerce, Navigation, Industry and Fishery —Gert Meyer *Bruun*
Ministry for Defence —Carl Wilhelm *Wefring*
Ministry for Worship and Instruction —Nils Riddervald *Jensen*
Ministry of Public Works – Cornelius *Middelthon*
Ministry for Provisioning —Johan Henrik Rye *Holmboe*

II Local Government

The administrative division of the country is into twenty districts, each governed by a chief executive functionary (*Fylkesmann*), viz , the town of Kristiania and Bergen, and 18 *Fylker* (counties) There are 42 towns, 23 'Ladesteder,' and 640 rural communes (*Herreder*), mostly parishes or sub parishes (wards) The government of the Herred is vested in a body of representatives (from 12 to 48), and a council (*Formannskap*), elected by and from among the representatives, who are four times the number of the 'Formannskap' The representatives elect conjointly every third year from among the 'Formannskap' a chairman and a deputy chairman All the chairmen of the rural communes of a Fylke form with the Fylkesmann the Fylkesting (county diet), which meets yearly to settle the budget of the Fylke The towns and the ports form 63 communes, also governed by a council (5 to 21), and representatives (four times the size of the council) The members of the local governing bodies are elected under the same conditions as those of the Storting Since 1910 women are entitled to vote and to be elected, under the same conditions as men

Area and Population

I Progress and Present Condition

Fylker	Area English square miles	Estimated Population Jan 1, 1920	Population Dec 1, 1910	Pop per square mile 1910
Kristiania (town)	6 3	260,713	241,834	38,386 3
Akershus	2,058 3	171,010	128,042	62 2
Östfold	1,613 7	165,380	152,306	94 4
Hedmark	10,625 7	151,936	134,402	12 6
Opland	9,746 7	130,894	119,236	12 2
Buskerud	5,716 2	137,730	123,643	21 6
Vestfold	901 6	124,571	109,076	121 0
Telemark	5,861 6	126,454	108,084	18 4
Aust-Agder	3,608 3	80,950	76,456	21 2
Vest Agder	2,803 9	88,030	82,067	29 3
Rogaland	3,530 8	168,650	141,040	39 9
Hordaland	6,015 8	160,300	138,543	23 0
Bergen (town)	13 5	90,960	84,330	6,246 7
Sogn og Fjordan	7,133 9	92,600	90,040	12 6
More	5,811 2	161,640	144,622	24 9
Sor-Trondelag	7,217 0	171,732	148,497	20 6
Nord Trondelag	8,653 8	90,450	84,910	9 8
Nordland	14,731 5	179,405	164,396	11 2
Troms	10,416 5	92,700	82,193	7 9
Finmark	18,535 0	45,750	38,065	2 1
Total	125,001·3	2,691,855	2,391,782	19 1

In 1910 there were 1,155,673 males, and 1,236,109 females
Conjugal condition of the present population, 1910 —

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Not stated
Males	713,318	364,642	41,778	769	2,653
Females	755,187	382,679	94,128	1,380	1,256

In 1910, 1,702,554 were domiciled in rural districts, and 689,228 in towns Of the population in 1910 2,296,344 were born in Norway, 38,647 in Sweden, 1,832 in Finland, 2,986 in Germany In 1910 the number of Laps was 18,590, and of Fins, 7,172

For the distribution of the population above the age of 15, divided according to occupation and according to the 1910 census, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 1192

II MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

1 *Births, Deaths, and Marriages*

Year	Marriages	Births (exc still born)	Stillborn	Illegitimate, living	Deaths (exc still born)	Excess of Births
1915	15,940	58,728	1,357	4,293	32,891	25,837
1916	17 312	60,055	1,350	4,689	34,362	31,693
1917	18,080	64,746	1 460	4,637	34,106	30,640
1918	15,608	58,452	1,507	3,634	35,751	22,701
1919	20,031	63,508	1,516	4,180	43,408	20,100

2 *Emigration*

Place of Destination	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
United States	8,368	7,723	4,388	4,865	2,344	1,179	2,286
British North America	1,231	775	169	320	168	30	130
Other Non European countries	27	24	15	27	6	17	16
Total	9,876	8,522	4,572	5,212	2,518	1,226	2,432

III PRINCIPAL TOWNS

At the census taken December 1, 1910, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 four, above 10,000 ten, above 5,000 seven. The estimated population of the principal towns, January 1, 1920, was —

Kristiania	263,713	Kristiansand	16,960	Tonsberg	12,276
Bergen	90,960	Skien	16,380	Larvik	11 090
Trondhjem	55,032	Aalesund	16,660	Arendal	11,550
Stavanger	44,620	Fredrikstad	15,550	Horten	10,400
Drammen	26,000	Kristiansund	16,000	Sarpsborg	11,200
Haugesund	16 780	Fredrikshald	11,100		

Religion and Instruction

The evangelical Lutheran religion is the national Church and the only one endowed by the State Its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions (except Jesuits) are tolerated Ecclesiastically Norway is divided into 6 *Bispedömmer* (bishoprics), 87 *Prostier* (provostships, or archdeaconries), 514 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts) In 1910 there were 62,553 dissenters,

including 2,046 Roman Catholics, 10,986 Methodists, 7,659 Baptists, 714 Mormons, 143 Quakers The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Kristiania

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen In 1916-17 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,980 public elementary schools with 284,259 pupils, and in towns 4,182 classes with 98,366 pupils, the amount expended on both being 30,313,225 kroner, of which 12,242,046 kroner was granted by the State, the rest being provided locally There are 93 secondary schools 14 public, 61 communal, 24 private, with 25,459 pupils, in 1916-17 Most of the secondary schools are mixed Besides these, 83 communal and private schools have 4,017 pupils There were in 1916 17, 6 public normal schools and 4 private, with 1,351 students Norway has one University, viz at Kristiania (founded 1811), attended in 1916 17 by 1,500 students In the financial year 1917-18 it had its own income, 534,460 kroner, and a State subsidy of 2,571,948 kroner There is one technical high school at Trondhjem, attended in 1918 19 by 697 students, and one agricultural high school in Aas, with 697 students in the same year There are also many special schools

There are 10 schools for abnormal children, deaf, blind, and feeble minded There are 9 reformatory schools for neglected children The number of children in reformatories in 1917 was 498 boys and 331 girls There are, besides, 4 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school

Norwegian is an independent language side by side with Danish and Swedish As to the written language, there exists two idioms ('riksmaal' and 'landsmaal') and both may be officially used

Justice and Crime

For civil justice Norway is divided into 110 districts, each with an inferior court There are 3 superior courts, having each one chief justice and two other justices, and one supreme court for the whole kingdom (*Hoiesteret*), consisting of 1 president and at least 6 other justices There is a court of mediation (*Forlikskommission*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of two men chosen by the electors, before which, as a rule, civil cases must first be brought

According to the law of criminal procedure of July 1, 1887, all criminal cases (not military, or coming under the *Rigsret*—the court for impeachments) shall be tried either by jury (*Lagmandsret*), or *Meddomsret* The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges and 10 jurors The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdömmer*), each having its chief judge Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times The *Meddomsret* consists of the judge and is held in the district of the inferior court, and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the higher classes of offences, and is also a court of appeal The *Meddomsret* is for the trial of other offences, and is also a court of first instance

There are four convict prisons, inmates, June 30, 1920, 361 males and 16 females There are 137 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1920, 388 males and 21 females

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the State The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 66,828 in 1918

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure in thousands of kroner (18 kroner = 1*l*.) —

Years ending June 30	Revenue: Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Other Sources	Total	Expenditure: Defence	Debt	Public Works	General	Total
	1,000 kr	1 000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1,000 kr	1 000 kr	1 000 kr	1 000 kr	1,000 kr
1917	158,664	106 723	109,989	394,676 [1]	52 177	15,945	91,312	109 285	268,719 [4]
1918	314,240	131 607	148,71	919,853 [2]	72,732	24,412	128,650	275,935	501,759 [5]
1919	409,279	134,200	244,179	787,668 [3]	65,425	28,735	187,855	390,247	672,262 [6]

[1] Including 19,920 171 kr raised by loans (whereof for railways, 16,452 144 kr)
[2] Including 2 ,290,641 kr raised by loans (whereof for railways, 16 408,135 kr)
[3] Including 68,731 362 kr raised by loans (whereof for railways, 20,876 452 kr)
[4] Exclusive of 41,345,557 kr spent on neutrality measures
[5] Exclusive of 56,813,888 kr spent on neutrality measures
[6] Exclusive of 33,322,807 kr spent on neutrality measures

Budget for two financial years, July 1 to June 30, 1919–20, and 1920–21 —

urces of Revenue	1919–20	1920–21	Branches of Expenditure	1919–20	1920–21
dinary	Kroner	Kroner	Ordinary	Kroner	kroner
ıcome Tax	125,000,000	162,000,000	Civil list	777 000	815,100
ustoms	60,000,000	80,000,000	Storting	2,127 700	2,565,500
xcise on spirits	1,080,000	2,100,000	The Ministries	5,343,100	7,133,300
,, ,, beer	4,000,000	8,000,000	Church, arts, and education	43 306,700	50,768,000
,, ,, tobacco	9,010,000	12,010,000	Justice	10 ,80,200	14,027,300
,, ,, matches	—	—	Interior	42,398,800	55,522,400
uccession duties	3,500,000	7,000,000	Post, telegraphs	52,283,600	78,066,700
tamps	20,150,000	14,150,000	State railways (traffic)	90 938,100	128,954,700
udicial fees	2,000,000	2,000,000	Do (construction)	,,000,000	,,000,000
ax on luxuries	,00,000	3 150,000	Roads, canals, ports, &c	17, ,34, ,00	24,296,600
ines	2 000,000	2,442,700	Finance and customs	13,340,800	17,036,800
ost Office	26,900,000	33,800,000	Mines	2 478,000	2,654,600
elegraphs and telephones	21,000,000	29,000,000	Redemption of debt	,883,600	6,180,200
tate property	10,117,000	11,911 900	Interest ,, ,	25 157,200	28,525,500
tailways	85,721,200	117,603,000	Army	34,920,600	42,857,900
liscellaneous	21 412,800	26,369,400	Navy	15,215,900	17 249,900
			Foreign affairs	2 137,100	2,291,800
			Scarcity Allowances for public functionaries	20,000,000	23,000,000
			Miscellaneous	2 976 600	3,958 700
Total, ordinary	392,400,000	511,000,000	Total, ordinary	392,400,000	511,000,000
xtraordinary			Extraordinary		
xcess profits tax	240 345,000	174,000,000	Special expenditure for defence	5,912,3	—
ax on tonnage	17,409,800	5,040,100	Construction of railways	46,724,100	47,168,400
rom earlier surpluses	7,718,200	6,560,800	Construction of telegraph & telephone lines	7,738,200	10,055,800
rom loans	60,201,100	74,717,900	Water power developments	19,072,000	18,334,000
liscellaneous	12,973,200	804,200	Other public works	19,775,600	40,610,200
			Set aside to special funds	3,750,000	500,000
			Scarcity allowances to public functionaries, &c	100,687,500	66,200,000
			Scarcity measures	113,485,000	61,835,000
			Miscellaneous	16,062,600	16,585,600
otal extraordinary	334,107,800	261,289,000	Total, extraordinary	334,107,800	261,289,000
otal ordinary and extraordinary	726 507,800	772,889,000	Total, ordinary and extraordinary	726,507,300	772,889,000

The public debt.—

Years ending June 30	Amortisation [1]	Growth [1]	Interest	Amount at the end of the year [1]
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1917	5 875,842	38,405 000	11,635,130	455,504,598
1918	8,829,657	289,925,000[2]	19 928,318	736,599,940[2]
1919	5,956,929	277,395,700	22,946,585[3]	1,008,038,7624
1920	—	—	—	1 166,747,000

[1] Nominal value
[2] Including unfunded debt 240,520,000 kroner (temporary advances to the Government Food Commission)
[3] Interest on unfunded debt not included
[4] Including unfunded debt 420,188,000 kroner (temporary advances to the Government Food Commission)

The taxation for communal purposes amounted for the rural communes to 85,615,000 kroner, and for the towns to 192,469,000 kroner in 1918–19

Defence

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg, Tonsberg, Kristiansand, Bergen, and Agdenes, the old fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Kristiania, Bergenhus in Bergen, Munkholmen near Trondhjem, and Vardöyhus, are of no importance

Army

The army of Norway is a *national militia* Service is universal and compulsory, liability commencing at the age of 18, and continuing till the age of 55. The men are called out at 21, and for the first 12 years belong to the line, then for 12 years to the landvarn Afterwards they pass to the landstorm, in which they remain until they have attained 55 years of age. The initial training is carried out in recruits schools, it lasts for 48 days in the infantry and garrison artillery, 62 in the mountain batteries, 72 in the engineers, 92 in the field artillery, and 102 in the cavalry As soon as their courses are finished the men are passed to the units to which they will permanently belong, and with them go through a further training of 24 days Subsequent training consists of 24 days in the second, third and seventh years of service

The line is now organised in 6 divisions of all arms, besides which there is the garrison artillery There are 55 battalions of infantry, 5 companies of cyclists (skiers), 3 regiments of cavalry (19 squadrons), 27 four gun field batteries, 3 batteries of mountain artillery, 9 batteries of heavy artillery, and 1 regiment and 2 battalions of engineers The Flying Corps is organised in 3 divisions The divisions are of unequal strength, according to the importance of the district in which they are recruited In event of war, each division would mobilize 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (of 3 battalions), 3 or 4 squadrons of cavalry, a battalion of field artillery (of 3 batteries), a battalion of heavy artillery, a sapper company, a telegraph company, a medical company and a company of train Each regimental district also forms one battalion of landvarn (of 6 companies), and the other arms would form landvärn units in the same proportion. The total peace

strength is 118,500 men and comprises 71,836 rifles, 228 field and 36 heavy guns The additional numbers available on mobilisation amount to 282,000 men

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Krag Jorgensen rifle of 6 5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q F guns of 7 5 cm

The budget of the army for 1920–21 is 2,307,000*l*

Navy

The principal vessels of the Norwegian navy are —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H P	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns			
1896	Harald Haarfagre, Tordenskiold	3,900	7	8	2 28in , 6 4 7in	4,500	17
1899	Norge, Eidsvold	4,300	6	8	2 8in , 6 6in	5,200	17

There are also 20 gunboats, 4 destroyers, 26 torpedo boats, 4 submarines and 10 minelayers

The only modern vessels in the Norwegian navy are 3 first class torpedo boats and 10 mine layers

The navy numbers about 190 officers on active service and about 160 in the reserve, and about 1,000 petty officers and seamen on permanent engagement All seafaring men between the ages of twenty and forty-four are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription The conscripts (about 1,000) have to go through a training of at least 6 months

Production and Industry.

I Agriculture

As Norway is a barren and mountainous country, there is little opportunity for agriculture The arable soil is found in comparatively narrow strips, gathered in deep and narrow valleys and around fjords and lakes Large continuous tracts fit for cultivation do not exist Of the total area, 74 7 per cent. is unproductive, 21 9 per cent forest, and 3 4 per cent under cultivation On January 1, 1918, there were 216,545 real estates separately registered, and the number of farms was 261,484 The 241,484 farms were classified as follows according to their cultivated area —

Without cultivated area (not including gardens)	19,495
Up to 2 hectares ,,	162,608
2 01–10 ,, ,,	64,046
10 01–50 ,, ,,	15,070
Above 50 ,, ,,	265
	261,484

The 19,495 farms without cultivated area are most of them special estates of gardens, and not cultivated meadow land

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows

Crops	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Wheat	19,469	40,970	40,941	52,285	132,056	119,811
Barley	115,646	156,002	156,060	462,917	677,250	607,245
Oats	355,220	343,087	342,837	1,767,808	1 728,461	1,570,069
Rye	57,482	36,863	36,661	140,506	122 691	119,145
Mixed Corn	16,843	29 495	29,482	79,434	142,081	137,878
Potatoes	144,947	132,587	132,479	42,586,097[1]	31,058 888[1]	40,667,600[1]
Hay	—	—	—	2,526,356[2]	1,685,701[2]	1,715,363[2]

[1] Bushels [2] Tons

On June 20, 1918, the country possessed live stock as follows —Horses, 221,062 , cattle, 1,049,642 , sheep, 1,207,923 , goats, 203,099 , swine, 215,305

The value of cereals imported (including flour) was 172,577,500 kroner in 1919 , the principal articles being rye, wheat, maize, barley, wheat and rye-flour The imports of animal products amounted to 150,843,400 kroner in 1919, and their exports to 204,546,800 kroner in 1919

II Forestry

The forests and the fisheries are the two chief natural sources of wealth The total area covered with forests is estimated at 27,434 square miles, of which 75 per cent is under pine trees The State forests occupy about 3,259 square miles The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1918 and 1919 was respectively 67,496,000 and 77,840,900 kroner, and of wrought timber (mostly wood pulp) 133,616,700 in 1918, and 113,048,100 kroner in 1919

III Mines and Minerals

The pyrite is the most important mineral product for both its sulphur and copper content Iron ore deposits occur in many places, but there is a shortage of coal for smelting The total value of mineral products in 1917 was 42,824,000 kroner (10,834,000 in 1907) , of furnace products, 17,030,000 kroner (3,135,000 in 1907) The chief mineral products are silver, 980,000 kroner in 1917 (560,000 in 1907), copper ore, 4,905,000 kroner , pyrites, 20,655,000 kroner , iron ore, 8,380,000 kroner , felspar, 188,000 kroner (512,000 in 1907) , nickel ore, 2,250,000 kroner Of the smelting products in 1917, silver was valued at 920,000 kroner , copper, 7,530,000 kroner , nickel, 2,650,000 kroner At the end of 1917 there existed about 106 mining establishments employing 8,518 workpeople, and 13 smelting furnaces with 804 workpeople

IV Fisheries

Fish and fish products comprise about a third of Norway's total annual export values The number of persons in 1917 engaged in cod fishery was 69,888 , in summer-herring fishery, 12,989 , and in mackerel fishery, 5,517

The value of the fisheries in kroner in 1917 was cod, 45,712,181 , herring, 63,905,437 , mackerel, 6,087,040 , salmon and sea trout, 1,768,213 , other fisheries, 16,914,952 , lobsters, 791,391 , total, 135,179,214

Other fisheries are the cod and herring fisheries on the coast of Island, and the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries which in 1917 produced a total of about 41,652,000 kroner

Whale oil production in metric tons, 1917, 38,500, 1918, 21,330, 1919, 23,654

V MANUFACTURES

Though the country lacks coal and is dependent entirely on imported supplies, it possesses an enormous amount of water power, which produces motive power for manufacturing industry The chief manufacturing use of this power has been for the production of electrochemical products, which is becoming a more and more important Norwegian industry The principal products are ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, natrium nitiate, sodium nitrate, calcium carbide, and ferrosilicon

The numbers of establishments and workers in the principal industries on December 31, 1919, were as follows —

Industries	Establishments	Workers over 18 years		Workers under 18 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Chemicals, paints, oils, and soaps	342	10,694	1 072	566	240	12,572
Clothing	478	3,107	6,009	541	1,057	11,314
Electrical industry	256	2,540	56	77	8	2,681
Food products	1,721	10 540	8,159	1,042	1,666	21,407
Leather and rubber	124	1,378	261	158	82	1,879
Machinery and metal work	1,184	31,145	1 414	3,959	443	36,961
Mining	73	5,803	121	272	7	6,203
Paper	207	13,046	1,881	758	466	16,146
Printing	337	2,845	1,398	383	327	4,953
Quarries and ceramics	319	8,108	506	693	215	9,522
Textiles	255	3,282	5,693	579	1,115	10,669
Wood, bone, horn, meerschaum, etc	2,230	23,355	361	1,974	103	25 793
Miscellaneous	94	551	45	50	4	650
Total	7,900	116,394	27,576	11,047	5,733	160,750

The total power of engines in 1919 amounted to 1,737,934 h p , whereof the hydraulic power was 1,563,688 h p The electrical power hired amounted to 277,815 h p

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in five years (18 kroner = 1*l*) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign)	867,967,800	1,353,064,900	1,661,307,700	1,252,563,900	2,580,390,600
Exports (Norwegian)	660,990,400	975,475,600	788,015,600	752,033,000	739,305,500
,, (foreign)	15,768,400	12,857,400	3,356,600	3,022,400	42,759,600

Trade with different countries in 1918, including indirect as well as direct trade, but not direct transit goods —

Country	1918 Imports	1918 Exports	Country	1918 Imports	1918 Exports
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	221,236,600	96,854,300	Italy	1,341,600	3,562,100
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe	138,644,100	42,080,000	Austria & Hungary	1,848,900	82,500
Russia and Finland	11,467,800	26,834,700	Greece	3,400	—
Germany	137,847,500	85,165,900	Turkey and Roumania	100	—
Switzerland	11,940,000	21,800	Africa	34,500	8,468,200
Netherlands	22,080,100	26,198,800	Asia	20,693,800	7,510,400
Belgium	90,900	18,000	Australia	15,917,800	10,177,100
Great Britain and Ireland	362,684 000	312,915,000	America	245,107,300	12,720,400
France	14,205,800	112,814,500	Not stated	9,385,000	511,000
Portugal & Madeira	2,567,600	1,460,100	Total	1,252,563,900	755,055,400
Spain	35,472,600	7 660,700			

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1918 was 44 1 millions of kroner, for the year ending June 30, 1920, 131 1 millions of kroner The value of imports subject to duty (1918) was 442,817,400 kroner and of duty-free 809,746,500 kroner

Under the treaty of 1826 there is the 'most-favoured nation' treatment between the United Kingdom and Norway

The recorded values are calculated according to information supplied by Exchange Committees and merchants Those of imports include the invoice price, freight, packing, and insurance, but not duty, those of exports give the price free on board in Norwegian port, excluding freight and insurance, but including packing and Norwegian commercial profit The returns of quantities are compiled from the officially controlled declarations of importers and exporters These declarations stated prior to 1909 the countries from which the articles were *directly* imported and to which they were *directly* exported An article coming, for example, from the East Indies *viâ* London was recorded as coming from England From January 1, 1909, the declarations state the countries from which the articles are bought and to which they are sold The recorded imports include all articles imported, whether for consumption inland or for re exportation, but not the direct transit goods The exports are divided into exports of Norwegian articles (special trade) and exports of foreign articles

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1918 —

Classes of Goods	1918 Imports of Foreign Goods	1918 Exports Norwegian Goods	Classes of Goods	1918 Imports of Foreign Goods	1918 Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living	318,300	43,000	Minerals, unwrought	339,566,100	32,150,900
Animal produce (malty food)	47,977,300	200,000,300	Minerals, manufactured	55,320,400	132,129,900
Breadstuffs	122,715,900	900	Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	70,748,800	56,957,000
Groceries	54,450,400	23,900	Metals, manufactured	112,654,000	4,639,200
Fruits, plants, &c	26,840,500	7,000	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c	159,602,700	18,224,800
Spirits, &c	15,671,100	680,800			
Yarn, rope, &c	21 713,800	141,600			
Textile manufactures, &c	57,776,500	6,000			
Hair, skins, &c	16,020,500	6,155,900			
Tallow, oils, tar, &c	38,569,400	18,190,000	Total	1,252,563,900	752,083,000
Timber & wooden goods	81,373,900	201,306,000	Re exports		3,022,400
Dye stuffs	4,592,300	8,800	Grand total		755,055,400
Different vegetable produce	19,201,300	97,800			
Paper and paper manufactures	7,420,700	86,268,600			

Imports and exports to and from the principal Norwegian ports —

—	Imports			Exports		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Kristiania	575,638,200	718,268,100	498,826,800	173,824,700	119,274,800	113,916,000
Bergen	254,526,800	308,135,500	183,963,300	120,329,700	69,520,900	62,276,300
Trondhjem	94,559,000	101,734,400	83,088,500	80,432,600	76,194,800	51,898,800

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Norway to U K	16,659,060	18,372,593	23,654,895	17,067,379	23 858,969
Exports to Norway from U K	10 896,919	8,458,221	5,405,483	27,437,693	33,386,922

Shipping and Navigation

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1920, was as follows Sailing 157 vessels, 231,862 net tons, steam and motor 3,208 vessels, 1,084,030 net tons, total 3 665 vessels, 1,315,892 net tons

The vessels entered and cleared at Norwegian ports in 1919 were as follows —

1919	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	2,810	1,818,493	313	74,440	3,123	1,892,933
Foreign	2,104	708,609	867	454,499	2,971	1,163,108
Total entered	4,914	2,527,102	1180	528,989	6,094	3,056,041
Cleared						
Norwegian	2,213	1,203,522	910	667,520	3,123	1,871,042
Foreign	2,100	1,029,677	790	138,852	2,890	1,168,529
Total cleared	4,313	2,233,199	1700	806,372	6,013	3,039,571

Vessels entered and cleared in 1919 at the following ports —

1919	Number	Net Tonnage	1919	Number	Net Tonnage
Kristiania			Trondhjem		
Entered	1,620	1,215,278	Entered	199	127,928
Cleared	1,199	982,685	Cleared	249	142,597
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered	680	519,158	Entered	238	67,762
Cleared	504	428,644	Cleared	261	110,861

Internal Communications

The length of State Railways on December 31, 1919, was 1,729 miles, of private companies 290 miles, total 2,019 miles 1,249 miles have a gauge of 4ft 8½in, 702 miles, 3ft 6in, 16 miles, 3ft 3½in, 52 miles, 2ft 5½in Total receipts year ending June 30, 1919 State railways, 79,546,130 kroner, companies, 14,684,000 kroner Total expenses State railways, 18,383,990 kroner, companies, 15,434,103 kroner Goods carried State railways, 5,295,532 tons (of 1,000 kilogs), companies, 1,871,587 Passengers carried State railways, 25,718,307, companies, 5,527,271 The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government The receipts, expenses and traffic refer to the year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919 A beginning is made for the electrification of the State Railways in Norway

The following are the postal statistics —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Letters	86,677,317	103,258,016	94,985,181	110,292 121	126,075,227
Post-cards	18,669,476	16,650,375	15,922,805	18,227,739	16,942,466
Letters with declaration of value	6,080 250	6,841,449	6,713 411	7,219,912	6 815,885
Registered letters	2,572,123	3,517,093	3,860,366	4,590,400	4 785,734
Journals	140,574,294	152,252,132	155,556 346	184,521,243	192,626 382
Other printed matter	15,081,211	17,105,068	15 886 593	18,527 492	18,252,200
Samples and parcels	3,484,752	3,899,068	3,998,458	4,860,091	5,512,228

Length of telegraph and interurban telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1920 16,210 miles of line, 80,000 miles of wires Number of paid messages on the State lines, ca 7,067,688 Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, ca 11,092,003 State telegraph offices, 1,920, receipts, 22,434,041 kroner, expenses, 23,728,613 kroner

The Government possesses 11 wireless telegraph stations in Norway and one at Spitsbergen

Money and Credit

On June 30, 1919, the nominal value of the coin minted (the coinage after the monetary reform deducting the coins melted down) was Gold coin, 22,639,850 kroner, silver coin, 24,368,701 kroner, bronze and iron coin, 1,827,366 kroner, total, 48,835,917 kroner

There exists no Government paper money

The value of income in 1918 and property at the end of 1918 assessed for taxes in the fiscal year 1919–20 was —

	Income		Property	
The towns	1,823 1	millions of kroner	5,544 3	millions of kroner
The rural districts	1,349 0	,, ,,	6,270 7	,, ,,
The whole kingdom	3,172 1	,, ,,	11,815 0	,, ,,

The 'Norges' Bank is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the president and vice-president of the head office, who are nominated by the King It is the only bank in Norway that is authorised to issue bank notes for circulation The balance-sheets of the bank for 1919 show the following

figures —Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 147,723,675 kroner, outstanding capital, mortgaged estates, foreign bills, &c, 416,213,124 kroner, total, 563,936,799 kroner Liabilities—notes in circulation, 454,281,034 kroner, the issue of notes allowed was 293,917,222 kroner, deposits, cheques, unclaimed dividends, unsettled losses, &c, 141,326,371 kroner (of which the deposits amounted to 105,651,546 kroner), dividends payable for the year, 4,200,000 kroner, 12 per cent, total, 595,607,405, balance, 31,670,606

The 'Kongeriget Norges Hypothekbank' was established in 1852 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage The capital of the bank is mostly furnished by the State, and amounted to 32,000,000 kroner in 1919 At the end of 1919 the total amount of bonds issued was 251,541,360 kroner The loans on mortgage amounted to 223,927,700 kroner

The Norwegian 'Arbeiderbruk og Boligbank' was established in 1903 by the State to meet the demand for loans on mortgage from labourers and small proprietors The capital of the bank is furnished by the State, and amounted to 7,200,000 kroner in 1919 On June 30, 1919, the total amount of bonds issued was 32,664,200 kroner The loans on mortgage amounted to 42,236,335 kroner This bank will shortly be replaced by the 'Norske Stats Småbrukog Boligbank,' which was established in 1917 Its capital amounted to 6,000,000 kroner in 1919, on June 30, 1919, the total amount of bonds issued was 20,000,000 kroner The loans on mortgage amounted to 14,123,270 kroner

There were at the end of 1919, 195 private joint stock banks reported, with a collective subscribed capital of 529,951,930 kroner and a paid up capital of 517,933,856 The reserve funds amounted to 340,771,183 The deposits and withdrawals in the course of the year amounted to 8,936,659,307 kroner and 8,674,762,365 kroner respectively Deposits at the end of the year 2,972,287,044 kroner, of which 207,763,548 kroner deposits on demand, and 2,764,523,496 kroner on other accounts

All savings banks must be chartered by royal licence Their operations are regulated, to a considerable extent, by the law, and controlled by the Ministry of Finance In 1919 their number was 555 depositors 1,626,202, with 1,827,436,495 kroner to their credit at the end of the year

Money, Weights, and Measures

By a treaty signed October 16, 1875, Norway adopted the same monetary system as Sweden and Denmark The Norwegian krone, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s 1½*d*, or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling The gold 20 kroner piece weighs 8 960572 grammes, 900 fine containing 8 0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krone weighs 7 5 grammes, 800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver The standard of value is gold National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation In 1920 the duty of the bank to pay the notes in gold was temporarily suspended

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory

SPITSBERGEN

An archipelago lying about 500 miles to the north of Norway between 76° 20′ and 81° N lat Bear Island, about 130 miles south, is included in Spitsbergen

Spitsbergen was discovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596, and was visited by the British explorer Henry Hudson in 1607 For some time there were Dutch, British, and Danish claims to sovereignty—from 1614 to about 1670 British sovereignty was effective over the south western bays Thereafter the archipelago became 'No Man's Land' But on September 29, 1919, the Peace Conference agreed to place the archipelago under the sovereignty of Norway Claims to land by nationals of other Powers are fully protected by the Treaty

Total area about 25,000 square miles The chief islands are West Spitsbergen or Mainland, North East Land (about half the former), Prince Charles Foreland, Edge Island, and Barents Island The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the warm current coming from the Atlantic For over 300 years the islands have been frequented by sailors of various nationalities engaged in the whale and seal fisheries, and hunters in search of fur bearing animals Within recent years Spitsbergen has attracted much greater interest than before on account of the discovery of its extensive mineral resources The principal mineral is coal, which occurs in several formations and of various qualities Carboniferous coal is estimated to extend over 240 square miles with a total content of 6,000 million tons The Jurassic coalfield is estimated to cover 230 square miles, containing about 750 million tons, and is of poor quality The Tertiary coal, of excellent quality, covers 460 square miles, with a content of probably more than 2,000 million tons All these coalfields are in the island and are being worked by British, Norwegian, Swedish, and Russian companies, the British having much the larger claims Iron ores are also reported to be plentiful, though mostly of low grade, also copper, zinc, molybdenum, asbestos, gypsum, reported to be one of the principal minerals, and oil shale with a possibility of free oil Much yet remains to be done before the mineral resources are fully investigated Initiated by an American company now in Norwegian hands, much work has been carried out in the development of these mines, mainly coal, by the various companies concerned, especially the British and Norwegian, This enterprise is likely to increase The total coal exports in 1919 were 80,000 tons There are five or six mining camps scattered over the mineral area, several of them inhabited all the year round The largest is Longyear 'City' in Advent Bay, with one wide street lined with villas for foremen, engineers, and doctors, and barracks for the miners Cows, poultry, pigs, and ponies are kept Spitsbergen is in wireless connection with Europe, and there is a postal service There are good harbours, wire ropeways, and tramways from the mines, and loading jetties

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of Norway in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister in London—Paul Benjamin Vogt (Appointed June 2, 1910)
Counsellor—W M Johannessen
Secretary—Nils Ytterborg
Naval Attaché—S Scott Hansen
Commercial Counsellor—G K Conradi
Consul-General in London—W Eckell

2 Of Great Britain in Norway

Envoy and Minister —Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, K C B, C M G
Secretary —R G Warner
Military Attaché —Colonel W Robertson
Naval Attaché —Captain J Wolfe Murray, D S O
Commercial Secretary —C L Paus, C B E
Consul at Kristiania —Edward F Gray

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Skien, Stavanger, Tromso, Trondhjem, Larrick, and other places

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OMAN.

An independent State, in South-eastern Arabia, whose integrity has been guaranteed by Great Britain and France Oman extends along the southern shore of the gulf of that name from the entrance into the Persian Gulf to the extreme eastern point of Arabia, and thence S W as far as Ras Sajir, lat 16° 8″ N The coast line is nearly 1,000 miles long Inland Oman is bounded on the S W by the great desert Area, 82,000 square miles, population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast The towns of Muskat and Muttrah hardly contain an Arab, being inhabited almost entirely by Baluchis and Negroes The capital, Muskat, and the adjacent town of Muttrah have together about 24,000 inhabitants Muskat was occupied by the Portuguese from 1508 to the middle of the seventeenth century After various vicissitudes it was recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'eed, of Yemenite origin, who was elected Imam in 1741, and whose family have since ruled Since 1913, the last year of the reign of the late Sultan, the interior of Oman proper has been in rebellion The tribes have elected an Imam whose authority, assisted by a council of Shaikhs, is paramount, and the Sultan's power extends practically only along the sea coast He has, however, control of the Customs and the ports The interior has at all times been turbulent and upset, and the power of the Sultans shadowy The title of Imam, which has a religious signification, has fallen out of use during the last three generations

The present Sultan is **Seyyid Taimur bin Feysal**, eldest son of the late Seyyid Feysil bin Turki, who succeeded his father October 5 1913

In the beginning of last century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar On the death of Sultan Sa'eed in 1856, one son proclaimed himself Sultan in Zanzibar and another in Muskat Eventually the rivals agreed to submit their claims to the arbitration of Lord Canning, Viceroy of India, who formally separated the two Sultanates Subsequent troubles curtailed the area of the state in Asia The island of Kishm or Tawilah, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly belonging to the Imam of Oman, is now under Persian government and is ruled by a Shaikh, but the port of Basidu at the western extremity of the island is British Further south on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Oman is the Port of Jask, formerly belonging to Oman, but now Persian The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman and a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muskat

The revenue of the Sultan amounts to about 7,00,000 rupees It has decreased considerably owing to the fall in the Customs revenues during the war and to the disturbances in the interior The population is poor, inland the Sultan's authority is merely nominal and there is little security for life and property In some coast regions there is the possibility of considerable agricultural development Inland camels are bred in large numbers by the tribes, and these are said to be the best breed in Arabia, but in size and strength they are inferior to those of north-western India As to the mineral resources of the country little is known

Commerce is mostly by sea, statistics being given only for the ports of Muskat and Muttrah, but large caravans under protection carry on traffic with the interior

Total exports 1918–19, Rs 36,34,848, chiefly dates Rs 18,37,363, fruit, Rs 28,655, fish, Rs 2,95,291, limes, Rs 26,025, cotton goods, Rs 88,800, hides and skins, Rs 42,750 Total imports for 1918–19, Rs 48,49,471, chiefly rice, Rs 18,04,769, coffee, Rs 3,57,081, sugar, Rs 1,05,349, piece goods, Rs 2,44,558, silk and silk goods, Rs 4,000; twist and yarn, Rs 16,116, wheat and other grain, Rs 1,13,597

Total imports from India, Rs 42,68,823, Persia, Rs 54,000 Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and the imports and the exports are mostly from and to India All imports are subject to 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty There are no export duties, imports for re export by the importer within 6 months are not subject to transit duty [1]

The number of vessels that cleared at the port of Muskat in 1918–19, including the native craft, was 174, of 70,580 tons The Arabs of Sur, near Ras el Hadd, maintain a large coasting trade, and also traffic in native craft with India, and the East African coast and islands

There is a mail weekly from and to Bombay, and Muskat is connected by cable with the Indo-European telegraph system

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates (rupee exchange 100 dollars equal to from Rs 212 to Rs 254 in 1918–19) There is one Omanese copper coin, which fluctuates in value The muhammadi of 20 *gaj* (1 dollar = 11½ muhammadi) is only money of account The weights in use are 1 Kujas = the weight of 6 dollars or 5 9375 oz, 24 Kujas = 1 Maskat Mannd, 10 Mannds = 1 Farásala, 200 Mannds = 2 Bahar Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measures —40 Palis = 1 Farrah, 20 Farrahs = 1 Khandi

Political Agent and H B M's Consul —R E L Wingate, I C S

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[1] The above figures of imports and exports include trade carried on by sailing vessels which, however, is very imperfectly registered

PANAMA.

(REPUBLICA DE PANAMA)

Government—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on November 3, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on November 13 recognised by the Government of the United States, and soon afterwards by the other Powers In 1914 Colombia, in virtue of the Treaty of Bogota entered into with the United States (*see* under Colombia), undertook to agree to recognise the independence of Panama This Treaty has been ratified by Colombia but not by the United States

The Constitution, adopted February 13, 1904, and amended on Decem ber 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 33 members (one for every 10,000 inhabitants), which meets biennially on September 1, and for a President of the Republic, elected by direct vote for 4 years, and not eligible for the succeeding term Neither is the President who has been called to exercise the executive power owing to the death or resignation of a President eligible for re election if he has exercised the power during any of that time Nor is the President eligible for re election if he has been called to exercise the executive power on account of the accidental or temporary absence of the titular President, and remains in power during any part of the six months immediately preceding the date of election for the new President Beginning with 1924, elections of deputies are to be held every four years

President of the Republic—Dr Felix Belisario *Porras* Assumed office October 1, 1920

There are three Vice Presidents, and a Cabinet of five Ministers The Republic is divided into eight provinces, each under a Governor

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments on March 17, 1910, and has been ratified by the congresses of both countries By this treaty the question of what is the true boundary line was submitted to the arbitration of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who gave his decision in 1914 Panama, however, refused to accept the award, and the controversy is still pending

Area and Population.—Extreme length is about 480 miles, breadth between 37 and 110 miles, total area is 32,380 square miles, population according to the census of 1920 (excluding the Canal Zone), 401,428 The inhabitants are of a mixed race, comprising Spanish, Indian, and Negro elements, with a small number of temporary immigrants from the United States and European countries Chinese subjects are estimated at 3,500 There are about 55,000 British subjects in the Republic, chiefly from the West Indies There are 8 provinces as follows (the capitals in brackets) — Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 14,408 inhabitants, Coclé (Penonomé), 47,146 inhabitants, Colón (Colón), 40,886 inhabitants, Chiriqui (David), 70,846 inhabitants, Herrera (Chitré), 28,737 inhabitants, Los Santos (Las Tablas), 34,944 inhabitants, Panamá (Panamá), 104,003 inhabitants, Veraguas (Santiago), 60,458 inhabitants The capital, Panamá, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, has (1917) 61,369 inhabitants (33,559 males and 28,810 females), and Colón on the Atlantic coast, (1917) 26,076. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Aguadulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mutis, on the Atlantic Bocas del Toro, Portobello, and Mandinga (opened September 26, 1916)

Movement of population for three years .—

Year	Births					Marriages	Deaths
	Total	Boys	Girls	Legitimate	Illegitimate		
1917	10,898	5,617	5,281	3,387	7,511	1,114	6,107
1918	11,283	5,938	5,345	3,513	7,770	354	5,649
1919	10,713	—	—	—	—	356	5,403

Religion —The religion of the country is Catholicism, but other denominations are represented and have a fair following In the Canal Zone Protestantism chiefly prevails There are 71 Catholic churches and 58 parishes, served by 70 priests of various nationalities (20 are Panamanians, 27 Spaniards, 5 Italians, 4 French, 1 English, 3 North Americans, 3 Germans, 4 Colombians, 2 Venezuelans, and 1 Swiss)

Education —Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age The Government maintains 398 public schools throughout the eight provinces (1917), and 22,000 children (excluding 1,721 children enrolled in the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1917, from 315 teachers A University (Instituto Nacional) has been opened in buildings constructed at a cost of about 300,000*l* In addition there are about a dozen private institutions Many young men and women are being educated in Europe and the United States at the cost of the Panama Government

Justice.—The laws have been codified and took effect on October 1, 1917, with the exception of the Administrative Code which was brought into force on November 15, 1918 These codes—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal, and mining—are designed to meet national needs and modern conditions, and will replace the old Colombian laws that have been in use since the separation of Panama The death penalty has been abolished

Finance —All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic or zone belongs to the Panama Government, but the United States reserve the right to import supplies of all descriptions required for canal construction and for the use of their employees free of all taxes

The national revenue and expenditure for 5 years were as follows —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919–21[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	675,057	729,802	793,882	646,752	1,490,385
Expenditure	635,820	1,164,600	732,170	707,464	1,490,385

[1] Estimates

The actual revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was 1,204,840*l* (4 86 dollars = 1*l*)

The finances of the Republic have been reorganised by a fiscal agent of the United States Under the new regime, the budget is for the triennial period, July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1921

The Republic has 1,260,000*l* in United States banks and 410,000*l*

in the National Bank The foreign debt consists of bonds to the value of 556,600*l* issued in the United States for railway construction, &c The internal debt amounts to 119,400*l*

The Republic has no army or navy to support The National Police Force numbers 69 officers and 750 men

Production —The soil of Panama is of great fertility Of the whole area about five eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated Immigration is encouraged, and land is offered to small farmers on favourable terms The most important product is the banana Caoutchouc (about 130 tons annually) is collected by the Indians of the Cordillera, or is obtained from trees planted by Europeans near the coast Coffee (about 500,000 bushes) is grown in the province of Chiriqui, near the Costa Rican frontier In the province of Coclé (Atlantic coast) there is one large agricultural undertaking, begun in 1894 with German capital Here about 75,000 cocoa trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 caoutchouc trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns Other products of the soil of Panama are coconuts, mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha Sugar and tobacco growing are assuming importance The total production of sugar for 1918 is estimated at 40,000 quintals The country has great timber resources Cattle rearing is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export In 1916 the live stock was estimated at 200,000 head of cattle, 15,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 30,000 pigs, and 5,000 goats

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, and at Coiba Island to the west Turtle shell is also exported to a considerable amount It is claimed that Panama possesses nearly every common mineral except coal

Commerce, Shipping, Communications —The imports and exports (excluding the Canal Zone) for 6 years are shown as follows —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1914	1,977,095	1,082,600	1917	1,921,490	1,153,413
1915	1,861,095	669,652	1918	1,609,395	1,067,923
1916	1,879,473	1,141,345	1919	2,281,376	785,711

Of the total imports in 1919, 82 per cent came from the United States (exclusive of canal materials), 7 per cent from the United Kingdom, 4 per cent from China, 2 per cent from Japan, and 1 per cent from France The principal exports in 1919 were bananas, coconuts, balata, hides, and gum

Total trade between Panama and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Panama to U K	34,340	20 248	84,731	250,201	289,545
Exports to Panama from U K	254,797	248,586	173,246	211,588	509,839

The Isthmus on both sides is in communication with European and American countries by several lines of steamers All the maritime traffic (International commerce) for Colón and Panama now runs through the Canal Zone ports of Cristobal and Balboa , Bocas del Toro remains for the provincial trade The new port of Mandinga, about 80 miles from the city of Colón, was opened on September 26, 1916

A railway, 47 miles (first built in 1850 55), connects the ports of Colón and Panama It belongs to the Panama Railroad Company (United States Government) A branch line extends from Pedro Miguel to Las Cascades, crossing the Canal on a swinging pontoon bridge at Paraiso In the Province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) owns about 140 miles of track with branches, which is used to transport bananas and passengers to the port of Almirante in the Chiriqui lagoon At present the line extends into Costa Rica for a distance of about 30 miles This line is being extended towards Port Limon (Costa Rica) and its terminal is now distant from that port 30 miles The Chiriqui line is 65 miles long, and is being extended for 16 miles more A concession was granted in 1917 for the construction of a railway on the Atlantic Coast of Panama, starting from the mouth of the river Chagres and running south west to Almirante for at least 31 miles

There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colón to the United States and Europe Roads are being constructed throughout the country There are 96 post offices and 37 telegraph offices

Money and Credit —The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1·672 gramme 900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent Silver coins are the peso (of 25 grammes 900 fine), and the half, fifth, tenth and twentieth peso pieces and nickel coins of 2½ cents There is no paper money Two silver pesos of Panama currency are taken as equivalent to one U S gold dollar Altogether four millions of silver dollars of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation In November, 1916, the sum of 1,000,000 pesos was withdrawn from circulation by the Canal Zone Government, and in August and September of 1917, the local banks withdrew 952,000 pesos , total amount withdrawn 1,952,000 pesos, equal to 976,000 dollars U S currency

Part of the 10,000,000 dollars (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to the establishment of a real estate loan bank, part to public improvements in the several provinces, and 6,000,000 dollars have been invested in the United States

The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone

On November 18, 1903, a treaty between the United States and Panama was signed, providing facilities for the construction and maintenance of the inter oceanic Canal. In this treaty, Panama granted in perpetuity the use of a zone (Canal zone) five miles wide on each side of the Canal route, and within this zone the exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes For subsidiary canals other territory was ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay were also ceded The cities of Panama and Colón remain under the authority of Panama, but complete jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and is paying 250,000 dollars yearly,

beginning after nine years The treaty was ratified on February 23, 1904, and in July, 1904, the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed According to this agreement the city of Panama is, for all practical purposes, left without a seaport for foreign commerce, as the anchorage of vessels at Flamenco Island and the wharves at Balboa, both lie within the territory of the zone Moreover, a similar port was opened on the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, called Cristobal

Governor of Canal Zone —Brigadier-General Chester Harding (U S Army, retired) Appointed January 11, 1917

The area of the Canal zone within the limits of 5 miles on either side of the centre line of the canal, including land and water, but not including the area within the 3 mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 441 4 square miles made up of Land area, 332 35 square miles , Gatun Lake, 106 5 square miles , Miraflores Lake, 1 9 square miles , and the area of the channels from the coast to Gatun and Miraflores Locks, 0 85 square mile Including all the waters of Gatun Lake, over which and its shores to the elevation of 100 ft above the sea level the Panama Canal has absolute control, the total area of the Canal Zone is 502 5 square miles, plus the territory between the 85 and 100 foot contours, the area of which has not been computed The area of Gatun Lake, when its surface is at its normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, is 164 square miles The civil population of the Canal Zone on June 30, 1920, was 21,650, of whom 8,514 were Americans Of the total population, 3,454 American men and 5,632 men of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by The Panama Canal and Railroad There are in the Canal Zone 2,406 American women and 2,536 American children, and 2,736 women and 3,962 children of other nationalities The Zone has been depopulated of landowners in order to make it a military reservation, and therefore no private individuals or traders are permitted to settle or to acquire land

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea It is 43 84 nautical miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4½ miles , hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 35⅛ miles The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet The average time of passage through the Canal is from 7 to 8 hours The record passage is 4 hours 10 minutes The maximum traffic capacity of the Canal is estimated at 36 ships per day

The Gatun dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1½ miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 105 feet above sea level, or 20 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i e* , 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet The length of the cut through the Continental divide (Culebra, now Gaillard Cut), is 6 97 nautical miles The minimum bottom width of the cut is 300 feet The bottom is 40 feet above sea level, giving a normal depth of 45 feet

The cost of the construction of the Canal to June 30, 1920, including the balance available for expenditure, was 367,151,696 dollars This amount includes 40,000,000 dollars paid to the new French Canal Company and

10,000,000 dollars to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises It does not include 4,600,000 dollars spent and to be spent for colliers and barges to carry coal to the Isthmus, 2,093,000 dollars for a new pier at Cristobal, and 720,000 dollars for repairing steamships The current expenses of operation and maintenance in 1920 were 6,548,272 dollars In the period from the opening of the Canal to June 30, 1920, the total expenses of operation and maintenance amounted to 36,657,767 dollars, while the revenue amounted to 34,426,675 dollars, leaving a deficit of 2,231,092 dollars

The Canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000 ton steamer *Ancon* on August 15th, 1914, with specially invited guests The journey was made without mishap in ten hours The Canal has been in use since, except that owing to landslides in the Gaillard Cut the channel was interrupted for various short periods in 1915 for traffic, and from September 23, 1915, to April 16, 1916, the channel was entirely blocked and only a few vessels used the Canal Since April 16, 1916, traffic has moved with only slight delays, save only that in the latter part of August, 1916, Cucaracha slide became active, causing a suspension for six days, and Culebra slide caused a stoppage on January 10 and 11, 1917 Since that time the Canal has been handling vessels drawing up to 33 feet without delay, until March, 1920, when slides occurred frequently, and shipping was held up during that month and the previous month for a day or two

The President of the United States proclaimed the official and formal opening of the Canal on June 12, 1920

Particulars of the traffic through the Canal are given as follows —

Fiscal year ending June 30	Northbound (Pacific to Atlantic)		Southbound (Atlantic to Pacific)		Total		Tolls levied
	Vessels[2]	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	
							Dollars
1915[1]	530	2,125,730	558	2,844 057	1,088	4,969,792	4,343,383
1916	411	1,434,236	376	1,705,810	787	3,140,046	2,399,830
1917	905	3,076 843	971	4 152,412	1,876	7 229,255	5,631 781
1918	1,209	4,922 667	921	2,639 466	2,130	7,562 133	6,439,083
1919	1,168	4 029,742	861	2 778,065	2 029	6,877,610	6,149 598
1920	1 298	5 281,983	1,180	4,092,516	2 478	9,374,499	8 493 082

[1] 10½ months only, from August 15 to June 30
[2] *i e*, ocean going vessels, excluding Canal vessels and launches

Of the total number of commercial ships that passed through the Canal during the year ended June 30, 1920, 1,129 were American, 751 British, 106 Norwegian, 118 Japanese, 79 Chilian, 75 Peruvian, 60 French, 41 Spanish, 29 Dutch, 19 Swedish, and 17 German

The (Hay-Pauncefote) treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed November 18, and ratified by the United States Senate December 16, 1901, provides for the use of the Canal on equal terms by vessels of all nations On August 24, 1912, the United States Congress passed the Panama Canal Act whereby privileges were given to certain classes of American shipping using the canal The British Government lodged a protest against some of the provisions which it regarded as involving violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty After much discussion and many suggestions, President Wilson, on March 5, 1914, requested Congress to repeal that provision of the Act which discriminates between American and

other vessels, holding that the exemption was 'in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canal concluded on November 19, 1901' The repealing Bill was signed on June 15, 1914

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Panama in Great Britain

Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires —Señor Don Carlos R Zachrisson
Attachés —Señor Don Ramon L Vallarino and Señor Don Enrique Stagg
Consul General —J B Chevalier (January, 1919)

2 Of Great Britain in Panama

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —A P Bennett, C M G Appointed March, 1919
Consul for the Republic —Constantine Graham
Vice-Consul at Panama —W Ewing

There are also Vice Consuls at Colon, and one at Bocas del Toro, and a Consular Agent at David

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PARAGUAY.

(REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr Jose Gaspar Rodriguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840 Dr Francia's reign was followed by an interregnum, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital, Asuncion, elected Don Mariano Roque Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez joint consuls of the Republic Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new Constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, he was continued by another election, March 14, 1857 At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June, 1865 After a struggle of five years, in which Paraguay lost probably 500,000 men, Lopez was defeated and killed at the battle of Cerro Cora, March 1, 1870

A new Constitution was proclaimed on November 25, 1870, whereby the legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of four years, with five ministers There is also a non active Vice-President, who is at the same time President of the Senate The Senate and Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted The new electoral law of November 30, 1916, provides for 20 Senators and 40 Deputies The Senators and Deputies receive each 3,000 dollars per month

President of the Republic —Senor Manuel *Gondra* Born January 1, 1872 (Term of office, August 15, 1920, to August 14, 1924)

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Marine, and of Foreign Affairs The President receives a salary of 15,000 dollars per month, and each of the ministers 8 000 dollars The total administrative expenses are estimated (year ending December 31, 1919) at 1,132,502 dollars gold and 76,034,770 dollars currency (together 1,071,332*l*.) The apparent large increase of expenditure over that estimated for the year 1917–18, which was 577,182*l*., is due to the appreciation of the paper currency

The country is divided into 2 sections the 'Oriental,' east of Paraguay river, and the 'Occidental,' west of the same river The Oriental section is divided into 12 departments, subdivided into 93 'partidos', the Occidental section is divided into 3 'comandancias militares'

The 12 departments are Concepcion, San Pedro, Caraguatay, Villarrica, Yhu, Caazapa, Encarnación, San Tynacio, Quiyindy, Villeta, Paraguari and Pilar The capital, Asunción, formed a district subdivided into 'secciones policiales' The civil authority is exercised by a *jefe politico* in each of the latter, who is subject to the control of Government *delegados*, or *comisionados*, 12 in number, among whom are included the military commanders of the 5 military zones.

Area and Population

The approximate area of Paraguay proper, which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, is estimated at 196,200 square kilometres, or 75,673 square miles An area officially stated to be 100,000 square miles in extent, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, known as the Chaco, is claimed by Paraguay, whose rights, however, are disputed by Bolivia In 1917 the total population was estimated at 1,000,000, not including the Chaco Indians, roughly estimated at 50,000 The population of Paraguay proper consists of people of Guaraní Indian, European (chiefly Spanish) and Negro blood, the Guaraní largely predominating Of foreigners in Paraguay, in 1916, there were probably upwards of 60,000, including 25,000 to 30,000 Argentines, 10,000 to 15,000 Italians, 1,400 Brazilians, 7,000 Spanish, 3,000 German, 800 to 1,000 French, 1,000 Uruguayans, 400 English On September 30, 1920, the population of the capital, Asuncion (founded 1537), was 99,836 other towns are Villarrica, 26, 000 , Concepcion, 15,000 , Encarnacion, 12,500 San Pedro, 8,700 , Luque, 15,000 , Carapeguà, 15,000, Paraguarì, 10,000 , Villa del Pilar, 10,000 These figures include the surrounding districts in each case, and the figures are estimated

In 1913 the immigrants assisted by Government numbered 1,512 , in 1914, 1,116 , in 1915, 366 , and in 1916, 298 Very little land is now national property, most of it having been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts

In 1916 the number of marriages was 2,526 , of births, 29,381 (13,256 legitimate, and 16,125 illegitimate) , of deaths, 8,273

Religion, Instruction, and Justice

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted Asuncion, Suffragan to Buenos Aires, is the only Paraguayan Episcopal See The law of civil marriage came into force on August 1, 1899 Roman Catholic and other religious marriage ceremonies are allowed, but the civil ceremony alone gives validity to a marriage

Education is free and nominally compulsory, but schools are not everywhere available In 1919 there were 1,268 government primary schools with 78,399 pupils (44,137 boys and 34,262 girls) The teachers numbered 1,808 (653 men and 1,155 women) There were also 74 private schools, with 4,021 pupils (2,173 boys and 1,848 girls) There are National Colleges (*i. e.*, high schools) at Asuncion, Villarrica, and Pilar The aggregate number of students is 740 and of teachers 46 There is also a University which grants degrees in law, medicine, and social sciences, and certificates to notaries public and practitioners in pharmacy and obstetrics Number of students in 1919, 247 , of professors, 34 There are also 6 normal schools (Asuncion, Villarrica, Concepcion, Encarnacion, Barrero Grande, and San Juan Bautista), with 27 male and 195 female students Besides contributions from general taxes, there is a special Government fund for education consisting of a proportion of the proceeds of land sales, customs dues, &c A national library, the national archives, and a natural history museum and botanic zoological garden are under the care of the department of Public Instruction

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, two courts of appeal (one for civil causes and another for commercial and criminal causes), a court of jurymen, 10 judges of First Instance, and (at the capital) 3 police magistrates. The functions of magistrates are exercised in the provinces by up wards of 100 *jueces de paz* (all laymen), who are at the same time registrars of births, deaths, and marriages

Finance.

The revenue is derived from import and export duties, inland revenue, transit dues, post and telegraph and other dues The estimated revenue and expenditure for six years are given as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914	821,383	768,605	1917 18 [2]	523,311	577,182
1915	616,832	841,937	1919 [1]	1,105,911	1,071,382
1916	591,971	673,487	1920 [1]	1,069,530	1,082,846

[1] Estimates [2] The budget for the year ending June 30, 1918 remained in force until December 31 1918

On December 31, 1919, the outstanding external debt (London Loan, 1871 2, 3,412,450 pesos gold, Argentine National Bank Loan, 68,227 pesos gold, Loan according to the Law of November 27, 1912, 2,172,300 pesos gold) amounted to 1,130,595*l*, and the acknowledged internal debt to 617,751*l* (not including the paper currency, viz, 125,000,000 dollars) The war debt to the Argentine and Brazil (the portion due to Uruguay was condoned) is not included in Government accounts It may be said to exist only as a political weapon in the hands of those countries, and is by some considered an effective guarantee of the independence of Paraguay

Defence

The small army of Paraguay is drilled and trained and armed on the German model Total about 100 officers and 2,500 men, distributed at 5 centres In the event of war the National Guard is called to the colours Service is compulsory in the ranks for 2 years, but the law is not enforced The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military zones

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of 3 small converted merchant vessels armed with modern guns The largest is about 200 tons gross register (three larger vessels having been sold)

Production and Industry

Of the total area of the Republic, which is officially given at 111,250,000 acres, 57,231,250 acres are utilised in various ways, and 54,018,750 acres are unexploited land The utilised land comprises 30,000,000 acres of grazing land, 7,031,250 acres of yerbales land, and 20,000,000 acres of timber land

The soil of Paraguay is productive and the climatic conditions favourable to the cultivation of many sub tropical products But in its present condition much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes Excellent grazing land is abundant in Paraguay proper and in the Chaco region The cattle census of 1915 showed that there were in the Republic 5,249,043 cattle, 600,000 sheep, 478,000 horses, 17,000 mules, 18,000 asses, 61,000 pigs, and 87,000 goats The meat packing and curing industry is encouraged by Government, hides, jerked beef, and other animal products are exported *Yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, which is a natural product of the virgin forests, is one of the chief articles of export, in 1918, 11,032,758 kilos were produced The cultivation of the tree from seed is being undertaken on an extensive scale in many parts of the country, particularly by Germans, and is liable within a few years to revolutionise the industry The total export of *yerba* in 1919 was 3,516,462 kilos Tobacco is also one of the principal products The normal output

is about 220,000 cwts, of which about 60 per cent was (before the war) exported to Europe, chiefly to Germany Paraguay also produces quebracho extract, in 1919 the output amounted to 32,976 tons Fruit growing, especially oranges, is general, 103,252 000 oranges were exported in 1919 The export of petit grain oil, the essential oil made from the leaves of the sour orange, amounted in 1919 to 37,976 kilos The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (largely for the manufacture of spirit) is about 11,120 acres, estimated sugar production in 1920, 5,230 tons, 1919, 2,504 tons There are 7 sugar refineries in Paraguay, the most important of which is at Tebicuari Roots (chiefly mandioca, sweet potatoes, and ground nuts), maize, beans, rice, &c are grown for local consumption, but agriculture is primitive The cultivation of cotton is encouraged by the authorities, but has not yet assumed commercial importance for want of labour

Iron, manganese, copper, and other minerals are encountered in abundance The Ibicui iron mines were worked as early as 1863 The Quiquio and Ibicuí manganese mines contain ore deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons Copper has also been found at San Miguel and Quiquio

Commerce

The following is the value of the imports and exports (5 dollars = £1) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919 [2]	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports [1]	481,174	930,305	1 021,240	2,210,324 [2]	3,167 194	1,302,705
Exports	1,778,200	961,492	1,300,040	1,234,261	3,588,204	1 508,002

[1] The comparison between the import values with the export values is apt to be misleading, since these figures represent the *conventional values* only (assigned by the customs tariff as the basis on which duties are collected) and not the ascertained value of the goods

[2] The actual, or ascertained, value

Import duties (estimated) in 1916, 230,576*l*, in 1917 18, 235,657*l*, in 1919, 444,500*l* The export duties were estimated in 1916 at 122,600*l*, in 1917 18, at 179,390*l*, in 1919 at 163,000*l*

The chief imports are textiles, provisions, hardware, wines and spirits, drugs, and fancy goods The chief exports are hides (238,954 kilos), yerba (3,516,482 kilos), oranges, tobacco (10,261,078 kilos in 1919), timber, canned and preserved beef, cattle, petit grain oil, and quebracho extract Of the imports in 1919, the most important were foodstuffs, 884,499*l*, hardware, 452,636*l*, and textiles, 11,511,265*l* Of the total exports in 1919, goods to the value of 2,211,876*l* went to Argentina, whence the bulk is re exported The imports from Great Britain (chiefly consisting of textiles and hardware) amounted in 1919 to 786,386*l* or only 26 per cent of the total The exports from Paraguay to the United Kingdom were valued at 146,684*l* The 'most favoured nation treaty' of 1884 between Great Britain and Paraguay is in force A free trade treaty was signed in 1916 between Paraguay and Argentina, but has not yet been ratified

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Paraguay to U K	18,617	390	320	1,250	2,413
Exports to Paraguay from U K	124,412	144,338	245,919	294,882	168,840

Communications.

In 1919, 4,385 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 341,681 tons, entered at the port of Asuncion, and 4,966 with a tonnage of 366,993 cleared These figures include sailing vessels The principal company engaged in the river service is the Argentine Navigation Company (Nicolas Mihanovich), Ltd , the controlling interest in which is British

There is a railway (the Paraguay Central Railway) from Asuncion to Encarnacion, on the Rio Alto Parana, a distance of 232 miles The change of gauge from 5½ ft to the standard 4 ft 8½ ins , was effected in 1910 and a through train service without break of bulk from Asuncion to Buenos Aires was opened in 1911 Opposite Encarnacion is Posadas, to which an Argentine line is extended, and the two lines are connected by a train ferry (opened October 10, 1913) El Ferrocarril del Norte, owned by a Paraguayan company, runs from Concepcion as far as Horqueta, a distance of 43 kilometers (26 miles) This road is projected to run as far as Pedro Juan Caballero on the Brazilian border The Azucarera Paraguaya, in the Department of Ibytymi, has 13 kilometers (8 miles) of its line open to the public It is owned by Paraguayan capital The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult and costly

There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway The national telegraph (915 miles of line and 1,440 miles of wire) connects Asuncion with Corrientes and Posadas in the Argentine Republic and thus with the outside world there are altogether 1,436 miles of telegraph line and 61 telegraph offices in 1919 Number of messages in 1918, transmitted, 127 892, received, 100,378 The telephone at Asuncion was destroyed by fire in 1913 Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Asuncion, Encarnacion, Concepcion, and Paraguari They are said to have a radius of 500 kilom by day and 1,000 kilom by night Paraguay joined the postal union in 1881 , in 1917 the number of post offices was 385 In 1919 the total number of pieces of mail matter handled was 5,028,896

Money and Credit

The principal banks in Paraguay are the Bank of the Republic, opened in June, 1908 (capital, 4,000,000 dollars gold), the Mercantile Bank, established 1891, with a capital of 25,000,000 dollars paper , the Banco de España y Paraguay, with a capital of 5,300,000 dollars paper , the Banco Constructor, with a capital of 2,000,000 dollars paper , and the Agricultural Bank, established 1887, with a capital of 35,664,468 currency dollars advanced by Government The currency was increased in 1916 to 125,000,000 dollars Of this total, on December 31, 1917, 45,818,480 dollars were in circulation, 13,694,240 dollars in the Government conversion office, and 6,548,728 dollars in the banks The total gold credit, chiefly in Buenos Aires banks, was 2,830,555 dollars

There is no gold and silver current, and paper is the only circulating medium with the exception of a few small nickel coins The average rate of exchange in 1919 was about 93 dollars paper to 1*l*. The exchange is subject to fluctuation and transactions are frequently made in Argentine gold or paper dollars On January 20, 1916, a law was passed establishing an Office of Exchange or Conversion For the purpose of buying gold currency the office had placed at its disposal (1) 10,000,000 pesos paper currency, (2) the amounts received from the sale of gold currency, and (3) the available funds in hand at the Agricultural Bank The Office of Conversion had on December 31, 1918, a capital of 1,394,356 gold pesos and 1,017,211 pesos paper

Weights and Measures

The 1 *Cuadra*	= 100 varas (97 yards, about)
,, 50 *Cuadras*	= 1 league (2¾ miles, about)
,, 1 *cuadra cuadrada*	= 2 acres (nearly)
,, *Legua cuadrada*	= about 7½ sq miles

The weights and measures of the metric system are also in general use

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Paraguay in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Dr Jose Montero, May, 1920)

Consul General in Great Britain —Alfred James Appointed November 20, 1897

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, Bradford, and Southampton

2 Of Great Britain in Paraguay

Minister Plenipotentiary —J W R Macleay C M G (residing at Buenos Aires)

Consul at Asuncion (Local rank of Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister) —F W Paris

Books of Reference

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN)

Reigning Shah.

Sultan Ahmed Shah, born January 20, 1898 (27th Shaban 1315), succeeded his father, Muhammed Ali Shah (who abdicated) July 16, 1909, under regency of Ali Reza Khan, Azud el Mulk, chief of the Kajar tribe Azud el Mulk, the Regent, died September 22, 1910, and on the 25th of the same month the National Council elected Abu'l Kassim Khan, Nasser el Mulk, who was then in Europe, as his successor The Regent arrived in Teheran on February 8, 1911, and definitely assumed the functions of Regent by taking the oath before the National Council on March 4 The coronation of the Shah took place on July 21, 1914

Brothers of the Shah —I Itezad es Saltaneh II Muhammad Hassan Mirza, Valiahd (heir apparent), born February 19, 1899 (9th Shaban 1316) III Muhammad Mehdi Mirza IV Mahmud Mirza

Uncles of the Shah —I Abu'l Fath Mirza, Salar ed Dowleh, born 1881 II Abu'l Fazl Mirza, Azud es Sultan, born 1883 III Husein Kuli Mirza, Nosret es Sultaneh, G C V O , born 1894 IV Nâsr ed dîn Mirza, born 1896

The Royal Family is very numerous there are some thousands of princes and princesses

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shâhinshâh' (a corruption of Shâhân Shâh), or King of Kings—was until 1906 absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia were able to amass a large private fortune, but that of the present occupant of the throne is small

The present sovereign of Persia is the seventh of the dynasty of the Kajârs, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years from 1779 to 1794 The date of accession of each of the sovereigns of the dynasty was as follows —

1	Agha Muhammed	1779–1794	
2	Fath Ali, nephew of Agha Muhammed	1797–1834	
3	Muhammed, grandson of Fath Ali	1835–1848	
4	Nâsr ed din, son of Muhammed	1848–1896	
5	Muzaffar ed din, son of Nâsr ed dîn	1896–1907	
6	Muhammed Ali son of Muzaffar ed dîn	1907–1909	
7	Sultan Ahmed, son of Muhammed Ali	July 16, 1909	

According to the Constitution the Shah must belong to the Shî'ah faith and his successor must be his eldest son, or next male heir in succession, whose mother was a Kajâr princess

Constitution and Government

The form of government in Persia up to the year 1906 was, in its most important features, similar to that of Turkey The Shâh, within the limitations imposed by the Mohammedan religion, was an absolute ruler, but had to reckon with the power of the leading doctors of law (*Mujtahid*), who resided at Najaf and Kerbela in Mesopotamia Unlike the Sultan of Turkey he had no religious standing In 1905, the Persian people demanded representative institutions, and in January, 1906, the Government announced that the Shâh had given his consent to the establishment of a National Council (Mejlis i Shorâ i Millî) But the Mejlis was never properly constituted, though attempts were made to set it working Since November,

1915, it has ceased to exist as a legislative or administrative body (For a history of the struggle see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1916, p 1220) The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, which was formed on March 1, 1921, as follows —

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior —Seyed Ziaed Din
Minister for Foreign Affairs —Modirel Molk
Minister of War —Reza Khan
Minister of Education —Nayerol Molk
Minister of Finance —Mirza Essa Khan
Minister of Justice —Mansures Sultaneh
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs —Mochir Moazam
Minister of Public Health and Charity —Moadebod Dowleh
Minister of Public Works —Movaghaied Dowleh

The country is divided into thirty three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government, and can nominate the lieutenant-governors of the districts comprised in their own governments Some of the governments are very small, and do not bear subdivision into districts, &c , others are very large, and comprise several provinces Governors-general and governors are generally called Hâkim, the former also often have the title of Vâlî Every town has a mayor or chief magistrate called Kalântar, or Darogha, or Beglei begi Every quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Kedkhodâ These officers, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue, are generally appointed by the governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens Most of the governors have a vizir or a pishkar, a man of experience, to whom are entrusted the details of the government The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhanî, Ilbeggi, Wâli, Seidâr, Sheikh , they are responsible for the collection of the revenues to the governors of the province in which their tribes reside

A law of May, 1907, provides for the election of rural and town councils In these elections practically all subjects have a right to vote, and it is intended that the councils should be in direct communication with the National Council

An agreement was concluded between Great Britain and Persia on August 9, 1919, in which the British Government (1) reiterated the past undertakings to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of Persia , (2) undertook to supply whatever expert advisers may be necessary for the several departments of the Persian administration , (3) also to provide such officers, munitions and equipment as may be adjudged necessary by a joint British and Persian Military Commission for the formation of a uniform force for the maintenance of order in the Country and on the Frontiers , (4) to provide a substantial loan to finance the reforms in 2 and 3 , (5) to co operate in railway construction and other forms of transport , (6) to appoint a joint Committee to revise the existing Customs Tariff The agreement was on February 27, 1921, denounced by the then Prime Minister, Seyed Ziaed Din

Area and Population

Persia, which has an area of about 628,000 square miles, lies between 25° and 40° north latitude and between 44° and 63°30′ east longitude, and measures 1,385 miles in length and 863 miles in breadth A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, fifteen inhabitants to the square mile

The population is estimated at between 8 and 10 millions, but all figures are largely conjectural It is estimated that the country contains some

three million nomads Of these, 260,000 are Arabs, 720,000 Turks, 675,000 Kurds and Leks, 20,700 Baluchis and Gipsies, 234,000 Lurs These figures, however, are merely round numbers, and estimates vary

The number of Europeans residing in Persia does not exceed 1,200 There are about 600 British subjects resident in Persia (exclusive of British Indians)

The principal cities of Persia are —Teheran, with over 220,000 inhabitants, Tabriz, with 200,000 , Ispahan and Kermanshah, 80,000 each, Meshed and Kerman, with 70,000 to 80,000 each , Yezd, with 45,000 , Barfurush, and Shiraz, with 50,000 , Hamadan, Kazvin, Kom, Kashan, Resht, each with 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants

Religion.

Of the population about 8½ millions are Mahometans of the Shi'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the *Ithna 'Asharyya*, who recognise twelve Imams or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mahomet , 850,000 are of the Sunni sect , 10,000 are Parsis (Guebres), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians

The Mahometans of the sect called Shi'a differ to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunni The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) is very powerful Any person capable of reading the Koran and interpreting its laws may act as a priest (mullâ) As soon as such a priest becomes known for his just interpretation of the divine law, and for his knowledge of the traditions and articles of faith, usually gained by many years of study at Najaf and Kerbela, he is called a mujtahid, or chief priest There are many mujtahids in Persia, sometimes several in one town , there are, however, only four or five whose decisions are accepted as final The highest authority, the chief priest of all, is the leading mujtahid, who resides at Najaf or Kerbela, near Baghdad, and some consider him the vicegerent of the Prophet, the representative of the Imâm The Shah and the Government have no voice in the matter of appointing the mujtahids, but the Sheikh ul-Islâm, chief judge, and the Imâm i-Jum'ah, chief of the great mosque (Masjed-i-Jâm'ah) of a city, are appointed by Government Under the Imâm i Jum'ah are the ish namâz or khatîb (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutbeh, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavali (guardian of the mosque), this latter as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and hangers on

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop One bishop resides at Tabriz, the other at Ispahan There are also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Ispahan, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumiah There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside , in other places, however, they occasionally suffer oppression from Mussulmans belonging to the lower classes

Instruction.

In recent years many schools of various degrees, entirely on European lines, have been established , the Ministry of Education has undergone radical reforms , and female education has been greatly advanced There are probably some 180 schools in Persia with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes

There are many colleges (medresseh), supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabic literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, and many schools for children, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means A polytechnic school with a number of European professors, opened in Teheran in 1849, has done much towards introducing the knowledge of Western languages and science into Persia There are also military colleges at Teheran and Tabriz At Teheran there is a French school supported by the Alliance Française But the bulk of the population are taught only to read the Korân A 'political college,' Medresseh i Siasi with about 50 pupils, was opened in 1900, and prepares candidates for service in the Foreign Office, which pays 133,000 krans per annum for its maintenance Some 40 new schools have been opened at the cost of all who draw pay from the Government, regardless of class, who have to pay 1 per cent on their emoluments for the upkeep of these schools Medical schools have also been started under the supervision of French doctors

Justice.

The Minister of Justice, assisted by an Advisory Council, composed of a legal adviser, the Attorney General, Chief of the High Court of Appeal, and three of the chief directors of the Ministry of Justice, endeavours to supervise the organisation and the proper function of justice in Persia The 'Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Justice is a Frenchman, who has now also been made the Chief of the "Ecole des Droits "

There are in every town of Persia police magistrates, and in big towns tribunals which deal with cases coming within the sphere of public and criminal laws There are also courts of appeal in big towns and a High Court of Appeal in Teheran which is similar to the *Cour de Cassation* in France

Finance

The revenue for 1911–12 amounted to 2,042,850*l*, and the expenditure to 1,608,600*l* In 1912–13 the revenue amounted to 1,055,792*l*, and in 1913–14 to 1,480,778*l* These are the latest available figures

More than half of the revenue consists of payments in cash or kind raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors (mumayiz) appointed by the Government Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes

Approximate gross Customs receipts for three years (£1 = 34 Krans in 1916 17, £1 = 30 Krans in 1917–18, and £1 = 28 Krans in 1918–19) —

—	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
Northern Zone —	£	£	£
Azerbaijan (Tabriz)	74,600	69,800	27,071
Astara	69,530	21,500	8,270
Ghilan (Enzeli)	131,760	63,000	57,120
Meshedisar	16,735	11,100	4,130
Benderguez	8,520	7,000	11,031
Khorassan	105,530	88,000	82,740
Kermanshah and Hamadan	15,190	12,400	148,085
Southern Zone —			
Bushire	117,530	200,500	281,600
Bender Abbas	87,600	112,800	143,510
Mohammerah	192,000	209,200	208,246
Teheran	33,223	9,400	12,337
Total	846,474	805,600	1,074,140

With all overdue instalments paid up, the total debt of Persia as at December 31, 1920, was as follows —

	Loans	Original Amount	Outstanding
1	Russian 5 per cent loan of 1900, 1902 (Roubles)	32,500,000	31,223,170
2	Russian Consolidated 7 per cent loan, 1911 (krans)	60,000,030	31,524,501
3	Indian 5 per cent loan (£)	314,281 10 4	180,421
4	Imperial Bank of Persia 5 per cent loan of May 8, 1911 (£)	1 250,000 0 0	1,223,661
5	British advances of 1912-14, 7 per cent (£)	490,000 0 0	490,000
6	Russian Advances (Roubles)	1,891,500	1,576,250
7	British Advances, 1915-17 (£)	817,000 0 0	817,000
8	Ditto (Krans)	1,000,000	1 000,000
9	Ditto 1919 (Krans)	—	92,500,000
10	British Loan August 9, 1919 £	2,000,000	—

Nothing is being paid against Nos 1, 2 and 6 All amounts due for Nos 3 and 4 and all interests on No 5 have been regularly met No arrangement has yet been made regarding the refunding of Nos 5, 7, 8 and 9 No 10 has not yet been obtained It is the loan concluded, according to Article 1 of the loan agreement, which is payable by instalments 'After the British Financial Adviser shall have taken up the duties of his office at Teheran

Defence

Prior to the Russian Revolution there was at the capital the 'Cossack Brigade,' of 8 squadrons, 1 infantry battalion, and a battery of 6 (Krupp) guns The men are Persians, organised and trained by Russian officers In 1912, Russia obtained the formal consent of the Persian Government to the formation of a similar Cossack Brigade at Tabriz under Russian officers, the consent of the Persian Government was conditional on the withdrawal of Russian troops in Azerbaijan The 'Cossack Brigade' was in the hands of Russia until the Bolsheviks came into power The two brigades were in 1919 formed as the Cossack Division and consisted of 56 Russian officers, 202 Persian officers and 7856 Persian rank and file The chief expense of maintaining the Division is borne by Britain, the balance of rather more than one third being paid by Persia In October, 1920, the Russian officers of the Cossack Division were dismissed, and British officers were being chosen to replace them

At the end of 1920 there were two brigades of South Persia Rifles (47 British officers, 190 Persian officers, 256 British and Indian non commissioned officers, and 5400 Persian rank and file), with headquarters at Shiraz and Kerman respectively, also a regiment at Bunder Abbas This force, in which was incorporated a part of the Swedish gendarmerie, is recruited locally and officered and trained by British officers, and forms the only efficient Persian force in Southern Persia

In January, 1921, there was in north west Persia a force of about 7,000 British and Indian troops This force was in process of withdrawal

The Anglo Persian Agreement of August 9th, 1919, provides for the formation of a uniform Military Force under the command of British officers An Anglo Persian Military Commission recommended in April, 1920, that the Persian Government should take over the South Persian Rifles and the Cossack Division and that the future military forces, including the existing formations, should consist of 43,000 men. British officers and staffs are to be lent for

this force for a period of four years After the Persian staffs have been trained the British will be withdrawn It is further recommended that an air force should be started with British instructors and material These recommendations had not been carried out by the end of 1920, and await ratification of the Anglo Persian Agreement by the Persian Mejlis

The navy is quite unimportant The two boats of which it consists are normally used for Customs purposes

Production and Industry

Besides great quantities of wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, cotton, &c , Persia produces much silk The opium industry, as well as the production of gums, chiefly tragacanth, are increasing The wool of Khorassan is the best, and much of it before the War reached Bradford *viâ* Batum Persian carpets, of which there are many kinds, are all made by hand The principal centres of the industry are Tabriz, Hamadan, Sultanabad, and Kerman

The mineral deposits of Persia are considerable but undeveloped The zones producing minerals are (1) the Province of Azerbaijan, (2) the slopes of the Elburz range, (3) Khorassan, (4) Kerman, (5) the districts around Ispahan and Nain, and (6) the region of Persian Gulf In Azerbaijan, iron, lead, and copper ores exist in abundance Lead is found in Khalkal region The slopes of the Elburz are rich in deposits of coal and iron Turquoise mines are found in Khorassan, and also copper, coal and salt Kerman produces copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, turquoises, iron, mercury, nickel, and cobalt In the southern region along the Persian Gulf the chief minerals found are naphtha, rock salt, and iron ochre A rich oil-bearing district is reported on the S E shore of the Caspian

Commerce.

A new Customs tariff, with a considerably increased scale of Customs duties, came into force on April 1, 1920, as a result of the revision of the Customs tariff hitherto in force This revision was provided for in Article 6 of the Anglo Persian Agreement of Aug 9, 1919

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, and Ispahan , the principal ports, Bender Abbas, Mohammerah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeli, Meshedissar, and Benderguez on the Caspian On March 21, 1899, the Government abolished the farm system in Azerbaijan and Kermanshah, and one year later in all other provinces, establishing at the same time a uniform duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on imports and exports However, the districts of Mohammerah (with imports and exports valued at about 300,000*l* per annum), of the Karun River and of Kurdistan on the western frontier, that of Seistan on the eastern frontier, and some of the smaller ports on the Persian Gulf, were then not interfered with, and the greater part of the Persian Gulf pearl trade also escaped the authorities until the following year

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Finance the values of the imports and exports for the six years were as follows —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913–14	11,766,683	8,287,993	1916–17	14,552,100	12,761,000
1914–15	8,322,080	6,600,960	1917–18	15,602,200	11,290,500
1915–16	7,785,000	6,285,577	1918–19	17,010,240	9,581,080

The following table shows (in thousands of krans 30 krans = 1*l* in 1917–18 and 28 krans = 1*l* in 1918–19) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from, Persia —

Imports	1917 18	1918 19	Exports	1917 18	1918 19
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans		1000 Krans	1000 Krans
Cottons	130,542	154,763	Fruits	48,112	21,798
Sugar	101,055	125,563	Carpets	7 130	4,807
Tea	13,508	53,567	Cotton	24,060	3,719
Gold and silver bars	8,508	2,900	Fish	3 445	2,746
Do coin	15,294	3,140	Rice	10,000	650
Petroleum	16,041	7,596	Gold and silver coins	7,482	1,397
Yarn	12,876	5,218	Gums	5,058	2,598
Flour	4,561	3,117	Opium	44 783	28,595
Woollens	4,411	3,287	Wool	8,098	1,091
Indigo and kermes	6,112	4,779	Cocoons	260	411
Haberdashery	5,351	2,819	Skins	8 270	1 640
Rice	19,045	14,142	Animals	29 098	12 174
Spices	3,471	7,873	Silk stuff	987	1,874
Wool	3,071	914	Cottons	2,956	11,567
Animals	6,514	7,015	Hides	3 238	356
Silk Goods	2,067	2,155	Silk	—	—
Tin, zinc and lead	869	1,732	Wheat and barley		1,863
Tobacco	404	858	Pearls, etc	—	—
Copper and nickel	—	—	Drugs	1,597	1,273
Iron and steel	5,584	3,310	Timber	577	437
Do manufactured	17,814	15,292	Tobacco	2,031	1,874
Timber	3,954	1 829	Petroleum	107 178	155 424

In the years ending March 20, 1918 and 1919, the distribution of the trade of Persia was as follows —

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19
	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	245,870	270,300	41,910	47,050
Germany	870	1,080	—	—
Austria	1,440	1,950	—	—
Belgium	3,670	9,472	—	—
China	38,400	145 702	790	7,107
Egypt	401,170	577,110	983,490	2,045,605
United States	13,850	4,024	242,370	85,265
British Empire	10,437 900	13,692,180	3,691,310	4,177,029
France and Colonies	30,060	19 574	1,600	2,741
Italy	4,620	13,941	—	—
Netherlands and Colonies	340,000	324,530	—	—
Russia	3,587,240	1,192,410	5,402,540	1,890,455
Switzerland	900	11,430	—	—
Turkey	232,800	368,051	561,320	1,333,014
Muscat	2,756	2,780	2,755	4,333
Oman	214,415	178,280	932,846	151 536
Japan	—	67,834	—	7,539

Of the total trade in the year ending March 20, 1919, England enjoys 70 per cent

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Mohammerah, and several smaller ports was in 1918–19, 1,444,393 tons, of which 982,000 tons were British, and 56,589 Japanese At Caspian Sea ports in 1918–19, 407,172 tons, all Russian

There are six great trade routes — from Enzeli to Teheran, 235 miles, from Kazvin to Hamadan, about 186 miles, from Julfa to Tabriz, about 86 miles, from Astara to Ardebil, about 43 miles, from Ashabad to

Meshedisar, about 62 miles, and from Teheran to Sultanabad, about 186 miles.

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Persia to U K	489,285	572,986	212,775	1 683,198	3,760,755
Exports to Persia from U K	553,402	931,834	1,274 004	1,661,102	2,208,582

Banking and Credit

The Shah in 1889 granted a concession to Baron Julius de Reuter for the formation of a State Bank of Persia, with head office at Teheran and branches in the chief cities The bank was formed in the autumn of the same year, with the title "The Imperial Bank of Persia," and incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 2, 1889 The authorised capital is 4 millions sterling, which may be increased The bank started with a capital of one million sterling, of which the greater part was remitted to Persia at the then reigning exchange of 32-34 In consequence of the great fall in silver and the rise in the exchange, to 50 or more, the capital was reduced in December, 1894, to 650,000*l* The bank has the exclusive right of issuing bank-notes—not exceeding 800,000*l* without the assent of the Persian Government. The issue of notes is on the basis of the silver krân In virtue of one of the articles of the concession the cash reserve for the first two years was 50 per cent, and afterwards 33 per cent The bank had the exclusive right of working throughout the Empire the iron, copper, lead, mercury, coal, petroleum, manganese, borax, and asbestos mines, not already conceded There is also established at Teheran the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prêts de Perse' (which is connected with the Russian State Bank and floated the loans of 1900 and 1902 to Persia) A concession for a National Bank was signed, February 6, 1907

Communications

By the Agreement of August 9, 1919, the British Government will co operate with Persia in the construction of railways and other forms of transport In January, 1920, the Persian Government granted to the Persian Railways Syndicate (Ltd) an option for the construction of a railway line from Khamkin to Teheran, viâ Kermanshah, Hamadan and Kazvin, which was being surveyed in 1920

A small railway from Teheran to Shah Abdul azim (six miles) was opened in July, 1888, and is in the hands of a Belgian company, 'Société des chemins de fer et tramways de Perse.' A Russian company has also constructed a railway from Julfa (Perso Russian frontier) to Tabriz (opened March 7, 1916) 85 miles long, and another from Pinebazar to Resht, 7 miles long In southern Persia a military railroad, about 52 miles in length, has been constructed from Bushire to Borazjan, in the direction of Shiraz The railroad from Quetta to Nushki, in India, has been extended to Duzdab Total railway mileage, 150

The river Karun at the head of the Persian Gulf has been opened to foreign navigation as far as Ahwaz It is served by a fortnightly steamship service subsidised by the British Government

Until 1903 the only carriageable roads in Persia were Teheran-Kom and Teheran-Resht, the former 91 miles, the latter about 220 miles, and on both mails and travellers were conveyed by carts Since then good roads have been made from Tabriz to Julfa (Russian frontier), Kazvin to Hamadan, Meshed to Askabad, Kom to Sultanabad, and others. Mails and passengers

are now conveyed by carts on them and some other roads, but the latter, only slightly improved and being practically as nature made them, are somewhat difficult for wheeled traffic A concession for the construction of a cart road with the option of changing it later for a 'chaussée,' or macadamised road, from Kazvin to Enzeli on the Caspian was granted to a Russian firm in 1893, and the Russian Government having aided with capital and guarantee, construction was begun in 1897 and the road opened for traffic in August, 1899 The concession includes the road from Kazvin to Teheran, which has been open for wheeled traffic since 1880, and a branch from Kazvin to Hamadan All these are in good working order now During the last three years tracks have been made, passable by motor cars, between Ispahan and Shiraz, and thence to Niris, Saidabad, Kerman, and Bam

In 1898 Messrs Lynch took over a concession granted to a Persian subject for a caravan road between Ahwaz and Ispahan, with rights of levying tolls, and opened the road for traffic in the autumn of 1900 In 1903 Messrs Lynch acquired the concessionary rights of the Imperial Bank of Persia for the roads Teheran Kom-Ispahan, Kom Mohammerah, and formed the 'Persian Road and Transport Company,' which started construction on the Kom-Ispahan section in the summer of 1904

Persia has a system of telegraphs consisting of 6,312 miles of line, with 10,754 miles of wire, and 131 stations —(1) 1,706 miles of line with 5,318 miles of wire are worked by an English staff, and form the 'Indo European Telegraph Department,' a British Government department, established in virtue of a number of conventions from 1863 to 1901 between the British and Persian Governments. The last convention was for the construction and working by the British Government of a three wire line from Kashan to British Beluchistan viâ Yezd Kerman, and Bam Telegraphic communication with India was effected in May, 1904 (2) 457 miles of line with three wires, 1,371 miles of wire between Teheran and Julfa on the Russo-Persian frontier, are worked by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited, according to its concession of 1868 (3) About 8,600 miles of single wire lines belong to the Persian Government, and are worked by a Persian staff

The first regular postal service, established by an Austrian official in Persian employ, was opened January, 1877 There are 218 post offices In 1902 the post office was joined to the Customs Department worked by Belgian officials In August, 1909, posts and telegraphs were placed in charge of a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is a member of the Cabinet but as to the number of letters, post cards, parcels, &c , conveyed, and telegrams transmitted, very few statistics are obtainable During the year 1912–13, about 284,000,000 letters, post cards and newspapers, of which 4,000,000 were registered, were delivered in Persia, and there were 320,000 parcels delivered from Europe via Russia

Money, Weights, and Measures

Persia has nominally a double monetary standard, but in practice the finances of the country are on a silver basis The monetary unit is the kran, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced 1877) 92 to 95 per cent , it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coins with only 89½ have been turned out from the Mint In 1874 a kran had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 1*l* The value of a kran was (September, 1919) about 8*d*

The coins in circulation, with their values calculated at exchange 1*l* = 50 kran, are —

Copper		Silver	
Pûl	0 12*d*	Ten *Shâhis* = ½ *Kran*	2 40*d*
Shâhi = 2 *Pûl*	0 24*d*	One *Kran* = 20 *Shâhis*	4 80*d*
Four *Shâhis* = (1 *Abbâssi*)	0 96*d*	Two *Kran*	9 60*d*
Five *Shâhis* = 10 *Pûl* = ¼ *Kran*	1 20*d*	Five *Kran*	2*s* 0 00*d*

Copper is out of circulation In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint master the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896 and was circulating at less than its price of copper, viz 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing about ⅛ lb) to one silver kran (4½*d*) The Government then decided to introduce a nickel coinage instead, great quantities of five and ten centime pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ kran, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the autumn of 1900

Gold coins are ¼ *Toman*, ½ *Toman*, 1 *Toman*, 2, 5 and 10 *Tomans*, but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever varying value in *Kran* (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years They are a commodity and are used for presents and hoarding A *Toman* in silver is the equivalent of 10 *kran* (now worth 3*s* 4*d*), but a gold *Toman* has a value of 22 *Kran* (7*s* 4*d*)

Accounts are reckoned in dînârs, an imaginary coin, the ten-thousandth part of a toman of ten krans A krân therefore = 1,000 dînârs , one shâhi = 50 dînârs

The unit of weight is the miskâl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2 96 grains) of 4 gandum (74 grain) each Sixteen miskâls make a sir, and 5 sir make an abbâssî, also called wakkeh, kervânkeh Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man The mans most frequently in use are —

Man-i-Tabrîz = 8 *Abbâssis*	= 640 *Miskâls*	=	6 49 lbs
Man-i-Noh Abbâssi = 9 *Abbâssis*	= 720 ,,	=	7 30 ,,
Man-i-Kohneh (the old man)	= 1,000 ,,	=	10 14 ,,
Man-i-Shâh = 2 *Tabrîz Mans*	= 1,280 ,,	=	12 98 ,,
Man-i-Rey = 4 *Tabrîz Mans*	= 2,560 ,,	=	25 96 ,,
Man-i-Bender Abbâssi	= 840 ,,	=	8 52 ,,
Man-i-Hâshemi = 16 *Mans* of	720 ,,	=	116 80 ,,

Corn, straw, coal, &c , are sold by *Kharvâr* = 100 *Tabrîz Mans* = 649 142 ,,

The unit of measure is the zar or gez , of this standard several are in use The most common is the one of 40 95 inches , another, used in Azerbaijan equals 44 09 inches A farsakh theoretically = 6,000 zar of 40 95 inches = 3 87 miles Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zar of 44 09 inches = 4 17 miles

The measure of surface is jerîb = 1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40 95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square yards

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Persia in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Mirza Daoud Khan, Miftah es-Saltaneh, K C M G (appointed November, 1920)

Counsellor —Mahomed Ali Khan

First Secretary —Fathollah Khan Nouiy, Monazemes Saltaneh

Second Secretary —Mirza Issa Khan, Karimi, Mahames Saltaneh

Secretaries —Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlou and Abdolhossein Khan Ansari, Modired Dowleh

Honorary Attachés —Gholam Hossein Khan Sidri, Farides Saltaneh, and Prince Anowshiravan Mirza Saloui.

Consul-General.—H. S Foster

2 Of Great Britain in Persia

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Herman C Norman, C S I Appointed March, 1920

Counsellor —R Bridgeman, C M G , M V O

Secretaries —V A L Mallet, E St J D Monson, and C W Baxter

Military Attaché —Lt Col M Saunders, D S O

Financial Adviser to the Persian Government —Sydney A Armitage Smith, C B

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C), Resht, Bushire (C G), Bunder Abbas, Meshed (C G), Ispahan (C -G), Seistan, Kerman, Mohammerah, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Yezd, Ahwaz, Turbat i Haidari, Sultanabad

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PERU.

(REPUBLICA DEL PERU.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The Republic is politically divided into departments, and the departments into provinces. According to the Constitution of January 18, 1920, the legislative power is vested in a Senate (35 members) and a House of Representatives (110 members), and renewed totally every five years. The number of senators and deputies can only be altered by reform of the Constitution. An organic law designs the departmental and provincial electoral districts, and the number of senators and deputies which corresponds to each of them. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 to 120 days. It may be summoned as often as necessary, but no extraordinary session may last more than 45 days.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, elected for 5 years and not re eligible till after another 5 years. He receives 30,000 soles ($3,000\mathit{l}$.) a year and an amount for administration expenses, fixed by Congress each year. There are two Vice Presidents, who take the place of the President only in case of his death or incapacity, and they are elected for 5 years. The Vice Presidents receive no salary as such. The President and Vice-Presidents are elected by direct vote.

President.—Señor Agusto B. *Leguia*, who assumed the Presidency by means of a *coup d'état* on July 4, 1919. His position was afterwards confirmed and legalised by Congress, and the President took the oath on October 15, 1919, for the term 1919-24.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of six ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers are those of the Interior, War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, Justice, with Worship and Instruction, Finance and Public Works. Each minister receives 12,000 soles ($1,200\mathit{l}$.) a year. None of the President's acts has any value without the signature of a minister.

The departments are divided into provinces (113 in all), and these are subdivided into districts (873 in all). Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. There are three regional congresses in the country, one in the north, a second in the centre, and the third in the south. Deputies to these legislatures are chosen by the provinces. Municipal councillors are elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible.

Area and Population.

There has been no enumeration of the population in recent years. The census returns of 1862 showed a total population of 2,487,916, that of 1876 put the number at 2,660,881, of whom about 13·8 per cent. were white, 1·9 per cent. negroes, 57·6 per cent. Indian, 24·8 per cent. mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1·9 per cent. Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. An

estimate in 1908 gives the population in that year as 4,500,000 An Act of the Peruvian Congress, dated October 30, 1920, authorises the Executive to take a general census

The population of the capital, Lima, according to the municipal census of 1908, was 140,884, in 1919 it was estimated at 175,000, Callao 34,346 (in 1905), Arequipa 35,000 to 40,000, Cuzco 10,000 to 15,000, Iquitos district 12,000, Ayacucho 14,346, Huaras 7,646, Huacho 6,283

The Republic (including Tacna) is divided into 19 departments and 3 provinces (Callao, Tumbes and Moquegua), the areas of which, according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society, are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an estimate for 1896 The estimate, however, is not to be accepted as satisfactory, grave doubts being entertained whether the population is increasing (The chief towns are shown in brackets) —

Departments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population 1876	Population 1896	Pop per square mile, 1896
Departments				
Amazonas (San Carlos)	13,943	34,284	70,676	5 0
Ancachs (Huaraz)	16,562	284,830	428,708	25 9
Apurimac (Abancay)	8,187	118,525	177,887	20 4
Arequipa (Arequipa)	21,947	157,046	229,007	10 4
Ayacucho (Ayacucho)	18,185	142,215	302,469	16 6
Cajamarca (Cajamarca)	12,588	212 746	442,412	35 2
Cuzco (Cuzco)	156,270	243,032	438,646	2 8
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	9,251	103,069	223,796	24 2
Huanuco (Huanuco)	14,024	78,991	145,309	10 3
Ica (Ica)	8,718	60,255	90,962	10 4
Junin (Cerro de Pasco)	23,347	209,759	394,393	16 9
Lambayeque (Chiclayo)	4,614	86,738	124,091	26 9
Liberdad (Trujillo)	10,206	147,346	250,931	24 5
Lima [1] (Lima)	13 310	225,800	298,106	22 4
Loreto (Iquitos)	288 456	61,905	100,596	0 4
Madre de Dios [2] (Maldonado)	24,747	—	16,000	0 6
Piura (Piura)	16,825	135,615	213,909	12 7
Puno (Puno)	41 198	259,449	537,345	13 0
Tacna (Tacna)	12,590	36,009	50,449	4 0
Total Departments	714,918	2,597,604	4,520,787	6 6
Provinces				
Callao (Callao)	14	34,492	48,118	3437 0
Moquegua (Moquegua)	5,549	28,785	42,604	7 7
Tumbes (Tumbes)	1,980	—	8,602	4 3
Total Provinces	7,543	63 277	99,414	13 1
Grand Total	722,461	2,660,881	4,620,201	6 6

[1] Province of Lima, pop (1908) 172,927 [2] Created in 1912

There are, besides, many uncivilised Indians, but their numbers are absolutely unknown The Peruvian Government encourages immigration of properly qualified persons, but would-be settlers entirely destitute of capital are mentioned as undesirable

As a result of the war with Chile, the latter country has annexed the province of Tarapacá The Chileans have also, under the treaty signed in 1883 and ratified in 1884, occupied the provinces of Tacna and Arica since

1883 A popular vote should in 1894 have decided to which country they are to belong, but owing to the failure of negotiations for arriving at a *modus operandi*, the decision was deferred

As to the boundary dispute with Bolivia an arrangement has been come to by direct negotiations between Bolivia and Peru The frontier line between them was fixed from the mouth of the Heath to that of the Yaverija (1912), and finally demarcated by a joint commission Those with Colombia and Ecuador were referred to the King of Spain The question at issue concerned the possession of over 100,000 square miles of land rich in rubber, timber, and probably gold lying about the head waters of the Amazon The King, on the evident unwillingness of Ecuador to decide the dispute by arbitration, renounced his functions as arbitrator in November, 1910 The United States then intervened, and hostilities were for the moment averted by the agreement of the disputants to accept the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru

The region north of the Marañon from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador and Colombia and Peru This region formed in the Spanish Colonial days the Comandancia de Maynas, and was allocated to the Virreynato of Santa Fé, then to the Audiencia of Quito, and for religious and ecclesiastical purposes subject to the Archbishop of Lima It has been occupied by Peru since 1840

Religion.

By the terms of the Constitution there exists absolute political and religious liberty The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 13 bishoprics, 2 Apostolic Vicarages, and 2 Apostolic Prefectures The churches and convents are the property of the State In 1919, 22,158*l* were voted for public worship, and 660*l* for missions In 1897 an Act was passed enabling non Catholics to contract civil marriages In 1903 an Act was passed giving still greater facilities for the marriage of non Catholics

Instruction, Justice

Elementary education is by law compulsory for both sexes, but the law is not enforced It is free in the public schools that are maintained by the Government In 1919, there were in Peru 3,006 primary schools with 4,351 teachers and 181,211 pupils There were also in 1918, 27 Government high schools, with 6,231 pupils and 364 teachers High schools are maintained by the Government in the capitals of the departments, the pupils paying a moderate fee There is in Lima a central university, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V in 1551; it had in 1918, 1,480 students in five faculties There are also universities at Arequipa (founded in 1827), Cuzco, and Trujillo Lima possesses a school of mines and civil engineering, created in 1874, with good collections and laboratories, a national agricultural school, and a school of arts and trades recently established There are in the capital and in some of the principal towns private high schools under the direction of English, German, and Italian staffs There are also a military and a naval school Lima has also a public library, besides that of the university and school of mines

Justice is administered in the Supreme Court at Lima composed of 11 judges and 3 fiscals, and in Superior and Minor Courts at Lima and 11 other

judicial districts The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by con from lists of names presented by the Government, those of the Supe Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively

Finance

For the collection of the dues on alcohol, opium, tobacco, stamped paper for official uses, legacy and property transfer dues, etc, a new syndicate was formed under Government approval called the Compañia Recaudadora de Impuestos (the Tax Collecting Company), which began operations on the 1st April, 1913, making a loan to the Government, as a condition of its contract, of 1,245,000*l*, which sum is to earn 7 per cent interest per annum The Company retains 115,000 for administration expenses as also 1 per cent of the profits

Salt is a Government monopoly created originally (1896) for the purpose of raising a fund for the ransom of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica Latterly, however, the Compañia Recaudadora de Impuestos has undertaken, as one of the stipulations of its contract, to furnish the Government at any given moment with the necessary sum to make the service of amortization and interest of a loan it may contract for the ransom of the Provinces mentioned This monopoly produced a net revenue of 295,447*l* in 1918

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years (ended May 31) were as follows (10 soles = 1*l*) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	3,424 326	3 942,383	4,510,435	4,892,461	6,154,171
Expenditure	3,882 223	3,193,609	3,330 483	4,693,343	5 799 981

The foreign debt of Peru was made up of two loans, contracted in England in 1870 and 1872, amounting to 32,688,320*l* In 1876 Peru was forced to suspend payments on its external debt, and in 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 55,209,133*l* In January, 1890, by the signing of the Grace Donoughmore contract, the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders assumed all responsibility for the foreign debt of Peru, and in return the Peruvian Government granted that organisation certain concessions (rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands) and the control of all State railways, for a period of 66 years The Peruvian Corporation was then created by the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders to administer these concessions In 1907 a new contract was effected between the Peruvian Corporation and the Peruvian Government by which certain disputes were adjusted and under which the railway lease was extended for an additional 17 years, during which time the Government was to receive 50 per cent of the net profits resulting from the operation of the railways after the service of the corporation's railway bonds had been met The Government extended the contract with the Peruvian Corporation for 10 years from September 11, 1911

The total debt of Peru (June 30, 1920) amounted to 6,088,740*l*, of which the internal debt amounted to 3,969,216*l*, the loans to 980,587*l*, bank obligations to 680,391*l*, debts to the Tax Collecting Company 1,302,000*l*, sundry loans 14,558*l*, floating debt 41,988*l*

In 1919 a law was passed authorising the President to issue at par bonds of the International Consolidated Debt of a nominal value of 2,000,000 Peruvian pounds redeemable in 31 years by semi yearly drawing, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum

Defence.

Military service in Peru is compulsory and universal The terms are 2 years in the active army, 7 years in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 15 years in the National Guard The country is divided into 5 military districts, each furnishing a complete division Each division contains 2 or 3 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each (1 machine gun company per regiment), 1 group (2 batteries) field artillery, 1 regiment mountain artillery, 1 cavalry regiment of 2 squadrons, 1 railway company, 1 labour company, 1 topographical section, 1 medical section, 1 commissariat section The General Staff is quartered at Lima, and is composed of 3 sections, a geographical department, commissariat, medical, and engineer services The centres of instruction comprise (1) military school to obtain rank of 2nd lieutenant, (2) special school, for lieutenants of all arms, (3) general staff academy, for captains qualifying for staff The peace establishment of the army is 11,000, Police and gendarmerie amount to 8,000, distributed amongst civil guards and squadrons of mounted police There is an ammunition factory The infantry are armed with the 1912 Peruvian model of the Mauser rifle, cavalry with carbine of same type and model, artillery with the Schneider Canet gun The civil schools (technical, secondary, and state provided) are organised in military fashion, and receive their military instruction from a permanent staff appointed by the General Staff Shooting is compulsory for all coming within the terms of the military service law There are also 176 State aided rifle clubs under military control, with a roll of 16,000 marksmen The Civil Guard numbered in 1918, 2,771 officers and men

The Peruvian navy now consists of 6 vessels the *Lima*, a cruiser of 1,700 tons displacement, which has been re boilered, and is to be re armed Two cruisers, the *Almirante Grau* and the *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons and 24 knots speed, were launched at Barrow in April, 1906 There are also 2 submarines, *Ferre* and *Palacios*, and one torpedo destroyer, *Teniente Rodriguez* (built in France and stationed at Callao).

Peru possesses a river flotilla on the Amazon, composed of the following vessels —*America*, *Iquitos*, *Cahuapanas*, *Orellana*, *Requena*, *Puno*, and *Cuzco*

Agriculture and Industry.

The country may be divided into three zones the coast strip, with an average width of 30 miles, the Sierra, or Uplands, lying between the coast range of mountains and the Andes proper, and the forest or wooded region, called the Montaña The chief agricultural productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. The cotton area in 1916 17 (latest available statistics) is 158,224 acres, cotton production in 1918 was 24,603 tons The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perené and Paucartambo in Central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonising work Coffee is also grown in the Huanuco district The concession to the Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labour and transport difficulties in the tropical forest region are serious, much less than half the area conceded for colonisation is as yet occupied The sugar industry, the most important in the country, is carried on chiefly in the coast region The area devoted to cane cultivation was given in 1918 as 124,510 acres, and the number of labourers in the industry as 23,456 In 1918, 283,190 tons were produced, in 1917, 310,000 tons Cocoa cultivation is extending, about 200,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted in the Perené region Wheat in 1918 was grown on 220,740 acres, which produced 62,115 tons. Rice is extensively grown, in 1918 the area was 77,495 acres, the production in 1918 was

40,274 tons, in 1917, 47,939 tons. The quality is excellent, but the quantity is insufficient to meet local wants There are about 20 rice mills in the country Tobacco, wines and spirits, olives, ramie, and maize, are also produced In 1909 the Government created a tobacco monopoly for the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco This industry is conducted by an organisation known as the Compañia Recaudadora de Impuestos, Estanco del Tabaco, at Lima Silk culture is being tried in the coast region The most important coca growing district is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates Cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns Besides, there are in the country dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool Thousands of square miles of healthy and fertile land on the eastern slopes of the Andes are available for colonisation Rubber is collected in large quantities and shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, which had been delivered over to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Chilean Government on February 2, 1901, they contained 40 or 50 thousand tons of guano, but those on the island of Lobos de Afuera, and at some places on the coast, still remain in possession of the Corporation In 1919 a new company was set up by the Government for the administration of guano In the 1919-20 season 55,030 Spanish ton loads of guano were extracted

The following table shows the mineral production for 2 years —

		1918		1919	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Copper	Metric tons	41,144	8,948,157	39,280	2,379,988
Petroleum	,,	335,002	1,009,268[1]	846,649	2,368,544[1]
Silver	Kilos	304,253	1,630,659	305,497	2,071,257
Gold	,,	1,793	221,373	2,029	267,303
Coal	Metric tons	42,322	224,985	344 260	263,868
Vanadium ore (45 per cent)	,,	2 183	172,000	2,947	388,470
Tungsten ore (65 per cent)	,,	243	60,020	129	14,120
Lead	,,	632	11,956	1,066	16,227
Salt	,,	20,663	21 751	27,724	24,848
Borates	,,	523	6,799	519	7,785
Antimony ore	,,	323	4,063	60	272
Molybdenum ore (82 per cent)	,,	4	1,532	4,740	1,194
Quicksilver	Kilos	1,500	750	—	—
Total (including all others)		—	8,322,240	—	8,306,776

[1] The value after the petroleum has been refined

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in 5 years (exclusive of Department of Loreto) has been as follows (10 soles = 1*l.*) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,095,554	8,683,150	13,502,851	9,705,113	12,903,840
Exports	14,128,071	16,541,063	18,648,414	19,972,595	26,899,422

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown by the following table —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Textile Bags	479,099	496,419	Sugar	4,162,595	8,810,
Wheat	415,221	520,819	Cotton	3,760,589	6,656,
Lumber	522,075	405,479	Copper	5,830,932	4 812
Coal	507,876	654,857	Petroleum	1,415,383	2,320
Industrial Oils	116,857	87,292	Wool	2,704,612	1,681,

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows (10 soles = 1*l*) —

From or to	Imports			Exports	
	1918	1919	19	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
U S America	5,208,667	7,549,655	9,29	3 971	12,499 2
United Kingdom	1,566,386	1 645,946	6,38	,473	8,441,3
Germany	441	111	—		50,5
Belgium	86	—	—		1,7
Italy	138,370	111 616		587	52,5
France	134,836	153,017	13	746	384,4
Chile	716,710	682,630	2,527,	140	3,231,6

Maritime custom receipts in 1919 amounted to 2,590,244 *l*

Under the treaty of 1850 there is reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Peru

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918		1919	19
	£	£	£		£	£
Imports from Peru to United Kingdom	4,788	4,672	8,047	8	,897	14,5
Exports to Peru from United Kingdom	1,080	1,494	1,530	1	,700	4,7

Shipping and Navigation

At Callao there entered, in the foreign trade, in 1919, 586 steamers of 1,004,862 tons, and cleared 576 of 991,158 tons. Of the total 147 steamers were British, 143 Chilean, 128 Peruvian, 12 Japanese, 12 United States. Since 1886, foreign sailing vessels may not engage in the coasting trade, but foreign steamers, with special authorisation, may.

The merchant navy of Peru in 1918 consisted of 12 steamers (10,000 tons) with 11,304 tons, 16 sailing vessels (over 100 tons) with 10,017 tons, and 78 barques with 1598 tons.

Internal Communications

At the end of 1919 there were in the country 347 miles of road for motor traffic, 90 miles under construction, and 141 miles planned, a total of 576 miles.

In 1918 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 1,881 miles, 1,358 miles being State railways under the control of the Peruvian

poration These include (1) the Peruvian Central (Oroya) Railway, from Callao and Lima to Huancayo, 249 miles, (2) the Southern Railway of Peru, from Mollendo to Puno, 326 miles, from Juliaca, 30 miles from Puno, the Cuzco section strikes off northward for 210 miles, (3) the Paita to Piura Railway, 60 miles, (4) the Pacasmayo to Guadalupe Railway, 63 miles, (5) the Pisco to Ica Railway, 46 miles All the lines are standard gauge railways (4 ft 8½ in.), with the exception of the Trujillo Railway (75 miles long) between Salaverry and Ascope, and the Chimbote Railway (36 miles) between Chimbote and Tablones, which are 3 ft gauge, and the Guaqui to La Paz Railway, which is a metre gauge line A small Government line connecting up Lima with the Port of Chilca, a short distance south of Callao, is being constructed

There were 303 telegraph offices in 1918 The length of State telegraph lines in 1917 was 7,849 miles Number of telegrams (1918) 1,041 667 despatched and 1,049 346 received Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republics to the north Wireless communication between Iquitos and Masisea, and between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez was inaugurated July 8, 1908 In 1919 Peru had 19 wireless stations Total length of telephone wire (1914), 182,900 miles

In 1917 there were 646 post offices, letters and packets handled, 23,908,987 in the home service and 5,011,181 in the international service

Money and Credit

A decree was issued by the President of the Republic on January 10, 1898, to give effect to the law of December 29, 1897, establishing a gold currency By Act of December 14, 1901, gold became the only standard The national gold coin, the *libra*, is of the same standard and weight as the pound sterling, which is also legal tender, 10 soles = 1*l* sterling Silver is legal tender up to 100 soles Peru has no paper currency issued by the Government, but since the outbreak of the European War (1914) an issue in notes has been made by a number of banks with the sanction of Congress, the total on December 31, 1918, being 5,109,369*l* of which 3,532,623 are in circulation

These notes (10*s*, 1*l*, 5*l* and 10*l*) are guaranteed by the several banks with 20 per cent bullion and 80 per cent in approved bonds, shares and other securities deposited by them in their vaults and subject to Government supervision, they are by law declared legal substitute for the gold £ The actual amount of gold coin held in deposit on December 31, 1918, was 4,609,090*l*

The scarcity of silver coins made it necessary to issue paper notes of the value of 50 cents, or 1*s* These have been issued against full gold deposits as follows Government 12,250 banks, 10,100*l*, the public generally 7,220*l*

On December 31, 1919, the currency of the Republic was as follows Gold on hand in the banks, 496,474 Peruvian pounds, silver on hand, 325,753 soles gold certificates, 6,646,321 pounds, nickel, 1,909,261 soles, and copper, 338,500 soles The total amounts, therefore, to 7,142,795 Peruvian pounds in gold and 3,073,514 soles in silver, nickel, and copper

In Peru the commercial banks are the Bank of Peru and London (capital, 500,000*l*), the Italian Bank, the International Bank of Peru, the American Mercantile Bank (founded in 1916), and the Banco Popular, the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, and the Caja de Ahorros de la Beneficencia de Lima, a savings bank with

deposits amounting to over 200,000*l*. The Anglo-South American Bank and the National City Bank of New York opened branches in Peru in 1919. On June 30, 1920, the paid-up capital of all the banks amounted to 1,860,000*l*., the reserves to 688,000*l*., and the deposits to 17,121,862*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The gold coin is the *Libra* = the English sovereign. The coinage of gold 5 sol pieces (equivalent to half sovereigns) has been authorised. Silver coins are the *Sol* (10 soles = 1 libra), ½ sol, ¼ sol, $\frac{1}{10}$ sol, $\frac{1}{20}$ sol. Bronze coins are 1 and 2 *centavo* pieces (100 centavos = 1 sol). Nickel coins are also in circulation.

The *Ounce*		=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois
,, *Libra*		=	1·014 lb ,,
,, *Quintal*		=	101·44 lb ,,
,, *Arroba*	of 25 pounds	=	25·36 ,, ,,
	of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons
,, *Gallon*		=	0·74 ,, gallon
,, *Vara*		=	0·927 yard
,, *Square Vara*		=	0·835 square yard

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1869, and is coming into general use, except for the customs tariff. It came into force in Lima and Callao on September 1, 1916.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Peru in Great Britain.

First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.—Guillermo Swayne Mendoza.
Secretary.—Dr. Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.
Attaché.—Cipriano Laos.
Naval Attaché.—Commander M. D. Faura.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. M. Ruiz Bravo.
Consul General (London).—A. Ayulo.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, and other places.

2. Of Great Britain in Peru.

Envoy and Minister.—Arthur Grant Duff. (1920.)
Commercial Secretary.—F. W. Manners.
Consul at Callao.—H. A. Richards.

There are a Vice Consul at Callao, a Consul at Iquitos, Vice Consuls at Lima, Arequipa, Mollendo, Salaverry and Paita districts.

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POLAND.

(RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA)

POLAND was an independent State until the end of the eighteenth century The Poles are Slavonic in race and Roman Catholic in religion

During the seventeenth century the position of Poland rapidly declined, and eventually, by the three partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, the Polish Commonwealth, as it was then called, was divided between Prussia, Russia and Austria

In 1807, Napoleon formed a part of the Old Commonwealth into a semi independent State under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw and endowed it with a very liberal constitution, but in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, this was undone, and Poland was re partitioned between Prussia, Austria and Russia, except the small district of Cracow, which was constituted an independent republic and remained such until 1835, when it was annexed by Austria, despite a guarantee of neutrality by Prussia, Austria and Russia

At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, only one portion of Poland enjoyed autonomous government, viz, that annexed by Austria Austrian Poland was governed by the Galician Diet at Lwow (Lemberg), under the control of the Central Government in Vienna

During the war Russian Poland was invaded by the Germans and Austrians, and by the end of 1915 the whole country was occupied by the Austro German forces

On November 5, 1916, the German and Austrian Emperors, in a joint manifesto, proclaimed the independence of Poland, but neither the boundaries nor the constitution of the State were defined Shortly afterwards a Provisional Council of State, consisting of 25 members, all Poles, was summoned in order to draft the constitution of the new State, but this body did not exist for long In September, 1917, a new Supreme Authority, the Regency Council, consisting of three members, was appointed, and under their auspices a Ministry was formed and a new Council of State summoned It was composed partly of elected and partly of appointed members, 110 in all In October, 1918, this Council of State was dissolved by the Regency Council and the convocation proclaimed a Constituent Assembly to determine the constitution of the Polish State and take over the supreme authority

On November 9, 1918, the Independence of Poland was solemnly proclaimed On November 14, General Pilsudski, freed from the Magdeburg prison, returned to Poland, assumed Supreme Power and convoked the Constituent Assembly (*Sejm Ustawodawczy*), which confirmed him in his office On June 28, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles recognised the Independence of Poland

President—Joseph *Pilsudski*, Marshal, Commander in Chief of the Polish army, born December 5, 1867, in Zulow, Wilna, assumed office, November 14, 1918, re elected February 20, 1919

Constitution and Government

The Constitution of the Polish Republic adopted by the Sejm (Parliament) on April 8, 1921, contains the following fundamental principles The franchise will be universal for both sexes, the voting age being 21 Soldiers and Government officials are excluded from voting There are two

chambers, a Diet and a Senate, both elected by general suffrage The President (*Naczelnik Państwa*) convenes, opens, prorogues and closes the Sejm It is the President's duty to convene the Sejm for an ordinary session each year before the month of November The President is the Supreme Commander of the army, except in time of war He is elected for a term of seven years by the Diet and Senate united in a National Assembly He can make treaties with foreign Powers In the case of the President's death, his duties are to be assumed by a council of three, composed of the Speaker of the House, the Prime Minister, and the President of the Supreme Court Any Polish citizen of 41 years of age may be elected President The President is not responsible either politically or personally. The Constitution also provides for a Senate

The decree of November 28, 1918, divides Poland into 70 electoral districts, returning altogether 524 deputies Of this number 241 are returned by Congress Poland, 171 by what was formerly Austrian Poland, and 112 by the former Prussian Provinces In certain of the districts elections have not yet been held, and the Sejm is at present composed of 395 deputies, distributed as follows among the different parties —Polish People's Party, 107, National People's Union, 71 , National Party, 71 , Polish Socialist Party, 35 , National Christian Workers' Party, 29 , Constitutional Group, 18 , National Workers' Union, 14 , Middle Class Union, 13 , Polish People's Party (left), 11 , Jews, 10 , Catholic Party, 5 , Radical Peasants' Party, 2 , Germans, 2 , Independents, 7

The executive (appointed August 21, 1920) called the Council of Ministers (*Rada Ministrów*) consists of the following departments —

Prime Minister —Wincenty *Witos*
Minister for Foreign Affairs —Eustachy Prince *Sapieha*
Minister of Commerce and Industry —Wieslaw *Przanowski*
Minister of Finance —Dr Jan Kanty *Steczkowski*
Minister of the Interior —Leopold *Skulski*
Minister of Communications —Zygmunt *Jasiński*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs —Wladyslaw *Stasiowiez*
Minister of Agriculture —Josef *Raczynski*
Minister of Art —Jan *Heurich*
Minister of Labour —Jan *Jankowski*
Food Minister —Boleslaw *Grodzecki*
Minister of Justice —Stanislaw *Nowodworski*
Minister of Public Works.—Gabrjel *Narutowiez*
Minister of War.—General *Gosiutowski*
Minister of Education —Maciej *Rataj.*
Minister of former Prussian Province —Wladyslaw *Kucharski*
Minister of Health —Witold *Chodźko*

Local Government.

Local government, municipal as rural, has not yet (March, 1921) been unified In the transitional period preceding the unification of the administrative system of the three portions of Poland, the old Austrian and Prussian institutions are still in being As regards Congress Poland, a provisional decree of local autonomy was issued on February 4, 1919, on democratic lines giving autonomy to the different districts

Area and Population.

The area of the Polish State cannot be strictly defined until its boundaries are determined by the Peace Treaty with Russia and Lithuania and by the plebiscite in Upper Silesia The Peace Treaty with Russia, the Treaty of Riga, was signed on March 18, 1921, and ratifications were exchanged on May 2, 1921 The Treaty of Peace with Lithuania is being negotiated (May, 1921), while as regards Upper Silesia, no decision as to its final status had been taken by the Supreme Council by May, 1921

According to a recent estimate, Poland at present has an area of 149,042 square miles, and a population of (1920) 24,272,349 Of this Congress Poland (i e , the Poland as delimited and handed over to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, 1815) had 12,789,226 inhabitants , Galicia, 8,257,505 , and Former Prussian Poland, 3,225,618 The territories separated from Russia and ceded to Poland by the Treaty of Riga comprise an area of 43,908 square miles, with 3,683,568 inhabitants The area of the Polish territory within the frontiers of the Curzon line and the Treaty of Versailles comprises about 96,796 square miles, with a population of 3,882,000

The density of population in the whole country is 188 per square mile, while within the Curzon line it is 246 5 per square mile The racial percentage is as follows (the percentage within the Curzon line is given in brackets) Poles, 65 3 per cent (70 8 per cent) , Ukrainians, 16 7 per cent (15 8 per cent) , Jews, 7 4 per cent (6 8 per cent) , Germans, 5 2 per cent (6 0 per cent) , White Russians, 3 1 per cent , Ruthenians, 0 5 per cent , Lithuanians, 0 4 per cent , Aborigines, 0 6 per cent , others, 0 8 per cent. (0 6 per cent)

The territory of Congress Poland is divided into 5 counties (*województwo*) Warsaw, Lodz, Lublin, Kielce and Bialystok, comprising 83 districts (*powiat*) The former Prussian Provinces are divided into two counties Posen and Pomerelia, comprising 55 districts Galicia is divided into 4 counties Cracow (24 districts) , Lwow (28 districts) , Stanislawów (16 districts) , Tarnopol (17 districts)

Population of principal towns —

Warsaw	980,000	Czestochowa	101,200	Wloclawek	54,000
Lodz	429,775	Bialystok	80,300	Kalisz	50 000
Lemberg (1910)	206,113	Lublin	78 000	Dabrowa	49,904
Vilna	205,000	Radom	70,000	Pabjanice(1912 13)	48,000
Cracow	176,463	Brest Litowsk	68,000	Thorn (1910 11)	46,000
Posen	156,691	Bromberg	57,696	Kielce	44,000
Sosnowiec	119,000	Przemyśl	54,078	Zawiercie	42,700

No recent statistics of births, deaths and marriages are available , in 1912 (including the territories of the former kingdom of Poland, Galicia, Poznania and West Prussia) there were Marriages, 172,144 , births (living), 898,819 , deaths, 488,193 , surplus of births over deaths, 410,626

Before the war, emigration was chiefly to the United States The Polish population in America is estimated to be over 4,000,000

Religion.

The great majority of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith, but there is no established church in Poland and all denominations enjoy equal rights, though Article 117 of the Constitution declares Roman Catholicism

to be the dominant religion The figures relating to the proportion of people professing different religions are as follows —

Territories	Roman Catholics	Greek Catholics	Protes tants	Greek Orthodox	Jews	Others
Former Russian Poland (1913)	9,842,428	—	698,804	484,249	1,954,644	75,088
Galicia (1910)	3 731,569	3,379,613	37,144	—	871,895	5,454
Duchy of Posen (1910)	1,422,238	—	646,580	—	26,512	4,501
West Prussia (1910)	882,695	—	789,081	—	13,954	17,744

The percentage of the different religions in the whole territory in the above table is as follows (the figures in brackets refer to the territory within the Curzon line) —Roman Catholic, 62 2 per cent (66 8 per cent), Greek Catholic, 12 1 per cent (14 1 per cent), Greek Orthodox, 9 3 per cent (2 2 per cent), Jews, 11 0 per cent (5 4 per cent)

Poland is divided into the following Catholic Dioceses the Metropolitan Archbishopric of Warsaw, the Archbishoprics of Lemberg and Posen, the Bishoprics of Cracow, Wloclawek, Plock, Lublin, Sandomir, Kielce, Sejny, Przemyśl, Tarnow, Vilna The Archbishops of Warsaw and Posen are Cardinals There are 3,071 churches and 5 448 priests in the former Russian and Austrian Poland alone The Greek Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lemberg and two Bishoprics, Przemyśl and Stanislawow , there are 2,443 churches and 3,318 priests The province of Teschen Silesia is under the Bishopric of Breslau (Germany)

Instruction

The educational system of Poland has not yet been unified Elementary education is free and compulsory Of schools there were in former Russian Poland (figures for 1914) 6,867 elementary, with 461,474 pupils, and 289 secondary, with 67,400 pupils , in Galicia (figures for 1912), 6,151 elementary, with 1,336,407 pupils, and 130 secondary, with 42,250 pupils , in Posen (figures for 1911), 3,116 elementary, with 424,281 pupils, and 40 secondary, with 13,500 pupils , in West Prussia (figures for 1911), 3,100 elementary, with 316,000 pupils, and 56 secondary, with 1,700 pupils There were also 318 technical schools, with 24,807 pupils, and 11 high schools, with 5,657 pupils, in Russian Poland (1913), 493 technical schools, with 45,259 pupils, in Galicia (1912), and 747 technical schools in Posen (1912)

There are 5 universities, viz , Cracow (founded 1384), Warsaw (1816), Lemberg (1661), Posen (1612 and 1919), Lublin (1919) , 2 Polytechnics, at Warsaw and Lemberg, an Academy of Fine Arts at Cracow, 2 Veterinary Academies at Warsaw and Lemberg, 2 Academies of Agriculture at Dublany and Pulawy, Academy of Forestry at Lemberg, 2 Academies of Commerce at Cracow and Lemberg, an Academy of Mines at Cracow, and a purely scientific institution, the highest in Poland, the Academy of Science at Cracow

Justice and Crime

Each of the three component parts of Poland still has its seperate judiciary organisations The unification of the courts of justice will be worked out by the Codification Commission appointed in November, 1919

In Galicia the old Austrian courts were taken over by the Polish Ministry of Justice on January 1, 1919 In Posen the courts have the old German organisation, which is being taken over by the Special Department of Justice in the Ministry of Prussian Poland The highest court in Poland with 3 judges sitting, is the Supreme Court in Warsaw, divided into 5

chambers · 1 Civil, 2. Criminal, both for Congress Poland 3 Civil and Criminal for Galicia 4 Administrative which took over the functions of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal in Vienna), and 5 Civil and Criminal for Posen

The lowest courts in Poland are County Courts (*Sady okręgowe*) and Courts of Peace (*Sady pokoju*) There are 19 County Courts and 1,518 (297 urban, 1,221 rural) Courts of Peace in Congress Kingdom

In Galicia there are 17 County Courts (*Sady okręgowe*) and 170 District Courts (*Sady powiatowe*)

From these courts an appeal lies to the superior Appelation Courts (in Warsaw, Lublin, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, and Thorn) in which there are sitting 3 judges for civil affairs and 2 judges with 3 puisne judges for criminal affairs

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions

In the respective provinces of the Polish Republic there are still the same regulations and the same institutions as before the war in Russia, Prussia and Austria

There are numerous private charitable institutions, such as asylums for aged and infirm, crèches for children, workhouses, eating houses for poor, etc , all over the country In the Grand Duchy of Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia and Upper Silesia every inhabitant in distress must be relieved by the commune in which he becomes destitute , the costs are defrayed from the funds of the commune to which he belongs In Galicia the funds for the support of the poor are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc , if these funds are insufficient the commune to which the destitute belongs must make provision In the Kingdom of Poland the care for the poor is left entirely to private charity , in cases of hospital treatment the commune to which the patient belonged was obliged to refund the costs

Insurance in case of illness has been widened and unified by the law of January 11, 1919 It extends the obligation of insurance to all persons belonging to the wage earning classes and establishes a uniform organisation of Illness-insurance Officers in every district

Finance

By a provisional agreement of the Sejm, the financial year is to begin on the 1st April of each year The project of the Budget covers two periods, one from July 1, 1919, to the end of March, 1920, the second from April 1 to the end of December, 1920 The Budget itself is divided into two parts, one for the former Russian and Austrian Territories, the other for the former Prussian territories

The figures are as follows (in Polish marks) —

	July 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920	April 1 to Dec 31, 1920	
	Russian & Austrian Territories	Russian & Austrian Territories	Prussian Territories
Revenue	2,752,140,000	3,060,594,213	306,579,000
Expenditure .	14,828,721,000	15,158,562,000	829,840,000
Deficit .	12,074,581,000	12,097,967,787	523,261,000

The public debt of Poland has been incurred in part by the war expenses, relief of starving populations and expenses connected with the organisation of an entirely new administration of the State.

The deficit in the ordinary budget of 1921 is expected to equal 7,500,000,000 marks, and in the extraordinary budget 53,111,000,000 marks, making a total of 60,611,000,000 marks

The national debt at present consists of Debt to the Polish Loan Bank 50,000,000,000 marks, reconstruction loans 6,700,000,000 marks, and premium loan 700,000,000 marks, making a total of 57,400,000,000 marks

Besides this, in 1920 Poland contracted a debt of 17,000,000 dollars on the United States markets and received goods on foreign credit to the amount of, more or less, 3,000,000,000 French francs These foreign debts, reckoned in Polish marks, come to upwards of 100,000,000,000

Defence

The Polish army is at present on war footing, although demobilisation is in progress (March, 1921) Every able bodied Polish subject is liable to serve in the army The organisation of the army will, after the conclusion of peace, be based on conscription and universal service, and its size will be dependent on the future frontiers of Poland The Polish army has at present French, German, Austrian and Italian arms Actually there are about 14,000 officers and 700,000 men of all arms in the field

The country is divided into 9 General Military Districts Warsaw, Lublin, Kielce, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, Grodno, Pomorze

There are the following fortresses in Poland in the west, Thorn and Posen, in the south, Cracow and Przemysl and armed camps, in the east, Brest Litowsk, Grodno, Osowiec, in the interior, Warsaw, Modlin, Deblin

A small British mission has been advising the Polish Government on dock organisation, maritime traffic, mine sweeping, fishery protection, &c Poland hopes to have a small force of cruisers on the Vistula She has received six ex German torpedo boats for police purposes

Production and Industry

Agriculture —Poland is essentially an agricultural country The division of the territory of Poland, according to the principal forms of cultivation, was as follows —

District	Total Area in Hectares	Percentage of the Total Area of the Country				
		Arable Land	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	Gardens, Parks, etc	Uncultivated or not described
Kingdom of Poland (1909)	12,284,786	56 3	14 8	18 0	3 9	7 0
Galicia (1912)	7,849,252	48 5	20 9	25 7	1 4	3 5
Posen (1918)	2,889,800	63 7	10 4	19 9	6 0	
West Prussia (1918)	2,555,800	56 1	11 6	22 9	9 4	
Regency of Olsztyn (1918)	1,203,000	50 5	15 6	21 6	12 3	
Duchy of Teschen (1897)	228,000	47 4	16 2	13 1	2 2	3 1

About 85 per cent of the total area of Poland is productive Of the productive area, about 25 per cent is forest, and of the remainder, less than one half is arable and the rest pasture and meadows By a law of July, 1919, all the forests became the property of the State

The following table shows for the districts named the area and crop of the principal agricultural products in 1919 and 1920 —

Districts & Years	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Potatoes	
	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop
	1,000 Hectares	1 000 Metric tons	1,000 Hectares	1,000 Metric tons	1 000 Hectares	1 000 Metric tons	1 000 Hectares	1 000 Metric tons	1,000 Hectares	1,000 Metric tons
Congress Poland										
1919	268	273	1,844	1 702	342	392	648	765	760	6,985
1920	363	315	1,731	1,013	322	345	817	9,493	—	—
Western Galicia										
1919	125	94	285	220	96	68	235	187	170	909
1920	130	102	244	139	103	97	233	248	180	1,906
Eastern Galicia										
1919	140	137	280	200	40	35	70	60	80	570
1920	260	185	413	210	228	100	344	219	266	3,193
Former Prussian Poland										
1919	66	106	1,000	1 300	185	287	215	318	375	4,444
1920	74	95	915	723	188	256	224	325	378	4 546
Grand Total										
1919	599	603	3,409	3,422	663	782	1,168	1,330	1,385	12,908
1920	827	697	3,303	2,085	841	878	1 645	1,870	1,671	19,138

Other important crops are sugar (168,000 tons in 1920 21) beet, hemp, hops, tobacco and chicory

On July 16, 1920 a law was passed by the Sejm by which it was decided to limit the size of the larger estates, and to diminish the size of holdings situated in the neighbourhood of large towns The first measures for putting this law into practice are now being taken The maximum has been fixed at 60 hectares for estates situated in industrial districts, at 400 hectares for Posen, Podolia, Volhynia, &c , and at 180 hectares for the other parts of the Polish Republic

In 1912 Poland possessed 2,847,000 horses, 6,918,000 cattle, 2,389,000 sheep, and 5,185,000 pigs

Industry —There are four industrial centres in Poland, viz , Warsaw, Lodz, Dabrowa, and Czestochowa

The damage done to the coal industry by the Germans during the occupation of Poland has for the present greatly lowered the output and seriously affected other industries The total output of coal in Congress Poland and Galicia in 1919 was 6,145,027 tons, only 68 per cent of the output in 1913 , of brown coal 173,000 tons, or 112 per cent as compared with 1913 The output of ore in 1919 was 830,640 tons, as compared with 107,000 in 1913 The output of iron and steel in 1919 was 16,180 tons In March, 1920, there were 8 furnaces, with a monthly output of 9,700 tons, compared with 43 furnaces and a monthly output of 87,000 tons in 1913 , rolling mills in March, 1920 4 rolling mills, with monthly output of 2,400 tons, as compared with 9 in 1913, and output of 39,000 tons The production of mineral salt in 1920 was 282,673 tons , the supply is said to be nearly inexhaustible , the production of rock oil in Galicia in 1910 was 1,766,000 tons , of potassium salts in Galicia in 1911, 37,000 tons Galicia produces about 5 per cent of the total petroleum output of the world In the textile industry in 1920 there were 485 works, with 750,580 spindles and 12,922 looms, employing 46,800 workmen Other important industries are paper manufactures of various kinds, and the chief that of paper bag products, which are gradually recovering from the effects of the war In 1920 only 34 per cent. of the workmen employed before the war were at work.

Commerce

The value of goods which passed through the custom houses of the Kingdom of Poland was, in 1911, 1,941,536,000 francs, exports represented the sum of 730,093,000 francs or 37 1 per cent of the total, and imports 1,211,443,000 francs Approximately one half of the goods imported were destined for the Kingdom itself, the rest passed in transit to Russia

So far (March, 1921), the only official figures for the trade of Poland are for the periods from November 1, 1919, to February 1, 1920, and from April 1 to July 1, 1920, as follows —

	November 1, 1919, to February 1, 1920	April 1 to July 31, 1920
	Kilos	Kilos
Imports	156,571,692 [1]	431,609,435
Exports	8,017,089	82,342,526

[1] Exclusive of food cargoes

The chief imports for the second period were Raw material, 302,471,337 kilos, articles of consumption, 86,739,111 kilos, manufactured goods, 40,078,316 kilos, partly manufactured goods, 2,185,703 kilos

The principal raw materials imported were Coal, 237,688,340 kilos, salt, 28,197,347 kilos, vegetable products, including cotton, 7,706,872 kilos, building material, 7,844,734 kilos, phosphorous manure, 7,060,767 kilos The principal articles of consumption imported were corn and flour, 61,368,350 kilos

Chief exports for the second period Articles of consumption, 34,600 tons, raw material, 22,736 tons, manufactured goods, 15,799 tons, partly manufactured goods, 7,356 tons

The principal articles of consumption exported were Vegetables and root crops, 33,609,407 kilos Principal raw materials Timber 10,746,354 kilos, coal, 8,386,768 kilos, oil, 2,746,354 kilos Principal manufactured goods Oil by products, 11,436,757 kilos, metal goods, 2,120,576 kilos, wood and basket work manufactures, 1,320,443 kilos Principal partly manufactured goods Cement, 6,297,465 kilos, and finished wood, 1,031,458 kilos Three fourths of the total of imported goods (302,247,343 kilos) came from Germany From other countries Poland imported U S A, 74,954,066 kilos, Austria, 20,067,529 kilos, Czecho Slovakia, 19,080,147 kilos, Holland, 9,699,066 kilos, England, 6,288,787 kilos The exports during the second period were directed to Germany, 46,474,810 kilos, Austria, 14,826,639 kilos, England, 8,725,393 kilos, Czecho Slovakia, 4,611,313 kilos

Internal Communications

On January, 1 1920, Poland proper had 30,070 miles of road In 1919 there were 7,295 miles of railways open for traffic in the Republic All are property of the State

At the end of 1919 there were in Poland (excluding Prussian Poland) 1,005 Post and Telegraph offices, 1,537 Post Offices, 545 Telephone Exchanges with 29,423 apparatus, while the railway telegraphs had 618 offices The length of telegraph lines was 51,645 miles, of telephone lines 7,674 miles, of telephone and telegraph lines, 4,347 miles Of navigable waterways Poland has 1,875 miles, of which 298 miles are accessible for vessels of over 400 tons.

Shipping and Navigation.

Poland is engaged (April, 1921) in realising the programme of her commercial fleet as approved by Parliament, which provides for 220,000 gross tons, including 20 vessels of 8,000 tons each and 10 vessels of 3,000 tons each, besides other smaller vessels for coast traffic

Money and Credit.

Poland has no national currency The temporary monetary unit is the "Marka Polska" of 100 pfennigs, or nominally about 20 Polish marks to the £ The notes in circulation of Russian Roubles, German Marks and Austrian Kronen were converted into Polish Marks issued by the Polish State Loan Bank On December 31, 1920, there were notes to the value of 49,361,485,439 Polish marks in circulation

The Bank of Poland, created by Act of Parliament, has not yet (April 1921) commenced its functions, which are being performed by the Polish State Loan Bank in Warsaw The position of this Bank, on December 10, 1920, showed that its assets and liabilities balanced at 67,059,745,613 Polish marks

An arrangement is being made by the Polish Government to take over and transport to Warsaw the County Bank at Lemberg It will take the name of "State Bank," as its activities will extend throughout the whole country It will acquire the right to issue banknotes, which so far has been the privilege of the Polish Loan Bank The capital will be raised to 100 million marks The Polish State will in future be responsible for every guarantee formerly given by the late Galician Diet

The weights and measures are those of the metric system

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Poland in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —Dr Ladislas Wroblewski (Appointed April 13, 1921)

Councillor —Jan de Ciechanowski

Secretaries —Count Joseph Potocki and Joseph Lipski

Military and Naval Attaché —Rear Admiral Waclaw Kloczkowki, C M G

Financial Counsellor —Sir Mieczyslas Rutkowski, K C M G

Commercial Counsellor —Leon Goldstand

Consul General —Kazimierz Komierowski

2 Of Great Britain in Poland

Envoy and Minister —William Grenfell Max Muller, C B, M V O (January 8, 1921)

First Secretary —Sir Percy Loraine, Bart

Commercial Secretary —Richard Kimens

Second Secretary —W Cavendish Bentinck

Third Secretary —P S Scrivener

Consul at Warsaw —F Savery

There are consular representatives at Lemberg and Borislav

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Poland.

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PORTUGAL.

(Republica Portuguesa)

Portugal has been an independent State since the twelfth century, until 1910 it was a monarchy The last King was Manoel II of the house of Braganza Coburg, born November 15, 1889, younger son of King Carlos I and Queen Mary Amélie, daughter of Philippe Duc d'Orleans Manoel II succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother, Prince Luiz Philip, February 1, 1908 On October 5, 1910, the republic was proclaimed, after a short revolution, and a provisional government established with Dr Theophilo Braga as the Provisional President (October 5, 1910, to August 24, 1911) The first President of the Republic was Dr Manoel de Arriaga (August 24, 1911, to May 27, 1915)

On August 20th, 1911, a new constitution was adopted This provides that there shall be two Chambers In the first, which is called the National Council, the members (164) shall be elected by direct suffrage for three years The Second or Upper Chamber (71 members) shall be elected by all the Municipal Councils, and shall be renewable half at a time every three years The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers with a mandate for four years, but he cannot be re elected The President must be at least 35 years of age He appoints Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament The President may not be present in the Chambers at debates He is to receive a yearly salary of 2,600*l*, with 1,300*l* for allowances, or a total of 3,900*l* yearly The Constitution may be revised every ten years

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911

President of the Republic —Dr Antonio José de Almeida (Born 1866 Elected August 6, 1919)

The Cabinet, which was formed on March 2, 1921, is as follows —

Premier and Minister of the Interior —Dr Bernardino *Machado*
Minister of Foreign Affairs —Domingos *Pereira*
Minister of Finance —Antonio Maria *Silva*
Minister of Justice —Lopes *Cardoso*
Minister of War —Alvaro *Castro*
Minister of Marine —Fernando *Bredeode*
Minister for the Colonies —Paiva *Gomes*
Minister of Commerce —Antonio da *Fonseca*
Minister of Education —Julio *Martins*
Minister of Labour —Domingues dos *Santos*
Minister of Agriculture —S *Durao*

Area and Population.

Area and population at the Census of 1900 and December 1, 1911 The

Azores (3 districts) and Madeira (1 district), are regarded as an integral part of the Republic

Provinces and Districts	Area in sq miles	Population		Per sq mile 1911
		1900	1911	
Entre Minho e Douro —				
Vianna do Castello	857	215,267	227,420	251 2
Braga	1,040	357,159	382,461	343 4
Porto	893	597,935	679,978	669 6
	2,790	1,170,361	1,289,859	419 5
Tras os Montes —				
Villa Real	1,650	242 196	245,687	146 8
Bragança	2,513	185,162	192,133	73 7
	4,163	427,358	437,820	102 7
Beira —				
Aveiro	1,065	303,169	336,243	284 7
Vizeu	1,937	402,259	416,860	207 7
Coimbra	1,508	332,168	360,056	220 3
Guarda	2,116	261,630	271,816	123 6
Castello Branco	2,582	216,608	241,509	83 9
	9,208	1,515,834	1,626,484	164 6
Estremadura —				
Leiria	1,317	238,755	262,558	181 3
[illegible]rem	2,555	283,154	322,753	110 8
[illegible]n	3,065	709,509	853,415	231 5
	6,937	1,231,418	1,438,726	177 5
[illegible]ejo —				
Portalegre	2,405	124,491	141,778	51 7
Evora	2 856	128,062	144,307	44 8
Beja	3,958	163,612	192,499	41 3
	9,219	416,105	478,584	45 1
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	255,191	274,122	131 7
Total Continent	34,254	5,016,267	5,545,095	146 4
Islands —				
Azores	922	256,291	242,613	277 9
Madeira (Funchal)	314	150,574	169,777	479 5
Total Islands	1,236	406,865	412,390	329 2
Grand total	35,490	5,423,132	5,957,985	152 8

In 1911 the population consisted of 2,828,691 males and 3,131,365 females, or 110 females to every hundred males In 1900 the continental urban population was 1,627,476 or 32 4 per cent, and the rural 3 388,791 or 67 6 per cent

The chief towns with their population in 1911 were Lisbon, 435,359, Oporto, 194,009, Setubal, 30,346, Funchal (Madeira), 24,687, Braga, 24,647, Coimbra, 20,581, Evora, 17,901, Ponta Delgada (Azores), 16,179, Covilhã, 15,745, Faro, 12,680, Tavira, 11,665, Portalegre, 11,603, Aveiro, 11,523, Elvas, 10,645, Castello, 10,486, Beja, 10,113, Angra, do Heroismo (Azores), 10,057.

Movement of the Population

Births, deaths, and marriages (including the Azores and Madeira) for 3 years —

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Emigrants
1915	196,194	122,647	38,069	19,298
1916	193,016	129,215	36,637	24,897
1917	190,485	134,691	34,210	15,825

Portuguese emigration is chiefly to Brazil and the United States

Religion.

There is freedom of worship in Portugal, the predominant faith is the Roman Catholic Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces, with their sees severally at Lisbon, Braga and Evora The Archbishop of Lisbon (Patriarch since 1716) has seven suffragans, of whom only two are on the European mainland, while the Archbishop of Braga (the oldest see in Portugal) has five, and the Archbishop of Evora two The Azores, Madeira, and the Portuguese colonial possessions of West Africa, continental and insular, with five episcopal sees, constitute part of the ecclesiastical province of Lisbon In East Africa there is also the province of Mozambique In Asia there is a province of Goa w suffragan sees (Macao included)

The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calcula amount to 300,000 milreis In 1900 the number of Protestants in Po was 4,491, and that of Jews 481 The Republican government has separated the Church from the State, and State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship have now ceased The conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State Notwithstanding, several establishments of this nature were formed in later years, they were suppressed by the provisional government, which enforced the law of 1834

Instruction

Education in Portugal is of three kinds—primary, secondary, higher and special Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911 In 1915 there were 6,706 public elementary schools with 342,763 pupils (203,374 males, 139,389 females) In 1919 there were 32 secondary schools (with 11,791 pupils in 1917) For higher education there are 3 Universities, at Lisbon (founded in 1858), Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto The Technical School at Lisbon provides instruction in engineering, chemistry, etc There are also special colleges for music, art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school

Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 193 comarcas, in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are two courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) at Lisbon and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for six years were in pounds sterling —

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1915-16	14 750 297	25,011,685	1918-19	10,247,441	14,235,099
1916-17	14,315,960	21,887,988	1919-20	29,443,625	52,921,863
1917-18	11,186,527	22,071,885	1920-21	26,913,445	52,802,331

The following were the estimates for 1919-20 —

Revenue	Escudos	Expenditure	Escudos
Direct taxes	15,618,025	Public Debt	43,853,066
Registration and Stamps	17,550,000	Presidency, Congress	2,805,345
Indirect taxes	26,447,250	Ministry of Finance	15,389,872
Port dues	44 700	,, ,, Interior	19,208,419
National property, profits, &c	30,173,179	,, ,, Justice	1,757,885
Revenue Earning, administration, &c	49,898,284	,, ,, War	39,008,846
		,, ,, Marine	12,803,803
		,, ,, Foreign Affairs	1,358,668
		,, ,, Commerce	19,704,551
		,, ,, Colonies	923,153
		,, ,, Instruction	8,133 591
		,, ,, Labour	24,057,980
		,, ,, Agriculture	2,502,631
		,, ,, Food . .	3,266,951
Total ordinary	139,731,438	Total ordinary	194,769,706
Extraordinary	13 351,340	Extraordinary	40,438,422
Grand Total	153,082 778 (29,443,625*l*.)	Grand Total	235,208 284 (52,921,863*l*.)

On June 30, 1920, the external debt of Portugal was as follows — New external 3 per cent converted debt of 1902, 33,078,377*l*., 4½ per cent tobacco loan, 1891 and 1896, 3,208,875*l*., total 36,287,252*l*.

The internal debt on June 30, 1920, amounted to 1,113,601,347 escudos

Defence

The Army of Portugal is a militia raised by conscription It is in three categories, the active army, the reserve and the territorial army All adult males are liable to be called out from the age of 17 to 45, but, practically, service only begins at the age of 20 10 years are passed in the active army, 10 in the reserve, and 8 in the territorial army, which latter also includes surplus men from other categories In the active army, recruits undergo from 15 to 30 weeks' preliminary training, according to the arm of the service, afterwards there is a fortnight's training during the annual mobilisation The country is divided into 8 territorial districts, each supposed to produce a division. The active army consists of 35 regiments of 3 battalions, 11 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons, 8 field artillery regiments, comprising 63 batteries, 2 horse batteries, 9 mountain batteries, 20 garrison batteries, and engineer units. Batteries have 4 guns

The peace establishment of the active army has been fixed of late years at 30,000 men There are about 2,800 officers, all told

The reserve army was to consist of 35 regiments of infantry, 8 squadrons of cavalry, and 24 field batteries, with other units

The territorial army has no cadres

The Republican Guard, and the Fiscal Guard, are civil corps recruited from the army, the men of which can be employed in the field in war time The Republican Guard is a military police, numbering about 5,000 men, of whom about 800 are mounted The Fiscal Guard is a preventive service about 5,200 strong

The arm of the Portuguese infantry is the Mauser Vergueiro, a magazine weapon, calibre 6 5 mm The field artillery is armed with 7 5 cm Schneider Canet guns

With regard to over sea garrisons, 2 line regiments of infantry (of 2 battalions) are normally stationed in the Azores, and 1 at Madeira The latter has also a battalion of garrison artillery, and there are 2 in the Azores Besides these troops, the Portuguese have a separate Colonial Army, partly European and partly Native, which garrisons their possessions on the West Coast of Africa, in Mozambique, India, &c The force consists of about 700 officers, about 3,000 European non commissioned officers and men, and 9,000 natives, the Europeans being enlisted voluntarily, the natives compulsorily

During the war 65,062 officers and men were sent to France The casualties in France amounted to 1,862 killed, 5,224 wounded, and 6,678 prisoners 31 500 European troops served in Angola and Mozambique, including natives, 150,000 troops were mobilized The military estimates for 1919 1920 amount to 44,228,346 Escudos

The navy of Portugal comprises —3 protected cruisers, *Almirante Reis* (4,253 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons), *São Gabriel* (1,772 tons), four gunboats for Mozambique, a variety of old gunboats, a mine layer, 4 transports, 2 training ships, the former royal yacht, 5 *de Outubro* (1,365 tons), some sloops, bought from the British Navy in 1920, 5 destroyers, 7 torpedo boats, 4 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service

The naval *personnel* is about 6,000

Production and Industry

Of the whole area of continental Portugal 26 2 per cent is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, etc , 3 5 per cent is under vineyards , 3 9 per cent under fruit trees , 17 3 per cent under forest , 43 1 per cent is waste In Alemtejo and Estremadura and the mountainous districts of other provinces are wide tracts of waste lands, and it is asserted that many hectares, now uncultivated, are susceptible of cultivation

The chief cereal and animal produce of the country are —In the north, maize and oxen , in the mountainous region, rye and sheep and goats , in the central region, wheat and maize , and in the south, wheat and swine, which fatten in the vast acorn woods The production of wheat in 1919 was 4,767,665 bushels , of rye, 1,785,838 bushels , of oats, 3,037,831 bushels , of barley, 1,009,780 bushels Throughout Portugal wine is produced in large quantities The area of vineyards in 1917 was 781,000 acres (720 acres in 1916), and the vintage for 1919 amounted to 96,641,160 gallons Olive oil (area covered by olive trees about 825,000 acres , annual production about 12,760,000 gallons of oil) , figs , tomatoes are largely produced, as are oranges, onions, and potatoes The production of wool in 1918 19 amounted to 6,244,634 pounds

The forests cover 19 per cent of the total area of the country , pines extending to 1,909,663 acres , oaks, 898,833 acres , corks, 817,081 acres ,

chestnut, 210,345 acres; Pyrenean oak, 169,150 acres; total, 4,005,072 acres. Cork is one of the principal sources of wealth, the annual production is estimated at 176,368,000 pounds.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but coal is scarce, and, for want of fuel and cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The most important mineral is wolfram, others are iron, copper, manganese, antimony, lead, tin, and gold.

Portugal had in 1918, 36,673 persons and 11,922 vessels of 37,609 tons engaged in fishing. The exports of sardines and tunny fish are considerable. The centre of the sardine industry is at Setubal, about 10 miles south of Lisbon. The value of the fisheries in 1918 was 20,205,996 escudos, including sardines, 13,018,082 escudos.

A characteristic industry of Portugal is the manufacture of *azulejos* or porcelain tiles. This was inherited from the Moors, and tiles are used extensively for interior and exterior decoration of public and private buildings. At Sacavem, near Lisbon, a large factory makes tiles and china-ware. In Peniche, an old fishing village on the coast north of Lisbon, there is a local pillow lace industry, and at Guimaraes famous embroidery is made.

Commerce

Imports for consumption and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for six years —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1913	17,986,222	8,152,222	1916	28,839,766	12,548,000
1914	15,632,222	6,410,900	1918	20,284,200	17,144,775
1915	17,575,112	8,081,333	1919	52,110,675	24,874,650

The principal articles of imports and exports in 1919, showing quantity and value, were —

Article	Imports		Article	Exports	
	Kilos	Escudos		Kilos	Escudos
Coal	604,9091	24,621,472	Chemicals	1,525,891	412,022
Cotton	7,274,259	12,283,579	Manufactured cork	3,597,929	914,285
Fertilizers	23,292,265	1,223,109	Raw cork	1 462,925	44,214
Beans	5,065,228	944,822	Raw hides	1,577,867	1,641,427
Codfish	31,776,448	22,291,243	Olive oil	740,3602	485,413
Coffee	3,020,649	2,018,947	Rosin	1,661,335	277,504
Rice	19,789,626	5,592,334	Wooden planks	4,849,238	220,698
Animal Fats	1,272,137	584,849	Raw wool	1,082,128	557,475
Rubber	308,190	17,834,434	Sardines	4,723,752	1,010,922

[1] Tons. [2] Litres.

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the quantity amounting in 1919 to 12,458,220 gallons, valued at 7,940,582*l.*

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Portugal into U Kingdom	5,250	3,856	9,747	10,797	7,060
Exports to Portugal from U Kingdom	4,098	3,132	3,744	6,434	10,549

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications

The commercial navy of Portugal on January 1, 1911, contained 66 steamers of 70,193 tons in the aggregate, and 259 sailing vessels of 43,844 tons

In 1916, 7,284 vessels of 9,778,211 tons entered the ports of Portugal

Portugal has two State owned railways, 733 miles in length, and five privately owned lines, 1,314 miles in length, total railway mileage on December 31, 1918, 2,047, and on December 31, 1920, 2,128 miles The railways have a gauge of 5ft $5\frac{3}{7}$in, except two lines, one of which has a 3ft $3\frac{1}{2}$in gauge, and the other a 2ft $11\frac{1}{2}$in gauge

The number of post offices at the end of 1913 was 4,266, the number of letters, newspapers, &c, carried in the same year was letters, 54,623,000, post cards, 23,667,000, printed matter, circulars, &c, 47,549,000 The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1915 was 628 There were at the same date 5,945 miles of line and 13,415 miles of wire The number of telegrams in 1915 was internal, 1,412,040, international, 706,569, transit, 2,146,629, service, 184,731, total, 4,449,969

Money, Weights, and Measures

The Government financial institution is the Bank of Portugal The cash on hand of the bank on March 6, 1921, was gold, 8,576,696 escudos, silver, 19,022,631 escudos The notes in circulation amounted on March 6, 1921, to 632,161,233 escudos

There are 18 other banks registered in the Republic with a nominal capital of 47,000,000 escudos, and total deposits on December 31, 1919, of 331,465,000 escudos

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since 1854 amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,002, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523 escudos

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the 1 milreis gold piece, and is worth normally about 4*s* $5\frac{1}{4}$*d* (but the rate varies, average for 1918, 2*s* 7*d*), 1,000 escudos are called a *conto* Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10 escudo pieces, silver coins are 1 escudo (0 835 fine) and 50, 20, and 10 centavos pieces, there are bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$-centavo The gold coins and the silver escudos are ·900 fine, the other silver coins are 835 fine The English sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender for $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ escudos respectively

Owing to the disappearance of practically all gold and silver in Portugal, the country is on a paper basis New notes of 5, 10, and 50 centavos have been issued by the Bank of Portugal Small coins of 1 and 4 centavos have been placed in circulation to relieve the scarcity of small change.

On January 1st, 1912, the legal time for Portugal was placed in accordance with the Greenwich meridian

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are —

The *Libra*		= 1 012	lb avoirdupois	
,, *Almude*	of Lisbon	= 3 7	imperial gallons	
	,, Oporto	= 5 6	,,	,,
,, *Alqueire*		= 0 36	,,	bushel
,, *Moio*		= 2 78	,,	quarters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1 Of Portugal in Great Britain

Ambassador —Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes, G B E (appointed 1920)

First Secretary —João A de Bianchi, O B F

Second Secretary —José de Lima Santos

Naval Attaché —Commander Fernando Branco

Military Attaché —Colonel A Ivens Ferraz, D S O

Consul-General in London —Oscar George Potier

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Consular agents at Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton

2. Of Great Britain in Portugal

Ambassador —Hon Sir Lincelot D Carnegie, G C V O , K C M G , appointed September 30, 1913

Secretaries —H A Grant Watson and T A Shone

Military Attaché —Col H F W Baird, C B , C M G , D S O

Commercial Secretary —Geoffry Salis

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon (C G), Belem, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Leixões, Oporto, &c , Funchal (Madeira), St Michael's (Azores), St Vincent (Cape Verde)

Consul General at Lourenço Marques —H Hall Hall (Acting)

There are Consuls or Vice Consuls at Bissau (Guinea), Chinde, Inhambane, Mozambique, Tete, Quilimane, Lobito, and São Thomé, Consul at Marmagao (Goa)

Dependencies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, are as follows —

Colonial Possessions	Area English sq miles	Population	Colonial Possessions	Area English sq miles	Population
Possessions in Africa			Possessions in Asia		
Cape Verde Islands (1912)	1,480	149,793	In India—Goa (1910)	1,469	515,772
Guinea	13,940	289,000	Damão, Diu (1910)	169	32,700
Principe and St Thomas Islands (1914)	360	58,907	Timor (1915)	7,330	377,815
Angola	484,800	4,119,000	China Macao, &c (1910)	4	74,866
Mozambique	426,712	$ 120,000	Total, Asia	8,972	1,001,153
Total Africa	927,292	7,734,701	Total, Colonies	936,264	8,735,854

On August 15, 1914, partial automony was granted by the Home Government to all Portuguese colonies giving each the right to establish its own code of laws for civil and financial Government

Portuguese India consists of **Gôa**, containing the capital, Panjim, or Nova Gôa, on the Malabar coast, Damão, on the coast about 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão In 1915 there were 142 schools with 9,546 pupils (6,066 boys and 3,480 girls) In Gôa there are 501 salt works employing 1,968 men, the annual production amounting to about 12,200 tons In Damão there are 11 salt works, and in Diu 5 In 1906 deposits of manganese were discovered near Mormugão and about 6 concerns with about 20 mines are at work The military force consists of not less than 1,082 men (786 natives) The Mormugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India The estimated revenue of Gôa, &c, in 1917–18 was 1,591,022 escudos, expenditure, 1,810,977 escudos The trade is largely transit In 1919 the imports by sea and land amounted to 4 554,987 escudos, the exports to 1,626,647 escudos Chief exports are coco-nuts, fish (fresh and salted), spices, caju nuts, salt, and copra There are in Portuguese India 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line

Macao, in China, situated on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River, forms with the two small adjacent islands of Taipa and Colôane, a province, the city being divided into two wards one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non Chinese, each having its own administrator, The population, according to the census of December 31, 1910, is 74 866 (42,263 males and 32,603 females) There are 2,171 Portuguese, 71,021 Chinese and 244 of various nationalities Estimated revenue in 1917 18, 1,917,881 escudos and expenditure 1,783,072 escudos The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives) The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese Imports in 1919, 6,943,658 escudos, exports, 6,398,176 escudos

Portuguese **Timor** consists of the eastern portion of the island of that name in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and the neighbouring isle of Pulo Çambing By treaty of 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and Holland, by convention of October 1, 1904, ratified in 1908, a boundary arrangement was made between the two Governments, certain *enclaves* being exchanged and the possession of other territories settled This possession, formerly administratively joined to Macao, was in 1896 made an independent province Population in 1915, 377,815 (201,121 males and 176,694 females) Estimated public revenue and expenditure for 1917–18, 480,064 escudos Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives) Imports (1919) 987,026 escudos, exports, 549,271 escudos Chief exports are coffee, sandal wood, sandal root, copra, and wax The port is Dilly

The Cape Verde Islands, fourteen in number, are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital The population according to the census of December 31, 1912, is 149,793 (69,001 males and 80,792 females) including 295 foreigners, and its distribution is as follows whites, 4,799; coloured, 87,621, negroes, 51,509 Military force not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are coffee, medicinal produce, hides, and millet The estimated public revenues and expenditures in 1917–18, 776,799 escudos, imports in 1919, 8,493,802 escudos, exports, 749,709 escudos.

Portuguese **Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia, is bounded by the limits fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, with France, and is entirely enclosed on the land side by French possessions It includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, with the island of Bolama, in which the capital of the same name is situated Estimated population, 289,000 The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil seeds, ivory, hides Estimated public revenues for 1917–18, 723,418 escudos, and expenditures, 708,700 escudos Military force not less than 247 (143 natives) Imports in 1919, 4,661,404 escudos, exports, 4,327,272 escudos The chief port is Bissau There are 100 miles of telegraph lines

The islands of **S Thomé** and **Principe**, which are about 125 miles off the coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered in 1471, and now constitute a province under a Governor In 1914 the population of the two islands was 58,907 in S Thome and 4,938 in Principe, and its distribution was as follows whites, 1,570, natives, 57,337 The islands are hilly, the soil volcanic, and the vegetation rich and various The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona Area of cacao plantations, 125,000 acres, production in 1916, 629,450 bags (of between 132 to 140 pounds) Estimated revenue for 1917–18, 1,370,737 escudos, and expenditure, 1,285,258 escudos Military force, at least 240 men (181 natives) Imports at S Thomé and Principe (1919), 6,575,206 escudos, exports, 18,759,705 escudos On S Thomé a railway of 9 miles is open for traffic

Angola (**Portuguese West Africa**), with a coast line of over 1,000 miles, is separated from French Congo by the boundaries assigned by the convention of May 12, 1886, from the Congo by those fixed by the convention of May 25, 1891, from British South Africa in accordance with the convention of June 11, 1891, and from South-west Africa in accordance with that of December 30, 1886 The colony has belonged to the Portuguese since 1575, with the exception of the years 1641 to 1648, when it was held by the Dutch It is under a High Commissioner, who resides at Loanda, and is vested with large powers, it is divided into nine districts Congo, Guanza Norte, Guanza Sul, Benguella, Mazico, Mossamedes, Huila, Cubango, and Lunda. The capital is S Paulo de Loanda, other important towns being Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella Mossamedes, and Port Alexander The indigenous population numbered 2,121,361 in 1914 There are said to be 52 Government schools, and 7 municipal and 2 private schools, with altogether about 2,410 pupils Various missions are at work in the country The military force varies between 2,721 men (1,976 natives) and 4,731 (3,602 natives) Estimated revenue in 1917 18, 13,435,221 escudos, and expenditure 16,418,413 escudos The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar (for rum distilleries), vegetable oils, coco nuts, ivory, oxen and fish Rubber supplies are now becoming exhausted, cotton growing, formerly remunerative, has been neglected but is now increasing, tobacco is grown and manufactured for local consumption, petroleum and asphalt are worked by a British syndicate The province contains large quantities of malachite and copper, iron, petroleum, and salt Gold has also been found Imports, exclusive of Congo (1919), 10,208,893 escudos, exports exclusive of Congo, 11,718,322 escudos The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports are coffee and rubber Dried fish are exported in considerable quantities The trade is largely with Portugal In 1914 there entered the port of Loanda, 195 vessels of

293,531 tons, and cleared 187 vessels of 270,917 tons. The Portuguese National Navigation Company has most of the carrying trade to and from Europe, the steamers of 3 British lines and one German line visit ports of the Colony The length of railways open for traffic, is 813 miles, made up as follows Loanda–Lucalla line, 226 miles (metre gauge), Lucalla–Malanje line, 149 miles (metre gauge), which it is intended should link up with the Central African Railway, Canhoca–Golungo Alto, 9 miles, Lobito–Chinguar, 323 miles, and Mossámedes–Chela Mountains, 111 miles In July, 1918, the Government purchased the Trans African railway Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems

Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) is separated from British Central and South Africa by the limits of the arrangement between Great Britain and Portugal in June, 1891 It is separated from late German East Africa, according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40′ S lat till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles the Peace Conference on September 23, 1919, allotted to Portugal 'as the original and rightful owner' the territory south of the Rovuma, known as the "Kionga Triangle" (formerly part of German East Africa)

Portuguese East Africa, with an area of 428,132 square miles, comprises three distinct entities (1) the Province of Mozambique (295,000 square miles), (2) the Companhia de Moçambique (59,840 square miles), and (3) the Companhia do Nyassa (73,292 square miles) The first, which is ruled by a High Commissioner, with his seat at Lourenço Marques, is divided into 6 districts Lourenço Marques, Gaza, Inhambane, Quilimane, Tete and Mozambique, each with its own Governor Lourenço Marques (population 13,154 in 1912) is the capital of the Province There is a Government Council composed of officials and elected representatives of the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and a Provincial Council with the attributions of an administrative and account tribunal The existing organisation of the province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891 Under the Company's administration the country on the Zambezi has become settled, there is convenient transport by river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines The Nyasa Company, with a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio Estimated population, about 3 million natives, 10,500 whites, and 1,100 Asiatics and half castes The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives) For 1917–18 the actual revenue was 9,440,665 escudos

The chief products of the Colony are sugar, coco nuts, bees wax, and mining products Important gold bearing reefs have been discovered on the Upper Zambezi, and extensive coal deposits in the Tete region

The principal ports are Mozambique (population, 1910, 472 Europeans, 895 Asiatics, and about 361,367 natives), Ibo, Quilimane, Chinde (population 1,690, of whom 218 European), Beira (population, 3,420, of whom 738 white), Inhambane (population, 3,330, of whom 100 European and 250 Asiatic), and Lourenço Marques (9,849, of whom 4,691 European).

The trade registered (exclusive of coin and bullion) at the following ports in 1918 is given below —

—	Imports	Exports	Re exports	Transit	Total
	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos	Escudos
Lourenço Marques	10,988,466	2,850,772	7,677,247	23,394,101	44,910,586
Inhambane	906,973	59,083	—	—	966 606
Chinde	1,575,719	400,287	1,325,572	1,841,546	5,092,124
Quelimane	1,524,597	377,084	4 256	—	1,905,937
Moçambique	3,346,780	667,833	420,776	—	4,435,389
Tete	345,112	25,376	—	76,142	446,630
Beira	3,021,834	3,420 180	13,955,073	5,028,361	25,925,448
Ibo	808,335	322,904	9,776	5,851	1,146,896
Grand Total	23,017,816	8,124,069	23,392,700	30,346,031	84,829,616

The chief articles imported into the colony are cereals, foodstuffs, cement, cotton, alcoholic liquors, and animals The exports are mainly sugar, rubber, various ores, wax, and ivory The Zambezi is navigable for stern wheelers as far as Tete At the port of Lourenço Marques there entered in 1918 498 vessels and cleared 499 vessels At the Port of Beira 340 vessels arrived and 336 departed in 1919 At the port of Ibo, 2,104 vessels arrived in 1919, and 2,100 departed

The Delagoa Bay railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria The commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions are regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909 A new line from Lourenço Marques to the Swaziland border is under construction, 44 miles being open for traffic, including the Umbeluzi branch The Gaza railway, from Chai Chai to Manjacaze has 32 miles open for traffic, and the line from Mutamba to Inharrime 25 miles The Beira railway has a length of 204 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo

The Government has been working on a definite plan, and the finished scheme for the Province south of parallel 22, the southern boundary of the Mozambique Co 's territories, embraces the following lines Moamba to Xinavane, 55 miles (completed) Xinavane via Chissane to Chai Chais 70 miles (not yet begun) , Chai Chai via Manjacasse to Chigomo, 51 miles, (completed) , Chigomo via Jinagai to Inharrime, 51 miles, projected , Inharrime to Mutamba, 40 miles (completed) , Mutamba to Inhambane, 15 miles (under construction) Activities north of the Mozambique Co are represented by two lines of penetration, one from the port of Quelimane, which will tap what is said to be the richest region on the whole coast and whose interior terminal will connect with the existing railway in British Nyasaland, and the other from the port of Mozambique, capital of the district of that name and formerly capital of the Province

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system Quilimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo In 1915 there were 3,397 miles of telegraph line

The Portuguese coinage is little used , the official value of the escudo is 4*s* 5*d* , or 4 5 escudos to the £ At Mozambique the currency is chiefly British-Indian rupees, on which an import duty of 10 per cent is levied At Lourenço Marques English gold and silver coins are chiefly used

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ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

For many ages until Pius IX 's reign, with some comparatively short breaks, the Popes or Roman Pontiffs bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across Mid-Italy from sea to sea and comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population finally of some 3,125,000 souls Of this dominion the whole has been incorporated with the Italian Kingdom Furthermore, by an Italian law dated May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to His Holiness and his successors for ever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire or 129,000*l*, which allowance still remains unclaimed and unpaid

Supreme Pontiff —**Benedict XV** (**Giacomo Della Chiesa**), born at Genoa, November 21, 1854, Archbishop of Bologna, December 18, 1907, Cardinal, May 25, 1914, elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pius X, September 3, 1914, crowned, September 6 following

The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny* Each Cardinal in conclave writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal whom he chooses These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the conclave altar, and each elector approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators appointed *ad hoc* from the electing body, the tickets are compared with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any Cardinal has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected

From the accession of Innocent IX, 232nd in the usual list of Roman Pontiffs, to Benedict XV, 260th, the Popes (all Italian) have been as follows —

Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election	Name and Family of Pontiff	Year of Election
Innocent IX (*Facchinetti*)	1591	Innocent XIII (*Conti*)	1721
Clement VIII (*Aldobrandini*)	1592	Benedict XIII (*Orsini*)	1724
Leo XI (*Medici*)	1605	Clement XII (*Corsini*)	1730
Paul V (*Borghese*)	1605	Benedict XIV (*Lambertini*)	1740
Gregory XV (*Ludovisi*)	1621	Clement XIII (*Rezzonico*)	1758
Urban VIII (*Barberini*)	1623	Clement XIV (*Ganganelli*)	1769
Innocent X (*Pamphily*)	1644	Pius VI (*Braschi*)	1775
Alexander VII (*Chigi*)	1655	Pius VII (*Chiaramonti*)	1800
Clement IX (*Rospigliosi*)	1667	Leo XII (*della Genga*)	1823
Clement X (*Altieri*)	1670	Pius VIII (*Castiglioni*)	1829
Innocent XI (*Odescalchi*)	1676	Gregory XVI (*Cappellari*)	1831
Alexander VIII (*Ottoboni*)	1689	Pius IX (*Mastai-Ferretti*)	1846
Innocent XII (*Pignatelli*)	1691	Leo XIII (*Pecci*)	1878
Clement XI (*Albani*)	1700	Pius X (*Sarto*)	1903
		Benedict XV (*Della Chiesa*)	1914

The Roman Pontiff (in orders a Bishop, but in jurisdiction held to be by divine right, the centre of all Catholic unity, and consequently Pastor and Teacher of all Christians) has for advisers and coadjutors the Sacred

College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of 70 members, namely, 6 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons but hardly ever comprising the full number. In May, 1921, the Sacred College consisted of 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 47 Cardinal-Priests, and 8 Cardinal-Deacons [1] The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 61 Cardinals —

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal Bishops —				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Archpriest of the Patriarchal Liberian Basilica, Datary of His Holiness	Italian	1836	1889
Gaetano de Lai	Bishop of Sabina	,,	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina	,,	1847	1915
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	,,	1851	1915
Basilio Pompilj	Vicar General of His Holiness Cardinal Bishop of Velletri	,,	1858	1917
Giovanni Cagliero	Bishop of Frascati	,,	1938	1915
Cardinal Priests —				
Michael Logue	Archbishop of Armagh	Irish	1840	1893
Giuseppe Prisco	Archbishop of Naples	Italian	1836	1896
Jose Maria Martín de Herrera y de la Iglesia	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish	1835	1897
Giuseppe Francica Nava di Bontifè	Archbishop of Catania	Sicilian	1846	1899
Agostino Richelmy	,, Turin	Italian	1850	1899
Leo von Skrbensky	Archbishop of Olmutz	Austrian	1863	1901
Bartolomeo Bacilieri	Bishop of Verona	Italian	1835	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church Secretary of the Congr of the Holy Office, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquim Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo	Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church	Italian	1845	1905
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	,,	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	,, Palermo	,,	1858	1907
Désiré Mercier	,, Mechlin	Belgian	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Pontifical Secretary of State	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Luçon	Archbishop of Reims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	,,	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	,, Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	Archbishop of Boston	American	1859	1911
Enrique Almaraz y Santos	,, Toledo	Spanish	1847	1911
François Marie Anatole Rovérié de Cabrières	Bishop of Montpellier	French	1830	1911
Willem van Rossum	—	Dutch	1854	1911
Louis Nazaire Bégin	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1840	1914

[1] The terms Cardinal Priest and Cardinal Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyteral title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a deaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal Priests—cont				
John Csernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piffl	,, Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
Andrew Francis Fruhwirt	—	German	1845	1915
George Gusmini	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1855	1915
Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo	Archbishop of Florence	,,	1852	1915
Raphael Scapinelli di Leguigno	—	,,	1858	1915
Petro Lafontaine	Patriarch of Venice	,,	1860	1916
Donato Sbaretti	—	,,	1856	1916
Augustus Dubourg	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1842	1916
Charles Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Paris	,,	1856	1916
Vittorio Amedeo Ranuzzi de Bianchi	—	Italian	1857	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani	—	,,	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Benevento	,,	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Edmund Dalbor	Archbishop of Posen	,,	1869	1919
Adolph Bertram	Archbishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
John Soldevila y Romero	Archbishop of Saragossa	Spanish	1843	1919
Francesco Ragonesi	Apostolic Nuncio in Spain	Spanish	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Juan Benloch y Vivo	Archbishop of Burgos	Spanish	1864	1921
Francisco de Assis Vidal y Barraquer	Archbishop of Tarragona	,,	1868	1921
Karl Josef Schulte	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1871	1921
Cardinal Deacons —				
Gaetano Bisleti	Commendatory Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Rome	Italian	1856	1911
Louis Billot	—	French	1846	1911
Michele Lega	Prefect of the Holy Congregation	Italian	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Gasquet	—	English	1846	1914
Nicolo Marini	—	Italian	1843	1916
Oreste Giorgi	—	,,	1856	1916
Theodore Valfrè di Bonzo	—	,,	1858	1919
August Silj	Chamberlain of the Church	,,	1846	1919

Though primarily belonging to the local Roman Church, the Cardinals, drawn from every nation of Christendom, are now regarded as Princes of the Church at large Originally they were simply the parish rectors of Rome, or the deacons of Roman deaconries In 1586 their number was finally settled by Sixtus V at seventy The Cardinals compose the Pope's Senate or Council and the various Sacred Congregations, govern the Church while the Apostolic See is vacant, and elect the deceased Pontiff's successor They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent IV , during the first General Council of Lyons, in 1246 , and the title of Eminence from Urban VIII , in 1630

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent committees called Sacred Congregations, composed of Cardinals, with Consultors and Officials There are now eleven Sacred

Congregations, viz , Holy Office, Consistorial, Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Index, Rites, Ceremonial, Ex raordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities Besides these there are several permanent Commissions, for example, one for Biblical Studies, another for Historical Studies, another for Preservation of the Faith in Rome, another for Codification of Canon Law Furthermore, the Roman Curia contains three tribunals, to wit, the Apostolic Penitentiary, the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature, and the Sacred Roman Rota , and, lastly, various offices, as the Apostolic Chancery, the Apostolic Datary, the Apostolic Chamber, the Secretariate of State, etc

The States wherewith the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations are Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czecho Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Yugo Slavia, Monaco the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom (1914), together with most of the American Republics, except the United States and Mexico

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 213, viz , 38 archbishoprics and 112 bishoprics, besides 54 apostolic vicariates (mostly held by Bishops of titular sees), and 9 apostolic prefectures while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V is estimated at 13 814,404 souls, of whom 5,923,788 are in Europe 2 316 054 in Asia, 542,943 in Africa, 3,761,914 in British America and 1,229,755 in Australasia Throughout the world the Roman Catholic population is reckoned at 316,888,975 souls, of whom 309,718,779 are of the Latin Rite (*Catholic Directory*, London)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —Count de Salis, K C M G , C V O (Appointed December 2, 1916)

Secretary to the British Mission —H H Thynn

Honorary Attaches —J Wilson and H Harris

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RUMANIA.

(ROMÂNIA)

Reigning King.

Ferdinand I King of Rumania, born August 24, 1865, nephew of the late King Carol, whom he succeeded on October 11, 1914 Married, January 10, 1893, to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born October 29, 1875

Children of the King —(1) Carol, born October 15, 1893, Crown Prince, married March 10, 1921, to Princess Helen of Greece, (2) Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894, (3) Marie, born January 8, 1900, (4) Nicholas, born August 18, 1903, (5) Ileana, born January 5, 1909

The King has, in addition to revenues from certain Crown lands, an annual allowance of 2,500,000 lei, or 100,000*l* The heir to the crown has an annual donation of 300,000 lei (12,000*l*)

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878 King Carol I reigned as Prince from 1866 to 1881, and as King from 1881 to 1914 In March, 1918, Bessarabia was joined to Rumania, Bukovina in November, 1918, and Transylvania in December, 1918

Constitution and Government.

The Constituent Assembly elected in May and June, 1920, for United Rumania by universal, direct, and secret suffrage will have to unify the different constitutions of the Old Kingdom, Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania The constitution of the Old Kingdom, which was voted in 1866 and twice modified, once in 1879 and again in 1884, provided for a Legislature of two Houses The Senate consists (March, 1920) of 170 members (Old Kingdom, 82; Transylvania, 45, Bessarabia, 24, and Bukovina, 19), including 4 for the Universities and 19 Bishops The Heir to the Crown is also a Senator The Chamber of Deputies consists of 347 members (Old Kingdom, 168, Transylvania, 112, Bessarabia, 51, and Bukovina, 16) A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25 Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country All citizens of 21 years, paying taxes, are electors Both Senators and Deputies receive 160 lei per each day of actual attendance, besides 2000 lei per month and free railway passes The King has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate The executive is vested in a council of Ministers

The elections held on June 6, 1920, resulted in the return of the following parties —Peoples' Party, 215, Federal Democrats, 34, Bessarabian Peasants, 25, Transylvanian Nationalists, 21, Socialists, 19, Independent Democrats, 6; other parties, 12

The Cabinet (appointed June 21, 1920) is composed as follows —

Prime Minister —General *Averescu*
Minister of Foreign Affairs —Take *Jonescu*
Minister of the Interior —M *Argetoiano*
Minister of War —General *Rascano*
Minister of Finance —M *Titulesco*
Minister of Justice —Michel *Antinescu*
Minister of Agriculture —M *Cudalbu*
Minister of Public Works —M *Petrovici*
Minister of Public Instruction —M *Negulesco*
Minister of Fine Arts and Public Worship —Octavian *Goga*
Minister of Communications —General *Valeano*
Minister of Labour —Francoû *Jassi*
Minister of Commerce and Industry —Octavian *Tagloanul*
Minister for Transylvania —M *Mocsonyi*
Minister for Bukovina —Baron *Starcea*
Minister for Bessarabia —Serghie *Nitza*

Local Government

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into 17 districts, Moldavia into 13, the Dobrudja into 4, Bessarabia into 8, Bukovina into 11, and Transylvania (with Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh) into 24 districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal In Rumania (1919) there are 735 districts and 5,864 communes, 129 urban and 5,735 rural In the rural communes there are 15,593 villages and 1,048 hamlets The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but is given by law

Area and Population

As a result of the Treaties of Peace of 1919 Rumania was enlarged, and the area and population of the New Kingdom is shown as follows —

Country	Area in sq miles	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Old Rumania	53 489	3,989 606	3,914,498	7,904,1041
Bessarabia	17,146	1,198 900	1,145,900	2,344,800
Bukovina	4 030	395,963	404,135	800,098
Transylvania	22,312	1,350 480	1,327,887	2,678,367
Crisana	8,038	659,836	657,145	1,316,981
Maramuresh	6,258	378,205	388,461	766,666
Banat	11,009	789,102	793 031	1,582,133
Total	122,282	8,762,092	8,631,057	17,393,149

[1] Estimate for 1915

The four historic divisions of Old Rumania were populated (1912) as follows —Moldavia, 2,145,464 (area, 14,710 square miles), Grand Wallachia (Muntenia), 3,298,394 (area, 29,810 square miles), Oltenia, 1,413,897, Dobrudja, 881,306 (area, 8,969 square miles)

By the Treaty of Bucharest (August 7, 1918) between Bulgaria and Rumania, the former ceded to the latter 2,969 sq miles of territory, with a population of 273,090, mostly Turks The new land was formed into two departments, Durostor and Caliacra

Among Rumanians there are racial differences of which the Rumanian census takes no account In Central Moldavia and East Transylvania there are thousands of habitants of Magyar descent (Changer and Szeklers), in South Transylvania and in the Banat there are thousands of Saxons and Swabes In Bukovina and Bessarabia there are some German and Ruthenian colonies The communes along the Danube have some inhabitants of Bulgarian and Serbian origin, in the Dobrudja there are many foreign elements— Bulgars, Russians, Germans, but the greatest part of them are Turks and Tartars

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows (for the Old Kingdom) for three years —

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1913	309,625	191,689	67,430	117,936
1914	327,345	182,949	65,325	144,396
1915	319,544	193,574	56,314	125 970
1918	103 072	297,310	57,345	—194,238

In 1909 there were 2,651 divorces in 1912, 2,998, in 1913, 3,217, in 1914, 3,433, in 1919, 865

The principal towns in Greater Rumania are (population 1914) —Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 345,628 (on January 6, 1917, 308,987—119,958 males and 189,029 females), Chisinau, 114,100, Cernauti, 87,128, Ismail, 85,600, Iasi (Jassy), 76,120, Galatz, 73,512, Timisioara, 72,223, Braila, 65,911, Oradea Mar, 64,169, Arad, 63,166, Cluj, 60,808, Ploesti, 57,376, Craiova, 51,877, Brasov 41,056, Tughina, 36,400, Satul Mare, 34,892, Cetatea Alba, 33,600 Sibiu, 33,419, Botosani, 32,874, Buzeu, 29,483, Constantza, 27,662, Berlad, 25,367, Focsani, 25,287

Religion, Instruction, Justice, &c

Of the total population of Rumania (in 1918) 9,695,714 belonged to the Orthodox Church, 1,456,147 were Greek Catholics, 1,483,929 were Roman Catholics, 1,344,970 Protestants, 17,596 Armenians, 834,344 Jews and 44,087 Mahometans The government of the Orthodox Church rests with the four archbishops, the first of them styled the Primate of Rumania, the second the Archbishop of Moldavia, the third of Transylvania, and the fourth of Bukovina Besides, there are, ten bishops of the National Church In Transylvania there is a Greek Catholic archbishop and three bishops In Rumania there are three Roman Catholic Bishops, two Protestant and one Unitarian The clergy of the National Orthodox Church are paid by the State The clergy of the other denominations are subventioned by the State Full liberty of religion is assured to every creed or sect

Education is free and compulsory 'wherever there are schools,' and it is improving from year to year In 1909, according to a special census return, 60 16 per cent of the population over 7 years of age could neither read nor write; in 1909, 43 12 per cent, and in 1910, 41 per cent of the army recruits could neither read nor write In 1918–19 there were 5,764 elementary schools with 11,088 teachers and 692,896 pupils

The secondary schools in 1918–19 were, for boys, 56 (38 State and 18 private) lyceums, 13 gymnasiums and 7 seminaries, these 76 institutions having 1,287 teachers and 44,983 pupils, for girls 66 (12 State and 54 private) high schools with 1,051 teachers and 9,584 pupils, 12 normal schools for men with 181 teachers and 2,425 students, and 4 for women

with 93 teachers and 1,435 students, 75 professional schools for boys with 334 teachers and 3,221 students, and 54 for girls with 535 teachers, 25 commercial schools with 216 teachers and 4,656 pupils, 25 agricultural schools with 59 teachers and 669 pupils, 11 schools of domestic economy for girls with 35 teachers and 201 pupils There are 4 universities at Bucharest, founded in 1864 (289 professors and 4,644 students), Iasi (Jassy), founded in 1860 (172 professors and 952 students), Cluj (Kolozsvar), in Transylvania, founded in 1919 (1,980 students in 1920), and Cernauti (Czernowitz), in Bukovina, founded in 1920

Justice is administered by a court of cassation, 11 appeal courts, 64 tribunals, and 494 justices of the peace The prison population in 1919 numbered 9,259 (6,815 men, 973 women, 1,367 boys and 104 girls) Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and *hospices* (departmental, communal, rural, and private)

Finance.

The following table shows (in sterling converted at pre-war parity) the estimated revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style) —

—	917 18	1918 19	1919 20	1920 21	1921 22
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	7,480,000	16,760,000	45,600,000	244,636,800	208,800 000
Expenditure	31,480,000	65,840,000	165,080,000	241,446,878	199,250,035

The main items of the budget for 1920–21 were as follows —

Revenue	Lei	Expenditure	Lei
Direct taxes	461,000,000	Ministry of War	2,150,772,230
Indirect taxes	1,900,890,000	,, ,, Finance	1,527,778,171
Stamps and fees	575 250,000	,, ,, Education	786,272,386
State monopolies	1 035,000,000	,, ,, the Interior	702,650,854
Public services	1,651,120,000	,, ,, Public Works	117,581,237
State domains	165,573,000	,, ,, Justice	216,960,520
Subventions	29,187,000	,, ,, Agriculture	132 357,360
Special revenues	299,118,000	,, ,, Commerce and Industry	106,315,855
		,, ,, Foreign Affairs	20,932,175
		Cabinet	4,110,829
Total		Special expenditure	607 396,245
	6,115,920,000	Total	6,036,171,967

The public debt of Rumania amounted on April 1, 1921, to 20,311,293,312 lei, of which 3,733,862,452 lei is the consolidated debt, and 121,500,000 lei the floating debt This is exclusive of the proportions of the public debts of Austria-Hungary and Russia which have been assumed by Rumania, the total of which is estimated at 10,000,000,000 lei

Defence

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal from the ages of 21 to 46 The normal terms of service are 2 years in the infantry and 3 years in the other arms, followed by 5, or 4, years in the reserve of the first

line The men then pass to the second line, or reserve force, for 10 years, after which they are transferred to the territorial force at the age of 38, and remain in it 4 years, thus completing 21 years' service Young men exempted from service in the ranks, and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve

By the Treaty of Bucharest the army was reduced to 30,000 men, whilst material, &c , was controlled by the Germans A partial mobilisation was ordered on November 9, 1918 , on the 10th an ultimatum was handed to the German commander demanding evacuation of occupied territory within 24 hours , and on the 18th the Allies entered Bucharest, which had fallen to the Germans on December 6, 1916 Some 400,000 men were again placed under arms A gradual reduction of this number was begun in 1919, and by January, 1921, the approximate strength of the army was 250,000 These were organised in 7 army corps Each army corps was composed of 3 divisions and army corps troops The division consisted of 2 brigades, each of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, and a battalion of chasseurs, 13 battalions in all , an artillery brigade of 2 regiments of field artillery and a group of howitzers , divisional cavalry and divisional engineers

There are 2 cavalry divisions in the army each composed of 2 brigades of 2 regiments, and 2 batteries of horse artillery

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher rifle , the Rumanian artillery is still largely armed with guns of the Krupp type, but a considerable number of batteries have the French type of 75 mm field guns and French medium and light howitzers, which date from the reorganisation of the army, with French assistance, during the war The Rumanian losses in killed and missing during the war amounted to 335,706

The navy consists of a small cruiser and a few other vessels, including 6 destroyers The Danube force comprises 5 gunboats, 5 sloops, 4 river monitors, and 4 small destroyers

Production and Industry

According to an estimate by Dr Colesco, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1914 was as follows —

	Acres		Acres
Ploughed lands	13,074,922	Water	2,018,250
Fallow lands	1,299,382	Other lands	5,591,842
Vineyards and orchards	468,670	Annexed territories	1,931,500
Meadows	1,436,960		
Pastures	2,948,472	Total	34,475,750
Forests (less clearings)	5,705,750		

About 80 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture Of the cultivable land (arable, meadow, plantation, and orchard land) the distribution with respect to ownership is as follows —

Size of Properties	Proprietors	Area	Per cent of area
Acres	Number	Acres	
24 7 and under	1,015,302	8,199,647	41 66
Over 27·4 ,, ,, 123 5	36,818	1,719,104	8 73
,, 123 5 ,, ,, 247	2,381	408,676	2 08
,, 247	4,471	9,354,364	47 53
Total	1,058,172	19,681,791	100 00

In 1919 and 1920 the chief agricultural crops were as follows —

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1919	1920	1919	
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	2,949,988	2,095,890	1,320,000	680,000
Rye	218,224	183,675	87,000	52,000
Barley	584,357	1,053,736	257,000	460,000
Oats	594,322	971,102	207,000	425,000
Maize	4,837,625	4,051,494	2,597,000	1,773,000

The tobacco area in Transylvania in 1920 was 11,250 acres (7,500 acres in 1919) and the yield 5,000 tons

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 18,750,000 acres, of which 6,820,000 acres are in the Old Kingdom, 5,500,000 acres in Transylvania, 1,700,000 acres in Maramuresh, and 1,500,000 acres in the Banat

On February 15, 1917, Rumania had 299,402 horses, 1,049,702 cattle, 1,655,110 sheep, 84,197 goats, and 371,205 swine

The principal minerals are salt, lignite, iron and copper ores, and petroleum Petroleum springs, both government and private, are worked at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau The total output reached in 1900, 250,000 metric tons, in 1913, 1,885,619, in 1914, 1,783,957 in 1915, 1,673,145, in 1916, 1,244,093, in 1917, 517,491, in 1918, 1,214,219; in 1919, 919,847 The salt mines are situated in the region of the lower Carpathians, from Bukovina to the west of Oltenic, a stretch of over 250 square miles Salt mining has been a state monopoly since 1863

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing, and distilling Sugar production in 1913 14 amounted to 32,928,560 kilogs In 1915 there were 1,149 industrial establishments, with a capital of 805,472,618 lei, and employing 58,871 workmen

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in sterling) were —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1911	22,789,801	27,668,816	1914	19,969,922	17,896,666
1912	25,516,220	25,684,148	1915	13,185,828	22,581,469
1913	23,606,504	26,828,212	1919	143,317,825	4,115,647

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation providing for the most favoured nation treatment between Rumania and Great Britain was signed at Bucharest on October 31, 1905

Imports and exports are estimated in accordance with values settled by a Commission appointed from time to time.

In 1919 the chief imports and exports were as follows —

Classes	Imports		Exports	
	Tons	Lei	Tons	Lei
Live stock	778	9,055,845	1	2,300
Alimentary animal products	16,101	246,588,667	142	1,231,735
Non-alimentary animal products	490	7,140,248	—	—
Hides, articles thereof	3,513	253,928,028	78	2,242,680
Furs	18	3,213,270	9	76,212
Wool and hair, and manufactures thereof	1,807	285,410,484	21	285,346
Animal waste and various animal substances	5,569	59,859,790	54	388,108
Silk and manufactures thereof	250	92,909,270	—	—
Cereals and cereal by products	220,149	361,939,732	2,744	2,319,578
Vegetables, flours, seeds, and plants	9,302	50 474,114	10,462	15,317,937
Vegetable oils	2,833	39,073 025	3	88,980
Beverages	1,120	11,618,930	681	2,779,673
Colonial fruits and foodstuffs	20,966	232,951,568	656	1,507,520
Sugar and manufactures thereof	19,741	149 673,761	10	81,222
Trees, timber, and manufactures thereof	8,407	39,785,010	22,562	5,164,335
Vegetable fibres, and manufactures thereof	10,191	882,095,347	34	1,501,398
Ready made clothes	2,704	266,940,799	3	24,462
Paper	7 112	83,191,077	10	140,800
Celluloid	11	1,564,590	—	—
Rubber, gutta percha, vegetable juices	2,071	58,072,822	1,856	590,490
Mineral water and salt	933	721,347	22,370	6,032 841
Earth, stones, and products thereof	1,816	6,487,173	412	90,155
Glass	3,266	26,061,589	7	26,400
Petroleum and bitumen	1,918	10,939,849	44,014	63,188,778
Metals, manufactures thereof, and mineral products	26,191	187,360,674	2,606	884,047
Machines	7,709	93,394,448	—	—
Vehicles	1,363	28,090,668	—	—
Shore boats	4	0,850	—	—
Clocks and watches	24	9,851,077	1	16,000
Musical instruments	3	205,514	—	—
Toys	18	621 228	—	—
Chemical products and drugs	6 258	70,450,735	93	160,199
Perfumery	190	9,078,998	—	1,040
Paints and varnish	909	15,102,332	—	—
Explosives	522	4,, 68,770	50	250,000
Total	393,472	3,582,445,633	103,579	103,891,198

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports from Rumania to U Kingdom	—	—	—	2,742	3,227,869
Exports to Rumania from U Kingdom	45,522	701,040	—	5,585,085	7,121,555

Shipping and Communications.

In 1919 the merchant navy of Rumania consisted of 158 vessels of 71,158 tons, including 17 steamers of 29,441 tons. Number of vessels entering Rumanian ports in 1919 was 10,546 of 2,991,095 tons.

The European Commission of the Danube, called into being in 1856, consisted before the war of 8 delegates one representing each of the following powers Austria Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey. By article 346 of the

Treaty of Versailles, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania constitute the Commission at present. It has its seat at Galatz Since November 24, 1904, it has existed, or will exist, for successive periods of 3 years unless denounced by one of the contracting powers a year before the conclusion of any such period By the operations of the Commission the Danube below Braila and along the Sulina branch has been deepened and corrected, so that at Sulina the depth has been increased from 9 ft to 24 ft, and of the Sulina branch the minimum depth has been increased from 8 ft. to 18½ ft, while by canalisation and other works the navigation has been shortened from 45½ to 33¾ nautical miles The income of the Commission is derived entirely from taxes levied on shipping leaving the river

In 1920 Rumania had 7,240 miles of railway The State has the working of all the lines, and has, besides under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea Several additional lines are projected or in course of construction

Within Rumania there were 27,635 miles of metalled roads in 1915

In 1915–16 there were 4,700 post offices, through which there passed 21,965,098 letters, 31,969,461 post cards, and 76,606,141 newspapers, samples, &c In 1915–16 there were 8,612 miles of telegraph lines, and 18,801 miles of wire, on which 3,864,825 messages were forwarded The number of offices was 3,143 In 1913–14 there were 7 urban telephone systems with 1,004 miles of line and 24,605 miles of wire, and 7,966 inter urban systems with 24,168 miles of line and 45,378 miles of wire On the urban systems during the year there were 24,360,479 conversations, and on the inter-urban 1,689,596

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania, with capital and reserves of 39,402,565 lei, had, on April 16, 1921, deposits amounting to 3,761,722,000 lei, and its notes in circulation were of the value of 10,979,085,000 lei Other public credit institutions are Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, 1,849 Popular Banks, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Fonciers* (at Bucharest and Jassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants There are also three private banking institutions

Until August 1, 1920, there were four kinds of paper currency circulating in Rumania, viz, notes of the Rumanian National Bank (4,523,863,506 lei), notes issued during the German occupation by the Banque Générale (2,104,725,000 lei), Austro Hungarian banknotes (in the territories formerly part of the Dual Monarchy) (3,972,000,000 kronen), and Russian roubles (in Bessarabia) (1,000,000,000 roubles) A unified paper currency came into use on August 1, 1920

The decimal system was introduced into Rumania in 1876, the unit of the monetary system being the *lĕu* (of 100 *bani*), equivalent to the franc The gold *lĕu* is the monetary unit Silver is legal tender up to 50 lei only Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5-lei pieces Nickel is coined in 5, 10, and 20-centime (bani) pieces The metric system has been introduced, but Turkish weights and measures are, to some extent, in use by the people.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. Of Rumania in Great Britain

Chargé d'Affaires.—Michel B. Boerescu.

Secretaries.—Radu T. Djuvara, Frederic C. Nano, Alexandre Cretziano.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Douglas Capitaneano.

Attachés —Constantin A Constantinesco and Nicholas Michel Vladesco
Commercial Attaché —G Michaesco
Consul-General in London.—Sir Albert Rollit, K C M G

2 Of Great Britain in Rumania

Envoy and Minister —Sir Herbert Guy Dering K C M G , K C I E M V O (Appointed August 28, 1920)
First Secretary —J H E Millington-Drake
Second Secretary —C C Hartopp
Military Attache —Brigadier-General C R Ballard, C B
Commercial Secretary —A A Adams
Consul at Bucharest and Danube Commissioner —E Keyser

There are Vice Consuls at Braila, Cluj, Czernowitz, and Galat

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RUSSIA [1]

(Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic)

On March 12, 1917, a revolution broke out, as a result of which the Emperor Nicholas II abdicated A Provisional Government under Prince George Lvoff was set up by the Duma, which held office until May 16, 1917, when it was reorganised On August 6, 1917, a new Cabinet under M. Alexander Kerensky was formed This too was reorganised on October 8, 1917, and maintained itself until November 7, 1917, when the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet seized the government authority, and handed it over the next day to the All Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies On November 10, 1917, the following manifesto was issued —"The All-Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies decrees the form of the administration of the country pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly The Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government is to be called the Council of People's Commissaries The administration of the individual branches of State life is to be entrusted to Boards, the composition of which is to secure the carrying out of the programme proclaimed by the Congress in close contact with the organisations of workers, sailors, soldiers, peasants, and employees The Government authority belongs to the Board and chairmen of these Commissariats, that is to the People's Commissaries, and the right of systematising them belongs to the All Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Peasants', and Soldiers' delegates, and its Central Executive Committee "

The Government is controlled by the Central Executive Committee of Soviets (elected by the All-Russian Congress) The Central Executive Committee, as well as the members of the Government, are elected for a period of 3 months, but the Commissaries can be recalled or superseded at any time by the Commissaries' Executive Committee The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee is M *Kalinin*

The following is the constitution of the Council of People's Commissaries (May, 1921) —

1 *President.*—M Vladimir Ilich *Ulianov-Lenin*
2 *Foreign Affairs* —M *Chicherin*
3 *War and Marine* —M *Trotsky.*
4. *Finance* —M. *Krestinsky.*
5 *Health.*—M *Semashko*
6 *Posts and Telegraphs* —M *Liubovich* (acting)
7 *Ways and Communications* —M. *Dzerzhinsky.*
8 *Supreme Economic Council.*—M *Rykov.*
9 *Agriculture.*—M *Osinsky* (acting)
10 *Food.*—M *Tsuriupa.*
11. *Justice.*—M. *Kursky.*
12. *Social Welfare.*—M *Vinokurov.*

[1] See Preface.

13 *Labour* —M *Schmidt*
14 *Education* —M *Lunacharsky*
15 *Nationalities* —M *Stalin*
16 *Workers' and Peasants Inspection* —M *Stalin*
17 *Home Affairs* } M *Dzerzhinsky*
18 *Extraordinary Commission* }
19 *Foreign Trade* —M *Krassin*

On January 31, 1918, a decree was issued establishing the permanent character of the Workmen's and Peasants' (Soviet) Government This government has not been recognised by the British Government

On December 10, 1917, the Soviet Government abolished private ownership of land, declaring all real estate the property of the state, and on February 10, 1918, they issued a decree declaring all state loans, internal and foreign, contracted by previous governments to be null and void as from December 1, 1917, confiscating all maritime enterprises and all private banks to the state, and nationalising foreign trade (April 23, 1918)

On March 14, 1918, the People's Commissaries left Petrograd for Moscow, which thus became the centre of Government

For the late Imperial Family and list of Tsars, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1917, p 1227

The flag of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is a red flag with the legend "R S F S R" in gold letters

Constitution and Government

It is claimed by the Soviet authorities that the greater part of the former Russian Empire (including Siberia up to Lake Baikal) is under the rule of the Soviet Government But a number of States have gradually evolved and are maintaining themselves on the borders of the old Empire Five have received formal recognition and are properly established, viz, Finland, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Georgia Three others have received some measure of recognition, by the Allies, viz, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Lithuania The first two as well as Georgia have recently adopted the Soviet form of Government, and have entered into federal relations with Great Russia, as has also the Ukraine, definitely consolidated as a Soviet Republic in 1920 after the defeat of General Denikin The territory from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok has been constituted as the Far Eastern Democratic Republic, governed by a Cabinet of Ministers (Premier, M Krasnoschekov), with its seat at Chita The Republic has concluded a treaty of amity with the Soviet Government

So far as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is concerned, a Constitution was adopted by the fifth All-Russian Soviet Congress, the text of which was published on July 19, 1918, and amended and amplified by the seventh and eighth Soviet Congresses in December, 1919, and December, 1920 According to the Constitution, which has been declared a 'fundamental law' of the Republic, Russia is a Republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Delegates, and all central and local authority is vested in these Soviets Private property in land is abolished, all land being the common property of the people, all forests, mines, waters having a national importance and all livestock and fixtures, model estates and agricultural concerns are all national property The State owns all factories, mines, railways, and other means of production and transport

Everybody is compelled to work, and the principal task of the Republic is to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat

The Russian Republic is a free Socialist Community of all the labouring masses of Russia Freedom of conscience, of opinion, of the press, and of meeting are guaranteed by the Constitution In order to protect the conquests of the revolution, universal military service is incumbent on all citizens The privilege of defending the Revolution with arms is, however, reserved for the labouring classes only, the non labouring sections of the population will discharge other military duties The political rights of Russian citizenship will be granted without any formalities to foreigners residing on the territory of the Russian Republic for purposes of labour

The highest authority in the State is the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which consists of representatives of town Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 25,000 inhabitants, and of Provincial Congresses of Soviets on the basis of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants The Congress elects an All Russian Central Executive Committee, consisting of 300 members, which constitute the supreme legislative, administrative, and controlling body in the Republic, and meets not less frequently than once in two months, current affairs being administered by a Standing Committee (Presidium) The Central Executive Committee also forms a Council of People's Commissaries for the general administration of the affairs of the Republic to consist of 18 Peoples Commissariats, viz, Foreign Affairs, War and Marine, Interior, Justice Labour, Social Welfare, Public Instruction Posts and Telegraphs, Nationalities, Finance, Transport and Communications, Agriculture, Food, Supreme Economic Council, Public Health, Workers' and Peasants Inspection, Foreign Trade, and Extraordinary Commission for combating counter revolution Each People's Commissary has a Board attached to him under his chairmanship

The franchise is enjoyed irrespective of religion, nationality, residence, sex, etc, by all citizens over 18 years of age who earn their livelihood by productive labour, and soldiers and sailors in the Red Army and Navy

Provision is also made in the Constitution for Local Government by means of Local Soviets in villages and towns, with district, provincial and territorial Congresses

Area and Population

I Progress and Present Condition.

The old Empire of Russia comprised one seventh of the land surface of the globe Its area, without internal waters, was, since the treaty of Portsmouth, 8,417,118 English square miles (19,155,587 7 square versts)

Until 1897 there have been but various enumerations of the population called *revisions* On January 28 (February 9), 1897, a census was taken over the whole of the country The rapidity of growth of the population of the country (its acquisitions being included in the figures of population) is seen from the following —

Year	Population	Year	Population
1722	14,000,000	1859	74,000,000
1796	36,000,000	1897	129,209,297
1815	45,000,000	1914	178,378,800
1835	60,000,000	1915	182,182,600

Of the total in 1915, 131,796,800 were in European Russia, 13,229,100 in the Caucasus, 10,377,900 in Siberia, and 11,254,100 in the Central Asiatic Provinces

The following table, omitting Poland and Finland, but retaining the other new States, shows the area and population of Russia according to the last issue of the Russian Central Statistical Committee (1915)

Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1, 1915	Density per sq. mile	Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1, 1915	Density per sq. mile
1 *European Russia*—	(1)	(2)		1 *European Russia*—	(1)	(-)	
Arkhangelsk	326,003	501 700	1 6	Vyatka	59,920	4 062 000	69
Astrakhan	91,042	1 427 500	16	Yaroslavl	13 729	1 416 700	103
Bessarabia	17 143	2 686,600	157	Yekaterinoslav	24 477	3 537 800	144
Chernigov	20,232	3,148,900	156				
Courland	10,435	812,300	78				
Don, Province of	63 532	4 013 400	63	Total, European Russia	1,867 797	131,700,800	71
Esthonia	7,605	512 500	66				
Grodno	14,896	2,094,800	141				
Kaluga	11,942	1,497 200	125				
Kazan	24 587	2,900,400	118	2 *Ciscaucasia*—			
Kharkov	21,041	3 452 000	164	Kuban (province)	36,645	3 051,200	83
Kherson	27,337	3,800 900	139	Stavropol	20 070	1 353 500	67
Kholm	5,213	1 087,500	209	Terek (province)	28,159	1,314,900	47
Kiev	19,676	4,988,000	254				
Kostroma	32 432	1 85, 900	57	Total, Ciscaucasia	85,768	5,719,600	66
Kovno	15,518	1 871 400	120	*Total, Russia in Europe*	1,953,565	137 420,400	75
Kursk	17 937	3 276 200	183				
Livonia	17,574	1,778 500	101				
Minsk	35,220	3 070,900	87				
Mogbilev	18,514	2 551 400	138				
Moscow	12 847	3 662 900	285				
Nizhni-Novgorod	19 789	3,081 200	155	3 *Trans Caucasia*			
Novgorod	45,770	1,729 300	38	Baku	15,061	1,119 600	74
Olonets	49 355	476,200	10	Batum (prov.)	2 035	183 000	89
Orel	18,042	2,816,200	156	Black Sea	3,220	201 800	63
Orenburg	73,254	2,272 000	31	Daghestan (prov.)	11,471	732 600	64
Penza	14,997	1 940 00	130	Yelisavetpol	10,991	1 117,200	66
Perm	127,502	4 082 200	32	Erivan	10 725	1 034 800	96
Petrograd [3]	17 226	3,197,800	186	Kars (prov.)	7 239	403 000	56
Podolia	16,224	4 127,600	254	Kutais	8,145	1 070,300	130
Poltava	19 295	3,906,200	203	Sukhum (district)	2,945	147,600	50
Pskov	16,678	1 447,100	87	Tiflis	15,776	1 394 800	88
Ryazan	16,190	2,790 000	173	Zakataly (district)	1,539	101,800	66
Samara	58,320	3,899,800	67	Total, Trans Caucasia	95,406	7 509,600	79
Saratov	52,624	3,442 100	105				
Simbirsk	19,110	2,124,500	111	Total, Caucasia	181,173	13,229,100	73
Smolensk	21,624	2,210 200	102				
Tambov	25,710	3,555,000	138				
Taurida	28,312	2,133,300	91				
Tula	11,954	2,016,000	169	4 *Siberia*—			
Tver	24,975	2,402,900	96	Amur (province)	154,795	261,500	1 6
Ufa	47,100	3 139,100	67	Irkutsk (govt.)	280,420	821,800	2 9
Vilna	16,181	2,083,200	129	Kamchatka (pr.)	302 424	41,400	0 1
Vitebsk	16 988	1,974 800	117	Primorskaya (pr.)	266 480	631,600	2 3
Vladimir	18 821	2,224,900	118	Sakhalin (pr.)	14,068	34,000	0 2
Volhynia	27,689	4,241,800	153	Tobolsk (govt.)	535,739	2 085,700	3 9
Vologda	155,265	1,772,200	11	Tomsk (govt.)	327,179	4,058,700	12
Voronezh	25,443	3,087,000	121	Transbaikalia (pr.)	238,308	971,700	4

[1] Without inner waters

[2] Estimations on the basis of the census of 1897 and the yearly increase of the population

[3] Petrograd was the name given to St Petersburg by an Imperial Order of September 1, 1914.

Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1 1915	Density per sq mile
4 *Siberia*—	(1)	(2)	
Yakutsk (prov.)	1,520,253	332,600	0·2
Yeniseisk (govt.)	981,607	1,142,900	1·1
Total Siberia	4,831,881	10,377,900	0
5 *Steppes* (provinces) —			
Akmolinsk	230,074	1,340,400	5·8
Semipalatinsk	178,320	874,000	5
Turgai	109,832	700,200	4·1
Uralsk	137,679	889,600	6·4
Total Steppes	710,90	4,017,000	5·6

Governments and Provinces	Area English square miles	Population on January 1, 1915	Density per sq mile
6 *Turkestan* (provinces)	(1)	(2)	
Ferghana	55,483	2,169,600	39
Samarcand	26,027	1,207,400	45
Syr Daria	194,147	2,026,100	11
Semirytchensk	144,540	1,281,300	9
Total Turkestan	420,807	6,684,400	16
Trans Caspian Province	28,120	652,500	2·2
Total Central Asian provinces	1,366,832	11,254,100	8·2
Total, Russia in Asia	6,904,11	29,141,500	4·4

[1] Without inner waters

[2] Estimations on the basis of the census of 1897 and the yearly increase of the population

A census was taken throughout the territories of the Russian Soviet Republic on August 20, 1920, and the preliminary returns show that the total population, in round numbers was 136 000,000, of whom 64,000,000 (47 per cent) were males, and 72 000 000 (53 per cent) females The population of the same area at the 1897 census was 94,000,000, of whom 49·7 per cent were males, and 50·3 per cent females

For the ethnical composition of the population as shown by the last census, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1919, p 1189

II PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The great majority of the population of Russia are agriculturists, and dwell in villages The number of towns and villages in Russia (before the war), grouped according to population, is given as follows —

Towns with population	Number	Villages with population	Number
Over 100,000	35	1,000—3,000	17,724
50,000—100,000	71	100—1,000	185,157
20,000— 50,000	118	Under 100	521,705
10,000— 20,000	315		
3,000— 10,000.	3,032	Towns and villages	728,157

According to the preliminary data of the census taken in August, 1920,

throughout the territories of the Soviet Republic, the distribution of population is as follows —

	1897	1920
	millions	millions
Cities and Towns	12 (12.4 per cent.)	22 (16.2 per cent.)
Other settlements (including factory settlements)	82 (87.6 per cent.)	114 (83.8 per cent.)
Total	94 (100 per cent.)	136 (100 per cent.)

The following are the populations of the chief towns of governments or provinces, and of the other towns having more than 30,000 inhabitants —

European Russia proper (chiefly in 1913)—

* Petrograd (15)	2,318,643
* Moscow (15)[1]	1,817,100
Odessa (15)	631,040
* Kiev	610,190
* Riga	509,100
* Kharkov	258,860
* Saratov	237,500
* Yekaterinoslav (12)	230,100
Rostov on Don	204,725
* Vilna	204,200
* Kazan	195,300
Ivanovo Voznesensk (10)	168,498
* Astrakhan	163,860
* Orenburg	146,800
* Samara	144,000
* Tula	140,620
* Revel	137,600
* Kishinev	128,700
* Yaroslavl	120,400
* Minsk	117,600
* Nizhni Novgorod	112,300
Dvinsk (10)	110,912
* Vitebsk	108,000
Nikolayev	106,270
Gomel	104,582
* Ufa	106,200
* Perm	105,410
Tsaritsyn (10)	100,817
* Kremenchug	98,895
Kherson	98,540
* Byelostok (15)	98,170
* Orel	97,200
* Zhitomir	96,800
* Voronezh	94,800
Kovno	92,810
* Libava (11)	90,744
* Kursk	89,800
* Simferopol	84,170
* Penza	83,100
Poltava	82,100
Berdichev	79,151
Smolensk	76,000
* Yelisavetgrad (10)	75,800

European Russia—continued

* Kostroma	72,850
* Mohilev on Dniepr	72,700
* Tambov	71,400
Simbirsk	70,500
Chelyabinsk (10)	70,472
* Yekaterinburg (10)	70,000
Novocherkask	69,820
Cronstadt (11)	68,273
Taganrog	68,001
* Grodno	64,100
Tver	64,100
* Brest-Litovsk	62,579
Nikolsk oye	62,107
Sebastopol	61,749
Bvelaya Tserkov (11)	60,500
Vyatka	60,100
Yelets (10)	58,000
* Kaluga	56,800
Kerch (12)	55,883
Lugansk (12)	55,525
Mariupol	54,528
Nakhichevan on Don	54,012
Svezhin	52,986
* Kamenets Podolsk	52,000
Alexandrovsk (Yek.) (12)	51,604
Kamenskaya (10)	50,614
Sumy (12)	50,301
Kozlov (10)	50,225
Uman	50,234
* Ryazan (15)	49,600
Yuzovka (10)	48,504
Vinnitsa (10)	47,841
Syzran (11)	47,744
* Mitava	46,800
Nizhne Tagilsk (10)	45,179
Yuriev (10)	44,140
* Arkhangelsk	43,600
* Vladimir	43,527
Theodosia	43,114
Alexandrovsk Grushevsk	42,542
Bobruisk (10)	42,300

Cherkassy 41,000
Vologda 41,000
Serpukhov (15) 41,758
Pavlograd (12) 41,100
Proskurov (10) 40,6
Akkerman 40,400
Berdyansk 40,29
Sormovo (10) 40,243
Izhevsk (10) 39,[illegible]
Pinsk 38,[illegible]
Penderv 38,600
Chernigov 38,400
Pskov 38,000
Buturlinovka (10) 38,[illegible]
Rzhany 37,958
Troitsk (10) 36,880
Amur Nizhnedinsk provsk (10) 36,450
Volsk (11) 36,134
Kamenskoye (10) 35,450
Tiraspol (10) 35,[illegible]
Rovno 34,923
Zlatoust (10) 34,245
Motovilikha (10) 33,401
Lugovoye (10) 33,242
Mohilev on Dnestr (10) 32,604
Izmail 32,414
Rybinsk 32,127
Akhtyrka 31,913
Morshansk (11) 31,802
Vyazma 31,247
Livnaki 31,[illegible]
Azov 31,111
Polotsk (10) 31,111
Kolomna (12) 31,100
Yalta 31,089
Iaurskoye Selo (11) 30,981
Petrikovka (10) 30,[illegible]07
Irishib (12) 30,526
Bryansk (11) 30,440
* Novgorod 28,400
* Kholm 24,400
* Petrozavodsk 18,800

* Chief towns

[1] About 1,121,000 in 1919

Caucasia (chiefly in 1913)—	
* Tiflis	327,800
* Baku	237 000
Saliany (10)	120 904
* Yekaterinodar	107,300
* Vladikavkaz	79 343
* Novorossiisk	66 700
* Stavropol	64,700
* Velisavetpol (10)	63,400
* Kutais	49 900
Maikop	42 599
Yeisk (12)	31,750
Balakhany Sabunchi (04)	30,131
Alexandropol (11)	48 0 8
Armavir (12)	47 023
* Batum	46 000
Shusha (11)	42 [illegible]
Nukha (11)	41 804
Labinskaya	35 519
Pyatigorsk	35 07
Grozny	34 [illegible]
Erivan	34 000

Caucasia—continued	
Khunzakh (10)	33,030
* Temir Khan Shura	33 100
Derbent (11)	32 718
Romanovskii (12)	31 632
* Kars (10)	27 500
* Sukhum (97)	25 600

Siberia (chiefly in 1913)—	
* Irkutsk	129 700
* Tomsk	110 664
Vladivostok (11)	91 464
* Krasnoyarsk	87 500
Chita	79 200
* Blagoveshchensk	62 500
Novo Nikolayevsk (11)	42 967
Barnaul (11)	41 320
* Khabarovsk	51 300
Nikolsk Ussurisk (11)	47 411
Petropavlovsk (*Akmolinsk*)	42 340
Tyumen (08)	37 91

Siberia—continued	
* Tobolsk	25,200
* Yakutsk	10,800
* Petropavlovsk (*Kamchatka*)	1,500

Central Asia (chiefly in 1913)—	
* Tashkent	272,300
* Omsk	135,800
Kokand (11)	118,854
Samarkand (10)	97,600
Andizhan (11)	82 235
Namangan (11)	78,942
Askhabad	53,900
Marghelan (Starvi) (11)	49,319
Osh (11)	48,136
* Uralsk	47,680
* Vyernyi	41 600
Khojent (12)	40,235
* Semipalatinsk	34,600
* Kustanai	20 000
* Skobelev	14,000

* Chief towns

Religion

The Soviet Government has disestablished the Church and appropriated its property. Since the revolution of March, 1917 all religions may be freely professed in the Empire. The prevailing religion of the country is the Graeco Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith. It has its own independent synod but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four Orthodox patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. The Holy Synod the Board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721, to it was committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the Empire. It was composed of the three metropolitans Petrograd Moscow, and Kiev), the archbishop of Georgia (Caucasus), and several bishops sitting in turn.

It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 dissenters in Great Russia alone. The affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are entrusted to a Collegium and those of the Lutheran Church to a Consistory, both settled at Petrograd. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the former Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south western provinces.

Before the Revolution Russia was divided into 66 bishoprics (*eparchiya*), which were under 3 metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 50 bishops, the latter had under them 37 vicars all of them were of the monastic clergy. The management of Church affairs was in the hands of 62 'consistoria.' For Roman Catholics there was an Archbishop of Warsaw and another of Mohilev, each with six suffragan bishoprics. Of the suffragans of Mohilev one was of the Graeco Ruthenian rite, of which rite there was another bishop immediately subject to Rome.

Instruction.

According to official Soviet information, the highest educational authority in the country is centred in the Commissariat for Education, which has

replaced the former Ministry of Popular Education and enlarged its scope so as to cover the whole field of popular education, having taken over (1) the State theatres, the Academy of Arts, the Imperial Musical Society, and various art and musical schools and institutions, (2) the educational institutions of a more or less specialised type which had been conducted by various other ministries and State departments, and (3) municipal and *zemstvo* schools The Commissariat consists of three 'sections' and a few special 'departments,' the 'sections' being (1) The Pedagogical Section, which includes departments of 'the Unified Labour School,' 'school reform,' technical schools, pre school education, out of school education, and training of teachers, (2) the Scientific Section, which includes departments of scientific societies, higher educational institutions, and libraries, and (3) the Art Section, which includes departments of representative arts, preservation of monuments, music, theatres, and kinema

One of the principal reforms carried out by the Commissariat of Popular Education has been the introduction of 'the Unified Labour School,' which has superseded the various types of elementary and secondary schools of the pre revolutionary period The labour school has two grades, one for children from 8 to 12, and the other for children from 13 to 16

Education is made obligatory and is provided by the State in all its schools and institutions free of charge Children are also provided with hot lunches and all the necessary books and appliances

The budget of the Commissariat for the first six months of 1919 amounted to 65 milliard roubles By January, 1919, there were opened 10,000 new schools of the first grade, and about 1,000 schools of the second grade Co education has been adopted in all schools The principle of 'labour education is applied differently in the schools of each grade, in the first grade children are taught to make their school self supporting, in the second technical work is conducted as a part of the general industrial life of the country

A feature of the educational work of the Commissariat is the establishment of a large number of kindergarten, children's clubs and colonies

In 1919 there were in the territory of the Soviet Republic 63,317 schools and 4,796,284 pupils (in 1911, 47,855 schools and 3,060,418 pupils)

By decree of December 28, 1917, the Government secularised all schools and educational institutions in Russia

Previous to the revolution universities existed in the following places in the territory now included in the Soviet Republic and administered by the People's Commissariat for Education Moscow (2), Petrograd, Kazan, Saratov, Tomsk, Perm, Irkutsk The Universities of Dorpat and Warsaw, evacuated during the war, were reorganised in 1918 as the Voronezh and Don Universities, and in the same year another was set up at Nizhni Novgorod In 1919 universities were established at Jaroslav, Smolensk, Kostroma, Tambov, Astrakhan, Tashkent, Samara, Simbirsk, Orel, in 1920, at Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, and Veliki Ustivg

In addition to the institutes of various descriptions—medicine, economic, archæological, veterinary, philological—existing before the revolution in various larger towns, others have been established for the study of medicine (Moscow, Petrograd), economics (Petrograd, Moscow), archæology (Caucasus and Don), veterinary science (Petrograd, Saratov, Moscow, Novocherkassk), geography (Petrograd), philology (Petrograd), and radiology (Petrograd)

The number of students in universities and places of higher education was 60,000 at the beginning of 1918, immediately after the revolution, and 117,000 in the autumn of 1919, but had fallen, for various reasons, to 85,000 by the beginning of 1920 It is now (April, 1921) about 120,000

At the end of 1920 there existed in the Soviet Republic 57 higher pedagogical institutions with 10,305 students, 154 three year pedagogical courses (35 provinces) with 18,110 students, and 90 one year pedagogical courses (27 provinces) with 5,400 students Of these 34,000 students, over 25,000 are maintained by the State

In 1914 there existed 1,600 places of technical education, elementary and advanced, with 170,000 students, in 1919, 2,300 with 200,000 students, on Feb 1, 1921, 3,758 schools with 298,263 students These include 326 higher schools and polytechnics and 34 'workers' faculties' (preliminary courses attached to higher technical institutions) with 17,000 students

Up to October 1, 1920, statistics covering 124 counties (*uyezds*) out of 598 showed that, out of a total of 5,769,956 illiterates, 325,083 had been taught to read and write in 22,017 special schools, set up under the decree for the liquidation of illiteracy at the beginning of 1920 It is estimated that about 2 700,000 in all were taught their letters in 1920

In 1914 there existed about 1,700 secondary schools with approximately 400,000 pupils, in 1920 there were (37 provinces) about 4 000 schools with 550,000 pupils This represents about 9 per cent of the children of 'middle school' age

Justice and Crime.

All judges are elected by direct vote Local courts consist of one permanent judge (elected) and two assessors (elected) on rotation from a list prepared by the local Soviet. Appeals are made to the District and Government Congress of Local Judges

Offences against the revolution, profiteering sabotage of Government officials are dealt with by the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission During 1918 this body suppressed 245 revolutions, 142 anti-revolutionary organisations, 19 brigand organisations, and 2 speculators organisations

All existing laws are deemed to be in force as long as they have not been repealed by decrees of the Council of People's Commissaries and are not in conflict with the revolutionary conscience and sense of right

Finance

State Finance

The principal industries and the sources of raw material being nationalised and concentrated under the various economic Commissariats and departments of the Supreme Economic Council State financial budgets, although still presented have largely lost their meaning, the distribution of raw and manufactured products between different departments of the State being reduced to a matter of book keeping Since the last months of 1920, in addition, an attempt has been made on a large scale to abolish all payments for primary necessities —food, housing, lighting, clothing, theatres, &c — by the employees of publicly owned enterprises, i e the majority of the town population The enormous depreciation of the rouble, due to the colossal emissions of paper money, has also tended to eliminate the financial factor from daily life, except in so far as it becomes necessary to supplement insufficient State rations by illicit 'speculative' purchases

Extracts from the State estimates for 1920 show the demands of the departments named —

Supreme Economic Council and Committee for Public Works	218 6 milliard roubles	
People's Commissariat for Food	175 1	,,
,, War	122 8	,, ,,
,, ,, Education	114 4	,, ,,
,, ,, Health	80 0	,, ,,
,, ,, Labour and Social Welfare	75 2	,, ,,

On September 1, 1917, the total indebtedness of Russia amounted to 32,300 million roubles, made up as follows —Pre war debt, 8,800 million roubles , seven internal war loans, 10,500 million roubles , loans contracted abroad, 8,000 million roubles , short dated loans, 5,000 million roubles

Defence.

I Army

In the declaration issued by the President of the Council of the People's Commissaries on November 15, 1917, it was stated that 'soldiers and sailors are delivered from the power of autocratic generals, because from henceforth generals will be elected and can be changed ' All rank, outward distinction and titles have been abolished and all officers are to be elected

By a decree of February 1, 1918, the Government established a 'Workers and Peasants' Red Army of Volunteers, and under the pressure of military events the organisation and discipline of that army steadily improved A large number of regular officers of the old Russian army joined the Bolshevik forces either voluntarily or under compulsion, an efficient general staff was organised for planning and executing military operations, and most of the former rules of military discipline were gradually reintroduced Wherever former officers were suspected of lukewarm sympathies with their new position, a civilian 'political Commissary' was attached to them to supervise their work and organise political propaganda in the unit for which he was responsible Many officers in the course of the civil war by their activities justified the withdrawal of the Commissary, in other cases the Commissary himself acquired the necessary military experience to enable him to take over command There are still a large number of units, however, with the dual organisation in the Red Army Under these arrangements the Soviet armies were conspicuously successful during the second half of the year 1919 The armies of Admiral Kolchak were annihilated and those of General Denikin had been driven back towards the Caucasus and the shores of the Black Sea At the end of January, 1920, the Soviet Government controlled Siberia as far east as Lake Baikal and almost the whole of European Russia The year 1920 was marked by a revival of military activity, after a brief period of peace, in April A rapid Polish advance to Kieff was succeeded by an equally rapid Russian advance to Warsaw, checked and driven back about half way in its turn during the autumn In October General Wrangel, General Denikin's successor in the Black Sea littoral, was finally defeated and forced to leave the country By January, 1921, no hostile forces existed at any point on the territories of the former Russian Empire

The Red Army is supplemented by the militia, organised on a basis of universal military service Training begins at the age of 18, consisting of a preliminary course of 96 hours, lasting 1½ months, and a supplementary course of 280 hours, lasting 28 days For militia purposes the territory of the Republic is divided into 93 regimental districts, sub divided into battalion, company, and platoon subdistricts Each of the latter consists of several 'training points,' usually an urban centre or a factory there are 28,000, of these in all

II. Navy

After the defeat of General Wrangel whatever remained of the Black Sea Fleet came under control of the Soviet Government In the Baltic there are considerable forces, though the degree of their efficiency is uncertain.

There were four Dreadnoughts, *Gangut*, *Poltava*, *Sevastopol*, and *Petropavlovsk*, the last named seriously damaged by a British torpedo during Sir Walter Cowan's operations Their present situation is unknown In addition were three older battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 8 light cruisers, and about 90 destroyers, 30 of them built since 1914 Of the pre war submarines only 5 remain, but 14 were built between 1914 and 1917

In the Black Sea General Denikin began some naval reorganisation, and General Wrangel controlled the forces at Sevastopol, but in April, 1919, by the action of secret hostile agents the main machinery was wrecked by explosive means in five of the battleships Big guns were dismounted from the ships for the landward defences, and probably 2 battleships and 6 light cruisers remain effective, with 16 destroyers and 2 pre war submarines, to which 6 have recently been added Three of these were controlled by General Wrangel The Soviet ships which fought in the Caspian were mostly armed merchantmen At Vladivostok are about 4 destroyers

The Caspian flotilla of 15 vessels surrendered and was interned by the Persians at Enzeli In the early summer of 1920, Raskolnikov, commander of the Soviet Caspian Fleet, raided the port and seized the flotilla

State dockyards were at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, Petrograd, Kronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok A semi private yard existed at the Baltic works (Petrograd) Guns were made at the Putiloff steel works

The following table gives the ships recently remaining so far as is known, of the armour clad fleet and principal cruisers of the Baltic and the Black Sea fleets, the new names, where known, being inserted

BALTIC FLEET

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
			Dreadnoughts			
1911	Sevastopol Poltava Gangut Petropavlovsk	23,000	42,000	23	1,000	12 12in., 16 4 8in
1916	Demokratiya	27,300	29,200	21	—	12 12 in., 20 5in

Two of the Sevastopol class were stated to have been destroyed and the others to be in a state of complete disrepair

			Battle Cruisers			
191-	*Borodino* *Navarin* *Ismail* *Kinburn*	32,200	66,000	27	—	12 14 n., 21 5 1in

These ships have not been and are not likely to be completed

			Pre Dreadnoughts			
1907	Republika	17,400	17,600	18	38–900	4 12in., 14 8in 12 4 8in
1901	Grazhdanin	12,912	15,300	18	29—745	4 12in., 20 6in

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
			Armoured Cruisers			
1906	Rurik	16,933	20,856	21	29—870	8 8in , 20 4 8in
1899	Gromoboi	13,265	14,500	19	28—840	4 8in , 22 6in
1896	Rossia	13,060	14 500	20 4	23—805	4 8in , 22 6in
1906	Adm Makaroff	7,890	16,500	21	23—570	2 8in 8 6in
1907	Bayan	7,901	16,500	21	23—545	2 8in , 8 6in
			Light Cruisers			
1901	Bogatyr	7,428	19,500	23	23 —[illegible]	12 6in
1900	Aurora	6,731	11,610	19	23—550	10 6in
1899	Diana					
1900	Askold	5,905	20,120	22 5	23—475	12 6in
1915	Adm Boutakoff, Adm Spiridoff, Adm Greig, Svietlana	7,600	55,000	30	—	16 5 1in

Destroyers 90 , Submarines, 19

Black Sea Fleet

			Dreadnoughts			
1914	Volya [1]	22,600	26,500	21	—	12 12in 20 5 2in
1914	Damokratiya					
			Pre Dreadnoughts [2]			
1906	Evstafy	12,810	10,600	16	32 847	4 12in , 4 8in , 12 6in
1906	Ioann Zlatoust					
1900	Zoretza Svobodu	12,582	10,600	16	26 - 71	4 12in , 16 6in
1896	Rostislav	10,140	8,500	16	26 61	4 10in , 8 6in
			Light Cruisers			
1915	Admiral Lazareff	7,600	55 000	32	—	16 5 1in
1917	,, Nakhimoff					
1917	,, Istomine					
1917	Korniloff					

[1] General Wrangel gave to this ship the name of *General Alexeieff* She escaped from the Black Sea and was taken under French protection at Bizerta

[2] All these ships are ineffective, also the *Tri Sviattelia*, and from this and other old ships the guns were removed

Also the old light cruisers *Otchakoff* and *Pamyat Mercuria*, 16 destroyers, and 8 submarines

Production and Industry.

The cultivated area of 23 out of the 33 provinces of Soviet Russia was grain (in thousands of acres) in 1919, 17,582 (18,943 in 1917), potatoes, 1,622 (1,876 in 1917), flax, 1,622 (1,876 in 1917), and hay, 632 (964 in 1917)

Since 1916, the year before the revolution, the State has maintained a grain monopoly. The amounts compulsorily collected during each year

ending August was 1916-17, 194 million pouds, 1917-18, 30 million pouds; 1918-19, 110 million pouds, 1919-20, 260 million pouds, and 1920 21 (8 months), 275 million pouds

Tobacco production, in tons 1914, 112,400, 1915, 122,000; 1919, 17,533, 1920 (11 months), 19,467, 1921 (estimate), 30,000

Number of horses, cattle, &c, in 1919 horses, 6,214,000 (6,517,000 in 1917), horned cattle, 9,433,000 (10,813,000 in 1917), sheep, 15,910,000 (16,005,000 in 1917), and pigs, 1,584,000 (2,898,000 in 1917)

The cotton production of Central Asia and Caucasus during four years was, in thousands of pouds 1916 17, 14,579, 1919, 2,000, 1920, 847, 1921 (estimated), 1,500

In European Russia forests cover a territory of 474 millions of acres, and in the Caucasus, 18 7 millions In the two Ural mountain provinces, forests cover 70 per cent of total area, in the two northern provinces, 68 per cent

The soil of Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and mining industry is steadily increasing

The following table gives the production of pig-iron in Russia for five years in thousands of pouds (1,000 pouds = 16 121 tons) 1913, 257,398, 1915, 225,210 1917, 190,445, 1919, 1,500, 1920 (9 months), 3,786

The quantities of iron and steel worked in Russia in thousands of pouds were 1914, 222,700, 1915, 199,423, 1916, 206,033, 1917, 155,474, 1918, 6,842, 1919, 1,600

The output of coal in Russia was (in millions of metric tons), 1913, 25 7, 1914, 28, 1918, 12 2, 1919, 8 2, 1920, 7 6

Production of the oil fields for five years, in millions of pouds (1000 pouds = 16 tons) —

—	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Baku district	462	431	451	476	401
Grozny	74	98	88	102	94
Cheleken	13	5	4	8	1
Maikop	3	4	4	2	2
Ferghana	1	2	2	2	2
Uralsk (Emba)	7	16	17	15	15
Total	562	556	566	600	517

Reduced to barrels of 42 gallons the oil production of the Baku district in 1913 was 56,640,000, in 1914, 50,928,000, in 1916, 57,180,000, and in 1917, 48,276,000

Salt production in Russia for five years, in thousands of pouds —1916, 144,400, 1919, 13,500 1920, 40,000

Production of peat, in millions of pouds —1913, 80, 1914, 95, 1915, 81, 1916, 83, 1917, 71, 1918, 58, 1919, 67, 1920, 82

The number of persons engaged in the making and working of metals was 530,165 in 1910, 343,850 in 1915, 427,502 in 1916, 221,544 in 1919, 227,000 in 1920

The economic system inaugurated by the Soviet Government is based on the conception of State ownership and control of the principal means of production, distribution and exchange. During the first eight months after the November revolution the nationalisation of various industrial and trading enterprises was effected largely by local Soviets, which followed no definite plan, and were inclined to nationalise every private undertaking within the territory they ruled. This led to a number of working undertakings being brought to a standstill, as the necessary administrative

machinery was either entirely lacking or inadequate for coping with the immense task of setting up a public organisation of industry To remedy the situation and introduce a greater unity and efficiency of method the Soviet Government issued a decree, dated June 28, 1918, which specified the conditions governing the nationalisation of private enterprises Thus, only large and well-equipped factories and works were to be taken over by the State, the smaller undertakings being left in the hands of their owners But even those liable to nationalisation were not to be taken over until a proper organisation for running them had been established On April 1, 1920, out of 6,775 industrial establishments on the territory of Soviet Russia, employing 1,185,542 workpeople, there had been nationalised 4,141, employing 983,049 workpeople

The industrial organisation of Soviet Russia is as follows The highest economic authority in the country is the Supreme Economic Council, which includes representatives of the Central Executive Committee (*i e*, the Government), trade unions, and various economic bodies, and consists of an executive of 11 members and about 50 departments The subordinate organs are of two kinds First, there are the Provincial and District Economic Councils, constituted similarly to the Supreme Council, and acting, except in the cases of small enterprises of local importance, as its executive organs Secondly, there are Central Boards (called 'Centres' or *Glavks*) for each branch of industry, which also have their Government and district organs A further subdivision of the Central Boards are the Syndicate (*Kustovy*) Boards, which represent groups of undertakings of the same kind, such as machine building works, aeroplane factories, motor car works, chemical factories, electrical works, &c The year's programme of production is worked out by the Supreme Council, which also finances the undertakings and controls the distribution of products The Central and Factory Boards have the charge of and manage the undertakings according to the plans approved by the Supreme Council

For statistics regarding industry in Russia for the period prior to the revolution, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1920, p 1207

Russia ranks third among the fish and deep sea food producing countries of the world The total yield of fish amounted in 1914 to about 996,500,000 pounds (as against 1,292,500 in 1913)

Commerce

The following table gives the exports and imports of Russia for six years in the trade with Europe, Asia, and Finland (bullion not included), in millions of roubles —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1911	1,161·7	1,591·4	1914	1,098·0	956·1
1912	1,171·8	1,518·9	1915	1,114·0	394·7
1913	1,374·0	1,520·1	1916	2,750·0	575·0

After three years, in which there was no foreign trade, Russia's trade began again early in 1920, following the conclusion of peace with Esthonia The principal exports were agricultural machinery, railway spare parts, drugs, cloth, and foodstuffs The principal imports were timber, flax, hemp, and platinum

A Trade Agreement between the British Government and the Government of Soviet Russia was signed on March 16, 1921.

For pre war trade of Russia, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1920, pp 1208 and 1209

The chief articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom and of export (domestic produce and manufactures) from the United Kingdom to Russia in 1919 were, according to the Board of Trade returns —Imports sugar, 56,582*l*, tobacco, 759,558*l*; flax, 725,895*l*, manganese ore, 146,747*l*, paper making material, 229 996*l*, tar, 147,482*l*, pit props, 2,057,101*l*, sleepers, 9,296,599*l* Exports fish, 374,286*l*, coal, 561,292*l*, arms and ammunition, 1,374,385*l*, boots, 469,399*l*, cotton, 2,045,429*l*, woollens, 2,535,329*l*

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports from Russia into U Kingdom	18 251	17,936	6,711	10 970	34,183
Exports to Russia from U Kingdom	24,977	48,736	298	12,993	11,893

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered mercantile marine of Russia on January 1, 1914, numbered 3,700 vessels of 783,019 tons distributed as follows —White Sea, 503 of 37,017 tons, Baltic, 992 of 200,341 tons, Black Sea and Sea of Azov, 1,325 of 291,489 tons, in the Pacific, 49 of 23,988 tons, and in the Caspian, 831 of 230,184 tons

Internal Communications

In European Russia there are 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes, 20,670 miles being navigable for steamers, 7,482 for small sailing vessels, 83,739 for rafts In Asiatic Russia there are 86,422 miles of rivers, canals, and lakes, 21,421 miles being navigable for steamers, 8,678 for small sailing vessels, 33,224 for rafts

The railway net open for traffic on January 1, 1913, had a length of 46,673 miles, of which 35,987 miles were in European Russia, 10,586 miles in Asiatic Russia The length of the lines belonging to and worked by the Government was 33,928 miles that of the lines belonging to public companies was 11,149 miles, short local lines, 1,496 In October, 1917, the length of the railways was 34,000 miles

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY

The legal unit of money is the silver *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks* It was of the value of 2*s* 1 6*d*, but in official calculations 9 46 roubles were taken as equal to the pound sterling Exact equivalents: 1,000,000 roubles = £105,735 7*s* But except for the purpose of foreign trade all currencies have ceased to be legal tender

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 *Verst* (500 *sajènes*) . = 3,500 ft, or two thirds of a statute mile (0 662879)
1 *Sajène* (3 *arshins*) . . = 7 feet English
1 *Arshin* (16 *vershoks*) . = 28 inches

1 *Square verst* . .	= 0 439408 square mile
1 *Dessiatine* .	= 2 69972 English acres.
1 *Pound* (96 *zolotniks* = 32 *lots*)	= $\frac{9}{10}$ of a pound English (0 90283 lb)
1 *Pood* (40 *pounds*) .	= 36 lbs English = 0 32243578 cwt = 0 016121789 tons
1 *Vedro* (8 *shtoffs*)	= 2¾ imperial gallons (2 7056)
1 *Chetvert* (8 *Chetveriks*) .	= 5 7719 imperial bushels

The Government of the People's Commissioners issued a decree adopting the Gregorian Calendar as from February 14, 1918

Commercial Representatives

1 Of Russia in Great Britain

Chairman of the Russian Trade Delegation M Krassin

2. Of Great Britain in Russia

Commercial Counsellor at Vladivostock —R M Hodgson

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RUSSIAN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

Bokhara and Khiva in Central Asia were before the Revolution under the suzerainty of Russia —

BOKHARA

A State in Central Asia, lying between N. latitude 41° 30′ and 36° 40′, and between E. longitude 61° 40′ and 73°, bounded on the north by the Russian provinces of Syr-Daria and Samarkand, on the east by the province of Ferghana, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the south west by the Russian Trans Caspian province and the Khanat of Khiva.

The modern State of Bokhara was founded by the Usbegs in the fifteenth century, after the power of the Golden Horde had been crushed by Tamerlane The dynasty of Manguts, to which the present ruler belongs, dates from the end of the 18th century Mir Muzaffar ed din in 1866 proclaimed a holy war against the Russians, who thereupon invaded his dominions, and forced him to sign a treaty ceding the territory now forming the Russian district of Syr Daria, to consent to the demand for a war indemnity, and to permit Russian trade In 1873 a further treaty was signed, in virtue of which no foreigner was to be admitted to Bokhara without a Russian passport, and the State became practically a Russian dependency

Amirs of Bokhara —Sayid Ameer Hyder, 1799–1826, Mir Hussein, 1826 Mir Omir, 1826–27, Mir Nasrulla, 1827–60, Muzaffer ed-din, 1860–85, Amir Sayid Abdul Ahad, 1885–1911 Sayid Mir Alim Khan, 1911–1919

On August 30, 1919, a revolution took place, the Amir being expelled and a Soviet Government (Council of People's Nazirs) being set up

Area 83,000 square miles, population about 1,250,000 Chief towns —Bokhara, about 75,000, Karshi, 25,000; Khuzar, Shahr i Zabz, Hissar, 10,000, Charjui, Karakul, Kermine

The religion is Mahomedan The Amir is stated to have given 20,000 roubles for the foundation of a school

The Amir has 11,000 troops, of which 4,000 are quartered in the city A proportion of the troops are armed with Russian rifles and have been taught the Russian drill.

Bokhara produces corn, fruit, silk, tobacco, cotton, and hemp, and breeds goats, sheep, horses, and camels Gold, salt, alum, and sulphur are the chief minerals found in the country

The yearly imports of green tea, mostly from India, are said to amount to 1,125 tons The imports from India also include indigo, Dacca muslins, drugs, shawls, and kincobs Bokhara exports raw silk to India, the quantity exported in one year being estimated at 34 tons By the treaty of 1873 all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported or exported, pays a duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* No other tax or import duty can be levied on Russian goods, which are also exempt from all transit duty

The Russian Trans Caspian Railway runs through Bokhara from Charjui, on the Oxus, to a station within a few miles of the capital, and thence to Tashkent, the distance from Charjui to the Russian frontier station of Katty Kurghan being about 186 miles There is steam navigation on the Oxus

There is a telegraph line from Tashkent to Bokhara, the capital

Russian paper roubles are current everywhere The Bokhara silver tenga is valued at *5d*

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KHIVA

A State in Central Asia, lying between N latitude 43° 40′ and 40°, and E longitude 57° and 62° 20′ Bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, on the south and west by the Russian Trans-Caspian province

Russian relations with the Khanate of Khiva—an Usbeg State, founded, like that of Bokhara, on the ruins of Tamerlane's Central Asian Empire—date from the beginning of the 18th century, when, according to Russian writers, the Khivan Khans first acknowledged the Tsar's supremacy In 1872, on the pretext that the Khivans had aided the rebellious Kirghiz, an expedition advanced to the capital, bombarded the fortifications, and compelled the khan to sign a treaty which puts the Khanate under Russian control A war indemnity of about 274,000*l* was also exacted This heavy obligation, still being liquidated by yearly instalments, has frequently involved the khan in disputes with his subjects, and Russian troops have more than once crossed the frontier to afford him aid and support

A Soviet Government is at present (May, 1921) in power

Area, 24,000 square miles, population estimated at 646,000, including 400,000 nomad Turcomans. Chief towns—Khiva, 4,000-5,000, New Urgenj 3,000, Hazar Asp, and Kungrad

The religion is Mahomedan Army, about 2,000 men

The chief commercial products are cotton and silk

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ARMENIA.

(HYASTAN)

Constitution and Government—The Armenian Republic of Erivan was constituted in May, 1918, having, in common with the Georgians and the Tartars, persuaded the Turks and the Germans to recognise their independence The territory of the Russian Armenian Republic consists of the south-eastern frontier districts of Transcaucasia, which formerly belonged to the Russian Empire

In November, 1917, Transcaucasia refused to recognise the Bolsheviks and constituted a Transcaucasian Commission as the Supreme Authority in the country In February, 1918, the 'Seim' or Diet, of Transcaucasia, convoked in the city of Tiflis, formed a Provisional Government On April 22, 1918, the Transcaucasian Diet declared its *de jure* independence of Russia and called itself the Federal Democratic Republic of Transcaucasia The three main peoples in Transcaucasia—the Armenians, the Georgians, and the Tartars—were parties to this Federation, each holding their own respective territories This Federal Republic lasted only five weeks owing, mainly, to the divergent political tendencies of these three nationalities On May 26, 1918, the Transcaucasian Republic was dissolved and Georgia declared its independence, as also did Armenia Its *de facto* independence was recognised by the Allies in January, 1920, and its *de jure* recognition was embodied in the Treaty of Sevres signed in August, 1920, between the Allied Powers and Turkey Armenia is one of the signatories of this Treaty

The Armenian Republic has as yet no written Constitution, the task of drafting one being postponed till a Constituent Assembly shall meet to organise, not only the present Republic, but also those provinces of Turkish Armenia which are to be added in order to set up a United Armenia

The Government of Russian Armenia consists of a Chamber of Deputies and a Cabinet of Ministers acting as its Executive There is no President, the presidential functions being discharged partly by the Chamber, and partly by the Cabinet The Chamber consists of 80 Deputies who were elected in June, 1919

Area.—The territory of the Armenian Republic as constituted by the Treaty of Sevres and as delimited by ex President Wilson of the United States, has an area of 80,000 square miles It contains the territory of the Armenian Republic of Erivan, to which ex president Wilson, in conformity to the request addressed to him by the Supreme Council at San Remo, added the ethnically Armenian regions of the vilayets of Van, Erzerum, Bitlis, and Trébizond in Asiatic Turkey The frontier thus defined begins at Tréboli, 50 miles west of Trébizond on the Black Sea, crosses west of Erzinjan, and then, curving eastwards, skirts the northern slopes of Armenian Taurus south of Mush, Bitlis, and the Lake Van, and ends on the Persian frontier

As neither the League of Nations nor any of the Entente Governments can undertake a mandate for Turkish Armenia, the country is left to its own resources As a result, the Turks and the Russian Bolsheviks have attacked the country, and on April 2, 1921, Erivan was taken by them for the fifth time. The Armenian Republic is practically divided between the Turks and Russians (May, 1921), excepting only the Zangezur district, which has not been occupied

Population.—According to the Russian official statistics published at

the beginning of 1917, the population of the present Armenian Republic amounted to 2,159,000, of which 1,416,000, or 66 per cent were Christians, 670,000, or 31 per cent were Mohammedans, and 73,000, or 3 per cent were of diverse religions Since 1917, owing to the war, part of the Mohammedan population has left the Armenian Republic, and about 300,000 Armenians have returned within the frontiers of the Armenian territory The total population of United Armenia in the widest extent claimed would be about 8,000,000

The chief towns of Russian Armenia are Erivan with about 90,000 inhabitants, Alexandropol 50,000, and Kars, 35,000 The Supreme Council at San Remo in April 1920 decided to internationalise the port of Batum and make it a common outlet for Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia

Education—Since the Russian Revolution in 1917 all the state 'Gymnasia' in Armenia have been nationalised, and the language now used is Armenian A system of compulsory primary education has been established within the Armenian Republic, and the old Church Seminaries and Technical Schools continue their work

Finance—The sources of revenue are, direct and indirect taxes, monopolies, and property and other taxes For the first five months of 1919, the average revenue and expenditure balanced at 1,950,000 francs

Defence—The Armenian Army at present is formed on the old Russian system it consists of all branches of service Military service is not compulsory for the Mohammedans

Production—The territories which may eventually form part of the United Armenian state are rich in mineral resources and industrial possibilities, and augur well for extensive commerce in the near future

Armenian Representative in London—Major General Bagratouni

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AZERBAIJAN

In October, 1917, the peoples of Transcaucasia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia united to form a federation of republics under one Government, with a House of Representatives or *Seim* Serious disagreement arose and the federation broke up, Azerbaijan declaring its independence on May 28, 1918 The National Council or Constituent Assembly formed a Government of twelve Ministers The British Government recognised this Government as a *de facto* administration in January, 1920 In April, 1920, the Bolshevist party (the Azerbaijan Soviet Independent Republic) overthrew the existing Government and broke off all relations with the Entente and 'other enemies of Soviet Russia'

It is claimed for Azerbaijan that it consists mainly of the two former Russian provinces of Baku and Yelisavetpol, and that as at present constituted the territory is bounded on the east by the Caspian Sea, on the north by Daghestan, Northern Caucasus and Georgia, on the west by Georgia and Armenia, on the south by Persia The area is stated to be about 40,000 square miles

The population, based on defective Russian statistics is estimated at 4,615,000, comprising 3,482,000 Azerbaijan Mussulmans, 795,000 Armenians, 26,580 Georgians, the remainder being Russians, Germans, Jews, &c The racial basis of the population are Turco Tartars, who number about three millions Mussulmans represent about 75 per cent of the population

The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku (population 250,000) the centre of the great petroleum industry

In the budget for 1919 the revenue is given as 665,000,000 roubles, ordinary expenditure, 415,000,000 roubles, extraordinary expenditure, 250,000,000 roubles The Azerbaijan Government admits its liability for a portion of the Russian debt

One of the most important industries of Azerbaijan is the petroleum industry of which Baku is the centre Other industries capable of development are cotton, sericulture, fisheries, veticulture, cereals, cattle breeding

There are railways crossing the country westward and northward from Baku, and others under construction to the south west

Reference

Statements of Claims with accompanying documents maps, &c, presented by the Azerbaijan Peace Delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris

LITHUANIA

(Lietuva)

Lithuania became a Grand Duchy in the early part of the thirteenth century In 1386 the Grand Duke Jogaila embraced Christianity and married the Polish Queen Hedvig, thus becoming King of Poland During the reign of Vytautas (Vitold) the Great (1392–1430) Lithuania reached the zenith of her power and prosperity, her frontiers extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea After the death of Vytautas the Great, Polish influence gradually increased in Lithuania, and in 1569 the Lithuanians were forced to unite with the Poles at Lublin, the Lithuanians retaining their own treasury, laws, courts of justice, and army Both countries elected the same king and had a common Seim (parliament)

At the end of the eighteenth century Lithuania shared the fate of Poland.

Greater Lithuania fell under Russian rule, and Lithuania Minor was annexed by Prussia The Russian *régime* lasted till the Russian revolution of 1905, and partly up to the time of the war in 1914 From 1915 till the conclusion of the armistice Lithuania was under German occupation

In 1917 a Lithuanian Conference of 200 representatives at Vilna elected a Lithuanian State Council (*Taryba*) and demanded the complete independence of Lithuania The independence of the Lithuanian State was proclaimed on February 16, 1918

The Lithuanian Government has been recognised by Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, and Finland as a *de facto* Government, and by Russia (Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920) and Germany as a *de jure* Government

Constitution and Government.—The provisional constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on June 2 1920, declares that the State of Lithuania is a Democratic Republic, the Constituent Assembly is the exponent of the sovereign power of Lithuania, and the Constituent Assembly makes laws, ratifies treaties with other States, approves the State budget and superintends the execution of the laws The Executive Power is placed in the hands of the President of the Republic and of the Cabinet of Ministers The President of the Republic is elected by the Constituent Assembly The President chooses the Minister President (Premier), who forms the Cabinet The President also appoints the higher military and civil officials of the State Until the President of the Republic is elected, his duties are to be performed by the President of the Constituent Assembly In case of the death, resignation or illness of the President, his place is to be taken by the President of the Constituent Assembly All the acts of the President must be countersigned by the Premier or the proper Minister The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the Constituent Assembly and resigns on an expression of a lack of confidence by the latter The Members of the Constituent Assembly on entering the Cabinet of Ministers do not cease to be Members of the Constituent Assembly

All the citizens of Lithuania, without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, are equal before the law, there are no classes or titles All citizens are also guaranteed inviolability of person, homes, and correspondence, and freedom of religion conscience, press speech, strikes, assembly and organisation The penalty of death is abolished

The Constituent Assembly of Lithuania was elected April 15, 1920, by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage according to the proportional system, the electoral unit being one representative to about 15,000 inhabitants There were elected 112 representatives, composed as follows — Christian Democrats, 59, Social Populist Democrats, 29, Social Democrats, 13, Jews, 6, Poles, 3, non party, 1

Acting President of Lithuania —A. *Stulginskis*, President of Constituent Assembly (appointed 1920)

The present Cabinet of Ministers was formed on June 8, 1920, and is as follows —

Prime Minister —Dr. A. *Grinius*
Minister of Finance, Trade and Commerce, and of Communications.—E. *Galvanauskas*
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. J. *Purickis*
Minister of National Defence —Lieut.-Colonel K. *Zukas*
Minister of the Interior.—K. *Skipitis*

Minister of Education —K *Bizauskas*
Minister of Agriculture and State Domains —J *Aleksa*
Minister of Justice —V *Karoblis*
Minister for Jewish Affairs —M *Soloweitzik*
Minister for White-Russian Affairs —D *Siemasko*

For administrative purposes the non occupied territory of Lithuania is divided into 20 districts, of about 100,000 inhabitants each The districts are divided into communities, with about 15 communities to each district

Area and Population.—The Lithuanian Government claims that Lithuania consists of (1) the whole of the former Russian Province of Kaunas (Kovno), (2) the Province of Vilnius (Vilna), minus the districts of Disna and Vileika (3) a part of the Province of Gardinas (Grodno), north of the Niemen River and the narrow hinterland of the city of Gardinas (Grodno) in the south, (4) the Province of Suvalki minus the southern parts of the districts of Suvalki and Augustovo, (5), part of the Province of Courland between the old German frontier and the Holy Aa (Sventoji) River by the Baltic Sea, and part of the district of Illuksta between the Dvina River and the boundary of the Province of Kaunas

The *eastern* frontier of these territories is defined in the Treaty of Peace between Lithuania and Russia, signed July 12, 1920, at Moscow, and runs as follows Beginning at the Dvina River westward from Druja (estate of Safronovo), along the Drujka River, along the eastern shore of Lake Driviaty, southward through Koziany, Postavy, by the eastern shore of Lake Narocz, along the Narocz River, then it cuts in half the Molodecno railway junction, runs by Volozino, along the Beresina River, and further to the west along the Niemen to the Svislocis River, further on it circles the city of Gardinas at a radius of 15 to 20 versts to the south

The *northern* frontier (with Latvia) almost coincides with the old boundary between the Provinces of Courland and Kaunas A special arbitration convention was adopted by the Lithuanian and Lettish Governments on September 28, 1920, at Riga, according to which the British representative is to act as arbiter in finally fixing the details of this frontier and determining the corrections to be made

In the *south* (in the region of the Province of Suvalki) the frontier with Poland has not yet been conclusively agreed upon by Lithuania and Poland The line which was provisionally established by the Allied Supreme Council on December 8, 1919, gives over the territories to the south of it temporarily to Polish administration, but the Lithuanians object to this, suggesting that the Lithuanian Polish frontier should run considerably to the south of the said line, leaving on the Lithuanian side the cities of Seiny, Pansk, and Vizainy

This territory had, according to the statistics of 1914, an area of 154,491 sq kilometres (59,633 square miles) and 4,800,000 inhabitants, viz the whole of the former Province of Kaunas, 20,260 sq kilometres, and 1,857,100 inhabitants, 5 districts of the former Province of Vilnius, 29,818 sq. kilometres, and 2,075,700 inhabitants, 5 districts of the former Province of Suwalki, 101,913 sq kilometres, and 718,000 inhabitants, also parts of the former Provinces of Courland and Gardinas, 2,500 sq kilometres, and 150,000 inhabitants.

The Lithuanians form 70 per cent of the total population, the Jews, 13 per cent, the Poles, 8 per cent., the Russians and White Russians, 7 per cent.; and other nationalities, 2 per cent

The Lithuanians also lay claim Memel (area 1,080 square miles, popu

lation, 145,000) But until the status of the Lithuanian State is determined, the Memel territory is temporarily placed under the administration of the Allied Powers

The rural and urban population in Lithuania in 1914 was as follows —

	Urban	Per cent	Rural	Per cent
Vilna	289,200	12 6	1,786 700	87 4
Kovno	195,100	10 5	1,662,000	89 5
Suvalki	97,900	18 4	620,100	81 6
	582,200	13 8	4,068,800	86 2

For every thousand males there are females in Vilna, 1,014, in Kovno, 1,077, and in Suvalki, 1,058, making an average of 1,049 for the whole country

The capital of Lithuania is Vilnius (Vilna), with a population of 214,600 in 1914 Other large towns were Kaunas (Kovno), 90,300, Gardinas (Grodno), 61,600, Klaipeda (Memel), 32,000, Suvalkai (Suvalki), 31,600 and Siauliai (Shavli), 31,300

Religion —In the three districts of Vilna, Kovno, and Suvalki Roman Catholics form 75 per cent, Jews 12 per cent, Greek Orthodox 9 per cent, Protestants and Calvinists 4 per cent

Instruction —At present there are about 1,630 grammar schools, 31 secondary schools, 42 public high schools, and several technical and agricultural schools It was intended to open an English grammar school in Lithuania in the autumn of 1920 In 1834 the Russian Government closed the University of Vilna, plans are being formed for its re opening

Finance —The budget for 1920 provided for a revenue of 684,000,000 marks, and an expenditure of 768,050,000 marks, leaving a deficit of 84,050,000 marks

Lithuania has come to an arrangement with a British banking group, in whose hands it will place its entire financial and commercial future The British group is to advance the sum of 3 millions sterling for the foundation of the Lithuanian National Bank

The estimated value of State property in 1919 is given as follows — State forests, 47,415,500*l*, confiscated lands, 7,371,000*l*, State lands (lakes excluded), 8,840,000*l*, and lakes, open spaces in towns, and buildings, 10,000,000*l*, making a total of 71,656,500*l*

This figure does not include the value of State railways and other means of communication

By the recent Treaty of Peace of Moscow, Russia takes over, in place of an indemnity for the damage done by the Russian Army, the whole of the old Russian debt devolving on Lithuania, in addition, it was agreed to hand over to Lithuania 3,000,000 roubles in gold and to concede to Lithuania 100,000 hectares of forests

The arrangement in regard to debts between Lithuania and Germany is still under discussion Germany during the war supplied Lithuania with merchandise and gave financial help to the value of about 100,000,000 marks. But, on the other hand, it assumed the right of issuing money, which it still

exercises, and it exploited the resources of the country during the period of occupation Besides, the Treaty of Versailles leaves open certain of the questions pertaining to the settlement of this debt

After the war, Lithuania bought part of the American supplies in France In this way, it took upon itself the obligation of paying to the United States of America in 1922 a sum of about 4,000,000 dollars, carrying an interest of 5 per cent

The Parliament recently sanctioned an internal loan of 100,000,000 marks, at par, at 4 8 per cent interest, redeemable after 4 years

The Government has floated a loan of 5 million dollars, at par redeemable in 10 years, among its citizens who have emigrated to America

Defence —The Lithuanian Army is approximately 50,000 men

Production —Lithuania is an agricultural country, and preponderantly rural in character, the resources of the country consist of timber and agricultural produce Of the total area, 45 8 per cent is arable land, 21 3 per cent meadow and pasture land, 20 3 per cent forests, 3 1 per cent unproductive lands, and 6 5 per cent waste land In 1920 in the territory administered by the Lithuanian Government 5,200,000 hectares (about 13,000,000 acres), there was produced (in cwts) rye, 10,000,000 , wheat, 1,500,000 , barley, 3,000,000 , oats, 5,000,000 , potatoes, 20,000,000 , peas, 1,200,000 , and flax seed, 700,000

In 1920 the country possessed 380,000 horses, 865,000 cattle, 730,000 sheep and goats, and about 1,100,000 pigs Poultry farming is considerably developed, particularly geese rearing Bee keeping is also an important occupation, the figures for 1910 being as follows Hives, 57,426 , honey sold, 5,929 cwt , and wax, 1,304 6 cwt

Forests cover 1,946,000 acres, of which 889,600 acres (or 11 per cent) belong to the State, 80 per cent of the forests consist of needle bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf bearing trees

In the industries of the country there were in 1913 4,759 workshops and factories, the yearly output of which was estimated at 5,373 946*l* , and their employees numbered 29,425 These figures include 142 distilleries, which consumed 272,000 cwt of corn and 17,400,000 cwt of potatoes, with a total output of 365,280 hectolitres of spirit , 46 breweries, with an output of 635,000 hectolitres , and 1,216 flour mills

Commerce —The chief articles of export are corn, cattle hams, poultry, eggs, butter, timber, flax, linseed, hides, and wool The imports are chiefly manufactured articles, fertilizers and agricultural machinery For the year 1920 the value of the imports was 428,728,541 marks, and of the exports 321,797,163 marks

Internal Communications —In 1920 the total length of railways was 1,550 miles, of which 1,178 miles were broad gauge lines The total cost of construction of these railways was 20,600,000*l*

There are about 930 miles of roads in the country, while of the waterways those navigable for steamboats extend to 117 miles , those for smaller craft to 458 miles ; those for rafts to 1,450 miles , total, 2,020 miles The river Niemen is navigable for about 270 days in the year

Banking and Credit.—The three principal banks are the Lithuanian Commercial and Industrial Bank (with a capital of 2,000,000 marks), the Lithuanian Bank of Commerce (4,000,000 marks); and the Agricultural Credit Bank (2,000,000 marks).

Money, Weights and Measures—The paper currency consists of Lithuanian marks ('ostmarks'), which originated during the German occupation The Lithuanian mark, issued by a German Credit Bank in exchange for German marks, is guaranteed by the German Empire It has an equal value with the German mark, and can be freely exchanged for the latter during commercial operations between Lithuania and Germany The two currencies are legal tender, and both being guaranteed by Germany, they undergo identical changes They maintain a circulation of about a billion marks Besides this mark, roubles of all kinds (principally Czar-roubles) are to be found, and also all kinds of Polish marks, forced upon the people during the Polish occupations, but this currency has no legal tender It is difficult to estimate the extent of this currency, but about 200 million Russian roubles and at least half a billion of Polish marks are said to be in circulation A special financial commission is considering the question of a new monetary system for Lithuania

The weights and measures are still Russian, but at the same time the metric system is used Arrangements are being made for making the metric system obligatory

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Lithuania in Great Britain

Charge d'Affaires F Narunsheriff (May, 1921)

2 Of Great Britain in Lithuania

Head of the Diplomatic Mission—F C Wilton, C M G

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UKRAINE

(UKRAINA)

It is claimed that the first Ukrainian State was founded in Kieff in the ninth century In the fourteenth century the eastern portion was conquered by the Lithuanians and the western portion by the Poles Eventually the whole of the Ukraine was incorporated with Poland In 1648 the Ukrainians threw off the Polish yoke and in 1654 Chmelnitzki concluded the Treaty of Perevaslav with the Muscovite Tsars, according to which Ukraine east of the Dnieper was united to Muscovy, while Galicia passed over to Austria in 1795 The Treaty of Pereyaslav formed the constitution of the Ukrainian State until the death of the Hetman Daniel Apostol in 1734

The independence of Russian Ukraine was proclaimed on November 21, 1917, and that of Austrian Ukraine on November 19, 1918 On December 14, 1918, the Government of Ukraine, a Directory of five members, was established as a Provisional Government, with a Ministerial Cabinet of 14, until a Parliament representing the whole nation has been elected, and on January 3, 1919, the union of "Eastern" (Russian) and "Western" (Austrian) Ukraine took place

In the Treaty of Riga (March 19, 1921), between Soviet Russia and Poland, both sides agreed to recognise the independence of the Ukraine In 1920 a Soviet Government was established

Area and Population—The territory claimed by the Ukrainians embraces a large section of Southern Russia extending from the Caspian in the east to the Black Sea, including Kuban, along the northern shore of the Black Sea to Odessa, with a section extending south to near the mouth of the Rumba, north west along the borders of Rumania, Hungary and Cheko Slovakia, north to the Polish boundary, skirting Lithuania and White Ruthenia on the north, south-east to Kursk and east to the country of the Don Cossacks, which borders it on the east, at Rostov the line much broken, proceeds east and south east to the Caspian at about 45° N The area of this territory is stated to be 498,100 square miles, and the total population 46,000,000 Of these 32,662,000 are Ukrainians, 5,376,800 Russians, 2,079,500 Poles, 3,795,760 Jews, 871,270 Germans, 435,240 Rumanians, 32,960 Hungarians, and the remainder various nationalities

Religion—The overwhelming mass of the people (30,652,860) belong to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which differs but slightly from the Russian Orthodox There are besides 6,847,140 Greek Catholics, 4,500 000 Russian Orthodox, 3,800,000 Jews, 2,000,000 Roman Catholics, 800,000 Protestants, and 1,400,000 others

Instruction—In 1918 there were 1,162 higher elementary schools where the course lasts four years For secondary education there are 120 colleges and about a dozen normal schools There are six superior institutions and 1,200 private schools, besides two Universities at Kiew and Kamenez-Podolsk

Finance—The Budget of the Ukraine in 1918 was Revenue 80,644,000*l*, expenditure, 115,000,000*l*

Production and Industry.—The land may be divided as follows.—Arable land, 65 per cent, forests, 10 per cent, pasturage, 12 per cent; other productive soil, 6 per cent; and sterile soil, 6 per cent. The country produces wheat, barley, rye, oats, beet, and potatoes. The principal industry in the Ukraine is the manufacture of sugar.

Commerce—Of the exports, cereals amounted to 64 per cent and sugar to 22 per cent Almost the entire stock of corn is exported to Western Europe

Manufactured goods (textiles) form more than half of the total of products imported into the Ukraine

Internal Communications—There are approximately 11,070 miles of railway lines in the Ukraine About two thirds of the railway system belongs to the State About 2,500 miles are under construction

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of the Ukraine in Great Britain

Chief of the Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission—Dr T Olesnitzki

2 Of Great Britain in the Ukraine

None

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SALVADOR.

(REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR)

Constitution and Government—In 1839 the Central American Federation, which had comprised the States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and Salvador became an independent Republic The Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and modified in 1859, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886, vests the legislative power in a Congress of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department The election is for one year, and by universal suffrage The executive is in the hands of a President, whose tenure of office is limited to four years

President of the Republic—Jorge *Meléndez* Term of office, from March 1, 1919, to March 1, 1923 Born April 15, 1871

Vice President—Dr Alfonso *Quiñónez* Molina

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of four members, having charge of the departments of—Foreign relations, Justice, and Instruction, War and Marine Interior, Government and Agriculture, Finance, Charities, and Public Credit

Area and Population—The area of the Republic is 34,155 square kilometres, or 13,183 English square miles divided into 14 departments Estimated population (Jan 1, 1920), 1,336,442 Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 772,200, and Indians 234,648 The capital is San Salvador, with 80,100 inhabitants Other towns are Santa Ana, population 59,817, San Miguel, 30,406, Nueva San Salvador, 23,291, San Vicente, 26,881, Sonsonate, 14,752

On June 7, 1917, an earthquake and volcanic eruption did much damage to the capital, and partially destroyed the towns of Nejapa (6,012 inhabitants), Quetzaltepeque (15,804 inhabitants), and Armenia (13,291 inhabitants) A still greater earthquake overtook the city of San Salvador on April 28, 1919

The number of births in 1919 was 50,597, the number of deaths 31,703, the number of marriages, 3,596 Of the births in 1919, 25,690 were males, and 24,907 were females, and 21,457 legitimate and 29,140 illegitimate. Of the deaths, 16,172 were males and 15,531 females

Religion, Instruction and Justice.—The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism There is an archbishop in San Salvador and a bishop at Santa Ana and San Miguel respectively Education is free and obligatory There were in Salvador, in 1919, 971 primary schools, with 1,613 teachers and 51,305 enrolled pupils There were also 27 higher schools (including 2 normal and 3 technical schools) with 2,345 pupils in 1916, and a National University with faculties of jurisprudence, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and engineering Expenditure on public instruction in 1919, 134,850*l*

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Justice, one court of third instance (in the capital) and several courts of first and second instance, besides a number of minor courts. All judges of second and third instance are elected by the National Assembly for a term of 2 years, while the judges of first instance are appointed by the Supreme Court for a similar period. In 1916, 1,962 crimes of all kinds were committed in the Republic.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	908 325	1,998,810	1 382 644	1,829,035	2,945,234
Expenditure	916,704	1 013,842	1,874,079	1,671,990	3,245,516

[1] Estimates

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1920, was 3,655,290*l*

Defence.—The army may be divided into three parts (1) available force, 78 officers, 512 petty officers, and 15,554 men, (2) forces that can be made available at short notice, 49 officers, 356 petty officers, and 4,000 men, (3) reserve force, 251 officers, 1,713 petty officers, and 15,554 men Total, 378 officers, 2,611 petty officers, and 75,705 men In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age

Production and Commerce.—The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture The chief product is coffee, under which in 1919 there were about 174 000 acres, with some 100,000,000 trees Other agricultural products are cheese, cacao, rubber, tobacco, sugar Efforts are made towards wheat cultivation In 1908 there were 284,013 head of cattle, 74,336 horses 21,457 sheep and 422,980 pigs In the national forests are found dye woods and such hard woods as mahogany, cedar, and walnut Balsam trees also abound The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury Mining operations of gold and silver are growing in importance, especially in the departments of Morazan, San Miguel, and La Union

The imports subject to duty and the exports have been as follows in five years (in pounds sterling) —

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	804 433	461 035	1 373 854	1 228,539	1,876,025
Exports	2 117 774	2 176,000	2,140,053	2,479,960	2,115,521

The trade is chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France The chief imports in 1919 were cottons, hardware, flour, drugs and chemical products The chief exports in 1919 were coffee, 33,052,910 kilos valued at 10,467 715 gold dollars, indigo 325,627 kilos valued at 769,054 gold dollars, sugar, 3,768,756 kilos, valued at 771,490 gold dollars Other exports are silver, balsam, hemp, hides, rubber and *henequén* Of the total coffee exported, 53 3 per cent went to the United States; 4 5 per cent to Norway, 2 per cent to Holland, 29 per cent to France, and 1·65 per cent to Great Britain

Total trade between Salvador and the U K (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Salvador to U K	178,871	48,475	13,432	62,889	233,390
Exports to Salvador from U. K	340,920	429,763	291,756	249,877	685,144

Shipping and Communications—In 1919, 329 steamers entered at the ports of the Republic, with a tonnage of 412,172

A railway connects the port of Acajutla with Santa Ana and La Ceiba, with this system San Salvador, the capital, is connected—a distance of 65 miles Another line (the International Railways of Central America) runs from the eastern to the western boundary of Salvador The first section (La Union to San Miguel, 40 miles), was completed in 1912, the second (San Miguel to Zacatecoluca and San Vicente) in 1915 the third (San Vicente to Cojutepeque) in 1920 The length of the line is at present 133 miles, when completed it will be 151 miles Another short railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla Total length of railway open (1918), 213 miles all of narrow gauge There are 1,476 miles of good road in the Republic

In 1919 there were 162 post offices, which received 3,035,718 pieces of mail matter and despatched 1 318 139 pieces In 1919 there were 229 telegraph offices and 2,351 miles of telegraph wire, over which passed 1,516,333 telegrams There are 220 telephone stations and 1,321 miles of telephone line Three wireless stations are in operation in San Salvador

Money, Weights, and Measures

Money

There are 3 banks of issue, the Banco Salvadoreño (paid up capital, 3,500 000 pesos silver), Banco Occidental (paid up capital, 1,000,000 pesos silver), and Banco Agricola Commercial (paid up capital, 1,300,000 pesos silver) On December 31, 1919, they had notes in circulation to the value of 14,635,848 dollars

In August, 1897, a law was passed adopting the gold standard The import of debased silver coin is prohibited In October, 1899, the Salvador mint, formerly the property of a company, was transferred to the Government

According to the law of July 16, 1920, the theoretical monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 836 milligrams of gold 900 milesimos fine The colon, which represents 100 centavos, will be issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 colones Auxiliary silver coins are to be minted in denominations of 20, 50, and 100 centavos each, and nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 centavos each

National gold coins and gold coins of the United States of all denominations are unlimited legal tender, the United States coins having a fixed value of 2 colones to the dollar National and United States silver coins are legal tender in an amount representing up to 10 per cent of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2 per cent of each payment

The coinage of silver must not exceed 10 per cent of the total fiduciary circulation, and that of nickel must not be in excess of 5 per cent of said circulation, and in no case shall nickel be coined in an amount exceeding 1,000,000 colones

With the exception of United States gold and silver coin, foreign money is not a legal tender in the Republic, and payments contracted for in such money shall be liquidated by the equivalent of the money in question tendered in United States gold, or in colones, at the rate of exchange of the place of payment on the date of settlement

By a Decree of February 12 1920, an Exchange office was established for San Salvador

Weights and Measures

On January 1, 1886, the metric system of weights and measures was made obligatory But other units are still commonly in use, of which the principal are as follows —

Libra	= 1 013 lb av	*Arroba*	= 25 35 lb av
Quintal	= 104 3 lb av	*Fanega*	= 1 5745 bushel

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Salvador in Great Britain

Charge d Affaires and Consul General —Dr Arturo Ramon Avila Appointed May 9, 1912

There are consular agents at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Newport, Brighton and Birmingham

2 Of Great Britain in Salvador

Minister and Consul General -Hugh William Gainford Appointed January 17, 1920

Consul —A F Hastings Medhurst

Vice Consul at San Salvador

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SANTO DOMINGO.

(REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Constitution and Government.—The Republic of Santo Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a Constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re proclaimed, with changes, at various dates down to 1908. By the Constitution of 1908 the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 12 senators and a Chamber of Deputies of 24 members. These representatives are remunerated at the rate of 480*l.* per annum each. Each province is represented by one senator and (in practice) by two deputies. Senators are elected for six years, one third retiring every two years, and deputies for a period of four years, one half retiring every two years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic.

United States Military Governor.—Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden.

The President is chosen by an electoral college for the term of six years, and receives a salary of 9,600 dollars per annum. There is no Vice-President. In case of death or disability of the President, Congress designates a person to take charge of the executive office.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a Cabinet composed of the President and seven Ministers, who are the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance and Commerce, Justice and Public Instruction, War and Marine, Agriculture and Immigration, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works and Communications.

The Republic is divided into 12 provinces.

This system of Government has been in abeyance since November 29, 1916, when a Military Government by United States naval officers was proclaimed. The Military Governor combines for the time being the functions both of the President and Congress. United States naval officers are administering the different Government departments. On January 1, 1920, a new Department of State for Sanitation and Beneficence was created.

Area and Population.—The area of Santo Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the island of Quisqueya or Santo Domingo—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti*—is estimated at 19,332 square miles, with 1,017 miles of coast line and 193 miles of frontier line with Haiti, and a population estimated (in 1919) at 1,000,000 inhabitants. Births registered in 1919, 34,223 (17,390 males, 16,833 females); deaths, 12,655; marriages, 5,184. Immigrants in 1919, 8,374.

The population contains some creoles of Spanish descent, but is mainly composed of a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood; there are, however, many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo city, where the dry goods trade is mainly in their hands. The language used by the populace is Spanish, but on the Samaná Peninsula there are a few hundred farmers, descended from American negro immigrants of 1824, who speak corrupt English. The Haitian patois is spoken to a considerable extent along the frontier. The capital, Santo Domingo, founded 1496 by Bartolomeo Colombo, brother of the discoverer, on the left bank of the river Ozama, was destroyed in 1502 by a hurricane, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. According to the census of 1919 the City of Santo Domingo had 26,812 inhabitants and the City of Puerta Plata 7,370; Santiago de Los Caballeros 14,744 (1917), San Pedro de Macoris, 10,000, La Vega, about 8,000, Samaná, and Sanchez, about 2,000 each, Azua, Monte Cristi, San Francisco de Macoris and Moca have from 4,000 to 5,000 each.

Religion and Instruction.—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic, other forms of religion being permitted. There is a Catholic archbishopric with one suffragan see, viz., Porto Rico, now belonging to the United States. The Archbishop has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to both these countries (Santo Domingo and Porto Rico) and to Cuba.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. Expenditure on public instruction 1919-20, 943,880 dollars. The public or state schools are primary, secondary, technical schools, and normal schools. The Professional Institute was formed into a University by Presidential decree on November 29, 1914. In 1920 there were 972 public schools in the Republic (6 being secondary) with 105,000 pupils (51,585 in 1918), and 1,544 teachers. Under the Military Government steps have been taken to reform the system of public instruction, and some form of manual training or agricultural instruction is being introduced into the curriculum of the public schools.

Justice.—The chief judicial power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, which consists of a president and 6 justices chosen by Congress, and 1 (Procurador General de la Republica) appointed by the executive; all these appointments are only for 4 years, but may be prolonged indefinitely. The territory of the Republic is divided into 12 judicial districts, each having its own civil and criminal tribunal and court of first instance; and these districts are subdivided into 60 communes, each with a local justice (alcalde), a secretary and bailiff (alguacil). There are three appeal courts, at Santiago de los Caballeros, at Santo Domingo City, and at La Vega.

Finance.—Up to the end of 1918 the revenue was derived chiefly from customs duties on imports and exports and from Internal Revenues. A property tax was inaugurated in 1919. The receipts and disbursements for 6 years were in United States dollars:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1914	4,408,000	4,406,567	1918	7,111,818	4,971,275
1916	4,709,518	4,104,698	1919	8,717,259	7,922,229
1917	6,993,214	4,974,402	1920[1]	12,000,000	8,160,000

[1] Estimates.

Customs collections for the calendar year 1920 were estimated at 7,500,000 dollars; for 1919, 1,457,393 dollars (891,462*l*.).

A Treaty between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, ratified February 8, 1907, authorized the issue of 20,000,000 dollars in 5% bonds, secured as to principal and interest by a first lien on the customs revenues of the Republic. Under the Treaty the President of the United States of America appoints the General Receiver of Dominican Customs, a Sinking Fund is provided for the service of the loan which is in the hands of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Fiscal Agent, assets in the Sinking Fund December 31, 1919, 8,303,038 dollars, bonds drawn for redemption are held in the Sinking Fund until all have been redeemed; date due 1918-1958; interest dates February and August, interest and principal payable at New York, London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam.

Under authority of an Executive Order dated August 2, 1918, by the Military Governor of Santo Domingo, bonds under the title "Dominican Republic 5% Bonds Issue of 1918" were issued for the purpose of settling claims and indebtedness, both foreign and domestic, accumulated prior to the establishment of the Military Government, authorized amount of issue 5,000,000 dollars, actually issued, 4,161,300 dollars, bonds are issued to claimants in settlements of awards as they are made by the Dominican Claims Commission, they are secured as a second lien on the customs revenue of the Republic, from January 1, 1918, a sinking fund is provided for, to be applied to the retirement of bonds as drawn for redemption on each interest date, the sinking fund is in the hands of the Designated Depositary for the Dominican Government, at present the International Banking Corporation of New York, date due 1918–1938, interest dates, January and July, interest and principal payable at the offices of the Designated Depositary in the Dominican Republic and in New York City

On July 31, 1920, the Public Debt of the Dominican Republic was as follows —1908 issue of bonds due in 1958, 20,000,000 dollars, redeemed bonds held in the amortization fund 9,174,750 dollars, cash in the amortization fund on July 31, 1920, 618,221 dollars, amortized total, 9,792 971 dollars, leaving an unsettled balance of 10,207,029 dollars Issue of bonds in 1918 due in 1938, 4,161,300 dollars, redeemed bonds, 1,113,200 dollars, cash in the amortization fund, 154,342 dollars total amortized 1,267,542 dollars, leaving an unsettled balance of 2,893,757 dollars, which, added to the above mentioned sums, leaves a total balance of 13,100 786 dollars unpaid

Defence —Native constabulary officered by Americans is the only defence, apart from the American marine forces in the Republic, which consist of 1,150 men, divided into 14 companies

The Republic has no navy

Production and Industry —Agriculture is the principal source of wealth, and cattle raising is a promising industry Of the total area about 15,500 square miles is cultivable, and about 3,000,000 acres suitable for grazing Tobacco is grown in the northern part and cacao in the eastern Sugar growing is a flourishing industry, production of sugar in 1920 21, 3,326,438 bags (of 320 pounds each), 1919 20 1 230,150 bags and 1918–19, 1,166,761 bags Tobacco production in 1918, 33,139,648 pounds, in 1917, 17,250,000 pounds The annual production of coconuts is about 1,500,000 Cocoa was exported in 1919 to the extent of 22,418,335 kilos, valued at 8,011,384 dollars, tobacco leaf, 20,302,095 kilos, valued at 6,661,033 dollars, sugar, 162,321,601 kilos, valued at 20,697,761 dollars, coffee, 2,209,446 kilos, valued at 947,421 dollars The forest area of the Republic is 9,500,000 acres

Minerals of almost every kind are found at various places in the Republic, principal among which are gold and copper Iron is found in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron, and petroleum has been found in the Azua region Coal of the lignite variety of little commercial value is found in considerable quantities, as well as some anthracite coal Silver, platinum, and traces of quicksilver have been found, and rock salt near Neiba is found in inexhaustible quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil For building purposes there is a large variety of limestone and sandstone

Commerce —The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in pounds sterling —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1 828 703	2 332,885	3,580,260	3,947 227	4,403 895
Exports	3,041,812	4,370,273	4,618 226	4,474,469	7,920,378

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows —

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	£	Per cent	£	Per cent	£	Per cent	£	Per cent
United States	3 407 408	86 32	3 622 661	82 26	3 634 058	81 22	4,808,012	60 70
United Kingdom	105 870	2 68	69 243	1 57	82,706	1 85	44 670	0 57
France	19 816	0 50	14,816	0 78	136 376	3 05	810 326	10 23
Italy	6 943	0 18	15 516	0 35	1,031	0 02	937	0 01
Porto Rico	358 081	9 07	563,261	12 79	245,227	5 48	206 518	2 61
Cuba	24 304	0 62	30 436	0 69	26 415	0 59	32,509	0 41
Other countries	24 755	0 63	82,893	1 86	348 806	7 79	2 017,406	25 47
Total	3 947,227	—	4,403,825	—	4 474 469	—	7,920 378	—

In 1919 the chief imports were cotton goods, 86,498*l* iron and steel manufactures 276,388*l*, grain 854,141*l*, manufactured vegetable fibres (bags sacks, &c) 139 513*l*, chemical products and drugs, 106,167*l*, soap 124 019*l* agricultural implements, 3,213*l* The bulk of the sugar and cacao are shipped for order to the U S A, and a large part is transhipped to Europe and Canada, the latter taking a large proportion of the sugar

Total trade between Santo Domingo and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) —

-	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Santo Domingo to U k	95,243	166 744	352,634	68,309	118,728
Exports to Santo Domingo from U k	74 680	118,865	90,848	55,170	439,546

Shipping and Communications —The merchant marine of the Republic consists of 1 steamer of 263 tons, 8 schooners between 73 and 193 tons, and 20 schooners of less than 50 tons These vessels are principally engaged in the coastwise trade

In 1919, 344 steamers of 366,208 tons entered with cargo, 168 steamers of 186,061 tons in ballast, and 164 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 23,713 tons entered in the foreign trade of the Republic

The interior is not well supplied with roads, though good roads are in course of construction between the principal cities of the Island, both on the north side and on the south side A road is under construction

from the capital, on the south side to La Vega, and Santiago on the north side On the north side there is a road 165 kilometres long (103 miles) from Monte Cristi to La Vega, *viâ* Santiago and Moca South of La Vega to Rincon which is part of the road across the island, the road is finished for a distance, 19 kilometres (12 miles) On the south side there is a road 60 kilometres long (37 miles) from San Pedro Macoris to Seybo, *viâ* Hato Mayor From Santo Domingo City (the capital), there is a road running east to San Isidro 16½ kilometres (10 miles), which is now being continued to San Pedro de Marcoris One running west to San Cristobal 32 kilometres (20 miles) long another running west through Bani to Azua 130 kilometres (81 miles) long, and one running north from the capital, eventually to connect with La Vega 40 kilometres (25 miles), which is now completed There is a road running from Azua north-west to San Juan 92 kilometres (58 miles), and another running south west from Azua to Barahaona 80 kilometres (55 miles)

There are two railway lines in the Republic (1) Samana Santiago line, belonging to an English company, runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samana to La Vega (73 miles), it has two branch lines (under the same management, but different ownership) from La Jina to San Francisco de Macoris (8½ miles), and from Las Cabullas to Salcedo (8 miles), this last has been extended to Moca (7 miles) in order to join the other system, (2) a Government line the Dominican Central railway, runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles) Total length of line (1919) 153 miles There are, besides, about 255 miles of private lines on the large estates

On January 1, 1919, the postal and telegraph services were unified For year ending June 30, 1920, number of offices (postal and telegraph) 57, number of post offices, 32, total pieces of mail handled, 5,952,595

The telegraph, in the hands of a French Telegraphic Company (Compagnie Française des Cables Telegraphiques), is in operation between Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Santiago, from Santiago to Monte Cristi, and along the railway from Sanchez to La Vega, total length, 311 miles Several other inland lines are in project There is an inter urban telephone system owned and operated by the Dominican Government with 918 miles of line in operation on June 30, 1920 Number of messages transmitted and received (1919-20), 543,978 Submarine cables belonging to the same French Company connect in the north Puerto Plata with New York and Puerto Rico, and in the south Santo Domingo with Puerto Rico and Curaçoa The telephone system of the Republic is connected with that of Haiti

Two small wireless stations are in existence at Santo Domingo and La Romana (a new port in the province of Seybo, declared open to foreign commerce in August, 1912) which can communicate with Porto Rico There is another small station at San Pedro de Macoris which is only used for local transmission Number of radiograms sent (1919-20), 10,134 number received, 13,087

The Military Government has established other wireless stations for its own use.

Money, Weights, and Measures —On July 1st, 1897, the United States gold dollar was adopted as the standard of value A small amount of debased silver coin circulates as small change at the ratio of 5 to 1, viz., 1 peso = 20 cents United States currency There are no Dominican gold coins or paper money in circulation.

In 1912 the National Bank of Santo Domingo was established with a paid up capital of 500,000 dollars. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Sanches and

Puerto Plata The International Banking Corporation, of New York, has branches at Santo Domingo, and other places There is also at Santo Domingo a branch of the Banco Territorial y Agricola de Puerto Rico

The metric system was adopted on August, 1, 1913 But English and Spanish units are quite common in ordinary commercial transactions

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Santo Domingo in Great Britain

Consul General —Eduardo Cazeaux
Consul —Octavio Ventura
Vice Consul —Albert M Ventura

There are consular representatives at Cardiff, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham

2 Of Great Britain in Santo Domingo

Minister —Hon Stephen Leech (resident in Havana)
Chargé d'Affaires in Santo Domingo —C K Ledger
Vice Consul at Santo Domingo —H H Gosling

There is also a Vice Consul at San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, and Puerto Plata

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SERB, CROAT, AND SLOVENE STATE

(KRALJEVINA SRBA, HRVATA, I SLOVENACA)

Reigning King

Peter I, born June 29 (O S), 1844, son of Alexander Kara Georgevitch, married, July 30 (O S), 1883, to Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nikolas of Montenegro, widower March 4 (O S), 1890, ascended the throne, June 2 (O S), 1903

Children of the King —(1) Princess Helene, born October 23 (O S), 1884 (2) Prince George, born August 27 (O S), 1887, on March 27 (N S), 1909, Prince George renounced his right of succession to the throne, to which Prince Alexander will succeed (3) Prince Alexander, heir apparent and Prince Regent, born December 4 (O S), 1888

Brother of the King —Prince Arsène, born April 4, 1859, married, April 15, 1892, to Aurora Demidoff (divorced in 1896), offspring Prince Paul, born April 15, 1893

The founder of the dynasty was Kara George (i e Black George) Petrovitch, who, in 1804, was proclaimed Commander in Chief in Serbia, but was murdered in 1817, leaving two sons—Alexis, born 1801, and Alexander, born 1806 In 1842 Alexander was chosen reigning Prince by the Skupshtina or National Assembly, and the title was confirmed by the Porte, but the dignity was not hereditary In 1858 Alexander had to abdicate and was banished, and in 1885 he died in exile King Peter is thus the third of his house who have ruled in Serbia He succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty was elected King by the Skupshtina June 2 (O S), and assumed royal rights and duties June 12 (O S), 1903

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince (afterwards King) Milan at his capital, August 22, 1878 The King's civil list amounts to 1,880,000 dinars

After the Revolution in Austria Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia declared their independence, and a movement commenced for the formation of the State of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugo Slavia) by the union of the Austro Serbian, Croatian, and Slovenian parts of the former Austro Hungarian monarchy with Serbia In regard to Montenegro there was some doubt as to her position, but on the death of King Nicholas on March 1, 1921, the country was definitely joined to Greater Serbia

On December 29, 1918, the first Ministry of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed, representing all the Yugo Slav provinces, and the Allied Governments were informed of the creation of the new State, which has received recognition By the Treaty of Rapallo the boundaries of the new State were definitely determined

Constitution and Government

Serbia is ruled according to the old laws, while in Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia the provincial governments continue with the existing laws The Constituent Assembly, for which elections were held in November, 1920, will adopt a constitution for the new State According to the draft constitution Yugo-Slavia is to be a limited monarchy with a two chamber Parliament, in which the Senate will be an advisory chamber The King is Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and can declare war and make peace He summons Parliament and has the right of dissolving it Parliament is elected for four years on the basis of one deputy for every

40,000 inhabitants The Senate consists of 100 members and is elected for nine years, though one third of its membership is renewed every three years

Until the new Constitution is adopted the present administration of Serbia is based on the Constitution of that country passed on June 5, 1903, and the administration of the other provinces which form part of the kingdom on the local laws and the agreement arrived at on December 1, 1918 between the representatives of the kingdom of Serbia and those of the provinces which joined Serbia

The elections for the Constituent Assembly, held in November 28, 1920, resulted as follows —102 Radicals, 94 Democrats, 42 Communists 51 Croatian Agrarians (Raditch Party), 33 Serb Agrarians, 25 Mahomedans, and 21 Catholic People's Party

The Cabinet appointed February 19, 1921, is composed as follows —

Prime Minister —M Stoyan *Protitch* (head of Old Radical Party)

Vice President of the Council and Minister of Communications —M *Koroshetz* (head of Slovene Clerical Party)

Minister of the Interior —M *Trifkovitch* (Old Radical)

Minister of Foreign Affairs —M *Trumbitch*

Minister of Commerce —M Stoyan *Ribaratz* (National)

Minister of Finance —M Velisar *Yankovitch* (Old Radical)

Minister of Forests and Mines —M *Kovatchevitch* (National State Club)

Minister of Agrarian Reform —M *Krsmitch* (National Croatian Club)

Minister of Food —M *Stanichitch* (Old Radical)

Minister of Public Health —M Slavko *Milutitch* (Old Radical)

Minister of Social Affairs —M Louro *Chotusmine* (National Croatian Club)

Minister of Public Instruction —M *Trifunovitch* (Old Radical)

Minister of Religion —M *Jankovitch* Slovene Clerical)

Minister of War —(Vacant May, 1921)

Minister of Public Works —M Jovan *Jovanovitch* (Old Radical)

Minister of Agriculture —M Franc *Kukhtn* (Slovene Clerical)

Minister of Justice —M *Nintchitch* (Old Radical)

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs —M *Drinkovitch* (National Croatian Club)

Minister without Portfolio —M *Spalaicovitch*

Area and Population

The estimated area and population of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1920) are shown as follows —

District	Area in sq miles	Population
Serbia	42,098	4,035,631
Montenegro	3,536	288,423
Croatia	17,405	2,711,237
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20,709	1,931,302
Dalmatia	5,090	621,503
Slovenia	6,790	875,090
Total	95,628	11,337,686

According to the draft constitution of Yugo Slavia it is intended to create nine autonomous provinces, each with a Diet of its own The provinces are Serbia, Old Serbia, Syrmia, the Banat, Backa, Croatia and Slovenia, Dalmatia (without Cattaro), Montenegro, and Herzegovina (with Cattaro)

The principal towns (1919) are Belgrade (Beograd) (the capital) with 120,000 inhabitants, Zagreb (Agram) 80,000, Ljubljana, 60,000, Sarajevo, 50,000, Novi Sad, 40,000, Spelt, 30,000, Nish (1910), 24,949, Kragujevatch, 18,376, Sabac, 11,541, Bitolj, 48,370, Pristina, 18,174, Pirot, 10,737, Skoplyé, 47,384, Prizren, 21,244, Novi Pazar (1913), 13,433, Ohrid, 11,038, Debar, 10,199

Religion

The State religion of Serbia is Serbian Orthodox According to the census of 1910 there were of the total population in the old territory —Greek Orthodox, 2,881,220 Roman Catholics, 8,435, Protestants, 799, Jews, 5,997, Mohammedan Serbs and Gipsies, 14,335, other religions, 915 In the new territories are a large number of Roman Catholics, there are Roman Catholic bishops in Prizren and Skoplyé In May, 1914, Serbia concluded a concordat with Rome Under the concordat a Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Belgrade is to be established, with jurisdiction over Roman Catholics within the old frontiers of Serbia After the union of all the Orthodox Serbs in the kingdom, the Church became a Patriarchate under the rule of the Patriarch and Holy Synod for ecclesiastical purposes

The Serbian Orthodox Church is governed by the Synod of Bishops All the ecclesiastical officials are under the control of the Minister of Public Worship There is unrestricted liberty of conscience

Instruction

Elementary education in Serbia is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free Of the total population in 1900, 423,433 (16 99 per cent) could read and write In 1910 there were 2,129 elementary schools with 3,867 teachers and 154,976 pupils There were, of a higher grade, 49 colleges for boys, 5 for girls, and 2 modern schools, with 27,410 pupils (18,012 boys and 9,398 girls) There were 158 special schools for illiterates, and 9 higher elementary schools Belgrade University, founded in 1838, had (1920) 80 professors and 7 250 students In 1920 a University of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was established at Ljubljana

The Government has a Military Academy with 250 cadets, and 10 schools for non commissioned officers There are several private schools, elementary and other, and several orphanages supported by voluntary contributions

For elementary schools the State pays the teachers' salaries, and the municipalities provide for all other expenditure The cost of the other public schools is borne entirely by the State

Justice, Crime, and Pauperism

The judges are appointed by the king and are irremovable There is a court of cassation in Belgrade (for Serbia, Backa, Banat, Baranja, and Montenegro), the Supreme Court at Serajevo (for Bosnia and Herzegovina), and a Jury of Seven at Agram (for Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Slovenia)

There is no pauperism in Serbia in the sense in which it is understood in the West, the poorest peasants have some sort of freehold property, which cannot be sold There are a few poor people in the large towns, but neither their poverty nor their number has necessitated an institution like a work house. There are free municipal hospitals

Finance.

State receipts and expenditure for 6 years as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1912	5,118,000	4,708 240	1918[1]	16,905,007	16,905,007
1913	5,230,600	5,230,600	1919[1]	19,434,703	19,434,703
1914	8 572 840	8 572 840	1920[1]	49,925,664	49,925,664

[1] Estimates

The budget estimates for 1921 are shown as follows in dinars (par value of dinar, 25 to the £, present value, 130-135 to the £) —

Revenue	Dinars	Expenditure	Dinars
Customs	402,3 0,000	Department of Education	158,021,279
Town taxes	129 840 000	Treasury	703,220,238
Excess profits taxes	90 000 000	War and Navy	1,120 804,560
Import and export dues	400,000,000	Public works	195,202,620
Navigation dues	611 00	Communications	324,524,887
Direct taxes	2 116,930 700	Post and telegraphs	121,377,332
State properties	725,628 701	Agriculture	50,156,292
Other sources	18,817,307	Forests and mines	100 532,019
Total	,884 177,708	Total (including all items)	3,994,366,343

On January 1, 1914, the public debt of Serbia amounted to 903,810,500 dinars at the end of 1920 it stood at 2 838,236,750 dinars This includes the debts owing by the united kingdom to foreign countries, as follows — To United States, 35,000,000 dollars to France, 100,000,000 francs, to England and France together, 50,000,000 francs

Defence

In 1919 the organisation of the army of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was commenced In peace time the strength of the army is 150,000 Compulsory service is in force for men between the ages of 21 and 45, and, as a last defence, men can be taken is fit to carry arms from the ages of 18 to 21 years and from 45 to 50 years

The kingdom is divided into four army districts and 16 divisional districts, each divisional district has 3 infantry regiments of 3 battalions and 1 artillery regiment Each army district has, besides, 1 cavalry regiment, 1 howitzer artillery regiment, and 1 heavy artillery regiment, and also 1 engineers' command composed of all engineering branches For the whole army there is 1 cavalry division of 2 brigades and 2 regiments, and 1 railway transport command, 1 air force command, and 1 motor transport command

The infantry is armed with quick firing rifles of French pattern and those taken as booty from Austria Hungary, the artillery with French quick firing guns (Schneider Canet system) and those taken as booty from Austria Hungary, which are of various models

Production and Industry.

Serbia is an agricultural country, where almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold The holdings vary in size from 10 to 30 acres mostly Of the total area (11,930,740 acres) 21 per cent is arable land, 4 per cent is devoted to fruit and vine production and to gardens, 6 3 per cent is forest land, 11 per cent meadow, and the remainder is State property (mostly forest) Fruit products formed 13 per cent of the total exports before the war The country produces wheat, barley, oats, maize, rye and beetroots Plum marmalade and also fresh plums are exported in large quantities, spirits are distilled from plums, and various fruits are grown Tobacco production of Greater Serbia in 1919, 15,000 tons Silk culture employs a large number of persons The total production of wheat in Yugo Slavia in 1919 was 24,694,726 cwts, of barley, 1,251,692 cwts, and of oats, 6,164,247 cwts, maize, 36,575,315 cwts, and potatoes, 15,136,749 cwts In 1920 the output of sugar was 35,000 metric tons

There were in Yugo Slavia 1,458,326 horses, mules and asses, 5,496,531 head of cattle 9,771,985 sheep 4,849 457 pigs, and 2,417,919 goats

Almost half the total area of Yugo Slavia is forest The State forests of Serbia had an area, 1910, of 1,375,000 acres, parish forests 1,625,000, church and monastery, 42,500 private, 750,000 The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be

Yugo Slavia has considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignite, iron, copper ore, gold, and cement Copper and coal are the leading mineral products in Serbia The best coal is to be found near Vishka Tchuka and in Yarandona, near Rashka, and Krajevitz The State mine of Senj furnishes the greatest production (nearly 200,000 tons per annum) It may be expected that the coal mines in Serbia that have been already opened, after the reparation of the damage sustained during the war, will yield about 600,000 tons of coal per annum, of the value of 9,000 000 francs Gold, lead silver, antimony, iron ore and pyrites are also mined A capital of about 70 000,000 francs has been invested in Serbian mines up till now, with about 5,000 miners employed

In Bosnia, coal and iron are mostly exploited During recent years an average of 860,000 tons of coal were extracted from 11 mines The most important iron undertaking is in Varish average of 160,000 tons of ore Among the other mines the most important are manganese and salt

In Croatia and Slavonia only the coal mines are of special importance

Coal, lead, and zinc are mined in Slovenia Its brown coal yields 2,000,000 tons per annum, valued at 25,000,000 francs (pre war prices) The lead mines produced in recent years about 17,000 tons of pure lead, valued at 9,000,000 francs (pre war prices)

The total production of coal in Yugo Slavia was 2,491,258 metric tons, in 1913 it was 3,587,432 tons

Of the industries, flour milling is one of the most important, there are 50 large flour mills in the country, especially in Backa, brewing and distilling are extensively carried on, as are also weaving, tanning, boot making, pottery, and iron working Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Serbia The product is manufactured principally at Pirot, in south eastern Serbia, and the carpets are named after that place The chief characteristics of these carpets are that they are made of pure wool, dyed with natural colours by local dyers, who pride themselves that the process of dyeing and colour mixing is a secret transmitted by father to son, and

is known only to the inhabitants of Pirot Meat packing is also becoming important

Commerce

According to official reports, the imports to Yugo-Slavia in the first nine months of 1920 amounted to 2,577,709,123 dinars, and exports to 716,393,284 dinars

The principal imports are textiles, agricultural products, animal products, chemicals, leather and leather goods, metals, and machinery Exports Maize, wheat and oats, cattle and other animals, fruits, timber and timber goods The trade is mainly with Austria, Italy, and Czecho Slovakia

The treaty of June, 1893, provides for 'the most favoured nation' treatment in commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Serbia A new treaty, signed February 17, 1907 (for 10 years), provides for tariff reductions and for 'most favoured nation' treatment as regards commercial travellers, the acquisition and possession of property, and other matters

Total trade between Serbia and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Serbia into U K	5 170	—	—	—	10,000
Exports to Serbia from U K	1 075	—	—	828,308	610 759

Communications

Yugo Slavia has (1920) 5,684 miles of railway, of which 3,732 miles are of normal gauge and 1,952 miles of narrow gauge With the exception of about 509 miles belonging to a private company, all the lines are State owned

Of highways there are 3,495 miles, many of them in a ruinous condition Total length of waterways, principally the Danube, the Save the Drave, and the Tisa 1 322 miles The navigation on the Danube and Save is in the hands of the Navigation Syndicate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

There were (1920) 11,430 miles of telegraph line and 16,030 miles of telephones

There were 1,591 State post-offices and 2,195 communal post offices in 1919 In 1919 Yugo Slavia had 851 telegraph stations, 726 telephone stations, and 452 railway telegraph stations

Money and Credit

The principal bank is the National Bank of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of 50,000,000 dinars To cover the issue of new bank notes the State has deposited with the Bank 30,000,000 dinars The Bank may issue notes equal to three times the amount of the metallic deposits it holds The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Serbian produce The Uprawa Fondowa or Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Serbia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations

Money, Weights, and Measures

Serbia accepted, by the law of June 20, 1875, the French decimal system for its moneys, weights, and measures The Serbian dinar is equal to one franc In circulation are bank notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dinars, and 1, 2, and 10 kronen (4 kronen = 1 dinar)

The decimal weights and measures (kilogram, metre, &c) have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Great Britain

Minister Plenipotentiary —Michailo Gavrilovitch, appointed April, 1919
Secretaries —Pavlé Karovitch, Dusan Resetar, and Slobodan Jovanovitch
Military Attaché —Colonel Georges Ostoitch, C B
Attachés —Vladimir Milanovitch and Milivoje B Gavrilovitch
Vice Consul —Pavle Karovitch

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, and Glasgow

2 Of Great Britain in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary — Sir Charles Alban Young, K C M G M V O , appointed September 3, 1919
Secretaries - W String and E A Walker
Military Attaché —Brigadier General F Hoare Nairne, C B , C M G
Commercial Secretary —E Murray Harvey
Consul at Zagreb —C T Maclean

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Serbia

1 Official Publications

Srpské Novine (Official Gazette), Statistički godišnjak Kraljevine Srbije (Annuaire Statistique du Royaume de Serbie), and the publications issued by the various Departments of Government Belgrade

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI)

Reigning King

Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, born January 1, 1881, eldest son of the late King Chulalongkorn I, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 23, 1910, and was crowned on December 2, 1911. He is now styled King Rama VI, being the sixth sovereign of the present reigning dynasty. The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend always from the father to the eldest son, each sovereign being invested with the privilege of nominating his own successor. On November 24, 1910, it was officially announced that until the new King has male issue, the succession will pass presumptively through the line of the Queen Mother's sons.

Government

The executive power is exercised by the King advised by a Cabinet consisting of the heads of the various departments of the Government: Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, Marine, Local Government, &c. Many of the portfolios are held by the King's half brothers and uncles. The law of May 8, 1874, constituting a Council of State, has now been superseded by the Royal Decree of January 10, 1895, creating a Legislative Council. The latter is composed of the Ministers of State (Senabodi) and others, not less than 12 in number, appointed by the Crown. The total membership is now 40. In the preamble of the Royal Decree it is stated that the object of this body is to revise, amend, and complete the legislation of the kingdom. It is to meet at least once a week, and it may appoint committees of 3 or 4 members, with the addition of competent outsiders who must not outnumber the members. An important article gives the Legislative Council power to promulgate laws without the Royal assent in the event of any temporary disability of the Crown. At other times the Royal signature is indispensable. This Council has shown considerable legislative activity.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 18 provinces (Monthons), of which 17 have each a Lord Lieutenant, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his district; the eighteenth comprises the capital and is under the authority of the Ministry of Local Government. Several of the tributary districts are nominally administered by their own chiefs, but of late years centralisation has greatly increased. Viceroys and Lords Lieutenant, chosen by the King, are now regularly sent from Bangkok to all of these tributary provinces, both to those in the north, as Chiengmai, and those in the south, as Singora, and others, with very full powers. The Monthon of Bangkok is under the control of the Minister of Local Government. The 18 provinces are subdivided into 78 muangs or changwats, 409 ampurs, and 5,042 tambons.

Area and Population.

Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Muang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam is probably identical with Shan, applied in Burma to the Lao race, as well as to the Shan proper and the Siamese.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited

in 1891 By the Anglo French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1896 was confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Menam and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Maluprey and Barsak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession On March 23, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambong, (Siamese, Puttabong) Siem Rap, and Sisophon were ceded to France, while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Krat returned to Siam At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam It was agreed also that four ports on the Mekong are to be held by France on perpetual lease By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia is increased by about 7,000 square miles The treaty also provides for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and protegés in Siam, under certain conditions

A treaty for a modification of British extra territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengannu and Kedah to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909 The three states have an area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population estimated at over 600,000, of whom about 300,000 are in Kelantan

The area of Siam is now about 195,000 square miles, about 45,000 being in the Malay Peninsula The first detailed census in Siam was taken in 1905, but included only 12 of the provinces or Monthons The first census of the whole country was taken in 1909 For 1915–16 the population of the country was given as follows —

	Monthon	Population (1915–16)		Monthon	Population (1915–16)
1	Krung Tep (Bangkok)	941 526[1]	11	Pitsanulok	274,625
2	Krung Kao	650 355	12	Bavab	1,277,105
3	Chantaburi	143,910	13	Petchabun	79,719
4	Surat (Chumporn)	176,791	14	Puket	233,052
5	Nakorn Chaisi	306,007	15	Rajaburi	414,654
6	Nakorn Rachasima	550 196	16	Roi Et	645,665
7	Nakorn Sawan	315 816	17	Ubon Rajatani	901,341
8	Nakorn Sitamarat	502,343	18	Udorn	756,494
9	Patani	294 806			
10	Prachinburi	395,291		Total	8,819,686

[1] Figures for 1910

The estimated population for 1918–19 is 8,924,000 In 1911–12 the total was given as 8 266,408 (4,122,168 males and 4,144,240 females)

Of the total population the 'Thai' number well over 7,000,000

In 1913 14 the immigrants numbered 70 132 (64,422 males and 5,740 females), and the emigrants 62,088 (55,803 men and 6 285 women)

The town of Bangkok includes 630,000 inhabitants, of whom it is calculated that 200,000 are Chinese The population of the island of Puket is put at 179,600

In recent years the results of Western civilisation have to a considerable extent been introduced Much excellent work has been done by a General Adviser of American nationality (now styled Adviser in Foreign Affairs) and with the assistance of a British Judicial Adviser a French Legislative

Adviser and Legal Advisers of various nationalities important progress has been made in the administration of justice in the native courts and in the International Court in which British and French Advisers assist in the trial of cases brought by Siamese against subjects of Treaty Powers and *vice versa* The Penal Code has been completed, and came into force on September 21, 1908, work on other codes is being proceeded with The Consular Courts exercise jurisdiction over their nationals, subject, in the case of Great Britain, France, and Denmark, to the Treaty modifications The police administration of the Provinces is entrusted to the Provincial Gendarmerie, a force which includes a body of Danish instructors. The Provincial Gendarmerie and Metropolitan Police Forces have now been amalgamated and placed under the supervision of one central department at Bangkok The European officers, both British and Danish, are no longer employed in an executive, but only in an advisory, capacity For commercial purposes English is in general use

Religion and Instruction

The prevailing religion is Buddhism, and in the country districts education is chiefly in the hands of the priests, of whose services the Government intends to make more effective use All public schools are now, however, under the control of a Department of Education, and in Bangkok a number of normal and technical schools have been established, all with English head masters or assistants In 1911–12 there were 6,972 Buddhist temples, with a total of 173,560 priests

The Siamese language is firmly established as the official language over the whole country The Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs has also under his charge several Government hospitals, which have been established by the King, besides a public museum, and all the royal monasteries in the capital There is also a Pasteur Institute

Schools are either Government schools, local schools or private schools Government primary schools in Siam in 1916–17 numbered 329, teachers 828, pupils 25,798, non Government schools 3 134, teachers 4,131, pupils 135,062, Government secondary schools 116, teachers 440, pupils 8,316, non Government 159, teachers 516, pupils 9,220, special schools, Government 6, teachers 53, pupils 411 Besides the activities of the Siamese Government, the benevolent institutions of the American, English, and French missionaries also provide educational facilities for a large number of children Further, in the Buddhist temples of Siam 41,317 priests assisted in teaching 154,053 resident pupils and 77,665 non resident pupils during 1916 17 The latest census showed that there were in the Provinces of Siam, not including that of Krung Tep (Bangkok), 833,972 literate males and 88,756 literate females

The Chulalongkorn University was inaugurated at Bangkok, in 1917, for medicine, political science and literature, and engineering and natural science

Finance

Revenue and Expenditure for three years —

—	1918 19	1919 20[1]	1920-21[1]
	£	£	£
Revenue	7 185,344	5,853,846	5,576,923
Expenditure against Revenue	6,900,837	5,850,526	4,317,702
Extraordinary Expenditure against Capital Account[2]	778,977	1,323,785	1,227,923

[1] Estimates [2] Including Expenditure from Loans

The principal sources of revenue in 1918–19 were customs duties, 524,381*l*., excise, 811,716*l*., land revenue and capitation taxes, 1,326 314*l*., railways 711,860*l*., posts, telegraphs and telephones, 841,923*l*., state lands and forests, 809,984*l*., opium, 1,649,570*l*.

On March 31, 1921, the total national debt amounted to 7,312,590*l*., made up as follows:—3,880,000*l*. owing to the Government of the Federated Malay States (loan of 4,750,000*l*. borrowed in 1909), 3,432,560*l*. out of the 1905 debt (1,000,000*l*.) and the 1907 debt (3,000,000*l*.). All these loans were made for, and spent on, works of public utility.

A British officer occupies the position of Financial Adviser, and there are numerous other British officers holding high advisory positions under the Government, more especially in the Finance and Audit, Revenue, Forests, Survey, Police, Justice, Customs, Mining, Mint, and Education departments. There are also a number of Europeans of other nationalities in various Departments. The financial position of the kingdom is favourable, the revenue is steadily increasing, and the expenditure is less than the revenue, and well under control.

Defence

Universal liability to military service on the European model is now in force in all the provinces including Bangkok, the terms are, from 18 to 20 in the active army, from 20 to 25 in the first reserve, from 25 to 35 in the second reserve and from 35 to 45 in the third reserve. Exemptions have been abolished, but personal service is not enforced in the case of the uncivilised tribes. The army is organised in ten divisions, each consisting in peace time of 2 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions, 1 cavalry regiment of 2 squadrons, 2 four gun batteries, divisional troops, engineers, transport, medical, etc. In war the division expands to consist of 2 regiments each of 3 battalions, 1 cavalry regiment of 3 squadrons, 3 batteries, 1 engineer, and 1 transport battalion. The infantry are armed with a special pattern of Mauser, the artillery with 75 mm. quick firing mountain guns. The peace strength is over 20,000 men organised for administrative purposes into 3 Army Corps and 1 independent division. In war time the divisions are grouped into Army Corps according to strategical requirements. Aviation schools were started in 1914, and a Flying Corps has been formed.

To the small naval force, which includes a light cruiser and some gun-boats, three modern despatch vessels and the ex British destroyer *Radiant*, renamed *Phra Ruan*, have been added. There are 5,000 men available for service afloat besides a reserve of 20,000. The marine infantry, recruited from the inhabitants of the maritime provinces, between 18 and 40 years of age, numbers 15,000 in six shifts, besides a 1st and 2nd reserve 3,000 and 2,000 respectively.

At the mouth of the Menam River are the Paknam forts. The bar prevents ships of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok. The naval arsenal dock has recently been reconstructed.

The military and naval expenditure for 1918–19 amounted to 1,401,677*l*.

Production and Industry

Forced labour is still exacted from the rural population, but recent enactments have made calls for it far less frequent, and a poll-tax, varying in amounts in the different districts, is now levied on all adult males with

practically no exemptions The cost of labour is probably higher than in any other Oriental country Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour in the south, especially in the mills and in mining, while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Laos, Burmese, Karens, and Khamus

To the north of Bangkok, large tracts of land, formerly lying waste, have been opened up by an Irrigation Company, which has connected by a canal the Menam and Bangpakong rivers, and has constructed numbers of smaller canals The chief produce of the country is rice (3,228,983 acres in 1920–21), which forms the national food and the staple article of export For the Siamese Year (Buddhist Era) 2462 (April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920), the rice export amounted to 441,039 tons, valued at 10,911,586*l*. In Siam mostly in Bangkok, there are 66 large rice mills, of which 10 are Siamese and 56 Chinese (13 of these Chinese mills being nominally British, *i.e.* from Hong Kong or the Straits Settlements) Other produce is hides, sticklac, gamboge, pepper, salt, dried fish, cattle, and sesame while, for local consumption only, hemp, tobacco, cotton and coffee are grown Fruits are abundant, including the durian, mangosteen, and mango, and a large selection of different varieties of oranges

According to Siamese official statistics the number of all domestic animals in the Kingdom on April 1, 1919, was 4,593,156, including 2,108,072 buffaloes The live stock in January 1916, consisted of 5,333 elephants, 105,078 horses and ponies, 2,336,936 cows, oxen, and calves, and 2,120,180 buffaloes

Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important industry, almost entirely in British hands Siam teak wood is mainly produced in the north of Siam, the dry logs being floated by river to Bangkok during the rainy months of the year In 1919–20 the exports amounted to 70,202 tons, valued at 1,189,801*l*. The forests are under the control of a British conservator, aided by several British officers The export of rubber is now negligible, but planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula

The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, tungsten, wolfram, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, probably quicksilver Tin mining on a considerable scale is pursued on the island of Puket (or Junk Ceylon) and also in the northern portion of the province of Puket at Renong on the mainland, and the ore is found in ever increasing quantities in other parts of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula, where also wolfram is now being extracted in considerable quantity The total output of tin in 1918–19 was 148,425 piculs (8,841 tons), in 1917–18, 153,782 piculs (9,153 tons)

Commerce

Imports and exports for five years —

	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	5,809,850	6,757,274	7,467,510	7,980,147	12,272,967
Exports	8,151,940	9,344,906	9,522,700	12,463,056	15,718,170

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese have settled in the country The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital, except the mining industry in the South

For two years the distribution of Siamese trade through Bangkok by principal countries was as follows —

Imports from	1918–19	1919–20	Exports to	1918–19	1919–20
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	1,624 213	2,101 394	Singapore and Federated Malay States	4,984,926	6,993 461
Hong Kong	1,483,945	2 978,648	Hong Kong	3,450 670	3,135,608
Singapore	1 163,942	2,584,145	United Kingdom	106,543	1,062,111
India and Burma	839 072	1,360,983	India and Burma	201,535	480,905
China	713,122	917,460	Netherlands India and Holland	2,079,379	1,108,312
Japan	932,829	542 847	China	117,516	336,065
United States	514 571	816,158	Japan	1,054 185	310,456
Netherlands India and Holland	395,220	634,471	Indo China and France	278 724	86,988
Indo China and France	132,708	116 175	United States	32,604	57,057
Switzerland	19,683	56,380	Port Said (for orders)	34,815	537,246
			Belgium	—	254 174
			Denmark	15 681	234,780
			Portugal	—	164,965
			Sweden	—	117,079

The principal imports in 1919–20 were cotton goods, 1,225,907*l*., food stuffs, 1,103,787*l*. metal manufactures, 691,863*l*. gunny bags, 529,789*l*., tobacco, 249,847*l*. sugar and molasses, 648,367*l*., petroleum, etc., 564,124*l*. silk, linen and woollen goods, 540,545*l*. The principal exports were rice 10,911,586*l*., and teak, 1,189,861*l*.

There is a considerable trade on the northern frontiers with the British Shan states and Yunnan, carried on by hawkers.

Total trade between Siam and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom	1,120 947	1 289,411	56 074	1 419,383	794,938
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom	1,209,367	1,247,899	1,618 555	1,747,770	4,060,152

Shipping and Communications

In 1919–20, 639 vessels of 581,390 tonnage entered the port of Bangkok. In 1917 a Siamese Company instituted a regular service between Bangkok, Hong Kong and the Southern China Ports, in competition with the China Navigation Co., Ltd. (Butterfield & Swire), a British company which has captured the shipping trade formerly done by the North German Lloyd Orient Line.

There were, at the end of March, 1919, 1,333 miles of State and private railways made up as follows —(1) Northern Line, 591 miles, (2) Southern Line, 677 miles (3) private lines, 65 miles. The Northern Line is a normal-gauge railway system comprising the line from Bangkok to Korat (with a branch running North which has now gone beyond Nakawn Lampang, and is half way from there to Chiengmai) and a line from Bangkok to Patriew. These lines will shortly be converted to metre gauge. The Southern Line is likewise a State railway, but of metre gauge, and runs from Bangkok down the Malay Peninsula, to Tungsawng, whence branch

lines go to Singora, Nakorn Sritamarat and Trang (on the West Coast of the Peninsula), respectively Connection has now been made with the Federated Malay States railways, and since July 1, 1918, it has been possible to travel from Bangkok to Penang, and thence to Singapore by train The two lines have been amalgamated under one management Private lines include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (northern branch) with Phrabat

In 1919 there were 107 post offices and agencies, of which 31 were admitted for inland and 4 for the foreign money order service The inland mail matter received at the different offices for delivery consisted of (1917–18) 892,740 letters, 372,918 post cards, 1,153,932 pieces of printed matter For foreign countries the returns of mails despatched were letters, 326 699 post cards, 36,400, printed matter, 78,936 pieces, foreign letters received 577,705, post cards 61,906, printed matter 409,427, other matter 10,157

There were (1919) 73 telegraph offices Number of inland telegrams 113,659, of foreign telegrams, 108,032 Length of line, 4,732 miles, length of wire, 6,353 miles

There were (1919) two telephone exchanges, and 958 instruments were installed at the premises of subscribers A complete set of new instruments from Sweden for the telephone exchange in Bangkok were installed in 1919

Two wireless stations on the Telefunken system have been erected, one at Bangkok and one at Senggora They are both under the control of the Siamese naval authorities

Money, Weights, and Measures

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, the Mercantile Bank of India and the Banque de l'Indo Chine There is also a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Puket A Siamese bank, formerly with a German but now with a British manager for its Foreign Department, has recently been established under Royal Charter and with the name of the Commercial Bank of Siam, Limited The Government in 1902 began to issue currency notes (5, 10, 20 100 and 1,000 ticals, and since October 1918, 1 tical and 50 tical notes) At the end of 1903 there was 267,623*l* worth of currency notes in circulation, on March 31, 1920, 8,353,502*l* The currency notes are inconvertible

In 1914 the Siamese Treasury Savings Bank was opened with 634 depositors By March 31, 1919, the number was 4,905, with a total deposit of 107 365*l*

The unit of the monetary system is the silver tical (officially called baht) weighing 15 grams 900 fine Its value (formerly varying with the price of silver) has, by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, been fixed at 1*s* 6½*d* or 13 ticals = 1*l*, the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 55 8 centigrams of pure gold There will be a 10 tical gold piece or *Dos* weighing 6 2 grams 900 fine and thus containing 5 58 grams of pure gold By an amendment to the gold standard of 1908, dated Sept 4, 1919, the value of the tical has been fixed at 1*s* 8*d* or 12 ticals = 1*l* sterling, the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 61 centigrammes of pure gold In addition to the tical, the following coins are now actually in use —(silver) the *salung* = ¼ tical, the 2 *salung* piece = ½ tical, (nickel) the 10 *Satang* piece, = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a tical, the 5 *Satang* piece, = $\frac{1}{20}$ of a tical, and (bronze) the *Satang*, = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a tical The *Salung* is of silver 800 fine New 2 *salung* pieces have recently been coined and issued, of silver 650 fine

There are no standard weights and measures in Siam But the metric

system has been adopted in many of the government departments and on the royal railways The customary measures of weight are —1 *Tical* = 15 grams or approximately 53 oz , 4 *Ticals* = 1 *Tamlung* (60 grams or 2 1 oz), 20 *Tamlungs* = 1 *Chang* (1 2 kilograms or 2 lbs 10 3 oz), and 50 *Chang* = 1 *Hap* (60 kilograms or slightly over 132¼ lbs)

The unit of length is the *Wah* The measures of length are —1 *Niew* = 83 inches , 12 *Niu* = 1 *Keub* (10 inches) , 2 *Keup* = 1 *Sawk* (20 inches) , 4 *Sawk* = 1 *Wah* (80 inches) 20 *Wah* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet) , 400 *Sen* = 1 *Yote* (10 miles, roughly) For square measure the unit is the *Rai* = 39 acres

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Siam in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —Phya Buri Navarasth (appointed March 31, 1919)
Counsellor of Legation —W J Archer, C M G
First Secretary —Phra Sanpakitch
Second Secretary —Lewis C Bateman
Third Secretary —Luang Bhides
Attachés —Luang Chara Naovides and Luang Sundara Vachana
Military Attaché —Major Prince Pridideb

2 Of Great Britain in Siam

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —R S Seymour, M V O (appointed 1919)
First Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Bangkok —T H Lyle, C M G

There are consular representatives at Chiengmai, Senggora, and Nakawn-Lampang and Puket

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Siam

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA)

Reigning Sovereign

Alfonso XIII, son of the late King Alfonso XII and Maria Christina, daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister, married, May 31, 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugénie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland

Children of the King—(1) Prince *Alfonso*, born May 10, 1907, (2) Prince *Jaime*, born June 23, 1908, (3) Princess *Beatriz*, born June 22, 1909, (4) Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911 (5) Prince *Juan*, born June 20, 1913, (6) Prince *Gonzalo*, born October 24, 1914

Sisters of the King—I *Maria de las Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880, married February 14 1901, to Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta, died October 17 1904, offspring, Alfonso, born November 30, 1901, Isabel, born October 16 1904 II *María Teresa*, born November 12, 1882, married January 12 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died September 23, 1912 offspring, Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906, Jose Eugenio, born March 26, 1909, Maria de las Mercedes, born October 3, 1911

Aunts of the King—I Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851, married May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti, widow, November 26, 1871 II Infanta *María de la Paz*, born June 23, 1862 married, April 2, 1883, to Prince Ludwig, eldest son of the late Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, offspring, Fernando Maria born May 10, 1884, married January 12, 1906, the Infanta Maria Teresa (*see above*), married again, October 1, 1914, Luisa de Silva y Fernández de Henestrosa (Duchess of Talavera de la Reina), Adalberto Alfonso, born June 3, 1886, Maria del Pilar, born March 13, 1891 III Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864 married to Prince Antoine, son of Prince Antoine d'Orleans, Duc de Montpensier, March 6, 1886, the marriage was dissolved July, 1900, offspring, Alfonso Maria, born November 12, 1886, married July 15, 1909 Princess Beatrice of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Luis Fernando Maria, born November 5, 1888 (All sisters of the late King)

The King, Alfonso XIII, has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family The annual grant to the Queen is fixed at 450,000 pesetas (18,000*l*), and, should the King predecease her, 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l*) during widowhood The annual grant to the mother of the King was fixed at 250,000 pesetas To the Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas have been assigned, and to the Infante Don Jaime and Infanta Doña Beatriz, 150,000 pesetas each The Infantas, the King's aunts, receive 550,000 pesetas

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile —

House of Aragon	
Ferdinand V, 'The Catholic'	1479
House of Habsburg	
Charles I	1516
Philip II	1556
Philip III	1598
Philip IV	1621
Charles II	1665
House of Bourbon	
Philip V	1700
Ferdinand VI	1746
Charles III	1759
Charles IV	1788
Ferdinand VII	1808
House of Bonaparte	
Joseph Bonaparte	1808
House of Bourbon	
Ferdinand VII, restored	1814
Isabella II	1833
Provisional Government	1868
Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
House of Savoy	
Amadeo	1870
Republic 1873-75	
House of Bourbon	
Alfonso XII	1875
Maria Cristina (*pro tem.*)	1886
Alfonso XIII	1886

Government and Constitution

I Central Government

The present Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores por derecho propio*; secondly, life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180, and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial States, the church, the universities academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority. Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l*., captain generals of the army, admirals of the navy, the *Patriarca de las Indias* (the 'Patriarch of West Indies'), *i.e.*, the Primate of Spain (the Bishop of Sion, head chaplain of the Royal Household) and the archbishops, the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, of the Tribunal de Cuentas del Reino, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators must be renewed by one half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas is the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting is compulsory for all males over the age of 25, with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacts that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been residents of a Municipal district for at least 2 years. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age, they are re eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. Deputies to the number of 98 are elected by *scrutin de liste* in 28 large districts in which minorities may be duly represented. There are in all 417 deputies. The deputies cannot take State office pensions, and salaries, but the ministers and State officials of a salary higher than 15,000 pesetas are exempted from this law. Since April 1, 1920, senators and

deputies are paid 6,000 pesetas (240*l*.) a year. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The Monarch has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them, but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appoints the president and vice presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only, the Congress elects its own officials. The Monarch and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws. The Congress has the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

State of the parties in the Senate (elected January 2, 1921).—Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 90; Regionalists, 6; Catholics and Jaimistas, 5; Reformists, 2; Republican, 1; Independents, 18.

State of parties in the Congress (elected Dec. 19, 1920).—Liberals, 111; Conservatives, 223; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 3; Reformists, 8; Regionalists, 20; Catholics and Jaimistas, 8; Independents, 11.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the Monarch is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants, and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the Monarch, in a Council of Ministers (constituted March 13, 1921) as follows:—

President of the Council.—Manuel *Allendesalazar*.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Marquis de *Lema*.
Minister of Justice and Worship.—Señor *Pinies*.
Minister of War.—Viscount *Eza*.
Minister of Marine.—Fernandez *Prida*.
Minister of Finance.—Manuel *Argüelles*.
Minister of the Interior.—Count *de Bugallal*.
Minister of Public Instruction.—Señor *Ispuricta*.
Minister of Public Works.—Señor *Lacierva*.
Minister of Labour.—Count *Lizarraga*.

II. Local Government.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Since January 1, 1918, every commune has its own elected *Ayuntamiento*, consisting of from five to fifty *Regidores*, or *Concejales*, and presided over by the *Alcalde*, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Tenientes Alcaldes*. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the *Ayuntamientos*. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the *Alcalde*, the executive functionary, from their own body. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputacion Provincial*, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The *Diputaciones Provinciales* meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the *Comision Provincial*, a committee appointed every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and the *Ayuntamientos* the government and administration of the respective pro-

vinces and communes Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration except in the case of the action of the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and *Ayuntamientos* going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests In the Basque provinces self government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government

Area and Population

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa, the total area is 194,783 square miles The growth of the population has been as follows —

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,464,340	—	—
1860	15,655,467	191,127	0 44
1877	16,631,869	976,402	0 37
1887	17,560,352	928,483	0 56
1897	18,121,472	561,120	0 32
1900	18,607,674	486,202	0 89
1910	19,950,817	1,343,143	0 72

Area and population of the forty nine provinces —

Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population Dec 31, 1919	Pop per sq mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population Dec 31, 1919	Pop per sq mile
Alava	1,170	96,922	82	Logroño	1,946	182,389	93 7
Albacete	5 737	288,871	50 3	Lugo	3,814	474,037	124 2
Alicante	2,183	497 001	227 ,	Madrid	3,084	963,560	312 1
Almeria	3 360	387 340	115 2	Málaga	2 812	527,240	187 ,
Avila	3 042	210 649	69 2	Murcia	4,453	631 906	141 9
Badajoz	8,451	650 334	76 9	Navarra	4,055	316,144	77 9
Baleares	1 935	331,19 ,	171 1	Orense	2 694	408,693	151 7
Barcelona	2 968	1,196,727	403 2	Oviedo	1,20 ,	717 723	170 6
Burgos	5,480	34 , 1 06	63 0	Palencia	3,256	196,556	60 9
Cáceres	7,667	424 478	55 3	Pontevedra	1 695	515,984	304 4
Cadiz & Ceuta	2,834	475,593	167 8	Salamanca	4,829	338 452	69 0
Canarias	2,807	520,516	185 4	Santander	2,108	323 041	153 ,
Castellon	2,495	315 065	126 2	Segovia	2,635	170,817	64 8
Ciudad Real	7,620	483 006	56 8	Sevilla	5,428	626 922	115 5
Cordoba	5,299	539,12 ,	101 ,	Soria	3 083	157,547	39 5
Coruña	3,051	690 772	226 4	Tarragona	2,505	329,079	131 3
Cuenca	6 636	284 973	42 9	Teruel	5 720	255,069	44 5
Gerona	2,264	332 074	146 6	Toledo	5,919	444,156	75 0
Granada	4,928	545,217	110 7	Valencia	4,150	923,426	222 4
Guadalajara	4,676	214,285	45 8	Valladolid	2 922	282,347	96 6
Guipuzcoa	728	253,182	347 7	Vizcaya (Biscay)	836	383,692	458 9
Huelva	3,913	346,724	88 6	Zamora	4,097	262,956	64 2
Huesca	5,848	244,963	41 8	Zaragoza	6,726	479,454	71 2
Jaén	5,203	568,052	109 2				
León	5,936	391,855	66 0				
Lérida	4,690	292,423	62 1	Total	194,783	20,783,844	106 6

For the population of each of the provinces according to the 1910 Census *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1914, p 1300

The population of Ceuta (23,907) is included in that of Cadiz Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucemas isles (pop 406), the Chafarinas (736), Melilla (42,592), Peñon de la Gomera (400), Rio de Oro (495), and Nador (2,740) The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, the centuries old 'Presidios' having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula The Basques in the North, numbering some 400,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain, there are 50,000 gipsies, and a small number of Jews

The following were the estimated populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1918, viz —

Town	Pop	Town	Pop	Town	Pop
Madrid	652,157	Palma [1]	67,541	Coruña	60,178
Barcelona	618,766	Cadiz	69 362	Linares [1]	37,039
Valencia	241,162	Córdoba	72 871	Badajoz	37, 81
Sevilla	164,046	Santander	72 7	Alcoy [1]	33 896
Málaga	141,046	S Cruz (Canaries)	8 21	Vitoria	34,079
Murcia	133 33	Las Palmas	69,270	Castellon	3 744
Zaragoza	124,998	Jerez [1]	62,628	Burgos	32,374
Cartagena [1]	102 42	Alicante	57 0	Salamanca	38,082
Bilbao	99 935	Gijon [1]	56 18	Pamplona	30 385
Granada	82 820	Oviedo	5 ,191	Jaen	30,957
Valladolid	70,867	San Sebastian	57 282	Huelva	24 703
Lorca [1]	70,807	Almeria	47 300		

[1] Population Census, 1910

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows —

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1917	142,065	602 10	46 819	136 284
1918	141,294	61 ,	69 ,019	– 83 064 (surplus of deaths)
1919	166,716	58 ,3 2	482 030	103,392

Emigration figures for 4 years as follows —

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1915	36,420	14 9 9	50, 59	1917	32 976	9,075	43,051
1916	18,959	9 740	28,699	1918	26,377	9 877	36 254

Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil Uruguay, and Mexico

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except about 30,000, Protestants (about 7,000), Jews (about 4,000), Rationalists, etc Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 47 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, &c , of the Church, and for this purpose the State expends annually about 41,000,000 pesetas Efforts are being made for a reduction of

the Church estimates The relations between Church and State are regulated by the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri, with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves The third order referred to above, has never been named, and the conditions of this Concordat have never been rigidly adhered to A law known as the 'Padlock Bill' was passed in December, 1910, prohibiting the establishment of any more religious houses, without the consent of the Government This law lapsed on December 31, 1912, but its effect was prolonged by an order from the Pope to the Spanish Bishops This temporary measure will be replaced by a definite arrangement which is at present being negotiated with Rome Liberty of worship is now allowed to Protestants and all other religious bodies The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain Many of them have schools, and about 5,000 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on The number of religious houses in Spain is about 3,826, of which 804 are for men and 3,022 for women Of those for men, 650 are devoted to education, 79 to charity, and 75 to the training of priests The total number of monks is about 9,827 (including 1,294 foreigners) The orders for women comprise 1,322 for education, 895 for charity, and 805 for a contemplative life The number of nuns is about 38,227 (including 2,418 foreign women) In 1918 there were in Spain 66 cathedrals, 20,407 parish churches, 17,424 chapels and sanctuaries, and 35,382 priests

Instruction

The latest census returns show that a large proportion of the inhabitants are illiterate In 1860 19 97 per cent of the population could read and write, 4 50 per cent could read only, and 75 52 per cent could neither read nor write In 1910, 38 59 per cent could read and write, 1 77 per cent could read only, and 59 35 per cent could neither read nor write

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9, 1909, which made education obligatory The country is divided into eleven educational districts, with the universities as centres The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by Government, the total sum spent in 1918 was 43,726,597 pesetas Most of the children are educated free The Royal Decree of July 1, 1902, regulates all schools, whether belonging to corporations or private persons, whether self supporting or in receipt of Government or municipal subventions It requires schools to be authorised by Government authority, and provides for their periodical inspection for the enforcement of rules respecting sanitation and discipline, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers

There are 26,108 public schools, and 5,669 private schools, the total number of pupils being 2,604,308 Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle class schools, there must be at least one of them in every province There are at present 58 institutions with 52,498 pupils These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 23,586 students The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza Each university has two or more

of the faculties of philosophy and letters, law, sciences, medicine, and pharmacy There are, besides, a medical faculty at Cadiz in connection with the University of Seville, and in the Canary Islands an educational establishment dependent on the University of Seville Government also supports various special schools In 1918 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 76,758,479 pesetas

Since 1902 the Government has sent scholars, teachers, and professors to foreign countries to study Since 1910 there has existed a Board of Scientific Research (*Junta para ampliación de estudios*), which connects the work done abroad with the organisation of new laboratories in Spain, and publishes sets of books which show the results obtained Since 1910 this Board has started the foundation of Halls of Residence for students where an important educational and a certain amount of scientific work is done The total expenditure of this Board is 800,000 pesetas per annum

Justice and Crime

Justice is administered by *Tribunales* and *Juzgados* (Tribunals and Courts), which conjointly form the *Poder Judicial* (Judicial Power) Judges and Magistrates cannot be removed, suspended or transferred except as set forth by law

The Judicature is composed of —1 *Tribunal Supremo* (Supreme High Court), 15 *Audiencias Territorials* (Divisional High Courts), 34 *Audiencias Provinciales* (Provincial High Courts), 521 *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance), and 9,257 *Juzgados Municipales* (District Court, or Court of Lowest Jurisdiction held by Justices of the Peace)

The *Tribunal Supremo* consists of a President, three Courts of Justice and one for administrative purposes, it is empowered with disciplinary faculties, is Court of Cassation in civil and criminal trials, decides in first and second instance disputes arising between private individuals and the State, and hears criminal causes against Princes of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and Presidents of the Senate and Congress

The *Audiencias Territoriales* have power to try in second instance sentences passed by judges in civil matters, and in first instance all criminal trials of the province

The *Audiencias Provinciales* are Courts competent to try and pass sentence in first instance on all cases filed for delinquency In the most important ones evidence is taken by a jury composed of twelve lay judges

The *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* are presided over by one Judge acting in civil matters as Judge of First Instance, and in criminal matters is *Juez de Instruccion* (examining Magistrate)

The *Juzgados Municipales* are constituted of a Judge and two Deputy Judges This Court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 500 pesetas (£20) in value, and petty offences

Old Age Pensions

By a law dated February 27th, 1908, the 'Instituto Nacional de Prevision' was created for the purpose of granting Old Age Pensions, and administering a system of social insurance The funds of the Institution are made up of an endowment, annual State subsidy, and private and public donations The maximum annual pension obtainable is 1,500 pesetas (£60) The number of old age pensions granted up to December 31, 1919, was 87,953, and 141,422 for infants, a total of 229,375 pensions.

Finance

Revenue and expenditure for five years —

—	1917	1918	1919–20	1920 21 [1]	1921 22
	1,000 Pesetas	1 000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Revenue	1 336,500	1,829 891	3 020 5 0	1,842,720	1,976,663
Expenditure	1 615,000	1,846,754	3,074,9 9	2,403 730	2,550,794

[1] Estimates

The budget for the fiscal year 1921 22 is made up as follows —

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxe	731 798 000	Royal household	9 415,000
Indirect Taxes	771 000 000	Legislature	8,166,000
Monopolies	448,545,000	Public Debt	571,584,000
State properties—		Pensions	87,700,000
Income	27,714 000	Presidency of the Council of Ministers	95 000
Sales	621 000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11,681,000
Resources of the Treasury	56,49 000	,, ,, Grace & Justice	91 756 000
		,, ,, War	374 '34,000
		,, ,, Marine	76,225 000
		,, ,, Public Instruction & Fine Arts	132,051,000
		,, ,, Food	6,173 000
		,, ,, the Interior	228,844 000
		,, ,, Finance	34,948,000
		Cost of collecting Revenue	216,135,000
		Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea	2,387,000
		Expenditure in Morocco	185,890,000
		Total Ordinary	2,189,279,000
		Total Extraordinary	361,515,000
Total	1,976 663 000 (70, 05,107/)	Grand Total	2 550,794,000 (91,099,785/)

The National Debt of Spain on January 1,1921 amounted to 11,992,949,525 pesetas (479,717,981/), composed as follows —

	Pesetas
External Debt —	
3 per cent and 4 per cent perpetual exterior debt—sealed bonds	910,701,400
Internal Debt —	
4 per cent perpetual internal debt	8 385,521, 28
5 per cent redeemable debt (1900)	1,442 427 500
5 per cent redeemable debt (1917)	1,000 062,500
4 per cent redeemable debt (1908)	143,670,000
Non interest bearing debt due to officials	1,006,597
'Pagares of the Ministry of the Colonies	100,000,000
	11 992 949 52

Defence.

Army.

Military service in Spain is compulsory The total term of service is for 18 years The law in force (1912) divides this period into the following — 1 year, recruits in deposit ('*Reclutas en Caja*'), 3 years, active army (1st standing), 5 years, active army (2nd standing), 6 years, reserve, and 3 years, territorial reserve There is at present no organisation for the 'territorial reserve'

In January, 1916, a central general staff of the army was appointed The country is divided up into 8 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain General' The 1st to 6th inclusive each furnish to the field army 2 divisions, the remaining two, 1 division A division consists of 2 infantry brigades, each consisting of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, but the third battalion is only a cadre in peace time, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of field artillery of 6 batteries The regiments of engineers have no fixed distribution They consist of 6 regiments of sappers, 1 of telegraphy and 1 of railways, all of which are irregularly distributed among the different army corps There are also 3 independent brigades of chasseurs, each of 6 battalions, 4 regiments of mountain artillery, making 16 batteries, and 1 regiment of horse artillery of 6 batteries, and a railway regiment of 8 active and 8 depôt companies Batteries have 4 guns There is 1 permanent cavalry division of 2 brigades, and there are 3 permanent cavalry brigades The Aeronautical Service consists of headquarters at Guadalajara, a balloon section, an aeronautic section and a depot The peace establishment for the year 1920 was fixed at 216,649 men of all ranks, and the total strength of the field army would probably be about 300,000 combatants The army is organized in 16 divisions, each of 2 brigades of infantry, and 1 of artillery

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron cadres, and 14 battery cadres The second line troops are intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13,000 combatants each Total about 90,000

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on frontier Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline The total strength of the Guardia Civil for 1918 is as follows -- Infantry, 17,842, cavalry, 2,316 Carabineros Infantry, 13,218 cavalry 544

Outside the Spanish peninsula, there are the 3 military commands of Melilla, Ceuta and Larache on the coast of Morocco, also the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, each of which forms a military district The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders In Africa the troops are Spanish, and are always on a war footing A Commissioner General is invested with supreme military command in the Spanish zone The corps of occupation consists of 11 regiments of infantry of 3 battalions, and 12 battalions of chasseurs (all battalions have 6 companies), 3 regiments of cavalry of 6 squadrons and 1 group of 3 squadrons, 2 regiments of field batteries, and 2 groups of batteries, 2 regiments of engineers, 1 group of 3 companies of sappers, and a section of telegraphy, 3 squadrons of aeroplanes for each separate command, situated at Zeluan (Melilla), Tetuan and Arcila (Larache), and the necessary subsidiary services A native battalion of infantry and squadron of cavalry have been raised at Melilla, and 4 companies of native infantry and a 'mixed' company (horse and foot) have been raised to perform the duties of military police A total of 60,735 men in Africa

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893 Calibre ·275 The cavalry have the Mauser carbine The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canet 14½ pr of 19 106

A corps of aviators has recently been created The military school of aeronautics is at Cuatro Vientos, 5½ miles from Madrid In the last year large orders for aeroplanes have been placed abroad, and many French, British and Italian machines are now arriving The service of military aviation is being

reorganized on a large scale, and no official figures are obtainable for the number of machines now in use The following wireless stations, Telefunken system, have been erected and are in charge of the military Central station at Carabanchel, range 540 miles, Barcelona, range 430 miles, Melilla, Ceuta, Tetuan, Bilbao, Valencia, range 320 miles, Almeria, Larache, range 220 miles, also at Mahon (Baleares) and Coruña

The peace establishment of the Spanish army including Guardia Civil and Carabineros amounts to 16,578 officers and 190,715 men The budget for 1920 was 7,210 000*l*, exclusive of the charge for military activities in Morocco

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast On the Western Pyrenees, Oyarzun and Pamplona On the central Pyrenees, Jaca and on the eastern Pyrenees, Gerona On the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification) And finally on the coast, Ferrol, Cádiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands) and Ceuta (Africa)

NAVY

Battleships

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour Belt	Armour Guns	Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H P	Max speed
					Dreadnoughts			
1912 1914 1913	Espana Jaime I Alfonso XIII	15,700	9	10	8 12 in, 20 4 in, and 6 smaller guns	2	15,500	19 5
					Pre Dreadnought			
1887	Pelayo	9,890	2	10	2 12 6 in, 2 11 in, 9 5 5 in and 23 smaller guns	3	7,906	16
					Cruisers			
1895	Carlos V	10,062	deck	10	2 11 in 8 5 5 in 4 4 in and 22 smaller guns	2	18,000	19
1898	Rio de la Plata	1,950	deck	—	12 5 5 in, 4 4 in, and 10 smaller guns	—	6,931	19 5
1896 1900	Princesa de Asturias Cataluna	7,500	12	8	2 11 in, 8 5 5 in, and 20 smaller guns	2	15,000	17 5 18 5
1900	Extremadura	2,134	deck	—	8 4 in and 8 smaller guns	—	6,949	19
1906	Reina Regente	5,871	deck		10 6 in and 22 smaller guns	3	11,000	19 5
1920	*Reina Victoria*	5,778	deck		10 5 5 in 4 3 pr	2	11,000	22 5

There are 13 destroyers and 26 modern torpedo boats, and 12 gunboats

A new programme for 6 years (approved in February, 1915) was as follows — 4 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 28 submarines, 3 gunboats, 18 coast defence vessels, and the acquisition of submarine mines, besides repair docks and works at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Cartagena, at a total cost of 11,000,000*l* Only the three gunboats have been put in hand, but as part of this programme, in September, 1917, 3 submarines built in Italy were delivered, and 6 more were to follow, giving Spain a submarine flotilla comprising 10 boats The tenth boat, the *Peral*, was built some years ago

The Spanish dockyard at Ferrol is worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen

A naval wireless telegraphic station, Telefunken system, with a range of

300 miles, is situated at San Fernando (Cadiz) There are also wireless stations at Cartagena and Ferrol

For 1920 the strength of the navy was fixed at 10,500 sailors and 4,222 marines Total number of officers in active service in the navy, including all departmental corps 1,373 Reserve 103

Production and Industry

Spain is a preponderatingly agricultural country Of the total number of inhabitants engaging in economic activities, 24 61 per cent are engaged in agriculture, 0 23 per cent in hunting and fishing, 0 42 per cent in mining, 5 02 per cent in manufacture, 0 73 per cent in transport, 0 74 per cent in commerce, and 3 16 belong to the labouring classes

Of the soil of Spain 88 45 per cent is classed as productive , of this 35 5 per cent is devoted to agriculture and gardens, 2 5 vineyards, 2 9 olive culture, 25 3 natural grass, 22 2 fruits

The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales , 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales , 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales , 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales , 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales , 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales , while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates, charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows —

	Area			Yield		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Wheat	10,348 527	10,499,667	10 374,712	73 868 578	70,352,092	7 ,444 7
Barley	4,258,892	4, 09,887	4,369 310	39 406,852	3 ,623,758	39,392 0 0
Oats	1 524 493	1 613 842	1 606 600	8,846 606	9 55 ,302	10 985 284
Rye	1,899,752	1,828 93	1 820,395	15,466,774	11,835,142	14,188 2 0
Maize	1,182,742	1,193,15	1 181, 77	12,284 502	12,982 4 2	14,068,432
Millet	5 137	4 0	4 940	1 436	39,3 6	41 798
Meslin	108 82	110 232	107 80	647,728	90,996	581 760
Rice	111,807	113,400	121 287	4,152,08	6 03,866	5,786,7 0
Beans	498, 85	490,260	489,052	4,012 110	3 556 936	3,670,448
Kidney Beans	794,607	790,300	798,185	3,622 040	3 41 998	3 765,424
Peas	138,607	142,31	13 527	61 956	747,774	844,7 2
Chick Peas	562 67	556,96	567 365	2,334,548	2,371,346	2,798,702
Lentils	80 937	75,535	82,047	385,968	423,582	505,754
Tares	457,165	480 52	494,185	1,748,414	2 125 044	2,76 ,692
Vetches	159,472	157,955	164 842	996, 22	1 027,252	1,148, 8

In 1920, 3,289,714 acres were under vines (3,300,965 acres in 1919) and produced 9,576,528,864 pounds of grapes (7,914,252,192 pounds in 1919), yielding ordinary red and white wines to the extent of 706,756,116 gallons (543,904,788 gallons in 1919) Sherry, malaga, and generous wines were exported 3,929,772 acres (1919) under olives yielded 1,813,100 tons of olives and 336,393 tons of oil Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse , oranges and hazel nuts are largely exported, and Spain has important industries connected with the preparation of wine and fruits Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces There are 28 (cane) sugar factories and 46 (beet root) sugar factories in Spain The production in 1919 of the former was 6,278 metric tons and of the latter 104,949 metric tons,

The number of farm animals in 1919 was estimated as follows —Horses, 594,351 , mules, 1,069,408 , asses, 1,014,026 , cows, 3,396,573 , sheep, 19,387,427 , goats, 3,970,656 , pigs, 4,228,964 , camels (Canary Islands), 5,083

Spain is rich in minerals Iron is abundant in the provinces of Vizcaya, Santander, Oviedo, Navarra, Huelva, and Seville , copper in the provinces of Seville, Córdoba, and Huelva , coal is found in Oviedo, Leon, Gerona, Valencia, and Cordoba , zinc in Santander, Murcia, Guipuzcoa, and Vizcaya , cobalt in Oviedo , lead in Murcia, Jaen, and Almería , manganese in Oviedo, Huelva, and Seville , quicksilver in Ciudad Real and Oviedo , silver in Guadalajara , sulphate of soda in Burgos , salt in Guadalajara , sulphur in Murcia and Almeria phosphorus in Caceres and Huelva Platinum is reported to have been discovered in Spain in 1915

In 1919 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows 131,015 men, 2,938 women, and 21 178 boys and girls under 18 The total value of the mineral output in 1919 was 499,662,644 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 3,407 productive mining concessions covering an area of 310,969 hectares Mining accidents caused 251 deaths The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1919 were as follows —

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite	398,771	19 410 062	Coal	5 304,866	309 255,819
Asphalt	4,564	50,443	Lignite	539 872	19 426,203
Mercury	24,966	6,336 435	Manganese	66,685	1 329,508
Sulphur	89 586	1,310,108	Silver	76 893	72,664
Zinc	103 608	5 012 649	Lead	136,180	46,129,647
Copper	864 414	13 387 261	Argentiferous lead	41 875	10,259,351
Tin	154	129,688	Salt	37 801	607,700
Phosphorite	9,083	75,782	Wolfram	357	234,000
Iron	1 640 061	45 418 944			
Iron pyrites	431 180	5 139,423			

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia In 1910 there were 742 undertakings employing about 68,300 looms, with 2,614,500 spindles , in woollen manufactures there are 8,800 looms with 662,000 spindles There are in Spain about 144 paper mills (likewise in Catalonia) making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper There are 37 glass making factories Corks are manufactured to a huge extent , in 1913, 46,320 tons, of a value of 1,970,420*l* , in 1917, 59,073 tons, of a value of 2,303,847*l*

In the Spanish fisheries the total number of boats employed was in 1917 about 15,293, of which 751 are steamers , fishermen, 86,287 , and the value caught about 87,229,017 pesetas, representing a total weight of 135,607 tons The most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod In Spain there are 677 factories, with 19,320 workmen, for the preparation of sardines and fish preserves The value of their output in 1917 was 63,174,390 pesetas

Commerce.

Imports and exports in pounds sterling —

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1914	42,015 356	35 237,733	1917	58,165,596	52,138,789
1915	46,269,492	50,931 257	1918	24 894,077	37,917,084
1916	51,238,860	55,109,389	1919	43 375,120	52,448,472

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years —

Description	1918		1919	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	1,159,844	3,008,508	2,094,082	2,955,361
Metals and their manufactures	799,066	5,988,400	2,204,749	3,756,714
Drugs and chemical products	1,447,360	2,452,590	3,187,189	2,758,927
Cotton and its manufactures	4,101,284	4,715,560	4,814,913	4,832,946
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures	701,244	381,942	400,177	340,934
Wool & hair & their manufactures	1,265,570	3,584,757	551,471	1,269,701
Silk and its manufactures	1,042,181	280,299	725,892	266,412
Paper and its applications	340,928	596,903	368,656	583,269
Timber and its manufactures	533,783	1,420,444	1,299,492	2,467,630
Animals and their products	1,956,912	1,460,542	3,079,568	3,669,080
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	2,377,678	820,629	4,862,568	984,001
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c	5,123,863	13,331,396	8,382,042	21,089,081
Various	727,600	544,240	2,140,768	519,310
Gold (bar and coin)	1,354,348	8,062	7,362,577	21,000
Silver	11,408	372,661	22,469	254,729
Tobacco (special)	1,359,062	—	1,543,011	—
Packing	31,479	—	133,905	—
Totals	24,394,077	37,917,084	43,375,120	52,448,472

In 1919 the total value of wine exported was 7,812,965*l*

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1917 and 1918, in thousands of pesetas —

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
United Kingdom	100,186	66,711	202,685	167,506
France	141,891	87,602	588,208	342,623
Germany	27	74	—	—
United States	776,699	142,024	106,128	49,873
Cuba	16,251	12,011	62,771	42,771
Porto Rico	13,241	9,009	30,366	1,220
Philippine Islands	13,611	23,915	8,644	3,246
Morocco	8,870	5,622	24,503	23,806
Other countries	302,172	209,125	356,473	406,007

The customs receipts and post dues in 1915 amounted to 5,839,147*l*, in 1916, 6,001,733*l*, in 1917, 5,475,660*l*, in 1918, 4,787,051*l*, in 1919, 10,478,684*l*

There is no formal treaty providing for 'most favoured nation treatment' between Great Britain and Spain, but, under an Act passed by the Spanish Cortes in 1894, imports from the United Kingdom into Spain are subject to the minimum tariff, and British merchants have all the advantages conceded to those of any European State Under notes exchanged on December, 28, 1894, there is an understanding that commercial relations between the two countries will continue on this basis, subject to six months' notice on either side

The special commercial treaty with Portugal was denounced on Septem-

ber 30, 1912, all franchises suppressed, and ordinary tariff rates will be henceforth applied to Portuguese exportations to Spain

The quantities and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade) returns —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Quantities (gallons)	3,293,328	3,300,310	1,774,791	1,575,054	5,423,448
Value (£)	446,866	552,385	425,937	618 867	2,342,138

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years —

—	1918	1919	—	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	9,016,314	7,067 618	Oranges	5,451,647	8,658,008
Silver ore	44,480	133,076	Raisins	169,404	533,941
Pyrites	2 230 516	870,6 0	Esparto, &c	96,093	621,387
Zinc ore	349,657	52,7 7	Onions	2,005 938	2,013,400
Quicksilver	198,040	684 225	Cork	302,607	213,759
Lead	1 766,572	1,288 881			

The chief British exports to Spain in 1919 were machinery, of the value of 1,383,672*l*., iron, wrought and unwrought, 2,208,497*l*., coal, 2,418,986*l*., medicines and drugs, 66,412*l*., cotton goods, 449,369*l*., woollen goods, 193,631*l*.

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Spain into U Kingdom	25 033	22,169	30,649	34,646	37,495
Exports to Spain from U Kingdom	8 522	4,779	3,860	11,092	19,324

Shipping and Navigation

The merchant navy of the kingdom contained on January 1, 1923, 522 steamers of 740,313 tons net, and 520 sailing vessels of 90,477 tons net

Bilbao and Barcelona are the chief maritime centres

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows —

—	1918		1919	
Entered	No	Tons	No	Tons
With cargoes	5,857	5,060,937	7 509	3,197,973
In ballast	6,618	3,684,147	7,002	4,791,171
Total	12,475	8,745,084	14,511	7,989,144
Cleared				
With cargoes	12,595	6,700,452	14,148	7,360,050
In ballast	1,241	503 391	1,220	943,519
Total	13,836	7,203,843	15,368	8,303,569

Of the vessels entered in 1919, 10,270 vessels of 3,494,034 tons (entered) and 10,969 vessels of 2,309,065 tons (cleared) were Spanish, and in 1918, 9,699 vessels of 5,607,185 tons (entered) and 11,120 vessels of 4,795,976 tons (cleared) were Spanish

Internal Communications

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1919 was 15,727 kilometres (9,436 miles), of which 11,529 kilometres (6,917 miles) are of normal gauge (1 67 metres, or 5 48 feet), and 4,186 kilometres (2,512 miles) are of varying gauges, chiefly 1 metre (3 28 feet) The remaining 12 kilometres (7 miles) are cogwheel and funicular lines In 1919, 83,568,702 passengers were carried on the different lines, and 35,148,638 tons of goods transported In October, 1919, the first underground electric railway service in Spain (on the model of the London 'tubes') was inaugurated in Madrid, covering a distance of 5 kms (3 miles) In 1920 the total length of electric tramways in Spain was 611 miles

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government These amounted in 1919 for all the different lines to 7,238,997 pesetas The State tax on tickets and merchandise for the year 1919 amounted to 49,584,491 pesetas The most important companies are those in the North, with 3,681 kilometres (2,209 miles), Madrid Saragossa Alicante (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,664 kilometres (2,198 miles), Andaluces, 1,305 kilometres (783 miles), Madrid Caceres Portugal and West, 777 kilometres (467 miles) South of Spain, 397 kilometres (238 miles), La Robla to Valmaseda and Luchana (narrow gauge), 312 kilometres (187 miles) Medina Zamora Orense and Vigo, 299 kilometres (179 miles), and Calatayud Teruel Valencia (Central de Aragon), 299 kilometres (179 miles) The official gauge of the principal Spanish railways has hitherto, for strategical reasons, been purposely kept different from that of France, and in consequence of this passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier stations The attempt made in 1882 to remedy this state of affairs was not successful In January, 1914, however, a scheme was ordered to be drawn up for the construction of a standard gauge railway with a double track from Madrid to the French frontier

The Post Office carried in 1918, in the inland service, 189,350,683 letters and post-cards, and 273,496,457 printed papers and samples, in the international service, 32,334,305 letters and post cards, and 10,212,670 printed papers and samples There were 7,114 post offices Receipts, 42,765,311 pesetas, expenses, 28,372,405 pesetas

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1918 was 67,490 miles, the total number of interior messages sent and received was 19,806,989 International messages sent 587,250, received 604,391, transit 288,591 The number of telegraph offices was 2,645

In 1918 there were 177 urban telephone systems and 214 interurban circuits, the total number of telephone stations was 67,069

The 'Compañia Nacional de Telegrafia sin Hilos' holds the Government concession for the Public Service with ships, and between the Peninsula and the Canary Islands, and the International Service with England, Italy, Austria and Germany They have 10 wireless stations of the Marconi system one at Aranjuez equipped with two sets one with 430 miles range for communication with the shore stations, and another with 1,000 miles range designed to carry out international commercial service with England and other countries Three stations situated at Cadiz, Teneriffe, and Melenara (Las Palmas), equipped with two sets each one of 860 miles range to carry out the service between Spain and the Canary Islands, and another of 250 miles range for

ship and shore traffic Two stations, one at Barcelona and another at Vigo, with two sets each one of 600 miles range to carry out international commercial service with England, Italy, and Austria, respectively, and another of 250 miles range for ship and shore traffic One station at Soller (Majorca) with 500 miles range to carry out international service and ship and shore traffic Finally, three stations with a range of 400 miles to communicate with ships at sea and with the central station at Aranjuez, which are installed respectively at Santander, Cabo de Palos, and Cabo Finisterre

A royal decree ordains that all Spanish merchant vessels carrying passengers or mails, or subsidised by the Government, must be fitted with wireless telegraphy Since February, 1917, wireless telegraphy has been made compulsory by Royal Order, for all vessels from 500 tons upwards, excepting those in the coasting trade All Spanish men of war built in Spain since 1911 are also fitted up with Marconi wireless

Money and Credit

The note issue of the Bank of Spain is regulated by law of May 13, 1902 On February 19, 1921, the position of the Bank was as follows —

	1 000 Pesetas		1 000 Pesetas
Cash in hand { gold	2,469,306	Property	9,314
Cash in hand { silver	582,491	Capital and reserve	183,000
Cash in hand { bronze	1,506	Notes in circulation	4,205,108
Portfolio	1 108 603	Deposits and Accounts current	1 134 785
Public Treasury	161, 66	Discounts	1,049 844
Advances to Treasury	150,000		

Savings bank deposits in Spain, December 31, 1918, 756,993,675 pesetas, distributed over 1,236,073 accounts Post Office Savings Banks, which were created under the law of June 4, 1909, were opened on March 12, 1916 In 1919 there were 844 offices in operation, covering a total of 305,239 current accounts, representing 65,327,443 pesetas

The nominal value of the money coined in Spain from 1868 to 1907 was gold, 920,613,935 pesetas, silver, 1,330,589,807 pesetas In 1905-07 no gold was coined, in 1906-07, no silver was coined No coinage was struck during the years 1908 and 1909 In 1910, money coined to the value of 1 976,180 pesetas in 50 centime pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation In 1911, 286,843 pesetas of 50 centime pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centime pieces In 1913, 1,429,149 pieces of 1 centime and 1,639,500 pieces of 2 centimes were coined No new coins have been struck since 1914

Money, Weights, and Measures

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesmos* is of the value of a franc, 9½*d*, or 27 to 28 pesetas to the pound sterling, but the actual value is about 9*d*

Gold coins in use are 25, 20, 10, and 5 peseta pieces Silver coins are 5-peseta, 2 peseta, 1-peseta, and 50 centime pieces

Both gold and silver coins are of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding French coins Under a law of July 29, 1908, the Government is withdrawing from circulation the spurious 5 peseta pieces which had become common Gold coinage is not in general circulation

Theoretically, there is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the ratio being 15½ to 1 But of silver coins only the 5 peseta piece is legal tender, and the coinage of this is restricted

On January 1, 1859, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Spain But, besides these, the old weights and measures are

still largely used They are —The *Quintal* = 220 4 lbs avoirdupois, the *Libra* = 1 014 lbs avoirdupois, the *Arroba*, for wine = 3½ imperial gallons, for oil = 2¾ imperial gallons, the *Square Vara* = 1 09 vara = 1 yard, the *anega* = 1½ imperial bushel

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Spain in Great Britain

Ambassador —Alfonso Merry del Val (appointed March 16, 1913)
Minister-Counsellor —Manuel Gomez y Garcia Barzanallana
First Secretary —Alberto Aguilar
Second Secretary —Fernando Valdes
Third Secretary —Louis Olivares
Attachés —Eduardo M Peña, Marquis de Murrieta, Jose F Villaverde, and Pedro de Zulueta
Military Attaché —Lieut -Colonel Fernando Rich y Font
Naval Attaché —Captain Manuel Vierna
Consul General in London —Jose Congosto (appointed February 6, 1913)

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Southampton, and Consular agents in all the principal towns

2 Of Great Britain in Spain

Ambassador —The Rt Hon Sir Esme Howard, K C B, K C M G, C V O (appointed September 3, 1919)
Counsellor —C J Wingfield
Secretaries —Hon M Herbert and J V Perowne
Military Attache —Col A W F Baird, C B, C M G, D S O
Commercial Secretaries —U de B Charles, and Stanley Gordon Irving
Consul-General (at Barcelona) —A L S Rowley

There are Consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Madrid Seville, Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and other places

Colonies

The area and population of the colonial possessions of Spain are approximately as follows —

Colonial Possessions	Area English square miles	Population
Possessions in Africa		
Rio de Oro and Adrar	109 200	10 000
Ifni	965	20 000
Spanish Guinea	9 470	200,000
Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey	814	23 844
Spanish Morocco [1]	7,700	600 000
Total, Africa	128,14	844,339

[1] *see* Morocco

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain The area of the islands is 3,312 square miles, and their population 506,414

Rio de Oro and Adrar, stretching from the Wadi Draa 29° N and 11° 4′ W to Cape Blanco 20° 46′ N and 17° 3′ W Politically there are three zones:—(1) Colony of Rio de Oro, 26° N to 20° 46′ N, an area of 65,500 square miles, (2) the Protectorate, between 27° 40′ N and 26° N bordered on the East by 8° 40′ W, an area of 34,700 square miles, (3) the occupied territory, between 27° 40′ N and the Wadi Draa, an area of about

9,000 square miles, settled by various treaties, 1900 to 1912 The Colonies are under the governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor resident at Rio de Oro The capital of this colony is Villa Cisneros (lat 23° 46′ 55″ N , long 18° 11′ 13″ west of Paris) There is no town called Rio de Oro, the name being applied to the arm of the sea and the colony generally

Ifni was ceded to Spain by Morocco in 1860 By the Franco Spanish agreement of 1912 it extends along the West Coast of Morocco to the north of Wadi Draa, from Wad Nun on the south to Wad Bu Sedra on the north, and a distance of 15 miles inland from the coast The occupation is purely nominal Area, 965 square miles, population, 20,000 There are several small harbours and villages, the population is engaged in fishing, and in cultivating dates and garden produce

The Spanish territory on the Gulf of Guinea, extends from the Muni to the Campo river and the Cameroons, its eastern boundary being on the meridian of 11° 20′ E of Greenwich The capital is Santa Isabel, in the Island of Fernando Po, which has an area of 1,185 square miles The principal mountain is known as the Pico de Santa Isabel, or Clarence Peak (10,190 feet) The island is considered one of the most fertile spots on the West Coast of Africa The other possessions of Spain in the Gulf of Guinea comprise the Islands of Annobon (6½ square miles), Little Elobey (35 acres), Great Elobey (¾ square mile) and Corisco (5½ square miles), and the district of Rio Muni on the mainland (9,470 square miles), the principal town of which is Bata The coast region is low and marshy and contains vast forests The vegetation is luxuriant and at places along the coast there are Spanish, French, and English factories But there are no harbours and the rivers are all inaccessible to vessels The population of Fernando Poo is 12,108 There are about 250 to 300 Europeans in the island, about 30 of these being British The population of Little Elobey is 222 Great Elobey is covered with bush, its population is 123 Corisco has a population of 815 and Annobon of 1,313, while the population of Rio Muni territory is estimated at 130 whites and 89,000 natives All the colonies are under the control of a Governor General, resident at Santa Isabel A Sub Governor is appointed to the district of Bata and another to the district of Elobey, which includes the Islands of Corisco and Annobon The aborigines of Fernando Po are called Bubis Those of Elobey and Corisco are mostly of the Benga tribe, but like the people of Annobon they take the names of their respective islands In Bata the Pamwes are the principal tribe There are Catholic and American Presbyterian missions at work among the natives Spain has given to France the right of pre emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands Imports in 1917 from Fernando Poo to Spain, 6,261,379 pesetas, exports from Spain to Fernando Poo, 3,137,750 pesetas

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SWEDEN.

(SVERIGE.)

Reigning King

Gustaf V, born June 16, 1858. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II., December 8, 1907. Married, Sept. 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born August 7, 1862, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Children of the King

I. The Crown Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Skåne, born Nov. 11, 1882, married, June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882 (died May 1, 1920), daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, offspring, Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, Prince Sigvard, born June 7, 1907, Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, Prince Bertil, born Feb. 28, 1912, Prince Carl Johan, born Oct. 31, 1916.

II. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Sodermanland, born June 17, 1884, married, May 3, 1908, to Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, born April 19, 1890, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch of Russia, divorced March 17, 1914. Issue, Prince Lennart, born May 8, 1909.

Brothers of the King

I. Prince *Oscar* Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, born Nov. 15, 1859. Renounced his succession to the throne and married, March 15, 1888, Ebba Munck of Fulkila, born Oct. 24, 1858.

II. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Vastergotland, born Feb. 27, 1861. Married August 27, 1897, to Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark. Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899 (married May 22, 1919, to Prince Axel of Denmark), Princess Martha, born March 28, 1901, Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905, and Prince Carl, born Jan. 10, 1911.

III. Prince *Eugen*, Duke of Narke, born Aug. 1, 1865.

King Gustaf V. is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the Kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., at whose premature death without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the late King.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 1,345,000 kronor, or 74,064*l*. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,520*l*., voted to King Carl XIV. Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, see under *Norway*.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa —

House of Vasa		*House of Hesse*	
Gustaf I.	1521	Fredrik I.	1720
Eric XIV.	1560	*House of Holstein Gottorp*	
Johan III.	1568	Adolf Fredrik	1751
Sigismund	1592	Gustaf III.	1771
Carl IX.	1599	Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Gustaf II. Adolf	1611	Carl XIII.	1809
Christina	1632	*House of Ponte Corvo*	
House of Pfaltz		Carl XIV. Johan	1818
Carl X.	1654	Oscar I.	1844
Carl XI.	1660	Carl XV.	1859
Carl XII.	1697	Oscar II.	1872
Ulrika Eleonora	1718	Gustaf V.	1907

Constitution and Government

The fundamental laws of the Kingdom of Sweden are —1 The Constitution or *Regerings formen* of June 6, 1809, 2 The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet of June 22, 1866 (modified under an act passed in 1909), 3 The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810, and 4 The law on the liberty of the press of July 16, 1812 The King must be a member of the Lutheran Church His Constitutional power is exercised in conjunction with the Council of State or (in legislation) in concert with the Diet, and every new law must have the assent of the crown The right of imposing taxes is, however, vested in the Diet This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two Chambers, both elected by the people The First Chamber consists of 150 members Their election takes place by the members of the 'Landstings,' or provincial representations, and electors of six towns, not represented in the 'Landstings,' viz, Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Halsingborg and Gavle The Constituencies are 19, arranged in 8 groups, in one of which an election takes place in September every year The manner of the election is proportional and regulated by a special election law All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 50,000 kronor (2,777*l*), or an annual income of 3,000 kronor (166*l*) They are elected for the term of eight years The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, every man and woman over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability having the right to vote The country is divided into 56 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the kingdom it contains The method of election is proportional, and the voter may (or may not) indicate on the ballot paper the party to which the candidates he votes for belong On the voting paper the names of the candidates must appear in vertical succession and these names may not exceed in number the number to be elected by more than two In the counting of votes, papers with the indication of party are grouped according to parties and the order of candidates within each group determined, papers with no party indication are counted separately in a 'free group' The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt rule Representatives and their substitutes are chosen in the same election The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 3,400 kr (21 kr a day) and 4,500 kr (32 kr a day) for members living in or outside the capital, for each ordinary session, or, in the case of an extra session, 24 or 32 kr a day, besides travelling expenses The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse

The executive power is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, the head of which is the Minister of State The Ministry, appointed February 23, 1921, is composed as follows —

Minister of State (Premier) —Oskar Fredrik *von Sydow*
Minister for Foreign Affairs —Count Hjalmar *Wrangel*
Minister of Justice —Bror *Ekeberg*
Minister of Defence —General Carl Gustaf Wilhelm *Hammarskiöld*
Minister for Social Affairs —Hjalmar *Elmquist*

Minister of Communications —Walter *Murray*
Minister of Commerce —G *Malm*
Minister of Finance —K J *Beskow*
Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs —B *Berggvist*
Minister of Agriculture —N *Hansson*
Ministers without Portfolio - K *Dahlberg* and M *Larsson*

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government

The second chamber, elected 1920 70 Moderates, 29 of the two Agrarian Parties, 75 Socialists, 7 of the Socialistic Left, 47 Liberals, and 2 non party men The upper chamber (totally renewed 1919, after having been dissolved by the Government) 37 Moderates, 19 of the Agrarian Parties, 41 Liberals, 49 Socialists, and 4 of the Socialistic Left

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a High Governor, and in each of the 24 governments to a prefect, who is nominated by the king As executive officers of the prefects there are 491 sub bailiffs (*Landsfiskaler*) The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the communal laws of March 21, 1862 Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all men and women who have paid the local taxes for at least one of the preceding three years from the calendar year following the completion of their 23rd birthday are voters In small communes and towns the communal assembly may itself decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy It may, however, elect a communal council to decide on the questions, and all communes with 1,500 inhabitants and over do so These councils are named *Kommunalfullmäktige* in the country, and *Stadsfullmäktige* in the towns Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish Each government has a county council (Landsting) elected by men and women who enjoy municipal suffrage, but they must have completed their 27th year The county council regulates the internal affairs of the government, meeting annually for a few days in September under a president elected by and from the members Towns having a population of at least 1 150th of the total population of the realm, and towns already separated from the 'Landstings,' and where the number of inhabitants is not fallen below that which caused their separation, are administered separately by their municipal councils these towns are Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Helsingborg and Gavle As in elections for the Diet so in the communal elections of municipal representatives, of members of the 'Landstings,' &c , the method of election is proportional Women are eligible for communal offices

Area and Population

I Progress and Present Condition

The first census took place in 1749, and it was repeated at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken

on December 31, 1910, and estimate for December 31, 1919, are as follows —

Governments (Lan)	Area English square miles	Population Dec 31, 1910	Population Dec 31, 1919	Pop per square mile 1919
Stockholm (city)	53	342,323	415,201	7,834 0
Stockholm (rural district)	2,987	229,181	237,015	79 3
Uppsala	2,051	128,171	135,167	65 9
Södermanland	2,629	178,568	188,078	71 9
Östergotland	4,265	294,179	302,948	71 0
Jonkoping	4,447	214,154	225,549	50 7
Kronoberg	3,825	137,960	157,949	41 3
Kalmar	4,104	228,124	[illegible]	51 6
Gottland	1,220	55,217	[illegible]	45 9
Blekinge	1,164	149,359	147,729	126 9
Kristianstad	2,492	228,307	239,480	96 1
Malmohus	1,871	457,214	481,641	257 4
Halland	1,900	147,224	147,7[illegible]	77 8
Goteborg and Bohus	1,948	281,970	420,552	215 9
Alvsborg	4,914	284,692	298,079	60 7
Skaraborg	3,27[illegible]	241,284	243,158	74 3
Varmland	7,159	260,139	265,641	36 6
Orebro	3,526	207,021	216,081	61 3
Vastmanland	2,608	159,920	167,519	64 2
Kopparberg	11,586	238,873	251,055	21 7
Gavleborg	7,615	252,732	265,230	34 8
Vasternorrland	9,8[illegible]	250,112	262,740	26 7
Vamtland	19,900	118,115	121,985	6 6
Jasterbotten	22,749	161,366	179,376	7 9
Norrbotten	40,731	161,132	180,342	4 4
Lakes Vanern, Vattern, Malaren, Hjulmaren	3,512	—	—	—
Total	173,036	5,522,403	5,847,037	33 8

In 1919 there were 2,868,395 males and 2,978,642 females
The growth of the population has been as follows —

Year	Population	Increase per cent per annum	Year	Population	Increase per cent per annum
1840	3,138,887	—	1960	5,136,441	0 71
1880	4,565,668	0 95	1910	5,522,403	0 72

With the exception of (1910) 25,290 Finns, 7,138 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family

On December 31, 1910, there were 21,708 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of Finland 5,538, Norway 4,537, Germany, 3,400, Denmark 2,900 Russia 2,900, the United States 816, the United Kingdom 288, other states 1,329

The population was divided as follows in 1910 —

—	Male	Female	—	Male	Female
Unmarried	1,690,313	1,686,141	Widowed	105,170	221,816
Married	900,340	910,345	Divorced	2,906	5,372

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

1 *Births, Deaths, and Marriages*

Year	Total living Births	Of which Illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths exclusive of Stillborn	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1915	122,997	10,494	3,09[illegible]	33,182	89,587	30,410
1916	121,670	18,126	[illegible]087	35,024	77,771	43,908
1917[1]	120,461	—	—	33,589	77,157	43,304
1918[1]	117,739	—	—	28,626	104,183	13,556
1919[1]	114,505	—	—	40,327	84,247	30,258

[1] Provisional

2 *Emigration*

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U.S. of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U.S. of America
1912	8,290	18,117	13,896	1916	6,713	10,571	7,168
1913	8,407	20,746	16,329	1917	5,811	6,440	3,462
1914	8,636	12,960	9,589	1918	4,932	4,803	1,416
1915	6,357	7,512	4,538	1919	7,809	7,357	2,774

II PRINCIPAL TOWNS

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1920, 1,715,969, showing an increase of from 11 per cent of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 30 per cent (in 1920)

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1920 —

Stockholm	415,201	Boras	27,466	Uddevalla	13,594
Goteborg	200,577	Karlskrona	27,029	Östersund	13,321
Malmo	111,931	Linkoping	26,300	Kristianstad	12,[illegible]
Norrkoping	57,377	Lund	22,827	Falun	12,[illegible]12
Halsingborg	45,027	Landskrona	19,54[illegible]	Vasterwik	11,829
Gavle	37,222	Karlstad	18,922	Nykoping	11,461
Orebro	35,096	Halmstad	18,276	Ystad	11,319
Eskilstuna	30,103	Sundsvall	16,861	Kristinehamn	11,285
Vasteras	29,[illegible]30	Kalmar	16,[illegible]00	Soderhamn	11,056
Jonkoping	28,875	Sodertalje	14,897	Trelleborg	10,924
Uppsala	28,041	Trollhattan	14,810	Lulea	10,281

Religion and Instruction

The mass of the population adhere to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion There are 12 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see), and 2,587 parishes at the beginning of 1920 At the census of 1910, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 5,497,689, the Protestant Dissenters, Baptists, and Methodists, numbering 14,715 Of other creeds, there were 3,070 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 6,112 Jews, and 817 others No civil disabilities attach to those not of the national religion The clergy are chiefly supported from the parishes and the proceeds of the Church lands

The Kingdom has two universities, at Uppsala (founded in 1477) and Lund (founded in 1668), the former having 2,517 and the latter 1,444 students in the autumn of 1919 There are also a State faculty of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 680 students, and private universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 832 students, and Goteborg (founded in 1889), philosophical faculty, with 239 students In Stockholm there is also an academy of commerce

with 257 students In 1919 there were 77 public secondary schools, with 27,384 pupils, 51 people's high schools, 3,486 pupils, 15 normal schools for elementary school teachers, 1,971 pupils, 2 high and 7 elementary technical schools, about 4,000 pupils, 5 navigation schools, 289 pupils, military schools, agricultural schools, veterinary and other special schools, besides institutions and schools for deaf mutes and the blind Public elementary instruction is gratuitous and compulsory (since 1842), and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated The school age is 7 to 14 years In 1919 there were 17,085 elementary schools, with 24,265 teachers and 706,841 pupils Among the recruits (Bevaring) of 1916 only 0 16 per cent were unlettered, only 0 32 per cent unable to write

Justice and Crime

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government Two functionaries, the Justitie Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie-Ombudsman, or Attorney General, exercise a control over the administration The former, appointed by the King, acts also as a counsel for the Crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law The kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1920) into 3 high court districts and 214 district courts divisions, of which 91 are urban districts and 123 country districts

In town these district courts (or courts of first instance) are held by the burgomaster and his assessors, in the country by a judge and 12 jurors—peasant proprietors—the judge alone deciding, unless the jurors unanimously differ from him, when their decision prevails In Sweden trial by jury only exists for affairs of the press

Pauperism

According to the Poor law ordinances issued in 1918 the communes are bound to assist children under 16 years of age, if their circumstances require it, and all who from age, disease, or infirmity (physical or mental) are unable to support themselves Each commune and each town (borough) constitutes a poor district, and in each is a board of public assistance In 1918 these districts possessed workhouses and similar establishments to the number of 1,990, capable of lodging 65,035 people There were besides 1,693 smaller cottages for the poor, assigned as dwellings for 6,161 paupers

The total of those in receipt of relief was in 1918 256,441, of which 140,973 belonged to country parishes and 115,468 to towns Recipients of relief amounted relatively to the mean population to 3 39 per cent in the country, 6 96 in towns, and 4·41 on the average for the whole kingdom

Finance

Revenue and Expenditure for six years are shown as follows —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	28,966,572	23,919,064	1919	71,926,310	46,492,777
1917	53,386,890	35,800,936	1920 [1]	51,176,104	51,176,104
1918	108,194,934	94,780,617	1921 [1]	50,024,203	50,024,203

[1] Estimates

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the year 1921 was as follows (18 16 kronor = 1*l*.) —

Revenue		Expenditure			
			Ordinary expenses	Extraordinary expenses	Total
	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
(*a*) *State revenues*		(*a*) *Actual Expenses*			
Taxes		Royal Household	1,345,000	112,500	1,457,500
Capitation tax	900,000	Justice	8,044,825	2 771 975	10,816,800
Tax on incomes and property, &c	242 800,000	Foreign Affairs	2 605,850	1 072 850	3,678,700
Succession duty and other stamp duties	55 000,000	Defence	86,000,037	29,258,463	115 259,100
Customs	110 000,000	Social Affairs	26,353,615	43,114,885	69,468,500
Excise on spirits, malt, sugar and tobacco	141 000 000	Communications	7 517,955	18,898,445	26,416,400
		Finance	32,155,975	10 418,525	42,574,500
		Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	75,977,857	13 637,543	89 615,400
Miscellaneous	20 820,885	Agriculture	11,734 505	11,931,995	23,316,500
(*b*) *Net receipts from productive funds of the State*		Commerce	6 272,415	2,308 085	8,580,500
		Pensions	15,441,088	4,285,312	19,726,400
Business of the State		Expenses for the Diet, &c	—	—	4,933,000
Railways	—	Interest on the national debt	—	—	76,108,300
Posts and telegraphs	7,500 000				
Waterfall works	6 700,000	Supplementary pay for the time of high prices	—	—	218,000,000
Domains	33,500,000				
Interest on shares in the Luossavaara Kirunavaara Co, Ltd	9,211,250	Temporary regulation of wages to certain officials	—	—	6,100,000
Interest on shares in the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly Co, Ltd	6 980 000	Unexpected expenses, in m	—	—	518,583
Interest on outstanding loans	5 889,800		To be paid with loans	other revenues	
Fund from intoxicating liquor revenue	400 000	(*b*) *Improvement of State property and reduction of debt*	Kronor	Kronor	
(*c*) *Capital assets taken into use*	101 850 348	Business of the State	140,831,800	1,064,000	141,945,800
(*d*) *Loans*	167,437,100	Loans to private railways, &c	25,300,000	200,000	25,500,000
		Amortization of the national debt	—	5,979,400	5,979,400
		Fund from intoxicating liquor revenue	—	22 400,000	22,400,000
Total revenue	912 395,883 (50,024,203*l*.)	Total expenditure	—	—	912,395,883 (50,024,203*l*.)

To this must be added (for the year 1921) a supplementary budget for extraordinary expenses, calculated by the Ministry of Finance at 442,812,242 kronor (24,383,940*l*.)

The budget for 1922 balanced at 901,956,300 kronor

The value of the land and house property of Sweden is thus returned for 1919 —

		Kronor
Taxed	Agricultural land in the country	5,453,935,500
	,, ,, in the towns	126,973,900
	Other real estate in the country	2 033,040,300
	,, ,, ,, in the towns	4,662,768,650
	Total	12 276,718,350
Untaxed	National { In the country	585,652 900
	{ In the towns	353,854,900
	Belonging to commonalties, academies, &c { In the country	307,348 200
	{ In the towns	633,556,000
	Total	1,880,412,000
	Grand total	14,157,130 350

The expenditure for the Church is chiefly defrayed by the parishes and out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Church, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates The expenses for public instruction are in great part defrayed by the parishes

On January 1, 1921, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted principally for productive purposes (railways, &c), were as follows —

	Kronor		Kronor
Funded loan of 1880 with 3½ int	45,433,080	Funded loan of 1911 with 4 int	72 000,000
,, ,, 1886 ,, 3½ ,,	52,403 500	,, 1913 ,, 4½ ,,	72,000,000
,, ,, 1887[1] ,, 3½ ,,	83,689,360	,, 1914 ,, 5 ,,	163,100,000
,, ,, 1888 ,, 3 ,,	24 183,111	,, 1916 ,, 5 ,,	118,430 000
,, ,, 1890 ,, 3½ ,,	21,544,000	,, 1917 ,, 5 ,,	68 600 000
,, ,, 1894 ,, 3 ,,	16,878 600	,, ,, 1918 ,, 5 ,,	92,730,900
,, ,, 1899 ,, 3½ ,,	29,542,320	Premium bond loan 1918 with 2 int	100 000,000
,, ,, 1900 ,, 3½ ,,	36,320,000	Funded loan of 1919 with 6 int	93,250,000
,, ,, 1904-06 ,, 3½ ,,	79 056 000		
,, ,, 1907 ,, 3½ ,,	46,800,000	Total	1,270,140,927
,, ,, 1908 ,, 3½	54,480,000		

The debt amounts to 217 kronor per head of the population (at the end of 1910 it was only 96 kronor per inhabitant), but as the receipts from business undertakings and outstanding loans in ordinary times exceed the whole interest, the charge per head is nominal The assets entered in the State register on January 1, 1920, amounted to 2 820,690,000 kronor To this sum may be added at least 550,000,000 kronor, representing other assets that have not been booked Thus the financial situation of the State shows a surplus of assets of about 2,100,000,000 kronor

The income of the communes in 1917 was 337,070,558 kronor, and the expenditure 378,157,765 kronor Their assets amounted to 1,207,806,233 kronor, and their debts to 817,701,249 kronor The revenue of the provincial representative bodies (landsting) was 31,118,223 kronor, and expenditure 30,904,845 kronor, their assets 81,210,905 kronor, and debts 36,333,892 kronor

Defence

Army.

The military forces are recruited on the principle of universal service, but aided by a voluntarily enlisted *personnel* which forms the permanent cadres for training purposes

Liability to service commences at the age of 20, and lasts till the end of the 42nd year The men belong to the first 'uppbåd' of the active army or Bevaring for 11 years, then for 4 years to the second 'uppbåd', and finally

[1] These bonds may be redeemed by the National Debt Board at six months' notice Out of this loan, the amount of 35,656,360 kronor was sold between 1887 and 1914

for 8 years to the Landstorm The initial period of training is 225 days for the infantry It is 285 days for cavalry, horse and field artillery, and heavy field artillery, and 295 days for garrison artillery and engineers The infantry is called up for exercise 4 times, 3 in the first period of their service, for 30 days each time, and once later for 15 days The cavalry and artillery have 3 trainings, 2 of 42 days and 1 of 25 days The garrison artillery and garrison engineers have two trainings of 35 days and one of 15 days, other engineers have two trainings of 35 days and one of 25 days

The field army is likely to consist, in the first instance, of 6 divisions, each of 2 brigades of 2 regiments (12 battalions and 4 machine gun companies), with a regiment of cavalry (4 squadrons and 1 machine gun section), a regiment of field artillery (11 batteries of 4 guns each), 1 or 2 companies of engineers, a pontoon train, a telegraph detachment, 1 or 2 field searchlight sections, a supply company, a bearer company, ammunition column and train There would be also a cavalry division of 4 regiments and the horse artillery division (16 squadrons and 3 batteries) The total would amount to about 100,000 combatants The first 'uppbåd' of the Bevaring would be able (as far as numbers go) to furnish a nearly equal number of reserve troops, while the second 'uppbad' would provide a sufficient reserve to make good the losses on field service, but it is not known at present what is to be the organisation of the considerable reserves which will be available

The table below shows the peace establishment in 1920 —

Troops	Officers	Non Com Officers	Rank and File		Total
			Cadres (Voluntary Enlistment)	Conscripts (Contingent on the Repetition exercise, 1916)	
Army Staff, &c	74	2	—	—	76
Infantry 28 regiments (85 battalions)	1,488	1 094	6 446	55 000	64,028
Cavalry, 8 regiments (50 squadrons)	264	153	2,977	2,500	5,894
Field Artillery, 6 regiments and 1 corps (70 batteries) and 2 Horse Artillery batteries Heavy Artillery, 1 regiment and 1 battery (7 batteries) Garrison Artillery 1 regiment and 1 corps (12 companies)	461	399	2,526	5,700	9,086
Engineers, 5 corps (35 companies)	173	140	806	1,800	2 949
Train and Medical Service 5 corps and 1 company (19 companies)	81	80	372	3 100	3,639
Intendance (4 companies)	114	91	30	600	835
Total Peace establishment	2,655	1 965	13,187	68,700	86,507

The total number of horses is about 11,000

The total numbers on the rolls amount to about 633,000

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 33,000, that of the Bevaring to about 400,000

The Landstorm amounts to about 190,000 of all ranks

The Swedish infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6 5 mm), the horse and field artillery have the Krupp 7 5 cm Q F gun The military budget for 1920 amounted to 134,023,700 kronor for the army,

34,247,600 kronor for the navy, and respectively 135,694,955 and 22,186,120 kronor as special expenditure for defence

Navy

The Swedish Navy was built entirely as a coast defence force Latterly cruisers of considerable speed and gun power have been put in hand

The following is a list of the principal ships —

Laid down	Name	Displacement tons	Maximum armour		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated horse power	Maximum speed knots
			On belt	On guns				
1894	Oden	3,700	10	10	2 10 in , 6 4 7 in	1	5,300	17
1896	Thor							
1896	Niord							
1899	Dristigheten	3,600	8	8	2 8 2 in , 6 6 in	2	5,000	17
1900	Aran	3,750	7	7½	2 8 2 in , 6 6 in	2	5,500	17
1900	Vasa							
1902	Tapperheten							
1904	Manligheten	4,660	6	7½	2 8 2 in 8 6 in	2	9,000	18
1908	Oscar II	4,810	4	8	8 6 in	2	12,400	22
1913	Fylgia	7,180	8	8	4 11 in , 8 6 in	2	20,000	22 5
1915	Sverige	7,180	8	8	4 11 in , 8 6 in	2	20,000	22 5
	Gustaf V							
	Drottning Victoria							

There are 10 destroyers, 4 old torpedo gunboats, 42 torpedo boats, and about 14 submarines The future of the Navy has been under discussion A Minister of Defence now controls the naval and military services

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz 1 The Active List, 2 The Reserve, 3 The *Bevaring* On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 9 commodores, 44 captain commanders, 123 captains, 108 lieutenants, 54 sub lieutenants, 738 warrant officers, and 4,100 petty officers and men, while about 340 commissioned officers belong to the Reserve

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels, 4 lieut colonels, 8 majors, 52 captains, 49 lieutenants, 24 sub lieutenants, 200 warrant officers, and 1,288 petty officers and men

Production and Industry

I Agriculture

Sweden has always been an agricultural country In 1751 only 9 5 per cent of the population depended for a livelihood on the various industries and commerce in 1840 the percentage had risen to 10 75, in 1870 it had advanced to 19 6, in 1900 to 38 8, and in 1910 to 45 8 per cent, so that to day the population of Sweden is about equally divided in the pursuit of agriculture on the one hand and commerce and industries on the other

The number of farms in cultivation in 1919 was 428,758 of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 120,788, 2 to 20 hectares, 270,511, 20 to 100 hectares, 2,576, above 100, 84,883 Of the total land area of Sweden 9 4 per cent is under cultivation, 2 8 per cent under natural meadows, and 57 8 per cent under forests, the products of which form a staple export

The following table shows the area and yield of the chief crops for 3 years —

Crop	Acreage (hectares)			Produce (tons)		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
Wheat	154 156	140 913	145 719	241,885	258,792	286,535
Rye	383,660	372,068	369 676	490,050	586,089	585,615
Barley	185,263	166,672	162,501	251 524	280,678	239,761
Oats	732 808	712,372	711 482	814 070	1 111 730	1,024,757
Mixed corn	264,719	260,782	263,713	375,353	47 ,749	448,583
Leguminous crops[1]	42 270	44,748	44,898	58 340	67 756	67,662
Potatoes	169 488	168 989	148, 39	1 882 825	2 111,213	1 677,545
Roots[2]	120 09	127 650	132 361	3,033,720	3 835 372	3 599,014
Hay[3]	1,357 486	1,342,878	1,189 360	2,820 545	4,300,969	4,499,896

[1] Peas, beans, and vetches [2] Sugar beet and fodder roots [3] And fodder plants

The value of all crops was estimated in 1917 at 1,474 million kronor, in 1918 at 2,401 million kronor, and in 1919 at 2,145 million kronor On June 1, 1919, the live stock was as follows Horses, 715,681 , head of cattle, 2,550,828 , sheep and lambs, 1,563,654, pigs 716,783

II Mines and Minerals

Mining has been from time immemorial the leading industry of Sweden, which was the biggest producer of iron in Europe until the use of coal for the manufacture of pig iron revolutionized that industry The lack of fossil fuel is the reason why at present mining in Lappland merely concerns itself with the raw products, though experiments made in recent years have carried the problem of electric production of iron ore a good step forward The mining of ore from the ore fields of central Sweden has become one of the biggest export industries of the country There were raised in the year 1919, throughout the Kingdom, 4,981,110 tons of iron ore The pig iron produced amounted in 1918 to 761 822 tons, and in 1919 to 493,701 tons , the bar iron 425,473 tons in 1918 and 381,541 tons in 1919 Of iron ore in 1917 5,818,498 tons, in 1918, 4,463,760 tons, and in 1919, 2,418 989 tons were exported , of pig iron, 234,923 in 1917, 181,710 in 1918, and 81,573 in 1919 There were also raised in 1919, 1,671 tons of silver and lead ore, 7,279 tons of copper ore, 49,451 tons of zinc ore, 12,278 tons of manganese ore, and 108,770 tons of sulphur pyrites The gold produced amounted to 21 552 kilograms, the silver to 620, the lead to 827,448, the copper to 3,558,292, the zinc to 2,320,538 There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 429,267 tons of coal in 1919 In 1919 there were 45,108 persons (4,067 young people under 18) engaged in mining

III Industries

The industries of Sweden are spread fairly well over the whole country The mining of iron ore has reached its highest perfection north of the Polar circle, and the most important sawmills are located along the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia The production of iron and steel has taken place in central Sweden since the earliest times in Swedish history , pig iron is produced chiefly in Sandviken, Domnarvet, Uddeholm, and Fagersta Cream separators, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialised products

of the metallurgical industries The porcelain factories of Rorstrand and Gustavsberg and the glass factories of Kosta and Rejmyre produce wares that have achieved a high reputation in the markets of the world Innumerable factories for the production of finished products are scattered all over the countryside Of the workmen employed in the industries of Sweden, those who reside in the country exceed in number the workmen who live in towns

The timber and wood work industries of Sweden are of great importance The public forests (mostly on crown-lands) have an area of 8,193,981 hectares (not including settlement and crown-farm forests amounting in 1918 to an area of 517,769), and yielded, in 1918, 5,636,240 cubic metres of timber In 1918 there were in Sweden 1,266 sawmills and planing mills with 40,379 workpeople who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 371,788,200 kronor , 565 factories for joinery and furniture with 12,707 work people, the output for the year being valued at 80,730,143 kronor , 108 factories for wood pulp with 13,566 workpeople, output 228,741,807 kronor , and 74 paper and pasteboard mills with 11,813 workpeople, output 233,930,962 kronor The extent of some other Swedish industries in 1918 is shown in the following table —

Branch of industry	Factories	Workpeople	Value of output
			Kronor
Bar iron and steel works	128	24 162	[illegible]
Iron and steel goods factories	391	1 [illegible]	223 229,062
Mechanical workshops	817	34,429	[illegible]
Wharfs and dock yards	108	12 708	93 088 [illegible]
Metal goods factories [1]	151	5,615	104 699,897
Stone quarries and dressing works	137	3 720	8 527 506
Brick works	249	8 475	[illegible]
Flour and grain mills	741	2,786	149 622 785
Malt liquor breweries	302	4,766	46,133 549
Tobacco factories	17	4 [illegible]	108 168,669
Dairies	974	2 726	70 877,039
Margarine factories	12	198	8,809 789
Cotton spinning and weaving works	65	8 880	[illegible]
Wool spinning and weaving works	114	9,148	101 822 [illegible]
Needle works	143	7,704	85 560 719
Tanneries	162	2,449	107 03[illegible],621
Shoe factories	101	7 068	136,429 109
Match factories	19	7,893	15,777,051
Other chemical industry works	146	4,221	98 562,784
Electric power work	366	3 259	74 18[illegible],978

[1] Manufacture of metals other than iron

In 1918, 289,113 men, 50,516 women, 34,980 boys, and 10,671 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories

Commerce.

The total customs duties levied in 1918 amounted to 37,248,413 kronor, in 1919 to 100,899,715 kronor, and in 1920 to 146,053,125 kronor

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (18 16 kronor = £1) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	62,745,988	41,773,793	68,517,22[illegible]	140 776,022	187,415,893
Exports	85,708,574	76,465,387	75,024,033	87,538,709	127,421,500

[1] Provisional

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included —

—	Imports 1918	Exports 1918	Imports 1919	Exports 1919
	Kronor	Kronor	Kroner	Kronor
Textile manufactures	39,720 445	6 106 701	231,147,000	16 982,000
Corn and flour	47,680,310	2,060 968	112,757 000	5,931,000
Colonial wares	69,716,996	1,339,936	175,133,000	1,502 000
Raw textile material and yarn	4 991,287	648,131	195,205,000	3,340,000
Minerals, of imports mostly coal	411,854 339	91,604,576	384,954 000	65,362,000
Metal goods, machinery, &c	131,184 337	264 181 071	234 363 000	288,846,000
Live animals and animal food	125,785,658	30,494,794	281,617,000	44,232,000
Hair, hides, and other animal products	27,801,721	4,312,364	131,870 000	22,376,000
Metals, raw and partly wrought	66,578,471	227,760 572	104,568 000	140,703,000
Timber, wrought and unwrought	12,464,455	247,120,388	23,122,000	443,870,000
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures	8,342,246	334,761,669	13,949,000	388 019,000
Other articles	93 183 770	80 364,438	545,283,000	155,234,000
Total	1 233,310 056 (68,517 225l.)	1,350 432 603 (75,024,033l.)	2 [illegible],968 000 (140,776,022l.)	1,57[illegible]697 000 (87,538,709l.)

Since Jan 1, 1914, returns as to value of imports and exports are given by the importers and exporters themselves for all goods imported and for most export goods (the so called declared value) Imports are recorded as from the country of consignment, and exports as to the country of ultimate destination

A new Swedish tariff law came into effect December 1, 1911 It provides for a single tariff instead of the maximum and minimum tariffs till then in effect, and authorises the Government to retaliate for discrimination against Swedish products by imposing surtaxes up to 100 per cent of duty on dutiable goods, and up to the full value of the goods in the case of articles admitted free of duty under the tariff

A national Swedish trade mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsförening (General Commercial Association of Sweden) The upper half of the mark shows the three royal Swedish crowns, on a light blue ground and the words 'Svensk Tillverkning (Swedish manufacture) are shown on a light yellow ground below

The following table shows the value of the trade with the principal countries with which Sweden deals —

Country	Imports from (1916)	Exports to (1916)	Imports from (1917)	Exports to (1917)	Imports from (1918)	Exports to (1918)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain	104,415,452	320 052,142	65 079, 77	210 125,206	148,730,061	252,961,988
Germany	420,179,173	437 [illegible]32, 70	288,228,003	352,060,310	447 943,569	292,774 426
Denmark	79,589,594	93,843 509	113 422 859	1 [illegible]776,720	202 803,520	182,278,533
Norway	61 138 787	115 384,712	51 [illegible]66 [illegible]	162 713,027	97,709,067	211 210,124
Finland	9 068,207	61 823 587	20,023 526	66,361,698	16,678,726	26,601,518
Russia	10, [illegible]0 919	136,076 008	19,477 911	127 [illegible]84,723	23,325 259	21,885,697
France	23,562 169	96 593, 44	15,705,237	63,786,324	13,44 [illegible],076	86,244,328
Switzerland	12,539 848	3,646 8[illegible]6	24 181 186	8[illegible]32,420	24, [illegible]49 855	15 526,613
Spain	3,831,181	29 2[illegible]7 82[illegible]	2,262,261	18 659,969	2,285 676	10,039,801
Italy	6,498,549	17,2[illegible]9,244	2,284,220	5,687 851	502 620	8,506,044
Netherlands	21,6[illegible]6,822	61,324 510	23 096,116	79,044,685	42,080 306	113 166,450
United States	213,035,449	75 [illegible]94,806	96,121,682	50,428,304	82,548 470	19,045 180
Argentine	42,001,731	10,789,9[illegible]	10 124 443	3,384,568	37 218,907	9,085,374
Other countries	69,642 486	97,399,150	26 938,748	86,818,485	93,538,944	101,106 527
Total	1,198,566,557	1,556,376,906	758 610,304	1 949 551 300	1,233,310,056	1 350,432,603

The following table shows (according to the Board of Trade returns) the

chief articles of import and export in the trade of the United Kingdom and Sweden for 2 years —

Imports	1918	1919	Exports	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Wood and timber	11,888,926	16,855,559	Coal	2 052,680	6,128,384
Iron, pig and puddled	1,400,908	749,468	Chemicals	12 071	400,640
,, bar	745,355	441,496	Cotton manufactures	14,355	3,617,515
Steel ingots, &c	499,905	426,565	Machinery	24,717	420 767
Matches	62,992	561 201	Woollens	61 782	3,745,264
Iron ore	815,321	437 371	Iron manufactures	57 464	899 220
Packing paper	673,730	1,822,034	Oil cloth	7,766	270,999
Wood pulp	4,318,870	7,922,199	Tin	774	196,650

Total trade between Sweden and U K (in thousands of pounds) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports from Sweden to U K	20 605	14 959	22 524	35 588	76 871
Exports to Sweden from U K	6,573	3 074	2 619	24 483	89 342

Shipping and Navigation

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1919, was as follows —

January 1, 1919	Sailing		Steam and Motor		Total	
	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage
20–500 tons	1 208	108,747	707	131,605	2,065	240,352
500–1,000 ,,	12	8 730	119	8 014	131	16,744
1,000–2,000 ,,	10	13,212	216	311 687	226	324,899
Above 2,000 tons	5	10,707	106	367,954	111	378,661
Total Jan 1, 1919	1,235	141,396	1 238	894 260	2,533	1,036,656

The port of Goteborg had the largest shipping in the beginning of 1919—namely, 354 vessels of 395,958 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 402 vessels of a total burthen of 267,959 tons

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, with cargoes and in ballast, in 1918, as follows —

1918	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Swedish	4,448	2 346,928	4,109	536 544	8 542	2,883,472
Foreign	7,985	2,742,591	4 435	2,339,097	12 373	5,081,688
Total entered	12,371	5,089,519	8,541	2 875 641	20,915	7,965 160
Cleared						
Swedish	7,227	2,541,412	1,211	402,714	8 538	2,944,126
Foreign	9 403	4,593,829	2,842	503,488	12 305	5 097,317
Total cleared	16,790	7 135,241	4,053	906,202	20,843	8,041,443
Total entered & cleared 1918	29,161	12,224,760	12,597	3,781,843	41,758	16,006,680

Internal Communications

In 1918 147,271 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden

At the end of 1919 the total length of railways in Sweden was 9,392 miles, of which 3,409 miles belonged to the State The receipts of the State railways in 1919 were 298 million kronor, and expenses 309 million kronor The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1918 was 734,011,000 kronor, and for private railways in 1917 631,091,000 kronor The total number of passengers on the State railways in 1919 was 34,077,000, weight of goods 13,764,000 tons, private railways in 1919, 25,513,000 tons of goods, and 51,991,000 passengers The line between Gotheburg and Stockholm is about to be electrified

The length of the wires of the telegraph at the end of 1919 was 48,761 miles, 22,269 miles of which belonged to the railways The wires of the State telephone had a length of 398,413 miles, the wires of the private telephone lines a length of only 6,264 miles There were 3,333 telegraph offices The number of messages sent in the year 1919 was 9,293,490, including 810,068 in transit In 1919 there were 383,499 instruments (in Stockholm 131,204) employed in the telephone service, including only 4,708 private telephones

The Swedish Post Office carried 667,069,000 letters, post cards, journals, &c, in the year 1919 The number of post offices at the end of the year was 3,657 The total receipts of the Post Office in 1919 amounted to 55,471,800 kronor, and the total expenditure to 54,423,800 kronor, leaving a surplus of 1,048,000 kronor

Money and Credit

The Riksbank, or National Bank of Sweden, belongs entirely to the State and is managed by directors elected for three years by the Diet, except one, the president, who is designated by the King It is a bank of exchange to regulate financial relations with foreign countries, it accepts deposits of money, and on sufficient security it lends money for purposes in which there is no speculative element The Bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad, but its actual circulation is kept far within this limit

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, and private banks (joint stock banks included) in Sweden for December 31, 1920 (18 16 kronor = 1*l*) There are 11 conjointly responsible private banks and 30 joint stock banks (December 1920) Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes —

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate and furniture	—	84,035,350	84,035,350
Gold and bullion	254,509,601	175,658,527	430,168,125
Bills, etc payable at sight	48 653,013	71,972,996	120,626,009
Bonds and Government securities	17 184,363	226,733 012	243,917,375
Shares	—	53,396,529	53,396,529
Claims on Swedish banks	--	103,293 402	103,293,402
Claims on Foreign banks	73 561,322	293,393 424	366,954,746
Bills payable in Sweden	541,187,970	1,949,814,385	2,491,002,355
Bills payable Abroad	31,831,920	37,806,904	69,138,824
Outstanding loans	15,894,785	2,590,665,411	2,606,560,196
Cash credits and overdrawn current accounts	1,125,327	1,670,834,298	1 671,959,625
Sundries	4,070,259	304,652 665	308,722,924
Total	1,017,518,560	7,662,256,900	8,679,775,607

Liabilities	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Original subscribed capital	50,000,000	601,233,650	651,233,650
Other funds	12,500,000	513,351,621	525,851,621
Notes in circulation	759,877,260	—	759,877,260
Bank post bills in circulation	5,360,841	163,414,850	168,775,691
Current accounts	171,578,845	1,251,613,171	1,423,192,016
Deposit accounts	300	2,854,022,204	2,854,022,504
Deposit on savings bank accounts	—	959,701,792	959,701,792
Liabilities to Swedish banks	—	429,688,586	429,688,586
Liabilities to Foreign banks	1,838,314	144,962,606	146,800,920
Loans raised	—	127,430,546	127,430,546
Sundries	13,362,915	586,828,922	600,191,837
Total	1,017,918,560	7,662,256,900	8,679,775,460

The savings banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919
Number of depositors at end of year	1,803,401	1,887,194	2,106,880	2,196,304
Deposits at end of year, kronor	1,207,257,344	1,482,955,480	1,623,660,373	1,868,009,855
Capital and reserve fund, ditto	92,308,653	97,351,541	101,706,842	107,269,000

At the end of 1919 the Post Office Savings Bank had 660,000 depositors and 83,022,137 kronor of deposits

The Private and Joint Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows —

—	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of depositors at end of year	1,892,369	1,951,060	1,833,762	1,941,343
Deposits at end of year, kronor	659,715,490	887,120,922	900,971,800	959,701,792

Money, Weights, and Measures

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system

The Swedish Krona, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1s 1½*d*, or about 18 kronor to the pound sterling

The gold 20-kronor piece weighs 8 960572 grammes, 900 fine, containing 8 0645 grammes of fine gold, and the silver krona weighs 7 5 grammes, 800 fine, containing 6 grammes of fine silver Iron coins were issued in 1917, 1918, and 1919

The standard of value is gold National Bank notes for 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation The 1 kronor notes have been issued since September, 1914

No gold coins were made at the Swedish mint during 1919, but 24,076,160 silver, bronze, and iron coins, with a nominal value of 1,903,434 kronor, were issued in 1919 It is intended gradually to withdraw the iron coins.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory

Diplomatic Representatives

1 Of Sweden in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Baron E. K. Palmstierna (appointed October, 1920)
Counsellor—Baron J. M. Alstromer
Second Secretary—L. M. J. Sager
Attaché—G. Oldenburg
Military Attaché—Lieut.-Col. F. Mossberg
Naval Attaché—Captain D. H. Tiselius
Special Attaché for Financial, Social and Labour Questions—Dr. E. R. Sjostrand
Chancellor—I. Stille
Consul-General in London—E. G. Sahlin

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton, and many other places.

2 Of Great Britain in Sweden

Envoy and Minister—Colville A. de R. Barclay, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (September 9, 1919)
Secretaries—P. W. M. Ramsay and J. C. S. Bennett
Naval Attaché—Captain J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O.
Military Attaché—Colonel W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Commercial Secretary—Herbert Kershaw
Consul General at Gothenburg—H. M. Grove
Consul at Stockholm—S. F. Kay

There are also Consular representatives at Gavle, Helsingborg, Kalmar, Lulea, Malmo, Norrkoping, Sundsvall, Soderhamn, Varberg, Visby, &c.

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SWITZERLAND.

(Schweiz —Suisse —Svizzera.)

Constitution and Government.

I. Central.

On August 1, 1291, the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden entered into a defensive League. In 1353 the League included eight members, and in 1513 thirteen. Various allied and subject territories were acquired either by single cantons or by several in common, and in 1648 the League became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire, but no addition was made to the number of cantons till 1798. In that year, under the influence of France, the unified Helvetic Republic was formed. This failed to satisfy the Swiss, and in 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Act of Mediation, gave a new constitution and out of the lands formerly allied or subject increased the number of cantons to nineteen. In 1815 the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the inviolability of her territory were guaranteed by Austria, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia, and the Federal Pact which had been drawn up at Zurich, and which included three new cantons, was accepted by the Congress of Vienna. The Pact remained in force till 1848, when a new constitution, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. This, in turn, was, on May 29, 1874, superseded by the constitution which is now in force.

The constitution of the Swiss Confederation may be revised either in the ordinary forms of Federal legislation with compulsory *referendum*, or by direct popular vote, a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand (called the *popular initiative*) of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government is supreme in matters of peace, war, and treaties. It regulates the army, the railway, postal and telegraph systems, the coining of money, the issue and repayment of bank notes, and the weights and measures of the Republic. It legislates on matters of civil capacity, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, sanitary police in dangerous epidemics, and it may create and subsidise, besides the Polytechnic School at Zurich, a Federal University and other educational institutions. There has also been entrusted to it the authority to decide concerning public works for the whole or great part of Switzerland, such as those relating to rivers, forests, and the construction of railways.

The supreme legislative and executive authority are vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Standerat' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrat,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen and paid by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. Their remuneration depends on the wealth and liberality of the cantons, the average being about 20 francs (16*s*.) per day, representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 30 francs (25*s*.), from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs (12*s*. 6*d*.) per day. The mode of their election and the term of membership depend entirely on the canton. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner

Rhoden, and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald Each of these parts of cantons sends one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as to the undivided cantons The 'Nationalrat' consists of 189 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls The members are paid from Federal funds at the rate of 25 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes (2*d*) per kilometre, to and from the capital Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate On the basis of the general census 1910, the cantons are represented in the National Council as follows —

Canton	Number of Representatives	Canton	Number of Representatives
Zurich (Zurich)	25	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	4
Bern (Berne)	32	St Gallen (St Gall)	15
Luzern (Lucerne)	8	Graubunden (Grisons)	6
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie)	12
Schwyz	3	Thurgau (Thurgovie)	7
Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2	Ticino (Tessin)	8
Glarus (Glaris)	2	Vaud (Waadt)	16
Zug (Zoug)	1	Valais (Wallis)	6
Fribourg (Freiburg)	7	Neuchatel (Neuenburg)	7
Solothurn (Soleure)	6	Genève (Genf)	8
Basel (Bâle)—town and country	11	Total	189
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2		

At the elections held in November 1919, the following parties were returned —Liberals, 61, Social Democrats, 41, Catholics, 41, Agrarian 29, *Liberal Democrats*, 9, *other parties* 8

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every three years Every citizen of the Republic who has entered on his twenty first year is entitled to a vote, and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the Republic The first step towards legislative action may be taken by means of the *popular initiative*, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice Whenever a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure *passed by the Legislature* is presented by 30,000 citizens, or the alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to the direct vote of the nation For the decision of the question submitted a majority both of the cantons and of the voters is required This principle, called the *referendum*, is frequently acted on The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrat,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons, nor engage in any calling or business It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils, and its members are present at and take part in their proceedings, but

do not vote Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive

The President of the Confederation and the Vice President of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the Confederation Both are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year, January 1 to December 31 and are not re eligible to the same offices till after the expiration of another year The Vice President, however, may be, and usually is, elected to succeed the outgoing President

President of the Confederation for 1921 —Edmund *Schulthess* (Aargau) Born 1868

Vice President of the Federal Council for 1921 —Dr Robert *Haab* (Zurich)

The seven members of the Federal Council -each of whom has a salary of 1,000*l* per annum, while the President has 1,080*l* - act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic These departments are —1 Foreign Affairs 2 Interior 3 Justice and Police 4 Military 5 Finance and Customs 6 Agriculture and Industry (Economie publique) 7 Posts and Railways The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities

II Local Government

Each of the cantons and demi cantons of Switzerland is sovereign, so far as its independence and legislative powers are not restricted by the federal constitution, each has its local government, different in its organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators Such assemblies, known as the Landsgemeinden, exist in Appenzell, Glarus Unterwald, and Uri In all the larger cantons, there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, called der Grosse Rath, which exercises all the functions of the Landsgemeinden In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except that of Freiburg and those of the cantons which have a Landsgemeinde, the *referendum* has a place This principle is most fully developed in Zurich where all laws and concordats, or agreements with other cantons, and the chief matters of finance, as well as all revision of the constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote In many of the cantons, the *popular initiative* has also been introduced The members of the cantonal councils, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary In each canton there are districts (Amtsbezirke) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (Regierungsstatthalter) representing the canton In the larger communes, for local affairs, there is an Assembly (legislative) and a Council (executive) with a president, maire or syndic, and not less than 4 other members In the smaller communes there is a council only, with its proper officials

Area and Population

I Progress and Present Condition

Area and population, according to the census held on December 1, 1910, and that held on December 1, 1920 The cantons are given in the official order, and the year of the entrance of each into the league or confederation is stated —

Canton	Area sq miles	Population Dec 1 1910	Population Dec 1, 1920	Pop per square mile, 1920
Zurich (Zurich) (1351)	666	503,915	535,634	819
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	645,877	669,966	252
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	579	167,223	176,189	304
Uri (1291)	415	22,113	23,843	57
Schwyz (1291)	351	58,428	59,475	169
Obwalden (Unterwalden le Haut) (1291)	183	17,161	17,461	95
Nidwalden (Unterwalden-le Bas) (1291)	112	13,788	13,966	124
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	267	33,316	33,689	125
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	28,156	31,439	341
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	139,654	142,297	220
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	302	117,040	130,230	431
Basel Stadt (Bâle V) (1501)	14	135,918	140,112	10 008
Basel Land (Bâle C) (1501)	163	76,188	82,033	503
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	46,097	50,238	140
Appenzell A Rh (Ext) (1513)	101	57,973	55,113	545
Appenzell I Rh (Int) (1513)	61	14,659	14 542	238
St Gallen (St Gall) (1803)	779	302,896	294,028	377
Graubunden (Grisons) (1803)	2,773	117,069	118 263	42
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	542	230,634	239 777	442
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	381	134,917	135,153	354
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,088	156,166	153 457	141
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,214	317,157	315 326	253
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,027	128,381	128,274	63
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	312	133,061	130,671	418
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	154,906	170,332	1,577
Total	15,976	3,753,293	3,861,508	241

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 19 of the 25 cantons, the French in five (Fribourg, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel and Genève), the Italian in one (Ticino) In 1910, 2,594,298 spoke German, 793,264 French, 302,578 Italian, 40,122 Romansch, and 23,031 other languages

The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1920 was 412 306

II MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1915	77,931	2,381	19,527	54,912	24 019
1916	75,885	2 225	22 251	52,848	23 037
1917	74,129	2,060	23,254	56,366	18 759
1918	74 884	2 226	26,117	77,260	- 2 376
1919	74,205	2 080	30,731	57 012	17,193

In 1918 the illegitimate births numbered 3,439, or 4 4 per cent The number of divorces was 1,699

The number of emigrants in five years was —1916, 1,464, 1917, 656, 1918, 304, 1919, 3,063, 1920, 9,276

III Principal Towns

On December 1, 1920, the census population of the principal towns was as follows —Zurich, 206,120 , Basel, 135,385 , Bern, 103,986 , St Gallen, 69,733 , Lausanne, 67,858 , Geneva, 55,738 , Luzern, 43,696 Chaux de Fonds, 37,591 , Blainpalais (Geneva), 35,472 , Biel, 34,414 , Winterthur, 26,372 , Neuchâtel, 22,959 , Freiburg, 20,468 , Schaffhausen, 19,954 , Caux Bives (Geneva), 19,942 , Chur, 15,484 , Petit-Saconnez (Geneva), 15,084 , Herisau, 14,951 , Zhun, 14,023 , Lugano, 13,281 , Solothurn, 12,970 , Beven, 12,702 , Locle, 12,441 , Norfchach, 11,545 , Olten, 11,458 , Chateland (Montreux), 10,697 , Aarau, 10,606 , Bellinzona, 10,170

Religion

There is complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland , all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden

According to the census of December 1, 1920, the number of Protestants amounted to 2,218,589 (57 per cent of the population), of Roman Catholics to 1 586,826 (41 per cent), and of Jews to 20,955 (2 per cent) Protestants are in a majority in twelve of the cantons, and Catholics in ten Of the more populous cantons, Zurich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchatel, and Basel (town and land) are mainly Protestant, while Luzern, Fribourg, Ticino, Valais and the Forest Cantons are mainly Catholic The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests They are under five bishops, viz , of Basel and Lugano (resident at Solothurn), Chur, St Gallen, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Freiburg), and Sitten (Sion), all of them immediately subject to the Holy See The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction

Instruction

In the educational administration of Switzerland there is no centralization Before the year 1848 most of the cantons had organised a system of primary schools, and since that year elementary education has steadily advanced In 1874 it was made obligatory (the school age varying in the different cantons), and placed under the civil authority In some cantons the cost falls almost entirely on the communes, in others it is divided between the canton and communes In all the cantons primary instruction is free In the north eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school attending children to the whole population is as one to five , while in the half Protestant and half Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven , and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine The compulsory law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths

of from twelve to fifteen Of the contingent for military service in 1912 0 6 per thousand could not read

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1918 —Kindergarten, 302 , 4,229 primary schools with 13,371 teachers (8,008 men and 5,363 women), and 555,353 pupils (277,741 boys and 277,612 girls) , the 527 secondary schools had 24,999 boys and 24,429 girls with 1,625 men and 252 women teachers , 128 middle schools had 19 792 boys and 6,816 girls with 1,476 men and 232 women teachers There are also commercial schools, technical schools, schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects , agricultural schools, schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture and for dairy management There are also institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble minded In the 28 reformatories of Switzerland in 1917 there were 1 664 children under instruction In 1920 the State spent on primary education 2,357,529 francs

There are seven universities in Switzerland Those universities are organised on the model of those of Germany governed by a rector and a senate, and divided into four 'faculties' of theology jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine There is a Polytechnic School, maintained by the Federal Government, at Zurich, with a teaching staff of 281 and 2,267 matriculated students, in 1920 The academy of Neuchatel was transformed into a university in May, 1909, but without the faculty of medicine The following table shows the year of foundation of each university, the number of teaching staff and of matriculated students in the various branches of study in each of the seven universities in the winter of 1919–20 —

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy and Science	Total	Teaching Staff 1918
Basel (1460)	94	105	265	606	1 070	130
Zurich (1832)	56	491	60	615	1 825	103
Bern (1834)	52	613	515	607	1 787	102
Geneva (1559[1] & 1873[2])	18	303	408	357	1,086	110
Lausanne (1537[1] & 1890[2])	26	215	270	488	999	108
Fribourg (1889)	188	136		211	535	72
Neuchâtel (1866[1] & 1909)[2]	11	78	—	110	199	67

[1] As an Academy [2] As a University

These numbers are exclusive of 'hearers,' but inclusive of 897 women students

In 1911 there were 5,798 libraries with 9,385,000 volumes

Justice and Crime

The 'Bundes Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal, which sits at Lausanne, consists of 24 members, with 9 supplementary judges, appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and are eligible for re election , the President and Vice-President, as such, for two years and cannot be re elected The President has a salary of 22,000 francs a year, and the other members 20,000 francs The Tribunal has three sections, to each of which is assigned the trial of suits in accordance with regulations framed by the Tribunal itself It has original and final jurisdiction in suits between the

Confederation and cantons, between cantons and cantons, between the Confederation or cantons and corporations or individuals, the value in dispute being not less than 3,000 francs, between parties who refer their case to it, the value in dispute being at least 3,000 francs, and also in such suits as the constitution or legislation of cantons places within its authority There are also many classes of railway suits which it is called on to decide It is a Court of Appeal against decisions of other Federal authorities, and of cantonal authorities applying Federal laws The Tribunal also tries persons accused of treason or other offences against the Confederation For this purpose it is divided into four chambers the Chamber of Accusation, the Criminal Chamber (Cour d'Assises), the Federal Penal Court, and the Court of Cassation The jurors who serve in the Assize Courts are elected by the people, and are paid ten francs a day when serving

Each canton has its own judicial system for ordinary civil and criminal trials

On December 31, 1919, the prison population (condemned) of Switzerland consisted of 3,187, of whom 400 were women

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I Rh, Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St Gallen, Luzern, Wallis, Schaffhausen, and Freiburg

Social Insurance

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 1, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority The total number of votes cast was 523,731, of which 285 037 were for and 238 094 against the measure

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness, and foreigners also may be admitted to the benefits of the law Compulsory insurance against illness does not exist as yet but cantons and communities are entitled under the act to declare obligatory insurance for certain classes or, in general, to establish public benefit (sick fund) associations, and to make employers responsible for the payment of the premiums of their employees

Insurance against accident is compulsory for all officials, employees, and workmen of all the factories, trades, &c, which are under the Federal liability law Every person above the age of 14 can insure voluntarily at the Federal insurance administration (or at any insurance corporation) The Swiss Accident Insurance Institution commenced operations on April 1, 1918 In 1918 the societies insuring against illness had 721,452 members

Finance.

The entire net proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (301,380*l* in 1920) are divided among the cantons, and they have to expend one tenth of the amount received in combating alcoholism in its causes and effects Of the proceeds of the tax for exemption from military service, levied through the cantons, one half goes to the Confederation and the other to the cantons

Revenue and expenditure for six years —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1916	7,063,280	7,720 028	1919	11 475,171	15,301,398
1917	7 426 236	9,456,150	1920	13,742,254	17,723,723
1918	8,868,203	11,343,990	1921 [1]	14,383,600	20,937,600

[1] Estimates

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1921 —

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Capital invested	28,720,187	Debt, Total Charge	106,738 887
General administration	104,500	General administration	3,786,374
Departments —		Departments —	
Political	1,279,000	Political	6,585,864
Interior	854,980	Interior	23,261,323
Justice and Police	2 307,600	Justice and Police	7,820,131
Military	1,712,300	Military	81,329,421
Finance and Customs	123,275,138	Finance and Customs	26,510 184
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	2,070 430	Commerce Industry, and Agriculture	32,458,685
Posts and Railways	192,889 910	Posts and Railways	231,280,214
Miscellaneous	5 026,655	Miscellaneous	3 668 914
Total	358,340,000 (14,333,600*l*.)	Total	523 440 000 (20,937 600*l*.)

The public debt of the Confederation (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted, on January 1, 1921, to 64,234,264*l*., mostly at 5 per cent The floating debt (January 1, 1921) was 10,280,000*l* The total debt was thus 74,514,264*l* The value of the National Properties was 9,118,664*l*

Defence

There are fortifications on the south frontier for the defence of the St Gothard pass, others have been constructed at St Maurice and Martigny in the Rhone Valley

Switzerland depends for defence upon a *national militia* Service in this force is compulsory and universal, with few exemptions except for physical disability Those excused or rejected pay certain taxes in lieu Liability extends from the 20th to the end of the 48th year, The first 12 years are spent in the first line, called the 'Auszug,' or '*Élite*' the next 8 in the Landwehr, and the remaining 8 in the Landsturm For cavalry, however, service is 11 years in the Auszug, and 12 in the Landwehr The Landsturm only includes men who have undergone some training The unarmed Landsturm comprises all other males between 20 and 50 whose services can be made available for non combatant duties of any description

The initial training of the Swiss militia soldier is carried out in recruits' schools, and the periods are 65 days for infantry, engineers, and foot artillery, 75 days for field artillery, and 90 days for cavalry The subsequent trainings, called 'repetition courses,' are 11 days *annually* but after going through seven courses (8 in the case of the cavalry) further attendance is excused for all under the rank of sergeant The Landwehr men are only called out once for training, also for 11 days

The country is divided into 6 divisional districts The field army, formed of the Auszug consists of 6 divisions and 4 cavalry brigades, A division consists of 3 brigades each of 2 regiments consisting of 2 or 3 battalions, 1 cyclist company, 1 machine gun detachment, 12 batteries of field artillery, 2 howitzer batteries, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 1 battalion of sappers A cavalry brigade consists of 2 regiments A mountain brigade consists of 2 regiments of 3 battalions, 2 mountain batteries, and 1 company of sappers Altogether there are 106 battalions, 72 field batteries, 12 howitzer batteries, 9 mountain batteries, and 8 cavalry regiments (each

of 3 squadrons), besides 12 squadrons of divisional cavalry (guides) There is a staff organisation for three army corps There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, &c The total number of combatants in the field army may be taken at 140,000

There are also *separate* forces, mostly Landwehr, for manning the fortifications which close the St Gothard Pass and the Rhone Valley to a possible invader from the south They amount to about 21,000 men The Landwehr is organised in 56 battalions and 36 squadrons Altogether Switzerland can mobilise nearly 200,000 men (combatants), irrespective of the organised Landsturm, who may amount to another 60,000

The administration of the Swiss army is partly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities, who promote officers up to the rank of captain But the Federal Government is concerned with all general questions, and makes all the higher appointments

The Swiss infantry are armed with the Swiss repeating rifle The field artillery is armed with a Q F shielded Krupp 7 5 cm calibre The 'position' artillery has batteries of 8 4 and 12 cm guns The Swiss Government inaugurated an aviation service in 1919, and for that year 72,140*l* was voted for that service The corresponding sum voted for 1920 is 67,861*l*

The military expenditure budgeted for in 1920 was 1,930,989*l*

Production and Industry

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors

Of the total area 28 1 per cent is unproductive , of the productive area 35 8 per cent is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent under forest, 18 7 per cent under fruit, 16 4 per cent under crops and gardens Wheat (130,233 acres, producing 105,900 tons in 1919), rye (54,513 acres, producing 41,500 tons in 1919) oats (57,014 acres, producing 42,000 tons in 1919), and potatoes (828,000 tons in 1919), are the chief crops, but the bulk of food crops consumed in the country is imported

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk Wine is produced in five of the cantons, tobacco in three On April 21, 1920 (last census), there were in Switzerland, 129,165 horses, 3,581 mules, 891 donkeys, 1,381,395 cattle, 729,249 cows, 237,849 sheep, 545,306 pigs, 333,278 goats

The Swiss Confederation has the right of supervision over the police of the forests, and of framing regulations for their maintenance The entire forest area of Switzerland is 3,290 square miles, or 2,105,214 acres in extent (comprising 91,587 acres of cantonal forest, 1,403,772 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 609,855 acres of private forests) The district over which the Federal supervision extends lies to the south and east of a tolerably straight line from the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva to the northern end of the Lake of Constance It comprises about 1,119,270 acres, and the Federal forest laws apply to all cantonal, communal, and municipal forests within this area, those belonging to private persons being exempt, except when from their position they are necessary for protection against climatic influences In 1876 it was enacted that this forest area should never be reduced, servitudes over it, such as rights of way, of gathering firewood, &c , should be bought up , public forests should be surveyed, and new wood planted where required, subventions for the purpose being sanctioned In the year 1920, 16,466,785 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted The free forest districts comprise 1,477 square miles

There were, in 1920, 208 establishments for pisciculture, which produced

fry of various species to the number of 118,131,000 In 1918 there were 29,377 bee-keepers, possessing an aggregate of 205,934 bees

Switzerland though in the main an agricultural country, has a strong tendency to manufacturing industry There are 5 salt mining districts, that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company, that at Schweizerhalle (Basel) is worked by the Glenck family, those at Rheinfelden, Ryburg, and Kaiseraugst (Aargau) are worked by a joint stock company, in virtue of a concession from the Canton The output of salt of all kinds in 1919 reached 591,558 quintals (800,953 in 1918) In 1919 there were 9,074 factories in Switzerland (9,317 in 1918) Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture, number of clocks exported in 1919, 17,751,900 The number of persons employed in factories (1918) was 381,170, the motive machinery had 515,859 horse power In 1918, 98 breweries produced 922,491 hectolitres (20,319,185 gallons) of beer

On January 1, 1914, there were 1,859 Swiss embroidery establishments operating 8,090 embroidery machines

Commerce

The special commerce, including precious metals, was as follows in five years —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	99,140,184	94,206,580	96,078 360	141,335,427	169,708,822
Exports	97,995,880	92,918,320	78,526,840	131,023,209	131 084,150

The following table (in thousands of francs) shows the value of special commerce in 1919 and 1920 —

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	1000 Francs	1000 Francs	1000 Francs	1000 Francs
Cereals	505,529	302 705	12,323	15,485
Fruits and vegetables	59,809	58,097	23 741	23,182
Colonial produce	279,636	295,927	116,081	97 166
Animal food substances	184,906	208,928	41,317	62,284
Tobacco	79,440	76 876	44,492	23,905
Beverages	140,602	138,962	7,958	859
Animals, living	21,689	42,892	22,021	4 143
Hides and skins	58,258	71,442	84,913	80,677
Timber	57 695	74,907	108,514	65,302
Cotton goods	379,412	339,328	783,853	695,330
Linen, hemp, &c , goods	28,653	33,800	4,307	6 109
Silk goods	266,511	318,904	702,787	711,260
Woollen goods	144 038	180,447	85 884	65,251
Clothing, ready made	43,273	93,003	116,341	86,363
Mineral substances	307,248	578,264	35,620	48,907
Iron work	21,315	33,379	61,688	66,593
Copper work	51,093	65,885	12,558	24,181
Machinery	62,412	103,019	221,405	281,056
Clocks	550	999	300,110	308,232
Chemicals	113,981	191,850	43,178	33,248
Grease, oils, &c	69,546	62,839	10,442	11,836
Total incl other merchandise	3,533,385	4,242,720	3,298,087	3,277,103

In Switzerland, for the majority of imports, the values are fixed by a commission on Exports nominated by the Customs department Up to 1891 a single value was fixed for each class of goods, but the Commission now takes into account the difference of prices in different countries of origin For values of exports declarations are, in general, considered

sufficient Returns show the net weight, though the gross weight also is declared It is sought to record as the country of origin the country of production, and as the country of destination that where the goods are to be consumed When exact information is not available the most distant known points of transit are recorded In accordance with this system, Swiss returns show, as far as can be ascertained, the trade between the Confederation and Great Britain, though, since direct commercial intercourse is impossible, the name of Switzerland does not occur in the trade returns of the United Kingdom The treaty of 1855 provides for the most favoured nation treatment in respect of commerce, residence and other matters affecting Swiss and British interests

The customs duties amounted in 1917 to 52,229,180 francs, in 1918, to 44,021,036 francs, in 1919, to 67,011,112 francs, in 1920, to 87 717,221 francs

The following table, in thousands of francs shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland (including bullion but not coin) among the principal countries Much of the trade with the frontier countries is really of the nature of transit trade —

	Imports		Exports	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany	482,828	808 620	698,339	252,474
France	106,938	603 249	571,571	521,514
Italy	273 038	325,223	208,487	160,141
Austria	69 169	71 531	242 027	105,778
United Kingdom	362,996	165 735	347,068	645,521
United States	787 885	864,695	192 800	283,307
Spain	213,012	101 395	68,744	135,032

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns) —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Imports from Switzerland into U K	15 510	11,309	13 073	14,860	37,004
Exports to Switzerland from U k	4,560	6,445	8,621	13,657	12,641

Internal Communications

In 1920 the State railways of Switzerland had a length of 3,881 miles There are also 34 miles of foreign railways within the Confederation The cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1918 was 2,476,247,157 francs The receipts from traffic of all the Swiss railways amounted (1920) to 510,716,000 francs (20,428,640*l*), of which 198,611,000 francs (7,944,440*l*) was for passenger traffic The state railways are gradually being electrified The traffic on the Swiss waters in 1919 was carried on by 153 boats or barges belonging to 22 companies

In 1920 there were in Switzerland 3,941 post offices By the internal service there were forwarded 213,245,501 letters, 81,732,420 post cards, 71,532,946 packets of printed matter, 461,837 samples, 277,841,543 newspapers, and 8,520,185 registered parcels, &c In the international service there were forwarded 27,689,530 letters, 12,594,999 post cards, 9,178,601 packets of printed matter, 1,501,450 samples, 1,836,253 newspapers, and 3,694,098 registered parcels, &c Internal post-office orders were sent to the value of 2,068,760,029 francs (82,750,400*l*) Receipts, 1920, 92,615,138 francs (3,704,605*l*), expenditure, 120,891,921 francs (4,835,676*l*)

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1920) of 1,664 miles of line with 20,145 miles of wire There were transmitted 2,525,617 inland telegrams, 4,608,190 international, and 844,020 in transit through Switzerland Number of offices, 2,404 There were 941 telephone systems with 13,917 miles of line and 272,667 miles of wire, conversations, 122,856,732 The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1919 amounted to 49,335,070 francs (1,993,402*l*), the expenditure to 46,532,450 francs (1,861,298*l*)

Money and Credit

On December 31, 1920, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows —10,880,000 gold coins of the nominal value of 202,600,000 francs, 69,376,000 silver coins of the nominal value of 67,900,000 francs, 165,700,000 nickel coins of the nominal value of 15,970,000 francs, and 113,000,000 copper coins of the nominal value of 1,490,000 francs, total (including other token coins), 373,956,000 coins of the nominal value of 290,790,000 francs

There were in Switzerland in 1915, 1,047 savings banks of all kinds, with 2,025,491 depositors having to their credit 61,643,239*l*, in 1917, the total was 82,248,000*l*

The National Bank, with headquarters divided between Bern and Zurich, opened its doors on June 20, 1907 It has the exclusive right to issue bank notes in Switzerland On April 15, 1921, the condition of the bank was as follows —

Assets	Francs	Liabilities	Francs
Bullion (gold and silver)	641 467,077	Other assets	29 649 024
Bills	423,415,997	Notes in circulation	961,441,340
Advances	33,298 360	Current and deposit accounts	118 606 500
Securities	5,832,844	Other securities	44 977 000

Money, Weights, and Measures

The international metric system is the sole legal standard of weights and measures in Switzerland It was made compulsory in the country by the Federal law of July 3, 1875, and since January 1, 1887, no other units than the metric units have been legal By the Federal law of June 24, 1909, the international electric units were also adopted By that law, copies of the French standards, deposited at the International Office for Weights and Measures at Sevres (France), were adopted as the legal standards for Switzerland

The *Franc* of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*, is the monetary unit The average rate of exchange is 25 22½ francs = £1 sterling

The 20 franc piece is 900 fine, the 5 franc silver piece is 900 fine, the silver 2-franc, franc, and half franc are 835 fine Switzerland belongs to the Latin Monetary Union, but since Italy is exonerated from taking back its exported fractional coin in case of the dissolution of the Union, the importation into Switzerland of 2 franc, 1 franc, and ½ franc pieces is prohibited by decree of February 21, 1899, on pain of confiscation By a Convention of November 15, 1902, with the other States within the Union, Switzerland may coin, exceptionally, 12,000,000 francs in fractional silver pieces, but the issues must be spread over at least 6 years

Before the war 50 franc National Bank notes were the smallest paper currency, but in consequence of the war, notes of lesser denominations have been issued, viz, 20 franc notes (by law of July 30, 1914), 5-franc notes (August 3, 1914), and 25 franc notes (Sept 9 1914)

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs avoirdupois The *Quintal* = 100 *Kilogrammes* = 220 lbs avoirdupois The *Arpent* (Land) = 8 9ths of an acre

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halbpfund*, and *Viertelpfund*

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Switzerland in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —Charles R Paravicini, appointed October 13, 1919
First Secretary and Commercial Adviser —Henri Martin
Secretary —Francis J Borsinger
Counsellor of Legation specially attached —Corragioni d'Orelli
Attachés —Emile Stutz, William Preiswerk, and Max Oederlin
Chancellor —J W Sterchi

2 Of Great Britain in Switzerland

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary —The Hon Theo Russell, C V O , C B (born 1870) Appointed September 3, 1919
Secretaries —Hon F G Agar Robartes, M V O , and N B Ronald
Military Attaché —Lt Col L C Oppenheim
Commercial Secretary —J Picton Bagge
Consul General at Zurich —F G B Maxse, C M G

There are Consuls at Bâle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Davos, and St Moritz, Vice Consuls at Zurich, Montreux, St Gall, and Neuchatel

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TURKEY

(MEMALIK I OSMANIF—OTTOMAN EMPIRE)

Reigning Sultan

Mohammed VI, born January 27, 1861, son of Sultan Abdul Medjid, succeeded to the throne on the death of his elder brother, Sultan Mohammed V, July 3, 1918

Children of the Sultan

I Princess *Ulvia* Sultana, born September 12, 1892, married August 10, 1916, to Ismail Hakki Bey II Princess *Rukia Sabiha* Sultana, born April 1, 1894 III Prince *Ertogrul* Effendi, born October 5, 1912

The Heir Apparent is *Abdul Medjid* Effendi cousin of the Sultan, born May 25, 1868 Offspring (1) Prince *Omer Farouk* Effendi, born February 28, 1898, (2) Princess *Durri Chehvar*, born January 28, 1914

Sisters of the Sultan

I *Seniha* Sultana, born November 16, 1852 married the late Mahmud Pasha, son of Halil Pasha in 1877, widow 1903

II *Mediha* Sultana, born July 26, 1856, married (1) 1879, to Nedjib Pasha, widow, 1885, (2) April 30 1886 to Ferid Pasha

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty seventh, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the Empire, and the thirtieth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendents of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage A Council presided over by the heir apparent and comprising several State dignitaries, the Grand Vizier, the Shaykh ul Islam, and others, was instituted in January, 1914, to regulate all matters relating to the Imperial family, including the Damads or persons married to Imperial princesses, under the theoretical supervision of the Sultan

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, nowadays very limited, to be called *Kadin*, or full wives The title is only given after a child has been born to the Sultan Ladies of inferior standing on whom the Sultan has looked with favour are called *Ikbal*, and girls in course of training in the Harem are called *Odalik* The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadin,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty

four sovereigns who have ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house —

House of Othman

Othman	1299	Murad IV, 'The Intrepid	1623
Orkhan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I	1359	Mohammed IV	1648
Bayezid I, 'The Thunder bolt'	1389	Suleiman II	1687
Interregnum	1402	Ahmed II	1691
Mohammed I	1413	Mustafa II	1695
Murad II	1421	Ahmed III	1703
Mohammed II, Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmud I	1730
Bayezid II	1481	Othman III	1754
Selim I	1512	Mustafa III	1757
Suleiman I, 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid I	1773
Selim II	1566	Selim III	1789
Murad III	1574	Mustafa IV	1807
Mohammed III	1595	Mahmud II	1808
Ahmed I	1603	Abdul Medjid	1839
Mustafa I	1617	Abdul Aziz	1861
Othman II	1618	Murad V (May 30)	1876
		Abdul Hamid II (Aug 31)	1876
		Mohammed V (April 27)	1909
		Mohammed VI (July 5)	1918

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported at from one to two millions sterling To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which contributes to the revenue

Constitution and Government

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti Humayoun' of Sultan Abdul Medjid, proclaimed November 3, 1839, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, of November 1876 The latter provided for the security of personal liberty and property, for the administration of justice by irremovable judges, the abolition of torture, the freedom of the Press, and the equality of all Ottoman subjects Islam was declared to be the religion of the State, but freedom of worship was secured to all creeds, and all persons, irrespective of religion, were declared eligible to public office Parliament should consist of two Houses, a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate Senators should be at least 40 years of age, and would be appointed by the Sultan from among those who have rendered distinguished service to the State Deputies must be at least 30 years of age, and are elected in the proportion of one for every 50 000 male inhabitants The mode of election is not laid down in the Constitution, but is the subject of a separate law under which the deputies are chosen by colleges of secondary electors for each Sanjak Secondary electors must be at least 25 years of age They are elected from communes and urban wards in the proportion of one for every 500 primary electors Subject to certain minor disqualifications, all male Ottoman subjects of not less than 25 years of age are primary electors, provided they pay direct taxes to the State Civil or military officials may offer themselves for election, but must immediately resign their posts on being returned

This constitution became for all practical purposes a dead letter in 1878,

and Abdul Hamid II proceeded to build up an autocracy more complete than that of his predecessors, but in 1908 the prevailing discontent, especially in the army, caused by corruption and misgovernment compelled him to issue an Imperial decree for the convocation of a new Parliament, and constitutional government was restored July 23, 1908. The Constitution now theoretically in force is that of 1876, somewhat modified in its details by legislation subsequent to 1908.

The Senate is a permanent body, but can only sit concurrently with the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber in existence at the time of the Armistice with Turkey was dissolved on December 21, 1918. A new Chamber, which assembled on January 12, 1920, was dissolved on April 11, 1920, by a decree which ordained that new elections should be held within 4 months, as laid down in the Constitution. The abnormal situation has rendered this impossible. The Constantinople Government has governed without a Parliament since April 1920 but the 'Great National Assembly' sitting at Angora exercises the functions of a Parliament, besides those of supreme executive authority, in the *de facto* Government set up by Mustafa Kemal Pasha at that place.

The present Cabinet (April, 1921) took office on October 21, 1920, and, taking into account minor changes since that date, is at present constituted as follows:—

Grand Vizier.—Tewfik Pasha.
Sheikh ul Islam.—Noumi Effendi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Sefa Bey.
Minister of Justice.—Arif Hikmet Pasha.
Minister of War.—General Fevzi Pasha.
Minister of Finance.—Abdullah Bey (Acting).
Minister of Public Instruction.—Rashid Bey.
Minister of Public Works.—Abdullah Bey.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Hussein Kiazim Bey.
Minister of Pious Foundations.—Left Vacant with Sheikh ul Islam in charge.

Subjects of Western Powers resident in Turkey enjoyed extraterritorial privileges from time immemorial under treaties called Capitulations. The greatest single change introduced in 1914 was the abolition by a decree of the Sultan of these Capitulations (September 9/1914). It had long been felt that these privileges needed revision especially in so far as they exempted foreigners from the fiscal burdens of Ottoman subjects, but their abolition by an unilateral act gave rise to an unanimous protest of the Powers, and no Power had at any rate publicly, assented to it up to November, 1914. This step, which included the suppression of foreign Post Offices and that of the International Board of Health, was taken in September after the outbreak of the European War and the condition of Europe made the protest of the Powers academic rather than effective for the time being. During the war the Central Powers recognised the *fait accompli* and entered into new Treaty arrangements with the Porte. The other Powers have, however, maintained their attitude. The Treaty of Sevres makes express provision for the revival of the capitulations in favour of *all* Allied Powers, but aims at the eventual establishment of a judicial and fiscal system under which the capitulations will disappear.

Local Government

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, these subdivided into Sanjaks, or minor provinces, these into Kazas, or districts, with occasional subdivision into Nahiés, or sub districts. A Vali,

or governor general, representing the Sultan, and assisted by a provincial council, is placed at the head of each Vilayet The minor provinces, districts, &c , are subjected to interior authorities (Mutesarrifs, Kaimmakams and Mudirs) under the superintendence of the Vali The division of the country into Vilayets has been frequently modified of late for political reasons For similar reasons several of the Sanjaks of the empire are governed by Mutesarrifs reporting direct to the Ministry of the Interior The tendency has been to increase the number of these so called 'independent' Sanjaks by detaching ordinary Sanjaks from the Vilayets to which they have heretofore belonged All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State

An entirely abnormal situation has come into existence as a result of the growth of the 'National Movement' in the interior, which culminated in the convocation of a Grand National Assembly at Angora in April, 1920, under the auspices of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and those associated with him in the movement Immediately after coming into existence, this Assembly declared itself invested with all power, both legislative and executive, without, however, throwing off its allegiance to the Sultan It deputed its executive power to a body of Commissioners, forming what is practically a Cabinet The Angora Government claims to be the sole lawful Government of Turkey, and it exercises *de facto* all the functions of government in the whole of Asia Minor not in foreign occupation It refuses to recognise in any way the Treaty of Sèvres It has broken off all normal relations with Constantinople The policy of the present Central Government is to bring this dualism to an end by peaceful means, but no definite progress has been made in this direction up to the present (April, 1921)

Area and Population

The Ottoman Empire before the war was made up of (1) Turkey in Europe, (2) Turkey in Asia (Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan), and (3) certain Islands in the Mediterranean After the conclusion of the 1st Balkan war (November, 1913), which commenced in October, 1912, the Turkish possessions in Europe were considerably lessened, Turkey in Europe being in part divided among the Allied States (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece), and in part created into an independent state of Albania Cyprus and Egypt, which were formerly under the suzerainty of the Sultan, were, the one, annexed to the British Empire and the other declared a British Protectorate in November, 1914, and January, 1915, respectively

According to the Treaty of Peace with Turkey (signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, but not yet ratified by any of the parties), the Empire is reduced still further Turkey cedes (1) Thrace, west of the Chatalja line, and excepting only the Derkos water supply area, to Greece, as well as Tenedos and Imbros, and the Islands in the Ægean occupied by Greece, (2) Smyrna with the surrounding strip, comprising Tireh, Odemish, Magnisa, Akhissar, Bergama and Aivali, is to be administered by Greece, under Turkish sovereignty, for 5 years, after which the territory may annex itself to Greece by plebiscite, (3) Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Armenia and the Hejaz become independent, the first three under mandatories, (4) Kurdistan has autonomy conferred upon it, (5) Castellorizo and the Dodecanese are ceded to Italy Turkey retains Constantinople, but the coastal area of the Dardanelles, the Marmora and the Bosporus are placed under the control of a 'Commission of the Straits' appointed from the League of Nations In the revised form of the Treaty (March, 1921), Turkey was granted certain concessions, as, for example, a considerable reduction of the demilitarised zone in the Straits, compromise on the question of Smyrna, and a substantial rearrangement of

the financial clauses of the Treaty But as, since the concessions were suggested, hostilities have broken out between Greece and Turkey (still continuing May, 1921), it is doubtful whether the new proposals of March, 1921, will stand

Turkey will be deprived of a probable area of 438,750 square miles, and of a population of about 12,000,000 The area of New Turkey will thus be 174,900 square miles, and the population about 8,000,000

In the following table the area and population of Old Turkey are shown —

Vilayets[1]	Area Sq Miles	Population	Population per Sq Mile
Europe —			
Constantinople	1,505	1,203,000	99
Chatalja ("Independent Sanjak)	733	78 000	82
Adrianople	8 644	610,000	77
Total	10,882	1,891,000	187
Asia Minor —			
Ismid ("Independent Sanjak)	3 130	222,700	71
Prussa	9 400	1 626 800	64
Bigha ("Independent Sanjak)	2 500	129 500	51
Smyrna or Aidin	23,801	2,500 000	64
Kastamuni	19 670	961,200	49
Angora	27 370	932,800	34
Konia	39 410	1 069 000	27
Adana	13 400	422 400	27
Sivas	23,470	1,007 500	44
Trebizond	16,671	1,266,000	76
Total	199 272	10 186 900	52
Armenia and Kurdistan —			
Erzerum	19 180	643 700	34
Mamuret ul Aziz	15 700	670,200	45
Diarbekr	14 480	471 500	32
Bitlis	10 460	398 700	38
Van	13 170	370,900	25
Total	71 990	2 4 0,900	34
Mesopotamia			
Mosûl	39 130	500,000	10
Bagdad	54 740	900 000	11
Basra	54 580	600,000	8
Total	148,250	2 000,000	9
Syria —			
Aleppo	33 430	1,500,000	45
Zor ("Independent" Sanjak)	30,110	100,000	3
Syria	37,020	1,000,000	27
Beirut	6 180	533 500	86
Jerusalem ("Independent Sanjak)	6 600	341 600	52
Lebanon	1,190	200,000	168
Total	114,530	3,675,100	33
Arabia —			
Yemen	73,800	750,000	10
Grand Total	613 724	20,973,000	34

[1] This table does not take account of the most recent administrative changes, by which several Sanjaks have been detached from the Vilayets named in it and made "Independent" not of the erection in 1914 of the Nejd, including the coast district of El-Hassa into a so called Vilayet as the result of a political arrangement with the real ruler Abdul Aziz Bin Saud, who was formally appointed Vali

In the small European territory now remaining under Turkish rule Moslems preponderate Other races represented are Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Gipsies, Jews In Asiatic Turkey there is a large Turkish element, with some four million Arabs, besides Greeks, Syrians, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Jews, and numerous other races

The population of the chief towns still remaining under Turkey is approximately as follows —

Constantinople	1,000,000	Sivâs (Sebasteia)	65,000
Brûssa	110,000	Bitlis	40,000
Kaisarîeh	54,000	Trebizond	55,000
Konia	45,000	Diarbekr	38,000

Religion

Mahommedanism is the established State religion The Sultan as Caliph is Supreme Head The chief ecclesiastical dignitary is the Sheikh ul Islam, but his functions are judicial and legal rather than spiritual He is a member of the Cabinet

Mahommedans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, but only one half of the population in the provinces which constituted European Turkey before the Balkan War of 1912-13 Recognised by the Turkish Government are a number of non Mahommedan native communities or 'millets,' namely 1 Latins or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of the descendants of the Genoese and Venetian settlers in the Empire, and other native Catholics of the Latin rite, 2 Orthodox Greeks under various separately recognised Patriarchs, of whom the principal is the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, 3 Armenians, under their Patriarch at Constantinople, but under the supreme spiritual control of a Catholicos at Echmiadzin, in the Russian Caucasus In 1903, the old dignity of Catholicos of Sis, in Cilicia, was restored and a new appointment made There still remains in abeyance the seat of the Catholicos of Akhtamar (Van), an ancient dignity, 4 Armenian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Constantinople, 5 Chaldean Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mosul 6 Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians 7 Syrian Catholics, under a Patriarch at Mardin, 8 Syrian Jacobites, under a Patriarch at Mardin, 9 Melchites, under a Patriarch at Damascus 10 Jews of two rites, now separately recognised, 11 Bulgarian Catholics 12 Maronites, chiefly in the Lebanon and 13 Nestorians, or Assyrian Christians, under the Patriarch Mar Shimun of Kochannes The last two are, however, only semi officially recognised as independent communities These religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule The spiritual heads of the recognised communities possess in varying degrees civil functions, which in some cases, and more especially in that of the Greek Patriarch, are of considerable importance

In Constantinople about half the settled inhabitants are Mussulman, the other half being made up mostly of Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, Armenian and other Uniates, and Jews There is, besides, a very large foreign population of various professions In the Islands of the Ægean Sea the population is mostly Christian

A priesthood in the strict sense of the term cannot be said to exist in Mahommedan Turkey The Ulema, however, or persons connected in one way or another with the official ministrations of Islam, form a separate class The principal charges in connection with mosques, theological schools, &c, are to a large extent hereditary

The number of mosques in the Turkish Empire is 2,120, of which 379 are in Constantinople The number of the clergy is 11,600 Connected with the mosques are 1,780 elementary schools, where education is supplied gratis The temporalities of the Church are controlled by the Ministry of Pious Foundations or Evkaf which has a separate Budget of its own The department of the Sheikh ul Islam, however, and the whole semi religious semi legal organisation subordinate to him are not provided for in this Budget, but in that of the State The revenue of the Evkaf is principally derived from charges on and reversionary interests in real property which has at one time or another been made the subject of consecration to religious or benevolent purposes, and which is known as Vakuf A very large proportion of the urban property of the Empire is of this description, and though it can be for practical purposes owned, alienated, and within certain limits transmitted by inheritance as if it were the property of the holder, the ultimate ownership theoretically resides in God, and the pious foundation, to the use of which it was consecrated, retains in it a perpetual interest, represented by annual rents and rights of reversion in certain cases

Instruction

In Turkey, elementary education is nominally obligatory for all children of both sexes According to the Provisional Law of October 6, 1913, all children from 7 to 16 are to receive primary instruction, which may, however, be given in State schools, schools maintained by communities, or private schools, or, subject to certain tests, at home The State schools are under the direct control of the Ministry of Public Instruction, which also provides for the inspection of schools maintained by the non Moslem communities, &c Besides these there survive a large number of Medressés or theological seminaries, connected with religious foundations There are middle class schools for boys from 11 to 16 years of age, and according to the Bill introduced in January, 1918, similar institutions for girls (*Unas Sultanijessi*) are to be introduced Already the five in Constantinople have 2,000 pupils In Aleppo there are 7 Moslem, 250 Christian, and 30 Jewish schools, with respectively 19,000, 8,000, and 2,000 pupils The schools of various descriptions within the empire number about 36,230, and contain about 1 331,200 pupils, or one to twenty-four of population Training schools for teachers also exist, but the general level of efficiency of the State schools is low There are a large number of foreign schools, mostly conducted by French, English and American missionaries

The university, which was nominally founded at Constantinople in 1900, is being reorganised by a Bill introduced in the Chamber in January, 1918 It now comprises 5 faculties viz, Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Science The Faculty of Medicine is installed, together with the Military Medical School, in a modern building which occupies an imposing site on the Scutari shore of the Bosphorus There are numerous special schools belonging to the State or to the recognized communities, *e g*, an Imperial art school, a Great National School (Greek) of old foundation with 400 students, and a Greek theological seminary with 80 students

Justice

Turkey being essentially a Moslem State the laws of the Empire rest in principle on the basis of all *Sunni* Moslem law, *i e*, the Korân, the Hadith or traditions of Muhammad, and the reported sayings and actions of his

immediate successors, all of which are considered binding upon the sovereign as upon all Moslems This religious law, called as a whole the *Sheri* law, has to some extent been codified, as in the *Mejelle* or Civil Code which was drawn up in 1869—1876, and embodies the prescriptions of the religious law in regard to certain specified matters, like sale, &c The bulk of modern legislation, however, has no such connection with the *Sheri* law, but consists of statutes enacted by successive Sultans in virtue of their absolute authority, measures adopted by Parliament, and 'provisional laws, made under an Article of the Constitution, which empowers the executive, when Parliament is not sitting, to enact laws of a pressing nature subject to subsequent ratification, and on which the widest possible construction has been put Much of this statute law, including the great Codes of Criminal and Commercial Law and the Codes of Procedure, dates from the 30 or 40 years following the *Hatti Sherif* of 1839 The Codes just mentioned were based almost entirely on French models, and, though not a little modified by subsequent measures, they still remain in force in all their main lines The enactment of laws and regulations on European models has continued since the middle of the nineteenth century, and received an enormous impetus with the renewal of the Constitution in 1908, since which date a very great number of new laws and regulations of every kind have been enacted Corresponding (though only roughly, because the *Mejelle*, for instance is applied by the lay courts also) to the double variety of law there is a double system of law courts The lay courts called in Turkish *Nizamie*, date like the Codes from the middle period of the nineteenth century and are modelled closely on the French system Dealing as they do with all criminal, commercial, and ordinary civil business they are now of preponderating importance, but side by side with them there continue to exist the religious or *Sheri* Courts which take cognisance of certain specified matters, notably those relating to the title to certain categories of real property, and all matters relating to the personal status of Moslems

Experiments have been made in connection with the judicial system of the Empire The most notable of these has been the institution of *juges de paix* by a law promulgated in April, 1913, and that of 'Single judge' Courts of first instance to replace the ordinary Courts on the French model in the Vilayet of Adrianople October 1913 But the system of *juges de paix* has had only a very limited application outside Constantinople

In February, 1917, a law was enacted placing all the courts civil and religious, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, but the religious courts were in 1920 replaced under the control of the Sheikh ul Islam

Finance.

In the Treaty of Peace with Turkey (Treaty of Sèvres, August 10, 1920), it is provided that the Turkish finances, from the imposition and collection of taxes to the Budget, and the expenditure of Government moneys, shall be controlled by a Finance Commission composed of representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy

The revenue is derived from tithes, land and property taxes, Customs, sheep and cattle tax, monopolies, and other sources the largest portions of the expenditure are for military purposes and for debt charges

No regular Budget existed before the restoration of the Constitution in 1908 Since that year a Budget and a Finance Law have been voted, or enacted by the executive in the absence of Parliament, each year

The ordinary Estimates for 5 years ending March 31 are shown as follows —

—	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
evenue	31,921,163	26,836 488	25,612,572	23,584,165	34 016 698
xpenditure	34,007,619	35,657,545	39,724,720	53,304,511	51,969,711

The main items of expenditure in the budget for 1918-'9 were — ublic Debt, £T17,427,425, Ministry of Finance, £T10,755,219, Posts 'elegraphs and Telephones, £T1,218,981, Ministry of Interior, £T1,279,353, Tribes' and Refugee Department, £T2,057,004, Gendarmerie, £T2,564,757, ustice, £T1,073,031, Public Instruction, £T1,051,287, Ministry of Com erce and Agriculture, £T1 582,839, Ministry of War, £T6,044,107, and linistry of Marine, £T1,704,057

The Public Debt Administration functions independently of the Ministry of Finance, though the Turkish Government has made it a practice to include he Debt figures in the State Budget No regular budget has been voted ince that for 1918-19. The budget for that financial year has been adapted o current requirements. Since the Armistice the whole financial system of he Central Government has fallen into the utmost disorder, and on October 1, 920, the Allied Powers entitled to representation on the future Financial Commission instituted a provisional system of control which is exercised by heir Delegates on the Public Debt Administration. The budget for 1921 of he *de facto* Government of Angora estimates revenue at £T79,333,440 and xpenditure at £T86,519,650.

The Ottoman Government, when unable to meet its liabilities, made an rrangement with its creditors, confirmed by the Iradé of December 8/20, 1881, upplemented and modified by that of September 1, 1903. A Council of Administration at Constantinople was appointed, and to it were handed over for distribution among the bondholders the funds derived from the xcise duties, and certain other funds. Of the total foreign debt, 60 per ent is due to France, 14 per cent to England and 21 per cent to Germany.

The total debt of Turkey on August 31, 1919, was placed at £T465,673,338, f which £T155,713,029 is external debt and £T234,155,138 war issues.

Defence.

According to the records of the Ministry of War at Constantinople, the Turkish army in August, 1914, consisted of 39 divisions. Few of these divisions were up to strength, and the total combatant strength of the Turkish army did not exceed 150,000 men. During the war the army was expanded to a maximum strength of 70 divisions, and up to the time of the Armistice nearly 2,700,000 men had been recruited for military service. The maximum combatant strength of the army during the war was approximately 550,000, and this figure was reached in the middle of 1916. Throughout the war desertion was rife and the army rarely approached its full strength. It is estimated by the Turkish authorities that their casualties from all causes, including sickness and desertion, amounted to more than two millions.

After the collapse of the Turkish army in consequence of its defeats in Palestine and Mesopotamia, no systematic reorganisation was attempted until the rise of the National Movement in the interior. At the present time (April, 1921), the position is that the armed forces of the Central Government are negligible, but the *de facto* Government at Angora possesses an efficient though widely distributed army, the numbers of which are variously estimated. Every effort has been made to organise this army on a proper military footing, under officers of the old Turkish army, and to substitute

regular formations for irregulars The total present strength may be estimated at upwards of 100,000 men Constantinople is occupied by Allied troops, mainly British and French, the Ismid area by Greek troops under the British high command, the Dardanelles by British troops at Chanak, and French troops at Gallipoli, the Smyrna and Broussa areas, and the whole of Thrace up to the Chataldja lines by Greek troops, Syria and part of Cilicia by French troops, and Palestine and Mesopotamia by British troops

By the Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Sèvres on August 10, 1920, Turkey agreed to the dismantlement of all fortresses, including the defences of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and to the reduction of her armed forces to an Imperial bodyguard of 700 men, a gendarmerie of 35,000 men and 'special elements' of 15,000 men Compulsory service is abolished, Turkish soldiers have to serve for a period of 12 years, the number of officers is limited to 2,500 and they must serve for 25 years All measures of mobilisation are prohibited and no reserve forces are permitted The Turkish air force is also abolished The execution of the military clauses of the treaty is placed under the control of Allied Commissions, one of which is to include in its task the organisation of the future armed forces, including the gendarmerie The gendarmerie is to be partly staffed with officers supplied by the various Allied or Neutral Powers The police, which is to be independent of the armed forces contemplated in the Treaty, and is to form part of the civil administration, is also to include Allied or neutral officers

III Navy

By the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres the Ottoman navy is abolished A few gunboats and torpedo boats are permitted to be retained for fishery and police duties

Production and Industry

Agriculture —Land in Turkey is held under 3 different forms of tenure—namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands, 2nd, as 'Vakuf,' or pious foundations and 3rd, as 'Mulk,' or freehold property The first description, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to enjoy rights of seigniory over the land in question The second form of tenure, the 'Vakuf,' comprises property dedicated for religious or charitable purposes (see under Religion and Education), and is the subject of a complicated and difficult system of law The third form of tenure, the 'mulk,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent Some house property in the towns and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulk' The law also recognises two other categories of land—*i.e.*, land set aside for the general use of the whole community or section of it (metruké) and 'dead' or unutilised land (mevat) The whole law of Real Property is in urgent need of reform and modernisation A commencement in this direction was made by a series of Provisional Laws promulgated in 1913 and continued by legislative measures in 1918 This new landed property code provides for a general survey and revaluation of all landed property in the Empire, together with a readjustment of taxes, for corporations to hold real estate in the name of the corporation, for the mortgaging of property as security for debts, for the suppression of guedik (guild) property, and for the extension of the right of inheritance

A large portion of the State revenue is derived from tithes on agricultural produce The system of levying this is burdensome and oppressive, the

general practice being to farm it out to contractors Experiments have been made in the direction of commuting the tithe to a fixed money payment

Agriculture is most primitive The soil for the most part is very fertile, the principal products are tobacco, cereals of all kinds, cotton, figs, nuts, almonds, grapes, olives, all varieties of fruits Coffee, madder, opium, gums are largely exported In 1919 Turkey produced 2,453,680,000 kilos of wheat and 1,669,820,000 kilos of barley Flour milling in Smyrna is being improved and extended Coffee is grown in the Hodeida region, opium is an important crop in Konia Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey The principal tobacco districts are Samsun, Bafra and Charchambe, in 1918 the total tobacco crop amounted to 17,780,882 kilos grown on 55,103 acres The area in 1919 was 59,943 acres The principal centres for silk production are Brusa and Constantinople in 1919 the production of cocoons was estimated at 3,000,000 kilos The production of olive oil, mainly confined to the Vilayet of Arden, is very important

The forest laws of the empire are modelled on those of France, but restrictive regulations are not enforced, and the country is being rapidly deprived of its timber About 21 million acres are under forest, of which 3½ million acres are in European Turkey The most wooded Sanjaks are those of Kastamouni (3,290,000 acres), Aidin (2,322,500 acres), Broussa (2,270,000 acres), Bolu (1,500,000 acres), and Trebizond (1,250,000 acres The forests consist of pine, fir, larch, oak, cedar and other timber trees) Extensive mulberry plantations have been founded both in European and Asiatic Turkey, and about 250,000 plants are annually distributed to the peasants

Turkey in 1919 had 4,118,000 horned cattle (6,531,927 in 1913), horses, 630 000 (1,050,580 in 1913), mules, 85,000 (144,600 in 1913), asses, 825,000 (1,373,700 in 1913), sheep 11,200 (18,721,550 in 1913), goats, 2,065,000 (16,463,180 in 1913), camels, 95,000 (314,000 in 1913)

Mining —The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals, which are little worked Chrome ore is worked in Smyrna, Brusa, Adana and Konia The Government silver mines at Bulgar Maden, Konia, produce annually about 2,600 kilos of silver and 400 tons of silver lead, zinc is found at Karasu on the Black Sea and in Aidin, manganese ore in Konia and Aidin, antimony ore, 308 tons, copper ore is found in the Armenian Taurus, at Tereboli, near Trebizond, at Arghana Maden, near Diarbekr, said to be one of the largest and most productive mines in the world, borax from 6,000 to 8,000 tons exported annually from the Marmora, meerschaum at Eskishehr, chrome at Mersina, emery at Smyrna, in Aidin, Konia, Adana, and the Archipelago, asphalt in Syria, and on the Euphrates, coal and lignite (400,000 tons annually) at Heraclea on the Black Sea and in the Smyrna district, petroleum in the Middle Tigris valley and various isolated places in Asia Minor, also on the north coast of the Sea of Marmora The salt mines at Sahf in the Yemen yield a large output There are salt works also at Aleppo, Erzeroum, Samos, and other places Both gold and silver are found in the Smyrna sanjak, gold and silver and argentiferous lead at Bulghar Maden (Konia), mercury near Smyrna and at Sisma near Konia, kaolin in the island of Rhodes, arsenic in Aidin, iron in Aleppo and in Kossaio (not worked), in Adana (output 40,000 tons a year) Near Brûssa quarries of lithographic stone are now extensively worked There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes

Fisheries —The fisheries of Turkey are important, the fisheries of the Bosphorus alone represent a value of upwards of 250,000*l*, though the fishery

methods are antiquated The coast of the Mediterranean produces excellent sponges, the Red Sea mother of pearl, and the Persian Gulf pearls

Manufactures —Industries in Turkey are mostly quite primitive There is a tendency to start factories on a small scale, but the supply of labour seems likely to prove a difficulty At Panderma there is a woollen yarn spinning mill belonging to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers' Company, which produces 2,750,000 lbs annually, and employs 140 hands Cotton spinning is carried on in the vilayets of Aidin and Adana, and in the capital There are five main establishments, two in Constantinople, two in Smyrna, and one in Magnesia, and four factories of lesser importance in Adana The latter have a total of 10,000 spindles the former 40,800 spindles, making 50,800 spindles for the cotton manufacturing industry of the country

Commerce

The total trade of Turkey in various years ending March 13 has been as follows (£T1 of 100 piastres = 18 shillings, or £T10 = 9*l*, or 10*l* = £T11) —

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£T	£T		£T	£T
1909–10	31,432,231	18,420,071	1912–13	42,221,083	23,921,326
1910–11	42,225,980	22,079,710	1913–14	40,809,680	21,436,120
1911–12	45,009,130	24,719,130	1916–17	2,107,304	34,058,581

[1] September, 1916, to February, 1917

Turkish trade for 2 years was distributed among the principal countries as follows —

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1913–14	1916–17 (second half)	1913–14	1916–17 (second half)
	£T	£T	£T	£T
United Kingdom	8,128,590	13,875	4,660,460	—
Austria-Hungary	6,146,720	9,551,923	2,231,130	6,048,633
France	3,591,850	2,554	4,289,420	—
Germany	4,688,740	6,138,347	1,227,160	24,787,960
Russia	3,516,620	77,556	881,040	—
Bulgaria	270,100	851,597	251,060	1,559,049
Rumania	1,937,250	429,612	626,850	7,956
Greece	137,180	1,187	243,830	—
Italy	2,909,000	741	927,260	—
Netherlands	6,2 810	104,623	388,660	672
Egypt	1,431,210	—	1,943,320	—
United States	1,980,490	891	1,378,660	773
Total of all countries	40,809,680	22,105,304	21,436,120	34,058,581

The principal imports from Asiatic Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Asiatic Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in two years were —

Imports from Turkey	1918	1919	Exports to Turkey	1918	1919
	£	£		£	£
Valonia	3,300	191,940	Coal, coke	8 335	59,883
Raisins	—	2 152,056	Cotton yarn	4,220	467,404
Dried fruit	200,000	234,004	Cottons	1,114 763	6 817,602
Wool	452,915	344,588	Woollens	27,294	585,101
Gum	6 036	48 357	Iron goods	3 495	54,513
Tobacco	—	1 047,791	Machinery	3,045	73,235

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire in Europe and Asia and Great Britain during the last five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns, is shown in the following table —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U K from Turkey	877,216	467,586	694,715	9,071,080	12,159,709
Exports of British produce to Turkey	426 567[1]	921,993[1]	1,811,784	22 109,713	31 311,578

[1] Exported to ports and places in territory formerly Turkish, but now occupied by the Powers

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire in 1911 consisted of 120 steamers of 66,878 tons, and 963 sailing vessels of 205,641 tons

Internal Communications

The length of railway line in European and Asiatic Turkey on November 1, 1914 not including the most recently opened sections of the Bagdad Railway, was as follows —

	Miles open
European—	
Salonica Monastir[1]	136
Constantinople Salonica[1]	317
Oriental Railways	593
Total European	1,046
Asiatic—	
Haidar Pasha Angora[1]	358
Eski Shehir Konia[1]	283
Mudania Brussa	25
Smyrna-Cassaba[1]	165
Alashehr Afion Karahissar	156
Smyrna Aidin	320
Konia Eregli Persian Gulf[1]	135
Mersina Adana	42
Beirût-Damascus Mzerib	153
Riyak Aleppo[1]	204
Tripoli Homs	63
Damascus Medina	812
Jaffa Jerusalem	54
Haifa Deraa	105
Total Asiatic	2,865

These railways have a kilometric guarantee The guarantees paid by the Debt Council amounted to £T528,918 in 1911, £T420,141 in 1912, £T341,388 in 1918, £T288,042 in 1914

The Bagdad Railway was intended to extend the Anatolian line from Konia to Adana, Mosul, Bagdad, and Basia with many branch lines It

has been constructed continuously as far as Kara Bunar in Cilicia. Further on the following sections have been completed: Dorak to Bagtché on the Adana side of the Taurus Mountains; Rudjun via Mushimié to Jerablus on the Euphrates with branch from Mushimie to Aleppo; Jerablus to El Abiad in the direction of Nisibin (the Euphrates being spanned by a wooden bridge); and Bagdad to Samara, a stretch of about 80 kilometres. A branch line has also been completed from Alexandretta to Toprak Kale on the Dorak Adana Bagtché section. Of the distance from Konia to Bagdad, 1,509 miles, 1,117 miles (with gaps) are already working. In January, 1919, the British military authorities took over the administration of the Bagdad railway, while the French took charge of the Oriental railways of European Turkey. Total railway mileage in Turkey in 1916, 3,720 miles.

Electric tramways are working in Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus, and Beyrouth.

There are 1,814 Turkish post offices in the Empire. In the year 1917–18 the inland service transmitted 20,377,837 letters and 4,685,049 post cards, and 21,997,149 samples and printed papers; the international service transmitted 1,853,961 letters and 767,744 post-cards, and 691 696 samples and printed papers. A parcel post system has been introduced into Turkey, and works fairly well. Foreign post offices have ceased to exist since Oct. 1, 1914.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey is about 28,890 miles, and the length of wire about 49,200 miles; there are 1,017 telegraph offices; messages in the year 1914–15, 5,533,501.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Turkey

In January, 1917, the Turkish Government issued a Charter for a new National Bank, to be styled the Ottoman National Credit Bank (Osmanli Itibar milli Bankassi). Its capital is 4 million Turkish pounds (3,600,000/.). After the expiration of the privileges of the Imperial Ottoman Bank (1925) the new institute is to become the State Bank with the right to issue bank notes.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, with a capital of £T10,000,000, had, on Nov. 30, 1910, a note circulation of £T941,250, and cash on hand amounting to £T3,586,834. The bank's note issue consisted up to 1914 of notes of £T5 and upwards, secured on a gold reserve of not less than one third of the value of the issue. Other important banks are the National Bank of Turkey, the Arch Levantine Banking Company, the Crédit Lyonnais, Banco di Roma, and the Bank of Athens.

Up to December 31, 1919, the total amount of notes issued by the Government amounted to £T159,280,000.

On April 17, 1916, an order was issued reforming the currency. A gold standard, with the piastre as the unit, is henceforth to be general all over Turkey, and the piastre equals 40 para. The piastres, as well as the half piastre (20 para), quarter piastre (10 para) and eighth piastre (5 para) pieces are to be of nickel. Silver coins are 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres, and gold coins 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres. Silver is legal tender up to 300 piastres, and nickel up to 50 piastres.

At present, however, (April, 1921) the only money in general circulation, with the exception of 20 para pieces, is paper issued during the war. This forced currency is very depreciated, the Turkish paper lira being worth about one sixth of the gold coin of the same denomination, and the exchange for sterling having recently (January, 1921) fallen from a rate fluctuating in the neighbourhood of P. 400 to the £ sterling to a rate fluctuating in the neighbourhood of P. 575 to the £ sterling.

The gold 100 piastre piece (which is equivalent to £T1) weighs 7 216 grammes, 916 fine, and thus contains 6 6147 grammes of fine gold The silver 20-piastre piece weighs 24 055 grammes, 830 fine, and therefore contains 19 965 grammes of fine silver £T11 equals £10 approximately (pre war)

Weights and measures are as follows —

The *Oke*, of 400 drams	= 2 8326 lbs avoirdupois
,, *Kileh*	= 0 9120 imperial bushel
44 *Okes* = 1 *Cantar* or *Kintal*	= 125 lbs avoirdupois
39 44 *Okes*	= 1 cwt
180 *Okes* = 1 *Cheke*	= 511 380 pounds
1 *Kile* = 20 *Okes*	= 0 36 imperial quarter
816 *Kilehs*	= 100 imperial quarters
The *Endazé* (cloth measure)	= 27 inches
,, *Arshin* (land measure)	= 30 inches
,, *Dunam* (land measure)	= 1,098 765 square yards

The kile is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures 100 kiles are equal to 12 128 British imperial quarters, or 35 266 hectolitres

In 1889 the metric system of weights was made obligatory for cereals, metric weights were decreed obligatory in January 1892, but the decree is not yet enforced In 1915 the metric system was made the official standard of weights and measures

On March 1, 1917, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into Turkey, to be used side by side with the Hegira calendar

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Turkey in Great Britain

Unofficial Turkish Representative in London —Mustafa Reshid Pasha (Appointed December, 1920)

2 Of Great Britain in Turkey

High Commissioner and Ambassador Designate —The Rt Hon Sir H G M Rumbold, Bart, K C M G, M V O

Head of Consular Section and Consul General Designate —A T Waugh, C M G

Acting First Commercial Secretary —A T Waugh, C M G

Second Commercial Secretary —C H Courthope Munroe

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ARABIA [1]

Large areas in Arabia consist only of desert and steppe, occupied by Bedouin tribes, who are forced to adopt a nomadic existence and own allegiance only to their tribal groups Considerable portions of the Nefud, or Northern Sand belt, and the whole of the Ruba el Khali, or great Southern Desert of soft sand, are quite uninhabitable, although they supply good grazing at certain seasons There are many tribal communities, settled, half settled, and nomadic, who give effective allegiance only to their own chiefs They are to be found mainly in the Hinterland of Yemen, in the Asir Highlands, in the interior of Oman, and all round the northern fringe of the Nefud desert, which divides Arabia proper from the Syrian Desert or Hamad But the oases of Central Arabia and the fertile coastal districts are occupied by settled communities, under eight independent

[1] *See* Map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1917

systems of government The total area is approximately 1,000,000 square miles, with a population of between five and six millions

1 **The Kingdom of Hejaz**, which has attained its independence during the course of the war, has an estimated area of 100,000 square miles, and an estimated population of at least 750,000 But, at present, its frontiers are uncertain, especially that on the north Should it be extended in the final settlement up to or near to Maan, both its area and its population will be considerably larger Hejaz is barren or semi-barren in its entire area It may be regarded as the most important principality in Arabia in virtue of its possession of Mecca (80 000 inhabitants), and Medina (40,000 inhabitants), the Holy Places of Islam Formerly included in the Turkish Vilayet of Hejaz, which extended from Akaba in the north to Asir in the south (but latterly, only from Medina Salih in the north), it was the chief centre of Ottoman influence in Arabia and by means of the Hejaz railway, with its terminus at Medina, the Turks were enabled to maintain garrisons in the ports and the chief towns of the interior But the Sherif, or Emir of Mecca, as Hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places, wielded great influence throughout the Moslem world Ottoman control was largely maintained in the past by the payment of an annual subsidy, but the presence of the Turks and their maladministration was always resented Early in the war the British Government guaranteed the autonomy of the Hejaz, in the event of a successful revolt and on June 5, 1916 HUSEIN IBN ALI, the present Emir, proclaimed his independence In November, 1916, the Emir Husein issued a proclamation assuming the title king of Hejaz The Treaty of Peace with Turkey recognises the Hejaz as a free and independent State The capital is Mecca, and the chief port is Jidda, in the Red Sea, population about 30,000

2 **The Emirate of Nejd and Hasa**, the more powerful of the two Central Arabian principalities, has its capital at Riyadh, whence the Saud dynasty exercises jurisdiction over the neighbouring groups of oases It is the modern representative of the Wahabite Empire founded about 1745 by Mohammed Ibn Saud, Sheikh of Dariyah The present Emir of Riyadh, ABD EL AZIZ ES SAUD, who maintains an intermittent conflict with the neighbouring Emirate of Jebel Shammar, expelled the Turks from Hasa in 1913, and has extended his influence to include Hofuf in the region of the Persian Gulf Estimated population about 250,000 (South Nejd (south of Rigadh) has about 50,000 inhabitants, Central Nejd about 100,000, Kasim 50,000, and Stasa 50,000)

3. **The Emirate of Jebel Shammar**, which lies to the north of Nejd, was formerly within its jurisdiction, but since the middle of last century it has maintained its independence under the Rashid dynasty It has its capital at Hail, and is far more Bedouin in character than its southern rival The present Emir of Haile is ABDULLAH IBN MITAH, born in 1907, who succeeded on the assassination of his father, IBN RASHID, in May, 1920 Estimated population, including the Shammar, 200,000

4 **The Principate of Asir**, on the west coast of Arabia, between Hejaz and Yemen, has its capital at Sabiyah in Southern Asir The principate is in the hands of the Idrisi family, the present ruler being MOHAMMED IBN ALI EL IDRISI This principate, however, has no effective jurisdiction over *Highland* Asir, where the power is chiefly in the hands of the head of the Aidh family chief of the Beni Mugheid tribe Estimated population of

all Asir, whether under Idrisi or not (the great majority are independent of him), 1,000,000

5 **The Imamate of Yemen,** which is centred at Sana, is of considerable antiquity, the Imam tracing his descent to the Prophet's daughter Fatimah, and being credited by his Zeidist followers with infallibility and esoteric knowledge Considerable areas are devoted to agriculture, cereals and coffee, great tracts of mountain land are extensively cultivated The present Imam is YAHYA MOHAMMED HAMID ED DIN Area, 75,000 square miles, estimated population, one million Capital, Sanaa, population about 25,000 Chief ports, Mocha and Hodeida, population 40,000

6 The British **Protectorate of Aden** (*see page* 95)

7 **The Sultanate of Oman** (*see page* 1147)

8 **The Sultanate of Koweit,** on the north western coast of the Persian Gulf, acquired considerable importance during the discussion of the Baghdad Railway The Sultan is subsidized by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court The present Sultan, AHMED IBN JOBAR, succeeded his uncle in March, 1921 Estimated population, 50,000

9 **Emirate of Kerak**—Kerak is Transjordania, and the Emir is Abdullah, son of King Hussein

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Armenia—In the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, the latter agrees to accept the arbitration of the President of the United States upon the question of the frontier between Turkey and Armenia in the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis, and upon Armenia's access to the sea (For Russian Armenia, *see page* 1244)

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia was conquered by Indian and British troops during the Great War The town of Basra was occupied on November 22, 1914, and Baghdad on March 11, 1917 In the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, Mesopotamia is recognized as an independent State, to be placed under a mandatory Power The Supreme Council has allotted the mandate to Great Britain

Government—In 1920 a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure, to conduct the administration of the country, until a National Assembly can meet and decide upon the future form of Government For this purpose an electoral law is being drafted

The Provisional Council of State consists of 18 members, under the Presidency of the Naqib of Baghdad Eight of these hold portfolios for the administration of the existing departments (Interior, Finance, Justice, Pious Foundations, Education, Defence, Public Works, and Commerce)

Area and Population—The country has an area of 143,250 square miles (the vilayets respectively of Baghdad, 54,540 square miles, Basra, 53,580 square miles, and Mosul, 35,130 square miles), and a population, according to the Census of 1920, of 2,849,282 The following are the detailed figures of the census results —

Division	Sunni	Shiah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Baghdad	130,000	54 000	50 000	15,000	1,000	250,000
Samarra	66,455	14,215	300	—	—	80 970
Diyala	54,958	46 097	1 689	397	900	104,036
Kut	8,578	98,712	381	127	—	107,798
Diwaniyah	1,000	192, 00	6,000	5,000	200	204 500
Shamiyah	445	189 000	550	20	5	190,000
Hillah	15 083	155,807	1 065	27	25	173 000
Dulaim	247,000	200	2,600	200	—	250,000
Total Vilayet of Baghdad	524 414	750 421	62, 65	20 771	2 133	1 360,304
Basra	24,408	180,494	6 928	2,221	1 549	165,600
Amara	7,000	284,700	3 000	300	5 000	300,000
Muntafik	11,150	306,220	160	90	2,440	320,000
Total Vilayet of Basra	42,558	721,414	10 088	2, 51	8,989	785 600
Mosul	244 713	17,180	7 63	50,670	30 180	350 378
Arbil	96,100	—	4,500	4 100	1 000	106,000
Kirkuk	85,000	5 000	1 400	600	—	92 000
Suleimani	153,900	—	1 000	100	—	155,000
Total Vilayet of Mosul	579,713	22 180	14,83	55,470	31,180	703 378
Grand total	1,146,685	1,494 015	87,488	78,792	42,902	2,849,282

Municipalities have been established wherever possible, and tribal councils set up for tribal districts These councils are developing into Divisional Councils, which are consulted on the expansion of railways,

standardization of weights and measures, health service, education, agriculture, and the maintenance of law and order

Instruction—Ninety Government schools of all types, including four municipal State aided schools, a teachers' training school, and a survey school have been opened, extension classes in agriculture have also been started

Finance—Revenue, 1918–19, 2,080,000*l*, expenditure, 1,177,000*l* Revenue, 1919–20, 3,437,000*l*, expenditure, 3,692,000*l*

Production—Mesopotamia is a land of great potentialities, oil being its chief product Petroleum wells are being worked at Gazara, near Mosul, and at Mandali, north east of Baghdad At Hit, on the Euphrates, are asphalt deposits The soil of the country is rich and agriculture is being developed, especially by means of irrigation Wheat, barley, cotton, date palms, and groundnuts can be produced

Commerce—Imports and exports in 1919 were as follows—

—	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Basra	9,078,164	2,342,635
Baghdad	2,862,240	4,807,633
Total	11,940,404	7,150,268

Cotton goods form nearly 50 per cent of the imports of the country, sugar is next in importance Large quantities of both commodities were re-exported into Persia Carpets and grain were the principal exports

Communications—The principal seaport for Mesopotamia is Basra, situated 70 miles up the Shatt el Arab, at the head of the Persian Gulf Before the war the rivers Tigris and Euphrates formed the only means of through communication to Baghdad and other parts of the country There were caravan routes across the desert, and a few poor roads, the Baghdad railway, built on the European 4ft 8½in gauge, was in course of construction, the section from Baghdad to Samarra, 75 miles in length, having been opened just before the war During the war metre gauge railways were built from Basra to Nasiriyah on the Euphrates, 140 miles, Basra to Amara, on the Tigris, 109 miles and Kut el-Amara to Baghdad, 105 miles, leaving a break of 120 miles between Amara and Kut el Amara Metre gauge lines were also built from Baghdad to near Khanikin, 103 miles, and on to the Persian frontier, 30 miles The standard gauge railway from Baghdad to Samarra (75 miles) was extended to beyond Tekrit (58 miles), and branches were made from Baghdad to Hilla on the Euphrates, 58 miles, and to Dhiban, beyond Fallujah, 48 miles There has also been laid a 2ft 6in gauge from Hilla on the Euphrates to Kifl, 21 miles Since the Armistice the sections between Basra and Amara, and between Fallujah and Dhiban have been taken up, but Basra and Baghdad have been linked by a line up the Euphrates and the line to Tekrit has been extended to Qalat Sharqat

The length of telegraph lines is 2,995 miles and of wire 7,845 miles, of telephone lines, 265, and of telephone wire, 3410 miles Number of telephone exchanges, 32, number of offices, 1,551

High Commissioner —Sir P Z Cox, K B E, K C S I, K C M G

Commander in Charge of British Forces —Lt General Sir J A L Haldane, K C B, D S O

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PALESTINE

The natural and historic boundaries of Palestine run from the desert on the east, along the slopes of Mount Hermon over to the Litani on the west where the Lebanon and Anti Lebanon first break into a series of elevated plateaux, and thence over to the coast In the south, the boundary was formed by the Gulf of Akaba and the Desert of Sinai

According to the Anglo French Agreement of December 3, 1920, the northern frontier, between Palestine and Syria, begins at Ras Nakura along the watershed between the Farah, Kurn, and Kerbera Wadis on the south, and Duhleh el Avon and Zerka Wadis on the north, then follows the watershed between the Litany and the Jordan, as far north as Metullah, then turns eastward, leaving Banias in Palestine, then passes down the Wadi Jeraba to the Sea of Galilee, crosses the Sea of Galilee, and runs to the south of the Yarmuk

Government —Under Turkish rule, Palestine was spread over three administrative regions, part was in the Vilayet of Beyrut, part in the Independent Sanjak of Jerusalem, and part in the Vilayet of Damascus

In 1917 the country was conquered by British forces who were in occupation until July 1, 1920 The whole country has been divided into seven districts, viz, Jerusalem, Jaffa, Gaza, Beersheba, Samaria (Nablus), Phœnicia (Haifa), Galilee (Nazareth)

High Commissioner —Rt Hon Sir Herbert L Samuel P C, G B E (Appointed July 1, 1920)

On the 25th April, 1920, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo decided to give a Mandate for Palestine to Great Britain To be embodied in the Mandate was the object of establishing there a National Home for the Jewish People, according to the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, which has been embodied in the Peace Treaty with Turkey The Balfour declaration was in these terms —'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the

Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country'

The object of the British Administration in Palestine is to provide for the establishment of the Jewish National Home without, however, prejudicing the civil and religious rights of the non Jewish communities in Palestine The High Commissioner has appointed an Advisory Council, which is composed of the heads of the principal Government Departments and 10 'unofficial members, representing the various communities This Council is regarded as the first step towards the establishment of self governing institutions in Palestine The Jewish population of Palestine have perfected their internal organisation by convening an Elected Assembly, which elected a National Committee, to represent the Jewish population of Palestine in its dealings with the Administration English, Hebrew and Arabic are the recognised official languages of the country

Area and Population —The area and population of Palestine according to the old Turkish Administrative divisions is estimated as follows —

	Area in sq miles	Population
Sanjak of Jerusalem (containing cazas of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Gaza, Hebron, Beersheba)	8,100	390,000
Sanjak of Acre (containing cazas of Acre Haifa Nazareth, Tiberias and Safed)	2,972	135,000
Sanjak of Nablus (containing cazas of Nablus, Jenin, and Tulkeram)	2,646	150,000
Total	13,724	675,000

Palestine in British occupation is, however, only about 9,000 square miles in extent, and includes only that part of Historic Palestine which lies to the west of the Jordan The population of this territory on March 31, 1919, was 647,850, of whom 515,000 were Moslems, 65,300 Jews, 62,500 Christians, 150 Samaritans, and 4,900 others In 1920, 10,000 Jewish immigrants entered the country

The population of the principal towns is as follows —Jerusalem, 60,000, Jaffa, 40,000, Shechem (Nablus), 22,000, Haifa, 20,000, Hebron, 18,000, Bethlehem, 15,000, Nazareth, 15,000, Safed, 12,500, Acre, 10,000, and Tiberias, 8,000

The Jewish Colonies are grouped in four districts as follows —In Judea there are 19, viz, Mikveh Israel, Rishon le Zion, Ness Zionah, Ekron, Gederah, Ber Tobia, Ruchamah, Petach Tikvah, Em Ganim, Kfar Mlal, Kfar Saba, Ben Shemen, Hulda, Kfar Urieh, Artuf Mo'ah, Dilb, Kalandiah, and Nachlath Jehudah In Samaria there are 10, viz, Hederah, Hefzi Bah, Kerkur, Gan Shmuel, Zichron Jacob, Marah, Shvejah, Bath Shlomoh, Shuni and Athit In Lower Galilee there are 16, viz, Merhaviah, Sedsherah, Kfar Tabor (Mesha), Jabneel (Jemma), Beth Gan, Rama (Sarona), Poriah, Mizpah, Tiberias, Kinereth, Daganiah, Hittin, Migdal, Tel Adas Bethamiah, and Milhamiah In Upper Galilee there are 10, viz, Rosh Pinah, Ayeleth Hashacher, Machnayim, Chamia, Mishmar Hajarden, Jessod-Hamaalah, Em Zeitim, Kfar Gileadi, Tel Hai, and Metullah Each colony has one or more

schools, a synagogue, public library, town hall, hospital, pharmacy and public baths

The total population of these settlements is about 15,000 Of the above mentioned the following settlements belong to the Jewish National Fund, which was established by the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of acquiring lands to remain the national property of the Jewish people —Ben Shemen Hulda, Kfar Mlal, Dilb, Nahlath Jehuda, Merhaviah, Kinereth, Daganiah and Hittin The Palestine Land Development Company, a Society similarly organised by the Zionist Organisation, possesses the lands of Tel Adas, Kalandiah, some lands on the Carmel, at Jaffa, Jerusalem, &c The other colonies were mostly founded by Baron Edmund de Rothschild and by the Jewish Colonisation Association This Association administers all the properties of Baron de Rothschild The total area of the Jewish settlements is 590,020 dunams or about 147,505 acres There are 35,181 dunams (about 8,870 acres) of plantations, and among them 14,777 dunams (about 3,695 acres) vineyards, 33,825 dunams (about 8,456 acres) almond groves 13,322 dunams (about 3,330 acres) olive plantations, 12,156 dunams (about 3,114 acres) orange groves, and 4,566 dunams (about 1,141 acres) eucalyptus plantations There are two agricultural schools at Mikweh Israel and Petach Tikvah respectively The Hebrew High School in Jaffa has 30 teachers and 750 pupils The Jewish Agricultural Experiment Stations at Atlit and Zichron Jacob carry on agricultural and botanical research work

Instruction—The approximate number of children under 14 in Palestine is as follows Moslems 110,000, Christians 12,500, Jews 11,000 The schools maintained by the Government are 123 in number, and contain about 10 000 children, the scholars are mostly Moslems There are also 53 schools partly maintained by the Government A general extension of village education is in process of being carried out by the Department of Education, as there are over 90,000 Moslem children who do not attend school at all Two Government Training Colleges have been established in Jerusalem for men and women Technical education has been widely introduced, and teachers examinations have been held throughout the country, and all Government teachers are now civil servants A Law School has been started in Jerusalem a School of Pharmacy will open very shortly, a Technical College is in process of organisation, and civil service examinations for clerks have been organised The Christian communities provide, to a very large extent, for their own children, and about 10,000 children are attending their schools

The Jews maintain their own schools, for which various Jewish organisations are responsible Of these, the Zionist Organisation, in 1920, controlled 42 Kindergartens with 2,974 pupils and 113 teachers, 48 Elementary Schools with 6,704 pupils and 312 teachers, 12 Intermediate Schools with 1,252 pupils and 136 teachers, 6 Trade Schools with 325 pupils and 14 teachers and 10 Evening Classes with 588 pupils and 27 teachers, making a total of 118 schools, 11,843 pupils and 602 teachers The Intermediate Schools comprise 4 gymnasia, 2 teachers' training colleges, 1 Normal School for Kindergarten teachers, 1 arts and crafts school, 2 agricultural schools In all these schools Hebrew is the medium of instruction The budget for these schools amounted to £105,000 The Jewish Technical Institute in Haifa is expected to be opened in 1921

Justice—The Administration has established the following Courts of Justices —A Magistrates' Court in every town of importance, composed of a single Palestine Judge, who deals with smaller civil and criminal cases;

District Courts, composed of one British and two Palestine Judges in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nablus and Nazareth, which hear appeals from the Magistrate's Court and try more serious civil and criminal cases, going round the district as a Court of Assize, and a Court of Appeal in Jerusalem that sits in two chambers. In addition, there are Mohammedan Courts in every town, and Councils of the Sheikhs of the Arab tribes in the Beersheba district, Jordan Valley, which judge cases according to tribal custom. The Jewish population submit many of their civil cases to Arbitration Tribunals. There are 23 such voluntary Tribunals in the different Jewish villages and quarters, with a rota of 245 arbitrators, and an appellate Tribunal sits at Jaffa.

Finance.—For the year 1921–22 the receipts were estimated at £E2,214,074, and the expenditure at £E2,286,133.

The main heads of revenue for 1921–22 were customs, £F449,000, house and land tax, £E120 000 annual tax, £E84 000, tithes, £E375,000, State domains, £E21,000 and stamp duties, £E15,000.

Production and Industry.—Palestine is essentially an agricultural country. In 1920–21 the area under British Administration, exclusive of Trans Jordania, produced:—Wheat, 62,897,017 kilos, barley, 27,233,948 kilos, millet, 30,352 916 kilos, grapes, 5,490,306 kilos, olive oil, 6,706,059 kilos, melons, 16,351,022 kilos, and lentils, 2,724,635 kilos. In 1920–21 there were in the country 262,400 sheep, 271,750 goats, and 9,000 camels.

Limestone is found all over the country, sandstone abounds on the coast; gypsum of good quality is found at Mount Usdum and at Mount Gipsit near Melhamia. Rock salt abounds in the Jordan Valley and on the shores of the Dead Sea, where also sulphur is obtainable. Mineral oil is said to have possibilities, but pending the ratification of the Mandate no work on concessions is permitted. The Dead Sea is about 1,292 ft. below the sea level, and contains cooking salt, carnallite, and bromide. There are medicinal springs near Tiberias.

The only industries of export importance are those of wine making in the Jewish Colonies, especially Zichron Jacob, Rishon le Zion, and Petach Tikvah, soap boiling in Nablus and Haifa, olive oil in Nablus, Akka, and the district round Jaffa.

The Government is making efforts to re afforest the country, in 1918–19 369,000 trees were planted, and the budget for 1919–20 provides for the planting of 1,820,000 more.

Commerce.—For the year ending March 31, 1920, the imports amounted to £E4,191,060, and the exports to £E773,443.

The trade was distributed as follows:—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Great Britain	1,204 082	92,059	Japan	315,246	—
Egypt	999,438	546,759	United States	197,579	3,164
France	115,257	20,483	Australia	143,281	7
Italy	81,487	15,125	Other countries	244,593	38,862
Greece	40,530	20,004	By parcels post	297,323	27,462
Netherlands	340,593	9,434			
India	211,056	134	Total	4,191 060	774,443

The principal articles of import were rice, £E241,810, sugar, £E419,978, petroleum, £E170,658, and cottons, £E106,281 The principal articles of export were millet, £E35,861, barley, £E40,361, nuts, £E31,793, oranges £E162,409, lentils, £E34,951, wine, £E65,017, and soap, £E142,407

Shipping and Communications—The most important ports of Palestine are Jaffa, Haifa, Acre, and Gaza For the year ending March 31, 1920, 357 steamers of 466,714 tons and 2,472 sailing vessels of 18,730 tons arrived at Palestinian ports

A regular passenger service to Palestinian ports is provided by the Lloyd Triestino (Trieste Brindisi Port Said Jaffa line), the Messageries Maritimes (Marseilles Port Said-Jaffa), and cargo steamers carrying passengers by the Prince Line (Liverpool Tunis Palestine Syria)

The following railways are being worked —Kantara El Arish Rapha Ludd Tulkeram Haifa, 257 miles, Jaffa Ludd Jerusalem, 54 miles, Rapha Beersheba, 37 miles, Haifa Afuleh El Hamme, 60 miles, Haifa Acre, 11 miles Afuleh Jenin-Nablus Tulkeram, 61 miles, making a total of 480 miles (625 miles on January 1 1921) The section El Hamme to Deraa is being worked by the Hejaz Railway under the control of the French Government The following lines are not being worked —Wadi Surar-Tineh 5 75 miles, and Tineh to Bir berah, 17 miles, making a total of 22 75 miles

The length of public highways in the country is 523 miles

Banking and Currency—The most important bank in Palestine is the Anglo Egyptian Bank with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and Gaza The Anglo Palestine Company has its head office in Jaffa, with branches in Jerusalem, Haifa, Tiberias Safed, and Hebron In addition there are branches in Jerusalem of the Banco di Roma, the Credit Lyonnais and the Imperial Ottoman Bank

At present Egyptian currency is legal tender 1 Egyptian pound (£E) = 100 piastres or 1,000 milliemes £E1 = £1 0s 6d, and £1 = £E0 975

For Turkish currency the following rules have been established by the O E T Administration —Turkish Treasury notes are not accepted as legal tender 1 Turkish pound (gold) = 1 Egyptian piastres 87 75, Medjidieh silver coinage of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 Turkish piastres are accepted at the rate of 5 Turkish piastres = Egyptian piastres 3, 1 Beshlik = Piastres Egyptian 1 5 and 1 Metallik = Piastre Egyptian 0 015 up to a limit of piastres Egyptian 1 5

Weights and Measures

(1) Length and Area

1 pic or draa { 24 building and land inches 0 758 metres
24 inches for measuring of textiles 0 677 metres

1 sq pic = 0 575 sq metres
1 sq metre = 1 74 sq pic
1 dunam = 1,600 sq pic = 919 sq metres
1 acre = 4 4 dunam = 4,046 72 sq metres

(2) Weights

1 okka = 400 derham = 1 282 kg
1 kantar { Jerusalem and Jaffa 100 rotls = 225 okka 288 kg
Galilee and Syria 100 rotls = 200 okka = 256 kg
1 rotl = { Jerusalem 12 okieh = 2¼ okka = 900 derham = 2 88 kg
Syria and Galilee 12 okieh = 2 okka = 800 derham = 2 56 kg

100 kg = 78 okka = 34 7 Jerusalem rotls = 37 6 Galilee rotls.

(3) CAPACITY

South 1 kele = 2 mid = 4 Sa'a = 8 quarters = 35 lb
North 1 Galilee kele = 6 mid = 12 Sa'a = 92 lb
1 jaria (oil measure) = 22 litres = 16 okka = 20·2 kg. olive oil

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SYRIA

Syria, a province of Turkey in Asia, has, by the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, August 10, 1920, been recognised as an independent State to be placed under a Mandatory Power By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo (April 25, 1920), France has been assigned the Mandate for Syria

The country is ruled by a Governor General who is under the authority of the French Foreign Office

High Commissioner —General Gouraud

Area and Population —Syria under the Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, by the northern boundary of Palestine on the south, by Mesopotamia on the east, and on the north, according to the Franco Turkish agreement of March 21 1921, modifying the boundary set forth in the Treaty of Sevres, the Baghdad railway between Chobanbey and Nisibin

The Anglo French agreement of December 23 1920, defines the frontier between Syria and Mesopotamia as running from Intar, at the south eastern corner of the Hauran, north east across the Syrian Desert, of which the northern portion falls to France Thence the frontier crosses the Jezirah (land between the Euphrates and Tigris) so as to leave the Western Khabur river to France and Sinjar, which is 65 miles west of Mosul, to Mesopotamia From Rumeilan Keui the frontier goes direct to the Tigris, and then up that river to the new southern boundary of Turkey

According to the same agreement the southern boundary of Syria begins at Ras Nakura, then follows the watershed between the Faiah, Kiru, and Kerbera Wadis on the south and the Duhleh el Ayon and Zerka Wadis on the north, then follows the watershed between the Litany and the Jordan as far north as Metullah, the most northern Jewish Colony, then turns eastward, leaving Banias and its "source of the Jordan" in Palestine, then passes down the Wadi Jeriba to the Sea of Galilee, then crosses the Sea of Galilee, leaving the country of the Gadarenes to France From Semakh to the east of the outflow of the Lower Jordan from the Lake it runs to the south of the Yarmuk so as to include Deraa and Bosrah in Syria From Deraa the frontier runs to Nasib, thence to Intar and north east to the nearest point of the Euphrates at Abu Kemal, 50 miles west of Anah, then it runs to Rumeilan Keui so as to leave all the western Khabur to Syria and Sinjar to Mesopotamia, and thence to the nearest point of the Tigris, about 70 miles north-west of Mosul The eastern frontier of Syria runs up the Tigris as far as Jezuret-Ibn-Omar, when it joins the Turkish frontier laid down in the Treaty of Sevres

The country has been organised into 4 Governments or territories, viz —(1) Government of Aleppo, from the region of the Euphrates to the Mediterranean (Vilayet of Aleppo, Sanjak of Alexandretta), (2) Territory of the Hlaonites or Alaouites (region of Mount Ansurieh), (3) Government of the Great Lebanon from Tripoli (included) to Palestine with Bekaa, (4) Government of Damascus (Hama, Hems, Damascus, and the Hauran)

The Great Lebanon was proclaimed a State on September 1, 1920 It will have the following frontiers —North, the Dahr el Chodib, south, the frontier of Palestine, east, the coast, and west, the heights of anti Lebanon Beirut is to be the seat of the new Government The national flag will be the French Tricolour with a cedar superimposed on the white ground

The total area of Syria subject to the French Mandate may be estimated

at 60,000 square miles The total population of this area is probably under 3,000,000 The population of the Lebanon is about 400,000. The bulk of the population of Syria is of Arabic origin, and Arabic is the prevailing language, with many dialectical varieties But there is a large influx of foreign elements, including Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews, and a certain number of Europeans The principal towns are Aleppo and Damascus, population 250,000 , Beirut, 180,000 , Hems, Hama, and Aintab, between 60,000 and 80,000 , Tripoli, Latakia, and Antioch on or near the Northern Coast, 20,000 to 40,000 , Zahlah in Lebanon 14,000 There are no statistics of births and deaths

Religion and Education —The population of Syria is mainly Sunni Moslems, with a certain number of Shia sects The Druses number about 150,000 There have been Christians in Syria since the earliest times There are now three Uniat Patriarchs and one Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch

There are about 500 French schools with 50,000 pupils The Greek Catholics have a seminary at Ain Traz near Beirut, and a Patriarchal College in Beirut The Maronites also maintain their own schools British Missionary Societies supported 19 educational institutions with close on 1,000 pupils, and about 120 elementary schools with about 9,000 pupils, over two thirds being girls There is a girls' training college at Beirut and high grade schools at Aleppo, Damascus, and Brumara, in the Lebanon American Missions have a number of educational institutions throughout Syria, including a college at Beirut, which includes schools of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, commerce, and arts and sciences Roman Catholic agencies have numerous schools, with over 20,000 pupils The Jesuit University in Beirut is empowered to grant degrees to various faculties The German Protestant Missions have also Mission Schools

Finance —In 1914 the revenue was £T3,878,841, and the expenditure £T1,955,855

Defence.—A French army is in occupation of the whole country

Production and Industry.—Syria is essentially an agricultural country, the bulk of the population being engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in cattle breeding , the total area normally under crops is roughly 6,000 square miles, or about 10 per cent of the whole area, but might be considerably extended Cereals, vegetables, and fruit trees are produced in profusion , tobacco, cotton, and hemp are successfully cultivated, and there are some wild plants of value Wheat is the chief cereal, the average crop being upwards of a million tons The normal crop of barley is about 500,000 tons , durra (Indian millet), 200,000 tons , maize, oats and rye are of minor importance Sesame, from which oil is produced, is one of the most valued crops, but is very uncertain, the annual crop being about 30,000 tons, a third being exported Chickpeas, lentils, beans, vetches, and lupins are largely cultivated, the annual crop of chickpeas being estimated at 500,000 tons About 4,700 acres in Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus produce about 3,000,000 lb of tobacco, valued at 200,000/ There is a limited amount of cultivation of cotton, hemp, and sugar cane The most important fruit trees are the olive, vine, mulberry, and orange Olives are widely cultivated and the annual output before the war was estimated at 158,000 tons, value 2,200,000/ Vines are also widely distributed, yielding before the war about 345,000 tons Only a small proportion of this is converted into wine The white mulberry is largely cultivated in Northern Syria for feeding silkworms The cultivation of oranges and lemons has greatly increased in recent years, and the fruit of these and other trees is largely exported

It is estimated that in 1914 the country contained about 270,000 horses, mules, and donkeys, cattle 500,000, sheep and goats 4,800,000, camels 200,000, valued at about 10,000,000*l*

Syria is poorer in minerals than in other resources, but this may be due to insufficient exploration Northern Lebanon has been worked for iron in ancient and modern times At Majerba the ore is rich, and the iron good There is a comparatively rich mine of lignite in South Lebanon There are indications of petroleum in various places, but the attempts to work it so far have not been successful There are indications of phosphates, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome, gypsum is widely distributed There is abundance of marble and good building stone

The industries of Syria are on a very small scale, by the introduction of Western methods they might be considerably developed Flour, oil, soap, and silk thread are the most important Wine and tobacco are produced, the output might be much increased

Commerce —Before the war the average annual trade amounted to about 3,636,000*l* for exports and 6,653,000*l* for imports, mainly through Alexandretta and Beirut The main exports from Syria (pre war figures) are raw silk 420,000*l*, cocoons 292,000*l*, sheep, goats and cattle 260,000*l*, oranges and lemons 226,000*l*, soap 206,000*l*, wool 188,000*l*, tobacco 160,000*l*, sesame 126,000*l* The leading imports into Syria are (1911) cotton fabrics 1,400,000*l*, cotton yarn 400 000*l*, sugar 400 000*l*, rice 287,000*l*, flour 190,000*l* coffee 105,000*l*, metals and articles of metal 620,000*l*, engines, carriages, agricultural machines 190,000*l*, petroleum 215,000*l*, timber 12,000*l* Of the exports (average 1908–13) 750,000*l* went to France, 570,000*l* to Egypt, about 250,000*l* to the United Kingdom Of the imports an average of 1,786,000*l* came from the United Kingdom, Austria 418,000*l*, France 370,000*l*, Turkey 475,000*l*

Communications — Most of the ports of Syria are visited regularly by the steamers of various shipping companies The total tonnage entered and cleared at the leading ports in 1913 amounted to 5,256,000 of this 1,150,600 tons were British, 1,087,800 Austrian, 1,049,300 Russian, 985,400 French, 620,100 Italian, 361,700 German

Under the Turkish administration there were three classes of roads, the main roads being metalled, but rough Syria is now comparatively well provided with railways, and new lines and branches are proposed A line traverses the interior from north to south, with branches to the chief ports About 190 miles of the Bagdad railway runs through Syria, and about 850 miles of other companies Of the Hejaz railway about 620 miles traverse Syria

The official currency as from May 1, 1920, is the Syrian Bank Note, issue by the Bank of Syria, under French Treasury control The monetary unit is the Syrian pound, divided into 100 piastres (1 piastre = 20 centimes)

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URUGUAY.

(REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Uruguay, formerly a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, and subsequently a province of Brazil, declared its independence August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The Constitution of the Republic was last amended on January 3, 1918, and came into force on March 1, 1919. The franchise is universal for males over 18 years of age, voting is secret, and the principle of proportional representation operates. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from March 15 to December 15. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assumes the control of the executive power. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 12,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an Electoral College, whose members are directly elected by the people, there is one senator for each department, chosen for six years, one third retiring every two years. There are 90 representatives and 19 senators.

The executive is divided between the President of the Republic and a National Administrative Council. The President is elected for four years by the direct vote of the people, and may be re-elected after an interval of 8 years since his last holding office. The National Administrative Council consists of nine members, six of the majority party, and three of the largest minority, three retiring every two years. The election is by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of War and Marine, and of the Interior, and has supreme control of these departments. The other ministers—of Finance, Public Works, Industry and Education—are appointed by the Council, which is the controlling power of these departments. The President receives a salary of 24,000 pesos per annum.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Baltasar Brum (March 1, 1919, to February 28, 1923).

President of the Administrative Council.—Dr. Feliciano Viera.

Area and Population

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the departments (capitals in brackets) on December 31, 1919 —

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec. 1919	Pop. per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	39,660	8·6
Canelones (Guadalupe)	1,834	119,634	63·2
Cerro Largo (Melo)	5,763	59,254	9·9
Colonia (Colonia)	2,198	87,974	37·0
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	57,219	9·9
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	24,284	13·3
Florida (Florida)	4,673	64,203	13·1
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	41,885	25·2
Minas (Minas)	4,819	68,658	13·9
Montevideo	206	387,890	1,480·4
Paysandu (Paysandu)	5,115	73,511	13·4
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	3,269	37,840	11·1
Rivera (Rivera)	3,793	47,335	12·0
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	48,796	10·8
			4·8

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Dec 1919	Pop per square mile
Salto (Salto)	4,865	77,391	15 4
San José (San José)	3,688	62 966	22 5
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,960	57 895	15 2
Tacuarembó (San Fructuoso)	8,112	62,581	7 3
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,682	42,313	10 9
Total	72,153	1,462,887	19 2

The departments enjoy ample autonomy, each having its Local Government Board and Representative Assembly, with extensive control over local expenditure, taxation, and public works

In 1914 the Uruguayan and Brazilian Boundary Commissions drew up the documents respecting three islands belonging to Uruguay, to be called Socorro, Jacinto, and Denis

The results of the census of October, 1908, showed a population of 1,042,686 (530,508 males and 512,178 females) Of this total, 181,222 were foreigners, 62,357 being Italian, 54,885 Spanish, 27,789 Brazilian, 18,600 Argentine, 8,341 French, 1,324 British, 1,406 Swiss, 1,112 German, and 5,408 of other nationalities

The population of Montevideo City on November 30, 1920, was 361 950 Of the other cities, Paysandu had 26,000 inhabitants, Salto, 30,000, Mercedes, 23,000

Births, deaths, and marriages for three years The births and deaths are exclusive of still births

Years	Living Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1917	36,752	1 264	6 278	17 348	19 404
1918	38,914	1 341	6,843	20,000	18,900
1919	39,307	1,291	7 537	18 904	20,403

Of the living births in 1919, 11,150 were illegitimate Divorces 170 in 1917, 195 in 1918, 191 in 1919

For five years the arrivals and departures by sea at Montevideo were —

—	1915	1916	1917	191	1911
Immigrants	212,236	220,527	173,421	180 687	158,186
Emigrants	203,232	204 525	164 556	177,254	145,287

Of the immigrants landing in Montevideo in 1919, 10,778 were Spanish, 5,079 Italian, 5,562 Brazilian, 2,331 French, 1,678 German, and 3,741 English

Religion and Instruction.

State and church are separated, and there is complete religious liberty The religion professed by the majority of the inhabitants is Roman Catholic The archbishopric of Montevideo has 2 suffragan bishops in Salto and Melo The 1908 census showed 430,095 Catholics, 12,232 Protestants, and 45,470 unspecified

Primary education is obligatory In 1919 there were 995 public schools with 106,905 enrolled pupils There were also 183 private schools with 19,410 pupils. Evening courses for adults were attended (1919) by 6,513 pupils (1,951 illiterates)

There is at Montevideo a university, with 4,165 students and 344 teachers in 1920 There are also a preparatory school and 22 other establishments for secondary and higher education with 4,943 pupils in 1919 There are normal schools for males and for females, and a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 185 pupils receive instruction gratuitously At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 46 pupils There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils, a university for women, a school for the blind, and one for the deaf and dumb, and a school of domestic science

For the relief of poverty there are a charity hospital, an hospital for the insane, an isolation hospital, an asylum for beggars, an orphan asylum, and 3 infant schools The Asistencia Publica is an institution which has general charge of hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, and similar relief works all over the country For 1919–20 its budget was fixed at 3,711,173 pesos

Justice

The judicial power rests with the High Court of Justice, consisting of 5 judges elected by the General Assembly of the Chambers The President is chosen annually by the members of the Court from amongst themselves This court has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international, and admiralty cases, and will hear appeals in cases in which the decision has been modified or altered in other appeal courts, of which there are 2 each with 3 judges In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government, 2 for criminal cases, 2 correctional courts, and 3 for criminal investigation Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 214 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court, further each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts

In September 1907 the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place

Finance

The receipts and expenditure for recent years are stated as follows —

—	Receipts	Expenditure	—	Receipts	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1914 15	7,621,082	7,365,428	1917 18	6,266,261	6,281,204
1915-16	7,034,698	6,890,125	1918-19	7,474,965	6,281,204
1916 17	6,643,401	5,942,489	1920-21	8,137,015	8,746,014

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1920–21 [1] were (4·7 dollars = £1) —

Revenue	Dollars	Expenditure	Dollars
Customs	17,000,000	Legislature	954,413
Property tax	4,520,000	Presidency	62,432
Trade licences	1,750,000	Ministry Foreign Affairs	776,281
Factory and tobacco taxes	1,700,000	,, Interior	4,341,501
Stamped paper and stamps	750,000	,, Finance	2,802,698
Surtaxes on imports and exports	1,000,000	,, Industries	1,438,015
Other receipts	11,328,975	,, Public Works	1,424,936
		,, War and Marine	7,269,783
		Public instruction	5,587,417
		Justice	965,430
		National obligations	15,674,544
Total	98,043,975	Total	41,109,088

[1] e.g.

The amount of the public debt of Uruguay on January 1, 1920, is officially given as 172,005,288 dollars Of the total 43,310,390 dollars ranks as internal, 126,559,398 dollars as foreign, and 2,135,500 dollars as international

Defence

The army of Uruguay consists of a small standing army, and the National Guard Service in the standing army is voluntary, lasting from 2 to 5 years, with re engagement up to the age of 44 It consists of 21 line battalions, 4 rifle companies, 10 cavalry regiments, 5 field artillery regiments of 3 batteries each, a fortress artillery company and machine gun company, 1 engineers' battalion, and 1 bearer company with a peace strength of 10,400 officers and men, and a nominal war strength of 50,000

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory It is divided into three classes, or 'bans' The first 'ban,' or 'mobile' national guard contains all the young men fit for military duty between the ages of 17 and 30, and forms a more or less organised force of 15,000 to 20,000 men It would take the field with the standing army The second ban, consisting of men fit for service between 30 and 45, is the 'departmental,' or provincial, national guard Its units do not move out of their own departments, but the men can be drafted to make good the losses of the mobile units in time of war The third ban, containing all the men between 19 and 45, is the 'territorial' force, and is only liable to garrison duty in its own districts The total strength of the National Guard (all three bans) is, nominally, about 100,000 men and 120 guns

There is also a police force, with an establishment of 5,000

The infantry of the active army is armed with the Mauser rifle, the field batteries have either Schneider or Krupp 7 5 cm guns The National Guard is mainly armed with the Remington rifle and old de Bange guns

The fleet consists of an armoured cruiser *Montevideo*, the yacht 18 *de Julio*, and the *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910

Production and Industry

In Uruguay the agricultural industries are extending The number of people engaged in agriculture in 1913 14 was 92,462, in 1914–15, 98,301 and in 1918–19, 93,187 The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows —

	Area		Yield	
	1918–1919	1919–1920	1917–1918	1918 1919
	Acres	Acres	Metric tons	Metric tons
Wheat	840,427	688,407	305,444	187,523
Barley	5,197	3,610	2,341	1,578
Oats	85,744	81,145	53,600	18,701
Linseed	52,270	83,045	8,467	12,660

In 1916 there were within the Republic 7,802,442 head of cattle, 567,151 horses, 11,472,852 sheep, 16,663 mules, 12,218 goats, and 303,958 pigs

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, Colonia, and Paysandu In 1918 there were 2,822 properties (2,638 in 1917), of 17,180 acres, producing 41,888,814 kilos of grapes, and 5,628,926 gallons of wine Tobacco and olives are also cultivated

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, magnesium, and lignite coal are found The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction is a State monopoly (Bill passed October 20, 1912)

There were in 1918, 16,017 industrial and commercial establishments, with a capital of 134,383,782 pesos

Commerce.

The foreign trade was as follows (4 7 dollars 1/) —

—	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	6,995,228	7 442,446	7,917,495	13,776,941	8,420,793	9,682,982
Exports	14,658,134	19,503,255	21,962,948	23,121,863	27,457,991	16,150,344

In 1919 the customs receipts amounted to 15,543,505 gold pesos

The principal exports were (in gold pesos) as follows —Agricultural produce, 1,316,497 in 1920 , live animals, 1,653,065 in 1920 , wool, 31,848,376 in 1920 , and hides 15 199,076 in 1920

The imports and exports for 1919 and 1920 were distributed as follows (in gold pesos) —

Countrie	Imports from		Exports to	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Argentina	8 015,288	10 4 7,821	7,110,382	3 633 217
Brazil	5 507 710	4 529,740	2 968 263	2 487,907
France	1 41,741	2 484,508	39 011 519	12,794,656
Italy	330 784	1 139,809	3 636 524	4,257,513
Spain	2,979,018	2 469,145	2,755,11	1,197,973
United Kindyom	7,512 506	8 209,030	28,168 243	17,794,018
United States	15 571,451	14 702 053	44 602,767	20,209,211

Total trade between Uruguay and the U k for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) —

—	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Uruguay into U k	3 996 646	5,455 513	6 541,015	10 514,967	7,064 958
Exports to Uruguay from U k	1,899 918	2 276,895	3 150,612	9,228,724	5,933,161

Shipping and Communications

In 1918 Uruguay had 45 steamers of a total net tonnage of 4,948 tons

The following table shows the vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Uruguay for 3 years

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
1917	6 096	6,34, 885	2 760	513 609	6,046	6,375,9 6	2,719	525,723
1918	6 417	8 545 35	3,050	475,988	6,332	8,417,09	2,991	469 802
1919	5,671	7,708,863	2,401	375 346	5,648	7,694,495	2,356	368,528

There were besides, in 1919, 8,072 barques of 8,084,269 tons that entered and 8,004 barques of 8,063,018 tons that cleared all the ports The port of Montevideo is visited by the steamers of 20 different companies, of which 12 are British, 2 German, 3 French, 2 Italian, and 1 Spanish

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,240 miles, and there are about 3,100 miles of departmental roads, of which about 200 miles are macadamised River transport is also very extensive

The three principal railway systems are the Central (988 miles), the Midland (501 miles), and the East Coast (71 miles), all British owned At the end of 1917 the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a total length of 1,660 miles of standard gauge, of which 1,060 miles are under State guarantee During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the railway receipts were 10,156,034 pesos, as compared with 8,624,732 pesos collected during the previous fiscal year The gross earnings of the railways were 1,109 065 pesos, of which the Central Railway obtained 875,000 pesos, the Eastern Railway, 128,175 pesos, and the Northern Railway, 105,890 pesos There are 170 miles of tramway in operation, the tramway lines of Montevideo have been electrified

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 4,819 miles, in 1919, 258 offices through which 1,505,705 telegrams passed Two telephone companies of Montevideo have 26,872 miles of wire, and in the Republic, 29 companies have 37,390 miles of wire Number of subscribers 18,188 The Government will take over the whole of the postal services as soon as arrangements have been completed

In 1919 there were 995 post offices The correspondence movement (internal) comprised 103,802,411 letters, packets, &c., and external 12,026,807

Money and Credit

The Bank of the Republic had a paid up capital on December 31, 1920, of 20,335,955 dollars This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes The president and directors are appointed by the Government On December 31, 1918, notes to the value of 55,649,927 dollars were in circulation and its stock of gold amounted to 48,087 793 dollars in bullion and 45 172,862 dollars in gold coin

On November 30, 1919 the gold reserve in the banks of the country amounted to 60,557,072 pesos, distributed as follows 53,627,758 pesos in the Bank of the Republic, 3,201,982 pesos in other Uruguayan banks, and 3,727,332 pesos in foreign banks

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros del Estado) with a monopoly of insurance business of all kinds No new insurance companies may now be established The Insurance Bank opened its doors on March 1, 1912 The business of the bank is divided into the following departments Fire insurance, automobile insurance workmen's accident insurance, hail insurance, life insurance, animal insurance, marine insurance, and insurance for window panes and mirrors In 1919 the volume of business transacted by the insurance bank amounted to 120,942,523 pesos, and the profits were 2,212,612 pesos

Money, Weights, and Measures

There is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso nacional*, weighing 1 697 grammes, 917 fine The law of June 23, 1862, authorised the coinage of the

doblon, or 10 peso gold piece, but, as yet, only foreign gold is in circulation and is legal tender (4 70 pesos=£1)

The silver *peso* or *dollar* weighs 25 grammes, 900 fine Other silver pieces are half, fifth, and tenth of a peso Nickel coins are 5, 2, and 1 centesimo pieces

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted by a law of May 20, 1862, and came into force on January 1, 1867, replacing the old Spanish weights and measures which were current with slight modifications By a law of October 2, 1894, the metric system was made compulsory in all civil and commercial transactions The strict requirements concerning weights and measures were reinforced by a decree of February 8, 1918

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1 Of Uruguay in Great Britain

Envoy and Minister —Senor Federico R Vidiella (1920)

First Secretary —Carlos de Santiago

Consul General —Don Jose Barboza Terra

2 Of Great Britain in Uruguay

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General —Sir Claude Coventry Mallet, C M G Appointed March, 1919

Naval Attaché —Commander C L Backhouse

Commercial Secretary —Captain Eric C Buxton

Acting Vice Consul —E A Cleugh

There are also Vice Consuls at Fray Bentos, Maldonado, Paysandu, and Salto

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VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830 by secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The Constitution in force is that of June 13, 1914. Legislative authority is vested in a Congress of 2 chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The former consists of 40 members elected for 3 years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age. The latter is constituted as follows: Each State chooses by direct election for 3 years one deputy, a Venezuelan by birth and over 21 years of age, for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population will have one deputy. The Federal District and the Territories which have, or may reach, the population fixed by law will also elect deputies.

The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts. The President is elected by Congress for 7 years, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age, by the new Constitution (1914) there is no restriction as to re-election. Failing the President, temporarily, the President can nominate any member of the Cabinet to act in his place.

President of the Republic.—General Juan Vicente *Gómez*, elected May 3, 1915, for the period 1915 to 1922.

The President Elect has not yet taken office, retaining his post of Commander in Chief. Accordingly the Provisional President, Dr. V. Marquez Bustillos, elected April 19, 1914, continues to act as head of the State.

The Cabinet consists of 7 Ministers: the Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of War and Marine, of Fomento, of Public Works, and of Public Instruction. The seat of the General Powers of the Nation is at the City of Caracas; but, when any unforeseen circumstance requires, the Executive Power may fix its residence at any other point of the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and politically equal. Each has a Legislative Assembly, whose members are chosen in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Each State has a President and a general Secretary. The States are divided into districts and municipalities. Each district has a municipal council, and each municipio a communal junta. The Federal District and the Territories are administered by the President of the Republic through Governors, who in turn appoint secretaries.

Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of about 398,594 square miles. According to the census of 1891, the latest taken in Venezuela, the population was 2,323,527. Official estimates for December 31, 1918, place it at 2,852,614, the density for the entire country being 7 persons to the square mile. But the official figures have been very much questioned and it is said that 2½ millions is nearer actuality. It is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and 2 Territories, as follows:—

State	Capital	Pop Dec 31, 1918	State	Capital	Pop Dec 31 1918
Apure	San Fernando de Apure	30,527	Portuguesa	Guanare	114,488
Aragua	Maracay	118,072	Sucre	Cumana	119,088
Anzoategui	Barcelona	161,339	Táchira	San Cristobal	137,677
Bolívar	Ciudad Bolivar	70,962	Trujillo	Trujillo	187 550
Carabobo	Valencia	191 795	Yaracuy	San Felipe	102,329
Cojedes	San Carlos	104 334	Zamora	Barinas	75,580
Falcon	Coro	170,324	Zulia	Maracaibo	186,929
Guárico	Calabozo	219 89	Ter Amazonas	San Fernando de Atabapo	45,097
Lara	Barquisimeto	23 ,115	,, Delta Amacuro	Tucupita	9,317
Monagas	Maturin	90,747	Federal Dist	Caracas	134,642
Merida	Merida	117 142			
Miranda	Ocumare	17 ,967		Total	2,852 614
Nueva Esparta	La Asuncion	53,704			

Some of the more important cities with their population according to the census of 1891, are Caracas 90,000, Merida (State of Merida), 13,366, San Cristobal (Tachira), 16,797 Bocono (Trujillo), 13,233, Valencia (Carabobo), 54,387, Barquisimeto (Lara), 27,069, Ciudad Bolivar (Bolivar), 17,735, Puerto Cabello (Carabobo), 13,176 Barcelona (Anzoategui), 14,089 Maturin (Monagas), 20,130, La Victoria (Aragua), 14,709 Villa de Cura (Aragua), 15,792, and Maracaibo (Zulia), 34,740 (estimated at 48,500 in 1915)

The movement of population, according to official statistics, is shown as follows

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1917	8 6	77 486	57,802	7 7	7,182
1918	12 691	7 882	67 886	6 1 3	5,841
1919	17 170	8 6	62 01	12 4 3	12 879

Religion and Instruction

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others The Archbishop of Caracas has 5 suffragan bishops

Instruction is given both in public and private schools, and teaching is entirely free But under a new scheme introduced in 1915, all pupils whether of elementary, professional or high schools, must pass the requisite State examination The State also prescribes the courses of study for all grades of schools Great stress is laid on practical instruction, and accordingly in 1915 the Government established practical courses in medicine, and began to build laboratories for all grades of schools Elementary instruction is free, but backward, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory At Caracas is the central University (it has been closed since October, 1912), and in Merida is the University of Los Andes Superior instruction is divided into schools, viz Philosophy and Letters, Physical, Mathematical, and Natural Sciences, Medical Science, Political Science, and Ecclesiastical Science These schools can be established separately or can unite to form Universities There are at present in activity, the University of Los Andes, eight schools of Political Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, and in Caracas Schools of Medical Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, besides private schools of Political Science Steps are being taken for the establishment of other schools and institutes for superior instruction The University Faculties have teaching members (profesaors), ordinary members (doctors), and honorary members The Government

supports also the following Institutes for special instruction a School of Plastic Arts, another of Music and Elocution, two of Arts and Trades (one for men and the other for women), and three of Commerce Total expenditure on education 1920-21, 4,328,181 bolivars (2,465,452 bolivars for elementary education)

Justice.

Federal judicial authority resides in the Court (which is also Court of Cassation) and in various tribunals and courts established by special laws The Federal Procurator General is appointed for 3 years

The States have each a Supreme Court with 3 members called respectively President, Relator, and Chancellor Each State has also a superior court, courts of first instance, district courts, and municipal courts The States' judicial officers hold their posts for 3 years In the Territories there are civil and criminal judges of first instance, and also judges in the municipios

Finance

The revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows —

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20 [1]	1920-21 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	2,884,060	2,923,560	2,759,700	1,948,634	2,360,871
Expenditure	2,221,744	2,372,254	3,085,097	1,948,634	2,318,360

[1] Estimates

The following table shows (in bolivars) the principal items of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 —

Items	Revenue	Items	Expenditure
	Bolivars		Bolivars
Customs	14,000,000	Department of Interior	12,166,529
30 per cent contribution	4,410,000	Department of Foreign Affairs	1,997,203
Tax of 25 per cent on import duties	3,675,000	Department of Finance	16,889,808
Transit tax	400,000	Department of War and Navy	11,101,529
Liquor tax	7,500,000	Department of Internal Development	5,800,504
Tobacco	8,600,000	Department of Public Works	6,216,190
Salt revenue	6,700,000	Department of Public Instruction	4,328,182
Stamps	6,000,000	Budget rectifications	518,429
Other revenue	4,827,000		
	—		—
Total	59,612,000 (2,360,871£)	Total	58,538,600 (2,318,360£)

The public debt on Dec 31 1919, was 138,366,338 bolivars (5,534,652£) Of the total the internal consolidated debt at 3 per cent amounted to 49,070,832 bolivars The debt due under international conventions (known as diplomatic debt), amounted to 2,863,980£

Defence

In 1920 a law was promulgated according to which all Venezuelans have to serve two years with the active forces of the army, and to remain in the reserve until the age of 45 The active army consists of infantry, 20 battalions, each of 400 men, artillery, 8 batteries, each of 200 men, and 1 naval battalion The naval force contains one battalion distributed among

the vessels of the navy, which consists of an unarmoured cruiser (acquired in September, 1912), 3 gunboats, a transport, a tug, a torpedo boat, and several coastguard vessels

Production and Industry

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into 3 distinct zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone In the first are grown coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, maize, cotton, beans, &c , the second affords runs for cattle, and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balata (a gum resembling rubber), tonka beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres The coffee plantations number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000 There are about 11,000 sugar plantations The annual production of sugar may be estimated at 60,000 tons

One fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture The live stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows —2,004,257 oxen, 176,668 sheep, 1,667,272 goats, 191,079 horses, 89,186 mules, 312,810 asses, 1,618,214 pigs A new census of stock has been ordered In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals One of the principal mining industries is the production of gold in the region to the south east of Ciudad Bolivar In 1918 19, 760,000 grammes of gold were produced and 958,000 grammes exported Copper ore production was 29,708 tons in 1918 Coal is worked at Coro, in Falcon State, and at Naricual total production in 1918, 25,332 tons Salt mines in various States are now worked by the Government The gross revenue during the first year of Government administration was 6,377,259 bolivars, and the net revenue exceeded 5,000,000 bolivars Petroleum is found in many places, the production in 1919 amounted to 50,709 tons Asphalt from Lake Bermudez is exported to the United States output in 1918, 46 453 tons Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on

Venezuela has few industries, most manufactured materials required being imported There are two cotton mills at Valencia, one at Caracas, and one at Cumana, producing textiles which compete with imported Manchester goods in the cheaper qualities Coarse fibre sacks are also manufactured locally There is also a cement and a glass factory at Caracas Salt and matches are Government monopolies, the latter is farmed by a British Company

Commerce

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela in the last 5 years was

—	1914 15	1915 16	1916 17	1917–18	1918 19
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	2,345 063	3 542 318	5 316 722	3,382,759	5,243,147
Exports	4,102 988	4,993,746	4 794,670	3 920 866	9,724 268

Principal domestic exports in 1918 19 and 1917–18 were —

—	1917–18	1918–19	—	1917–18	1918–19
	Bolivars	Bolivars		Bolivars	Bolivars
Coffee	29,216,516	125,093,198	Hides	7 722 155	13,733,390
Cocoa	21,070,981	27 352,829	Cattle	1,685,402	1,840,506
Balata & rubber	708,712	6,819,435	Gold	2,650,732	2,289,681

The distribution of the commerce in 1917–18 and 1918–19 was mainly as follows —

	Imports		Exports	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£	£
United States	2,109,060	3,646,157	1,970,637	4,361,357
United Kingdom	772,561	1,094,951	522,911	582,487
Spain	154,627	171,338	363,293	742,560
France	153,952	108,149	223,681	2,200,756
Netherlands	[illegible]	349	114,706	204,905
Italy	55,983	46,609	59,825	56,241

Of the imports in 1918-19, the United States furnished 73 per cent and the United Kingdom 22 per cent, and of the exports the United States took 47 per cent and the United Kingdom 6 per cent (1,099,118*l.* of the imports from United States consisted of gold specie)

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 5 years —

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U. Kingdom	171,74[illegible]	915,335	423,[illegible]56	976,008	981,[illegible]79
Exports to Venezuela from U. Kingdom	919,390	943,[illegible]95	1,07[illegible],1[illegible]9	1,39[illegible],[illegible]87	267,[illegible]29

Shipping and Communications

The number of vessels which entered ports of Venezuela in 1918-19 was 819 of an aggregate tonnage of 643,297 (British vessels, 60 of 153,478 tons) Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade except by special concessions or by contract with the Government

Venezuela had in 1918, 11 steamers of 5,298 tons, and 15 sailing vessels of 2,432 tons

The roads of the country have recently been much improved There are now good carriage roads from Caracas to La Guaira and Macuto, from Caracas to Valencia and Puerto Cabello, eventually to be continued to San Cristobal (683 miles), and from Caracas to Guatire, projected as far as Ciudad Bolivar, from Maracay two new roads have been opened to Ocumare de la Costa, and to Villa de Cura and the Llanos of Apure, in remoter parts away from the rivers, traffic is carried on by means of pack animals and small mule carts A new road has also been constructed in the western part of the country from Urica, the present terminus of the Tachira Railroad southward of the mountains of San Cristobal Total miles of road on December 31, 1919, 1,636

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (5 national and 7 foreign the latter including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of (January 1st, 1921) 644 miles The Great Railway of Venezuela, 113 miles in extent, is one of the longest lines in the Republic, running between Caracas and Valencia Other lines are the La Guaira and Caracas line (22 miles), the Venezuela Central Railway (45 miles), the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway (34 miles), the Bolivar Railway (143 miles), the oldest line in operation in the country, and which runs from the port of Tucucas to Barquisimeto Great Tachira Railway (74 miles), Great Railway of La Ceiba (52 miles), Carenero Railway (33 miles), Guanta to Barcelona Railway (22 miles), and Santa Barbara to El Vigia Railway (37 miles) In 1919 gross railway receipts amounted to 16,042,648 bolivars, and working expenses to 9,359,028 bolivars In Caracas electric tramways are worked by a British Company

There are about 11 160 miles of navigable water in Venezuela The Compañia Venezolana de Navegacion has a virtual monopoly of the navigation of the river and its tributaries and the Lake of Maracaibo

The telegraph system has (1920) a network of 6,081 miles, 215 telegraph offices, messages 15,722 Receipts amounted to 496,192 bolivars (362,361 bolivars in 1917) A British company supplies telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country in the neighbourhood of Caracas Length of telephone lines in the Republic (December, 1914) 12,511 miles There are 309 post offices (1917), which handled 4,663 251 letters, 368,346 official communications, 380,153 post cards, and 6,075,922 pieces of printed matter

There are wireless stations at Maracay, Maracaibo, and San Cristobal

Money, Weights, and Measures

The Bank of Venezuela (capital 12,000,000 bolivars) had on May 31, 1920, a reserve fund of 2,244,823 bolivars, cash holdings of 47,161,030 bolivars The Bank of Caracas has a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars, with reserve amounting (July 31, 1920) to 1,218,901 bolivars There are also two other banks, the Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 1,250,000 bolivars, and the Commercial Bank of Maracaibo with a capital of 400,000 bolivars

The new Venezuelan banking law (1918) authorises the free establishment of banks in Venezuela, which, provided they are incorporated as native companies, shall have power to issue notes to bearer convertible on presentation Two British banks, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Commercial Bank of Spanish America have established branches at Caracas, and the former has also branches at Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Ciudad Bolivar The latter has also opened a branch at Puerto Cabello The National City Bank of New York and the Mercantile Bank of America have also opened branches at Caracas The former has also opened branches at Maracaibo and Ciudad Bolivar A Dutch bank, the 'Hollandsche Bank voor West Indie,' has opened a branch at Caracas

The official monetary unit is the *Bolivar* (equivalent to 0 293230 grammes fine gold), which corresponds to the franc It is divided into 100 centimos The fixed value of £1 is 25 25 bolivars, in 1919 the average rate of exchange was 22 bolivars to the £ According to the monetary law of June 15 1918 it is intended to coin pieces of gold (100, 20, and 10 bolivars), silver (5, 2, and 1 bolivar, and 50 and 25 centimos), and nickel (12½ and 5 centimos)

The bank notes in circulation are as follows (the figures in brackets showing their values at par) 1,000 bolivars (£39 11*s* 8*d*), 500 bolivars (£31 13*s* 4*d*) 500 bolivars (£19 15*s* 10*d*), 400 bolivars (£15 16*s* 8*d*), 100 bolivars (£3 19*s* 2*d*) 50 bolivars (£1 19*s* 7*d*), 20 bolivars (15*s* 10*d*), and 10 bolivars (7*s* 11*d*)

Gold coins are the old Spanish *onza* (80 bolivars) (very rare) and 20 bolivars Silver coins are 5 bolivar pieces, commonly called *fuerte* (3*s* 11½*d*), 2½ bolivars (1*s* 11½*d*), 2 bolivars (1*s* 7*d*), 1 bolivar (9½*d*), ½ bolivar, called a *real* (4¾*d*), and ¼ bolivar, called a *medio* (2¼*d*) Nickel coins are 0 125 bolivar, commonly called a *cuartillo* or a *locha* (1¼*d*), and 0 05 bolivar, called a *centavo* (½*d*)

A decree of May 18, 1912, provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1 Of Venezuela in Great Britain

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister—Dr Pedro Cesar Dominici
Secretary—Julio F Mendez
Commercial Attaché—Guillermo Todd

Consul in London (Honorary) —Senor Pablo Heyden

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Newport, and Southampton

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister —H H D Beaumont, appointed May 1st, 1916

Naval Attaché —Lt Commander Lloyd Hirst, R N

Vice Consul at Caracas —T Ifor Rees

There are Vice Consuls at Bolivar, La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, and Consular Agents at San Felix, Barrancas, Cristóbal Colon, and Carupano

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela

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Anuario Estadistico de Venezuela Annual

Estadistica Mercantil y Maritima

Sinopsis de Estadistica General

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