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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1932

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



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STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF

THE STATES OF THE WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1932

EDITED BY

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

THE economic and political condition of the world at the end of the first quarter of 1932 is, to say the least, disappointing. To account for the present state of affairs is no part of the business of the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, but it most certainly is its purpose faithfully to reflect these conditions. This the YEAR-BOOK claims to do. The information under each country has been revised and brought up-to-date; the Census returns for 1930 and 1931 have been collected and the further results which have become available will be found under the appropriate headings, in order to indicate more clearly the trend of the trade of the United Kingdom with all other countries, re-export figures have been added to the table under every country summarizing its trade with the United Kingdom. The Introductory Tables in this volume are on the same lines as those in last year's issue, carrying the statistics to a later date.

To friends all over the world the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks for co-operation which he values very highly.

M. E.

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK OFFICE,
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March 31, 1932.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ADEN—New Status.

CEYLON—Foreign trade in 1931.

NYASSALAND—Foreign trade in 1931.

CANADA—Revenue and expenditure, 1931.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—Animals in 1931.

AUSTRALIA—Foreign trade in 1931.

UNITED STATES—Foreign trade in 1931.

TANNU-TUVA—People's Tuvinian Republic.

MANCHURIA—Manchurian Free State.

EGYPT—Foreign trade in 1931.

ESTONIA—Foreign trade in 1931.

ALGERIA—Budget, 1932-33.

PRUSSIA—Budget, 1932-33.

HUNGARY—Foreign trade in 1931.

IRAQ—New Currency.

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2. RAILWAY MAP OF MANCHURIA.

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N.B.—The following table gives the latest figures available, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1921 census, where available, but in some cases estimates have been given.

	Area Sq. miles	Population (1921) 1,000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94,633	44,200	775,895	799,171	7,583,000 [2]	862,175	389,164
Europe:							
Irish Free State	27,000	2,972 [2]	32,585	31,105	29,460	56,769 [2]	44,567 [2]
Gibraltar	2	21	147 [2]	169 [2]	Nil	—	—
Malta	122	225	940	997	—	3,836	483
Asia:							
Aden, Perim and Prot.	9,000	55	41	—	—	—	—
Bahrain Islands	250	120 [2]	—	—	—	1,898	1,115
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak	77,106	767 [2]	1,087 [2]	1,133 [2]	47	3,054	4,145
Ceylon	25,332	5,308 [2]	7,395 [2]	7,359 [2]	15,840 [1]	21,624 [2]	20,678 [2]
Cyprus	3,584	348 [2]	725 [2]	800 [2]	161	1,420 [2]	1,218 [2]
Hong Kong	391	840 [1]	1,912 [2]	1,933 [2]	342	40,485	38,977
India	1,805,332 [4]	318,942 [4]	93,466	102,135	865,308	149,963	172,775
Straits Settlements	1,600	1,111 [2]	3,781 [2]	4,598 [2]	18,027	82,399 [2]	76,727 [2]
Fed. Malay States	27,648	1,723 [2]	7,648 [2]	9,621 [2]	9,355	19,602 [2]	24,926 [2]
Other Malay States	23,486	1,198	2,756 [2]	3,304 [2]	960	7,805 [2]	9,823 [2]
Palestine [6]	9,000	946	2,324 [1]	2,140 [1]	—	794	1,412
Africa:							
Kenya Colony and Prot.	212,000	3,049 [2]	3,242 [2]	3,439 [2]	16,900	6,924 [2]	5,483 [2]
Uganda Prot.	110,300	3,514 [2]	1,412 [2]	2,040 [2]	1,077	—	—
Zanzibar	1,020	217	494 [2]	508 [2]	100	1,454 [2]	1,486 [2]
Mauritius and Dep.	809	415 [2]	965 [1]	1,038 [1]	2,485 [1]	2,654 [2]	1,773 [2]
Nyasaland Prot.	37,890	1,395 [2]	443 [2]	429 [2]	923	764 [2]	776 [2]
St. Helena and Ascension	81	4	19 [2]	26 [2]	Nil	44 [2]	20 [2]
Seychelles	156	28 [2]	57 [2]	58 [2]	1	122 [2]	154 [2]
Somaliland Prot.	68,000	345 [2]	105 [2]	199 [2]	—	372 [2]	259 [2]
Basutoland	11,716	498	327	334	—	476 [2]	318 [2]
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,000	153	149	155	Nil	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	1,109 [2]	2,449 [2]	2,095 [2]	6,334 [2]	7,529 [2]	7,496 [2]
Northern Rhodesia	288,000	1,340 [2]	830	705	—	4,954 [2]	910 [2]
Swaziland	6,704	113	90	117	55	—	—
Union of S. Africa	472,347	6,929	29,673	23,576	249,641	64,569 [2]	72,982 [2]
Nigeria	335,700	19,732 [2]	7,190	6,330	28,351	12,700 [2]	15,174 [2]
Gambia	4,134	200	217 [2]	253 [2]	14	543 [2]	907 [2]

Gold Coast and Prot.	79,000	3,121	4,654	4,898	11,791	8,954[1]	11,287[1]
Sierra Leone and Prot.	31,000	1,541	743[2]	806[2]	1,990	1,424[2]	1,216[2]
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	5,606[1]	4,811	4,811	—	6,270[2]	5,077[2]
Tanganyika Territory *	365,000	4,859[1]	1,749	2,103	—	3,983[2]	2,898[2]
S. W. Africa *	332,400	275[2]	619	1,271	—	2,120[2]	2 617[2]
Cameroon *	31,000	700[2]	83	147	—	177[2]	279[2]
Togoland *	12,600	275	—	—	—	—	—
America:							
Bermudas	19	28[2]	429[2]	410[2]	75	1,955[2]	192[2]
Canada	3,729,665	9,934[2]	72,830	82,051	470,526	188,878[2]	170,196[2]
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	5,618	2[2]	167[2]	92[2]	—	616[2]	2,940[2]
British Guiana	89,480	312	1,013[2]	1,093[2]	4,667	1,972[2]	2,222[2]
British Honduras	8,598	51[2]	239	224	385	1,013	933
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	272[2]	2,066[1]	2,473[1]	17,415	6,549[1]	8,230[1]
Bahamas	4,404	62[2]	455	427	180	1,662[2]	345[2]
Barbados	166	172[2]	405	429	663	1,727	1,061
Jamaica, etc.	4,431	1,022[2]	2,198	2,323	5,117	6,102[2]	4,092[2]
Leeward Islands	715	125	259	296	296	917[1]	612[2]
Trinidad	1,974	413[2]	1,801[2]	1,744[2]	3,089[2]	5,345[2]	5,841[2]
Windward Islands	516	163	142[2]	168[2]	251	349[2]	357[2]
Australasia:							
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	5,436	60,567	82,313	767,316	141,134	124,849
Papua	90,540	277[2]	135	135	—	240	274
New Zealand	104,751	1,513	23,069	24,708	276,083	43,026[2]	44,941[2]
Fiji	7,083	182[2]	639[2]	645[2]	937	1,219[2]	1,485[2]
Pacific Islands	11,450	265[2]	—	—	—	—	—
Territory of New Guinea *	89,252	405[2]	290	293	—	750	919
Western Samoa *	1,250	45[2]	151	140	—	275[2]	285[2]
Nauru *	10	3	19[2]	16[2]	—	143[2]	—

Summary of Area and Population

	Area, sq miles	Population
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94,633	44,200,000
Europe	27,125	3,399,000
Asia	2,126,263	332,650,000
Africa	3,820,274	50,397,000
America	4,008,214	11,142,000
Australasia	3,278,917	7,795,000
Total	13,355,426	449,583,000

* Mandated territories.

[1] Year 1929-30 [2] Year 1930.
[3] Estimated
[4] Including Feudatory States, 711,032 sq. miles.
[5] Including Feudatory States, population 71,939,000

N.B.—Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange.

II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The following table shows the world's production of petroleum for 2 years, in thousands of barrels (7 barrels = 1 ton):—

Country.	1931	1930
United States	845,803	898,000
Russia	157,000	135,165
Venezuela	116,100	137,675
Rumania	47,000	41,680
Persia	45,500	45,220
Dutch East Indies	39,000	40,150
Mexico	34,000	39,530
Colombia	16,790	20,075
Peru	11,500	12,458
Trinidad	10,000	9,120
Argentina	10,000	8,910
India	8,000	8,280
Sarawak	5,000	5,830
Poland	4,400	4,340
Japan	2,000	1,950
Egypt	1,800	1,910
Ecuador	1,700	1,559
Canada	1,700	1,500
Germany	1,200	1,161
Iraq	800	750
Other countries	900	819
Total	1,360,193	1,416,782

III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table shows the world's production of coal for 3 years (in thousands of tons):—

Country	1913	1930	1931
United States	517,000	487,080	397,023
United Kingdom	292,000	247,796	223,690
Germany	140,700	142,698	118,624
France	44,000	55,027	51,063
Japan	23,300	29,375	25,600[1]
Poland	41,000	37,520	38,265
Belgium	22,800	27,406	27,085
British India	16,500	23,128	20,747
Russia	29,100	48,651	50,000[1]
Czechoslovakia	19,400	14,572	13,271
South Africa	8,200	11,890	10,562
Saar	12,100	13,236	11,367
Canada	13,500	10,268	8,400[1]
Netherlands	1,900	12,211	12,901
Other countries	40,800	40,145	—
Total	1,222,300	1,196,008	—

[1] Estimated.

IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

The following table gives an estimate of the world's production of pig iron and steel for 3 years (in thousands of tons) :—

Country	Pig iron			Steel		
	1930	1931	Percentages of 1931 totals	1930	1931	Percentages of 1931 totals.
United States	32,262	18,622	3 33	41,753	26,897	38 4
Germany	9,698	6,063	10 9	11,405	8,291	11 8
France	10,035	8,237	14 7	9,537	7,844	11 2
Great Britain	6,292	3,818	6 8	7,719	5,437	7 8
Belgium	3,894	3,247	5 8	3,387	3,131	4 5
Russia	5,005	5,009	9 0	5,683	5,388	7·7
Luxemburg	2,474	2,053	3 7	2,270	2,035	2 9
The Saar	1,912	1,520	2 7	1,935	1,545	2 2
Czechoslovakia	1,437	1,184	2 1	1,836	1,567	2 2
Italy	588	543	1 0	1,867	1,542	2 2
Japan	1,682	1,439	2 6	2,239	1,800	2 6
Total (including all other countries)	80,289	55,926	—	95,587	70,001	—

V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The following table shows the world's production of gold —

	1913	1930		1913	1930
	1000 ozs	1000 ozs		1000 ozs	1000 ozs.
Russia	1 282	1,300	Rhodesia	691	555
Canada	803	2,107	Transvaal	8,799	10,716
United States	4,300	2 233	Mexico	830	669
British India	589	364	Australia	2,568	614
Japan	175	—	Total (including all countries)	22,145	20,460
British West Africa	385	200			

VI.—EUROPEAN PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

The following table shows the production of sugar, according to principal countries in Europe (in million centals).—

Country	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	Country	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
Germany	31,00	50,57	39,84	Austria	3,30	3,01	2,41
Czechoslovakia	16,30	22,51	20,44	Yugoslavia	1,60	1,97	2,64
France	17,40	23,92	18,19	Rumania	1,10	3,04	1,65
Poland	10,00	15,84	18,58	Bulgaria	0,56	1,16	0,84
United Kingdom	5,20	9,69	6,62	Danzig	0,40	0,76	0,58
Italy	7,20	8,41	8,82	Turkey in Europe	0,32	0,20	0,12
Spain	6,90	6,80	5,58	Switzerland	0,12	0,12	0,14
Netherlands	3,50	5,99	5,86	Latvia	0,26	0,14	0,07
Belgium	4,10	5,67	5,04	Finland	0,10	0,08	0,06
Hungary	2,50	4,68	4,94				
Denmark	2,44	3,36	2,69	Total (including all other countries)	117,48	172,17	147,36
Sweden	2,88	3,73	2,48				

VII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CARS.

The following table shows the extent of the world's production for 4 years:—

Item	1927	1928	1929	1930
Production:				
World total.....number...	4,158,966	5,203,239	6,277,451	4,109,231
Increase (+) or decrease (−) .... per cent..	− 17·4	+ 25·1	+ 20 6	− 34 6
American manufacture (United States and Canada).....per cent...	86·1	88·4	89.5	85·3

The distribution of manufacture, by countries, is shown as follows:—

Producing country	1929			1930		
	Passenger cars	Trucks and buses	Total	Passenger cars	Trucks and buses	Total
United States	4,587,400	771 020	5,358.420	2,784,745	571,241	3,355,986
Canada	207,498	55,797	263,295	125,442	28,750	154,192
Total	4,794.898	826,817	5,621,715	2,910,187	599,991	3,510,178
All others:						
Austria	5,960	3,150	9,110	1,100	2,100	3,200
Belgium	6,000	1,000	7,000	3,800	900	4,700
Czechoslovakia	12,210	2,530	14,740	13,110	3,730	16,840
Denmark	—	150	150	—	230	230
England	177,769	56,156	233,925	169,099	66,577	235,676
France	198,000	50,000	248,000	181,250	40,700	221,950
Germany	56,500	24,000	80,500	59,689	10,355	70,044
Hungary	381	251	632	198	643	841
Italy	44,000	10,100	54,100	27,997	8,535	36,532
Japan	—	215	215	—	265	265
Poland	—	450	450	200	300	500
Russia	152	1,554	1,706	4,225[1]	—	4,425
Spain	190	260	450	180	320	450
Sweden	500	1.258	1,758	600	1,800	2,400
Switzerland	150	2,850	3,000	100	900	1,000
Total	501,812	153,924	655,736	461,698	137,855	599,053
Grand total	5,296,710	980,741	6,277,451	3,371,885	737,846	4,109,231

[1] All types for year ended Sept. 30, 1930.

VIII.—MOTOR CYCLES IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows the number of motor cycles in the principal countries of the world —

Motor-cycle registrations, by continents, as on January 1.

Continent.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
America	151,617	140,847	139,386	139,359	131,799
Africa	49,393	52,499	62,977	61,891	62,674
Asia	50,098	53,839	61,929	71,223	71,025
Europe	1,320,601	1,577,167	1,877,899	2,224 656	2,363,650
Oceania	103,011	119,951	122,107	128,071	121,480
Total	1,574,720	1,944,300	2,264,293	2,625,200	2,750,578

World production (estimated) and exports of motor cycles in various countries during 1929 and 1930

Producing country	Production.		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Austria	7,500	7,000	1,921	3,082
Belgium	18,000	13,000	10,722	6,444
Czechoslovakia	1,500	1,800	33	24
France	85,000	94,000	6,978	5,702
Germany	170,000	68 000	7,540	7,554
Hungary	300	177	—	—
Italy	6,020	11,500	190	222
Japan	350	2,625	—	—
Sweden	4,630	5 320	—	—
Switzerland	5,500	5 000	550	690
United Kingdom	164,000	119,607	62,428	42,689
United States	31,912	23,500	16,265	10,262
Total	494,712	351,529	106,627	76,669

IX.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MOHAMETANS IN THE WORLD.

The following table shows the estimated number of Mohametans in the world, distributed according to their political allegiance —

Under the rule of	Numbers (in thousands)	Percentage of Total.
Great Britain	96,629	37 26
Holland	50,000	19 28
France	20,405	7 86
China	20,000	7 71
U S S R.	18,529	7·14
Turkey	13,269	5 12
Egypt	13,000	5 01
Persia	8,300	3·20
Afghanistan	8,000	3 08
Abyssinia	3,000	1 16
Iraq	2,640	1 02
Italy	1,482	0·57
Yugoslavia	1,363	0 52
Others	2,716	1 07
Total	259,393	100·0

X.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives particulars of the Fleets of the world on February 1, 1932:—

BUILT.

	British Empire	United States	Japan[1]	France	Italy	Soviet Union[2]	Germany
Battleships	12	15	10	9	4	3	4
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	52	19	27	19	17	4	6
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	4	3	—	2	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8[3]	3	3	1	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	16	—	—	13	20	—	—
Destroyers	134	251[4]	110	61	66	17	16[5]
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	4	33	—	10
Submarines	52	81	67	65	46	16	—
Sloops	34	—	—	8	22	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	3	40	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	12	4	44	6	—	3
River Gunboats	17	8	10	10	2	—	—
Minesweepers	32	43	10	26	48	6	29

BUILDING.

Battleships	—	—	—	—	—	No details available.[6]	2
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—		—
Cruisers	7[7]	7	6	4	9		—
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	1	1	—		—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—		—
Aircraft Carriers	—	1	1	1[8]	—		—
Flotilla Leaders	3[9]	—	—	18	—		—
Destroyers	20[10]	5	8	—	11		—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	2	—	—		—
Submarines	10[7]	3	5	45	29		—
Sloops	9[11]	—	—	7	—		—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	10	3		—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	8	—		1
River Gunboats	1[12]	—	—	—	—		—
Minesweepers	—	—	2	—	—		—

[1] There are also 8 coast defence ships. "Notoro" not included in Aircraft Carriers.
[2] Information supplied by the Government of the U.S.S.R.
[3] Including 1 Seaplane Carrier which is not regarded as part of the War Fleet.
[4] Includes 12 fitted as Minelayers and 16 assigned to Coast Guard duties.
[5] Classed in Germany as large Torpedo Boats.
[6] Russian ships at Bizerta are not included in the number of the Soviet Union Fleet.
[7] Includes 3 not ordered.
[8] Aviation transport.
[9] Includes 1 not ordered.
[10] Includes 8 not ordered.
[11] Includes 4 not ordered.
[12] Not ordered.

PROJECTED.

—	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany [1]
Financial year (inclusive) up to which programme extends	—	1931–1932	1936	1932	1930–1931	—	1936
Battleships	—	—	—	1	—	No programme has been issued.	2
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—		—
Cruisers	—	—	2	4	—		—
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	1	—	—		—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—		—
Aircraft Carriers	—	—	—	—	—		—
Flotilla Leaders	—	—	—	1	—		—
Destroyers	—	6	9	1	—		4
Torpedo Boats	—	—	2	—	—		5
Submarines	—	—	8	—	—		—
Sloops	—	—	—	—	—		—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—		—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—		1
River Gunboats	—	—	—	1	—		—
Minesweepers	—	—	4	—	—		6

[1] Not yet approved by Parliament.

XI.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

The volume of merchant shipping under construction in the various countries at the end of 1930 and 1931 respectively, is shown in the following table of gross tonnage.—

Steel steamers and motor ships under construction in principal shipbuilding countries [1] on December 31.

[In thousands of gross tons]

Country	Steamers		Motor ships		Total	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Great Britain and Ireland	464	310	440	90	904	400
United States	187	204	43	2	230	206
Italy	103	101	76	77	179	178
France	129	105	44	59	173	164
Germany	41	2	177	102	218	104
Sweden	11	6	135	89	146	95
Netherlands	7	—	153	68	160	68
Spain	—	—	59	55	59	55
Japan	—	24	86	29	86	53
Denmark	4	5	104	47	108	52
Norway	11	8	10	8	21	16
Other countries	27	6	5	3	32	9
Total	984	771	1,332	629	2,316	1,400

Except Russia, for which country no returns are available.

Idle steam and motor shipping of the principal maritime countries on January 1.

[In thousands of gross tons.]

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Idle in home country :					
United States—					
Shipping Board	2,371	2,160	1,531	1,452	1,368
Shipping Board tankers	41	31	6	6	6
Privately owned	544	603	447	1,105	1,646
Government, other than Shipping Board	22	22	22	11	11
Total	2,978	2,816	2,006	2,574	3,031
Great Britain and Ireland	539	467	521	2,355	2,919
Norway	93	20	12	595	915[1]
Italy	276	261	180	643	807
Germany	—	—	8	484	790
Netherlands	16	—	4	324	595
France	80	132	91	219	566[2]
Japan	85	53	90	343	352
Belgium	1	4	14	77	187
Denmark	26	—	—	91	185
Sweden	35	2	3	131	181
Greece	77	74	87	223	180
Spain	43	22	22	120	138
Australia	93	41	90	171	133
Idle in foreign countries	65	76	90	305	413
Grand total	4,407	3,968	3,218	8,665	11,392

[1] Exclusive of the whaling fleet, totalling 282,000 gross tons, the bulk of which is idle.
[2] Latest figures available, Oct 15. France idle shipping on January 15, 1932, totalled 743,000 gross tons.

The following table shows the proportion borne by sailing ships, motor-ships, ships fitted for burning oil fuel, and ships fitted for burning coal :—

Year	Sail	Motor	Oil Fuel	Coal
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1914	8·1	0·5	2·6	88·8
1924	3·9	3·1	26·8	66.2
1925	3·5	4·2	27·5	64·8
1926	3·2	5·4	28·2	63·2
1927	2·9	6·5	28·4	62·2
1928	2·7	8·1	28·5	60·7
1929	2·5	9·7	28·5	59·3
1930	2·3	11·6	28·5	57·6
1931	2·0	13·5	28·5	56·0

The relative positions of the eight principal maritime countries are given below :—

—	Percentage owned (steam and motor)			Larger ocean-going
	1897	1914	1931	1931
Great Britain and Ireland	55·0	41·6	20·4	38·4
U.S.A. (sea-going)	4·0	4·5	15·1	18·9
Japan	2·2	3·8	6·2	6·5
Germany	8·3	11·3	6·1	7·9
Norway	3·0	4·3	5·9	2·0
France	5·1	4·2	5·1	6·0
Italy	2·2	3·1	4·8	5·6
Holland	1·8	3·2	4·5	6·3

XII.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Secretary-General.—Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (i.e., the constitution of the League) (For the text of the Covenant, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1921, page xxviii), not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not members of the League to arbitration or enquiry and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States Members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

1. MEMBERSHIP.

The following 55 States are members of the League (February, 1932):—

ABYSSINIA	September 28, 1923	JAPAN	January 10, 1920
ALBANIA [1]	December 16, 1920	LATVIA [1]	September 22 1921
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC [2]	July 18, 1919	LIBERIA	June 30, 1920
AUSTRALIA	January 10, 1920	LITHUANIA [1]	September 22, 1921
AUSTRIA	December 16, ,,	LUXEMBURG	December 16, 1920
BELGIUM	January 10, ,,	MEXICO	September 12, 1931
BOLIVIA	January 10, ,,	NEW ZEALAND	January 10, 1920
BULGARIA	December 16, ,,	NICARAGUA	November 3, 1920
CANADA	January 10, ,,	NORWAY	March 5, ,,
CHILE	November 4, 1919	PANAMA	January 9, ,,
CHINA	July 16, 1920	PARAGUAY	December 26, 1919
COLOMBIA	February 16, ,,	PERSIA	November 21, ,,
CUBA	March 8, ,,	PERU	January 10, 1920
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 10, ,,	POLAND	,, ,,
DENMARK	March 8, ,,	PORTUGAL	April 8, ,,
ESTONIA [1]	September 22, 1921	RUMANIA	,, ,,
FINLAND	December 16, 1920	SANTO DOMINGO	September 29, 1924
FRANCE	January 10, 1920	SAN SALVADOR	March 10, ,,
GERMANY	September 8, 1926	SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE	February 10, 1920
GREECE	March 30, 1920	SIAM	January 10, ,,
GUATEMALA	January 10, ,,	SOUTH AFRICA	,, ,,
HAITI	June 30, ,,	SPAIN [2]	,, ,,
HOLLAND	March 9, ,,	SWEDEN	March 9, ,,
HONDURAS	November 3, ,,	SWITZERLAND	,, 8, ,,
HUNGARY	September 18, 1922	UNITED KINGDOM	January 10, ,,
INDIA	January 10, 1920	URUGUAY	,, ,,
IRISH FREE STATE	September 10, 1923	VENEZUELA	March 8, ,,
ITALY	January 10, 1920		

[1] Made declarations putting the protection of their national minorities under League auspices as a condition of their entry into the League.

[2] Brazil on June 12, 1926, and Spain on September 8, 1926, announced their withdrawal from the League, according to Art. 1, par 3, of the Covenant, the notice of withdrawal only comes into force two years after it has been given. On March 29, 1928, Spain resolved to continue a member of the League. Brazil's withdrawal became effective on June 12, 1928.

The delegation of the Argentine Republic did not attend the second Assembly and withdrew from the first Assembly upon the latter's decision to refer the amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine, for study by a committee that was to report to the second Assembly. The Argentine Government has not given notice of an intention to leave the League, and appears to regard itself as in a state of suspended or passive membership, to continue until some measure regarded as a satisfactory equivalent to the amendment proposed by the Argentine has been adopted by the League.

The following 9 States are not members of the League:—United States, Brazil (see above), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Afghanistan, Costa Rica, and the Hejaz and other Arab States. Costa Rica became a member of the League on December 16, 1920, but on December 24, 1924, she gave notice of her intention to withdraw, on the ground of the expense involved. The notice became effective on December 24, 1926. She has since announced to the League her intention to bring the

question of her return before the Constitutional Congress. Egypt is to apply for admission on the ratification of the treaty settling the 'reserved issues' between herself and Great Britain.

II. THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.

The primary organs of the League are:—

1. The Council.
2. The Assembly.
3. The Secretariat.
4. The International Labour Organisation.
5. The Permanent Court of International Justice (at the Hague).

1. The Council.

The Council was originally composed of four permanent Members (the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan) and four non-permanent Members to be elected every year by a majority of the Assembly. The first non-permanent Members, appointed by the Peace Conference and named in the Covenant before the first Assembly met, were Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may appoint new permanent and non-permanent Members. At the Assembly of September 1926, Germany was admitted to the League and given a permanent seat on the Council. At the same time the number of non-permanent seats, already increased to six in 1922, was further increased to nine, the period of office to be three years. In order to institute the new system of rotation, three were elected for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, so that at all subsequent Assemblies three members retire instead of nine at once. In 1928 (Sept.) China, Colombia, and Holland were replaced by Spain, Persia, and Venezuela. Spain was specially accorded the privilege of re-eligibility on the expiration of her three years period of office. Poland was accorded the same privilege on her election for three years in 1926, and was re-elected in 1929. Belgium and China both failed to get the necessary majority required for re-eligibility. Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit on it at any meetings at which matters especially affecting it are being discussed. A similar invitation may be extended to States not Members of the League.

The Council meets on the 3rd Monday in January, the 2nd Monday in May, and just before and after the Assembly in September.

At its session of January, 1932, the Council was composed as follows:

Permanent Members.

British Empire—The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
France—M. Paul Boncour.
Germany—Herr von Weizsäcker.
Italy—Signor Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Japan—M. Sato.

Non-permanent Members.

China—M. Yen.
Guatemala—M. Matos.
Irish Free State—Mr. Sean Lester.
Norway—M. Braadland.
Panama—M. Garay.
Peru—M. Barreto.
Poland—M. Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Spain—M. de Zulueta.
Venezuela—M. Zumeta, Minister in Paris.
Yugoslavia—M. Marinkovitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2. The Assembly.

Every State Member of the League is entitled to be represented by a delegation to the Assembly composed of not more than three delegates and three substitute delegates, but it has only one vote. It meets at the seat of the League (Geneva) on the first Monday in September. It may meet at other places than Geneva, but hitherto it has never done so; extraordinary sessions may be called to deal with urgent matters.

The President is elected at the first meeting of the session, and holds office for the duration of the session.

The Assembly divides itself into the following six principal committees, on each of which every State Member of the League has the right to be represented by one delegate.

I. Juridical.
II. Technical Organisations.
III. Disarmament.
IV. Budget and Staff.
V. Social Questions.
VI. Political Questions and admission of new Members.

The decisions of the Assembly must be voted unanimously, except where the Covenant or the Peace Treaties provide otherwise. As a general principle decisions on questions of procedure are voted by majority or in some cases by a two-thirds majority.

3. The Secretariat.

The Secretariat is a permanent organ composed of the Secretary-General and a number of officials selected from among citizens of all Member States and from the United States of America. The Secretary-General, appointed by the Peace Conference (see Annex to the Covenant), is the Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B., British Foreign Office Official; hereafter the Secretary-General will be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. The other officials are appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

The Under-Secretaries-General are:—

M. J. Avenol, former French Inspector-General of Finance (Deputy Secretary-General),
Marchese Paulucci di Calboli Barone, former Italian Minister Plenipotentiary,
Herr A. Dufour-Féronce, former German Councillor of Embassy,
M. Yotaro Sugimura, former Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary.

4. The International Labour Organisation. [See below.]

5. Permanent Court of International Justice.

The revised Statutes adopted at the 10th Assembly provide for 15 judges for the Court, and stipulate that the Court shall remain permanently in Session except for such holidays as it may decide. The judges are elected jointly by the Council and the Assembly of the League for a term of 9 years.

The Secondary Organs of the League are —

(*a*) The Technical Organisations.
1. *Economic and Financial.*
2. *Health.*
3. *Transit.*

(*b*) Advisory Commissions.
1. *Military, Naval and Air Commission.*
2. *Commission for Reduction of Armaments.*
3. *Mandates Commission.*
4. *Opium Commission.*
5. *Social Commission.*

(*c*) International Institutes.
1. *Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.* (*Paris.*)
2. *Institute of Private Law.* (*Rome.*)
3. *International Educational Cinematographic Institute.* (*Rome.*)

(*d*) Administrative Organisations.
1. *Saar Governing Commission.*
2. *High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig.*

III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

(1) *Scale of allocation of the expenses of the League.*

Country	Units	Country	Units	Country	Units
Abyssinia	2	Colombia	6	Guatemala	1
Albania	1	Cuba	9	Haiti	1
Argentina	29	Czechoslovakia	29	Honduras	1
Australia	27	Denmark	12	Hungary	8
Austria	8	Dominican Republic	1	India	56
Belgium	18	Estonia	3	Irish Free State	10
Bolivia	4	Finland	10	Italy	60
Bulgaria	5	France	79	Japan	60
Canada	35	Germany	79	Latvia	3
Chile	14	Great Britain	105	Liberia	1
China	46	Greece	7	Lithuania	4

Country	Units	Country	Units	Country	Units
Luxemburg . .	1	Peru	9	Spain	40
Netherlands . .	23	Poland	32	Sweden	18
New Zealand . .	10	Portugal	6	Switzerland . . .	17
Nicaragua . . .	1	Rumania	22	Uruguay	7
Norway	9	Salvador	1	Venezuela	5
Panama	1	Siam	9	Yugoslavia	20
Paraguay	1	South Africa (Union of)	15	Total . .	986
Persia	5				

(2) *General Budget for the fourteenth financial period* (1932). *Statement of income and expenditure.* (*One gold franc = one Swiss franc.*)

Expenditure.	Gold Francs.	Income.	Gold Francs.
I. SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS.		I. ORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Ordinary Expenditure . .	19,006,317	(a) Towards upkeep of Secretariat and Special Organisations	19,006,317
Capital Expenditure . .	168,000		
II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.		(b) Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation	8,710,290
Ordinary Expenditure . .	8,710,290		
Capital Expenditure . .	82,000	(c) Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice . .	2,632,457
III. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.			
Ordinary Expenditure . .	2,632,457	(d) Towards Pensions . .	1,011,023
Capital Expenditure . .	31,245	II. TEMPORARY LUMP SUM CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE UPKEEP OF THE NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES .	297,763
IV. NANSEN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR REFUGEES .	297,763		
V. BUILDINGS AT GENEVA .	1,748,899	III. EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
VI. PENSIONS	1,011,023	(a) Towards Bldgs. at Geneva	1,748,899
		(b) Towards Permanent Equipment, etc. . .	281,245
	33,687,994		33,687,994

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

Principal Publications issued by the Publications Department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations :—

Covenant of the League.

Official Journal (and Supplements).

Treaty Series (Treaties and International Engagements registered by the Secretariat of the League). 49 vols. to 1926.

Records of the Meetings of the Assembly.

Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.

Reports of the Secretary-General to the first nine Assemblies on the Work of the Council.

Minutes of the Sessions of the Mandates Commission. Publications of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Records of the International Financial Conference of Brussels.

Records of the Barcelona and Geneva Conferences on Transit and Communications.

Records of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children.

Records of the First and Second Opium Conferences.

Records of the Conference on the Control of the Traffic in Arms and Munitions of War.

Records concerning the International Court of Justice (I. Documents presented to Jurists' Committee ; II. Proceedings of the Jurists' Committee ; III. Action taken by the Council and Assembly).

Publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat : Monthly Summary of the League of Nations (current record of the League's doings). Pamphlet Series. Illustrated Album of the League of Nations, "Ten Years of World Co-operation," published in 1930. An "Overseas News Sheet" (a monthly series of concise paragraphs on League matters of interest to overseas countries).

Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the work of International Organisations.

Handbook of International Organisations.

Armaments Year-Book.

V. MANDATES.

The African and Pacific possessions of Germany and certain territories of the Ottoman Empire were ceded by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied and Associated Powers. The latter had inserted an article (Art 22) in the Covenant of the League according to which the inhabitants of these territories should be put under the tutelage of "advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility" These nations should act as mandatories of the League, and exercise their powers on behalf of the League. They should act on the principle that the well-being and development of the peoples under their tutelage formed a "sacred trust of civilisation," and should render the Council an annual report on the territory committed to their charge

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilisation of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances, and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone"

Class B, consisting of the former German colonies in Central and East Africa, should be administered by the Mandatory 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 or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Class C (German South West Africa and Pacific Islands possessions) is composed of territories which, owing to sparseness of population, small size, remoteness from centres of civilisation, or geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory Power, "can best be 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"

The Supreme Council, as the organ of the Allied and Associated Powers, allocated the mandates for the territories ceded by Germany and Turkey, subject to the approval of the Council of the League. The mandates and mandatory powers, as determined by the Supreme Council, are:—

A Mandates.—Mesopotamia (now the Kingdom of Iraq) and Palestine, attributed to Great Britain. Syria (including Lebanon), attributed to France

B Mandates—Togoland and Cameroon, attributed in part to Great Britain and in part to France.

The North-Western portion of former German East Africa, attributed to Belgium

The remainder of former German East Africa (now Tanganyika Colony), attributed to Great Britain.

C Mandates—Former German South Pacific possessions (except Nauru and Samoa), attributed to Australia.

Samoa, attributed to New Zealand, and Nauru, attributed to the British Empire and administered by Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain

Former German North Pacific possessions (Yap, etc.), attributed to Japan.

Former German South-West Africa, attributed to the Union of South Africa.

VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The International Labour Organisation was constituted by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, as an autonomous organisation of the League of Nations Its object is the establishment of social justice since "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries." Membership of the League of Nations carries with it membership of the Organisation. The Organisation consists of the International Labour Conference, which meets at least once a year, and the International Labour Office, controlled by a Governing Body. The Conference and the Governing Body are composed of representatives of Government, employers and workers. The Director of the International Labour Office is M. Albert Thomas (France). The decisions of the Conference take the form of Draft Conventions or Recommendations, which each State is required by the Treaty to submit to the authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action If a Draft Convention obtains the assent of the competent authorities, the Member must communicate the formal ratification of it to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. If the competent authority does not consent, no further obligation rests on the Member The Members report annually to the International Labour Office on the measures which they have taken to give effect to the Con-

ventions which they have ratified. Machinery also exists for the case of complaints made against a Member that fails to give proper application to a Convention.

The functions of the International Labour Office are the preparation of the agenda of the Conference, the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of industrial life and labour, the publication in various languages and periodicals and reports dealing with problems of industry and employment and any other duties assigned to it by the Conference.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

Chairman: Mr. Mahaim.

Vice-Chairmen: Sir A. Chatterjee; Mr. Oersted; Mr. Mertens.

Government Group:

Mr. Mahaim (Belgium)
Sir A. Chatterjee (India)
Mr. Araquistain (Spain)
Mr. Dusendschon (Brazil)
Mr. Bramsnaes (Denmark)
Mr. Leggett (Great Britain)
Mr. de Michelis (Italy)
Mr. Picquenard (France)
Mr. Robertson (Canada).
Mr. Sokal (Poland)
Mr. Weigert (Germany)
Mr. Yoshisaka (Japan)

Employers' Group:

Mr. Oersted (Denmark)
Mr. Forbes Watson (Great Britain)
Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France)
Mr. Miyajima (Japan)
Mr. Olivetti (Italy)
Mr. Vogel (Germany)

Workers' Group:

Mr. Mertens (Belgium)
Mr. Hayday (Great Britain)
Mr. Johanson (Sweden)
Mr. Jouhaux (France)
Mr. Moore (Canada)
Mr. Muller (Germany)

The number of States Members of the International Labour Organisation is now 56. The Organisation has held fifteen Conferences, in 1919 at Washington, in 1920 at Genoa, and subsequently in Geneva. At these Conferences the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been adopted:—

First Session (*Washington*, 1919).

Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.
Draft Convention concerning unemployment.
Recommendation concerning unemployment.
Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.
Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.
Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night.
Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax.
Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.
Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government health services.
Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.
Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.
Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Second Session (*Genoa*, 1920).

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry.
Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation.
Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes.
Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.
Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen.
Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.
Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Third Session (*Geneva*, 1921).

Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture.
Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture.
Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture.
Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture.
Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education.
Recommendation concerning living-in conditions of agricultural workers.
Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.
Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.
Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture.
Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.
Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.
Recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.
Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.
Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea

Fourth Session (Geneva, 1922).

Recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

Fifth Session (Geneva, 1923).

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

Sixth Session (Geneva, 1924).

Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time.

Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925).

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents.
Recommendation concerning the minimum scale of workmen's compensation.
Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation.
Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.
Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases
Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents
Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries.

Eighth Session (Geneva, 1926)

Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.
Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

Ninth Session (Geneva, 1926).

Draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement.
Draft Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen.
Recommendation concerning the repatriation of masters and apprentices
Recommendation concerning the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen

Tenth Session (Geneva, 1927).

Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants.
Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers.
Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance.

Eleventh Session (Geneva, 1928).

Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery.
Recommendation concerning the application of minimum wage fixing machinery.

Twelfth Session (Geneva, 1929).

Draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.
Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.
Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents.

Recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery.

Recommendation concerning reciprocity as regards protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

Recommendation concerning the consultation of workers' and employers' organisations in the drawing up of regulations dealing with the safety of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

Thirteenth Session (Geneva, 1929).

(No Conventions or Recommendations.)

Fourteenth Session (Geneva, 1930).

Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour.

Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices.

Recommendation concerning indirect compulsion to labour.

Recommendation concerning the regulation of forced or compulsory labour.

Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants, and similar establishments.

Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in theatres and other places of amusement.

Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute, or mentally unfit.

Fifteenth Session (Geneva, 1931).

Draft Convention limiting hours of work in coal mines.

By the terms of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles (Art. 405) the Members of the Organisation undertake, within one year at most, or in exceptional circumstances within eighteen months, from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions adopted before the authorities "within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." On a Recommendation the Members have to inform the Secretary-General of the League of the action taken. If a Draft Convention is approved by the competent authorities, the Members undertake to deposit their formal ratification thereof with the Secretary-General and to take the necessary action to apply its provisions.

The total results obtained up to the end of January 1932 in the ratification of the Conventions may be summarised as follows:—

Ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.....452
(excluding 14 ratifications of the Berne Convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which formed the subject of a Recommendation in 1919)
Ratifications authorised by the competent authorities.....55
Ratifications recommended to the competent authorities.....121

The Governing Body, under the control of which the International Labour Office works, is composed of twelve Government representatives, six employers' representatives, and six workers' representatives.

The following are some of the International Commissions which have been set up to assist the Office in its work:—

The Joint Maritime Commission.
The Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee.
The Migration Committee.
The Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.
The Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.
The Committee on Native Labour.
The Committee on Article 408 (Application of Conventions).
The Advisory Committee of Professional Workers.
The Advisory Committee of Salaried Employees.
The Unemployment Committee.

The most important publications of the Office are:

The International Labour Review (monthly).
Industrial and Labour Information (weekly).
The Official Bulletin (irregular periodicity).
Studies and Reports.
Industrial Safety Survey (bi-monthly).
International Labour Directory.
The Legislative Series.
The Documents of the International Labour Conference.
Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene.
International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ADEN.

New Status.—On April 1, 1932, the territory of Aden was formed into a Chief Commissionership, to be called the Chief Commissionership of Aden.

CEYLON.

Foreign trade in 1931.—Imports, 218,300,000 rupees, exports, 322,972,000 rupees.

NYASSALAND.

Foreign trade in 1931.—Imports, £726,550, exports, £537,887.

CANADA

Revenue and expenditure, 1931.—Ordinary revenue, 277,492,000 dollars, expenditure, 296,675,000 dollars

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

Animals in 1931 (see p. 293).—The following table shows the number of animals in Quebec and Ontario.—

	Quebec	Ontario
Horses	304,537	578,333
Cattle	1,720,447	2,487,824
Sheep	731,805	1,035,153
Swine	725,398	1,379,943

AUSTRALIA.

Foreign trade in 1931.—Imports, 43,917,361*l.*, exports, 80,048,042*l.*

UNITED STATES.

Foreign trade in 1931.—Imports, 2,090 million dollars (3,061 in 1930), exports, 2,424 million dollars (3,843 in 1930)

TANNU-TUVA.

(People's Tuvinian Republic)

An independent Republic, under Soviet protection, to the North-West of Mongolia, between 50° and 53° N. lat., and between 90° and 100° E. long.

Constitution and Government.—As Uryankhai, the territory of Tannu-Tuva formed part of the Chinese Empire until 1912, when, soon after the advent of the Chinese Republic, it became virtually independent. It was proclaimed a Russian protectorate after the outbreak of war in 1914, but during the Russian Civil War of 1919-20 passed again under Chinese jurisdiction. The Chinese were driven out in 1921, and after a Soviet system of government had been set up, the independence of the Tuvinian Republic was recognised by the Soviet Union.

According to the Constitution adopted in 1924 supreme power is vested in the Great Huruldan, which is composed of district representatives elected on a franchise excluding only the nobility and clergy. It meets once a year, and elects a Little Huruldan of 30 members, which in turn elects a President and the members of the Government, who are responsible to it. The Little Huruldan, which is the legislative body, meets four or five times a year.

Area and Population.—The area of Tannu-Tiva is about 64,000 acres. The total population is a little over 62,000, of whom the greater number are pastoralists. There are about 50,000 Tuvas (formerly called Uryankhes), and nearly 12,000 Russians in the country. Its capital is Khem-Belder.

MANCHURIA.

On February 18, 1932, the Manchurian Free State, comprising the four North-Eastern Provinces of China, was proclaimed at Mukden.

The name of the newly established State is to be Manchow-kuo (State of the Manchus) and the title of the Sovereign Chih-Cheng (Administrator).

With the establishment of the new State in Manchuria the Chinese era of Min-kuo (Republic) was abolished; the era name of Tah-Tung (Great Unity) was adopted instead.

The Administrator is to be recommended and elected by the people and is to reign under the constitutional system. The Constitution is to be adopted in the future based upon the will of the people. The government by the Administrator is a temporary form of government pending the establishment of such Constitution.

On March 9, 1932, Mr. Henry P'u, the former Emperor of China, was installed at Changchun, the new capital, as Chief Executive of the new State.

By March 31, 1932, the new State had not received *de jure* recognition.

EGYPT.

Foreign trade in 1931.—Imports, £E31,528,790; exports, £E27,937,110.

ESTONIA.

Foreign trade in 1931.—Imports, 61,224,000 crowns; exports, 71,073,000 crowns.

ALGERIA.

Budget, 1932-33.—Revenue, 1,799,770,663 francs; expenditure, 1,799,640,616 francs.

PRUSSIA.

Budget, 1932-33.—Revenue and expenditure balanced at 3,100 million RM.

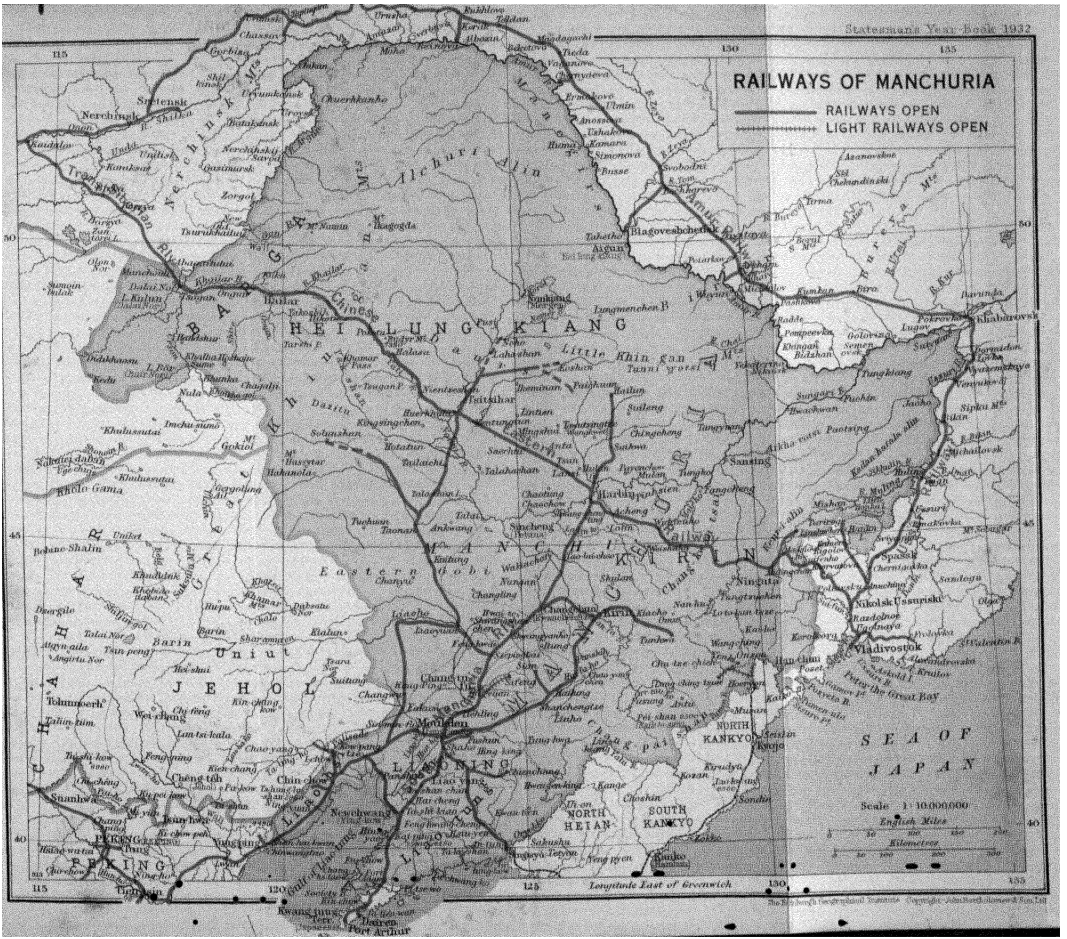
HUNGARY.

Foreign trade in 1931.—Imports, 543,770,000 pengos; exports, 570,555,000 pengos.

IRAQ.

New Currency.—The new currency (see p. 1020), was introduced on April 1, 1932.


ZUIDER ZEE RECLAMATION
Wieringen Polder now reclaimed
Further projects for draining the Zuider Zee
Enclosing Dam
Bridges
Sluices
WEST FRISIAN IS.
AMELAND
TERSCHELLING
VLIELAND
TESSEL
NORTH SEA
Harlingen
Leeuwarden
FRIESLAND
Helder
Den Oever
Afsluitdijk
Main Embankment
IJSSELMEER
N.W. Polder
North East Polder
South West Polder
South East Polder
ZUIDERZEE
Enkhuizen
Alkmaar
NORTH HOLLAND
Hoorn
Medemblik
Stavoren
Kampen
Zwolle
Meppel
Elburg
Zaandam
AMSTERDAM
HAARLEM
LEIDEN
Harderwijk
Apeldoorn
Deventer
Amersfoort
Hilversum
Lelystad
Schiermonnikoog
Dokkum
Sneek
Heerenveen
Joure
Workum
Hindeloopen
Makkum
Bolsward
Sloten
Lemmer
Wolvega
Steenwijk
Giethoorn
Blokzijl
Vollenhove
Hasselt
Ijsselmuiden
Zwartsluis
Kuinre
Schokland
Urk
Emmeloord
Nijkerk
Putten
Ermelo
Elspeet
Voorthuizen
Barneveld
Wageningen
Ede
Rhenen
Utrecht
Woudenberg
Zeist
Bilthoven
Soest
Baarn
Hilversum
Naarden
Muiden
Weesp
Amstelveen
Aalsmeer
Uithoorn
Nieuwveen
Woerden
Oudewater
Gouda
Alphen
Leiderdorp
Wassenaar
Katwijk aan Zee
Noordwijk aan Zee
Egmond aan Zee
Bergen aan Zee
Petten
Callantsoog
Julianadorp
Den Helder
Oudeschild
Den Burg
Oosterend
Midsland
Hollum
Ballum
Nes
Terschelling
Oosterschelle
Hoorn
Formerum
Westerschelle
Oosterschelle
Holwerd
Anjum
Metslawier
Lauwers Zee
Dokkum
Kollum
Burgerpost
Stiens
Veenwouden
Hardegarijp
Sneek
Ijlst
Sloten
Follega
Lemmer
Joure
Heerenveen
Makkinga
Oldeberkoop
Gorredijk
Oldeboorn
Drachten
Grouw
Beetsterzwaag
Akkrum
Workum
Hindeloopen
Stavoren
Rijs
Mirdum
Koudum
Molkwerum
Harlingen
Franeker
Zurich
Arum
Mantgum
Nijega
Marum
Sergumer Meer
Kollumerpomp
Burgum
Leeuwarden
Veenwouden
Stiens
Jacobi parochie
Waardgrandel
Dieuwend
Vlieland
Oude Vlieland
Eierlandsche Gat
Dee
Hengst
De Cocksdorp
Burg
Hoorn
Oudeschild
Den Hoorn
Texelstroom
Oudeschild
Den Oever
Wieringen
Kolhorn
Oude Schild
Kallantsoog
Petten
Callantsoog
Julianadorp
Den Helder
Willemsoord
De Kooi
Oude Schild
Schagen
Winkel
Medemblik
Wervershoof
Venhuizen
Spanbroek
Hoogkarspel
Westwoud
Hoogwoud
Opmeer
Obdam
Wognum
Enkhuizen
Bergen aan Zee
Egmond aan Zee
Alkmaar
Heerhugowaard
Oudkarspel
Ursum
Hoorn
Schokland
Urk
Emmeloord
Nagele
Creil
Lelystad
Swifterbant
Dronten
Biddinghuizen
Zeewolde
Harderwijk
Hierden
Putten
Ermelo
Elspeet
Nunspeet
Elburg
Oldebroek
Wezep
Hattem
Heerde
Epe
Vaassen
Apeldoorn
Deventer
Het Loo
Twello
Voorst
Wilp
Buss


RAILWAYS OF MANCHURIA
RAILWAYS OPEN
LIGHT RAILWAYS OPEN
HEI LUNG KIANG
KIRIN
LIAONING
JEHOL
Eastern Gobi
Barin Uniut
Tahumerli
Chin-chow
Chengtu
Changchun
Kirin
Harbin
Tsitsihar
Mukden
Dairen
Port Arthur
Vladivostok
Nikolsk Ussuriski
Khabarovsk
Blagovesbchensk
Sea of Japan
Scale 1:10,000,000
English Miles
Kilometres
Longitude East of Greenwich

PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE British Empire consists of:—

I. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND ISLE OF MAN.

II. THE IRISH FREE STATE, 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. *Edward* 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; married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, April 26, 1923. Offspring: Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, April 21, 1926; Margaret Rose, August 21, 1930.

III. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice *Mary*, Princess Royal, born April 25, 1897; married Viscount Lascelles (now the 6th Earl of Harewood), K.G., D.S.O., February 28, 1922. Offspring:—George Henry Hubert, February 7, 1923; Gerald David, August 21, 1924.

IV. Prince *Henry* William, born March 31, 1900; created Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Gloucester, on March 31, 1928.

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

Living Sisters of the King.

I. Princess *Victoria* Alexandra, born July 6, 1868.

II. 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 *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.

II. 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 February 27, 1919, Hon. Alexander R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N.

III. 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.

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 Act of Parliament, 1927, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and 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.

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. In September, 1931, the King decided, in view of the financial position of the country, to reduce His Majesty's Civil List by 50,000*l* while the emergency lasts 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 The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1929 being 62,000*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 (Princess Christian); 6,000*l* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000*l*. to H R H Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, 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 1927 on his account being 72,917*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
House of Stuart.	
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.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN 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.

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.

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.

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 740 members, but the voting strength is about 720.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies. 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 (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928, the qualifications for the franchise are the same for men and women. Electors, for inclusion in the register, 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 the qualifying period of three months ending on December 1, 1928, and in Scotland, on December 15, 1928. There is also a University franchise, to be qualified for which a person must be twenty-one years of age, and must have taken a degree, or in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree.

Every registered elector is entitled to vote at an election, but no person may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which there must be a residential qualification. The second vote must rest on a different qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

Disqualified for registration are (among others) peers, infants, aliens, bankrupts, lunatics and idiots. Receipt of poor relief or other alms does not count 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. In 1922 the number was reduced to 615 (including 13 from Northern Ireland), owing to the establishment of separate parliaments in Ireland.

The electorate in 1930, in England and Wales, numbered 25,730,507 (12,101,108 males, 13,629,399 females). Under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1928, it is estimated that about 5,000,000 new voters were added to the register in 1929.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called since the accession of King Edward VII. (for heads of the Administrations see p. 8).

Reign	When met	When dissolved	Existed
			Y. M. D.
Edward VII. . .	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3 11 24
,, and George V.	15 Feb 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0 9 18
George V. . . .	31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1918	7 9 25
,, . . .	4 Feb. 1919	26 Oct. 1922	3 8 22
,, . . .	20 Nov. 1922	16 Nov. 1923	0 11 27
,, . . .	8 Jan. 1924	9 Oct. 1924	0 9 1
,, . . .	2 Dec. 1924	10 May 1929	4 5 7
,, . . .	25 June 1929	24 Aug. 1931	2 1 29

The executive government 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.

The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister, a position first constitu-

tionally 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 Nov. 5, 1931) consists of the following members :

(*a*) The Cabinet.

1. *Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons.*—Right Hon. J. Ramsay *MacDonald*, born 1866. Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, Foreign Secretary, 1924 and 1929. Present appointment, 1931.

2. *Lord Privy Seal.*—Right Hon. Viscount *Snowden*, born 1864. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1924 and 1929. Present appointment, 1931.

3. *Lord President of the Council.*—Right Hon. Stanley *Baldwin*, born 1867. Prime Minister, 1923 and 1924. Present appointment, 1931.

4. *Lord Chancellor.*—Right Hon. Lord *Sankey*, G.B.E., born 1866. Lord Chancellor, 1929. Present appointment, 1931.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Neville *Chamberlain*, born 1869. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1923. Present appointment, 1931.

6. *Secretary of State for Home Affairs.*—Right Hon. Sir Herbert *Samuel*, G.C.B., C.B.E., born 1870. Present appointment, 1931.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Sir John *Simon*, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., born 1873. Present appointment, 1931.

8. *Secretary of State for the Dominions.*—Right Hon. James H. *Thomas*, born 1872. Colonial Secretary, 1924; Lord Privy Seal, 1929. Present appointment, 1931.

9. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Sir Philip *Cunliffe-Lister*, G.B.E., M.C., born 1884. Present appointment, 1931.

10. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Viscount *Hailsham*, born 1872. Present appointment, 1931.

11. *Secretary of State for India.*—Right Hon. Sir Samuel *Hoare*, G.B.E., C.M.G., born 1880. Present appointment, 1931.

12. *Secretary of State for Air.*—Most Hon. Marquis of *Londonderry*, K.G., born 1878. Present appointment, 1931.

13. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Right Hon. Sir Bolton *Eyres-Monsell*, born 1871. Present appointment, 1931.

14. *President of the Board of Trade.*—Right Hon. Walter *Runciman*, born 1870. Present appointment, 1931.

15. *Minister of Health.*—Right Hon. Sir Edward Hilton *Young*, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., born 1879. Present appointment, 1931.

16. *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.*—Right Hon. Sir John *Gilmour*, D.S.O., born 1876. Present appointment, 1931.

17. *Secretary for Scotland.*—Right Hon. Sir Archibald *Sinclair*, C.M.G., born 1890. Present appointment, 1931.

18. *President of the Board of Education.*—Right Hon. Sir Donald *Maclean*, K.B.E., born 1864. Present appointment, 1931.

19. *Minister of Labour.*—Right Hon. Sir Henry *Betterton*, C.B.E., born 1872. Present appointment. 1931.
20. *First Commissioner of Works.*—Right Hon. William *Ormsby-Gore*, born 1888. Present appointment, 1931.

(*b*) Other Ministers.

Attorney-General.—Right Hon. Sir Thomas W. H. *Inskip*, C.B.E., K.C., born 1876.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.—Right Hon J. C. C. *Davidson*, C.H., C.B., born 1889.
Minister of Pensions.—Major, Right Hon. G. C. *Tryon*, born 1871.
Minister of Transport.—P. J. *Pybus*, C.B.E., born 1880.
Solicitor-General.—Sir Boyd *Merriman*, O.B.E., K.C., born 1880.
Postmaster-General.—Right Hon. Sir Kingsley *Wood*, born 1876.
Lord Advocate.—Right Hon. Craigie *Aitchison*, K.C., born 1882.
Solicitor-General for Scotland.—W. G. *Normand*, K.C., born 1884.

Heads of the Administrations since 1902 (L = Liberal, C = Conservative, Lab. = Labour, Nat. Lab = National Labour).

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment.	Heads of Administrations	Dates of Appointment
A. J. Balfour (C),	July 14, 1902	A. Bonar Law (C.),	Oct. 23, 1922
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L),	Dec 5 1905	S. Baldwin (C.),	May 22, 1923
H. H Asquith (L),	April 8, 1908	R. MacDonald (Lab.),	Jan. 22, 1924
H. H. Asquith (Coalition),	May 25, 1915	S. Baldwin (C.),	Nov. 4, 1924
D Lloyd George (Coalition),	Dec. 7, 1916	R. MacDonald (Lab.),	June 8, 1929
		R MacDonald (Nat. Lab.),	Aug. 25, 1931

The state of parties in the House of Commons after the general election of Oct. 1931, was as follows —Conservatives (Unionists), 472; Labour, 52; National Labour, 13; Liberals, 37; Liberal National, 35; Independents, 5, Irish Nationalist, 1; total, 615
On March 30, 1932, the parties were as follows:—Unionists, 453, Labour, 52, Liberal National, 35, Liberals, 33; National Labour, 13, Ulster Unionists, 11, Independents, 4, Independent Liberals, 4, Nationalists, 2, National, 1; 2 vacancies

II. Local Government.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by H.M. Lieutenant. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace and a clerk of the County Council, 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 primarily into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, and eighty-three County Boroughs. The 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. The jurisdiction of the County Councils covers the administration of higher and (outside certain Boroughs and Urban Districts) elementary education; maintenance of main roads and bridges; work in relation to agriculture (diseases of animals, destructive insects and pests, land drainage, fertilisers and feeding

stuffs, small holdings and allotments); provision of mental hospitals and other public health work (schemes for treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, for maternity and child welfare, and for the welfare of the blind; accommodation and care of mental defectives; prevention of pollution of rivers; and supervision of milk and other food supplies). The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of equal numbers of magistrates and of members of the County Council. The Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

Secondly, the administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban Districts' or 'Rural Districts.' 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. County District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban Authorities may also take over the maintenance and repair of main roads from County Councils; provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c.; establish and manage trading services (gas, electricity, water, trams, &c.). Councils of Boroughs which had over 10,000, and of Urban Districts which had over 20,000 people in 1901 are also usually the local authorities for elementary education. Rural District Councils may also make arrangements for an adequate water supply; and exercise any 'urban powers' conferred on them by the Minister of Health.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions of the Poor Law authorities are transferred to county and county borough councils. These functions include the organisation and management of indoor and outdoor relief, responsibility for collection of fundamental vital statistics and responsibility for the provision, maintenance and management of all public institutions for the cure of diseases. Provision is also made under the Act to secure for every county district council the services of a medical officer of health. Industrial and freight-transport hereditaments are derated to the extent of three-fourths and agricultural lands are completely derated. The Act provides for the abolition of most of the assigned revenue grants, of the grants under the Agricultural Rates Acts, and of the percentage grants paid in respect of health services and certain roads. In place of these a grant comprising the equivalent of the total loss to local authorities both of rates and of grants under the Act, together with a substantial amount of new money, will be distributed as a "block grant" fixed for five years at a time on a basis of local need and ascertained by means of a formula. To avoid the difficulties created by a sudden change in the revenues of local authorities the allocation of grant will not be entirely by the formula until 1947.

The main central authority in London 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 has 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 municipal boroughs in the

statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom. The County Council has certain powers of control over them.

In all incorporated towns, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation. There are two kinds of municipal boroughs, County Boroughs and Non-County Boroughs A number of the latter are small boroughs of special and generally ancient jurisdiction. Most of the County Boroughs and a number of the Non-County Boroughs have a separate Court of Quarter Sessions. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils. 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 Town Council as an Urban Authority is invested with all the normal powers of an Urban District Council; and in addition certain powers, such as making byelaws or maintaining a separate police force, are conferred either upon all Town Councils or upon Councils of towns of certain sizes, or complying with other conditions, in virtue of their status as Councils of incorporated towns.

Scotland.—A Local Government Act was passed for Scotland in 1889 and 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, the Justices and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to County Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890 By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted, consisting of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The latter Act provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards. Their principal function is the administration of the Poor Laws, and in addition they exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. There were 869 civil parishes in 1921. The powers and duties of the Local Government Board were by the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919, transferred to the Scottish Board of Health, constituted as in that Act provided Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England. Each burgh has a Town Council consisting of a Provost or Lord Provost, Bailies and Councillors. The Provost is the head of the Scottish municipality and holds office for three years. Bailies are selected by the Councillors from among their own number; they act as magistrates and sit as such in police courts. There are in Scotland three principal kinds of burghs, numbering altogether 201 (1921 census): (1) Royal Burghs, *i.e.* burghs created by a Charter of the Crown; (2) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (3) Police Burghs, constituted under a general Police Act. All burghs of whatever class have new Town Councils and their administration is regulated by the Burgh Police (Scotland) and Town Councils (Scotland) Acts or corresponding local Acts. The Local Government (Scotland) Bill, 1929, makes many drastic changes in the local government machinery so as to bring it in line as far as possible with that set up for England and Wales. The new units of local government are the county councils and burghs with a population of over 20,000. Only the four great cities are Poor Law authorities and parish councils are abolished.

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Condition.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken April 27, 1931 :— [1]

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on April 27, 1931
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	18,067,188	19,722,550	37,789,738
Wales	7,466	1,071,656	1,086,537	2,158,193
Scotland	30,405	2,325,867	2,516,687	4,842,554
Isle of Man	221	22,489	26,849	49,338
Channel Islands	75	43,958	49,103	93,061
Total	89,041	21,531,158	23,401,726	44,932,884

[1] Preliminary figures.

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses :—

Divisions	1891	1901	1911	1921
England	27,489,228	30,813,043	34,045,290	35,681,019
Wales	1,513,297	1,714,800	2,025,202	2,205,680
Scotland	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,497
Isle of Man	55,608	54,752	52,016	60,284
Channel Islands	92,234	95,618	96,899	90,230
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	224,211	367,736	145,729	256,811
Total	33,400,225	37,518,052	41,126,040	43,176,521

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 in 1921, 9,829 persons 3 years of age and upwards could speak Gaelic only, and 148,950 could speak Gaelic and English.

The age distribution of the population of Great Britain in 1921 was as follows :—

Age-group	Numbers in thousands		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5	3,322	472	3,794
5 and under 10	3,519	477	3,996
10 ,, ,, 15	3 660	490	4,150
15 ,, ,, 20	3,503	478	3,981
20 ,, ,, 25	3,151	429	3,580
25 ,, ,, 35	5,761	714	6,475
35 ,, ,, 45	5,346	633	5 979
45 ,, ,, 55	4,420	535	4,955
55 ,, ,, 65	2,913	362	3,275
65 ,, ,, 70	986	123	1,109
70 ,, ,, 75	657	84	741
75 ,, ,, 85	572	74	646
85 and upwards	76	11	87
Total	37,886	4,882	42,768

Estimated population (in thousands) of Great Britain and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June:—

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Total of Great Britain
1926	39,067,000	4,892,000	43,964,000
1927	39,290,000	4,895,000	44,182,000
1928	39,482,000	4,893,000	44,375,000
1929	39,607,000	4,884,000	44,491,000
1930[1]	39,806,000	4,886,000	44,692,000

[1] Provisional figures.

1. England and Wales.

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1931 :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop per sq mile
1801 . .	8,892,536	152	1871 . .	22,712,266	389
1811 . .	10,164,256	174	1881 . .	25,974,439	445
1821 . .	12,000,236	206	1891 . .	29,002,525	497
1831 . .	13,896,797	238	1901 . .	32,527,843	558
1841 . .	15,914,148	273	1911 . .	36,070,492	618
1851 . .	17,927,609	307	1921 . .	37,886,699	649
1861 . .	20,066,224	344	1931 . .	39,946,931[1]	

[1] Preliminary figures.

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1911, 1921 and 1931. (For areas of administrative counties, &c., 1921, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1931, p. 12)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1931 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administrative Counties only
		1911	1921	1931[1]	1931[1]
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire . . .	302,942	194,588	206,462	220,474	220,474
Berkshire	463,830	280,794	294,821	311,334	214,181
Buckinghamshire . .	479,360	219,551	236,171	271,565	271,565
Cambridgeshire . .	315,168	128,322	129,602	140,004	140,004
Isle of Ely . . .	238,073	69,752	73,817	77,705	77,705
Cheshire[2]	652,383	965,967	1,020,257	1,087,544	675,190
Cornwall	868,167	328,098	320,705	317,951	317,951
Cumberland . . .	973,086	265,746	273,173	262,897	205,790
Derbyshire[2] . . .	647,824	683,423	714,634	757,332	614,926
Devonshire . . .	1,671,364	699,703	709,614	732,869	458,664
Dorsetshire[2] . . .	622,843	223,266	228,160	239,347	239,347
Durham	649,420	1,369,860	1,479,033	1,485,978	924,050
Essex	979,532	1,350,881	1,470,257	1,755,240	1,198,601
Gloucestershire[2] . .	804,638	736,118	756,574	785,656	335,801
Hampshire *[2] . .	961,665	862,393	913,681	1,014,115	472,022
Isle of Wight . .	94,146	88,186	94,666	88,400	88,400

* Administrative County of Southampton. [1] Preliminary figures.

[2] The boundaries of the administrative counties has changed since the date of the 1931 Census. In every case the acreage and the 1921 population shown in the table relate to the area as constituted at the date of the 1931 Census.

	Area in Statute Acres, 1931 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administrative Counties only.
		1911	1921	1931 [1]	1931 [1]
ENGLAND (*cont.*)—					
Herefordshire	538,924	114,269	113,189	111,755	111,755
Hertfordshire [2]	404,520	311,284	333,195	401,159	401,159
Huntingdonshire	233,985	55,577	54,741	56,204	56,204
Kent	975,965	1,045,591	1,141,666	1,218,565	1,194,115
Lancashire [2]	1,200,122	4,756,644	4,932,951	5,089,097	1,794,857
Leicestershire	532,779	476,553	494,469	541,794	302,683
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland [2]	268,992	82,280	85,870	92,313	92,313
The parts of Kesteven [2]	463,505	107,832	107,643	110,059	110,059
The parts of Lindsey	972,796	373,848	408,698	422,181	263,472
London	74,850	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,396,821	4,396,821
Middlesex [2]	148,691	1,126,465	1,253,002	1,638,521	1,638,521
Monmouthshire	349,569	395,719	450,794	434,821	345,623
Norfolk	1,315,064	499,116	504,293	504,846	321,870
Northamptonshire	585,148	303,797	302,404	309,428	217,114
Soke of Peterborough	53,464	44,718	46,959	51,845	51,845
Northumberland	1,291,978	696,893	746,096	756,723	408,665
Nottinghamshire	540,015	604,098	641,149	712,681	443,880
Oxfordshire	479,224	189,484	189,615	209,599	129,059
Rutlandshire	97,273	20,346	18,376	17,397	17,397
Shropshire	861,800	246,307	243,062	244,162	244,162
Somersetshire [2]	1,036,818	458,009	465,691	475,120	406,319
Staffordshire [2]	737,886	1,279,649	1,353,511	1,431,175	703,144
Suffolk, East	557,353	277,155	291,073	294,977	207,420
Suffolk, West	390,916	116,905	108,985	106,137	106,137
Surrey	461,833	845,578	930,086	1,180,810	947,695
Sussex, East	530,555	487,070	532,187	546,942	276,881
Sussex, West	401,916	176,308	195,810	223,136	223,136
Warwickshire [2]	624,676	1,247,418	1,394,741	1,534,782	365,323
Westmorland	504,917	63,575	65,746	65,398	65,398
Wiltshire [2]	860,829	236,322	291,838	303,258	303,258
Worcestershire [2]	447,678	387,688	397,910	420,156	310,080
Yorkshire, East Riding	750,115	432,759	460,880	483,058	169,692
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,362,058	419,546	456,436	469,389	330,900
Yorkshire, West Riding [2]	1,776,064	3,045,377	3,181,202	3,352,208	1,530,110
York, City of	3,780	82,282	84,039	84,810	84,810
Totals	32,559,868	34,045,290	35,681,019	37,789,738	25,026,548
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,928	51,744	49,025	49,025
Brecknockshire	469,281	59,287	61,222	57,771	57,771
Cardiganshire	443,189	59,879	60,881	55,164	55,164
Carmarthenshire	588,472	160,406	175,073	179,063	179,063
Carnarvonshire [2]	364,108	125,043	128,183	120,810	120,810
Denbighshire [2]	427,977	144,783	157,684	157,645	157,645
Flintshire	163,707	92,705	106,617	112,849	112,849
Glamorganshire	520,456	1,120,910	1,252,481	1,225,713	766,141
Merionethshire	422,372	45,565	45,087	43,198	43,198
Montgomeryshire	510,110	53,146	51,268	48,462	48,462
Pembrokeshire	393,003	89,960	91,978	87,179	87,179
Radnorshire	301,165	22,590	23,517	21,314	21,314
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,780,470	2,025,202	2,205,680	2,158,193	1,698,621
Totals— England and Wales	37,339,215	36,070,492	37,386,699	39,947,931	26,725,169

[1] Preliminary figures. [2] The boundaries of the administrative county has changed since the date of the 1921 Census. In every case the acreage and the 1931 population shown in the table relate to the area constituted at the date of the 1931 Census.

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, 1931	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1930
		1921	1931 [1]	
ENGLAND				
Accrington	4,418	44,975	42,073	44,220
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,982	51,409	51,573	51,750
Barnsley (C.B.)	6,086	67,906	71,522	71,700
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,002	74,244	66,366	64,850
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	68,669	68,801	69,240
Bedford	2,223	40,242	40,573	41,470
Birkenhead (C.B.)	5,995	147,819	147,946	157,600
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	51,147	922,167	1,002,418	968,500
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,653	126,922	122,695	125,300
Blackpool (C.B.)	5,189	99,639	101,543	99,800
Bolton (C.B.)	15,280	178,688	177,253	181,500
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	76,487	76,799	80,400
Bournemouth (C.B.)	11,213	95,751	116,780	97,460
Bradford City of (C.B.)	24,343	291,004	298,041	294,605 [2]
Brighton (C.B.)	12,503	147,373	147,427	146,800 [1]
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	19,674	377,018	398,918	391,145 [1]
Burnley (C.B.)	4 203	103,186	98,259	100,200
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	4,203	48,909	49,485	48,970
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	56,403	56,186	56,830 [1]
Cambridge	5,457	59,264	66,803	60,730
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	3,975	23,737	24,450	22,850 [1]
Carlisle, City of (C.B.)	4,488	52,710	57,107	56,160 [1]
Chatham	4,356	42,013	42,996	41,520 [1]
Cheltenham	4,726	48,430	49,385	50,300
Chester, City of (C.B.)	2,863	40,802	41,438	40,750
Chesterfield	8,472	61,232	64,146	65,270
Colchester	11,333	43,393	48,607	44,890 [1]
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	12,827	146,108	167,046	162,100
Crewe	2,184	46,497	46,061	47,900
Croydon (C.B.)	12,617	191,375	233,115	222,300
Darlington (C.B.)	6,469	66,847	72,093	74,150
Darwen	5,959	37,906	36,010	37,780
Derby (C.B.)	7,123	131,351	142,406	140,500 [1]
Dewsbury (C.B.)	6,720	54,160	54,303	53,020
Doncaster	4,831	54,064	63,808	59,890
Dover	2,019	39,999	41,095	39,600 [1]
Dudley (C.B.)	4,063	55,098	59,579	58,870 [2]
Ealing	9,183	90,433	117,688	104,000
Eastbourne (C.B.)	6,487	62,028	57,435	58,570
East Ham (C.B.)	8,324	148,246	142,460	147,600
Eccles	2,057	44,242	44,415	45,040
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	4,705	59,582	66,039	61,290 [1]
Folkestone	2,482	37,535	35,890	35,620
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,128	125,142	122,379	122,600
Gillingham	8,432	58,361	60,983	56,670 [2]
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	51,330	52,937	52,010
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	60,700	56,769	58,110
Grimsby (C.B.)	5,468	85,827	92,463	91,440
Halifax (C.B.)	14,080	99,183	98,122	97,400 [1]
Hastings (C.B.)	4,496	66,495	65,199	62,620
Hornsey	2,875	87,659	95,524	88,450
Hove	3,953	47,507	54,994	51,480
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,875	110,102	113,467	113,100
Ilford	8,493	85,194	131,046	—
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	79,871	87,557	85,800
Keighley	3,902	41,921	40,440	40,460
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	18,050	290,681	313,366	307,500 [2]

[1] Excluding non-civilians. [2] Extended April 1929. [3] Extended April 1930.

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1931	Census Population 1921	Census Population 1931	Estimated Population mid-1930
ENGLAND—*continued.*				
Lancaster	3,482	40,212	43,396	41,360[1]
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	38,105	463,122	482 789	478,500
Leicester, City of (C.B.)	8,582	234,143	239,111	245,200
Leigh	6,359	45,532	45,313	46,850
Leyton	2,594	128,430	—	128,317
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	6,128	66,042	66,246	65,080[1]
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	24,795	805,046	855,539	869,500
Lowestoft	3,327	44,823	41,768	45,150
Luton	5,562	60,266	68 526	65,200
Maidstone	4,008	37,216	42,259	40,550[2]
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	27,257	735,774	766,333	746,500
Mansfield	7,069	44,416	46,075	47,130
Margate	2,463	46,480	31,312	29,580
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	4,187	131,070	138,489	133,100[2]
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	8,458	275,009	283,145	283,400[1]
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,568	92,358	89,198	95,990[1]
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	90,895	92,314	93,970
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,898	120,661	126,207	124,900[3]
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,936	262,624	268,801	266,800
Oldham (C.B.)	4,735	144,983	140,309	142,500
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	8,416	67,290	80.540	73,810[2]
Plymouth, City of (C.B.)	5,711	210,086	208,166	199,000[1]
Portsmouth, City of (C.B.)	7,964	247,284	249,288	242,000[1]
Preston (C.B.)	3,964	117,406	118,839	126,100
Reading (C.B.)	9,105	92,278	97,153	96,850[1]
Rochdale (C.B.)	6,446	90,816	90,278	90,900
Rotherham (C.B.)	5,895	68,022	69,689	70,790
St. Helens (C.B.)	7,284	102,640	106,793	109,200
Salford (C.B.)	5,202	234,045	223,442	235,600
Scarborough	2,727	46,179	41,791	39,260
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	34,151	511,696	511,742	518,000[2]
Smethwick (C.B.)	2,496	82,123	84,354	85,120
Southampton (C.B.)	9,192	160,994	176,025	172,300
Southend-on Sea (C.B.)	7,055	106,010	120,093	114,600
Southport (C.B.)	9,728	76,621	78,927	80,040
South Shields (C.B.)	3,187	118,599	113,452	119,600
Stockport (C.B.)	7,063	123,309	125,505	127,800
Stockton-on-Tees	5,465	64,126	67,724	67,090
Stoke-on-Trent, City of (C.B.)	21,209	267,647	276,619	279,190
Sunderland (C.B.)	6,305	182,179	185,870	184,000
Swindon	6,019	56,841	62,407	62,020
Tottenham	3,014	146,711	157,748	—
Tynemouth (C.B.)	4,367	63,770	64,918	65,880
Wakefield, City of (C.B.)	4,970	53,052	59,115	56,640
Wallasey (C.B.)	5,282	94,848	97,465	101,300
Wallsend	3,422	42,995	44,582	44,800
Walsall (C.B.)	8,782	97,567	103.102	100,100
Walthamstow	4,342	129,395	132,965	—
Warrington (C.B.)	3.057	76,811	79,322	79,400[1]
West Bromwich (C.B.)	7,180	75,097	81,281	80,840
West Ham (C.B.)	4,689	300,860	294,086	307,600
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,690	68,641	68,134	69,370
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	89,421	85,357	87,600
Willesden	4,385	165,674	184,410	—
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	7,115	121,816	133,190	134,300
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3,662	48,838	50,497	52,320
York, City of (C.B.)	3,730	84,039	84,810	85,290[3]
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	11,984	219,580	223,048	224,000[1]
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,760	80,116	71,099	77,790
Swansea (C.B.)	21,600	157,554	164,825	162,700

[1] Excluding non-civilians. [2] Extended Oct. 1929. [3] Extended April 1929.

The following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1931 :—

	Population			Percentage of population	
	England and Wales	Urban Districts[1]	Rural Districts[1]	Urban[1]	Rural[1]
1911	36,070,492	28,162,936	7,907,556	78 1	21 9
1921	37,886,699	30,035,417	7,851,282	79 3	20 7
1931[2]	39,947,931	31,948,166	7,999,765	80 0	20 0

[1] As existing at each census. [2] Preliminary figures.

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres. 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 74,850 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), was :—

—	1901	1911	1921	1931[2]
Registration London. .	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,396,821
'Outer Ring' . . .	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,995,678	3,805,997
'Greater London'[1] . .	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,480,201	8,202,818

[1] Area 443,455 acres. [2] Preliminary Census figures

For occupation statistics of the population in England and Wales aged 12 years and upwards in 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, p. 17.

2. Scotland.

Area 29,796 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	1871	3,360,018	113
1811	1,805,864	60	1881	3,735,573	125
1821	2,091,521	70	1891	4,025,647	135
1831	2,364,386	79	1901	4,472,103	150
1841	2,620,184	88	1911	4,760,904	160
1851	2,888,742	97	1921	4,882,497	164
1861	3,062,294	100	1931	4,842,554	159

The number of married persons in 1921 was 1,677,846 (833,393 males and 844,453 females), and widowed, 291,375 (88,810 males and 202,565 females).

There are 33 civil counties, as follows :—

—	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population 1911 Total	Census Population 1921 Total	Census Population 1931 Total	Estimated Population mid-1930
1. Aberdeen (includ. Aberdeen)	1,261,521	312,177	301,016	300,430	294,700
2. Angus (Forfar)	559,037	281,417	271,052	270,190	268,900
3. Argyll	1,990,472	70,902	76,862	63,014	63,000
4. Ayr	724,523	268,337	299,273	285,182	293,000
5. Banff	403,053	61,402	57,298	54,835	54,700
6. Berwick	292,535	29,643	28,246	26,601	26,600
7. Bute	139,658	18,186	33,711[1]	18,822	19,200
8. Caithness	438,883	32,010	28,285	25,656	25,800
9. Clackmannan	34,927	31,121	32,542	31,947	32,100
10. Dumbarton	157,433	139,831	150,861	147,751	153,800
11. Dumfries	686,302	72,825	75,370	81,060	79,800
12. East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	43,254	47,487	47,369	47,500
13. Fife	322,844	267,739	292,925	276,261	290,800
14. Inverness	2,695,094	87,272	82,455	82,082	79,700
15. Kincardine	244,482	41,008	41,779	39,864	41,000
16. Kinross	52,410	7,527	7,963	7,454	7,700
17. Kirkcudbright	575,832	38,367	37,155	30,341	29,400
18. Lanark (including Glasgow)	562,821	1,447,034	1,539,442	1,585,968	1,603,200
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	507,666	506,377	526,277	516,100
20. Moray (Elgin)	304,931	43,427	41,558	40,805	39,500
21. Nairn	104,252	9,319	8,790	8,294	8,200
22. Orkney	240,847	25,897	24,111	22,075	21,800
23. Peebles	222,240	15,258	15,332	15,050	14,900
24. Perth	1,595,802	124,342	125,503	120,772	119,500
25. Renfrew	153,332	314,552	298,904	288,575	297,800
26. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	77,364	70,818	62,802	66,800
27. Roxburgh	426,028	47,192	44,989	45,787	42,900
28. Selkirk	170,793	24,601	22,607	22,608	21,600
29. Shetland (Zetland)	352,319	27,911	25,520	21,410	23,800
30. Stirling	288,842	160,991	161,719	166,447	170,700
31. Sutherland	1,297,914	20,179	17,802	16,100	16,600
32. West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,861	80,155	83,962	81,426	86,400
33. Wigtown	311,984	31,998	30,783	29,299	28,700
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,760,904	4,882,497	4,842,554	4,879,700

[1] Including summer visitors.

The birthplaces of the 1921 population were: Scotland, 4,466,711; England, 189,385; Wales, 4,891; Ireland, 159,020; British Colonies, etc., 25,440; foreign countries, 32,652 (including 20,223 aliens).

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1921 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 3,771,762 or 77·3 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural' population 1,110,735 or 22·7 per cent. Population of the principal burghs:—

Burghs.	Census Population. 1921	Census Population. 1931	Estimated Population mid-1930	Burghs	Census Population. 1921	Census Population. 1931	Estimated Population mid-1930
Glasgow	1,034,174	1,088,417	1,076,100	Kirkcaldy	39,591	43,874	39,400
Edinburgh	420,264	438,998	427,500	Coatbridge	43,909	43,056	44,700
Dundee	168,315	175,588	167,000	Kilmarnock	35,763	38,099	38,400
Aberdeen	158,968	167,259	158,800	Hamilton	39,420	37,863	40,800
Paisley	84,837	86,441	87,900	Ayr	35,747	36,784	37,500
Greenock	81,123	78,948	81,900	Falkirk	33,308	36,565	35,600
Motherwell	68,869	64,708	70,900	Dunfermline	39,899	34,954	37,900
Clydebank	46,506	46,968	49,300	Perth	33,208	34,807	32,100

The number of houses in 1921 was: occupied, 1,057,609; unoccupied, 51,835; building, 10,628; total, 1,120,072.

For the occupations of the population of Scotland aged 12 years and upwards, according to the census of 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, p. 19.

3. 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, 1921
	1911	1921	1931 [1]	
Isle of Man	52,016	60,284	49,338	141,263
Jersey	51,898	49,701	50,455	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	41,858	38,315	42,606	16,018
Alderney	2,561	1,598		1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	582	616		1,386
Total	148,915	150,514	142,399	189,346

[1] Preliminary figures

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. *Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Live Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	39,290,000	654,172	29,023	484,609	308,370
1928	39,482,000	660,267	29,702	460,389	303,228
1929	39,607,000	643,673	29,307	532,492	313,316
1930	39,806,000	648,811	29,682	455,427	315,109
1931	39,988,000	632,081	28,086	491,630	311,402

In 1931 the proportion of male to female births was 1,049 male to 1,000 female. In 1931 the live birth rate was 15·8 and the death rate 12·3 per thousand of the population.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	4,853,000	96,672	6,978	65,830	32,553
1928	4,848,000	96,822	7,158	65,271	32,948
1929	4,832,000	92,880	7,165	70,917	32,999
1930	4 828,000	94,538	6,946	64,283	33,323
1931	4,842,554[1]	92,220	6,661	64,229	32,667

[1] Census figures

Proportion of male to female births in 1931 was 1,038 to 1,000.

In 1931 the birth rate was 19·0 and the death rate 13·3 per thousand of the population.

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 1931 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, *to places out of Europe*, was 15,876,000. Figures of the *passenger traffic* to and from non-European countries in recent years are given as follows :—

Year	Outward			Inward			Balance outward.
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
1927	277,327	136,792	414,119	173,724	86,037	259,761	154,358
1928	270,720	126,527	397,247	187,890	88,815	276,705	120,542
1929	280,767	118,636	399,403	188,230	89,706	277,936	121,467
1930	220,966	107,026	327,992	197,426	92,943	290,369	37,263
1931	149,564	63,493	213,851	184,813	70,955	255,768	42,711

The number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent) to places out of Europe was 34,310 in 1931, 92,158 in 1930, and the immigrants of British nationality into Great Britain was 71,382 in 1931, 66,203 in 1930.

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries in 1931 were mainly the United States, 2,593 (27,336 in 1930); British North America, 7,620 (31,074 in 1930); Australia, 4,459 (8,517 in 1930); New Zealand, 2,266 (3,981 in 1930); British South Africa, 3,441 (4,559 in 1930); India and Ceylon, 5,081 (5,636 in 1930).

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

Year	Passengers				Balance Inward or Outward
	To U.K.		From U.K.		
	By Sea	By Air	By Sea	By Air	
1927	1,371,885	15,025	1,294,257	13,739	78,914 inward.
1928	1,493,956	22,388	1,433,071	21,112	62,161 ,,
1929	1,501,297	25,040	1,444,585	23,630	58,122 ,,
1930	1,527,517	22,474	1,484,282	20,575	45,134 ,,
1931	1,376,319	24,294	1,335,937	22,377	42,299 ,,

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, and

Wales was formed into a separate Archbishopric. Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of 1,000,000*l.* provided by Parliament, were 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 46 bishops, and 29 suffragan 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 32 deans and 110 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, from the civil point of view, lost their old importance. Of such parishes there were (1929) 13,299, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, but excluding Wales. 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 7,000 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 1930 there were about 12,807 beneficed clergy, and 4,135 assistant curacies. Voluntary offerings raised and administered parochially amounted in 1930 to 5,619,926*l.*, exclusive of very large sums contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by such organisations.

Of 36,196 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1929, 16,377 belonged to the Established Church and the Church in Wales and 19,819 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1929, 56·2 per cent. were in the Established Church and the Church in Wales, 6·0 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 11·4 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·03 per cent. were Quaker

marriages, 0·7 per cent. Jewish, and 25·7 per cent. civil marriages in a Registrar's Office.

The following is a summary of recent statistics of certain churches in England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man :—

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class
Wesleyan Methodist	2,389,000	547,628	2,810	19,611	116,000	803,435
Primitive Methodist	—	225,861	1,092	12,909	55,000	378,581
United Methodist	—	156,945	735	5,203	87,000	229,192
Independent Methodist	48,000	30,943	375	—	3,000	24,000
Wesleyan Reform Union	56,000	11,461	25	496	2,400	26,000
Congregational	1,727,000	494,199	2,883	4,886	67,542	549,378
Baptist	1,382,000	414,000	1,925	4,871	53,000	531,000
Presbyterian	184,000	84,000	360	—	7,400	64,000
Calvinistic Methodist	560,000	189,000	1,160	208	24,000	161,000
Moravian	11,000	3,000	40	2	600	4,000
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	13,000	1,700	27	46	300	2,700
Churches of Christ	—	16,000	—	2,000	1,700	19,000
Society of Friends	—	19,000	—	—	2,000	15,000
Anglican (in England)	5,400,000	2,294,000	—	—	171,000	1,956,000

The Unitarians have about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church over 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, 1928) about 35,074 officers and *employés*, 15,166 corps and outposts, and 252,912 local officers; their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 560,339 sittings. There are about 300,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with about 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 2,206,244 in 1930. There were (1928) four archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), fourteen bishops, and one bishop-auxiliary; about 4,000 priests (not all officiating); and over 1,900 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 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are again grouped in synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which now consists of over 1,730 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a Lord High Commissioner, appointed by the King on the nomination of the Government of the day), and sits for ten days. Any matters not decided during this period may be left to a Commission.

On October 2, 1929, the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church were reunited and the two bodies met in Edinburgh as one, known as the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The United Church had, in Scotland, on December 31, 1931, 2,720 congregations, 1,280,620 members, besides adherents; 3,758 Sunday schools, with 47,796 teachers and 366,115 scholars in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 14 synods, 66 presbyteries in Scotland, 3 in England and 3 on the Continent, in addition to presbyteries in India and elsewhere in the British Colonies or Dependencies, and 13 foreign mission presbyteries. Income in 1931 was 1,792,587*l.* The Church has Divinity Faculties in the four Scottish Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews, and also Theological Colleges in the three first named cities, with 37 professors and lecturers. The United Church's foreign mission agents (including natives) exceed 9,000, and income 700,000*l.* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland had in 1930, 7 bishoprics, 415 churches and missions, 336 clergy, and 60,056 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1930) two archbishops, four bishops, 638 priests; about 450 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 600,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1929 was: Established, 47 0 per cent.; United Free, 17·8; Roman Catholic, 11·9, Episcopal, 2·8; others, 6·8; irregular, 12·6.

Education.

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, with a college of medicine and of science at Newcastle; the university of London, with 2 Incorporated Colleges, 34 "Schools," and 28 Institutions giving instruction in 8 faculties; the Victoria University (Manchester), the Birmingham University, the Liverpool University, the Leeds University, the Sheffield University, the Bristol University, and the University of Reading, which started in 1860 as a college for art classes. There are also University Colleges at Exeter, 69 lecturers, &c., 576 students, 1931–32; Nottingham (founded 1881), 115 lecturers, and 943 students, 1931–32; Southampton (founded 1850), 68 lecturers, &c., 650 students, 1931–32; Leicester (opened in 1923), 28 lecturers, &c., 173 students, 1931–32. A University College was founded at Hull in 1928 with 63 lecturers and tutors, and 140 intramural and 2,088 extra-mural students in 1931–32. 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* has 4 colleges (Cardiff, 99 lecturers, 1,220 students; Aberystwyth, 96 lecturers, 782 students; Bangor, 95 lecturers, &c, 583 students; and Swansea, 53 lecturers, &c., 591 students). In *Scotland* there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh. 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. The following table gives the approximate number of professors, lecturers, &c., and students of the Universities for 1931–1932. (The dates of foundation are given in brackets.)

Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
England—		
Oxford	450	4,658 [3]
Cambridge	382	5,734 [3]
Durham (1831)	267	1,541
London (1836)	1,169 [1]	11,453 [2] [3]
Manchester (1880)	271	2,789
Birmingham (1900)	251	1,812
Liverpool (1903)	303	2,214
Leeds (1904)	347	1,668
Sheffield (1908)	182	2,397 [4]
Bristol (1909)	258	964
Reading (1926)	147	1,551
Total for England	3,027	36,781

Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
Scotland—		
St. Andrews (1411)	139	[illegible] 3
Glasgow (1450)	301	5,484
Aberdeen (1494)	161	1,225
Edinburgh (1582)	397	4,030
Total for Scotland	998	11,692
Wales (1903)	343	3,176
Totals of above	4,368	51,649

[1] Comprising 347 University Professors and Readers, and 822 'Recognised Teachers.'
[2] Undergraduates (1930-31).
[3] Internal students In addition there are 7,056 external students, *i.e.*, matriculated students who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students, and 11,330 University Extension Students.
[4] Includes evening students.

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 (65 teachers, &c., 678 students), Royal Holloway (26 teachers, 210 students) and Westfield Colleges (22 teachers, &c., 156 students) in London; Newnham (10 teachers, &c., 278 students) and Girton (13 teachers, &c., 256 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall (12 teachers, &c., 140 students), Somerville College (9 teachers, &c., 147 students), St. Hugh's College (8 tutors, 150 students), St. Hilda's College (10 teachers, 117 students), in Oxford. The Society of Oxford Home-Students numbered 13 teachers and 224 students in 1931. Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees, in October, 1920.

Secondary and Technical Education, &c.

England and Wales.—The latest available statistics for secondary schools are as follows:

	Total Efficient Schools	Schools on Grant List	Total Pupils in Efficient Schools.			Full-Time Teachers. (Grant List)
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1927-8	1,786	1,329	238,981	210,819	449,800	20,102
1928-9	1,812	1,341	244,850	215,886	460,736	20,514
1929-30	1,904	1,354	252,602	221,042	473,644	21,165
1930-31	1,957	1,367	263,526	229,052	492,578	21,694

Included among the grant-receiving schools on March 31, 1931, were 720 Council Schools, 87 Roman Catholic Schools, 458 Foundation and other schools, and 102 Welsh Intermediate Schools. On October 1, 1931, there were 228 preparatory schools not on the grant list, with 16,647 pupils.

In the year ending July 31, 1931, there were 57 larger Technical Institutes for advanced courses with 6,390 full-time students, and 167 Day Technical Institutes with 27,819 students. In addition there were 5,156 evening schools giving part-time technical and other instruction to 905,786 students, and 59 separate Day Continuation Schools with 20,656 students. Among other institutions providing technical, commercial and other instruction were 177 junior technical and housewifery schools with 21,066 students, and 6 nautical schools with 977 students. There was in 1930-31 a total of 229 Schools of Art with 58,700 students. In the same year there were 111 training institutions for teachers with 19,484 students (988 as teachers of domestic subjects).

The number of students receiving instruction in full-time courses of higher education for blind, deaf, defective and epileptic students during 1929–30 was 2,052, and of these 1,645 were blind. There were also two schools providing secondary education for blind children (43 boys and 37 girls).

The total net expenditure by local authorities on higher education in 1929–30 was 16,135,480*l.*, and for 1930–31 is estimated at 17,560,353*l.*

Scotland.—In 1931 there were 251 secondary schools (207 with primary or preparatory departments) with a total accommodation of 188,712; the average number of scholars on the registers being 155,389 (81,388 post primary). The number of students attending Central Institutions in 1930–31 was 8,044 day students and 11,778 evening students. Centres for Continuation Classes numbered 1,050 in 1930–31 with a total attendance of 174,791 students The number of teachers in secondary schools at March 31, 1931, was 6,571, including 4,061 University Graduates. In 1931–32 there were 1,891 students training for the Teacher's General Certificate, including 1,035 graduates, in 4 training centres and 3 training colleges.

Elementary Education.

England and Wales.—In the year 1930–31 the number of schools (public elementary, special, nursery, and certified efficient) for elementary education was 21,577. In 1931 there were 9,698 Council schools with accommodation for 4,643,478 pupils, and 11,169[1] voluntary schools with accommodation for 2,519,189 pupils; total ordinary public elementary schools 20,869, with accommodation for 7,162,667 pupils The average attendance for the year 1930–31 at these schools was 4,930,076. The number of scholars on the registers in 1931 was: 158,427 aged under 5; 4,348,829 aged 5 and under 12; 1,007,145 aged 12 and over. The number of teachers, 1930–31, was 168,934 (43,538 men and 125,396 women), of whom 126,245 were certificated, 30,632 were uncertificated and 7,270 were supplementary.

There were 607 'special' schools in 1930–31, comprising 81 for the blind, with accommodation for 4,732 pupils, 50 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,711 pupils; 171 for the mentally defective, accommodation 16,644; 299 for the physically defective, accommodation 26,090; and 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 609 pupils. There were also 56 Poor Law schools, 44 nursery schools and 308 play centres.

The number of meals provided free in 1930–31 for necessitous children was 27,584,398 as compared with 23,542,527 in 1929–30, and the total number of children in public elementary schools who were medically examined in 1930 was 2,739,297, and there were 1,897,320 re-inspections.

The total number of school clinics on March 31, 1931, was 1,741 (1,649 in 1930). There were 2,282 medical officers, 741 dentists and 5,485 nurses employed for whole or part time.

The total net expenditure of local authorities for elementary education in 1930–31 was 64,919,634*l.*, and for 1931–32 is estimated at 64,258,708*l.*

Scotland.—In 1930–31 there were 2,924 Primary Schools with an accommodation of 867,506 scholars; average number on the registers was 656,899, and the average attendance was 594,066.

On July 31, 1931, there were 30 special day schools, 10 residential schools and special classes attached to 55 ordinary schools, and the number of defective children under instruction was 9,417 (5,675 in 1919), of which 5,490 were physically defective and 3,927 were mentally defective. There were also 3 residential schools for blind children, 5 for deaf mutes and 2 for both combined. The total number of children under instruction was 991 (320 blind and 671 deaf mutes). On June 30, 1931, there were 23

[1] Including 9,677 Church of England schools and 1,177 Roman Catholic schools

reformatory and industrial schools with a total of 1,577 boys and girls, excluding 126 voluntary scholars.

As at March 31, 1931, there were 19,455 recognised certificated primary school teachers, including 4,704 University Graduates.

The total ordinary expenditure of Education authorities during 1929–30 was 12,477,633*l.*, including 8,409,620*l.* on account of salaries and retiring allowances of teachers. Expenditure from Parliamentary grants for Education in Scotland amounted to 6,403,762*l.* in 1929–30.

Justice and Crime.

England and Wales.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the ultimate authority in most cases, civil and criminal, in England and Wales, and in others, where there is an appeal to the House of Lords, the penultimate. It exercises its power through the High Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, and (in a sense) 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, which is the Assize Court for London in the widest sense, including 'the City' and other neighbouring counties, and is also the Quarter Sessions for the City. Two or more justices of the peace, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any 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. Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Women may be justices. Certain cities and boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to that of the county justices in quarter sessions, 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 having 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, city or borough. Except in cases of treason when the trial is 'at bar' before the Lord Chief Justice and two or more judges of the King's Bench Division, criminal cases are tried by a 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 serve on juries. The sessions of the Central Criminal 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 or more of the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom capital and certain other cases are reserved. Criminal cases of special importance or complexity arising in any part of the country may, by direction of at least two High Court judges, be brought for trial in the King's Bench Division. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences, some of which are practically civil and can be reviewed by the judges. All offences are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes, but with the consent of the accused, justices can dispose of many felonies. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the sheriff summons a number of the chief inhabitants of the approximate 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,' which is then tried by the petit jury. All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction or the House of Lords, take place before a judge and such a jury (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 Court of Criminal Appeal. This Court can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment: in a few cases its decision may be reconsidered by the House of Lords. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is through 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 petit 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, a member of the Cabinet, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, 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 chiefly having jurisdiction in civil cases are the modern County Courts, created in 1846, Assizes, and the High Court, Quarter Sessions and old local courts also have this jurisdiction to a certain extent.

The authorised strength of the police force in England and Wales on September 29, 1931, was 58,656 (including 20,142 Metropolitan police). Total Police Expenditure in England and Wales for 1929–30 was 20,801,092*l.*

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 1928 had an authorised strength of 6,607. The estimated expenditure on police was 866,443*l.* for 1929–30, and 1,066,011*l.* for 1930–31.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—*Superior Courts.*

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
ENGLAND AND WALES. (Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)				
1927	6,538	593	7,136[1]	5,773
1928	6,686	596	7,283[1]	6,020
1929	6,528	512	7,072[1]	5,879
1930	7,781	601	8,384[1]	6,921
SCOTLAND. (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.)				(*a*)
1927	1,078	136	1,214	963
1928	1,042	138	1,180	929
1929	907	142	1,049	872
1930	979	134	1,131	894

[1] Including corporate bodies.
(*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.							
1927	65,163	8,383	25,223	7,242	621,710	75,155	513,164
1928	63,194	8,119	23,021	7,363	601,138	68,165	493,877
1929	61,723	8,032	21,925	7,231	588,811	65,282	480,133
1930	66,049	8,298	22,616	8,710	613,075	66,592	490,173
SCOTLAND.							
	(*a*)	(*a*)		(*b*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	
1927	19,519	2,842	14,585	173	99,513	13,949	78,485
1928	18,674	2,622	13,793	164	98,629	13,340	78,405
1929	18,263	2,284	12,963	179	97,201	13,467	77,448
1930	18,665	2,454	13,437	159	89,580	12,420	71,035

(*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. Pensions.

Under the National Health Insurance Act 1924, the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920–25, the Old Age Pensions Act 1908–24, and the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act 1925, provision is made for insurance against loss of health, for prevention and cure of sickness, compulsory insurance against unemployment, and pensions for widows and orphans and aged persons.

National Health Insurance.—This is administered by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales, and the Department of Health for Scotland in Scotland; by specially constituted authorities, Approved Societies, including friendly societies and Insurance Committees and trade unions.

Subject to specific exceptions, persons who are compulsorily brought under the National Health Insurance Act, known as *employed contributors*, comprise all persons of the age of 16 years or over who are employed under contract of service, written or implied, whether by time or piece. Aliens are subject to compulsory insurance equally with British subjects. Among persons

excluded are those employed in non-manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding £250 a year. Insured persons who are not members of an approved society must, within a certain time, become *deposit contributors*; their benefits are limited. Certain persons not compulsorily insured may become *voluntary contributors*. The rates of contributions are given below. The ordinary benefits are (*a*) free medical treatment; (*b*) payments during sickness (not exceeding 26 weeks), amounting to 15*s*. a week for men and 12*s*. for women, after 104 contributions; 9*s*. (men), 7*s*. 6*d*. (women) after 26 contributions; (*c*) disablement benefit after 26 weeks sickness benefit, 7*s*. 6*d*. a week, (*d*) maternity benefit of 40*s*. payable to wife on confinement. Approved societies may also give additional benefits. Deposit contributors receive sickness and disablement benefits at rates slightly less than the above.

The National Health Scheme covered about 17 million persons in England in 1931. The total expenditure on benefits for England and Wales was estimated for 1931 at 27,800,000*l*, including 9,000,000*l* for medical benefit. The number of persons entitled to benefits was 15,182,100 in 1930. The cost of administration was 4,778,000*l*. in 1931.

Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions.—Provision is made in the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts of 1925 and 1929 for a contributory pensions scheme under which pensions are provided for widows, children and elderly persons. This scheme is interlocked with the National Health Insurance Scheme, and in general, an inclusive weekly insurance contribution is payable for both services together. Subject to certain conditions, the following pensions are payable, free from any restriction as to means.—*Widows' pensions* of 10*s*. a week to the widows of insured men, together with allowances for children at 5*s* a week for the eldest and 3*s*. for younger children. The children's allowances continue payable up to age 14 (or so long as school instruction continues but not beyond 31st July following the 16th birthday). On remarriage, the widow's pension of 10*s*. ceases but children's allowances continue. The widow of a man who died or reached the age of 70 before the scheme began on January 4, 1926, but who would have been insured for pensions purposes had the Acts been in operation earlier may receive a similar pension when she reaches the age of 55. *Orphans' pensions* are 7*s*. 6*d*. a week, the period of the continuance being the same as for children's allowances. *Contributory old age pensions* of 10*s*. a week at age 65 for insured persons, including wives of insured men who have themselves qualified.

Widows and contributory old age pensions normally continue to age 70 and are then replaced by pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, free from the means and other restrictions which those Acts impose.

The normal weekly contribution for National Health and Pensions Insurance is 1*s*. 6*d*. for men and 1*s*. 1*d*. for women, of which 9*d*. and 6*d*. respectively may ordinarily be recovered from the worker. In the case of workers aged over 65 contributions of 9*d*. (men) and 7*d*. (women) are paid by the employer only.

The total amount paid in Great Britain in respect of widows' and orphans' pensions for the year ending March 31, 1931, was approximately 16,848,000*l*; the beneficiaries were 619,119 widows and 313,902 children (including orphans). The total number and cost of pensions awarded under the contributory old age pensions scheme (persons between ages 65 and 70) for the year ending March 31, 1931, was 637,879 (16,398,000*l*.). The total number of non-contributory old-age pensions paid in 1929–30 was 926,735*l*.

Unemployment Insurance.—This is administered by the Ministry of Labour through the Employment Exchanges, Trade Unions, and by certain associations of employed persons. The scheme is compulsory in its operation,

and substantially all persons covered by the Health Insurance Scheme are insured against unemployment. Domestic servants and persons employed in agriculture are among those excepted. The minimum insurable age is 16 years. Certain employees of Government Departments, public and local authorities, railways and public utility undertakings, and persons with rights under statutory superannuation schemes are also exempted where the Ministry of Labour certifies that they are employed under conditions which make the national insurance unnecessary.

The contributions are: men (aged 21 but under 65), 10*d.* a week from employer, 10*d.* from employee; women (over 21 but under 65), 9*d.* a week from employer, 9*d.* from employee; young men (18 to 21), 9*d.* from employer and 9*d.* from employee; young women (18 to 21), 8*d.* from employer, 8*d.* from employee; boys (16 to 18), 5*d.* from employer, 5*d.* from employee; girls (16 to 18), 4½*d.* from employer, 4½*d.* from employee. The State contributes in addition an amount equivalent to one-half of the joint contributions of the employer and employee. Contributions in the case of exempt persons and persons aged 65 and over are payable by employer only. From April 1, 1929, the Exchequer bears the whole cost of benefit paid to claimants who do not satisfy the full 'contributions' conditions, but who satisfy the 'transitional' conditions. Under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) Order, 1931, the standard rates of benefit are: (over 21 and under 65), men 15*s.* 3*d.* per week, women 13*s.* 6*d.* per week; (between 18 and 21) young men 12*s.* 6*d.* per week, young women 10*s.* 9*d.* per week; (between 17 and 18), boys 8*s.* per week, girls 6*s.* 9*d.* per week; (under 17), boys 5*s.* 6*d.*, girls 4*s.* 6*d.* per week, subject to certain conditions. There are additional benefits for certain classes of dependents: 8*s.* a week for adults and 2*s.* a week for each child.

Contributions from employers and employed persons in the United Kingdom under the unemployment insurance scheme amounted in the year 1931–32 to 33,700,000*l.* Payments for benefit amounted in 1931–32 to 74,700,000*l.* (direct), and 5,450,000*l.* (indirect). Transitional payments and cost of administration for 1930–31 was 32,300,000*l.* The estimated number of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain was 12,770,000 in July, 1931.

War Pensions.—The number of war pensions or allowances in payment as at March 31, 1931, was 1,265,500 approximately, and the total expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions for 1931–32 was 50,039,000*l.*, and estimated expenditure for 1932–33 is 47,243,800*l.* (inclusive of administration expenses).

Labour and Employment

Statistics of Trade Union Membership are as follows:—

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1930	Membership at end of				
		1913 Total 1,000's	1929 Total 1,000's	1930		
				Males 1,000's	Females 1,000's	Total 1,000's
Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.	3	21	35	35	—	35
Mining and Quarrying	119	920	617	609	3	612
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, &c.	106	560	618	595	5	600
Textile:						
Cotton	171	372	365	138	218	357
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	30	67	73	52	16	68
Other Textile	82	84	154	62	73	135
Clothing	27	108	159	89	70	159
Woodworking and Furnishing	33	46	65	58	5	63

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1930	Membership at end of				
		1918 Total 1000's	1929 Total 1000's	1930		
				Males 1000's	Females 1000's	Total 1000's
Paper, Printing, &c.	27	91	183	147	40	188
Building, Public Works, Contracting, &c.	37	243	310	306	—	306
Other manufacturing industries	47	57	76	29	17	46
Transport:						
Railways	8	327	419	444	4	448
Other	31	712	863	808	43	850
Commerce, Distribution, and Finance	35	120	239	194	54	248
National and Local Government	274	234	368	308	70	378
Teaching	17	113	219	73	154	227
Miscellaneous	51	60	75	86	16	102
Totals	1,098	4,135	4,833	4,034	788	4,822

The following table is a statistical summary relating to trade disputes for 1930 and 1931:—

	Number of Disputes		No. of Workers involved		Aggregate duration in working days	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
			1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
Mining and Quarrying	158	154	149	282	671	2,863
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, &c	10	19	1	2	7	21
Engineering	11	8	1	1	8	11
Shipbuilding	23	14	4	2	15	36
Iron, Steel and Other Metal	36	40	5	9	69	54
Textile	44	38	129	164	3 392	3,717
Clothing	21	21	1	1	10	16
Woodworking and Furnishing	23	16	3	6	88	83
Building, Contracting, &c.	47	57	4	12	46	145
Transport	22	17	5	5	25	13
Other Industries and Services	27	35	6	8	68	26
Total	422	419	309	492	4,399	6,985

The estimated percentages of the number of persons in Great Britain insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed during the months of 1931 (corresponding percentages for 1930 are given in brackets), are as follows:—

January 21·3 (12·5)	May 20 6 (15 2)	September 23 1 (17·9)
February 21 6 (3·0)	June 21 7 (15 6)	October 21·8 (18 5)
March 21·3 (13 9)	July 22 5 (16·9)	November 21 3 (18 9)
April 20·7 (14 4)	August 22 6 (17·3)	December 20·8 (19 9)

Pauperism.

Statistics giving the amount expended in poor-relief for year, ended in March for England and Wales, and May 15 for Scotland, and the numbers of paupers, are as foll.. vs:—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain
	£	£	£
1924–25	36,841,768	3,964,683	40,806,451
1925–26	40,083,455	4,375,034	44,458,489
1926–27	49,774,916	5,621,434	55,396,350
1927–28	40,918,528	4,887,750	45,806,278
1928–29	40,250,000	4,603,187	44,853,187
1929–30	—	4,673,791	—

Of the total amount expended on poor relief in 1928–29, 36,211,054*l.* was met out of local rates.

The total cost in money and kind of out-relief in England and Wales was 12,972,027*l.* for 1929–30 and 11,383,990*l.* for 1930–31.

Statistics of Paupers.

England and Wales.

1st January	Indoor [1]	Outdoor [1]	Lunatics in Asylums	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved
1927	226,027	1,212,479	99,668	10,737	1,548,911
1928	225,937	1,026,681	101,626	10,479	1,364,691
1929	225,005	899,597	104,502	11,562	1,240,666
1930	220,872	867,030	106,061	11,454	1,205,417
1931	212,166	791,191	108,917	11,576	1,123,850

[1] Excluding casual paupers and lunatics in asylums.

Scotland.

Jan. 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents [1]	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents [1]	
1926	247,902	135,475	201	12	248,103
1927	250,676	129,762	190	25	250,866
1928	240,392	122,751	188	14	240,580
1929	222,107	110,418	336	23	222,443
1930	215,965	101,015	338	20	216,323

[1] Included in previous column.

Finance.

I. Revenue and Expenditure.

Year ended March 31	Revenue		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Estimates
	£	£	£
1928	834,830,000	842,824,465	+ 7,994,465
1929	812,262,000	836,434,988	+24,172,988
1930	827,010,000	814,971,280	−12,038,720
1931	873,280,000	857,760,934	−15,519,066
1932	866,282,000	851,482,281	−14,799,719

Year ended March 31	Expenditure		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Estimate
	£	£	£
1928	839,204,000	838,585,341	−618,659
1929	823,779,000	818,040,525	−5,738,475
1930	836 002,000	829,493,543	−6,508,457
1931	885,933,000	881,036,905	−4,896.095
1932	864,761 000	851,117,944	−13,643 056

The total ordinary revenue for 1931–32 was 770,963,281*l.*; expenditure, 738,091,158*l.*; New Sinking Fund, 32,507,786*l.* The Budget estimate of ordinary revenue for 1932–33 is 764,275,000*l.*, and of expenditure, 733,504,000*l.*, excluding sinking fund, 32,500,000*l.*, and self-balancing revenue and expenditure of 82,098,000*l.*, for Post Office and Road Fund.

The Imperial revenue in detail for 1930–31 (exclusive of 347,943*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 1930–31 and 1931–32, and the Budget estimate for 1932–33.

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1930–31		Exchequer Receipts[1] 1930–31	Receipts 1931–32	Budget Estimate 1932–33
	£	£	£000's	£000's	£000's
1. Customs— Imports.					
Beer . . .	6,428,744				
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	816,828				
Coffee . . .	214,893				
Chicory . . .	44,787				
Currants . . .	92,870				
Raisins . . .	259,037				
Other dried fruits .	155,416				
Rum . . .	2,436,673				
Brandy . . .	1,875,795				
Other spirits . .	1,248,298				
Sugar, glucose, &c. .	12,366,750				
Tobacco . . .	64,187,910				
Wine . . .	4,103,124				
Hop & Hop Extracts.	159,711				
Cinematograph Films	259,330				
Clocks and Watches .	790,462				
Cutlery . . .	49,936				
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles . . .	1,329,520				
Oil	15,930,801				
Musical Instruments.	391,805				
Matches . . .	2,074,865				
Buttons . . .	160,871				
Lace, Embroidery, Gloves . . .	180,706				
Silk and Artificial Silk	5,106,971				
Key Industry Goods.	617,546				
Packing or Wrapping Paper . . .	450,469				
Other articles . .	348,823[2]				
		121,734,989	121,401	136,152	173,275

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

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1930–31		Exchequer Receipts[1] 1930–31	Receipts 1931–32	Budget Estimate 1932–33
	£	£	£000	£000	£000
i. Excise—					
Spirits	35,137,338				
Beer	69,269,299				
British Wine	203,288				
Saccharin, Glucose	297,570				
Sugar	2,217,061				
Club Duty	171,637				
Licence duties, &c.:					
Liquor	4,273,119				
Other	528,625				
Playing Cards	77,066				
Table Waters	339,398				
Matches	2,026,221				
Entertainments	6,952,088				
Artificial Silk	1,546,418				
Patent Med. Labels	1,097,602				
Monopoly Values	137,397				
Other sources[2]	35,600				
		124,309,728	124,000	119,900	124,200
ii. Motor vehicle duties	—	27,825,281	27,792	4,961[3]	5,000[3]
v. Estate, &c., duties—					
Estate duty[4]	73,704,452				
Temporary estate duty[5]	1,960				
Probate and Account duty[5]	7,018				
Legacy duty	8,217,075				
Succession duty	1,083,976				
Corporation duty	79,456				
		83,092,937	82,610	65,000	76,000
v. Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)—					
Land and Property	4,430,811				
Stocks, Shares, etc.	5,890,171				
Companies capital duty	1,134,930				
Cheques, Bills of Exchange, etc.	4,521,187				
Receipts	2,640,841				
Shipping	628,416				
Certificates and Licences	154,330				
Insurance and Miscellaneous	933,910				
		20,334,596	20,650	17,070	23,000

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.
[2] Including deductions of 27,605*l.* on account of moneys deposited and not appropriated to goods.
[3] Exchequer share.
[4] On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.
[5] On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

Source of Revenue	Net Receipts 1930–31		Exchequer Receipts[1] 1930–31	Receipts 1931–32	Budget Estimate 1932–33
	£	£	£000	£000	£000
vi. Land Tax	—	594,658	620	850	800
vii. Mineral Rights Duty	—	245,113	210		
iii. Income Tax	—	255,339,304	256,047	287,367	260,000
ix. Sur-tax	—	67,657,195	67,830	76,700	66,000
x. Excess profits tax	—	2,347,072	2,600	3,350	1,200
xi. Corporation profits tax	—	427,631	400		
Total Produce of Taxes	—	703,908,503	704,160	710,500	729,475
xii. Postal service	—	40,342,291	40,250	11,500[2]	11,700[2]
xiii. Telegraph service	—	6,007,481	6,250		
xiv. Telephone service	—	22,617,169	22,600		
xv. Crown Lands	—	1,285,198	1,280	1,250	1,250
xvi Interest on Loans, &c.	—	32,890,401	32,890	13,810	4,350
xvii. Miscellaneous (including Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	50,330,533[4]	50,331	33,903	17,500
Total non-tax Revenue	—	153,473,074	153,601	60,463	34,800
Total Revenue[3]	—	857,381,577	857,761	770,963	764,275

[1] That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.
[2] Net receipt
[3] Total ordinary revenue. The total self-balancing revenue and expenditure for 1930–31 was 81,863,959*l* (Post Office, 59,000,000*l*, Road Fund, 22,865,959*l*.), and for 1931–32 was 80,519,000*l*, (Post Office, 58,000,000*l*., Road Fund, 22,519,000*l*).
[4] Including 16,000,000*l* from Rating Relief Suspense Account.

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 Defence and Civil Services.

Branches of Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 1931	Budget Estimate[1] 1931–32	Budget Estimate 1932–33
I. Consolidated Fund.	£	£000	£000
National Debt Services: —			
Interest	291,874,290	289,400	276,000
Management and Expenses	1,205,279		
New Sinking Fund	66,830,431	32,600	32,500
	360,000,000	322,000	308,500
Road Fund	22,865,959	23,850	22,910
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	326,736	—	—
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	6,424,670	6,350	6,800
Civil List	470,000		
Annuities and Pensions	425,204		
Salaries and Allowances	21,098	3,000	3,500
Courts of Justice	481,449		
Miscellaneous	1,171,788		
	32,186,905	32,700	33,210
Total Consolidated Fund Services	392,186,905	354,700	341,710

[1] Revised Budget.

Branches of Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 1931	Budget Estimate 1931-32	Budget Estimate 1932-33
II. Supply:	£	£000	£000
Army	40,150,000	39,930	36,488
Air Force	17,800,000	18,100	17,400
Navy	52,574,000	51,605	50,476
Civil Votes	307,445,000	330,335	330,210
Customs and Excise	4,929,000	11,859	12,630
Inland Revenue	6,952,000		
Post Office Services	59,000,000	58,232	59,188
Total Supply Services	488,850,000	510,061	506,392
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	881,036,905	864,761	848,102

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 1930-31 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Act, 1928, 11,000,000*l.* The money raised by National Savings Certificates was 49,100,000*l.*, and by Treasury Bills, 2,638,426,000*l.*, while Treasury Bills paid off amounted to 2,633,300,000*l.* The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1930, was 6,125,214*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1930-31 amounted to 4,503,110,334*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 4,509,110,876*l.*: leaving a balance on March 31, 1931, of 5,991,542*l.* The Exchequer balance on March 31, 1932, was 5,805,000*l.*

The actual ordinary expenditure for the year 1931-32 was as follows: Interest and management of National Debt, 289,492,000*l.*; payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer, 6,347,000*l.*; payments to other Consolidated Fund services, 3,052,000*l.*; Supply Services (Army, Navy and Air), 107,280,000*l.*; Civil and Revenue Votes (excluding Post Office) 331,920,000*l.*; total ordinary expenditure, 738,091,000*l.* The New Sinking Fund amounted to 32,508,000*l.*; and the self-balancing expenditure amounted to 80,519,000*l.* (Post Office, 58,000,000*l.*; Road Fund, 22,519,000*l.*).

The following were the principal items of the original estimates for Grant Services for the years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33:—

	1930-31	1931-32 [1]	1932-33
	£000	£000	£000
Exchequer contributions to Local Revenues	44,507	46,246	45,746
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts	300		
Education	51,685	56,767 [2]	50,516
Agriculture (including Land Settlement Grants and Loans and the Development Fund)	2,683	5,053	5,027
Health Services	488	188	162
Housing	13,651	14,543	15,268
Reformatories and Mental Deficiency	526	—	—
Police (voted grants additional to payments through Local Taxation Accounts)	8,820	11,950	11,182
State payments in respect of School Teachers and Police Pensions	4,419	—	—
Road Fund	—	9,000	2,750
Unemployment Grants and Loans	2,250	3,585	4,150
Miscellaneous	792	889	736
Total	130,821	148,821	135,537

[1] Revised Budget. [2] Including pensions.

II. Taxation.

The net receipts from the principal branches of taxation, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (reserved taxes), were as follows in the years stated:—

Year ended March 31	Customs[1]	Excise[1]	Estate, &c Duties[1]	Stamps[1]	Land Tax, Land Values, Duties	Income Tax	Super Tax
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
1926-27	107,016	154,777	67,430	24,870	848	230,136	66,296
1927-28	112,296	163,928	77,101	26,894	829	253,495	60,053
1928-29	119,330	159,379	81,021	30 134	833	237,274	56,214
1929-30	120,953	153,968	79,234	25,253	879	237,873	56,624
1930-31	121,735	152,135	83,093	20,335	840	255,339	67,657

[1] The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 32-3 above. The excise receipts include receipts from Motor Vehicle Duties.

Income Tax.—The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1930, in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, was 3,183,476,146*l.*; in 1930-31 it was estimated to be approximately 3,160,000,000*l.* The income on which tax was actually received in 1929-30, after allowing for exemptions and reliefs, was 1,347,406,709*l.*, and the estimated amount for 1930-31 was 1,300,000,000*l.* The estimated number of incomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland above the effective exemption limit in 1930-31 was 4,950,000: the number actually chargeable with tax was estimated at 2,200,000.

Prior to April 6, 1915, incomes not exceeding 160*l.* were exempt from Income Tax, and from April, 1915, to April, 1920, incomes not exceeding 130*l.* were exempt. The graduation of the tax on incomes in excess of these limits was effected by means of differential rates and by various abatements and reliefs (for wife, children, etc.) granted in the lower ranges of incomes only.

Under the new system of graduation introduced by the Finance Act, 1920, personal allowances of 135*l.* assessable income (= 150*l.* earned income) for unmarried persons and 225*l.* (= 250*l.* earned income) for married persons, and allowances for children, dependent relatives, etc., were granted to all taxpayers irrespective of the amount of their total income. The effect of the increase in the earned income relief (from one-tenth to one-sixth) by the Finance Act, 1925, was to increase the personal allowances, *in the case of earned incomes*, to 162*l.* and 270*l.* respectively. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1931, reduced the personal allowances, in terms of assessable income, to 100*l.* for unmarried persons, and 150*l.* for married persons. At the same time the earned income relief was increased to one-fifth, so that in the case of earned income the allowances became 125*l.* and 187*l* 10*s.* respectively. Tax is charged (1931-32)[1] on the first 175*l.* of taxable income at half of the standard rate, and on the remainder at the standard rate of tax, which has varied as follows:—

1928-24 and 1924-25 . .	4*s.* 6*d.* in the £.
1925-26 to 1929-30 . . .	4*s* ,,
1930-31 . .	4*s.* 6*d.* ,,
1931-32 . .	5*s* ,,

The gross income brought under review in 1929-30 was distributed as follows:—

[1] From 1920-21 to 1929-30, tax was charged on the first 225*l.* at half the standard rate. For 1930-31 tax was charged on the first 250*l.* at four-ninths of the standard rate.

Profits from the ownership of Lands	49,900,000
,, ,, Houses	372,387,687
Profits from the occupation of lands	48,000,000
,, British and other Government securities	172,865,997
,, businesses, professions, and certain interest	1,424,380,125
Salaries of Offices and employments (including Manual wage-earners)	1,115,942,337
	3,183,476,146

The gross income from the ownership of lands and houses in 1929–30 was distributed as follows :—

—	England	Scotland	N. Ireland	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland
	£	£	£	£
Lands, etc.	41,700,000	6,200,000	2,000,000	49,900,000
Houses, etc.	336,978,287	32,468,987	2,940,413	372,387,687

Super-tax.—Super-tax (now called Sur-tax) is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 2,000*l.* per year (prior to 1914–15, 5,000*l.* per year; from 1914–15 to 1917–18, 3,000*l.* per year, and in 1918–19 and 1919–20, 2,500*l.* per year).

As part of a general scheme for the simplification of the Income Tax, the Finance Act, 1927, merged the Super-tax into one tax with the Income Tax having the same basis of assessment and payable, under the name of Sur-tax, as a deferred instalment of Income Tax on the 1st January in the year following the year of assessment. The Sur-tax was payable for the first time in respect of the year 1928–29 on January 1, 1930. Net receipt from Sur-tax in 1930–31, was 67,657,195*l.*

Local Taxation Grant.—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 and Scotland, 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 total payments made to the Local Taxation Account for England and Wales in 1930–31 was 326,736*l.*, including 265,821*l.* in relief of rates and 49,799*l.* under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1923. Scotland received a total of 30,898*l.*

It was estimated that national taxation per head of population amounted in 1930–31 to 16*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* (14*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* in 1929–30). In 1930–31 direct taxation amounted to 462,781,000*l.*, and indirect taxation to 240,907,000*l.*

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	9·5	1·4

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

Year	Debt[1] Million £	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge[3] Million £	Interest on Annuities (included in previous column) Million £
1793. Commencement of French Wars	248		9 7	1 3
1815. End " " "	861		32·6	1 9
1817. Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers	839		31·6	2 0
1854. Commencement of Crimean War	775	802	27 4	3 9
1857. End " " "	808	837	28 6	4 0
1899 Commencement of Boer War	599	685	23 2	7·3
1903. End " "	743	798	27 0	6 5
1914. Commencement of European War	678	708	24 5	3·2
1925. (March 31)	7,653	7,666	357 2 (1924-25)	0·4
1926. "	7,621	7,634[2]	358 2 (1925-26)	0·4
1927 "	7,640	7,653	378·6 (1926-27)	0 4
1928 "	7,618	7,631	378 8 (1927-28)	0 4
1929. "	7,608	7,621	369 0 (1928-29)	0 4
1930. "	7,584	7,596	355 0 (1929 30)	0 4
1931 "	7,571	7,583	291 9 (1930-31)	0·4

[1] These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.
[2] Including 1,110,453,600*l.* owing to other countries
[3] Including Interest, Management and New Sinking Fund.

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1931 :—

Liabilities.	Million £	Million £
Funded Debt	1,425 0	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	12 0	
Unfunded Debt	6,092 6	
	7,529 7	
Less Bonds tendered for Death Duties	116 4	
		7,413 3
Other Capital Liabilities		169 6
Total Gross Liabilities		7,582 9
Assets:	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1926)	42 7	
Other Assets[1]	126 1	
		£ 168 8
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		6 0

The amount of debt provision issued in 1930-31 for interest and management was 293,169,569*l.*
The net decrease in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1930-31 was 13,311,239*l.*

[1] Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c., and other war assets. The amount of loans remaining unpaid at March 31, 1931, was : loans owing by Allies, 2,133 8 million, Colonies, 114 5 million, loans for relief and reconstruction, 29·8 million; other debts, 4 6 million, total 2,282 8 million.

IV. Local Taxation.

The estimated rates collected by local authorities in 1931-32 are:—England and Wales 148,000,000*l.*, Scotland, 16,915,000*l.* For 1930-31 the amounts collected were England and Wales, 149,000,000*l.*, Scotland, 18,152,000*l.* Exchequer contributions to local revenues amounted in 1930-31 to 39,340,000*l.* for England and Wales, and 4,147,362*l.* for Scotland. Grants to rating authorities issued from the Exchequer amounted to 1,000,000*l.* for Scotland.

The approximate allocation of amounts raised by rates and Exchequer grant during 1928–29 and 1929–30 was as follows:—

	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	1928–29	1929–30	1928–29	1929–30	1928–29	1929–30
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
On relief of the poor .	36,200	31,800	4,858	4,414	41,058	36,214
,, education . .	35,100	36,900	5,307	5,517	40,407	42,417
,, police . . .	10,100	10,200	1,073	1,272	11,173	11,572
,, other services .	84,850	89,500	10,080	10,360	95,530	99,860
Totals . .	166,250	168,500	21,918	21,563	188,168	190,068

In England and Wales the average amount of the rates per pound of assessable value was 6*s.* 8¾*d.* in 1913–14, 11*s.* 7*d.* in 1930–31, and 11*s.* 1¾*d.* in 1931–32.

The aggregate net debt of the County of London on March 31, 1930, amounted to 149,007,484*l.* (144,967,164*l.* in 1929). The proposed rate for 1932–33 is 6*s.* 6¼*d.* The estimated total of expenditure for 1932–33 is 6,824,955*l.*, and the estimated gross expenditure on rate accounts is 29,219,009*l.*

Defence.

The Committee of Imperial Defence is responsible 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, Directors of the Intelligence Departments of the War Office and the Admiralty. During 1923 a Cabinet Committee inquired into the co-ordination of the policy and administration of defence. As the result of its report a standing sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence has been appointed, with a Cabinet Minister as Chairman, the heads of the three services and representatives of the Foreign Office and Treasury as members, for the purpose of correlating defensive policy. Three further sub-committees have since been appointed, one composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the three services of Navy, Army and Air, to furnish the Cabinet or the main committee with expert advice on problems of defence, the second sub-committee deals with man-power, and the third, the principal supply officers' sub-committee, with the provision of munitions and supplies in time of war. At the beginning of 1927 an Imperial Defence College was founded to educate selected officers of the three services in working together in the solution of problems of Imperial Defence and to carry out detailed studies for the main committee.

I. Army.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Reserve Forces. 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 contri-

butions 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 Imperial Exchequer pays for Indian and Colonial troops serving outside their own countries. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time, but as the supreme position of the British 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. The Reserve Forces consist of the Army Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve, the Militia and the Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, and the Territorial Reserve. The Army Reserve is composed of men who have completed their period of colour service with the Regular Army, its strength on January 1, 1932, was 124,509. The Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve were created in August 1924, with establishments of 2,489 and 20,639 respectively, for the purpose of supplying officers and technicians to the army on mobilisation. The strength of the Supplementary Reserve on January 1, 1932, was 17,485. The Militia, which is intended to serve as a supply source to the Regular Army after the Army Reserve is exhausted, is in process of reconstruction The Channel Islands and Colonial Militia consist of the Channel Islands Militia, the Malta Militia, the Bermuda Militia, and the Isle of Man Volunteers. The Territorial Reserve is in process of formation.

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.

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 During 1931 further progress was made in the process of mechanising the Army. The experimental mechanised brigades, composed of artillery, infantry and tanks carried out extensive tests. New establishments increased considerably the number of machine guns with infantry and cavalry, and provided infantry with anti-tank guns.

For purposes of command Great Britain is divided up into six 'commands' and the London and Northern Ireland Districts. The commands are (1) Aldershot, of very limited area, (2) Eastern, including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (4) Scottish, (5) Southern, including the southern midlands and south-western counties, (6) 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 normally two Regular divisions in the Aldershot, one Regular division

in the Eastern, one in the Southern command and one in the Northern 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 departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, and the permanent Secretary 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, the Senior Officers' School, which trains officers for command, 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, and for the Regular Army on expansion.

The estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1932–33 amounted (March, 1932) to 36,488,000*l.*

The total personnel charged to British votes for 1931–32 was 139,961, of whom 137,737 were British troops, 2,224 were Colonial and Native Indian troops. There were in India 58,111 British troops, so that the total establishment of the Regular Army in 1932–33 was 139,961 + 58,111 = 196,027. The strength of the Territorial Force on March 1, 1932, was 6,899 officers and 124,330 other ranks.

The distribution of Regular troops, except in India, was as follows:

Home	110,368
Bermuda	408
Jamaica	662
Gibraltar	2,516
Malta	2,919
Cyprus	184
Egypt	9,992
Sudan	1,694
Palestine	1,960
Aden	211
Maritius	123
Ceylon	256
Malaya	1,494
China	7,174
Total	139,961

II. Navy.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord of the Admiralty is the Cabinet Minister responsible for the Navy.

The duties of the Admiralty are grouped under the two headings of Operations and Maintenance. The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff and the Deputy 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 four members of the Board who are in charge 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 Washington Treaty of 1922, which relates to the British Navy and the Navies of the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, is concerned mainly with capital ships, defining for each Power what her replacement tonnage shall be, and fixing the maximum displacement of such ships at 35,000 tons, and their heaviest armaments at the 16 in. gun.

By the London Treaty of 1930 it was agreed to defer replacement of capital ships until after 1936. In the meantime, certain ships were to be discarded without replacement. In the British fleet, the ships so discarded include four battleships (*Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough*) and the battle cruiser *Tiger*. Though withdrawn from the effective list, the *Iron Duke*, which it will be recalled was flagship of the Grand Fleet at Jutland, will be disarmed and retained for use as a gunnery training ship.

Cruisers, which the Washington Treaty had restricted to a standard displacement of 10,000 tons and guns not above 8 inches in calibre, are dealt with in Part III of the Treaty, to which only the British Empire, the United States and Japan subscribed. Definite limits are assigned to the cruiser tonnage which may be maintained by these three countries during 1931–36 in two categories, (*a*) cruisers armed with guns of more than 6·1 inch calibre, and (*b*) those armed with guns of 6·1 inch calibre or less. Destroyer and submarine tonnage, which had remained unaffected by the Washington Treaty, is also restricted by the same section of the Treaty. In the period 1931–36, each of the three fleets concerned is allowed 52,700 tons of submarines.

Washington Treaty restrictions concerning aircraft carriers remain in force, but the construction of any such vessels of 10,000 tons or less displacement mounting a gun above 6·1 inch calibre is forbidden to all five of the signatory powers.

Under the 1929–30 Estimates there are building or completing for the British Navy one 7,000 ton cruiser (*Leander*), one flotilla leader (*Kempenfelt*), 4 destroyers (*Crusader, Comet, Crescent, Cygnet*), 3 submarines (*Thames, Sturgeon, Swordfish*).

Under the 1930–31 Estimates there are under construction 3 cruisers of 7,000 tons (*Neptune, Orion, Achilles*), 1 flotilla leader (*Duncan*), 8 destroyers (*Defender, Daring, Diamond, Delight, Dainty, Diana, Duchess, Decoy*), 3 submarines (*Porpoise, Seahorse, Starfish*), 4 sloops (*Dundee, Falmouth, Milford, Weston-super-Mare*), and 1 netlayer (*Guardian*)

Under the 1931–32 Estimates there are to be laid down in September and October, 1932, 2 cruisers of 7,000 tons (*Amphion, Ajax*), 1 of 5,000 tons (*Arethusa*), 1 flotilla leader, 8 destroyers, 4 sloops, 3 submarines, 1 river gunboat, 1 mining tender, and 1 gate vessel for boom defence.

New construction voted in the 1932 Estimates is practically a repeat of the above, with the substitution of a destroyer depot ship for the mining tender.

The Navy Estimates amounted to 55,865,000*l.* for 1929–30; for 1930–31 to 51,605,000*l.* net; and for 1931–32 to 50,476,300*l.* net.

The number of officers, seamen and marines borne on January 1, 1914, was 144,871. The estimates for 1931–32 provide for a total personnel of 91,410. In four years personnel has been reduced by 10,000 officers and men.

Summary of the British Fleet.

With the disappearance from the lists of all capital ships armed with guns of less than 15 inch calibre, the general tendency is to classify them as pre-Jutland and post-Jutland types. Of the last-named the only representatives at present are the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, though the *Hood* embodies in her design certain modifications based on war experience.

The following summary of the more important units will illustrate the present position.

Class.	Completed by end of		
	1929	1930	1931
Battleships and Battle Cruisers . .	20	19	15
Cruisers	54	54	52
Aircraft Carriers and Tenders . .	7	7	7
Flotilla leaders and Destroyers . .	150	149	150
Submarines	53	61	52

Ships and vessels of the Dominions are included in the above table and in the following paragraph. See notes following the ship lists.

Of the 37 monitors which existed in 1919, three still survive. There are 11 seagoing depôt and repair ships, 31 sloops, 28 minesweepers (mostly laid up in reserve), 13 surveying vessels, and a large number of smaller craft, such as gunboats, patrol boats, drifters and trawlers.

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 in certain cases, but, with reference to the capital ships affected by the Washington and London Treaties, the years are substituted in which they are due for replacement if desired.

Battleships and Battle Cruisers.

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1937	Queen Elizabeth	31,100	13	11	8 15in.; 12 6in.; 4 4in. AA	2	75,000	25
1939	Valiant							
1937	Warspite							
1937	Barham							
1937	Malaya							
1937	Royal Sovereign	29,150	13	11	8 15in.; 12 6in. 4 4in. AA	4	40,000	23
1938	Royal Oak							
1941	Ramillies							
1937	Resolution							
1937	Revenge							

Battleships and Battle Cruisers (continued).

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1940	Renown [1]	32,000	6	9	6 15in. ; 15 4in. ; 4 4in. AA	2	112,000	29
1939	Repulse [1]					10		
1941	Hood [1]	42,100	12	15	8 15in ; 12 5 5in ; 4 4in AA	6	144,000	31
Naval Estimates 1922—1923	Nelson	33,500	14	11	9 16in ; 12 6in., 6 4 7in. AA	2	45,000	23
	Rodney	33,900						

Cruisers.

1910—1911	Brisbane [2]	5,120	3	Shields	8 6in , 1 3in. AA	2	25 000	25
1911—1912	Adelaide [2]	5,100	3	Shields	9 6in ; 1 3in AA	2	25,000	25
1913—1914	Champion	3,920	3-4	Shields	4 6in.; 2 3in AA	2-4	40,000	29
	Comus	3,895						
1914—1915	Cambrian	3,895						
	Canterbury							
	Constance							
	Castor							
War	Caledon	4,180	3	Shields	5 6in ; 2 3in. AA	8	40,000	29
	Calypso							
	Caradoc							
	Concord	4,120	3	Shields	4 6in. ; 2 3in. AA	2	40,000	29
War	Cardiff	4,200-4,290	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA	8	40,000	29
	Coventry							
	Curlew							
	Cairo							
	Colombo							
	Capetown							
	Calcutta							
	Ceres.							
	Carlisle							
	Curaçoa							
War	Danae	4,850	3	Shields	6 6in ; 3 4in AA	12	40,000	29
	Dauntless							
	Dragon							
	Despatch							
	Diomede [3]							
	Delhi							
	Dunedin [3]							
	Durban							
War	Enterprise	7,580	3	Shields	7 6in. ; 3 4in. AA	16	80,000	33
	Emerald	7,550						

[1] Battle Cruisers. [2] Royal Australian Navy. [3] New Zealand Navy.

Cruisers (continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
War	Effingham	9,770	3	Shields	7 7·5in.; 3 4in. AA (Vindictive, only 6 7·5in.)	6	55,000–65,000	29–30
War	Frobisher	9,860						
War	Hawkins	9,800						
War	Vindictive	9,996						
1921–1922	Adventure [1]	6,740	3	Shields	4 4·7in.	—	40,000	27·75
1924–1925	Berwick	9,750	—	3	8 8in; 4 4in. AA	8	80,000	31·5
1924–1925	Cornwall	9,750						
1924–1925	Cumberland	9,750						
1924–1925	Kent	9,850						
1924–1925	Suffolk	9,800						
1924–1925	Australia [2]	9,870						
1924–1925	Canberra [2]	9,870						
1925–1926	Devonshire	9,750	—	3	8 8in.; 4 4in. AA	8	80,000	32·25
1925–1926	London	9,750						
1925–1926	Shropshire	9,730						
1925–1926	Sussex	9,730						
1926–1927	Dorsetshire	9,990						
1926–1927	Norfolk	9,850						
1926–1927	York	8,250	—	3	6 8in.; 4 4in. AA	6	80,000	32·25
1927–1928	Exeter	8,390						
	Aircraft Carriers.							
War	Furious	22,450	—	—	10 5·5in.; 6 4in. AA	—	90,000	30·5
War	Glorious	22,500	—	—	16 4·7in. AA	—	90,000	30·5
War	Courageous	22,500	—	—	16 4·7in. AA	—	90,000	30·5
War	Hermes	10,850	—	—	6 5·5in.; 3 4in. AA	—	40,000	25
War	Eagle [3]	22,600	—	—	9 6in.; 5 4in. AA	—	50,000	24
War	Argus	14,000	—	—	6 4in. AA	—	20,000	20
1925–1926	Albatross [2]	5,000	—	—	4 4·7in. AA	—	12,000	20

[1] Cruiser-Minelayer. [2] Royal Australian Navy.

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

The destroyers of the post-war Fleet are of the following classes: flotilla leaders, 1330–1800 tons, 34–36·5 knots, 14 (including 1 Australian); R class, 900 tons, 10; S class, 930–1075 tons, 41 (including 5 Australian and 2 Canadian); V class, 1300–1325 tons, 26; W class, 1300–1350 tons, 37; A class (1173–1330 tons), 12 (including 2 Canadian); B class (1330 tons), 8; total number, 148.

The submarines are of six successive classes. H class (410 tons surface displacement) 14; L class (760–845 tons), 18; X class (2425 tons) 1; O class (1311–1475 tons), 9; P class (1475 tons), 5; R class (1475 tons), 4; total number, 51.

Dominion Navies.—When Admiral of the Fleet Earl 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 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, but no action of much importance has been taken on the proposals. The Imperial Cabinet (July, 1921) left on record its view that co-operation among the constituent parts of the Empire was necessary, but that the details must be left to the Dominion Parliaments. So far the only one of Lord Jellicoe's main recommendations to be carried into effect has been the reorganisation of the Royal Indian Marine on a naval basis. Its strength at present is limited to 4 sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 8 trawlers, and 2 surveying vessels.

The Royal Australian Navy, in addition to the 4 cruisers and 1 aircraft tender named in the list above, has 1 flotilla leader, 5 destroyers of the S class, 3 sloops, and a few other vessels.

The New Zealand Navy, in addition to the *Diomede* and *Dunedin*, has the obsolete light cruiser *Philomel* as a training ship, and a mine-sweeping trawler for instructional purposes.

The Royal Canadian Navy has 3 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 destroyers of the A class (*Skeena* and *Saguenay*), which were delivered from England in 1930–31, and 2 older destroyers of the 'S' type (*Champlain* and *Vancouver*).

The South African Navy has 2 mine-sweeping trawlers and a surveying vessel.

Newfoundland has a transport built in 1925, the *Caribou*, which is employed under the Finance and Customs Department.

III. Air Force.

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence. 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.

The Force consists of the Royal Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air Force Special Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force, and the Territorial Air Force. The establishment of the Royal Air Force for the year 1931–32 is 32,000 exclusive of those serving in India, who are paid for by the Government of India. In January, 1932, the strength of the Air Force Reserve was 1,229 officers and 8,704 other ranks, of the Special Reserve 43 officers and 376 other ranks, of the Auxiliary Air Force 124 officers and 802 other ranks. During 1922 the Air Ministry took over control of Iraq and Palestine, and in January 1928 of Aden.

The Air Force is organised into commands as follows:—

I. United Kingdom: (*a*) Inland Area, (*b*) Coastal Area, (*c*) Irish Wing, (*d*) Cranwell, (*e*) Halton.

II. Overseas: (*a*) Middle East Area, (*b*) Iraq, (*c*) India, (*d*) Mediterranean, (*e*) Palestine.

Areas are subdivided into groups and wings, a certain number of squadrons being allotted to each group or wing. Squadrons are subdivided into flights. In March 1932 the establishment of the Royal Air Force was 88½ squadrons, 75½ of which were regular squadrons and 8 Special Reserve or Auxiliary Air Force squadrons, while 5 are organised on a cadre basis. Each squadron is of 12 aeroplanes. 40 squadrons were in Great Britain and 22 abroad, while 28 flights, the equivalent of 13½ squadrons, were provided for the fleet air arm. During 1923 a scheme for the expansion of the Air Force primarily for Home Defence was sanctioned. This scheme provides for an establishment of 52 squadrons for home defence, 39 of these being squadrons of the Royal Air Force, 6 being non-regular squadrons formed from the Auxiliary Air Force, and 7 being formed of the Special Reserve.

During 1932 29 regular and 8 Auxiliary Air Force squadrons and 5 cadre squadrons will have been formed for Home Defence. In November 1924 an Air Officer, commanding-in-chief Air Defences of Great Britain, was appointed to organise and command the Air Forces allotted for Home Defence. These are now divided into 3 sub-commands: the Fighting Area, with headquarters at Uxbridge; the Wessex Bombing Area, with head quarters at Andover, and the Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force.

The chief educational establishments of the Air Force are the Cadet College at Cranwell and the Staff College at Andover. The chief training depôt is at Halton. There are also 3 flying training schools, 1 central flying school, and schools of gunnery, ballooning, army co-operation, photography and wireless.

The net Air Estimates for 1932–33 amounted to 17,400,000*l.*

For 1932–33 the net sum allotted to Civil Aviation was 473,000*l.* The air routes maintained were London-Manchester, London-Amsterdam, London-Brussels-Cologne, London-Paris and Cairo-Karachi. In January, 1932, a London-Cape Town service was opened. Owing to the disaster to the airship R 101, which was destroyed with all on board on its first flight to India, experiments on airships are in abeyance.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

General distribution of the surface:—

Divisions	Total surface (excluding water) 1931	Rough grazing land (1931)	Permanent pasture (1931)	Arable land (1931)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England[1]	32,034,000	3,595,000	13,574,000	8,954,000
Wales[1]	5,099,000	1,721,000	2,127,000	628,000
Scotland	19,069,000	9,497,000	1,580,000	3,052,000
Isle of Man	141,000	31,000	19,000	60,000
Channel Islands (1922	44,000[2]	2,000[2]	10,000[2]	21,000

[1] England excludes, and Wales includes Monmouth. [2] No later figures are available.

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live-stock in Great Britain:—

—	England and Wales		Scotland	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Cultivated area:	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops[1]	4,629,853	4,322,882	1,030,094	981,548
Green crops[2]	2,184,454	2,023,022	528,658	521,141
Hops	19,997	19,528	—	—
Small fruit[3]	66,209	62,023	8,233	8,162
Orchards[3]	246,979	244,778	1,004	1,061
Bare fallow	294,048	356,985	5,562	6,701
Clover and rotation grasses	2,423,466	2,581,266	1,499,268	1,534,378
Permanent pasture	15,547,498	15,700,892	1,568,903	1,580,270
Total	25,380,447	25,283,320	4,640,718	4,632,200

[1] Wheat, barley or bere, oats, mixed corn, rye, beans, peas. [2] Mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohl-rabi, rape, vetches or tares. [3] The figures for small fruit in all cases include small fruit in orchards.

—	England and Wales		Scotland	
	June, 1930	June, 1931	June, 1930	June, 1931
Live Stock:	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . .	961,853	938,494	156,816	152,668
Cattle . .	5,849,776	6,065,043	1,235,999	1,208,874
Sheep . .	16,815,848	17,749,240	7,649,551	7,830,787
Pigs . .	2,310,241	2,783,008	143,269	162,203

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

ACREAGE —THOUSAND ACRES.

—	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans[1]	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
England and Wales:									
1927	1,636	1,049	1,751	202	119	514	716	306	5,904
1928	1,396	1,185	1,763	170	114	489	722	298	6,068
1929	1,330	1,120	1,854	157	133	519	699	299	6,220
1930	1,346	1,020	1,779	176	134	425	671	288	6,646
1931	1,197	1,029	1,652	158	132	447	621	271	6,504
Scotland:									
1927	67	122	897	4	0 4	147	377	1 1	567
1928	58	117	878	3	0 4	144	378	1 2	567
1929	51	112	889	3	0 3	145	371	1 2	576
1930	54	101	862	3	0 4	123	373	1 2	581
1931	50	88	835	3	0 4	128	361	1 2	588

TOTAL PRODUCE

England and Wales:	1,000 Quarts	1,000 Quarts	1,000 Quarts	1,000 Quarts	1,000 Quarts	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
1927	6,512	4,480	9,606	716	227	3,055	8,630	5,448	6,265
1928	5,659	5,185	9,900	564	241	3,513	9,953	5,755	6,418
1929	5,650	5,047	10,499	472	281	3,588	8,303	5,687	5,336
1930	4,913	3,889	9,502	609	257	2,743	7,931	5,438	7,904
1931	4,418	4,063	8,855	530	236	2,454	6,978	4,529	7,925
Scotland:									
1927	305	509	4,366	14	—	799	5,937	20	914
1928	282	532	4,797	13	—	1,032	6,660	22	884
1929	263	521	5,058	12	—	1,155	6,606	25	950
1930	264	502	4,477	15	—	860	5,822	25	919
1931	223	888	4,251	12	—	700	5,438	20	993
Gt. Britain:									
1927	6,817	4,989	13,972	700	227	3,854	14,567	5,468	7,179
1928	5,941	5,717	14,697	730	241	4,545	16 613	5,777	7,302
1929	5,913	5,568	15,557	577	281	4,743	14,909	5,712	6,286
1930	5,177	4,391	13,979	484	257	3,603	13,753	5,463	8,823
1931	4,641	4,451	13,107	542	236	3,154	12,416	4,549	8.918

[1] Figures for Scotland relate only to beans harvested as corn.

The production of meat in Great Britain in 1923–24 was estimated at 1,023,000 tons; of milk, 1,350 million gallons. The value of produce sold off

the farms in 1923 (excluding produce consumed in farmers' households) was estimated at 258,750,000*l.*, namely: farm crops, 54,000,000*l.*; live stock, 95,000,000*l.*; dairy produce, 79,000,000*l.*; wool, 4,250,000*l.*; poultry and eggs, 13,500,000*l.*; miscellaneous crops, 13,000,000*l.*

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

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

Size of Holdings	England and Wales (1931)	Scotland (1930)	Great Britain (1930)
1— 5 acres . .	71,204	16,824	89,808
5— 50 ,, . .	179,713	33,484	215,429
50—300 ,, . .	128,878	22,972	151,630
Over 300 acres . .	12,146	2,398	14,634
Total . .	391,941	75,678	471,501

In *England and Wales*, the Ministry of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture. The Board of Agriculture for *Scotland* dispenses certain grants for the development and improvement of agriculture, including agricultural education and research, in that country. Grants are also made, in respect of agricultural education and research, from the Development Fund set up by the Development and Road Improvement Acts, 1909, and, as regards research, from the Empire Marketing Fund. In 1930–31, the grant voted to the Development Fund was 625,000*l.*

II. Fisheries.

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in Great Britain (excluding salmon, except that figures for England and Wales include sea-caught salmon and sea-trout):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales . . .	654,801	672,407	714,556	783,961	731,010
Scotland	345,996	330,189	338,702	309,987	258,668
G.B. (excluding shell-fish) . .	1,000,297	1,002,596	1,053,258	1,093,948	989,678
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales . . .	12,769,516	13,239,338	14,494,044	14,161,940	12,242,334
Scotland	4,369,968	4,658,100	4,672,916	4,177,775	3,661,982
G.B. (excluding shell-fish) . .	17,139,485	17,897,438	19,166,960	18,339,715	15,904,316
Value of shell-fish . . .	523,854	527,286	479,116	482,180	441,897

[1] Provisional figures.

Statistics for 1930 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:—

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1930			Total Net Tonnage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Number						
	Sailing	Steam & Motor	Total			Regular fishermen	Others
England and Wales	2,210	4,942	7,152	191,757	6,722	30,129	3,761
Scotland	2,744	3,086	5,830	86,645	5,456	22,079	1,916
N Ireland	658	291	949	4,260	510	570[1]	662[1]
Isle of Man	42	75	117	725	95	180	64
Channel Islands	117	119	236	557	229	239	170
Totals	5,771	8,513	14,284	283,944	13,012	53,197[1]	6,573[1]

[1] Excluding Londonderry

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:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured, canned)	242,000	273,000	263,000	262,000	229,000
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted, canned)	384,000	385,000	414,000	359,000	272,000
Ditto (cured or canned herrings only)	274,000	279,000	302,000	256,000	184,000
Re-exports (cured or canned fish of foreign and colonial origin)	19,000	24,000	23,000	20,000	15,000

[1] Provisional figures

Provision for fishery research is made on the votes for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Fishery Board for Scotland.

III. Mining and Metals.

General summary of the mineral production of Great Britain and the Isle of Man in 1929 and 1930 —

Description of Mineral	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Arsenic (white) and arsenic soot	953	10,241	579	9,044
Barytes and Witherite	57,095	105,107	58,705	102,464
Calcspar	15,187	14,070	15,975	14,708
Chalk	6,529,348	485,203	6,712,101	480,790
Chert and flint	137,176	40,955	158,512	38,915

Description of Mineral	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
China clay	826,046	1,316,949	716,319	1,095,061
China stone	64,558	86,976	62,920	83,061
Clay and shale	14,271,198	1,385,610	15,356,383	1,426,319
Coal	257,906,802	173,233,199	243,881,824	165,733,075
Copper precipitate	104	4,050	75	2,685
Dolomite for use as Refractory material	605,698	126,060	364,594	58,959
Fireclay	2,207,651	804,569	2,028,661	741,423
Fluorspar	41,762	38,149	29,788	27,138
Gravel and sand	6,175,187	1,041,622	7,822,290	1,350,064
Gypsum	966,081	550,472	838,018	472,742
Igneous rocks	8,744,388	3,181,601	9,639,803	3,424,663
Iron ore and Ironstone	13,214,943	3,645,784	11,627,233	3,090,760
Iron pyrites	4,371	3,654	5,497	5,021
Lead ore (dressed)	23,260	306,360	25,880	258,479
Limestone (other than chalk)	14,257,258	3,247,281	14,447,226	3,292,331
Mica Clay	35,124	21,041	35,537	20,959
Moulding and Pig-bed sand	681,810	128,124	651,694	115,047
Oil shale	2,023,609	598,447	2,020,510	607,028
Potters' clay	206,186	195,505	201,973	184,073
Salt (brine and rock)	1,959,362	1,204,810	2,054,783	1,131,498
Ganister and silica rock	549,140	206,389	444,316	171,119
Sand (glass making)	87,061	15,841	77,861	12,660
Sandstone	3,051,727	1,633,166	3,240,402	1,685,149
Slate	300,829	2,151,529	260,522	1,750,900
Tin ore (dressed)	5,640	587,447	4,146	317,564
Zinc ore (dressed)	1,811	7,566	1,348	2,358
Total (including minerals not specified)	—	196,500,320	—	187,331,307

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1930 were:—Copper, 48 tons, value 2,852*l.*; iron, 3,601,442 tons, 14,245,100*l.*; lead, 19,289 tons, 348,729*l.*; silver, 40,955 oz., 3,018*l.*; tin, 2,488 tons, 353,182*l.*; zinc, 505 tons, 8,368*l.*; total value, 14,961,249*l.*

The total number of persons (including clerks and salaried persons) ordinarily employed at all mines in Great Britain under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1930 was 956,859. The number of mines at work was 2,638; 756,361 persons (males) worked underground, and 196,438 males and 4,060 females (including clerks and salaried persons) above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 76,665, of whom 47,928 worked inside the quarries, and 28,737 outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,179.

Professor H. S. Jevons estimated the resources of British coal in 1915, within 4,000 feet of the surface, at 197,000 million tons.

Coal raised in Great Britain, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported :—

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc., exported		Bunkers for ships in foreign trade [1]
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	
		£		£	Tons
1927	251,232,336	183,544,218	54,300,000	49,187,000	16,841,000
1928	237,471,931	152,515,958	53,676,974	39,727,062	16,729,594
1929	257,906,802	173,233,199	64,401,021	52,849,618	16,390,933
1930	243,881,824	165,733,075	58,343,232	49,209,080	15,616,691
1931	—	—	45,909,186	37,619,223	14,609,545

[1] Not included in exports

In the year 1930, the coal available for consumption at home is estimated to have been 166,600,000 tons, some of the principal uses being: domestic coal (including miners' coal), 40,000,000 tons, railways, for locomotive purposes, 12,870,000 tons; gas works, 17,000,000 tons; iron works, manufacture of pig iron, 11,690,000 tons[1]; collieries (engine fuel), 13,510,000 tons; electricity generating stations, 9,680,000 tons[1]; bunkers for ships engaged in coastwise trade, 1,280,000 tons; general manufacturing purposes, etc., 53,450,000 tons.

The average number of wage-earners in collieries for the quarter ending December, 1931, was 834,100 (885,200 in 1930).

[1] Provisional figures

Iron ore produced in and imported into Great Britain :—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported and retained	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1927	11,207,000	3,240,000	5,164,000	5,441,000
1928	11,262,000	3,074,000	4,440,000	4,656,000
1929	13,215,000	3,646,000	5,689,000	6,218,000
1930	11,627 000	3,091,000	4,137,000	4,479,000
1931	—[1]	—[1]	2,213,000	2,083,000

[1] Not available

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1931, 1,890,369 tons, valued at 787,476*l.*, came from Spain, and 368,552 tons (362,552*l*) came from Algeria. Including 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1930 was 16,009,000 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation :—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Coke used	Pig Iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1926	68[1]	5,716,000	2,458,000	282,000	2,956,000	277,000
1927	168[1]	16,967,000	7,293,000	1,093,000	8,404,000	272,000
1928	132[1]	15,914,000	6,611,000	—	—	397,000
1929	162[1]	19,149,000	7,589,300	—	—	456,000
1930	76[1][2]	16,009,000	6,196,800	—	—	271,000

[1] December. [2] The average number of furnaces in blast for the year 1930 was 123.

The total output of steel in 1931 was 5,175,600 tons (7,298,500 tons in 1930). The output of pig iron in 1931 was 3,758,100 tons.

IV. Water Power.

The available water-power resources of Great Britain are estimated to be 900,000 B.H.P., of which 200,000 B.H.P. are developed (1922).

Commerce.

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

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1927	1,218,341,150	709,081,263	122,952,839	832,034,102
1928	1,195,598,413	723,579,089	120,283,244	843,862,333
1929	1,220,765,300	729,349,322	109,701,828	839,051,150
1930	1,043,975,261	570,755,416	86,835,409	657,590,825
1931 [1]	862,174,709	389,163,817	64,035,347	453,199,164

[1] Provisional figures.

The value of goods imported 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.

Trade according to countries for the years 1930 and 1931 :—

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	
	1930	1931 [1]	1930	1931 [1]	1930	1931 [1]
Foreign Countries:	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Europe and Colonies—						
Russia (Soviet Union) .	34,235	32,179	6,772	7,123	2,519	1,928
Finland . . .	12,634	11,627	2,414	1,602	430	170
Esthonia . . .	1,992	1,912	388	218	124	51

[1] Provisional figures.

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	
	1930	1931 [1]	1930	1931 [1]	1930	1931 [1]
	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £
Latvia	4,746	2,937	1,122	591	95	31
Lithuania	791	1,491	368	301	30	6
Sweden	22,581	17,347	10,068	7,744	868	721
Norway	11,967	8,646	12,931	7,559	342	301
Iceland	346	185	702	415	123	95
Denmark and Faroe Islands	54,132	46,713	10,249	8,634	742	556
Poland	7,949	8,613	3,564	2,001	617	574
Germany	65,490	64,150	26,809	18,413	17,808	13,609
Netherlands	39,524	35,209	18,860	13,685	4,149	3,003
Java	6,587	4,566	4,510	2,507	91	84
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	1,846	1 285	1,081	394	12	8
Dutch West India Islands	3,150	3,168	413	200	18	32
Dutch Guiana	52	71	83	65	12	12
Belgium	38,016	33,231	15,035	10,017	6,544	4,550
Belgian Congo.	241	210	568	448	31	34
Luxemburg	507	589	17	7	1	2
France	49,267	40,883	29,690	22,537	14,508	9,478
Algeria	2,201	1,208	1,635	1,235	25	7
Tunis	1,038	758	334	220	14	29
French West Africa	679	524	1,738	784	116	52
French Somaliland	218	105	126	77	1	1
Madagascar	795	836	78	59	2	1
Syria	250	226	1 086	1,019	27	26
French Indo-China.	276	167	397	109	2	3
French Pacific Poss.	13	12	56	95	2	3
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	526	547	17	12
French W India Islands	1	1	24	26	8	2
French Guiana	—	—	4	10	2	1
Switzerland	12,040	11,865	5,187	4,143	1,096	854
Portugal	3,655	3,308	3,363	2,458	428	206
Azores	126	119	55	93	1	1
Madeira	260	208	334	271	37	19
Portuguese West Africa	69	37	766	324	15	15
Portuguese East Africa	348	329	2 809	2,380	64	59
Portuguese Poss. in India	161	66	141	113	2	2
Spain	16,638	14,278	9,335	5,294	527	225
Canary Islands	2,784	2,627	1,102	938	37	30
Spanish North Africa	69	36	338	290	8	7
Spanish West Africa	—	—	36	20	6	2
Italy	15,005	15,149	13,835	9,917	957	728
Libya	46	12	61	46	3	3
Italian East Africa	37	29	21	13	—	—
Austria	3,390	2,780	2,040	1,318	456	414
Hungary	1,000	1,555	739	514	90	82
Czechoslovakia	6,403	6,611	1,731	1,337	116	128
Yugoslavia	768	574	1,159	940	30	33
Greece	2,050	2,022	3,732	3,165	195	136
Crete	147	153	18	20	1	1
Bulgaria	89	53	434	546	4	18
Roumania	4,726	3,410	1,947	1,833	39	29
Turkey, European	657	477	1,572	1,429	43	45
Turkey, Asiatic	1,212	1,010	296	284	30	21
Africa—						
Egypt	13,909	10,857	9,808	6,650	192	158
Morocco	333	221	1,404	1,338	131	64
Liberia	43	31	120	65	10	7

[1] Provisional figures.

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	
	1930	1931[1]	1930	1931[1]	1930	1931[1]
Asia—	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Abyssinia	229	217	33	23	1	1
Arabia	19	24	133	104	1	—
Iraq	1,131	715	1,692	1,242	84	27
Persia	8,776	5,787	2,695	727	199	70
Afghanistan	—	—	4	60	—	—
Siam	289	151	2,050	1,005	19	13
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	9,889	7,752	8,574	7,859	86	115
Japan (including Formosa.	7,820	7,109	8,229	6,166	168	145
Korea	1	—	145	59	—	5
America—						
United States of America	153,497	104,171	28,705	17,101	11,228	8,011
Philippine Is. and Guam	1,743	1,247	751	480	19	14
Porto Rico	125	192	103	76	1	5
Hawaii	109	155	14	12	—	1
Cuba	6,874	4,289	1,283	656	32	19
Hayti	150	196	167	110	2	2
St. Domingo	1,851	1,041	153	104	1	1
Mexico	2,886	2,399	2,433	943	30	35
Guatemala	58	88	231	196	4	2
Honduras (not British)	496	1,110	517	88	2	2
San Salvador	12	15	341	223	3	1
Nicaragua	105	213	146	108	1	1
Costa Rica	2,796	2,332	162	135	5	4
Colombia	1,397	767	1,553	1,352	31	26
Panama	40	224	614	301	14	14
Venezuela	798	642	1,644	943	25	15
Ecuador	165	109	392	261	7	5
Peru	4,494	3,513	1,443	664	56	41
Chile	7,272	4,737	5,963	1,932	321	216
Brazil	8,111	5,715	7,970	4,062	172	106
Uruguay	7,387	5,223	3,578	1,985	56	33
Bolivia	3,392	2,282	347	170	18	21
Argentine Republic	56,666	52,764	25,234	14,789	442	271
Paraguay	113	106	148	108	3	1
Deep Sea Fisheries	1,158	1,049	2	2	—	—
Whale Fisheries	741	1,498	97	2	—	12
Total (including those not specified above)	739,046	614,511	322,410	218,557	66,356	47,926
British Possessions:						
In Europe:						
Irish Free State	42,955	36,653	34,497	30,414	9,798	8,575
Channel Islands	3,423	3,480	3,697	3,508	1,002	873
Gibraltar	22	34	514	482	66	57
Malta and Gozo	38	43	1,028	974	175	149
Cyprus	320	285	359	322	8	7
In Africa:						
West Africa:						
Gambia	185	28	175	79	16	8
Sierra Leone	313	209	625	558	54	37
Gold Coast & Togoland	1,739	1,291	3,450	1,953	413	229
Nigeria & Cameroons	5,928	3,369	6,480	3,732	697	370
St. Helena and Ascension	27	13	47	34	11	9

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[1] Provisional figures.

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	
	1930	1931[1]	1930	1931[1]	1930	1931[1]
	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous. £
South Africa :						
Protect. of S W Africa	108	13	199	74	2	2
Cape of Good Hope[2]						
Natal						
Orange Free State	20,242	13,129	26,462	21,849	1,239	1,074
Transvaal						
Basutoland	—	—	28	15	1	—
Rhodesia (North)	307	274	831	1,015	3	4
Rhodesia (South)	1,224	1,033	2,557	1,466	48	40
Bechuanaland Prot	15	8	12	5	—	—
Swaziland	1	1	5	4	—	—
East Africa :						
Tanganyika Territory	660	454	1,291	665	25	15
Zanzibar and Pemba	109	93	216	168	4	4
Kenya Colony	2,447	2,120	2,522	1,768	67	51
Uganda Protectorate	243	176	285	176	7	5
Nyasaland Protectorate	966	822	189	197	8	9
Somaliland Protectorate	28	19	23	27	—	1
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3,734	981	1,910	737	40	17
Mauritius & Dependencies	1,055	1,081	601	442	14	11
Seychelles	23	59	37	24	1	1
In Asia :						
Aden and Dependencies	79	35	410	304	8	9
Palestine	1,453	1,412	1,064	794	28	28
British India	51,044	36,743	52,944	32,304	1,283	802
Straits Settlements	9,127	5,396	7,464	4,811	239	154
Federated Malay States	2,266	1,061	2,937	1,471	64	46
Unfederated Malay States	42	27	74	59	1	1
Ceylon and Dependencies	13,483	11,995	3,999	2,703	102	117
British North Borneo	221	190	55	24	2	1
Sarawak	25	137	107	65	3	2
Hong Kong	422	405	4,854	4,435	95	59
In Australasia :						
Australia	46,449	45,674	31,678	14,554	1,391	626
Territory of Papua	48	174	77	74	2	1
New Zealand	44,899	37,832	17,867	11,196	762	535
Nauru and British Samoa	133	55	42	33	1	2
Fiji Islands	636	247	328	242	16	12
OtherPacificIsl'nds(British)	241	50	53	31	1	1
In America :						
Canada	33,146	32,816	28,138	20,560	2,108	1,603
Newfoundland & Labrador	2,207	2,030	754	543	141	92
Bermudas	9	8	695	751	42	43
Bahamas	26	23	344	241	19	11
British West India Islands	5,107	4,375	4,405	3,635	278	289
British Honduras	36	17	142	144	19	15
British Guiana	696	577	1,008	814	89	95
Falkland Islands	463	114	348	130	25	19
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	304,030	247,663	248,345	170,607	20,480	16,109
Grand Total	1,043,975	862,175	570,755	389,164	86,885	64,035

[1] Provisional figures
[2] Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope.

Gold and silver bullion and specie :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1927	32,404,512	29,060,010	7,173,051	7,145,577
1928	47,800,890	60,523,701	10,205,998	9,187,712
1929	62,411,414	77,562,699	8,330,718	9,109,287
1930	86,658,814	81,791,493	8,518,353	8,353,931
1931 [1]	98,370,300	132,880,945	8,427,716	6,694,393

[1] Provisional figures.

Imports and exports for 1930 and 1931 (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (latter year provisional) :—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
I. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco*—						
Grain and Flour	72,804	55,817	4,256	2,316	1,722	1,019
Feeding-Stuffs for Animals	5,745	5,365	2,172	2,088	190	166
Meat	111,526	93,938	1,488	1,231	3,203	2,632
Animals Living for Food	18,318	16,015	222	172	3	1
Other Food & Drink, Non-dutiable	193,107	182,131	31,598	23,507	13,646	12,408
,, ,, ,, Dutiable	57,897	52,349			4,053	3,329
Tobacco	15,720	11,384	8,483	5,216	939	607
Total, Class I.	475,116	416,999	48,219	35,529	23,756	20,163
II. *Raw Materials, etc.*—						
Mining, &c., Products : Coal	29	34	45,661	34,654	—	—
,, ,, ,, : Other	5,268	3,929	1,650	1,111	369	212
Iron Ore and Scrap	5,161	3,341	568	423	5	2
Non-Ferrous Ores and Scrap	12,232	7,241	751	457	245	188
Wood and Timber	42,775	29,144	281	236	456	289
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	44,990	27,153	600	332	3,380	1,208
Wool, and Woollen Rags	45,102	34,818	4,811	3,269	16,894	11,078
Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	1,515	1,239	14	12	17	9
Other Textile Materials	9,584	7,046	268	201	781	454
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums, &c.	33,658	25,004	3,619	2,438	1,454	900
Hides and Skins, Undressed	16,126	11,710	1,438	742	9,863	8,465
Paper-making Materials	12,074	9,980	1,048	687	27	65
Rubber	10,722	4,497	175	105	3,596	1,816
Miscellaneous	11,211	9,230	2,876	2,425	1,283	1,086
Total, Class II.	250,459	173,367	63,760	47,092	38,369	25,767
III. *Manufactured Articles*—						
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	10	18	3,548	2,965	—	—
Earthenware, Glass, &c.	10,000	9,601	11,901	8,381	161	115
Iron and Steel Manufactures	28,299	19,058	51,261	30,410	265	177
Non-Ferrous Metals & Manufactures	29,363	21,413	12,088	6,935	2,795	1,519
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c.	7,702	7,328	7,386	5,384	1,810	1,022
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	7,027	6,252	11,928	7,488	485	216
Machinery	17,920	15,845	46,974	32,889	1,557	1,216
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	8,789	7,587	2,215	1,427	622	471
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	9,736	8,941	87,587	56,593	546	345
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf.	14,267	13,452	36,963	25,150	1,568	1,027

Import Values C I F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Silk and Silk Manufactures	11,221	8,395	1,556	1,088	1,100	584
Manuf.: Other Textile Materials	15,335	14,951	19,558	12,889	2,207	1,522
Apparel	19,290	19,908	19,786	14,015	1,276	1,187
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours	13,571	13,870	21,958	17,043	939	1,135
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures	46,242	29,445	7,460	5,306	2,824	1,866
Leather and Manufactures	15,256	13,243	5,262	3,314	1,905	1,506
Paper and Cardboard	17,975	16,440	8,468	6,323	269	193
Vehicles (inc. Ships & Aircraft)	6,828	4,239	50,992	28,418	639	447
Rubber Manufactures	3,927	3,428	2,880	2,187	118	102
Miscellaneous Articles	28,809	28,527	30,440	22,618	3,488	2,847
Total, Class III	307,418	261,972	440,042	290,573	24,075	17,497
IV. *Animals not for Food*	3,680	3,330	1,502	1,093	635	608
V. *Parcel Post*	7,303	6,506	17,283	14,877	—	—
Total	1,043,975	862,175	570,755	389,164	86,835	64,085

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom for the years 1928–1931 are as follows:—

Articles	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
Wheat Thous Cwts	102,795	110,821	103,595	118,836
Wheat meal and flour ,, ,,	8,813	9,617	11,554	10,578
Maize ,, ,,	31,431	33,251	32,069	51,018
Barley ,, ,,	12,925	11,941	15,188	15,401
Oats ,, ,,	7,447	6,930	9,631	8,766
Rice ,, ,,	2,437	2,240	2,202	2,229
Butter ,, ,,	5,949	6,274	6,648	7,720
Margarine ,, ,,	1,103	950	846	693
Cheese ,, ,,	2,975	2,963	3,082	2,855
Eggs (in shell) Thous gt. hunds.	26,467	24,964	26,541	25,920
Coffee and chicory Thous cwts	394	382	390	396
Cocoa, raw ,, ,,	1,111	1,150	1,140	1,206
Preparations of cocoa, &c. ,, ,,	207	202	194	208
Tea ,, Lbs	418,831	464,145	452,763	445,595
Beef (fresh & refrigerated) ,, Cwts.	12,118	11,465	11,308	11,719
Mutton and lamb (fresh and refrigerated) ,, ,,	5,622	5,625	6,876	7,108
Bacon and hams ,, ,,	9,415	8,933	9,818	11,518
Potatoes ,, ,,	9,522	5,869	5,782	16,588
Apples ,, ,,	5,743	5,499	5,821	7,289
Oranges ,, ,,	7,489	8,956	9,593	9,971
Bananas ,, bunches	12,451	14,280	14,375	15,668
Currants, dried ,, cwts	1,093	1,104	1,160	1,076
Raisins ,, ,,	1,382	1,603	1,403	1,170
Sugar (raw and refined) ,, ,,	35,886	38,925	39,838	38,457
Wine ,, Galls	13,499	14,422	13,747	13,732
Spirits[2] Thous. Prf. ,,	1,670	1,695	1,488	1,347
Beer ,, Std. Brls.	1,351	1,458	1,592	1,487
Tobacco Thous. lbs.	141,726	147,822	151,699	150,537

[1] Provisional figures.

[2] For consumption as beverage.

In 1931 the United Kingdom imported about 50,826,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 68,549,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were: United States, 11,239,000 cwt.; Canada, 27,096,000 cwt.; Argentina, 20,733,000 cwt.; Australia, 23,248,000 cwt.

Wheat flour imported 1931, 10,752,000 cwt., of which 2,079,000 came from the United States, 3,895,000 from Canada, and 2,560,000 from Australia.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was: 1926, 30,011,735*l.*; 1927, 33,305,782*l.*; 1928, 31,397,080*l.*; 1929, 32,800,218*l.*; 1930, 26,540,848*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 and Motor Vessels		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1926	5,678	516,999	12,432	11,389,529	18,110	11,906,528
1927	5,609	506,490	12,372	11,346,839	17,981	11,853,329
1928	5,408	496,011	12,640	11,763,192	18,048	12,259,203
1929	5,249	480,065	12,795	11,888,976	18,044	12,369,041
1930	5,098	467,493	12,966	11,986,394	18,064	12,453,887

Fishing vessels registered and number of fishermen employed :—

At end of year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total		Regular and occasional fishermen employed[1]
	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons	No.	Net tons	
1926	7,960	36,445	7,913	244,030	15,873	280,484	63,068
1927	7,376	33,477	8,013	242,526	15,389	276,003	61,821
1928	6,790	29,897	8,113	242,063	14,903	271,960	60,611
1929	6,283	26,412	8 272	247,350	14,555	273,762	60,084
1930[2]	5,771	23,122	8,513	260,822	14,284	283,944	59,770

[1] Excluding Londonderry. [2] See table on page 50.

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1928, was 36,360 vessels of 14,958,343 tons net (sailing, 14,745 vessels of 1,363,348 tons; steam, 14,436 vessels of 12,413,461 tons; motor, 7,179 vessels of 1,181,539 tons); in 1929, 36,441 vessels of 15,071,706 tons net (sailing, 14,397 vessels of 1,348,089 tons; steam, 14,266 vessels of 12,321,435 tons; motor, 7,778 vessels of 1,402,182 tons); and in 1930, 36,380 vessels of 15,204,258 tons net (sailing, 13,966 vessels of 1,331,675 tons; steam, 14,071 vessels of 12,241,234 tons; motor, 8,343 vessels of 1,631,349 tons).

Vessels (excluding war vessels) launched in the United Kingdom (including vessels built for foreigners):—

Year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1926	203	21,155	304	375,143	507	396,298
1927	221	20,995	547	740,473	768	761,468
1928	180	16,641	600	853,091	780	869,732
1929	179	15,178	699	916,219	878	931,397
1930	244	23,550	702	856,345	946	879,895

The gross tonnage of merchant ships launched was: in 1926, 638,000; 1927, 1,250,384; 1928, 1,443,341; 1929, 1,525,105; 1930, 1,488,150. The total world output for 1929 was 988 vessels of 2,777,689 tons (gross); and for 1930 was 1,036 vessels of 2,890,232 tons (gross).

Shipping under construction in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1930, was 908,902 tons (gross).

The total productive capacity of the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom is estimated to be about 3,000,000 tons.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade (excluding fishing):—

Years (Mar. 31)	Sailing Vessels			Steam and Motor Vessels			Total Tonnage (gross)
	Number	Tons (gross)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (gross)	Persons employed	
1927	537	61,252	1,527	4,550	15,850,804	198,998	15,912,056
1928	484	57,961	1,325	4,392	15,893,094	198,788	15,951,055
1929	453	49,991	1,204	4,474	16,397,886	202,356	16,447,877
1930	364	43,275	987	4,130	15,514,137	193,646	15,557,412
1931 [1]	100	12,593	320	3,962	13,998,712	169,987	14,011,305

[1] Census figures.

In 1929, of 203,560 men employed, 16,383 were foreigners and 53,571 were Lascars, and in 1930, of 194,633 men employed, 14,433 were foreigners and 52,682 were Lascars. In 1931 (census) 170,257 men were employed, including 11,054 foreigners and 49,628 Lascars.

Total net tonnage of sailing, steam and motor vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in 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.
1926	53,270	29,008	82,278	53,427	29,181	82,608	106,697	58 189	169,308
1927	55,835	34,608	90,442	56,301	34,996	91,297	112,136	69,603	164,886
1928	56,562	34,458	91,015	57,579	34,683	92,263	114.141	69,136	181.739
1929	58,849	37,755	96,604	59.276	37,923	97,199	118,125	75 678	193.804
1930	57,449	40,094	97,503	56,918	40,674	97,593	114,368	80,768	195,136

With cargoes only.

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.
1926	43,523	20,658	64,181	33,868	13,094	46,962	77,391	33,752	111,143
1927	40,422	20,168	60,590	42,363	21,137	63,500	82,785	41,30	124,090
1928	40,221	20,116	60,337	43,372	21,072	64,444	83,593	41,188	124,781
1929	40,748	21,954	62,701	45,337	23,342	68,680	86,085	45,296	131,381
1930	40,788	22,928	63,716	42,619	23,233	65,853	83,408	46,161	129,569

The total net tonnage of entrances at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes during 1931 was 60,299,916 ; total clearances were 58,339,587 net tons. Of the foreign tonnage (22,088,149 tons) entered.

U.S. America had	2,386,110	France . . . had	2,266,402	Greece . . . had	529,988
Norway . . ,,	2,696 032	Denmark . . ,,	1,999,091	Italy. . . . ,,	511,705
Holland . . ,,	3,224,433	Belgium . . ,,	1,419,063	Finland. . . ,,	511,335
Germany . . ,,	2,531,944	Spain . . . ,,	570,101	Portugal . . ,,	53,609
Sweden . . ,,	1,673.607	Japan . . . ,,	503,975		

Total *arrivals*, with cargo and in ballast: foreign trade, 1930, 127,586,575 tons; 1931, 116,453,000 tons; coastwise, 1930, 54,979,431 tons; 1931, 53,049,000 tons. Total *departures*: foreign trade, 1930, 127,162,934 tons; 1931, 116,260,000 tons; coastwise, 1930, 54,509,831 tons; 1931, 53,043,000 tons net.

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived in the Port of London with cargoes and in ballast in 1930 was 29,232,914 tons; departures amounted 28,852,684 tons net.

Internal Communications.

I. Railways, Tramways, Aviation and Highways.

Under the Railways Act, 1921, the railways of Great Britain are grouped, as from January 1, 1923, into four systems, namely: London, Midland and Scottish (7,464 miles); London and North-Eastern (6,464 miles); Great Western (3,765 miles); Southern (2,129 miles); total, 19,822 miles of route.

The following table gives the latest railway statistics available for Great Britain :—

Year	Length of road open at end of year	Paid up Capital (including nominal additions)	Number of Passengers originating (excluding season-ticket holders)[1]	Weight of goods and mineral traffic originating	Railway & Ancillary Businesses	
					Gross receipts.[2]	Expenditure[3]
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Million £	Million £
1926 . . .	20,416	1,175·5	1,069·0	216·6	188·3	169·1
1927 . . .	20,422	1,187·7[4]	1,174·7	321·8	227·4	184·9
1928 . . .	20,409	1,187 8[4]	1,195·8	306 1	218 4	177·3
1929 . . .	20,410	1,190·0	1,236·2	330·0	220 4	175·3
1930 . . .	24 403	1,209·1	1,217·2	304·3	208·9	170·8

[1] The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1928 was 784,560, in 1929 was 781,000, and in 1930 was 779,000.

[2] The gross receipts from *railway working only* in 1929 were 195,409,523*l.* gross 44,089,559*l.* net, and in 1930, 184,836,382*l.* gross, 37,240,698*l.* net,

[3] The expenditure on railway working was in 1929, 151,319,964*l.*; 1930, 147,595,684*l.*

[4] Owing to revision in the form and method of compilation of accounts the figures for 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 are not comparable with those of previous years.

The net receipts on Railway and Ancillary businesses in 1930 were 38,044,598*l.* (45,071,208*l.* in 1929).

The gross receipts of the four large railway systems in 1931 was 156,284,000*l.* (170,698,000*l.* in 1930).

Tramways.—In 1930 there were in Great Britain 2,323 miles of tramways and light railways open for public traffic. The paid-up capital amounted to 107,394,000*l.*, gross receipts 26,769,000*l.*, working expenses 21,156,000*l.*, and net receipts 5,613,000*l.* The total number of passengers carried in 1930 was 4,613,527,000.

Civil Aviation.—In 1930 the number of aircraft miles flown was 1,437,000; number of passengers carried, 25,094; weight of cargo, 848 tons.

Highways.—The public highways in Great Britain in December 1930 had a total length of 177,256 miles. (England and Wales, 151,807 miles; Scotland, 25,449 miles.)

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.

The total tonnages originating on the principal canals[1] in Great Britain in 1930 were: Railway-owned canals, 1,693,905 tons; other than railway-owned, 11,541,879 tons, including Birmingham, 3,160,291 tons, Grand Junction, 1,376,723 tons, Leeds and Liverpool, 1,511,323 tons, and Bridgewater, 1,089,257 tons, Aire and Calder, 2,393,965 tons. Tonnage carried on the River Thames (above Teddington) was 372,808.

There is a scheme for modernisation of the Grand Union Canal. Work is in progress on the branch from Napton (Warwick) to Birmingham, a distance of 24 miles. The canal is to be made suitable for motor-driven barges of large size.

Manchester, fourth port in the United Kingdom, was opened to maritime traffic in 1894 by the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, which is 35½ miles in length, 30 ft in depth to Stanlow Oil Dock, thence to Manchester it is 28 ft deep 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 issued capital of the Company at December 31, 1931, was 20,010,200*l.* The gross revenue of the canal in 1931, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 1,763,483*l.*, and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, to 643,244*l.* (701,676*l.* in 1930) The traffic receipts in 1931 amounted to 1,276,110*l.* The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1931 amounted to 5,898,289 tons.

III.—Post, Telegraphs and Telephones.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Number of Post Offices at March 31, 1931, 22,710, besides about 50,000 road and pillar letter boxes; staff employed January 1932, 231,169 persons (177,540 males, 53,629 females).

Letters, etc., delivered:—

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters, Postcards, Printed Papers and Newspapers	6,230	6,400	6,475
Parcels dealt with	154·5	160·5	161·9
Telegrams dealt with	59·4	56·5	51·8

The number and value of money orders (including Cash on Delivery Trade Charge Orders) issued in 1930–31 were: Inland Orders, 12,123,000, amount 61,288,000*l.*; Imperial and Foreign (including those issued abroad

[1] Excluding Manchester Ship Canal.

for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 2,842,000, amount 9,146,000*l.*; total, 14,965,000, amount 70,434,000*l.* These figures include telegraph orders as follows: inland 587,000, amount 2,982,000*l.*; Imperial and Foreign (including I.F.S. and those issued abroad for payment in this country), 99,000, amount 963,000*l.*

Postal orders issued :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1926	123,340,000	41,685,000	1929	142,084,000	46,042,000
1927	135,255,000	41,723,000	1930	163,796,000	50,894,000
1928	136,483,000	44,814,000	1931	183,907,000	54,807,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870. On March 31, 1931, the mileage of Post Office wires used for telegraph purposes was 320,589 miles. The total mileage of Post Office wires, *i.e.*, telegraph, telephone, and spare wires, was 9,404,439. Of this total, 1,357,754 miles were aerial, 8,029,108 underground, and 17,577 submarine.

The total number of telegraph offices open on March 31, 1931 (including Railway and Cable Companies' Offices, etc., which transact public telegraph business), was 12,564. On February 1, 1932, there were 24 Post Office wireless stations in operation, and several "stand-by" stations for emergency purposes.

All telephone exchanges deal with trunk telephone business, but on March 31, 1931, there were 19 exchanges which dealt only with trunk work. On that date there were 16,917 Inland trunk and 111 International circuits (including 4 transatlantic, 1 Australian and 1 South American channels); the mileage of Post Office wires used therein was 1,112,128 miles. The London local exchange system had 150 exchanges, 6,872 call offices (including 2,301 kiosks), 2,857,414 miles of working wire and 712,493 telephones. The Provincial local exchange system had 4,717 exchanges, 27,746 call offices (including 7,954 kiosks), 4,180,910 miles of working wire and 1,269,679 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1930–31 was 1,370 millions (586 millions in London). For private wires, the rentals in 1930–31 amounted to 574,000*l.*

The income and expenditure of the Post Office as shown in the Commercial Accounts was as follows :—

	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
	£	£	£
Total Postal Income[1] . . .	43,575,133	44,865,882	45,102,531
,, ,, Expenditure[1] . .	34,329,827	35,207,112	35,252,627
Net Postal Surplus . .	9,245,306	9,658,770	9,849,904
Total Telegraph Income . . .	5,132,213	4,957,001	4,442,481
,, ,, Expenditure .	5,889,450	5,757,313	5,448,150
Net Telegraph Deficit . .	757,237	800,312	1,005,669
Total Telephone Income . . .	20,329,077	21,891,927	22,844,181
,, ,, Expenditure .	19,804,382	21,378,713	22,500,962
Net Telephone Surplus . .	524,695	513,214	343,219
Net Surplus	9,012,764	9,371,672	9,187,454

[1] Including the cost of Savings Bank work in the Post Office under Expenditure, and the amount recovered from the National Debt Commissioners in respect thereof under Income.

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 [1]	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926	nil	2,164,950	72,825	6,581,514	4,705,612	385,543	69,520
1927	nil	1,706,272	284,555	3,035,876	6,072,046	405,981	29,413
1928	nil	6,936,403	266,115	11,781,075	3,301,671	246,032	75,650
1929	nil	3,854,908	257,545	20,783,748	866,164	492,574	80,484
1930	nil	2,362,626	158,075	37,501,261	1,138,057	482,500	119,425
1931	nil	[2]	[2]	17,839,846	5,272,607	658,037	71,125

[1] Excluding coins placed in Currency Note Redemption Account and Maundy Money
[2] Not available.

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England and the Bank of Scotland have royal charters, and the former lends money to the Government. Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December for five years :—

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
1927	171,218	19,750	151,468	17,935	138,539	123,027	32,507	940
1928	413,784	260,000	153,784	17,935	119,972	112,083	25,541	283
1929	405,848	260,000	145,848	17,944	115,669	107,159	26,275	179
1930	407,626	260,000	147,626	17,954	175,190	153,674	38,824	646
1931	395,746	275,000	120,746	17,970	174,473	160,244	31,596	603

Bank clearings, 1930, 43,558,354,000*l.*; 1931, 36,235,869,000*l.*

The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, December 30, 1931, was 18·4%.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statistics for 1929 and 1930 :—

—	1930				1929 Total
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland [3]	Total	
Accounts open at Dec. 31—					
Active	9,224,418	411,651	219,748	9,855,817	9,884,716
Dormant [1]	7,600,722	471,795	456,428	8,528,945	8,378,580
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	72,987,905	1,997,656	1,184,954	76,120,515	77,420,706
Interest Credited	6,438,051	222,953	195,418	6,856,422	6,864,759
Paid	74,072,819	2,109,961	1,512,101	77,694,881	87,951,890
Due to Depositors at Dec. 31	272,586,828	9,470,857	8,177,682	290,235,817	284,952,761
Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Acc'nts	29*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*	22*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*	37*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*	29*l.* 7*s* 4*d.*	28*l* 17*s.* 10*d*

[1] Accounts with balances of less than 1*l* which have been dormant for five years or more
[3] As from January 1, 1923, the Irish Free State Office Savings Bank commenced operations and deposits for the British Post Office Savings Bank were no longer accepted at Irish Free State Post Offices.

The amount due to depositors on January 1, 1932, was approximately 289,450,000*l.*

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of Government Stock for depositors, but the amount shown as due to depositors is exclusive of such stock held by depositors. The latter amounted to 188,472,183*l.* at the end of 1930, and 190,778,792*l.* at the end of 1929.

Trustee Savings Bank.—The number of depositors in these banks in 1930 was 2,345,379 active, 279,683 dormant, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Ordinary Departments, 79,081,550*l.* Cash, and 39,321,750*l.* (face value) Stock; in the Special Investment Departments, *i.e.*, money invested otherwise than with the National Debt Commissioners, 54,094,045*l.* Cash, and 21,140*l.* (face value) Stock; total Cash, 133,175,595*l.*; total face value of Stock, 39,342,890*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 7·98805 grammes, ·91666 (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 was 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). Under the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, the Bank was empowered to issue 1*l.* and 10*s.* notes, which became legal tender for all payments. Under the Gold Standard Act, 1925, the issue of gold coin is suspended but bullion may be purchased at the price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce troy of gold of the fineness prescribed for gold coin by the Coinage Act, 1870. The note circulation at March 9, 1932, was: 395,801,751*l.*, of which 41,326,751*l.* was held by the Bank of England and 354,475,000*l.* was in the hands of the public.

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.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Constitution.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922 (13 Geo. V. Ch. 2, Session 2), a separate parliament and executive government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 2 *ex-officio* and 24 elected persons and a House of Commons of 52 elected members. An allowance for expenses is made in the case of those members of both Houses who are not in receipt of salaries as members of the Government or as officers of Parliament, amounting to (*a*) 1*l*. 16*s*. a day to members of the Senate for attendance at meetings of the Senate or committees, but the total allowance to each may not exceed 72*l*. in any one year, unless under a declaration of insufficiency of means when an additional 100*l*. per annum is paid irrespective of attendance, and to (*b*) 170*l*. a year to members of the House of Commons. The Parliament has power to legislate for its own area except in regard to (1) matters of Imperial concern (the Crown, making of peace or war, military, naval, and air forces, treaties, titles of honour, treason, naturalisation, domicile, external trade, submarine cables, wireless telegraphy, aerial navigation, lighthouses, etc., coinage, etc., trade marks, etc.), and (2) certain matters 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament (postal service, Post Office and Trustee savings banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, land purchase). The executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King: he holds office for six years and is advised by ministers responsible to Parliament. Senators hold office for a fixed term of years: the House of Commons is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. The qualifications for membership of the Parliament are similar to those for membership of the Imperial House of Commons. Power was given to the Northern Ireland Parliament by the Act of 1920 to alter the qualification and registration of electors, the election laws and the distribution of Parliamentary representation after June 1924. This power was exercised by the passing—(*a*) of the Representation of the People Act (Northern Ireland), 1928, whereby the franchise was conferred upon women upon the same terms as it had hitherto been enjoyed by men; and (*b*) of the House of Commons (Method of Voting and Redistribution of Seats) Act (Northern Ireland), 1929, whereby the system of Proportional Representation, under which the Parliaments which met in 1921 and in 1925 had been elected, was abolished, and Parliamentary Representation, except for the constituency of Queen's University of Belfast, was based upon single-member constituencies.

Northern Ireland continues to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1928, modified certain restrictions placed on the powers of the Northern Irish Parliament by the Act of 1920, principally by extending the powers of the latter Parliament to legislate on matters relating to trade in live stock and agricultural produce to consolidate branches of the statute law enacted by the Imperial Parliament whose general subject matter is within the jurisdiction.

The legislative and administrative powers relating to Railways, Fisheries, and the Contagious Diseases of Animals were, under the Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925, transferred to, and became, as from April 1, 1926, powers of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland.

The Northern Irish Parliament met for the first time in June, 1921. At the election in May, 1929, there were returned 37 Unionists, 11 Nationalists, 3 Independent Unionists, 1 Labour.

Governor.—The Duke of Abercorn, appointed for a term of 6 years from December 8, 1922; the appointment was extended on March 23, 1928, for a further term of 6 years from December 8, 1928. Salary, 8,000*l.* per year, payable from Imperial Revenues (2,000*l.* being recoverable from Northern Ireland Revenues).

The Ministry is composed as follows:—
Prime Minister.—Rt. Hon. Viscount *Craigavon* (salary, 2,720*l.*).
Finance.—Rt. Hon. H. M. *Pollock* (salary, 1,700*l.*).
Home Affairs.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson *Bates* (salary, 1,700*l.*).
Labour.—Rt. Hon. J. M. *Andrews* (salary, 1,700*l.*).
Education.—Rt. Hon. Viscount *Charlemont* (salary, 1,700*l.*).
Agriculture.—Rt. Hon. Sir E. M. *Archdale*, Bart. (salary, 1,700*l.*).
Commerce.—Rt. Hon. J. *Milne Barbour.*

The usual channel of communication between the Government of Northern Ireland and the Imperial Government is the Home Office.

Local Government.

In the two chief cities, the County Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, local administration is vested in Corporations, who are responsible for roads, public health, rating, housing, lighting, etc.

In each of the six counties there is a County Council responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and other public works, collection of rates, supervision of the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis and special diseases; also of lunatic asylums, county infirmaries and county fever hospitals.

The counties are divided into thirty-two rural districts, in each of which is a Rural District Council, which is the sanitary authority for the district, and is also responsible for such matters as provision of labourers' cottages, burial grounds, etc. There are also under Municipal Government two Boroughs and thirty Urban Districts, as well as three towns which are not Urban Districts.

The administration of poor relief and dispensary medical relief is vested in Boards of Guardians, which, in the majority of cases, are the Rural District Councils, but in a few cases their area extends over two Rural Districts.

Area and Population.

A census of Northern Ireland was taken on April 18, 1926. The area and population of the country at that date were as follows:—

Counties and County Boroughs.	Area in statute acres (exclusive of water).	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim	702,851	92,596	99,047	191,643
Armagh	312,767	53,609	56,461	110,070
Belfast C. B.	14,797	195,539	219,612	415,151
Down	608,861	101,202	108,026	209,228
Fermanagh	417,912	30,102	27,882	57,984
Londonderry Co.	512,494	47,119	47,415	94,534
Londonderry C. B.	2,199	20,785	24,874	45,159
Tyrone	779,563	67,136	65,656	132,792
Northern Ireland	3,351,444	608,088	648,473	1,256,561

The provisional estimated population of Northern Ireland at June 30, 1931, was 1,246,000.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1927	7,175	26,676	18,216	1929	7,426	25,410	19,822
1928	7,264	25,963	18,004	1930	7,547	25,879	17,148

Religion.

The religious professions in Northern Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1926, were: Roman Catholics, 420,428; Presbyterians, 393,374; Protestant Episcopalians, 338,724; Methodists, 49,554; Other professions, 54,481; Total, 1,256,561.

Education.

The following are the latest available statistics for the Academic year 1930–31 :—

University· The Queen's University of Belfast (founded in 1849 as a College of the Queen's University of Ireland, and reconstituted a separate University in 1909), 123 members on the Staff including Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 1,430 students in the session 1931–32. *Secondary Education* · 73 schools with 12,094 pupils. *Technical Instruction:* 58 technical schools and 65 other centres with approximately 23,900 students. *Elementary Education:* 1,893 public elementary schools with 201,683 pupils on rolls.

Justice.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland has been established, consisting of the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland and the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland. An appeal lies direct, in certain conditions, from the former to the House of Lords.

A system of County or Civil Bill Courts deals with civil disputes generally where the sum at issue does not exceed 50*l.*, but possesses wider jurisdiction in certain cases. Courts of summary jurisdiction generally attended by permanent judicial officers—known as resident magistrates—determine summarily minor criminal and quasi-criminal cases and certain minor civil disputes. Some cases are tried by resident magistrates sitting alone.

The Police Force consists of (*a*) the Royal Ulster Constabulary, with a statutory maximum strength of 3,000; and (*b*) the Special Constabulary, a part-time force.

Finance.

The bulk of the taxation of Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, who make certain deductions and remit the balance to the Northern Irish Exchequer. The exact share of the latter in the proceeds of such taxation is determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, a special body consisting of one representative of the Imperial Treasury, one of the Northern Irish Treasury, and a chairman appointed by the King. The deductions made by the Treasury represent a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure, and the net cost to the Imperial Exchequer of Northern Irish services 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament. During

recent years the cost of these 'reserved' services, together with the Imperial contribution, has represented about 25 per cent. of the total expenditure of Northern Ireland, while the remaining 75 per cent. has represented the cost of administration in the Province, including education, widows and orphans, old age and blind persons' pensions, health and unemployment insurance, police, prisons, public works, agricultural development, commercial services, finance, etc. The Northern Irish Parliament has independent powers of taxation, except as regards customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, excess profits duty, corporation profits tax, any tax on profits or a general tax on capital, or any tax substantially the same in character as any of these duties or taxes. It has no power to impose, charge or collect income tax, including super tax, but it can grant relief from these taxes to individuals resident and domiciled in Northern Ireland. The Northern Government also raises money, as required, by means of Ulster Savings Certificates and Treasury Bills, for the purpose of meeting temporary deficiencies of revenue and for advances to the Unemployment Fund. In October, 1925, a Government Loans Fund was established from which loans are made to local authorities and others for public utility services. This has been financed by issues amounting to 4,000,000*l.* Ulster Loans 4½% Stock, 1945–1975, and 2,000,000*l.* Ulster Loans 5% Stock, 1950–60.

The revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer and the expenditure for four years was as follows:—

	1929-30 [1]	1930-31 [1] (estimated)	1931-32 [1] (estimated)	1932-33 [1] (estimated)
	£	£	£	£
Revenue.	8,222,000	8,465,000	8,828,375	8,936,906
Expenditure . . .	8,205,000	8,461,000	8,828,375	8,936,906

[1] Net, after deduction of cost of 'reserved' services and contribution to Imperial Services.

Production.

Agriculture.—The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1929 and 1930 was as follows:—

Crops	1929	1930	Crops.	1929	1930
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	3,617	4,523	Potatoes	151,804	136,294
Oats	314,087	306,809	Turnips	41,990	40,222
Barley and Bere . .	1,874	2,146	Mangels and Beet Root.	1,271	1,146
Rye	554	534	Cabbage	2,499	2,626
Beans and Peas . .	926	1,247	Other Green Crops .	2,377	2,277
Total Corn Crops .	321,058	315,259	Total Green Crops	199,941	182,565
			Flax	33,911	28,507
			Fruit	8,493	8,906
			Hay.	465,452	478,044
			Total under Crops	1,028,855	1,013,281

The yield in 1930 was (in tons): oats, 277,186; potatoes, 856,435; turnips, 753,060; flax, 5,363; hay, 835,912.

The livestock as at June, 1931, was: cattle, 680,428; sheep, 793,257; pigs, 235,569; goats, 44,981; horses used in agriculture, 86.485; mules and jennets, 224; asses, 7,775. Poultry in 1930 numbered 8,808,000.

There were 100,122 agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in area in 1930 in the hands of 98,826 separate occupiers.

Mining.—The mineral output in 1929 and 1930 for Northern Ireland was:—

	1929	1930		1929	1930
	Tons.	Tons		Tons.	Tons.
Bauxite, Iron Ore and Lignite	3,333	2,037	Gypsum	1,430	190
Chalk	254,481	206,346	Granite	93,884	77,585
Clay	188,785	237,912	Igneous Rock	435,007	407,579
Fireclay	6,500	5,000	Limestone	59,481	102,369
Flint	797	445	Rock Salt	7,828	3,984
Gravel and Sand	50,763	68,465	Sandstone	188,088	186,688
			Diatomite	4,207	3,604

The number of persons employed, inclusive of those employed at coal mines, was: 1929, 2,604; 1930, 2,559.

Manufactures.—The two principal industries are linen and shipbuilding, both centred in Belfast. The former provides employment for approximately 85,000 persons, excluding those engaged in growing the fibre; 900,000 spindles, and 35,000 looms. The value of linens exported from the United Kingdom during 1930 was 7,444,669*l.*, practically the whole of which came from Northern Ireland. The Belfast shipyards employ approximately 11,000 persons, and possess an output capacity exceeding 250,000 tons a year. Other important manufactures are ropes and twines, tobacco, soaps, aerated waters, biscuits, spirits, hosiery and underwear.

National Insurance.

Sickness and Unemployment Insurance and Pensions.—Schemes of compulsory insurance on similar lines to those in force in Great Britain are in operation in Northern Ireland, and make provision for benefits during unemployment and sickness, including medical attention, and for pensions to persons over 65 years of age and to widows and orphans.

A general outline of the provisions of these schemes is set out in the paragraph dealing with 'National Insurance' in Great Britain. The number of persons in Northern Ireland insured under the various schemes is approximately: Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions, 348,000; Unemployment Insurance, 266,000.

Non-contributory Pensions.—Old Age Pensions (non-contributory) and Blind Persons' Pensions are granted to individuals who are not eligible for Contributory Pensions provided they have reached the age of 70 (50 in case of blind persons), and comply with certain conditions as regards British nationality and residence in the U.K.

The number of persons in Northern Ireland in receipt of non-contributory Pensions is approximately 41,000.

Communications.

The total first track railway mileage of Northern Ireland amounts to 754 miles. The area is also well served by inland waterways, and possesses 180 miles of canals. Total length of roads is 12,996 miles; road budget for year ending March 31, 1932, was 1,500,000*l.*

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 of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys, total 11 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on adult suffrage with six months residence for 5 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local sub-divisions, and the 4 municipalities. Women have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1930–31, 38,679. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Lieut.-Governor.—Sir Claude H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The population (census, 1931) numbered 49,338 (22,489 males, 26,849 females).

The principal towns are Douglas (population, census 1931, 19,329), Ramsey (4,198), Peel (2,476), Castletown (1,713). Births (1930), 667; deaths, 727. In 1931 there were 38 elementary schools, 35 being provided schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 5,638, and the average attendance 5,016. The gross expenditure of the Education Authority on elementary education for the year 1930–31 amounted to 69,854*l.* There are 4 secondary schools (912 registered pupils), and 7 evening institutes (487 registered pupils). The gross expenditure on higher education for 1930–31 was 27,228*l.* In 1929 the police force numbered 65; in the year 1928 there were 816 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs. In 1930–31 the revenue amounted to 405,036*l.*; and expenditure to 397,006*l.*

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,986 acres; the total area of arable land in 1931 was 79,001 acres and of permanent grass, 31,067 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1931 was 17,123 acres, including 14,984 under oats, 264 under wheat, and 605 under barley or bere. There were also 5,611 acres under turnips and swedes, 1,692 under potatoes, and 34,441 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1931 was 1,321. The live stock in 1931 consisted of 3,417 horses; 19,477 cattle; 91,153 sheep; and 4,172 pigs. Total value of minerals raised in 1923, 47,496*l.* Persons employed in mining numbered 414. In 1929 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 104 fishing boats.

The registered shipping (1930) comprised 6 sailing vessels (531 gross and 340 net tons) and 37 steamers (30,245 gross and 12,380 net tons) and 21 motor vessels (646 gross and 448 net tons); total tonnage 13,168 net tons. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1930 was 1,068,308 tons (964,787 tons coastwise), and departed 1,066,134 net tons (989,490 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railway.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.[1]

The Channel Islands are situated off the north-west coast of France, and are the only portions of the 'Dukedom of Normandy' now belonging to England, to which they have been attached since the Conquest. The 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 Lieutenant-

[1] Area and population, *see* p. 11.

Governor has a veto on certain forms of legislation. He and the Crown officers may address the States but not 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. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of 12 Jurats, 12 rectors, 12 constables (who are the mayors of the parishes), 17 deputies, and 2 Crown officers. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have a government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. 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. 1930:—Jersey, 815; Guernsey, 757; deaths:—Jersey, 694; Guernsey, 622.

Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.—Major-General E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. Appointed May 28, 1929.

Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, &c.—Major-General the Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S O. Appointed June 5, 1929.

Finance.—Jersey (financial year ended 31st December, 1931): revenue, 303,634*l.*; expenditure, 293,294*l.*; public debt, 982,350*l*; 1930. revenue, 297,401*l*; expenditure, 270,977*l.* Guernsey, &c. (1930): revenue, 431,526*l.*; expenditure, 442,301*l.*; public debt (1930), 1,084,067*l.*

The total area of agricultural holdings and outside land in Guernsey (1928) was 9,336 acres.

Jersey 1930, exports, 141,296 tons; imports, 37,807 tons; 1929, exports, 154,219 tons; imports, 137,089 tons.

The imports from Guernsey into the United Kingdom in 1930 were:—granite, 203,985 tons; tomatoes, 26,907 tons; potatoes, 346 tons, fruit, 166 tons; flowers, 3,318 tons.

Guernsey registered shipping (1930), 32 vessels, 3,435 tons (net).

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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 Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland 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, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Dominions as 'autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.' The Conference further laid down that, as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor-General of a Dominion 'is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain,' and that 'it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs.' The Conference also recognised certain treaty-making rights as appertaining to the Dominions.

On December 11, 1931, the Statute of Westminster, which by legal enactment recognises the status of the Dominions, defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926, became law. The Dominions had in their turn also passed the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

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 are administered by parts of the British Empire under mandates approved by the League of Nations. These territories include Samoa, New Guinea, Iraq, Palestine, and parts of the former German Colonies in Africa.

Up to July, 1925, all sections of the British Empire outside of Great Britain and Ireland were dealt with by the Colonial Office. In that month a new Secretaryship of State, for Dominion Affairs, was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), including business relating to the Imperial Conference.

The Colonial Office now deals with the administrative work of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories other than those for which the Dominions Office is responsible. It contains seven Departments—the West Indian, Far Eastern, Ceylon and Mauritius, East African, Tanganyika and Somaliland, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Mediterranean—dealing with the affairs of various groups of Dependencies; a Middle Eastern Division, which was established in March, 1921, to conduct business relating to Iraq, Palestine, Aden, and Arab areas under British influence; and a General Department, which is concerned with correspondence of a general and miscellaneous character including questions of promotion, postal, telegraph, and copyright matters, international conventions and commercial treaties, Letters Patent and Commissions, etc.

EUROPE.

THE IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN).

An Act was passed in 1920 under which separate Parliaments were set up for 'Southern Ireland' (26 counties) and 'Northern Ireland' (6 counties). The Ulster Unionists accepted this scheme, and the Northern Parliament was duly elected on May 24, 1921, and opened by the King in person in the following June. The rest of Ireland, however, having proclaimed a Republic in January 1919 refused to work the Act. On December 6, 1921, a Treaty was signed with the British Government which was embodied in the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922. The Treaty contains the following provisions among others:—

Ireland to have the same constitutional status 'in the community of nations known as the British Empire' as the Self-Governing Dominions, and to be called the Irish Free State.

Its position in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government to be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the representative of the Crown in Ireland to be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

The Irish Free State to undertake its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland being undertaken by the Imperial forces: these provisions to be reviewed at the expiration of five years. The Free State to afford, in time of 'war or strained relations' with other powers, such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require. The establishments of the Irish defence force not to exceed such proportion to the British military establishment as the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

The ports of Great Britain and of Ireland to be freely open to the ships of 'the other country' on payment of the customary dues.

By the Treaty 'Northern Ireland' was given the option of continuing its separate existence under the Act of 1920, subject to the award of a 'Boundary Commission.' On December 3, 1925, the British Government and the two Irish Governments signed an agreement by the terms of which the partition of 1920 continues in force as determined in that Act, the Boundary Commission being discharged from the duty of delivering an Award.

By the same agreement the provisions of the Treaty relating to a Council of Ireland and that stipulating the liability of the Irish Free State for a share of the National Debt of the United Kingdom were cancelled.

Constitution.

Under the Treaty a Provisional Government was constituted on January 14, 1922, to carry on for a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the Treaty (December 6, 1921). In September 1922 the Provisional Parliament met as a Constituent Assembly to adopt a Constitution for the Irish Free State. The Constitution was passed by the Provisional Parliament on October 25, enacted by the British Parliament on December 5 (*see* the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922 [Session 2], 13 Geo. V. ch. 1), and on December 6, 1922, came into effect by Royal Proclamation.

The Constitution declares the Irish Free State to be a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations, and that 'all powers of Government, and all authority, legislative, executive, and judicial, in Ireland are derived from the people of Ireland.' Every person domiciled within the area of the Free State on December 6, 1922, who was

born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who had been ordinarily resident within the area of the Free State for at least seven years, automatically became a citizen of the new State unless he or she elected not to accept such citizenship. The Irish language is declared to be the national language, but English is equally recognized as an official language. Liberty of person and the dwelling of the citizen are inviolable. There is to be no endowment of any religion. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are guaranteed to each citizen, as well as the right of free expression of opinion and the right to assemble peacefully and to form associations or unions for purposes not opposed to public morality. Elementary education is free.

The Legislature, known as the Oireachtas, consists of the King, a Chamber of Deputies (Dáil Eireann), and a Senate (Seanad Eireann). There must be at least one Session each year. Provision is made for payment of members. Legislative authority in respect of money Bills is reserved to the Chamber alone, but the Senate may make recommendations. Every Bill (other than a money Bill) initiated in and passed by the Chamber of Deputies is sent to the Senate, and if amended there the Chamber shall consider the amendments. An elaborate machinery of procedure is established by the Constitution (Amendment No. 13) Act, 1928, to prevent the exercise of a veto by the Senate or a protracted deadlock between the Senate and the Chamber.

The Representative of the Crown signifies the King's assent to Bills passed or deemed to have been passed by both Houses of the Oireachtas. He cannot signify or withhold such assent, or reserve a Bill for the signification of the King's pleasure save upon the advice of the Executive Council.

Two articles, namely Articles 47 and 48, containing respectively provisions relating to a Referendum of the people and the initiation of proposals for legislation by the people have been removed from the Constitution by the Constitution (Amendment No. 10) Act, 1928.

Amendments of the Constitution may be made within sixteen years from the date of the coming into operation of the Constitution by ordinary legislation passed for the purpose.

All members of the Oireachtas must take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

Citizens of 21 years of age or over, without distinction of sex, who comply with the prevailing electoral laws, can vote for members of Dáil Eireann; each voter has only one vote, and voting is by secret ballot.

Every citizen of 21 years of age or over, not otherwise disqualified, is eligible for election to Dáil Eireann. Election is upon principles of Proportional Representation. The number of Deputies is fixed on a popular basis, and is at present 153. Each of the Universities existing in the year 1922 (the year in which the Constitution was enacted) is entitled to elect three Deputies. The General Election is to be held on the same day throughout the country, and Dáil Eireann, unless the Oireachtas is sooner dissolved, continues for 'six years or such shorter period as may be fixed by legislation.' The period fixed by legislation is at present five years.

The Senate consists of 60 members. The first Senate consisted of 30 members elected by Dáil Eireann, and 30 nominated by the President of the Executive Council. Of the latter, 15 hold office for 12 years and 15 hold office for 6 years. In 1925 an election was held to elect 19 members in accordance with Articles 32 and 34 of the Constitution.

To be eligible for membership a citizen must be at least 30 years of age and eligible for election to Dáil Eireann. The members must be citizens who 'have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service' or who represent important aspects of the nation's life. The term of office of a

member of Seanad Eireann is normally nine years. One-third of the members retire every three years, and their places are filled by an election 'at which the electors are the members of Dáil Eireann and the members of Seanad Eireann voting together on principles of proportional representation.' A panel of candidates is prepared before each election in the manner prescribed by law.

A person may not be a member of both Houses.

The executive consists of a Council of not more than twelve nor less than five ministers. They are responsible to the Dáil, and must include the President and Vice-President of the Council, and the Minister for Finance. The President of the Council, the Vice-President of the Council, the Minister in charge of the Department of Finance, and the other members of the Executive Council must be members of the Dáil, save that one of such other members may be a member of the Senate. The President is nominated by the Dáil. He nominates the Vice-President and other members of the Council, who must be approved by the Dáil. Every minister may speak in the Dáil and Senate.

The Chairman of the Dáil (Ceann Comhairle) receives a salary of 1,700*l.* a year; the Deputy-Chairman 1,000*l.*, the Chairman of the Senate (Cathaoirleach) receives 1,200*l.* and the Deputy-Chairman 750*l.* a year; members, except ministers and officials, 30*l.* a month, and free first-class railway facilities between Dublin and their constituencies Ministers receive a salary of 1,700*l.* a year, and the President a salary of 2,500*l.* a year.

The representative of the King is the Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Eireann).

The Free State Parliament met for the first time, as such, on December 6, 1922. At the Election held on February 21, 1932, the state of the parties was: Fianna Fail, 72; Cumann na nGaedheal, 56, Labour, 7; Farmers, 4; Independent, 13; 1 vacancy; Total, 153. The Ceann Comhairle (Speaker) is not required by law to vacate his seat at a General Election.

Governor-General —James *McNeill*, appointed December 16, 1927; formally installed February 1, 1928. Salary, 10,000*l.*

The Executive Council, appointed March 9, 1932, is as follows.—

President and Minister for External Affairs.—Éamon de Valéra (Éamon *de Valera*).

Vice-President and Minister for Local Government and Public Health.—Seán T. Ó Ceallaigh (Sean T. *O'Kelly*).

Minister for Lands and Fisheries.—Pádraig Ruithléis (Patrick *Ruttledge*).

Minister for Industry and Commerce.—Seán F. Lemass (Sean F. *Lemass*).

Minister for Finance.—Seán Mac an tSaoi (Sean *MacEntee*).

Minister for Agriculture.—An Dochtúr Séamus Ó Riain (Dr. James *Ryan*).

Minister for Defence.—Proinnsias Ó h-Aodhagáin (Frank *Aiken*).

Minister for Education —Tomás Ó Deirg (Thomas *Derrig*).

Minister for Justice.—Séamus Mag Eochagáin (James *Geoghegan*, K.C.).

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.—An Seanadoir Seosamh Ó Conghaile (Senator Joseph *Connolly*).

Attorney-General —Conchubhar Alasdair MagUidhir (Conor Alexander *Maguire*, K.C.).

Ceann Chomairle (Speaker).—Proinnsias Ó Fáthaigh (Frank *Fahy*).

Local Government.

The Irish Free State is divided into twenty-seven administrative counties and four county boroughs governed by councils which, with a few exceptions,

are elected triennially. The county councils administer county affairs generally, can hold property, levy rates, borrow money and must meet the demands of other authorities, such as the boards of health and public assistance and mental hospital committees, whom they are required by law to subsidise. The county borough council possesses with certain exceptions the powers of a county council, and is also a sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts.

The administrative counties include the urban county districts which are urban areas that have been constituted sanitary districts. Each such district is governed by an elected council that administers the Acts relating to public health, housing, libraries, maternity, and child welfare, etc., and is the sole rating authority within its area. There are sixty-five urban sanitary districts, comprising the four county boroughs, six municipal boroughs, two towns constituted under special Acts and fifty-three towns under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854. There are twenty-three towns constituted under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, which are not urban sanitary districts. These towns have elected town commissioners who exercise certain minor powers and can levy a limited rate. There are, therefore, altogether eighty-eight areas under municipal government.

An enlarged rural sanitary district, called the county health district, was created by the Local Government Act, 1925. This district generally extends over the county with the urban districts excluded. The county council performs its duties as a health authority through a board composed of ten members of the council, and is required to appoint a county medical officer of health for the effective administration of the sanitary code.

The health authority is also, with certain exceptions, the public assistance authority, and is called the board of health and public assistance. Public assistance is organised on a county basis; the poor law unions within each county have been amalgamated, boards of guardians have been abolished and workhouses closed as such. County homes have been established for the aged and infirm and chronic invalids, and county and district hospitals for the sick. Home assistance has become the normal method of poor relief. Old age pensions are a charge on State funds, but local authorities assist in the administration. The insane poor are under the care of statutory committees of the county and county borough councils who maintain nineteen mental hospitals. Industrial and reformatory schools are managed by religious communities, but maintained principally out of capitation grants from State and Local funds. Religious communities and voluntary associations also maintain schools for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the mentally deficient and other afflicted classes which local authorities have power to utilise and subsidise.

Under special powers given to the Minister for Local Government and Public Health a number of local authorities have been superseded by paid commissioners or managers whose terms of office are limited.

The county boroughs of Dublin and Cork, and the borough of Dun Laoghaire, have a system of government which combines an elected council with a manager. These councils have certain specified functions, including the making of a rate, raising loans, and making bye-laws. All functions formerly exercised by the councils other than those now specifically reserved by law are exercised by the manager, a paid official, who has control over all officers, and whose removal from office is subject to the sanction of the central authority.

Elected members of local authorities are not paid, but provision is made for a contribution towards travelling expenses.

Elections to public bodies are held according to the principle of

proportional representation. The franchise extends practically to all persons of either sex who are of full age and have during a qualifying period occupied as owners or tenants any land or premises in the area, except premises let as furnished lodgings. Any married woman of 30 years or over residing with her husband in premises in respect of which the husband is entitled to be registered as a local government elector is also qualified for the franchise. Women are eligible for election as members of all local government bodies in the same manner and on the same conditions as men. Five members of the Dublin County Borough Council of 35 are elected by the commercial electors.

In order to abolish patronage and to ensure that only qualified persons are appointed to local offices a central body called the Local Appointments Commissioners is charged with the duty of selecting suitable persons to be appointed by local authorities to chief executive offices, to professional and technical offices and to other prescribed offices. Before making an appointment to a prescribed office which cannot be filled by promotion the local authority must request the Commissioners to recommend to them a suitable person. The Commissioners select persons for appointment by means of competitive examinations or by the machinery of selection committees.

A scheme of combined purchasing has been established in order to enable local authorities to obtain commodities of standard quality at the lowest possible price. The central authority appoints official contractors after obtaining competitive tenders. Lists of contractors are published periodically, and local authorities are then in a position to obtain their requirements directly from contractors at list prices

The expenditure of local authorities is met mainly by receipts from rates levied on the annual value of rateable property and from government subventions. The rates collected (1927–28) amounted to 4,907,957*l.* The government grants amounted to 3,766,341*l.*

Area and Population.

According to the census of population in the Irish Free State, taken in April, 1926, the following are the figures of area and population:—

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres [1]	Population 1926		
		Males	Females	Total
Province of Leinster				
Carlow	221,485	17,802	16,674	34,476
Dublin County	219,344	87,283	101,728	188,961
Dublin C.B.	8,357	151,762	164,931	316,693
Kildare.	418,644	31,987	26,041	58,028
Kilkenny	509,470	37,084	33,906	70,990
Leix (Queen's)	424,892	27,198	24,342	51,540
Longford	257,935	20,805	19,042	39,847
Louth	202,814	31,749	30,990	62,739
Meath	577,816	33,082	29,887	62,969
Offaly (King's)	493,687	27,566	25,026	52,592
Westmeath	435,604	30,151	26,667	56,818
Wexford	580,894	48,570	47,278	95,848
Wicklow	500,244	28,911	28,680	57,591
Total of Leinster	4,851,136	573,900	575,192	1,149,092

[1] Exclusive of larger rivers, lakes and tideways.

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres [1]	Population 1926		
		Males	Females	Total
Province of Munster.				
Clare	787,768	50,071	44,993	95,064
Cork County	1,840,905	145,914	141,348	287,257
Cork C.B.	2,685	37,278	41,212	78,490
Kerry	1,161,708	76,863	72,308	149,171
Limerick County	661,573	52,127	48,768	100,895
Limerick C.B.	2,386	19,045	20,403	39,448
Tipperary	1,051,289	72,904	68,111	141,015
Waterford County	453,051	26,770	25,145	51,915
Waterford C.B.	1,438	12,656	13,991	26,647
Total of Munster	5,962,803	493,628	476,274	969,902
Province of Ulster (part of).				
Cavan	467,162	43,550	38,902	82,452
Donegal	1,193,573	78,100	74,408	152,508
Monaghan	318,985	33,258	31,873	65,131
Total of Ulster (part of)	1,979,720	154,908	145,183	300,091
Province of Connaught.				
Galway	1,467,639	88,481	80,885	169,366
Leitrim	376,774	29,247	26,660	55,907
Mayo	1,333,941	86,778	85,912	172,690
Roscommon	608,540	43,231	40,275	83,506
Sligo	443,928	36,666	34,722	71,388
Total of Connaught	4,230,822	284,453	268,454	552,907
Total of Free State	17,024,481	1,506,889	1,465,103	2,971,992

[1] Exclusive of larger rivers, lakes and tideways.

The Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930, constituting the City of Dublin and the borough of Dun Laoghaire, came into operation on October 14, 1930. The new city includes the former County Borough of Dublin, the former urban districts of Pembroke, and Rathmines and Rathgar, together with the rural areas scheduled in the Act. The population of the new area of the City of Dublin, according to the census of 1926, was 405,126.

The following are the births, deaths and marriages registered in the Irish Free State for 3 years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	59,176	41,792	13,716
1929	58,280	42,991	13,593
1930	58,274	41,671	13,689

Overseas immigrants, 1929, 2,120; 1930, 2,597. Overseas emigrants, 1929, 20,802; 1930, 15,966.

Religion.—According to the census of population in the Irish Free State, taken in April, 1926, the principal religious professions were as follows:—

—	Leinster	Munster	Ulster (3 counties)	Connaught	Total
Catholics	1,032,835	984,703	245,454	536,277	2,751,269
Protestant Episcopalians	92,899	28,614	30,285	12,417	164,215
Presbyterians	8,589	1,601	21,263	976	32,429
Methodists	5,564	2,397	1,964	738	10,663
Other Professions	9,205	2,587	1,125	499	13,416
Total	1,149,092	969,902	300,091	552,907	2,971,992

Education.—*Elementary Education.*—Elementary Education is free and is given in the National Schools, which are under local managers, but are subject to the control of the Department of Education

Since the establishment of the Saorstát the Irish language has been included as an essential part of the curriculum for all National Schools, and special courses in Irish have been held each year from 1922 to 1928 inclusive. Approximately 9,624 teachers have already qualified to teach the language. The use of Irish as a medium of instruction in the schools has also largely increased.

The latest statistics available show that the number of schools in operation is 5,401. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools is 504,427; the percentage average daily attendance is 83·4; the number of teachers of all classes is approximately 13,622.

There are five State-aided Training Colleges The number of qualified teachers who issued from the Colleges in 1929–30 was 317.

The estimated State expenditure on Elementary Education for the year 1931–32 is 3,638,051*l.*, excluding the cost of administration

Secondary Education.—The Secondary or Intermediate Schools are under private control and are conducted in many cases by Religious Orders, all schools receiving grants from the State are open to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. The number of recognised Secondary Schools during the school year 1929–30 was 294, and the number of pupils between the ages of 12 and 20 years in attendance was 27,645. A new scheme of Secondary Education was introduced at the beginning of the school year 1924–25, under which the schools are allowed considerable freedom in drawing up their programmes, and the grants paid to the schools are reckoned on a capitation basis. Estimated total expenditure for 1931–32, 340,425*l.*, excluding the cost of administration

Technical Education.—Technical Schools are established in all the cities and in the principal towns. These schools are controlled by the local authorities, and are maintained partly by the rates and partly by State Grants. Estimated total expenditure for Technical Education for 1931–32 is 213,641*l.* (State grants), excluding the cost of administration, and 99,401*l.* (rates).

University Education is given at the University of Dublin (Trinity College), founded in 1591, and at the National University of Ireland, founded in Dublin in 1909. The latter has three constituent colleges, namely, the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The numbers of professors, &c. and students, in 1931–32, were as follows:—

Universities.	Professors, Lecturers and Assistants	Students.
Trinity College, Dublin	112	1,455
University College, Cork	80	645
,, ,, Galway	52	525
,, ,, Dublin	100	1,714

Justice.

Justice is administered by Courts set up by the Courts of Justice Act, 1924, pursuant to the Constitution. They consist of a Supreme Court, a High Court, a Court of Criminal Appeal, a Central Criminal Court, a Circuit Court and a District Court.

The Supreme Court, which consists of the Chief Justice (who is *ex-*

officio an additional Judge of the High Court) and two other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The High Court, which consists of a President (who is *ex-officio* an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal) and five ordinary Judges, has full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. In all cases in which questions arise touching the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, the High Court alone exercises original jurisdiction. The Court of Criminal Appeal consists of the Chief Justice or some other Judge of the Supreme Court and two ordinary Judges of the High Court. It deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment where the appellant obtains a certificate from the trial Judge that the case is a fit one for appeal, or, in case such certificate is refused, where the Court itself, on appeal from such refusal, grants leave. Where leave to appeal is granted, the appeal is heard and determined by the Court of Criminal Appeal on the report of the official stenographer present at the trial, with power to the Court to hear further evidence or to refer any matter back for report by the trial Judge. The decisions of the Court of Criminal Appeal are final, unless that Court or the Attorney-General certifies that the decision involves a point of law of exceptional public importance, and that it is desirable that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal. The Central Criminal Court consists of a Judge of the High Court, to whom is assigned, for the time being, the duty of acting as such Court. It is held at such times and in such places as the President of the High Court may direct, and at it are tried criminal cases which are outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court or which may be sent forward to it for trial from the Circuit Court.

The Saorstát is divided into eight Circuits, each of which is presided over by a Judge of the Circuit Court. There are also two 'unattached' or additional Circuit Judges who assist in the various Circuits as required. The jurisdiction of this Court in civil proceedings is limited as to amount, save by consent of the parties, in which event the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters, it has jurisdiction in all cases save murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy to murder, high treason, treason felony, treasonable conspiracy or piracy.

The District Court consists of thirty-three Justices of the District Court and three Assistant Justices. Three of such Justices are assigned to the Dublin Metropolitan area; the remainder of the country is divided into thirty districts, to each of which a Justice of the District Court is assigned. The District Court is a Court of summary jurisdiction with a small civil jurisdiction—in contract cases up to 25*l.*, and in cases of tort, with certain exceptions, up to 10*l.*

All Judges and Justices of the District Court are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Executive Council.

Finance.

RECEIPTS.

	1930–31 Actual Figures	1931–32 Estimates revised
	£	£
Tax revenue	21,005,000	21,220,000
Non-tax revenue	3,360,197	4,205,000
Repayment of Capital Issues	339,700	110,000
Telephone Capital	85,000	40,000
Borrowings, etc.	7,793,000	2,341,000
Total receipts £	32,582,897	27,916,000

EXPENDITURE

—	1930–31 Actual Figures	1931–32 Estimates revised
	£	£
Central Fund Services	4,491,243	4,442,677
Supply Services	20,775,341	22,671,573
Capital Issues	1,379,164	355,000
Repayment of temporary borrowings	4,458,900	446,750
Total expenditure £	31,104,648	27,916,000

The estimated tax revenue in 1930–31 includes: Customs, 8,173,000*l.*; excise, 6,156,000*l.*; estate, etc., duties, 1,241,000*l.*; stamp duties, 415,000*l.*; income tax and super-tax, 4,035,000*l.*; excess profits duty, 80,000*l.*; corporation profits tax, 250,000*l.*; motor vehicle duties, 900,000*l.*

The estimated expenditure for 1930–31 includes: Debt charges, 2,070,027*l.*; old age pensions, 2,756,600*l.*; education, 4,646,946*l.*; army, 1,637,480*l.* There are in addition a number of items of a capital and productive character together with certain abnormal and non-recurrent charges, including Shannon Electricity Development, 300,000*l.*; Road Fund, 900,000*l*; Issues under Telephone Capital Acts, 40,000*l.*; Property losses compensation, 187,000*l.*

On March 31, 1931, the public debt amounted to 29,460,089*l.*

Defence.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State enacts that the exclusive right to the raising, maintenance and control of the armed forces in the Irish Free State is vested solely in the Oireachtas. The Executive Council is authorised by the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1923, as continued annually, to raise, train, equip, arm, pay and maintain an armed force consisting of such number of officers and men of the Regular Forces and the Reserve as may from time to time be provided by the Oireachtas.

The command in chief of, and all executive and administrative powers in relation to, the forces is by the Acts mentioned vested in the Executive Council and exercised through and in the name of the Minister for Defence. A Council of Defence is constituted by the 'Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1924' to assist the Minister for Defence in the administration of the business of his Department. It consists of the Minister (Chairman), a Civil Member (a member of Dáil Eireann), and three military members, each responsible for so much of the work of the Department as may be assigned to him by the Minister, being the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, the Secretary of the Department acting as Secretary.

Enlistment is voluntary. The terms of engagement are:—With the exception of small classes (*e.g.* School of Music, etc.), 2 years in Army Service and 10 years in the Reserve; short term enlistments are for 3 months in Army Service and 6 years in the Reserve.

The Irish Free State is divided into nine military districts: the Curragh, Dublin, Dundalk, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Athlone, Galway and Sligo Military Districts. As a temporary measure, one District Commander and Staff may be detailed to administer two or more Military Districts. The District Commanders at Dublin, Curragh and Cork at present administer

the whole area. The Infantry is organised in five regular battalions with seven Reserve Units. The remaining services include Air, Artillery, Armoured Car, Engineer, Signal, Military Police, Medical, Supply and Transport and Ordnance Services, a School of Music, and a Military College. In addition to the above, there are also a Chaplain's Department and an Army Nursing Service.

The strength provided for (1931–32) is 508 commissioned officers and 5,700 non-commissioned officers and men with a Reserve Force of 230 officers and 8,550 non-commissioned officers and men ; a Volunteer Reserve of 26 officers and 777 non-commissioned officers and men, and a Universities Officers' Training Corps of 450 Cadets. The Reserve consists of officers of the Forces who have retired therefrom and have been commissioned in the Reserve and non-commissioned officers and men who, having served in the Forces, have been transferred to the Reserve on expiration of Army Service. Reservists may be called out for training for a period not exceeding 30 days in any year, or, at any time, in aid of the civil power or in a national emergency. The Air Force consists of 163 of all ranks with 24 aeroplanes.

Coastal Defence.—Pending the Free State being in a position to undertake her own coastal defence, the coastal defence is, by arrangement, undertaken by Great Britain.

The estimated total expenditure for the financial year ending March, 1931, is 1,203,049*l.*

Production.

Agriculture.—General distribution of surface (in acres) in 1930 : crops and pasture, 11,835,726 ; woods and plantations, 239,454 ; other land, including grazed mountain, 4,949,301 ; total, 17,024,481.

The following table shows the area under the principal crops, with the estimated yield :—

Crops	Extent in Statute Acres		Total Produce	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
			Tons	Tons
Wheat	28,583	26,740	31,718	29,260
Oats	666,233	643,910	689,385	632,146
Barley and Bere	177,591	116.195	127,720	118,215
Rye	4,100	3,559	3,159	2,944
Potatoes	362,854	346,770	3,006,676	2,837,452
Turnips	187,944	178,721	3,680,944	3,175,975
Mangels	83,333	80,486	1,757,586	1,576,580
Sugar Beet	13,039	14,388	141,139	158,252
Cabbage	29,699	24,186	330,800	279,397
Flax	6,283	3,950	1,181	703
Hay	2,334,064	2,295,726	5,088,747	4,777,040

The number of live-stock in 1931 was : cattle 4.029,000 ; sheep, 3,575,000 ; pigs, 1,227,000 ; horses, 450,000 ; poultry, 22,732,000.

Agricultural Production.—According to the Census of Agricultural Production, 1926–27, the agricultural output, which consisted of live-stock and

live-stock products valued at 50,555,000*l.*, and crops and turf valued at 14,202,000*l*, was disposed of as follows:—

	£
Consumed by the agricultural community	23,071,000
Consumed or utilised by others in the Irish Free State	11,560,000
Exported	28,400,000
Increases in stocks	1,717,000
	£64,757,000

The more important items of output were:—Horses, 1,234,000*l.*; cattle and calves, 13,809,000*l.*; milk and cream, consumed or exported as such, 3,473,000*l.*; butter, 9,845,000*l.*; sheep and lambs, 2,858,000*l*; pigs, 9,074,000*l*; poultry, 2,327,000*l.*; eggs, 6,690,000*l.*; potatoes, 3,786,000*l.*; turf, 5,938,000*l.*

Fisheries.—The fishing industry represents a considerable factor in the national economy The numbers of vessels, men, and boys engaged in fishing in the year 1930 were: 11 steam, 335 motor, 1,007 sail, and 2,081 row boats; total 3,434 vessels; men and boys, 12,055

The quantities and values of fish landed during 1930 were: demersal fish, 77,366 cwts., value 107,965*l.*; pelagic fish, 164,331 cwts., value 67,814*l.*; shell fish, value 72,897*l*

The inland fisheries are a very important national asset, providing some of the finest salmon and trout fishing in the world. There are also lakes of a total area of some 400 square miles containing considerable quantities of coarse fish available for capture. The quantity and value of the salmon captured in 1927 were 1,580 tons and 259,400*l.* respectively.

The census of Industrial production for 1929 gives the following details of the gross value of output for the principal industries (figures in brackets are the gross values minus cost of materials, including fuel, light, and power) — grain milling, 7,577,782*l.* (758,537*l*); bread, flour confectionery, biscuits, 4,559,969*l* (1,967,997*l.*), butter, cheese, margarine, 8,205,738*l* (841,159*l.*); bacon curing, 5,955,995*l.* (563,956*l*), brewing, 6,928,979*l* (5,214,376*l.*), tobacco, 5,215,746*l.* (1,278,291*l.*), clothing and millinery, 1,345,977*l.* (587,981*l.*); sugar confectionery, jam-making, 1,172,415*l.* (483,340*l.*); woollen and worsted, 855,615*l* (328,831*l.*); malting, 558,281*l* (260,056*l.*).

Commerce.

Value of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and goods transhipped under bond) of the Irish Free State for 5 years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	60,823,958	59,852,122	61,301,819	56,768,702	50,468,114
Exports	44,168,118	45,590,842	46,803,988	44,567,464	36,276,118
Re-exports	683,577	713,916	1,066,484	1,177,555	—

The following table shows the value of the trade by principal countries:

Consigned from	1930
	£
Great Britain	39,656,374
Northern Ireland	5,767,929
United States of America	3,867,788
Argentina	1,247,329
Germany	1,329,931
Canada	772,345
Belgium	706,432
Sweden	538,825
Holland	566,500
France	445,292
Roumania	271,549
Latvia	160,235
Norway	115,014
Portugal	137,894
Spain	113,913
Czechoslovakia	162,879

Irish produce and manufactures consigned to	1930
	£
Great Britain	36,411,723
Northern Ireland	4,699,748
United States of America	1,176,221
Germany	237,981
Russia	364,071
France	157,922
Australia	134,638
Italy	113,483
Belgium	101,791
Holland	85,834
Argentina	132,410
Canada	133,389
British India	61,767
Denmark	71,927
Spain	56,465
Switzerland	59,656
Turkey	51,598

Principal Imports and Exports during 1930 :—

Imports	Value
	£
Horses	1,234,446
Bacon and hams	1,644,902
Butter	226,536
Wheat	2,343,457
Maize	2,187,107
Wheaten flour	2,406,681
Maizemeal	413,582
Oil-seed, cake and meal	527,030
Fruit	1,071,725
Cocoa preparations	311,531
Confectionery (except chocolate)	247,880
Tea	2,247,169
Hops	178,540
Sugar, refined	976,016
Tobacco unmanufactured	770,489
Coal	3,228,512
Cement for building	387,143
Iron and steel manufactures (excluding cutlery and machinery)	2,193,856
Non-ferrous ores, metals and manufactures thereof	547,660
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	598,228
Machinery	1,831,453
Electrical goods and apparatus	588,354
Motor cars	1,267,484
Motor car and cycle parts	474,231
Parts for motor tractors	796,372
Wood and timber	1,058,629
Cotton piece goods	1,080,362
Woollen and worsted tissues	785,000
Apparel, outer garments	1,169,058
Apparel, under garments (not hosiery)	215,176
Boots and shoes	1,720,951
Hats, bonnets, etc.	391,158
Hosiery	1,076,958
Other apparel	1,078,928
Leather and manufactures	584,818

Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value
	£
Cattle	14,674,438
Sheep and lambs	1,350,972
Pigs	2,582,044
Horses	2,123,342
Poultry	831,647
Bacon and hams	1,831,319
Fresh pork	1,210,786
Fish fresh (including shell-fish)	322,576
Fish, cured or salted, not canned	79,923
Milk and cream	520,416
Butter	3,276,680
Fats and oils, refined edible	195,967
Eggs	2,655,847
Oats	101,791
Biscuits	446,003
Porter, beer and ale	5,265,360
Potable spirits	131,710
Motor tractors	1,682,897
Motor tractor parts	903,742
Motor car parts	119,764
Raw wool	309,353
Linen yarns and manufactures	174,774
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	195,700
Apparel	159,502
Hides and skins	386,575
Feathers	85,107
Books and other printed matter	202,807

Imports	Value	Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value
	£		£
Rubber and manufactures	415,721		
Paper and cardboard	1,176,010		
Petroleum lamp oil	818,742		
Petroleum motor spirit	962,737		
Fertilisers	707,846		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colours and perfumery	1,158,268		
Books and other printed matter	721,974		

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at Irish Free State ports during the calendar year 1930, showing the principal nationalities.

Nationality of vessels	With Cargoes		Total with Cargoes and in Ballast	
Entered	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Irish Free State	4,341	2,499,089	4,775	2,720,682
British	7,818	3,177,520	8,567	4,537,571
American (U.S.)	75	294,086	114	667,804
Swedish	50	36,637	54	39,242
Norwegian	45	48,324	58	58,314
Dutch	67	28,887	76	29,400
German	159	802,214	196	1,029,504
Other nationalities	81	130,900	123	165,898
Total entered	12,636	7,017,657	13,963	9,248,415
Cleared				
Irish Free State	3,619	2,450,851	4,753	2,707,156
British	2,434	1,855,771	8,597	4,555,268
American (U.S.)	78	464,342	114	667,804
Swedish	3	1,103	54	38,677
Norwegian	16	11,893	58	58,999
Dutch	52	18,260	74	28,964
German	57	227,892	194	1,028,818
Other nationalities	—	—	—	—
Total cleared	6,290	5,042,050	13,967	9,246,460

The number and net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the Irish Free State during the year 1930 were:—

Port in the Irish Free State	Arrived		Departed	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Cobh[1]	440	3,216,638	427	3,208,488
Dublin	5,858	2,439,374	5,870	2,441,551
Dun Laoghaire[2]	809	1,010,680	807	1,005,962
Cork	1,572	839 642	1,614	839,374
Waterford	1,136	443,308	1,176	449,731
Greenore	206	85,016	206	85,016
Limerick	399	214,722	395	209,868
Rosslare	442	331,590	445	331,136

[1] These figures include Atlantic Liners that carried passengers and mails only.
[2] Practically all were vessels carrying passengers and mails only.

Internal Communications.

Waterways.—There are 650 miles of inland navigation, including the Grand Canal, 208 miles; the Royal Canal, 96 miles, and the Shannon Navigation, 157 miles. The traffic carried during 1930 was (in tons): Grand Canal, 199,883; Royal Canal, 15,078; Shannon navigation, 57,142.

Railways.—The total route mileage of railways open for traffic at the end of the year 1930, including the mileage of railways situated partly within and partly without the Free State, was 3,023. The length of road, first track, actually situated in the Free State is 2,668 miles, of which 84 per cent. is constructed to standard gauge.

Statistics for 1929 and 1930 are as follows:—

	1929	1930
Number of passengers	23,268,893	21,594,225
Number of miles run by coaching trains	9,379,523	9,346,791
Merchandise and mineral traffic conveyed—tons	3,650,293	3,460,684
Number of livestock conveyed	3,226,249	3,084,960
Number of miles run by freight trains	4,770,955	4,738,492
Gross receipts	£5,937,571	£5,722,387
Expenditure	£4,863,187	£4,842,472
Net receipts	£1,074,434	£879,915
Other receipts (including proportion of amount received under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921)	£211,872	£238,986
Total net income	£1,286,306	£1,118,901

The authorised capital[1] in 1930 amounted to 38,911,604*l.* The capital receipts were 41,032,450*l.*, and the capital expenditure was 42,506,227*l.*

Tramways.—There were 71 miles of electric tramway worked in 1930. The number of miles run by trams was 8,546,431 in 1929, 9,716,983 in 1930, and the number of passengers carried in 1930 was 97,298,963, compared with 86,386,340 in 1929. The gross receipts from passengers were 556,633*l.* in 1930, and 497,845*l.* in 1929.

Road Motor Passenger Services.—There were 4,690 miles of road run over by road motor passenger vehicles of the omnibus type at the end of the year 1930. The total number of miles run by these vehicles during the year was 26,042,290. The number of passengers carried was 51,791,626, and the gross receipts from passengers were 890,194*l.*

The Irish Free State joined the International Postal Union in 1925.

Diplomatic and Representation.

1. Of Irish Free State in Other Countries.

High Commissioner in London.—John W. *Dulanty* (December, 1930).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.—Mr. Michael *MacWhite* (March 1929).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See.—Mr. Charles H. *Bewley* (June 1929).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany.—Professor Daniel A. *Binchy* (October 1929).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.—Count Gerald *O'Kelly de Gallagh* (October 1929).

[1] Excluding capital figures relating to Fishguard and Rosslare Railways & Harbours Co.

2. Of Other Countries in Irish Free State.

Representative of the Holy See.—The Most Rev. Paschal *Robinson*, Titular Archbishop of Tyana. Nuncio Apostolic.

United States Minister to the Irish Free State.—The Hon. F. A. *Sterling* (July 25, 1927).

French Minister.—Charles *Alphand* (July 29, 1930).

German Minister.—Georg von *Dehn* (September 2, 1930).

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GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Alexander J. *Godley*, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. Salary, 5,500*l.* with 1,000*l.* allowances. Appointed October, 1928.

Colonial Secretary.—Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. *Beattie*, C.B.E., M.C.

The Rock of Gibraltar was under the dominion of the Moors till the 15th century, when it was joined to the Kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British in 1704, and ceded in 1713. It is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 7′ 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, is assisted by an Executive Council, established by Letters Patent in September 1922. It is composed of the Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and three unofficial members, selected by the Governor. Area, 1⅞ square miles. Population, including port and harbour (census 1931), civil, 17,613 (7,986 males, and 9,627 females); military, 3,218 (2,544 males, and 674 females); naval, 541 (males 397, and females 144); total, 21,372 (10,927 males, and 10,445 females). Estimated fixed civil population, January 1, 1931, 15,526 (7,358 males, and 8,168 females). In addition there were at that date about 1,032 aliens. The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Civil population births (1930), 349; marriages, 163; deaths, 240. Birth-rate per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 22·47; death-rate, 15·6. Religion of fixed population mostly Roman Catholic; one Protestant cathedral and four Roman Catholic churches; annual subsidy to each communion, 500*l.* Education is compulsory between ages 5 and 14 years. Several private English schools; Government aided elementary schools, 13 (11 Roman Catholic). Pupils, 2,783 in 1930–31; average attendance, 2,350. There are 4 secondary schools. Government grant, 9,485*l.* One magistrates' court and a supreme court. In 1930 there were 929 summary convictions, and 1 conviction of serious crime.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	158,636	160,031	164,180[1]	146,245	146,847
Expenditure . . .	147,942	160,114	165,993	165,705	169,182

[1] Includes 15,000*l.* appreciation on funds invested.

Chief sources of revenue, 1930:—Customs, 55,278*l.*; post office, 20,433*l.*; rents of Crown property, 15,373*l.*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 16,113*l.*; port, harbour, and wharf dues, 17,159*l.*; interest on investments, 17,010*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 5,292*l.*; miscellaneous receipts, 189*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1930:—Establishments, 106,628*l.* (including personal emoluments 69,923*l.*, other charges 36,705*l.*); public works, 34,283*l.*; pensions, 17,512*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 9,759*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, *nil.* Total net assets, 114,062*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, tobacco, motor spirits, and perfumery.

Government savings-bank, with 2,996 depositors, had 79,823*l.* deposits at the end of 1930.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance. There is a deep Admiralty harbour of 440 acres. Vessels entered, 1930, 4,026; tonnage, 7,257,828; cleared, 4,032; tonnage, 7,270,251. An automatic telephone system exists in the town, and the Eastern Telegraph Company has a station. Postal communication daily with England. Letters and post-cards in 1930, 2,999,895; newspapers, book packets, etc., 561,696. There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, via Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

Gibraltar is becoming increasingly popular with tourists as a centre for visiting Southern Spain and Morocco. In 1930, 61 tourist liners entered the port.

The legal currency is that of Great Britain; but Spanish money continues

to circulate freely. Since the outbreak of the great war in 1914 there are also currency notes issued by the local Government. The amount in circulation at end of 1930 was 100,000*l.* There are four private banks.

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MALTA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—General Sir David *Campbell*, K.C.B., A.D.C., appointed June 27, 1931.

Lieut.-Governor.—Harry Charles *Luke*, C.M.G.

Malta was held in turn by Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans, and was conquered by Arabs in 870. From 1090 it was joined to Sicily until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who ruled until dispersed by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose in rebellion against the French and the Island was subsequently blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800, and with the free will of the Maltese 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.

Constitution.—Under the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921, there is an elected Legislature to control local affairs, consisting of a Senate (partly nominated) of 17 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 32 elected members. Elections are on a proportional representation basis.

Head of the Ministry and Minister for Police and Justice.—The Lord *Strickland of Sizergh*, G.C.M.G., LL.B., Count della *Catena*.

Minister for Public Health and Treasury.—Prof. Robert V. *Galea*, L.S.A.

Minister for Public Instruction—Sir A. *Bartolo*, LL.D., B.Lit., F.R.Hist.S.

Minister for Posts—R. *Hamilton*.

Minister for Industry and Commerce.—Walter *Salomone*.

Minister for Public Works.—Edwin P. *Vassallo*, A.I.C.E

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.—A. P. *Montano*, A.I.C.E.

Certain matters, including control of Naval, Military and Air Forces, Imperial interests, external trade, coinage, emigration, treaties, and relations with foreign States, are styled 'Reserved Matters,' and are under the Constitution dealt with by the Imperial side of the dyarchy, namely by the Governor, assisted by the Nominated Council. The Nominated Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser, and a senior officer of the Navy, Army and Air Force.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor sitting with the Ministry. There is also a Privy Council, consisting of the Governor and the Executive and the Nominated Councils sitting jointly.

General Elections had been due to be held in the summer of 1930, but in May of that year the Bishops of Malta and Gozo issued a Pastoral Letter prohibiting their flocks, under pain of committing a grave sin, from voting for

Constitutionalist candidates. The British Government, regarding this pronouncement as incompatible with the freedom of the electorate, cancelled the elections and temporarily suspended the Constitution (June 26, 1930), maintaining the existing Ministry in office, but in an advisory capacity only, the administration of the country reverting, during this period, to the Crown Colony form of Government. In 1931 a Royal Commission was appointed by the British Government to visit Malta and to consider the existing political situation in the Island. The Commission recommended that the Constitution should be restored, and this was agreed to by the British Government on March 2, 1932.

The English language, as the official language of the British Empire, and the Italian language, as the established language of record of the Courts of Law, are the official languages of Malta. The English language is the official language of administration, and all official records and public documents and all notices of general public importance or interest issued by the Malta Government are in that language, without prejudice, however, to the use of Italian as a second official language of administration accompanying the British text in such records, documents and notices in so far as may be found desirable and convenient. Both languages are recognized as equal languages of culture in the University, in Secondary Schools and in the higher classes of Elementary Schools, as subjects of study. The Maltese language, which is the language of general intercourse in the Islands, is the language of instruction in the lower standards of the Elementary Schools, and is one of the languages recognized in Parliament and in the Courts of Law.

Area and Population.—Malta is 17·4 miles long; area, 95 square miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 square miles; total area (with Comino), 122 square miles. Population, Census April 26, 1931, 241,621; civil population on December 31, 1930, 234,454. Births, 1930, 8,008; deaths, 5,600; number of marriages, 1,548. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Education.—165 public schools, with 29,110 pupils at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1930-31; a university with 198 students; a Government high school for boys with 387 students; 2 Government secondary schools, one for boys with 50 pupils, and one for girls with 194 pupils; and 25 technical manual schools. Expenditure on elementary education, 1930-31, 95,140*l.*; secondary, 9,973*l.*; university, 9,824*l.* There are about 50 unaided private schools, of which 15 are State aided, with about 4,500 pupils.

Justice.—In 1929-30, 988 persons were committed to prison; 59 persons were convicted of serious crime and 22,348 summarily. Police numbered 660 officers and men and 23 reserve constables on March 31, 1931.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure in 5 years were :—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	912,977	823,138	875,147	932,097	939,993
Expenditure .	825,106	887,523	821,252	930,113	997,272

Chief sources of revenue (1930-31): Customs, 492,820*l.*; succession and donation duties, 22,343*l.*; stamp duties, 17,329*l.*; fees of office and reimbursements, 42,729*l.*; rents, 52,734*l.*; Post Office, 42,150*l.*; water service, 42,246*l.*; electric lighting, 91,887*l.*; interest, 26,151*l.*; Lotto receipts,

46,061*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1930-31: Justice, 130,199*l.*; public instruction, 147,107*l.*; public health and charitable institutions, 179,478*l.*; industry and commerce, 28,177*l.*; posts, 40,155*l.*; agriculture and fisheries, 15,477*l.*; public works, water, electricity and railways, 112,780*l.*; public works annually recurrent, 101,774*l.*; public works and water and electricity works extraordinary, 131,254*l.*; pensions, 62,127*l.* Savings bank, March 31, 1930, had 11,064 depositors, and deposits, 1,053,153*l.*

Production.—Chief products: wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, beans, cumin, vegetables, tomatoes, forages, grapes and other fruits, cotton. Total value of agricultural produce 1930-31, 759,054*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Area cultivated (1930-31), 43,024 acres in about 11,000 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown (499 acres in 1930-31; production, 117,250 lbs.). Manufactures: lace, cotton, filigree, beer and cigarettes. Chief industry, farming; on 31st December, 1930, horses, mules and asses numbered 9,706; horned cattle, 4,429; sheep, 17,194; goats, 28,024. The fishing industry occupied about 700 boats and about 3,500 persons in 1930-31. The catch was 10,059 cwt., valued at 34,000*l.*

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] .	4,539,057	4,285,436	3,999,109	4,041,926	3,836,260
Exports[1] .	1,357,348	1,006,881	556,908	585,870	482,932

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Transhipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1930: wheat, 202,671*l.*; petrol spirit, 214,062*l.*; coal, 147,880*l.*; flour and semola, 182,779*l.*; sugar, 74,205*l*; textiles, 438,392*l.*; metals and manufactures thereof, 143,250*l.*, cattle foods, 374,732*l.*; wines, 103,770*l.*; petroleum, 134,398*l.* Principal exports (local): potatoes, 87,810*l.*; cigarettes, 16,558*l.*; onions, 8,387*l.*; hides and skins, 21,943*l.*; cumin seed, 15,450*l.*; old metals, 8,651*l.*

Of the total imports in 1930, 992,658*l.* came from the U.K., 281,737*l.* from British possessions, and 2,561,865*l* from foreign countries. Of the total exports, 14,461*l.* went to U.K. and 14,086*l.* to the Colonies.

Vessels entered, 1930, 2,201 of 3,561,513 tons, including 691 British of 1,804,603 tons. Belonging to the port of Valletta on December 31, 1930, were 10 sailing vessels of a gross tonnage of 607, 19 steamers of 5,153 tons gross, and 7 motor vessels of 240 tons gross.

Communications, &c.—Railway, 7½ miles of metre gauge (belonging to and worked by the local government); telephones, 785 miles of wire. The Post-office traffic in 1930-31 was: Inland letters and postcards, 1,347,730; newspapers, &c., 1,044,693; foreign correspondence, received, letters and postcards, 1,671,164; newspapers, &c., 778,141; dispatched, letters and postcards, 2,710,251; newspapers, &c., 173,758; parcels, received 65,983; dispatched 13,327.

Money.—British coins and British Treasury currency notes and Bank of England notes are the legal tender. The amount of British Treasury currency notes and Bank of England notes in circulation on March 31, 1931, was roughly estimated at approximately 650,000*l.* There is a very small issue of notes of the Anglo-Maltese Bank and the Banco di Malta; but as the

Banks are not under statutory control and do not publish balance sheets the amount of the note circulation is not known.

Agent-General in London.—Sir James *Conolly.* (Appointed February 20, 1930.)

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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 bunkering station on the highway to the East, and is fortified. The settlement includes Little Aden, a peninsula very similar to Aden itself, and the settlement and town of Shaikh Othmán on the mainland, with the villages of Imad and Hiswa.

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 territories of the Imam of San'ā now march with the border-line demarcated by a Mixed Commission (Anglo-Turkish) in 1902–4. 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 Resident and Commander-in-Chief with four assistants. By an Order in Council, August 15, 1929, the superintendence, direction and control of the military government of Aden and its dependencies are transferred from the Viceroy of India to the Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden.

Resident and Commander-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Colonel B. R. *Reilly*, C.I.E., O.B.E. Appointed April 18, 1931.

Area 75 square miles; including the Protectorate about 9,000 square miles; of Perim, 5 square miles. Population of Aden and Perim in 1931, 50,809 (31,657 males and 19,152 females), against 54,923 in 1921.

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 total receipts during the year 1930–31 amounted to Rs. 62,83,078, and the expenditure to Rs. 62,52,619. Imports (1930–31), by sea, Rs. 5,46,47,795; by land, Rs. 18,17,563; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 61,06,543; total imports,

Rs. 6,25,71,901 (total, 1929-30, Rs. 7,98,87,639). Chief imports: Fuel oil, petrol, kerosene, cotton piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables and other provisions. Exports, by sea, Rs. 3,70,58,784; by land, Rs. 13,93,222; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 46,74,835; total exports, Rs. 4,31,26,841 (total, 1929-30, Rs. 6,03,47,197). Chief exports: Salt, coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grains, provisions and sugar. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1930-31, 1,577 merchant vessels of 5,805,529 tons (net) entered the port of Aden, of which 805 were British; in the same year 1,090 country (local) craft of 32,036 tons entered. At Perim 352 vessels entered, of which 12 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.

The island of **Sokotra** (Hadibu *alias* Tahariḍa) 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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BAHRAIN ISLANDS.

The Bahrain islands form an archipelago in the Persian Gulf 20 miles off al Hasa on the Arabian coast. Bahrain, the largest island, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. About a twentieth part of its area is cultivated. Other islands are Maharaq, to the north-east of Bahrain, 4 miles long and ½ mile wide; Sitra, to the east, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide; Nebi Saleh, about 2 miles in circumference, and several uninhabited islets. The islands are low lying, the highest ground being a hill in the centre of Bahrain 400 feet high.

The Ruling Family, the Al Khalifa, came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The present chief, Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalifa, K.C.I.E., became the Ruling Shaikh in 1869. In 1923, owing to his advanced age, he handed over the active conduct of affairs to his eldest son and heir-apparent, Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifa, C.S.I. The Ruler is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who are represented by a Political Agent.

The total population is estimated at about 120,000, of which three-quarters are the original inhabitants of the islands, of the Shia sect, the

remainder, including the Ruling Family, being Sunnis. The Sunnis live mainly in the towns of Manama and Maharaq. There is a wealthy Persian community in Manama and a number of Indian merchants.

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for 1½ miles along the shore. Manama contains two hospitals, schools, a branch of the Eastern Bank, Post Office, wireless station, and the official residence of the Ruler. Wide roads connect the various quarters of the town. There is a municipal council in Manama and also in the town of Maharaq, on the adjacent island. The two islands are connected by a service of motor launches, which also ply to the mainland. The population of Manama is about 25,000 and that of Maharaq is about the same. There is a community of some 20 Europeans in Manama, including members of the Dutch Reformed Church Mission. Water in the two towns is supplied by artesian wells and nearly 200 fresh-water springs on the various islands are used for irrigation. Motor traffic is in use and roads exist between the towns and villages, which number about 100. An electric power station has been installed at Manama; the power is carried over on a causeway to Maharaq.

In the centre of Bahrain island there are many thousands of ancient tumuli whose origin is still uncertain.

Bahrain is the centre of the famous pearl fishing industry of the Persian Gulf. Over 500 boats and 15,000 divers from Bahrain are engaged in fishing during four months of the summer. During the season Bahrain is visited by numerous arab and continental pearl buyers from Europe. Other industries are: boat-building, manufacture of sailcloth and reed mats, date cultivation and breeding of particularly fine white donkeys.

The greater part of the trade of Nejd and Hassá passes through Bahrain. The revenue of the State is obtained from the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* Customs Duty.

In 1927, the total imports amounted to Rs. 132,27,060; and exports to Rs. 83,58,825. The chief imports were: rice, Rs. 50,77,240; wheat, Rs. 3,51,710; wheat flour, Rs. 4,24,980; sugar, Rs. 14,15,910; loaf sugar, Rs. 7,33,980; coffee, Rs. 14,91,070; piecegoods, Rs. 29,89,330; tea, Rs. 3,13,650; ghee, Rs. 4,29,190. The chief exports were: rice, Rs. 22,32,885; wheat, Rs. 1,80,270; wheat flour, Rs. 100,720; sugar, Rs. 7,73,200; loaf sugar, Rs. 579,430; coffee, Rs. 4,27,730; piecegoods, Rs. 16,76,340; tea, 2,70,550; ghee, Rs. 58,400; pearls, Rs. 20,59,800.

There is a weekly mail service from India and a bi-weekly service to India. Import of arms and ammunition is subject to special permission.

The principal coins in use are Indian rupees, but Austrian (Maria Theresa) dollars (worth 1*s.* 11*d.*) and Turkish liras (worth about 18*s.*) are current. The measures employed are: dhara (= 19 inches). The weights are: roba (4 lbs.); maund (56 lbs.) and ruffa (560 lbs.).

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.—The Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. V. *Biscoe*, I.A.

Political Agent at Bahrain.—Capt. C. G. *Prior*, C.I.E.

Indian Assistant at Bahrain.—Khan Bahadar Abdul Haiy *Al Hashami.*

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BORNEO (BRITISH).

British North Borneo.—*Governor.*—A. F. *Richards* (February, 1930).

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

Area, about 31,106 square miles, with a coast-line of over 900 miles. Population (1921 census) 257,804, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast and aboriginal tribes inland. The Europeans numbered 533; Eurasians, 213; Chinese, 37,856; Malays, 20,263. The number of natives was 197,058. The most numerous are the Dusuns, 112,287; the Muruts, 37,447; and the Bajaus, 33,070. Chief towns, Sandakan (population 11,936), 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). It 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 four 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 Mohammedan law. Native and Indian constabulary, 800 men under European officers.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	433,927	454,588	458,629	449,261	395,577
Expenditure	252,752	256,440	261,370	262,648	267,758
Imports [1]	970,319	1,224,705	1,186,262	1,137,825	841,750
Exports [1]	1,987,283	1,978,596	1,523,057	1,586,223	1,146,493

[1] Including treasure and transhipment trade.

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, 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: 1930, 71,475*l.*; 1929, 95,508*l.*; of Estate rubber, 1930, 379,764*l.*; 1929, 597,712*l.*; of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 1930, 287,783*l.*; 1929, 291,044*l.* Merchant Shipping (Men-of-War and Government vessels excluded): 1930, entered 404,764 tons; cleared, 404,938 tons; 1929, entered 442,198 tons; cleared 445,085 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. There is communication by telegraphy, telephone, and wireless telegraphy.

At Jesselton and Sandakan there are agencies of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Bank of Taiwan. A State Bank has been established, with Head Office in Sandakan and a branch at Jesselton.

The Government issues its own copper coinage (cents and half-cents); nickel coinage of 1, 2½ and 5 cents, and silver coinage of 25 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 present Sultan Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wad-din is a minor, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father in September 1924. The Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha were appointed Joint Regents during his minority. The Sultan receives an allowance of 1,400*l.* a year from State funds, and his two principal ministers 700*l.* a year each. Area about 2,500 square miles, and population, 1931 Census, 30,162 (Europeans, 60; Malays and Bornean races, 26,917; Chinese, 2,683; Indians, 379; others, 43). The chief town is Brunei (pop. 12,000). The old town is built over the water on the Brunei river, and a new town has developed on the mainland since 1910. There were ten vernacular schools in 1930, with 688 pupils. Police force, 1930, 1 Chief Inspector, and 61 non-commissioned officers and men. The climate is hot and moist, with cool nights. Average annual rainfall is a little over 100 inches. The native industries in Brunei town include boat building, cloth weaving, brass foundries, and manufacture of silver ware. The principal products are cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago. Most of the interior is under jungle, comprising numerous kinds of serviceable timber. Oil has been found in commercial quantity at Seria on the coast and the field is being explored and developed.

Revenue 1930, 38,858*l.* (Customs, 15,269*l.*, monopolies, 6,180*l.*, licences, 2,012*l.*; lands and forests, 8,469*l.*, cession moneys, 1,773*l.*); expenditure, 44,287*l.* Public debt, Dec. 31, 1930, 46,783*l.*

Imports, 1930, total, 295,916*l.*; mainly tobacco, 14,063*l.*, piece goods, 10,226*l.*, machinery, 26,960*l.* Exports, total, 94,202*l.*; including cutch, 2,494 tons (value 25,676*l.*), rubber, 870 tons (44,091*l.*).

The post office dealt with 67,540 articles in 1930.

There is a central Wireless Station at Brunei, and a subsidiary station at Labuan, which enable telegraphic communication to be maintained with Labuan and thence by cable with Singapore and Europe. There is also a Wireless Station in the Temburong District and another in the Belait District.

The distance from Labuan is about 43 miles. Communication by steam launches from Brunei is regularly maintained. The passage between Singapore and Labuan takes about 4 days.

Straits Settlements Currency, 1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*

British Resident.—P. A. B. *McKerron*, M.C.S.

Sarawak.—Area about 50,000 square miles, coast line 500 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 1905. Under an agreement of 1888 Sarawak is recognised as an independent State under the protection of Great Britain. The present Rajah, H. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G. appointed May 17, 1917. Population estimated at about 475,000, 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, Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable by large steamers, and Miri, the headquarters of the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. At Kuching are Church of England and Catholic missions with schools. The revenue is derived chiefly from Customs, the Govt. opium monopoly, gambling, arrack and pawn farms, royalty on oil, land revenue, timber royalty, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dyak and Kayan revenue. The revenue in 1930 was 5,562,034 dollars; expenditure, 7,089,923 dollars. Public debt, *nil*. Coal exists in large quantities, and a syndicate has been formed for developing the coal fields at Selantik. A considerable oil field is being developed at Miri and Bakong in the Baram district. Foreign trade, 1930 imports, 16,421,592 dollars; exports, 24,894,762 dollars. The chief exports (1930) included (in dollars) sago flour, 960,998; pepper, 978,395; plantation rubber, 4,061,414; gutta jelutong, 871,539; gutta percha, 940; cutch, 478,619; benzine, 8,828,772; kerosene, 1,412,609; liquid oil fuel, 2,955,581; crude oil, 1,243,644; fish, 218,260; damar, 79,266; rattans, 26,595 The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1930, 1,590,416 tons. There are military and police forces, consisting of about 1,000 men, principally Dyaks and Malays, under British army officers. Round Kuching are about 45 miles of roads, besides bridle paths. There are 30 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 Kuching, Kuching (6th mile), Miri, Sibu, Sadong, Lundu, Mukah, Simanggang, Bintulu, Binatang, Kapit, Limbang, Baram, Saratok, Matu, Belangian, Tatau, Lawas, Rejang and Kanowit. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore.

Sarawak and Straits Settlements currency, 1 dollar = 2*s*. 4*d*

There is a Special Commissioner for Sarawak as well as a Government Agent in England whose offices are at Millbank House, Westminster, London, S.W. 1. There is also a Sarawak Pilgrim Officer at Jeddah.

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CEYLON.

Constitution and Government, &c.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane (Tamraparni, the island of 'dusky leaves'), is an island in the Indian Ocean, by the south of India, lying between 5° 55′ and 9° 50′ N. lat., and 79° 42′ and 81° 53′ E. long. Its area is 25,332 square miles.

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 1796 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the Presidency of Madras; in 1802 Ceylon was separated from India and formed into a Crown colony.

According to the terms of the Constitution established in 1833, modified on various occasions, and now embodied in the Order in Council dated March 20, 1931, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by a State Council which deals with administrative as well as legislative matters and therefore sits in executive as well as legislative session; the control of departments is decentralised and the old Colonial Secretariat is replaced by groups of departments in charge of ten Ministers, of whom seven are elected members of the Council, the remaining three, called Officers of State, being the Chief (formerly Colonial) Secretary, the Legal Secretary, and the Financial Secretary. In the administration of his departments each of the seven elected Ministers is associated with a Standing Executive Committee of the State Council; communal representation has been abolished; and the territorial franchise, which was limited to adult males possessing certain literary and property qualifications, has been extended—subject to certain specified qualifications—to adults of both sexes. The State Council is now composed of 46 members elected on a territorial basis, with 8 Nominated Unofficial Members, and the 3 Officers of State. Of the 50 electoral districts the 4 in Jaffna Revenue District remain unrepresented, as no candidates came forward for election.

Governor.—Sir Graeme *Thomson*, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (appointed December 1, 1930). Salary 8,000*l.* (including entertainment allowance of 1,500*l.*).

Colonial Secretary.—Sir Bernard H. *Bourdillon*, K.B.E., C.M.G.

For purposes of general administration, the island is divided into nine provinces, presided over by Government Agents, with assistants and subordinate head men. There are three municipalities, with eight Urban District Councils and fourteen local boards, mainly for sanitary purposes.

Area and Population.

The population of Ceylon (exclusive of the military and the shipping) at the partial Census held on February 26, 1931, showed an increase of 17·97 per cent. since 1921. The distribution by Provinces, and the average number of persons per square mile in each Province, are shown in the following table:—

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1931		Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1931	
		Total	Per sq. mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,482	1,445,024	1,009	Uva	3,277	303,243	93
Central	2,290	953,388	416	Sabaragamuwa	1,892	578,368	306
Southern	2,146	771,204	359				
Northern	3,429	398,874	116	Total . .	25,382	5,306,863	209
Eastern	3,840	212,421	55				
North Western	3,019	546,966	181	Military . .	—	1,387	—
				Shipping . .	—	4,290	—
North Central	4,009	97,368	24	Miscellaneous	—	8	—
				Grand Total.	—	5,312,548	—

The population on the principal estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1931, 790,376, and

formed 15·05 per cent. of the total population. The Indian Tamils on Estates numbered 692,540.

Marriages registered, 1930, 25,505[1]; births registered, 205,106 (104,338 males and 100,768 females); deaths registered, 133,708 (66,907 males and 66,801 females).

The urban population is 13·2 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1931, are:—Colombo, 284,155; Galle, 38,424; Jaffna, 45,708; Kandy, 36,541

Religion and Education.

At the census of 1921 the numbers of adherents to the principal religions were:—Buddhists, 2,769,805; Hindus, 982,073; Muslims, 302,532; Christians, 443,400, exclusive of the military and the shipping.

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. It is (unlike Buddhism in Tibet, China, and Japan) 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 free in vernacular schools, but fees are charged in English schools.

The number of vernacular schools in 1930 was: Government schools, 1,387 (attendance, 138,149 boys and 71,813 girls); Aided schools, 2,147 (attendance, 150,429 boys and 108,801 girls); Unaided schools, 1,227 (attendance, 21,578 boys and 9,060 girls). There were also 326 English and Bilingual schools, attended by 54,443 boys and 17,964 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education in 1929–30 was 8,252,970 rupees.

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 which in 1929–30 amounted to 1,798,357 rupees. A University College opened in January, 1921, has (1929–30) 338 students on the roll. Technical education is given in the 'Technical Schools' (643 students in 1930). There are 75 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 Muslim 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 1930 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 138,451. Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year 1930 numbered 19,073; of these, the number disposed of by the courts as true cases was 13,070, and the convictions 5,213[2]; 18,309 convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force, December 31, 1930, 3,134 of all ranks.

[1] This is exclusive of Muslim marriages, which are seldom registered.

[2] For cognizable offences exclusive of theft cases under Rs. 20 and simple assault cases.

There is no poor law, though a few old persons receive a charitable allowance from the Government varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 12·50 each per mensem.

Finance.

15 rupees = £1.

Financial Years [1]	Revenue	Expenditure	Financial Years [1]	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1924-25	7,702,645	7,000,290 [2]	1927-28	8,942,330	10,140,480
1925-26	8,301,077	7,333,089 [2]	1928-29	7,187,885 [3]	8,393,069 [4]
1926-27	8,623,928	8,069,753 [2]	1929-30	7,395,124 [5]	7,858,568 [6]

[1] 12 months ended September 30.
[2] Exclusive of Expenditure chargeable to Revenue pending raising of Loan Funds.
[3] Exclusive of Railway Revenue, which amounted to 2,166,597*l.*
[4] Exclusive of Railway Expenditure, which amounted to 1,570,632*l.*
[5] Exclusive of Railway Revenue, which amounted to 1,976,712*l.*
[6] Exclusive of Railway Expenditure, which amounted to 1,524,088*l.*

The principal sources of revenue in 1929-30: Customs, 3,433,167*l.*; port, harbour, wharf, warehouse, and other dues, 410,497*l.*; arrack, rum and toddy licences, 642,991*l.*; stamps, 194,679*l.*; estate duties, 103,105*l.*; salt, 130,792*l.*; and land sales, 51,521*l.*

The principal items of expenditure in 1929-30: Military expenditure, 145,490*l.*; pensions and retired allowances, 503,575*l.*; interest and sinking fund on loans, 777,314*l.*; post and telegraph, 507,691*l.*; department of medical and sanitary services, 711,285*l.*; education, 778,414*l.*; on public works (annually recurrent), 623,523*l.*

The net public debt on September 30, 1930, incurred entirely for public works, was 15,639,693*l.* sterling and 3,000,000 rupees. There were accumulated sinking funds for their redemption amounting to 4,889,026*l.* and Rs. 2,067,79 respectively.

Defence.

In normal times Ceylon pays three-fourths of the cost of the Imperial garrison. At present the defence of the Island is almost entirely in the hands of local troops.

Production and Industry.

The area of the Island is 16,212,400 acres, of which it is estimated that about 3,200,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 456,000 acres pasture land. The approximate areas under the principal products in 1930 were: paddy, 800,000 acres; other grain, 105,000 acres; cacao, 34,000 acres; cinnamon, 26,000 acres; tea, 457,000 acres; coconuts, 1,100,000 acres; rubber, 534,000 acres. In 1930, the exports of tea were 243 million lbs., of which nearly 154 million lbs. were sent to the United Kingdom and 16,809,000 to the U.S.A. The exports of desiccated coconuts were 705,000 cwts., copra, 1,813,000 cwts., and coconut-oil, 764,000 cwts. In the same year, 170,946,000 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 39,087,000 lbs. went to the United Kingdom and 105,709,000 lbs. to the United States of America. In 1930, 12,818 acres of crown land were granted and sold by the Revenue Officers. The live stock in 1930 was reported to amount to 1,300 horses, 1,660,000 horned cattle, 57,000 sheep, 45,000 swine, and 181,000 goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing over 300 head of cattle. There were

52 plumbago mines working at end of 1930. The exports of plumbago in 1930 were 174,000 cwts. 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. Ceylonese 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 1930 there were about 2,000 tea, rubber and cacao factories, 1,000 cinnamon, citronella, coconut, fibre, oil, &c., factories, 20 saw mills, and 40 aerated water, ice, &c., factories.

Commerce.

The values of the imports and exports for six years are given in the following table (Rate of Conversion: 1*l* = Rs 15):—

Years	Imports[1]	Exports[1]	Years	Imports[1]	Exports[1]
	£	£		£	£
1925	24,025,354	32,841,095	1928	27,474,643	26,171,332
1926	27,191,141	33,576,599	1929	28,619,688	27,158,187
1927	28,075,198	29,951,583	1930	21,623,768	20,678,078

[1] Including bullion and specie

Principal exports in 1930: Cacao, 195,786*l*.; cinnamon, 118,666*l*.; coir (and manufactures), 215,350*l*.; copra, 1,201,915*l*., coconut oil, 879,323*l*.; tea, 12,131,610*l*.; plumbago, 118,354*l*.; coconuts, fresh, 64,801*l*.; coconuts, desiccated, 669,062*l*.; areca nuts, 174,754*l*.; rubber, 3,143,882*l*.; citronella oil, 89,736*l*.

Principal imports in 1930: Cotton manufactures, 1,175,492*l*.; rice and paddy (in the husk and not in the husk), 5,181,521*l*.; coal and coke, 828,766*l*.; spirits (brandy, gin, and whisky), 141,557*l*.; sugar (raw and refined, palm and jaggery), 881,587*l*.; manures, 779,892*l*.; bullion and specie, 1,481,577*l*.

In 1930 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 11,407,476*l*. (quantity, 152,097,341 lbs.) Among the imports from Ceylon in 1930 were: rubber, 947,773*l*. (37,707,300 lbs.); coconut oil (unrefined) 220,746*l*.; coconut, desiccated, 451,049*l*. The principal exports of United Kingdom to Ceylon in 1930 were: cotton piece goods, 515,889*l*.; iron and steel goods, 446,858*l*.; machinery, 407,429*l*.; tobacco, 137,312*l*. Total imports into United Kingdom, 1931, 11,994,998*l*., 1930, 13,482,504*l*.; total exports of British produce to Ceylon, 1931, 2,703,248*l*.; 1930, 3,998,008*l*.

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1930, 24,992,939 tons (British 14,362,844 tons); 1929, 24,466,389 tons (British 14,050,570 tons). On December 31, 1930, 129 sailing vessels of 10,578 tons, 1 motor vessel of 18 tons, and 9 steamers of 845 tons net remained on the ships' registers of the ports in Ceylon.

951 miles of railway were open at the end of September 1929, and several new lines have been surveyed.

On December 31, 1930, there were 844 offices of various classes open for

postal business; money order offices, 445; telegraph offices, 261; letters, postcards, and printed matter, samples, etc., passed through the post office, 113,087,600 (exclusive of parcels, 1,207,000); 12,511 miles of telegraph wire; telegrams dealt with, 2,464,000.

Money and Credit.

Eleven banks have establishments in Ceylon: the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., the Imperial Bank of India, the National Bank of India, Ltd., the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Eastern Bank, Ltd., the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd., the Bank of Uva, Ltd., the Jaffna Commercial Corporation, Ltd., and the Hatton Bank and Agency Co. The Ceylon Savings Bank on December 31, 1930, had 55,843 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 7,872,555; and the Post Office Savings Banks 311,793 depositors, and deposits, Rs. 12,262,136.

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 to 1*s.* 4*d.*; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1. On December 31, 1928, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 57,416,500.

Dependency.

The **Maldive Islands**, 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, are governed by an elected Sultan, who resides in the island of Málé, and pays a yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government. Next to the Sultan is the first Wazir, or Prime Minister, then the Fadiyaru or Kázi (Chief Judge), and 6 Kilegefanus or Councillors, and besides them 6 Wazirs or Ministers of State. The Máldives are a group of 13 coral islets (atols), richly clothed with coconut palms, and yielding millet, fruit, and edible nuts. Population over 70,000 Muslims at the 1921 census. The people are civilised, and are great navigators and traders.

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Christmas Island. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

CYPRUS.

Governor.—Sir Ronald *Storrs*, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. Salary, 3,600*l.*, of which amount 600*l.* is payable to the officer from time to time administering the Government.

Colonial Secretary.—H. *Henniker-Heaton*, C.M.G. Salary, 1,400*l.*

Constitution and Government.—Cyprus is 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 from the coast of Syria. At a very early date important Greek and Phœnician colonies were established in Cyprus, and later it formed part of the Persian and Roman Empires. Its government frequently changed hands until 1571, when the Turks conquered the island from the Venetians, and retained possession of it until its cession to England for administrative purposes under a convention concluded with the Sultan at Constantinople, June 4, 1878. On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey on November 5, 1914, the island was annexed. On May 1, 1925, the Island was given the status of a colony by Letters Patent, and the High Commissioner became Governor. There was an Executive Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Chief Commandant of Police, with three locally resident additional members. On November 13, 1931, under Letters Patent, the Legislative Council ceased to exist, and power to make laws was granted to the Governor-in-Council. Municipal corporations exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and ratepayers Since December 1, 1931, the appointment of the mukhtars (headsmen) of villages has been vested in the Governor.

Area and Population.—Area 3,584 square miles. Population at 1931 Census:—Moslems (Ottoman Turks), 64,224; Christians (Orthodox of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus under the Orthodox Archbishop of Cyprus and three Bishops; Maronites under a Uniat Archbishop of Cyprus, who resides in the Lebanon; Armenians under an Armenian Archbishop residing in Cyprus; and Anglicans under the Archdeacon for Cyprus and the Bishop in Jerusalem), 283,550; others, 158; total, 347,932. Population at 1921 Census: 310,715; at 1911 Census: 274,108. Inhabitants per square mile, 97·00. Births registered 1930, 11,080; deaths, 5,649.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), 18,579; Larnaca, 9,765; Limasol, 13,302; Famagusta and Varosha, 6,980; Paphos and Ktema, 4,117; Kyrenia, 1,910. There are six administrative districts named after these towns.

Education.—The system of elementary education is designed so that each race has its own schools. Besides elementary schools there were in 1930 4 Gymnasiums, a commercial Lyceum, 7 Greek high schools for boys and 3 high schools for girls, a Priests' Training School, and two Moslem high

schools, one for boys and one for girls. Total number of elementary schools in 1930, 990 (701 Greek-Christian, 268 Moslem, 7 Armenian, 7 Maronite, 5 Latin, and 2 Jewish); teachers, 1,404 in elementary schools, of whom 974 were Greek-Orthodox, 343 Moslem, and 80 of other denominations. Total enrolment in elementary schools, 49,586, comprising 8,834 Moslem, 39,415 Greek-Orthodox, 625 Armenian, 232 Maronites, 466 Latins, and 14 Jews. The Government contributed (1930) 104,824*l.* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 156,795*l.* State aided private education is provided in the English school, Nicosia (195 boys), and the American Academy, Larnaca (246 boys). There are 3 weekly newspapers in Turkish and 19 in Greek and 3 in Armenian.

Languages spoken are a local dialect of Modern Greek; Osmanli Turkish by Moslems; English and French by educated classes. English is becoming more and more widely spoken.

Justice.—The law courts have been reconstituted by an Order in Council of 1927, which divided the Colony into three judicial districts, viz., Nicosia–Kyrenia, Famagusta–Larnaca, and Limassol–Paphos. There now are: (1) a supreme court of civil and criminal appeal, with original civil jurisdiction in disputed claims of 300*l.* and over, patents and admiralty actions, and election petitions; (2) three assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction; (3) three district courts, having, subject to (1) above, an unlimited civil jurisdiction; (4) magisterial courts with summary jurisdiction; (5) three assistant district judges' courts. In all the courts Cypriot (Christian and Moslem) judges take part. There are also three *Sheri* Courts, for Moslems only, which administer the Moslem *Sheri* or ecclesiastical law, and a *Sheri* Tribunal of Appeal. In the year 1930 the number of offences was 38,367, and the number of persons committed to prison was 9,651. Strength of police force, December 31, 1929, 25 officers and 827 men; total, 852.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for five years, exclusive of Grant-in-Aid, and share of the Turkish debt charge, were:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	629,266	655,997	713,753	757,117	725,077
Expenditure .	655,227	615,029	679,980	717,342	800,207

Chief sources of revenue, 1930: excise, 167,437*l.*; customs, 247,638*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 22,801*l.*; verghi kimat, 59,633*l.*; defter hakani, 17,223*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 56,549*l.*; port dues, &c., 24,669*l.*; railway, 26,834*l.*; forest produce, 10,483*l.*; interest on Government moneys, 23,287*l.* Annual grant from Imperial funds to revenue (not included above), 92,800*l.*

The above noted expenditure does not include Cyprus' share of the Turkish debt charge, 92,800*l.* per annum, but includes railway expenditure, 1930, 20,993*l.*; public debt, 1930, for harbours, railways and irrigation, 161,332*l.*

Since 1928 Cyprus contributes 10,000*l.* annually to Imperial defence.

Production.—Chief agricultural products in 1930: wheat, 1,873,259 kiles; barley, 2,378,359 kiles; vetches, 309,700 kiles; oats, 201,013 kiles; olives, 1,268,845 okes; cotton, 2,275,588 okes; raisins, 4,490,581 okes; carobs, 490,830 kantars; potatoes, 14,335,925 okes; linseed,

330,735 okes; silk, 13,292 okes; cocoons, 186,823 okes; cheese, 858,787 okes; butter, 14,789 okes; flax, 87,563 okes; hemp, 79,993 okes; wine, 3,924,720 gallons; olive-oil, 234,758 okes. In 1930 there were 290,158 sheep, and 235,600 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation, about 112,788 acres being under vineyard cultivation. 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 635 square miles. Sponge fisheries are carried on, the take in 1930 being about 379 lbs. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance; cupriferous iron pyrites are being mined on a large scale and 238,488 tons of ore were exported in 1930. Asbestos is mined, 5,400 tons being exported in 1930.

Commerce.—The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Merchandise:—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	1,570,086	1,585,306	1,840,442	1,983,833	1,419,989
Exports . .	1,103,571	1,542,870	1,435,767	1,635,736	1,217,728
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . .	2,596	3,757	10,627	1,596	3,401
Exports . .	—	18,524	209	6	593
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared .	1,584,685	1,746,757	1,824,805	2,048,764	2,213,778

Imports in 1931 were valued at 1,414,104*l.*; exports, 1,101,708*l.*

Chief imports, 1930:—Beans and peas, 8,401*l.*; beer and ale, 5,359*l.*; butter, 9,140*l.*; coffee, raw, 15,717*l*; confectionery, 4,884*l.*, flour, wheaten, 126,108*l.*; fish, 17,908*l.*; milk, preserved, 7,372*l.*; oils, edible, 21,813*l.*; oils, not edible, 12,822*l.*, provisions, 10,279*l*; rice, 15,899*l.*; sugar, 28,334*l.*; tobacco in leaf, 25,147*l*; asphalt, 11,953*l.*; coal, 17,027*l.*; iron and steel bars, joists, rods, etc., 10,851*l.*; petrol and benzine, 56,196*l.*; petroleum, 44,560*l.*; timber, 46,211*l*; blasting powder, dynamite, etc, 10,583*l.*; bedsteads, 6,989*l.*; cement, 14,566*l.*; chemicals, 9,089*l.*; cotton manufactures, 161,972*l.*; electric materials, 8,017*l.*; glass and glassware, 16,047*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 11,787*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 21,538*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 34,389*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 50,638*l.*; machinery, 114,503*l.*; manure, chemical, 32,092*l.*; matches, 5,040*l.*; medicines and medical and surgical appliances, 19,494*l.*; motor cars, 19,502*l.*; paints and colours, 6,455*l.*; paper and paper goods, 14,381*l.*; sacks, 16,374*l*; silk manufactures, 22,703*l.*; soap, 15,505*l.*; stationery, 7,901*l.*; tyres and tubes for motor cars and motor cycles, 18,429*l.*; woollen manufactures, 58,611*l.*

Chief exports, 1930:—Animals, 80,858*l.*; beans and peas, 15,970*l.*; carobs, 116,920*l.*; cheese, 20,751*l.*; barley, 11,137*l.*; wheat, 10,574*l.*, almonds, 6,175*l.*; grapes, 9,026*l.*; lemons and oranges, 41,020*l.*; pomegranates, 13,724*l.*; raisins, 73,138*l.*; potatoes, 95,352*l.*; vinegar, 5,052*l.*; wines, 51,736*l.*; tobacco, in leaf, 23,679*l.*; asbestos, 116,092*l.*; cotton, raw, 36,464*l.*; hides and skins, 12,805*l.*; copper ore, pyrites, 248,441*l.*; silk, raw, 17,163*l.*; spices and seeds, 30,027*l.*; sumac, 10,333*l.*; terra umbra 10,606*l.*; wool, 5,365*l.*; embroidery and needlework, 15,407*l.*; gypsum, 9,882*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns), 1931, 321,940*l.*; 1930, 358,628*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1931, 284,742*l.*; 1930, 319,681*l.*

Communications, etc.—There are 513 miles of motor roads, 368 miles of good secondary roads, 2,084 miles of village roads, and 144 miles of bridle roads; 245 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria and Haifa. A narrow-gauge Government railway runs from Famagusta Harbour through Nicosia and Morphou to Evrykhou (76 miles). Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1930: local, 2,275,873; received from abroad, 1,092,883; posted for abroad, 786,448. Telephones are extensively used for the conduct of Government business. Total length of telephone lines, 250 miles.

Money, etc.—The Bank of Cyprus, the Ottoman Bank, the Bank of Athens and the Ionian Bank have establishments in the island. The Government Savings Bank was abolished in 1929. Coins current—Gold sovereigns; Silver, namely, 45 piastres, 18 piastres, 9 piastres, 4½ piastres, and 3 piastres; copper—1 copper piastre, ½ c.p. and ¼ c.p. 9 copper piastres = 1 shilling. Government currency notes, of 5*l.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* denominations, are also in circulation, the value at December 31, 1930, being 411,206*l.* Weights and measures are as follows:—Length: 1 Cyprus Pic = ⅔ yard; Weight: 1 Oke = 2·8 lb.; Capacity: 1 Kilé = 8 Imperial gallons.

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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 Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Treasurer, and the Director of Public Works (the last being a special appointment), and three 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 Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Treasurer, the Director of Public Works,

the Inspector-General of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services (the last four being special appointments), and eight unofficial members, viz., six nominated by the Crown (three of whom are Chinese), one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and one by the Justices of the Peace.

Governor—Sir William *Peel*, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. Appointed February, 1930. Salary 7,000*l.*, including 2,200*l.* allowance.

Colonial Secretary—W. T. *Southorn*, C.M.G.

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 Oct. 1860, 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 about 356 square miles, including islands, with about 94,000 inhabitants, exclusively Chinese Area of Old Kowloon is 3 square miles. Large areas have also recently been reclaimed at Kowloon Bay, Wanchai, and North Point Total area of colony, 391 square miles.

The population of Hong Kong, excluding the Military and Naval establishments, according to the 1931 census returns was as follows —Non-Chinese civil population, 19,369; Chinese civil population: City of Victoria (including Peak), 358,351; villages of Hong Kong, 41,156; Kowloon (including New Kowloon), 255,095; New Territories (land), 97,781; population afloat, 68,721; total Chinese population, 821,104, total civil population, 840,473.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows —

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 [1]	Deaths per 1,000 [1]
1926 .	4,041	12,516	4·5	15·90
1927 . . .	7,500	14,761	8 4	16·50
1928 . . .	9,309	14,757	9·5	15·1
1929 . . .	10,223	17,565	9·8	16 8
1930 . . .	11,134	19,260	9·7	14 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 1927 the number of Chinese emigrants was 285,593, and the number of immigrants 181,100; in 1928, 257,162 and 187,847, in 1929, 227,523 and 185,390 and in 1930, 188,900 and 223,136 respectively.

Education.

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are State-inspected, and required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency. There are 5 Government schools, including 1 first-class secondary school, for children of British

parentage, with an average attendance of 368 (1930), and 13 Government schools for Chinese boys and two for Chinese girls, with a total average attendance of 3,747. There is one school for Indians, with an average attendance of 126 (1930). There are also numerous schools in receipt of grants. The total number of pupils in all schools in 1930 was 62,297. The total expenditure on education in 1930 was 1,459,876 dollars, net.

The Hong Kong University in 1930 had 366 students, of whom 40 were women. The majority of the students are Chinese. The University is a residential teaching University with six halls of residence.

Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, the second court or Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and a third court or Appeal Court, three police magistrates' courts, and a marine magistrate's court. In 1930, 2,334 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1929, 2,056. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 1,075 in 1929, and 1,175 in 1930. There is a police force in the colony numbering (1930) 2,047 men, of whom 271 are Europeans, 750 Indians, and 1,026 Chinese.

Finance.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in recent years. The dollar of Hong Kong is of variable value; for 1927 it is here taken at 2*s.* 0*d.*, 1928, 2*s.* 0½*d.*, 1929, 1*s.* 11*d.*; 1930, 1*s.* 4⅝*d.*

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1927	2,134,453	2,084,506	1929	2,257,303	2,106,728
1928	2,496,839	2,123,024	1930	$27,818,473	$28,119,646

The revenue is derived chiefly from land-taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor, tobacco and motor-spirit duties, and an opium monopoly.

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. Public Works (1927) Loan of 5,000,000 dollars was authorised. On December 31, 1930, the balance of assets over liabilities was 9,361,679 dollars.

Defence.

The military expenditure for 1930 was 3,957,611 dollars. The Defence Corps cost 93,842 dollars for 1930. Hong Kong is the headquarters of the China Squadron.

Industry, Commerce, Shipping, and Communications.

The chief industries 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, tobacco and motor-spirit). Principal articles of trade are sugar and flour, rice, cotton yarn and thread, and cotton and woollen piece goods, silk and silk piece goods, hemp, leather, tin, wolframite, mild

steel, bulk and case oil (kerosene), oils and fats, peanuts, Chinese medicines, fertilisers, fish and fishery products, tea, coal, cement, condensed milk, matches.

The trade of Hong Kong and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years is given as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931 [1]
Imports (consignments) into Gt Britain from Hong Kong	£ 477,203	£ 481,206	£ 488,924	£ 422,490	£ 405,304
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	4,909,994	5,472,229	6,162,007	4,354,270	4,435,340
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce . .	90,557	97,526	114,016	95,132	59,281

[1] Provisional figures.

Imports, 1930, into Hong Kong from British Empire (excluding Great Britain), 2,904,271*l.*; exports to British Empire (excluding Great Britain), 3,294,679*l.*, imports from foreign countries, 30,914,478*l.*; exports to foreign countries, 25,732,314*l.*

In 1930, 49,609 vessels (including 21,235 junks and 6,326 steamships under 60 tons), representing altogether 40,511,650 tons, entered and cleared in the foreign trade. Of these, 4,721 with a tonnage of 11,357,605 were British ocean-going steamers

There is an electric tramway of 9¼ miles, and a cable tramway connecting The Peak district with the lower levels of Victoria There is a 4′ 8½″ gauge Government railway on the mainland, connecting Kowloon with Canton, of which 22 miles are in British territory and 89 miles in Chinese. The receipts for the British section in 1930 were $973,128, and operating expenses $840,022. The line was opened to traffic on October 1, 1910.

There were 21 post offices in Hong Kong in 1930; revenue (1930) postal, 942,935 dollars; telegraphic, 441,547 dollars; expenditure, postal, 448,156 dollars; telegraphic, 228,244 dollars (salaries, wages, etc., 135,305 dollars). Telegraph lines, including cables, in 1930, 227 miles; telephone wires, excluding military lines, 63,358 miles There is a wireless telegraph service under the control of the Public Works Department, besides a military and naval wireless station.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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, the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. Note circulation of the three former banks, end of 1930, 127,469,371 dollars. There are also several Chinese and foreign banks.

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.

Weights and Measures are:

The *Tael*	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
,, *Picul*	=	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
,, *Catty*	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$,, ,,
,, *Chek*	=	$14\frac{1}{6}$ inches.
,, *Cheung*	=	$12\frac{3}{16}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the Colony.

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Oxford Survey of British Empire. Vol. II. London, 1914.

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 envoy 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 Indian States. The term is so used, unless otherwise stated, in the tables, &c., that follow.

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, the Government of India Act, 1919, the Government of India (Leave of Absence) Act, 1924, the Government of India (Aden) Act, 1929, and other amending Acts of no great intrinsic importance. 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. 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, as stated in the preamble of the Act of 1919, implementing the Declaration of August 20, 1917, 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 British India as an integral part of the British Empire.' The Royal Statutory Commission was appointed on November 8, 1927, with The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C., as Chairman. It made two visits to India in 1928–29, and its report was published in June 1930.

In October, 1929, it was agreed between the Commission and H.M.G. that the Commission's terms of reference covered consideration of the relations of the Indian States with British India, and that after the Commission had reported a tripartite conference of representatives of the British Government, British India and the Indian States should be held to formulate proposals for the new Constitution of India. The decision to hold this Conference was announced by the Viceroy in India in a Gazette Extraordinary on October 31, 1929, together with the statement that 'it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status.' The Conference met in London on November 12, 1930.

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. 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. Subject to the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, 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.

In exercise of the power given by the Government of India Act, a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom was in 1920 appointed to act as agent of the Governor-General of India in Council, and on behalf of provincial governments in prescribed cases, and to conduct any business assigned to him by the Secretary of State in Council.

The salary of the Secretary of State, and the cost of the India Office for other than agency services are borne by the British, and not, as formerly, by the Indian Exchequer.

Central Indian Government.—The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, often styled the Government of India. The Governor-General, or Viceroy (so called since 1858), is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. The Capital of India and the seat of government were moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912, the latter being formed into a separate territory under a Chief Commissioner. The creation of the new Capital at New Delhi was completed in December 1929 by the entry of the Viceroy into his new residence 'The Viceroy's House,' planned by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A. The formal opening took place in February 1931. The summer seat of the Government is at Simla [April to October].

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Willingdon*, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (April, 1931). Salary, Rs.2,56,000 a year.

The following is a list of the past Governors-General of India, with the dates of their assumption of office :—

Warren Hastings	1774	Earl of Elgin	1862
Sir John Macpherson	1785	Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1864
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Earl of Mayo	1869
Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth)	1793	Lord (Earl of) Northbrook	1872
Marquis Wellesley	1798	Lord (Earl) Lytton	1876
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Marquis of Ripon	1880
Sir Geo. H. Barlow	1805	Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin	1884
Earl of Minto	1807	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Earl of Elgin	1894
Earl Amherst	1823	Lord (Marquis) Curzon of Kedleston	1899
Lord W. C. Bentinck	1828	Earl of Minto	1905
Lord Auckland	1836	Lord (Viscount) Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
Lord Ellenborough	1842	Lord (Viscount) Chelmsford	1916
Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844	Earl (Marquis) of Reading	1921
Earl (Marquis) of Dalhousie	1848	Lord (Baron) Irwin	1926
Lord Canning	1856		

There is an Indian Legislature consisting of the Governor-General and two Chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (opened 1921). The Council of State consists of 60 members, of whom 33 are elected and 27 nominated: not more than 20 may be officials; but not more than 17 officials are at present (1929) nominated. The Legislative Assembly contains 145 members, 41 nominated, of whom 26 are to be official members, and 104 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 was presided over for the first four years by a President appointed by the Governor-General; thereafter he is to be elected. This Legislature has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within other parts of India, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. The Governor-General, with the assent of His Majesty signified, after copies of the proposed enactment have been laid before both Houses of the British Parliament, may enact measures essential for the safety, tranquillity, or interests of British India or any part thereof, against the wish of the Council or Assembly.

The Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are appointed by the Crown: three must have had ten years' service in India, and one must be a barrister or pleader of not less than ten years' standing. They have charge of the following Portfolios:—

Home.—Mr. Harry Graham *Haig*, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Dec. 11, 1931).

Finance.—Sir George *Schuster*, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (November, 1928).

Education, Health and Lands.—Khan Bahadur Mian, Sir *Fazl-i-Hussain*, K.C.I.E., Kt. (April 1930).

Law.—Sir Brojendra Lal *Mitter*, Kt., Barrister-at-Law (December, 1928).

Railways and Commerce.—Sir George *Rainy*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (April, 1927).

Industries and Labour.—Sir Frank *Noyce*, I.C.S. (April 1, 1932).

The salary of each member is Rs. 80,000 a year.

The *Foreign and Political* Department is directly under the Governor-General. The Commander-in-Chief is also the *Army* Member of the Executive Council. At the head of each Department (except the Railway Department

which is under the Chief Commissioner of Railways) is one of the Secretaries of the Government of India.

British India is now divided into fifteen administrations. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam are each under a *Governor*; and the N.W. Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Baluchistan, Delhi, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are each under a *Chief Commissioner* as far as British territory is concerned. Detailed information regarding the British Provinces will be found at p. 146.

High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.—Sir Bhupendra Nath *Mitra*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (appointed 1931), India House, Aldwych, London.

Provincial Government.—According to the Government of India Act, 1919, which came into operation in December, 1920, and January, 1921, 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 is only 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, includes 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 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, to be appointed by the Crown, one being qualified by twelve years' public service in India. The Legislative Council contains not more than 20 per cent. of official members and at least 70 per cent. (in Burma 60 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 are appointed by the Governor to administer the

transferred subjects, and 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 has been applied are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Coorg, Assam and Burma. 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; Coorg, 17; Assam, 53; Burma, 92. The numbers may be increased There are 7·8 million voters out of the population of 247 millions in British India, including Burma. In Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa the franchise has been extended to women; and women are eligible as candidates for the Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Punjab Councils and for these constituencies in the Legislative Assembly.

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. 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 273 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 maintain military forces within certain limits; the sanction of the Government of India is required before Europeans of certain classes can be employed; 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, make fixed annual payments to the Supreme Government. The number of Ruling Princes and Chiefs having a salute of guns is 119, and of States and Estates without a salute, 441. The total area is 598,138 square miles, with a population of nearly 70 millions.

In 1921 a Chamber of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to affairs of Imperial or common concern. In 1929 a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler reported on the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States. Action on its recommendations is under consideration.

Chancellor (1930).—H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala.

Local Self-Government.

There were at the end of 1928–29, 776 municipalities, with a population of 19 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 12,732, of whom 11,862 were non-official. 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 1928–29 was Rs. 17,36,15,532, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to Rs. 15,74,92,092. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 18,90,78,579, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of Rs. 14,04,00,903. By the Local Self-Government Acts

of 1883–84, the elective principle was introduced, in a large or small measure, all over India; and has since been further extended by recent legislation. 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 787 district and sub-district Boards or Councils, and 460 Union Panchayats in Madras, with 21,244 members in 1928–29, 15,833 being elected. These Boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1928–29 was Rs. 15,98,21,655, and expenditure Rs. 16,39,29,861.

Area and Population.

I. Progress of the Population.

British Territory

Year	Area in sq. mls.	Population (millions)	Year	Area in sq mls	Population (millions)
1871	860,000	184 85	1901	1,097,901	231·25
1881	875,186	198·54	1911	1,093,074	243·93
1891	964,993	220·87	1921	1,094,300	247 00

Following are the leading details of the census of March 10, 1911, and that of March 18, 1921:—

British Provinces	Area in square miles (1921)	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911–1921	Pop per sq. mile 1921
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	495,271	501,395	— 6,124	183
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	27,086	26,459	+ 627	9
Assam	53,015	7,606,230	6,714,299	+ 891,931	143
Baluchistan[1]	54,228	420,648	414,412	+ 6,236	8
Bengal	76,843	46,695,586	45,482,605	+ 1,212,931	608
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	34,002,189	34,489,544	— 487,355	409
Bihar	42,360	23,380,288	23,752,429	— 372,141	552
Orissa	13,736	4,968,873	5,131,753	— 162,880	362
Chota Nagpur	27,065	5,653,028	5,605,362	+ 47,666	209
Bombay (Presidency)	123,621	19,348,219	19,696,266	— 348,047	157
Bombay	77,085	16,012,342	16,136,666	— 124,324	208
Sind	46,506	3,279,377	3,513,435	— 234,058	71
Aden	80	56,500	46,165	+ 10,335	706
Burma	233,707	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 1,096,975	57
Central Provinces & Berar	99,876	13,912,760	13,916,158	— 3,398	139
Central Provinces	82,109	10,837,444	10,858,996	— 21,552	132
Berar	17,767	3,075,316	3,057,162	+ 18,154	173
Coorg	1,582	163 838	174,976	— 11,138	104
Delhi	593	488,188	413,447	+ 74,741	823
Madras	142,260	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 913,581	297
North-West Frontier Province[1]	13,419	2,251,340	2,196,933	+ 54,407	168
Punjab	99,846	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 1,106,451	207
United Provinces	106,295	45,375,787	46,807,490	- 1,431,703	427
Agra	82,137	33,209,145	34,249,486	— 1,040,341	404
Oudh	24,158	12,166,642	12,558,004	— 391,362	504
Total Provinces	1,094,300	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 3,070,115	226

[1] Districts and Administered Territories.

In 1911 the population of British India consisted of 124,707,915 males and 119,225,263 females; in 1921, of 126,872,116 males and 120,131,177 females.

The following Indian States and Agencies were in political relations with the Indian Government at the time of the 1921 census:—

State or Agency	Area in square miles in 1921	Population in 1921	Population in 1911	Increase or Decrease 1911-1921	Pop. per sq. mile 1921
Assam (Manipur) State	8,456	384,016	346,222	+ 37,794	45
Baluchistan States	80,410	378,977	420,291	- 41,314	5
Baroda State	8,127	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 93,724	262
Bengal States	5,434	896,926	822,565	+ 74,361	165
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 14,460	138
Bombay States (including States in the Western India Agency)	63,453	7,409,429	7,388,051	+ 21,378	117
Central India Agency	51,531	5,997,023	6,129,019	— 131,996	116
Central Provinces States	31,176	2,066,900	2,117,152	— 50,252	66
Gwalior State	26,357	3,186,075	3,227,961	— 41,886	121
Hyderabad State	82,698	12,471,770	13,374,676	— 902,906	151
Kashmir State	84,258	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 162,392	39
Madras States Agency	10,696	5,460,312	4,811,841	+ 648,471	511
Mysore State	29,475	5,978,392	5,806,198	+ 172,699	203
N.W. Frontier Province (Agencies & Tribal areas)	25,500	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 1,203,042	111
Punjab States Agency	37,059	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 203,242	119
Rajputana Agency	128,987	9,844,384	10,530,432	— 686,048	76
Sikkim State	2,818	81,721	87,920	— 6,199	29
United Provinces States	5,949	1,134,881	1,189,874	— 54,993	191
Total States	711,032	71,989,187	71,223,218	+ 715,969	101
Total India	1,805,332	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 3,786,084	177

Total population, Census March 8, 1931, 352,986,876.

The following table shows the figures of previous decades:—

Census of	Population	Variation per cent. since previous census	Census of	Population	Variation per cent. since previous census
1881	253,896,330	+ 23·2	1911	315,156,396	+ 7·1
1891	287,314,671	+ 13·2	1921	318,942,480	+ 1·2
1901	294,361,056	+ 2·5	1931	352,986,876	+ 10·6

The following table, in millions, applies to India, British territory and Indian States, in 1921:—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	80·7	71·1	10·3	162·1
Females	54·8	71·6	26·8	153·2

Total Population classified by age and civil condition . . 315·3

II. Population according to Language, &c.

The following are the languages more prevalent than English, with the numbers (in thousands) of people who speak them:—

Language	No. of speakers (000's omitted) 1921	Language	No of speakers (000's omitted) 1921	Language	No. of speakers (000's omitted) 1921
Western Hindi .	96,715	Malayālam .	7,498	Kashmīri . .	1,269
Bengalī . .	49,294	Lahnda or Western Panjābī .	5,652	Kurukh or Orāon	866
Telugu . .	23,601	Kherwarī .	3,503	Tulu . . .	592
Marāthī . .	18,798	Sindhī . .	3,372	Balochi .	485
Tamil . .	18,780	Bhilī . . .	1,856	Kandhi or Kui .	484
Punjābī . .	16,234	Assamese .	1,727	Sgaw . .	368
Rājasthānī . .	12,681	Western Pahārī .	1,634	Pwo . . .	352
Kánarese . .	10,374	Gondi .	1,617	Manipurī .	343
Oriyā . . .	10,143	Pashto .	1,496	Shan (unspecified) . .	327
Gujarātī . .	9,552	Eastern Hindī	1,400		
Burmese .	8,423				

The English language comes next in order with 808,071.

The British-born population was in 1911, 122,919, in 1921, 115,606 In 1921, the total number of persons not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, was 603,526. Of these, 343,890 were from countries contiguous to India, 128,686, other countries in Asia; 115,606, the United Kingdom; 10,587, European, American, or Australasian countries, 4,757 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 1921.—

—	Thous	—	Thous.
Pasture and agriculture .	229,045	Trade . .	18,115
Fishing and hunting . .	1,607	Including—	
Mines, quarries, salt, &c	542	Hotels, cafés, &c, and other trade in foodstuffs	9,989
Industry	88,167	Trade in textiles .	1,286
Including—		Banks, exchange, insurance, &c . .	993
Textiles . . .	7,848	Other trades . . .	5,846
Dress and toilet .	7,425	Army and Navy .	758
Wood	3,614	Air Force . . .	1
Food industries .	3,100	Police . .	1,423
Ceramics . . .	2,215	Public administration . .	2,644
Building industries .	1,754	Professions and liberal arts .	5,021
Metals . . .	1,802	Including: Religion	2,458
Chemicals, &c. . .	1,194	Instruction .	805
Hides, skins, &c. .	781	Medicine . .	660
Other Industries . .	3,484	Others .	1,098
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services)	4,881	Domestic service . . .	4,570
		All others	14,882
		Total . .	316,055[1]

[1] The population here dealt with falls short of the actual population by 2,887,000 persons who were not enumerated by occupation.

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		Death rates	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Delhi	34·86	47·89	29·21	36·79
Bengal Presidency	29·6	29·3	25·5	23·5
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh.	38·24	34·33	24·15	24·26
Punjab	46·3	44·5	24·7	28·75
Central Provinces and Berar	46·51	45·96	33·66	34·13
Burma	25·86	26·43	21·28	22 06
Assam	31·24	32·77	22·16	20·91
Bihar and Orissa	38·3	35·6	25·3	26 9
Madras Presidency	37·4	37·9	26·4	25·27
Bombay Presidency	38·17	38·27	27·28	30·53
N.W. Front. Prov.	32·5	30 8	19·3	23·67
Coorg	17·94	22·12	31·21	23 74
Ajmer-Merwara	33 32	34·39	25·90	30·02
Total	36·78	35·47	25·59	25·95

The registered deaths in 1929 numbered 6,267,391, of which cholera accounted for 295,434; plague, 72,489; fevers, 3,612,903; dysentery and diarrhœa, 235,470. The births registered were 8,565,341 (4,445,943 males and 4,119,398 females).

The number of emigrants from India under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, was 83,151 during 1930. The emigration of unskilled labour is at present lawful to Ceylon and Malaya only, and of skilled labour to all countries, subject to certain safeguards.

V. Principal Towns.

The urban population of India (excluding Aden) in 1921 was as follows:—

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000	35	8,211,704
50,000—100,000	54	3,517,749
20,000— 50,000	199	5,925,675
10,000— 20,000	450	6,209,583
5,000— 10,000	885	6,223,011
Under 5,000	690	2,331,054
Total	2,313	32,418,776

The population (1921) of the principal towns of India was as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Bombay	1,175,914	Bangalore	237,496	Srinagar	141,735
Calcutta (with suburbs)[1]	1,132,246	Karáchi	216,883	Madura	138,894
Madras	526,911	Cawnpore	216,436	Bareilly	129,459
Hyderábád	404,187	Poona	214,796	Meerut	122,609
Rangoon	341,962	Benares	198,447	Trichinopoly	120,422
Delhi	304,420	Agra	185,532	Jaipur	120,207
Lahore	281,781	Amritsar	160,218	Patna	119,976
Ahmedábád	274,007	Allahábád	157,220	Sholápur	119,581
Lucknow	240,566	Mandalay	148,917	Dacca	119,450
		Nágpur	145,193	Surat	117,434

[1] Including Howrah it was 1,327,547.

Religion.—*The following are the Religious Statistics of* 1921.

Province, State, or Agency	Total Population	Hindus[1]	Sikhs	Jains	Buddhists	Zoroastrians (Parsis)	Musalmans	Christians	Jews	Tribal Religions	Others.
INDIA.	316,128,721	216,734,586	3,238,803	1,178,596	11,571,268	101,778	68,735,233	4,754,064	21,778	9,774,611	18,004
PROVINCES.	246,960,200	163,144,700	2,367,021	455,855	11,490,815	88,464	59,444,331	3,027,881	19,221	6,904,167	17,745
1. Ajmer-Merwara	495,271	364,341	219	18,422	1	211	101,776	5,531	25	4,736	9
2. Andamans & Nicobars	27,086	8,880	390	—	2,652	—	4,104	1,586	—	9,174	300
3. Assam	7,606,280	4,132,968	988	3,897	13,162	16	2,202,460	128,056	11	1,124,809	363
4. Baluchistan	420,648	38,678	7,645	17	160	164	367,282	6,678	19	—	5
5. Bengal	46,695,536	20,206,859	2,363	12,863	265,604	767	25,210,802	147,081	1,851	845,780	1,566
6. Bihar and Orissa	34,002,189	28,166,459	1,475	4,311	505	85	3,690,182	257,129	25	1,881,009	1,009
7. Bombay (*Presidency*)	19,348,219	14,816,236	8,319	214,709	1,806	83,019	3,820,153	264,917	15,979	122,939	142
8. Burma	13,169,099	485,150	4,843	1,135	11,201,943	380	500,592	257,106	1,135	702,587	14,228
9. Cen. Provinces & Berar	13,912,760	11,622,044	1,529	68,286	28	1,783	563,574	41,445	54	1,614,013	4
10. Coorg	163,838	126,697	—	202	14	—	13,021	3,182	—	20,722	—
11. Delhi	488,188	325,551	2,764	4,698	6	72	141,758	13,320	17	—	2
12. Madras	42,318,985	37,511,284	5	25,493	1,216	529	2,840,488	1,361,484	45	578,398	93
13. North-West Frontier Province (*Districts and Administered Territories*)	2,251,340	149,881	28,040	3	—	20	2,062,786	10,610	—	—	—
14. Punjab	20,685,024	6,579,260	2,294,207	34,432	3,230	493	11,444,321	329,050	19	—	12
15. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	45,375,787	38,610,462	14,234	67,887	488	925	6,481,032	200,706	41	—	12
STATES AND AGENCIES	69,168,521	53,589,886	871,782	722,741	80,453	13,314	9,290,902	1,726,183	2,557	2,870,444	259
16 Assam (Manipur) State	384,016	230,162	21	106	358	—	17,487	4,050	—	131,832	—
17. Baluchistan States	378,977	12,670	96	—	—	1	366,195	15	—	—	—
18. Baroda State	2,126,522	1,742,840	70	43,223	1	7,530	162,328	7,421	27	163,077	5
19. Bengal States	896,926	605,670	17	506	10,155	3	275,322	1,988	—	3,265	—
20. Bihar and Orissa States	3,959,669	3,438,538	83	299	1,243	8	16,095	46,229	—	456,934	240
21. Bombay States	7,409,429	6,216,449	787	266,941	44	2,453	840,675	14,145	993	66,942	—
22. Central India Agency	5,997,023	5,210,721	827	44,431	10	950	331,520	9,062	29	399,469	4
23. Cent. Provinces States	2,066,900	1,510,452	152	1,508	—	24	18,458	36,273	—	500,033	—
24. Gwalior State	3,186,075	2,806,091	661	38,906	—	255	176,883	1,649	1	161,629	—
25. Hyderabad State	12,471,770	10,657,256	2,745	18,584	10	1,490	1,298,277	62,656	4	430,748	—
26. Kashmir State	3,320,518	692,641	39,507	529	37,685	7	2,548,514	1,684	—	—	1
27. Madras States Agency	5,460,312	3,626,975	—	134	42	6	363,992	1,454,717	1,441	13,005	—
28. Mysore State	5,978,892	5,481,759	134	20,732	1,319	217	340,461	71,395	36	62,831	8
29. N.-W.F.Prov. (*Agencies and Tribal areas*)[2]	54,470	24,853	4,858	—	116	—	21,337	3,306	—	—	—
30. Punjab States Agency	4,416,036	2,220,391	813,089	6,889	2,682	33	1,369,062	3,889	—	—	1
31. Rajputana Agency	9,844,384	8,169,666	8,703	279,722	—	336	900,341	4,911	26	480,679	—
32. Sikkim State	81,721	54,535	—	7	26,788	1	20	370	—	—	—
33. United Provinces States	1,134,881	888,217	32	224	—	—	243,935	2,473	—	—	—

[1] Including Aryas (467 578) and Brahmos (6,388)

[2] Relates to Trans-frontier Posts.

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Ajmer	113,512	Jullundur	71,008	Shikapur.	55,503
Jubbulpore	108,793	Siálkot	70,619	Mírzápur.	54,994
Pesháwar	104,452	Bikaner	69,410	Ferozepore	54,351
Rawalpindi	101,142	Hubli	69,206	Negapatam	54,016
Baroda	94,712	Bhágalpur	68,878	Darbhanga	53,700
Indore	93,091	Gayá	67,562	Cocanada	53,348
Multan	84,806	Alígarh (Koil)	66,963	Muttra	52,840
Mysore	83,951	Jhánsi	66,432	Salem	52,244
Moradábád	82,671	Coimbatore	65,788	Farukhábád	51,567
Calicut	82,334	Bhatpara	65,609	Cuttack	51,007
Hyderabad (Bombay)	81,838	Saháranpur	62,261	Cuddalore	50,527
Lashkar	80,387	Conjeeveram	61,376	Quetta	49,001
Imphal	80,003	Moulmein	61,301	Patiala	47,531
Ambala	76,326	Kumbakonam	60,700	Bhopal	45,094
Jodhpur	73,480	Tanjore	59,913	Alwar	44,760
Rámpur	73,156	Bhavnagar	59,392	Jamnagar	42,495
Trivandrum	72,784	Gorakhpur	57,985	Bellary	39,842
Sháhjahánpur	72,616	Fyzábád	56,620		
		Kolhapur	55,594		

Of the Christians the following are the chief sub-divisions (1921 census):—

Denomination	Persons	Denomination	Persons
Roman Catholics	1,823,079	Methodists	208,135
Anglicans	533,180	Congregationalist	123,016
Presbyterians	254,838	Salvationist	88,922
Baptists	444,479	Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	423,968
Lutheran	240,816	Syrian (others)	367,588

Education.

The following statistics are those of the census of 1921 :—

—	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males	19,841,438	142,623,691	162,465,129
Females	2,782,213	150,807,889	153,590,102
	22,623,651	293,431,580	316,055,231[1]

[1] This number falls short of the total population of India by 2,887,249 persons enumerated in tracts where literacy was not recorded.

The extent of literacy by sex and religion is thus shown :—

Religion	Numbers per mille who are literate for all ages, 5 and over								
	1921			1911			1901		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Religions	82	139	21	69	122	12	61	112	8
Hindu	75	130	16	64	116	9	57	107	5
Sikh	68	107	16	77	121	16	66	110	8
Musalman	53	93	9	44	80	5	38	70	4
Christian	285	355	210	253	339	159	245	335	147

The persons with a knowledge of English numbered 2·5 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 or Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education, and either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department Universities or the Boards. These institutions are called 'Recognised,' but may be under public or private management. (*b*) Those that do not fulfil these conditions. These are called 'Unrecognised.' As regards recognised 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 Intermediate Colleges; and (iv) the Colleges. The colleges are affiliated to eight federal universities—Calcutta (1857), Madras (1857), Bombay (1857), Punjab (1882), Patna (1917), Nagpur (1923), Andhra (1926), and Agra (1927). There are also six unitary teaching and residential universities—Allahabad (1887), Lucknow (1920), Rangoon (1920), Dacca (1921), Delhi (1922), and Annamalai (1929), two denominational universities—the Hindu University at Benares (1916), and the Muslim University at Aligarh (1920), and two universities in Indian States—Mysore (1916) and Hyderabad (Osmania) (1918). In some provinces, secondary or secondary and intermediate education is controlled by Boards. The number of Boards operating in 1929–30 was six.

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, schools for adults, defectives, criminal and hill tribes, labourers and factory children, and reformatory schools for juvenile offenders.

The following table gives the number of institutions and scholars in 1929–30 in British India, including Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the administered areas in Indian States:—

Type of Institution	Institutions		Scholars	
	For Males	For Females	In Institutions for Males	In Institutions for Females
General Education				
Universities	16	—	9,027	—
Arts and Science colleges	222	19	68,968	1,519
Secondary schools	12,071	1,081	2,087,265	178,943
Primary schools	172,686	31,408	8,030,772	1,193,312
Total	184,995	32,508	10,176,032	1,373,774
Special Education:				
Professional colleges	64	8	17,412	240
Training schools	544	218	25,876	6,204
Special schools	8,319	176	290,041	9,023
Total	8,927	402	333,329	15,467
Indigenous schools:				
Unrecognised institutions	30,419	3,695	537,928	78,596
	224,341*	36,605	11,047,289	1,467,887
Grand Total	260,946		12,515,126	

* Boards of Secondary or Intermediate Education in British India are not included in this table.

There were in 1929-30 in British India 226,832 'recognised' institutions with 11,898,602 scholars, and 34,114 'unrecognised' with 616,524 scholars.

The following was the educational expenditure for recognised institutions in recent years from fees, provincial resources, local rates, municipal funds, endowments, etc. :—

Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.
1924-25	20,87,02,222	1927-28	25,82,78,819
1925-26	22,77,83,531	1928-29	27,07,32,253
1926-27	24,58,47,572	1929-30	27,42,73,266

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 Scholarships, awarded by local Governments and the Government of India, to enable the holders to study in the United Kingdom for two or more years.

During 1929-30 the following newspapers and periodicals were published : in Madras, 309 ; Bombay, 314 ; Bengal, 663 ; United Provinces, 626 ; Punjab, 425 ; Burma, 161 ; Bihar and Orissa, 138 : Central Provinces and Berar, 55 ; Assam, 43 ; Delhi, 88 ; N.W.F.P., 13. The percentage of newspapers and weekly and monthly publications published in various languages is as follows :—English, 17·8 ; Urdu, 23·2 ; Gurmukhi, 2·2 ; Hindi, 14 7 ; Bengali, 13·8 ; Tamil, 3·9 ; Assamese, 0·34 ; Gujerati, 2·5 ; Orya, 0 89 ; Marhati, 4·2 ; Kanarese, 0·92 ; Sindhi, 1·4 ; Telugu, 1·5 ; others, 12·05. The number of printing presses was 5,919 ; and 2,332 books in English or other European languages and 14,815 in Indian languages were published.

Justice and Crime.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and also the Province of Agra, the province of Bihar and Orissa, the province of the Punjab and the Province of Burma, have each a supreme high court, with 14, 10, 16, 12, 11, 14 and 11 judges, respectively, in 1931. There is appeal to the Privy Council in England. Oudh has a chief court. The Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind, and Chota Nagpur have judicial commissioners. 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 civil suits instituted in 1929 was 2,435,323, and of persons under trial in criminal cases 2,398,549.

Nearly all the civil judges, and the great majority of the magistrates, in the courts of original jurisdiction are Indians ; in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay the proportion of Indians in the appellate court is considerable.

The civil police in 1929 were 198,610 in strength, varying from 4·2 per 10,000 of the population in Bihar and Orissa to 25·6 per 10,000 in the North-West Frontier Province.

Finance.[1]

(Rs. 10 = £1.)

Figures from 1928 converted at Rs. 13⅓ = £1.

Years ended March 31	Revenue			Expenditure Charged to Revenue		
	In India [3]	In England	Total	In India [3]	In England	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1928	92,939	2,508	95,447	68,842	26,605	95,447
1929	94,856	2,371	96,727	69,615	27,349	96,964
1930	95,579	3,935	99,514	70,211	29,102	99,313
1931	90,675	2,771	93,446	73,151	28,984	102,135
1932 [2]	98,935	2,215	101,150	71,654	29,488	101,142

[1] Since the introduction of the Reforms from April 1, 1921, definite sources of revenue are now allocated to Provincial Governments. Hence the accounts and estimates of the Government of India now embrace only the transactions of the Central Government Provincial Governments used to pay annual contributions to the Central Government The contributions in the first year were Rs. 983 lakhs. These were reduced to Rs 608 lakhs in 1926–27. In 1927–28 there was a permanent remission of 350 lakhs, and a non-recurring remission of the balance Rs 258 lakhs. There was complete and final remission of Provincial contributions from 1928–29

[2] Estimates.

[3] Figures for the Central Government only, and including Exchange.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Central Government, in India and England, for 1931–32 (Budget estimates) —

Revenue		Expenditure	
Heads of Revenue	1931-1932	Heads of Expenditure	1931-1932
	Rs		Rs
Customs	56,45,97,000	Customs	98,06,000
Taxes on Income	17,44,54,000	Taxes on Income	77,26,000
Salt	7,05,00,000	Salt	1,25,15,000[1]
Opium	2,15,58,000	Opium	73,63,000
Land Revenue	37,81,000	Land Revenue	9,89,000
Excise	48,04,000	Excise	19,10,000
Stamps	27,22,000	Stamps	71,000
Forest	32,43,000	Forests	38,38,000[2]
Registration	1,51,000	Registration	32,000
Tributes from Indian States	74,45,000	Railways	34,18,00,000
Railways (net receipts)	89,54,02,000	Irrigation	22,10,000
Irrigation (net receipts)	13,75,000	Posts and Telegraphs	42,49,000
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)	49,21,000	Debt Services	18,77,40,000
Interest Receipts	2,91,99,000	Civil Administration	13,06,36,000
Civil Administration	1,03,45,000	Currency and Mint	78,71,000
Currency and Mint	63,34,000	Civil Works	2,41,28,000
Civil Works	24,85,000	Miscellaneous	4,08,92,000
Miscellaneous	73,89,000	Military Services	56,47,57,000
Military Receipts	4,47,57,000	Extraordinary Items	25,000
Extraordinary Items	30,44,000		
Total	1,34,86,64,000	Total	1,34,85,58,000

[1] Includes Rs. 1,02,000 for capital outlay on Salt Works.

[2] Includes Rs. 1,14,000 for Forest capital outlay.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Governments for 1931–32 (Budget estimates):—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Heads of Revenue.	1931-1932	Heads of Expenditure.	1931-1932
	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue	36,07,34,900	Land Revenue	4,11,97,095
Stamps	12,77,66,200	Stamps	27,10,899
Excise	16,73,42,300	Excise	1,85,15,537
Taxes on Income	25,15,000	Forests	3,23,72,730
Forests	4,91,11,200	Registration	76,57,888
Registration	1,27,76,200	Scheduled Taxes	39,000
Scheduled Taxes	44,39,000	Assignments & Contributions	—
Interest	2,35,44,300	Interest	3,34,12,515
Receipts by Civil Department	5,52,89,443	Salaries, etc., of Civil Depts.	56,35,49,628
Miscellaneous	1,88,28,800	Miscellaneous	6,98,86,890
Railways	2,52,000	Railways	59,915
Irrigation	7,93,98,980	Irrigation	5,78,39,979
Civil Works	2,14,34,383	Civil Works	11,42,00,615
Assignments & Contributions	—	Extraordinary Items	8,000
Extraordinary Items	78,33,000		
Total	93,12,60,706	Total	94,14,50,691

The estimated capital expenditure of the Central Government on State railways in 1931-32 was 8,588,000*l.*, and initial expenditure on New Delhi, 185,000*l.*

The following table shows the receipts of both the Central and Provincial Governments from the most important sources of revenue in recent years :—

Year ended March 31	Land[1]	Opium	Salt[2]	Stamps	Excise[3]	Customs[4]	Taxes on Income[5]	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1926-27	34,883	4,331	6,698	13,196	19,827	47,381	15,983	34,093	6,801
1927-28	26,765	2,959	4,974	10,184	14.866	36,161	11,570	29,042	5,215
1928-29	24,872	2,449	5,699	10,298	14,983	36,960	12,792	28,130[7]	5,782
1929-30	25,103	2,281	5,073	10,593	15,309	38,457	12,795	27,896	5,978
1930-31[6]	26 391	1,970	5,188	9,601	13,002	34,514	12,067	29,410	5,360
1931-32[8]	27,339	1,617	5,288	9,787	12,908	42,345	13,273	29,674	6,058

1 Exclusive of Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation.

2 The salt duty was raised in 1923, and reduced to previous level in 1924.

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.

4 Liquors, oils, motor cars and cycles, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metals (including silver bullion, coin, etc.), manufactured articles and articles of food and drink are the chief items from which the customs revenue is derived. Under this head are also included the proceeds of export duties on rice, on jute (imposed in 1916), on tea (imposed in 1916, abolished in 1927), and on hides (imposed in 1919): and of excise duties on motor spirit (imposed in 1917), on silver (imposed in March, 1930), and on kerosene (imposed in 1922). The import of silver bullion and coin except under licence was prohibited in July, 1917, but the prohibition was withdrawn during 1920-21.

5 Includes the proceeds of a super-tax imposed in 1917.

6 The figures from 1925-26 to 1926-27 have been converted at the rate of Rs.10 to the £, and those from 1927-28 at the rate of Rs 13½ to the £.

7 Includes the proceeds of an excess profits duty imposed in April, 1919.

8 Estimates.

Land Revenue.—This 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 forty years over the rest of India. 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 contributed in 1930-31 (revised estimate) as follows:—

Administrations	Rs	Administrations	Rs.
India, General	7,55,000	Punjab	2,69,43,000
Baluchistan	8,76,000	Burma	4,24,000
N.W. Frontier Province	17,63,000	Shan States Federation	2,82,77,000
Madras	4,88,62,000	Bihar and Orissa	1,80,04,000
Bombay	4,74,45,000	Central Provinces and Berar	2,18,59,000
Bengal	3,08,93,000	Assam	1,15,26,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,47,99,000	Coorg	3,45,000

Opium.—In British territory the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is practically confined to the United Provinces, and the area under cultivation in that Province is being gradually reduced. Opium is also grown in many of the Indian States of Central and Northern India. The question of suppressing poppy cultivation in these States has been investigated by a Committee, which started work in November, 1927. After giving careful consideration to the report submitted by the Committee, the Government of India have formulated a scheme which forms at present the basis of negotiations with the States. Public auctions at Calcutta were discontinued from April 1926. Export to China was prohibited in 1913, and in June 1926 the Government of India decided to reduce progressively exports of opium from India, except for strictly medical and scientific purposes, so as to extinguish them altogether at the end of 1935. The maximum for each country is fixed, and a reduction of 10 per cent. of the 1926 exports is made each year.

Army Expenditure—The net expenditure in recent years on military services is given as follows:—

Year ended March 31	—	Year ended March 31	—
	Rs. Crores		Rs Crores
1925	55 63	1929	55 10
1926	56 00	1930	55 10
1927	55 97	1931	54 30
1928	54.79	1932 (Estimates)	52 00

Debt.—On March 31, 1931, out of a total debt of 1,160 41 crores (sterling portion converted at 1*s.* 6*d.* = R. 1), 788.30 crores were productive in railways, telegraphs and irrigation; 193.91 crores were unproductive; 29 06 crores on account of cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account; and 149.14 crores were incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments.

Finance of Separate Governments, and Local Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of each Government, Central and Provincial, in 1930-31 (revised estimates) were as follows:—

Government	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs
India, Central	1,28,43,61,000	1,36,12,03,000
Madras	17,24,61,000	17,81,00,100
Bombay	14,38,44,000	15,80,90,000
Bengal	9,69,14,000	11,55,45,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	12,29,57,950	12,79,59,085
Punjab	11,30,97,000	11,40 31,000
Burma	10,70,93,000	11,33,99,000
Shan States Federation	56,91,000	55,88,000
Bihar and Orissa	5,42,51,000	6,13,57,000
Central Provinces	4,99,73,000	5,21,62,000
Assam	2,62,23,000	2,79,24,000
Coorg	12,48,000	15,60,000

Local Funds.—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 cesses on land. The gross income for 1928–29 of all municipalities was Rs.33,11,07,624 The gross expenditure was Rs.33,14,79,482. The income of district and local boards was Rs.15,98,21,655, and the expenditure Rs.16,39,29,861.

Defence.

The defence forces of India consist of units of the Royal Air Force, units of the British Regular Army, the Indian Army, the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, the Indian Army Reserve and the Indian State Forces. With the exception of the last, these forces are administered by the Air Vice-Marshal and the headquarters staff of the Army in India respectively, under the supreme control of the Commander-in-Chief, who is the Army-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The military forces are organised into the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and the Burma Independent district; each Command contains a number of districts and independent brigades. The garrison of Aden was transferred in 1927 from the Indian to the Home Command.

The British regular forces in India are paid by the Indian exchequer. They are organised in brigades and divisions with the Indian Army, the normal proportion being 1 British battalion to 3 Indian. There are 19½ Indian Pack Batteries. The personnel of the remaining batteries of Horse, Field and Garrison Artillery is wholly British except for a proportion of Indian drivers. The Tank Corps and Royal Air Force are wholly British.

The Auxiliary Force, organised under the Indian Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, is confined to persons of British extraction. Enrolment is voluntary, but entails periodical training extending to 64 hours annually for infantry and 80 hours for other arms. The force, which comprises all arms, is liable to be called out or embodied for local service within strictly defined limits, and acts as a second line to the permanent garrison of India. Its strength in 1931 was 30,200.

The Indian Territorial Force was brought into existence in 1920, and is organised on the lines of a militia, with an annual training of 28 days. It is intended to form a second line to the regular Indian Army in time of war, the whole of its personnel being liable to general service. Its strength in 1930 was 18 provincial, 4 urban, and 11 university training corps units. Strength, 15,400.

The Army in India Reserve has been recently constituted, in 2 classes: class A, of men who have completed from 5 to 7 years' army service with less than 15 years' combined service; class B, of men up to 15 years' combined service. Strength in 1931 was 36,000.

The Indian State Forces are raised and maintained by Indian States, and are trained under the supervision of British officers, who act in an advisory capacity. Strength, in 1931, about 50,000.

The composition of the forces in India was, in 1931, except for Indian State Forces, as follows:—

	Cavalry Regiments	R.H.A. Batteries	R.F.A. Batteries	Medium Batteries	Pack Batteries	S. & M. Field Troops	S. & M. Field Companies	Infantry Battalions	Pioneer Battalions	Armoured Car Companies
British	5	4	44	9	6	—	—	45	—	8
Indian	21	—	—	—	19½	4	24½	123	7	—

AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

	Cavalry Regiments	R.F. & R.G.A. Batteries	Engineering Units	Railway Battalions	Infantry Battalions	M.G. Corps Units	R.A.S. Corps Units	University Training Corps
Auxiliary Force . . .	10	21	4	17	25	7	4	—
Territorial Force . .	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	11

The strength of the British army in India in 1931 was 59,773, and of the Indian Army 168,660. The Field Army is organised in 4 divisions and 5 cavalry brigades.

The supply and transport services are provided by the Indian Army Service Corps. The medical services of the British troops are provided by the Royal Army Medical Corps, and those of the Indian Army by the Indian Medical Service.

There are units of the Indian Army serving in Iraq, Palestine, and Colonial stations. These are paid by the British exchequer.

The 7th Light Cavalry, the 16th Light Cavalry, the 2/1st Madras Pioneers, the 4/19th Hyderabad Regt., the 5th Royal Battn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the 1/7th Rajput Regt., the 1/14th Punjab Regt., and the 2/1st Punjab Regt. have been selected for Indianisation. Ten Indian gentlemen are now nominated annually to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to enable them to qualify for commissions in the Indian Army. The preliminary education is given at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun. Plans for the creation of an Indian Sandhurst are in preparation.

The Royal Air Force in India comprises 6 squadrons organised in 3 wings of 2 squadrons each; the Aircraft Depot and Aircraft Parks are directly under R.A.F. Headquarters, India. Its establishment is 260 officers and 1,912 British and 148 Indian other ranks. The military estimates for 1931–32 amounted to 52 crores of rupees.

The Government of India has decided to complete the reconstruction of the Royal Indian Marine in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1925, but the force will not have the right to be called the Royal Indian Navy. It has now, however, become a combatant force serving under conditions similar to those originally proposed for the Royal Indian Navy. At present the seagoing units of the R.I.M. comprise the 4 sloops *Hindustan* (completed 1930), *Cornwallis*, *Clive* and *Lawrence*, 2 surveying vessels and 2 patrol vessels.

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 1921, a little more than 229 millions out of a total population of 318 millions. In most of the provinces there is a Department of Land Records, and in every province a Department of Agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces; an Imperial staff of experts with a fully equipped central station, Research Institute and College for post graduate training of private students and of those who have completed the Agricultural Course in provincial colleges; a Civil Veterinary Department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases; an Imperial Institute for veterinary

research for the preparation of sera and antitoxins, and an Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Following the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India with the object of promoting, guiding and co-ordinating agriculture and veterinary research throughout India. Improved varieties of crops have been introduced in over 12 million acres, the average increased value of the produce being over Rs. 14 crores.

In provinces where the *zamíndárí* 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 *raiyatwárí* (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 *raiyatwárí* 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 in 1927–28 the latest available returns of the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed:—

Province	Zamíndárí and Village Communities			Raiyatwárí, &c.		
	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.	Area Surveyed. Acres	Population of Surveyed Area	Revenue Rs.
Madras (23–24) .	29,628,376	11,924,946	86,05,620	62,091,836	30,394,039	6,42,33,856
Bombay (including Sind) 25–26	4,042,903	(a)	(a)	74,594,123	18,117,112	4,76,46,024
Bengal (22–23) .	49,175,515	45,787,685	2,91,57,672	—	—	—
United Provinces (26–27) . .	67,553,738	45,858,489	7,19,39,917	—	—	—
Punjab (27–28) .	60,245,385	20,661,923	5,03,67,893	—	—	—
Burma (27–28) .	—	—	—	155,652,668	13,212,192	5,76,44,779
Bihar and Orissa (26–27) . .	53,078,859	34,008,550	1,68,81,227	—	—	—
Central Provinces and Berár (27–8)	40,452,892	13,912,760	2,24,97,229	23,667,503 [1]	(b)	(b)
Assam (27–28) .	5,679,303	(a)	17,11,762	29,620,667	7,469,398	1,01,44,555
N.-W. Fron. Prov. (27–28) . .	8,487,402	2,339,383	27,84,041	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara. (27–28) . .	1,770,921	339,574	3,66,762	—	—	—
Parganá Manpur (27–28) . .	—	—	—	31,353	4,565	16,176
Coorg (27–28) .	—	—	—	1,012,260	163,838	4,12,684
Delhi (27–28) .	869,398	488,188	4,84,592	—	—	—

(a) Included under Raiyatwárí, &c. (b) Included under Zamíndárí.
[1] Includes 12,475,670 acres of Government Forest.

The following table shows the total acreage in all India under the chief crops and the production in three years :—

Name of crops	1928–29		1929–30		1930–31 [2]	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	83,273,000	32,145,000	80,479,000	31,131,000	81,986,000	31,594,000
Wheat	31,973,000	8,591,000	31,352,000	10,358,000	31,952,000	9,226,000
		Raw Sugar		Raw Sugar		Raw Sugar
Sugarcane	2,568,000	2,704,000	2,515,000	2,761,000	2,777,000	3,178,000
Linseed	3,109,000	322,000	2,802,000	380,000	3,020,000	378,000
Rape & mustard	7,088,000	910,000	5,907,000	1,095,000	6,518,000	977,000
Sesamum	5,543,000	495,000	5,345,000	455,000	5,551,000	524,000
Castor	1,407,000	113,000	12,850,000	116,000	1,457,000	120,000
		(Nuts in Shell)		(Nuts in Shell)		(Nuts in Shell)
Groundnut	6,351,000	3,211,000	5,748,000	2,668,000	6,240,000	2 988,000
		Bales		Bales		Bales
Cotton	27,053,000	5,782,000	25,922,000	5,125,000	23,616,000	4,820,000
Jute [1]	3,144,000	9,906,000	3,415,000	10,335,000	3,530,000	11,181,000
		lbs.		lbs		
Tea [1]	775,900	404,153,200	788,100	432,760,000	—	—
Rubber [1]	167,100	26,839,300	170,900	28,022,800	—	—
Coffee	160,700	27,767,000	163,300	39,428,900	—	—
		In cwts of dye		In cwts of dye		In cwts of dye
Indigo	81.000	15,100	66 200	14 400	59,700	13 500

[1] Figures refer to Calendar year [2] Subject to revision.

The net area actually sown in British India in 1929–30 was 228,160,535 acres.

Of the total area under irrigation in 1929–30, 26,727,540 acres were irrigated by canals; 6,298,155 acres by tanks; 12,702,146 acres by wells; and 5,282,285 acres by other sources. The average area irrigated by Government Works rose from 27,973,000 acres in 1925–28 to 30,687,000 acres in 1928–29. The net return on capital outlay was 5·4 per cent. in 1928–29.

Livestock Census, in British India (exclusive of Baluchistan), 1929–30: oxen, 122,985,000; buffaloes, 31,645,000; sheep, 25,540,000; goats, 35,943,000; horses and ponies, 1,701,000; mules, 75,000; donkeys, 1,380,000; camels, 526,000.

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 1929–30:—

—	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Madras	18,963	—	270	19,233
Bombay (including Sind)	13,722	1,182	—	14,904
Bengal	6,465	673	3,445	10,583
United Provinces	5,163	4	50	5,217
Punjab	1,519	3,209	592	5,320
Burma	29,487	—	92,373	121,860
Federated Shan States	3,174	—	21,477	24,651
Bihar and Orissa	1,799	1,230	3	3,032
Central Provinces (including Berár)	19,641	—	—	19,641
Assam	6,147	—	14,683	20,830
North-West Frontier Province	245	—	—	245
Baluchistan (portions under Br Ad)	316	—	472	788
Ajmer	141	—	—	141
Coorg	519	—	—	519
Andamans	52	—	2,138	2,190
Total, 1929–30	107,353	6,298	135,503	249,154

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1929-30 *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, excluding Indian States	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests	Area Irrigated
			Net Area actually Sown	Current Fallows	Culturable Waste other than Fallow	Not available for Cultivation		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921	1,770,921	330,565	170,419	306,532	866,623	96,782	146,807
Assam	43,361,410	35,299,970	5,578,036	2,244,032	19,070,285	4,571,030	3,836,587	554,929
Bengal	52,664,669	49,186,909	23,370,100	5,386,505	6,917,768	9,841,061	4,571,475	1,408,799
Bihar and Orissa	71,507,819	53,173,099	24,958,600	5,837,348	6,920,173	8,073,268	7,383,710	5,319,804
Bombay	97,465,523	78,896,563	32,923,997	10,311,798	6,713,492	19,723,053	9,224,223	4,514,321
Burma	155,849,480	155,849,480	17,774,859	3,932,263	59,830,600	53,754,160	20,557,598	1,467,046
Central Provinces and Berár	83,994,214	64,033,487	25,014,810	3,590,834	14,266,392	4,918,640	16,389,937	1,042,177
Coorg	1,012,260	1,012,260	137,988	171,352	11,690	334,045	357,185	3,603
Delhi	370,335	370,335	186,329	42,665	66,185	75,156	—	78,768
Madras	91,293,249	91,293,249	34,372,101	10,151,551	13,838,926	19,480,172	13,172,065	9,250,576
Mánpur Parganá (Central India)	31,353	31 353	7,127	365	3,937	949	18,975	55
N.-W. Frontier Prov.	8,578,211	8,437,411	2,523,552	381,641	2,689,932	2,611,867	358,325	972,546
Punjab	65,546,586	62,259,886	26,636,909	3,915,224	14,923,826	12,653,895	2,043,935	15,243,659
United Provinces	72,648,741	68,300,509	34,345,562	3,577,924	10,831,711	9,968,891	9,265,776	11,007,036
Total	746,094,771	669,915,432	228,160,535	49,713,921	155,491,449	146,872,810	87,276,573	51,010,126

The net revenue from the State forests in 1928–29 was about Rs. 2,27,47,874.

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 average number of persons employed being about 930,500. The area under tea in 1929 was about 788,800 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 429,600; Bengal, 195,300; Bihar and Orissa, 4,100; United Provinces, 6,000; Punjab, 9,700; Madras, 66,900; Coorg, 400; Tripura (Bengal), 7,900; Travancore, 65,400; Mysore, 3,200; and the Cochin State, 300. The production was, in 1929, 433 million lb. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1930–31 were: to United Kingdom, 299,437,000 lb.; Canada, 10,176,000 lb.; United States, 9,899,000 lb.; Persia, 4,291,000 lb.; and to Australasia, 4,899,000 lb. The total exports were 359,784,000 lb. in 1928–29; 377,142,000 lb. in 1929–30; and 356,918,000 lb. in 1930–31.

Some statistics for 1929 of mills, factories, &c., subject to the Indian Factories Act, are given as follows for British India (*excluding* Indian States and Government factories).

Class of Industry	No of Establishments	No. of Persons	Class of Industry	No of Establishments	No. of Persons
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	291	336,682	Shipbuilding	19	24,434
Jute mills	95	346,765	Tea factories	934	63,064
Cotton ginning and pressing factories	2,176	139,987	Foundries	66	3,631
Railway and tramway workshops	82	60,116	Saw mills	196	16,618
Rice mills	1,606	76,214	Petroleum refineries	12	12,057
General engineering	240	38,154	Woollen mills	9	5,722
Electrical works	54	7,397	Sugar factories	45	15,076
Printing, bookbinding, etc	316	24,496	Stone dressing	6	400
Tanneries and leather works	28	6,121	Oil mills	244	11,495
Jute presses	115	37,800	Kerosene tinning and packing works	26	10,551
Tile and brick factories	73	10,175	Motor works and coach building	94	7,995
			Tobacco factories	16	9,922
			Paper mills	7	5,621
			Lac factories	20	2,484
			Silk mills	7	1,980

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the number of spindles in all India in 1928–29 was 8,493,310, and of looms, 165,384. The production of yarn in 1929–30 was 834 million lb. and of woven goods, 562 million lb.

Companies.—On March 31, 1929, there were 6,330 joint stock companies incorporated in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Hyderabad and Travancore, and in operation, with paid-up capital of Rs. 2,79,30,81,000.

Co-operative Societies.—In 1929–30, there were in British India and the Indian States 92,051 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 3,121,243.

Mineral Production.—The quantity and value of the minerals produced in India in 1929 were as follows (£1 = Rs. 13.4).

Items	Quantity	Value	Items	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Coal . . tons	23,418,734	6,668,591	Ruby, sapphire and spinel . carats	43,650	13,564
Petroleum . gals.	306,148,093	4,800,448	Zircon . . tons	1,473	10,805
Lead [1] . . tons	79,083	1,845,641	Magnesite . do.	23,497	9,640
Manganese ore do.	994,279	1,571,030 [2]	Gypsum . . do.	52,726	8,784
Gold . . ounces	363,869·4	1,542,109	Refractory materials . do.	31,145	7,203
Building materials and road metals tons	9,854,629	1,121,032	Bauxite . . do.	9,044	5,399
Salt . . . do.	1,709,099	844,400	Ochre . . do.	7,362	4,095
Silver . . ounces	7,298,327	802,734	Diamonds . carats	1,627·5	3,884
Mica [3] . . cwts.	116,075	784,092	Fuller's earth tons	24,874	1,917
Zinc concentrates [3] . tons	67,408	507,532	Monazite . do.	180	1,800
Iron ore . . do.	2,428,555	484,420	Barytes . . do.	3,750	1,697
Tin ore . . do.	3,784·5	447,567	Asbestos . do.	318·4	1,206
Copper ore and matte . . do.	88,134	483,529	Agate . . cwts.	148·7	597
Tungsten ore . do.	1,348·4	113,193	Amber . . do.	19·6	454
Saltpetre [3] . cwts.	91,708	71,720	Corundum . tons	34	304
Chromite . . tons	49,565	62,818	Graphite . do	39	87
Nickel speiss . do.	3,065	47,670	Antimony ore do.	77	74
Clays . . do	363,828	40,636	Soda . . do.	16·9	44
Jadeite [3] . . cwts.	2,137	36,280	Bismuth . lbs.	88	23
Ilmenite . . tons	23,670	28,602	Apatite . . tons	2·2	15
Antimonial lead do.	1,200	25,157	Serpentine . do.	1·8	6
Steatite . . do.	7,217	20,683	Borax . . cwts.	7·3	2

[1] The total quantity of lead ore produced in 1929 was 464,696 tons.
[2] Export f.o.b. value. [3] Export.

The average number of persons employed daily in the coal mining industry in 1929 was 179,607, and the output per head employed was 130·4 tons.

Commerce.

The following table applies to the sea-borne external trade of India :—

Years	Imports		Exports and Re-Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure	Merchandise	Treasure
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1926-27 . .	240,81,84,303	41,53,20,573	311,05,04,300	2,21,13,404
1927-28 . .	261,52,38,665	34,89,53,529	330,26,37,283	3,13,60,896
1928-29 . .	268,39,79,360	37,29,42,646	339,15,06,656	6,35,31,454
1929-30 . .	249,70,74,490	27,33,19,584	318,98,97,089	5,14,33,004
1930-31 . .	178,09,08,307	26,86,34,373	226,50,21,864	4,00,08,598

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure :—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1927	231,22,08,176	41,31,45,879	272,53,54,055
1928	249,33,64,366	34,81,60,468	284,15,24,834
1929	253,30,59,741	37,29,40,842	290,60,00,583
1930	240,79,69,341	27,76,75,929	268,56,45,270
1931	164,82,19,288	26,85,51,296	191,67,70,584

Years ended March 31	Exports and Re-Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927	309,44,55,848	2,00,35,279	311,44,91,122
1928	328,69,13,133	2,62,49,689	331,31,62,822
1929	337,96,11,677	2,93,10,880	340,89,22,557
1930	317,93,23,862	1,56,87,154	319,50,11,016
1931	225,63,66,653	2,42,72,185	228,06,38,838

Of the exports of merchandise in 1930–31 Rs. 220,49,26,338 represented the products of the country Rs 5,14,40,315 were re-exports of imported foreign merchandise

In many cases the Indian States 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 1930–31 :—

	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Imports.	55,40,41,904	—	16,75,03,840	24,80,24,813	74,85,24,965	19,86,65,012
Exports	86,74,94,864	35,962	32,28,02,397	32,34,80,197	58,49,76,617	18,18,48,801

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
1926	35,22,99,438	19,89,70,504	37,58,564	2,77,29,854
1927	19,50,12,002	21,76,34,160	10,06,554	1,89,53,825
1928	18,13,44,062	16,47,37,417	3,44,106	2,63,72,790
1929	21,21,89,692	15,92,18,307	1,91,003	6,15,11,381
1930	14,23,11,477	18,41,90,827	1,03,081	4,79,78,629
1931	13,24,52,453	13,46,62,717	49,34,333	3,38,69,661

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, 1930 and 1931 :—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1929-30 Rs.	1930-31 Rs	1929-30 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
United Kingdom	103,10,30,146	61,28,70,742	66,55,64,756	51,77,33,861
France	4,57,25,403	2,88,89,855	16,81,00,449	11,08,00,025
Germany	15,79,20,847	12,38,41,540	26,56,79,183	14,26,39,215
Austria	1,22,93,647	81,56,282	4,52,837	37,388
Hungary	66,85,494	21,56,879	3,905	2,55,120
Italy	6,73,36,961	4,50,51,822	11,31,50,840	7,85,44,562
Belgium	6,78,67,518	4,66,92,283	12,15,72,442	7,58,11,727
Netherlands	4,22,88,916	3,22,33,647	9,12,51,697	6,66,71,204
Spain	29,78,101	29,88,025	3,60,33,457	2,87,31,635
Russia	45,67,962	1,03,74,794	39,92,489	53,42,468
China (including Hong Kong)	4,83,13,302	4,19,90,359	15,95,97,880	14,84,93,987
Japan	23,58,55,259	14,51,19,972	32,26,71,840	28,73,48,660
Ceylon	1,80,18,013	1,48,46,619	12,78,58,408	11,08,86,381
Straits Settlements	6,16,58,849	3,96,80,346	7,90,54,656	6,19,32,993
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	14,92,21,113	11,18,03,408	6,19,23,455	4,16,62,020
Arabia	35,83,791	29,66,791	2,09,28,100	1,53,50,690
Persia	3,71,52,898	2,71,65,124	1,60,99,000	1,22,55,170

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1929-30 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.	1929-30 Rs.	1930-31 Rs.
Egypt	44,13,057	2,53,85,415	3,88,62,490	3,51,67,819
Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba	3,43,80,918	3,35,67,164	1,51,19,138	1,04,01,029
Other E. African ports	35,77,726	49,44,267	2,24,93,130	1,85,73,403
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	37,642	1,82,401	1,66,56,196	1,15,24,522
United States	17,66,15,164	15,14,72,554	36,32,81,509	20,64,58,891
South America	21,75,749	5,61,343	10,03,35,498	5,26,88,008
Australia	5,53,76,413	2,41,76,879	5,78,00,949	4,47,43,538

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows :—

—	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	40,25,99,804	29,09,32,278	67,56,56,369	59,67,39,211
II. Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured	23,30,32,582	22,76,11,667	156,44,04,984	101,24,58,116
III. Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	172,82,93,794	109,21,48,887	84,08,72,807	57,26,94,630
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	4,40,43,161	3,75,26,406	2,71,21,540	2,30,34,381
Total	240,79,69,341	164,82,19,238	310,80,55,200	220,49,26,338

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1930–31 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1930-31 Rs.		1930-31 Rs.
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	25,25,59,794	Jute (raw)	12,88,46,694
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses included)	10,96,46,554	,, (manufactured)	31,89,44,511
Metals, and ores	15,92,25,900	Cotton (raw)	46,32,80,408
Machinery and mill work	14,34,78,352	,, (manufactured) including twist and yarn	5,21,54,426
Silk (raw & manufactured)	2,99,92,476	Rice	25,96,71,014
Oils	10,92,24,984	Wheat and wheat flour	2,74,91,541
Chemicals	2,61,22,417	Other grain and pulse	1,16,56,146
Hardware	3,60,28,321	Tea	23,55,92,538
Liquors	3,81,76,013	Hides & skins, & leather goods	11,85,74,419
Matches	4,10,699	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	17,86,17,584
Paper and pasteboard	2,86,74,329	Lac (excluding lac dye)	3,13,73,782
Salt	1,17,79,469	Wool (raw)	2,51,43,609
Woollen goods	2,12,57,187	Wool (manufactured)	71,81,018
Spices	2,54,94,482	Opium	1,22,07,375
Provisions	4,87,78,536	Oils	47,23,750
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	4,77,46,877	Rubber (raw)	1,29,75,198
Tobacco	1,51,15,809	Indigo	2,45,376
Glass	1,64,77,940	Other dyes and tans	1,05,77,918
Dyeing & tanning substances	2,59,00,800	Paraffin wax	2,81,82,598
Drugs and medicines	1,98,93,595	Spices	1,27,18,588
Wood and timber	89,81,694	Saltpetre	7,52,345
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	1,11,12,771	Coffee	1,91,85,920
		Hemp (raw)	39,30,344
		Manganese ore	1,39,09,854
		Other kinds of metals & ores	6,549,41,40

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1930-31 Rs		1930-31 Rs
Soap	1,11,98,235	Oilcakes	2,08,05,175
Building and engineering materials	1,09,88,217	Provisions	49,94,797
Fruits and vegetables	1,48,58,785	Fruits and Vegetables	79,74,886
Paints & painters' materials	1,12,08,567	Tobacco	1,03,65,043
Tea-chests	63,52,669	Silk (raw and cocoons)	8,94,076
Haberdashery and millinery	72,98,290	Silk (manufactured)	1,12,201
Belting for machinery	63,62,003	Coir goods	87,96,887
Mechanically propelled vehicles	6,34,65,264	Manures	1,22,54,929
Stationery	81,24,503	Wood	1,40,46,886
Animals, living	20,85,548	Coal and coke	49,34,708
Books, printed and printed matter	60,91,405	Sugar (refined & unrefined)	2,51,453
Earthenware and porcelain	48,16,139	Fodder, Bran and pollards	76,76,268
Boots and shoes	88,04,639		
Umbrellas and fittings	31,08,524		
Grain and pulse	2,81,62,637		
Coal and coke	34,69,167		

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows —

—	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£
Imports (Consignments) into U K from India	64,472,793	62,844,790	51,044,435	36,743 140
Exports to India—				
British produce	83,900,440	78,227,208	59,944,447	32,304,122
Foreign and colonial	1,167,625	1,145,431	1,282,070	801,779

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£
Corn Offals	1,246,220	1,891,357	838,422
Tea	20,181,539	20,082,540	17,972,132
Wheat	940,650	78,134	1,391,356
Rice	471,883	492,382	526,405
Cotton (Raw)	3,744,318	3,825,962	3,858,948
Hides	420,108	106,562	93,818
Skins, Goat	862,544	852,233	855,534
Manganese Ore	590,105	941,528	666 970
Rubber	633,766	508,418	383,736
Cotton Seeds	1,882,261	631,925	254,844
Flax Seeds	592,443	1,596,798	1,299,327
Gums and Resins	1,721,943	1,487,640	892,580
Jute	6,121,092	6,413,196	3,161,459
Teak	990,082	967,671	885,998
Wool, Sheep's	2,931,981	2,992,089	1,529,741
Leather	6,805,848	5,111,360	4,377,741
Coir Yarn	605,298	619,031	644,303
Jute Manufactures	2,136,295	2,797,675	2,326,139

The chief articles of British produce exported to India (Board of Trade returns) are on page 140 :—

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	1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:										
British	2,049	5,745,050	2,217	6,185,525	2,375	6,605,164	2,270	6,433,354	1,993	5,851,597
British Indian	327	113,978	305	123,497	273	121,792	253	92,202	199	81,967
Foreign	692	2,428,734	709	2,506,673	776	2,739,222	858	3,071,824	867	3,017,962
Native	614	56,904	687	61,145	622	51,135	591	50,189	647	54,104
Total	3,682	8,344,666	3,918	8,876,840	4,046	9,517,313	3,972	9,647,569	3,706	9,005,630
Cleared:										
British	2,118	6,051,524	2,165	6,050,182	2,323	6,520,890	2,286	6,553,371	1,906	5,650,754
British Indian	346	126,555	363	130,983	317	115,890	237	84,726	234	95,141
Foreign	705	2,459,273	709	2,459,888	757	2,661,031	842	3,037,517	859	2,975,480
Native	587	56,273	679	60,699	677	57,033	667	60,793	752	63,400
Total	3,756	8,693,625	3,916	8,701,752	4,074	9,354,844	4,032	9,736,407	3,751	8,784,775
Total entered and cleared	7,438	17,038,291	7,834	17,578,592	8,120	18,872,157	8,004	19,383,976	7,457	17,790,405

—	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£
Tobacco	1,148,101	1,220,116	988,449
Drugs	585,991	646,644	483,578
Painters' Colours	511,170	507,049	397,244
Cotton Yarns	2,419,060	2,299,812	1,075,806
Cotton Goods, piece	30,425,885	26,081,612	13,739,763
Cotton Goods, others	954,188	1 037,940	832,462
Implements and Tools	529,792	481,466	351,160
Machinery	10,124,804	9,179,555	7,486,985
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	10,778,779	9,108,443	5,352,150
Brass and Manufactures	753,851	597,631	308,469
Copper and Manufactures	706,574	560,647	388,767
Soap	1,011,887	1,009,548	761,028
Paper	909,609	987,887	767,604
Chemical Products	1,122,188	1,238,172	1,135,494
Locomotives	1,610,671	2,617,157	2,078,245
Wagons and Trucks	273,435	466,342	348,316
Motor Cars and parts	1,616,472	1,944,616	2,239,318
Woollen and Worsted Tissues	914,215	616,917	369,213

The total imports and exports of the largest ports in private merchandise only in 1930–31 were, in rupees: Bombay, 113·2 crores; Calcutta, 131·0 crores; Karachi, 37·6 crores; Rangoon, 44·3 crores; Madras, 28·4 crores; Chittagong, 6·9 crores; Tuticorin, 4·9 crores.

Shipping and Navigation.

The tonnage of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was 20,410,315 tons in 1930–31; and cleared 20,575,328 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for five years —

—	1926–27		1927–28		1928–29		1929–30		1930–31	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Built	62	4,182	33	3,321	34	1,285	29	1,017	22	1,140
Registered	122	6,835	46	13,581	49	11,732	41	3,928	42	16,815

Communications.

I. Railways.

Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open	
1923–24.	38,038	1925–26	38,579	1927–28	39,711	1929–30	41,724
1924–25.	38,270	1926–27	39,049	1928–29	40,950	1930–31	42,281

The railways open on March 31, 1931, included 31,489 miles of Imperial State lines and 6,267 miles of Indian State lines. There were 579 miles of new railway lines opened in 1930–31.

The gauges of the Indian railways in 1930–31 were: (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (20,802 miles); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3⅜in. (17,440 miles); and (3) The Special gauges of 2ft. 6in. and 2ft. (4,039 miles).

The total capital at charge on Railways to the end of 1930–31, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was Rs. 8,698,066,000. From 1924–25 Railway Finance has been separated from the general finances of Government. The Delhi–Umballa–Kalka Railway was purchased by the State in April, 1926, and the Southern Punjab Railway on January 1, 1930.

Passengers carried in 1930-31, 575,826,500; aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock, 110,643,000; gross earnings on railways, Rs. 106·57 crores; working expenses, Rs. 76·49 crores; net earnings, Rs. 30·08 crores; average return on the capital at charge 4·70 per cent. The net loss to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c., was Rs. 4·18 crores approximately. The railway staff at the close of 1930-31 numbered 4,799 Europeans and 776,331 Indians; total, 781,130.

India and Ceylon are connected by rail and steamer ferry combined, the steamers plying between Dhanushkodi Point on Rameswaram Island and Talaimannar in Ceylon.

II. Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

On March 31, 1931, there were 24,175 post-offices and 63,503 letter-boxes

In the year 1930-31, the number of letters, post-cards, and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 1,124,067,000; of newspapers 84,192,000; of parcels 16,564,000; and of packets 114,020,000; being a total of 1,338.843,000.

There were 13,444 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1931. Statistics of the Government telegraphs for 1930-31:—Miles of wire, 573,452; miles of line, 106,544; receipts, Rs. 2·46 crores; charges, Rs. 2·55 crores; paid messages, 18,115,379.

The number of wireless stations maintained and worked by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department was 27 on March 31, 1931, of which six were coast stations available for general public correspondence with ships at sea, and the remainder were inland stations. Five of these stations provided regular communication with aeroplanes in connection with Air Services. Two of the coast stations and four others were equipped with direction-finding installations.

The telephone system is in the hands of the Indian Posts 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. On March 31, 1931, there were 24 telephone exchanges, with 34,919 connections, established by the licensed companies, and 296 exchanges with 21,975 connections established by the Department.

Money and Credit.

The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints in five years was as follows:—

Year ended March 31	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927	50,49,435	28,92,326	—	7,21,909	86,63,670
1928	10,15,927	26,93,550	—	3,51,718	40,61,195
1929	52,66,573	32,15,475	—	7,45,490	92,27,538
1930	1,80,000	46,63,500	—	11,38,600	59,82,100
1931	18,23,532	19,44,000	—	8,00,312	45,67,844

A branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay at the end of 1917, but since April, 1919, the Branch Mint has been closed.

In August, 1926, the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance submitted their report, including the recommendation of the stabilisation of

the rupee at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* (gold). In March 1927, the Indian Currency Act made this stabilization statutory.

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. The net profits arising from rupee coinage as well as from the investment of the Reserve were credited to the Reserve up to 1922–23 when it reached the limit of 40,000,000*l.*, at which figure the Reserve is being maintained at present. There has been no coinage from purchased silver since 1921–22; therefore no profit accrued from this source since that year.

Notes of the values of one, two-and-a-half, five, ten, fifty, hundred, five hundred, and thousand rupees are legal tender throughout British India. The total value of notes in circulation on March 31, 1931, including the notes held in Government treasuries and the Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, was Rs. 160,84,35,732.

Banks.—The following table shows the 'Capital,' 'Reserve,' 'Public and other Deposits.' at the Imperial Bank of India on Dec. 31 of three years:—

	1928	1929	1930
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Paid-up Capital . . .	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000	5,32 50,000	5,40.00,000
Public Deposits . . .	7,94,85,640	7,59,96,984	7,36,90,926
Other Deposits . . .	71,30,44,347	71,64,31,282	76,60,05,586

There were 18 exchange banks doing business in India in 1929, and their deposits in India were Rs. 66,65,91,000.

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for five years:—

—	Depositors	Balance at end of Year, in Rupees
1926–27	2,518,000	29,50,90,000
1927–28	2,606,000	32,66,68,000
1928–29	2,021,000	34,49,08,000
1929–30	2,305,000	37,13,13,000
1930–31	2,478,000	37,02,60,000

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the Indian *Rupee*, the gold value of which is fixed by the Indian Currency Act of 1927 at 1*s.* 6*d.* or 8·47512 grains of fine gold.

The coins in circulation are: silver, 1 rupee which equals 16 annas and weighs one tola or 180 grains troy, eleven-twelfths fine; $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee or 8 anna piece; $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee or 4 anna piece; $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee or 2 anna piece; nickel, 1, 2, and 4 anna pieces; bronze, 1 pice = $\frac{1}{4}$ anna; $\frac{1}{2}$ pice = $\frac{1}{8}$ anna; 1 pie = $\frac{1}{12}$ anna or $\frac{1}{3}$ pice.

There are Government Currency Notes in circulation in denominations of 1000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2½, and 1 rupee.

A hundred thousand rupees is called 1 lakh and is written thus: Rs. 1,00,000; and one hundred lakhs is called 1 crore and is written thus: Rs. 1,00,00,000. A lakh of rupees when the rupee is 1*s.* 6*d.* is equivalent to 7,500*l.*

Weights and measures are as follows:—

The *Maund* of Bengal of 40 *seers*	= 82 lbs. 2 ozs. 2 drs. avoirdupois.
,, ,, Bombay . .	= 28 lbs. (¼ cwt.).
,, ,, Madras. . .	= 25 lbs. troy.
,, *Tola*	= 180 gr.
,, *Ser* of 80 *tolas* . . .	= 2·057 lb.

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BRITISH PROVINCES.

Information concerning the Provinces in British India is given below, in alphabetical order.

AJMER-MERWARA.

An agency subordinate to the factory at Surat was established at Ajmer early in the 17th century. The British received the tract by cession after the Pindari War in 1818. This small province of Ajmer-Merwara consists of one district with three sub-divisions, Ajmer, Kekri, and Merwara, with an area of 2,711 sq. miles and a population of 560,576 (provisional figures of the 1931 census). The administration is under a Chief Commissioner, who in the capacity of Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana resides at Mount Abu. The local administration is under a Commissioner. The city of Ajmer has a population of 119,305. The income of the province was Rs. 18 6 lakhs in 1928–29, and the expenditure Rs. 32·05 lakhs. In 1929 there were 13,186 scholars in 203 recognised educational institutions for males; and 2,472 in 38 similar institutions for females. The Government College at Ajmer had 168 students in 1929.

Chief Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Leonard W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C S.I., M.C., I.C.S. (appointed March 14, 1927); salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Administration Report Annual. Calcutta.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The **Andaman Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal, 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 Ritchie Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. The total area is 2,508 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 red-wood. The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, and Bonington, the last being most favourably situated for forest trade. The aborigines, 786 (414 males and 372 females) in 1921, live in small groups over the islands; some are savages of a low Negrito type. The total population of the Andaman Islands in 1921 was 17,814 (15,551 males and 2,263 females). In 1929–30 the forest receipts amounted to Rs. 23,67,076. The coconut, rubber, Manila hemp, and Bahamas aloe are successfully cultivated. In 1930 there were 10,364 head of cattle and 4,005 goats. There is wireless telegraphy with Burma. A mail steamer connects Port Blair with Calcutta, Rangoon, and Madras. The islands have been used since 1858 by the Government of India as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts, but the practice is being discontinued, the island being left to develop on free lines. The settlement possesses about 72,363 acres of cleared land. There were, in 1929, 6,985 convicts (including 183 women) in the place, of whom 6,688 (including 179 women) were on ticket-of-leave in the settlement supporting themselves. 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 1929 was 15,962.

The **Nicobar Islands** are situated to the South of the Andamans, 75 miles from Little Andaman. The British formally took possession in 1869. There are twenty-one islands, nine uninhabited ; total 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 Nankauri, and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land-locked harbour between the islands of Camorta and Nankauri, known as Nankauri Harbour. The Nicobarese inhabitants numbered 9,272 (5,242 males and 4,030 females) in 1921. The islanders are known to have pursued the coconut trade for at least 1,500 years. The coconut production is estimated at 15 million nuts per annum, of which some 8 million are sold by barter and exported in small native craft and Chinese junks in the form of copra. The Government is represented by a permanent Assistant Commissioner at Car Nicobar and a Tahsildar at Nankauri. The islands are attached to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans and Nicobars.

Chief Commissioner at Port Blair.—G. Worsley, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.: salary, Rs. 36,000 per year.

Administration Report by the Chief Commissioner. Annual. Calcutta.—Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department) Nos. XXV. and LXXVII.

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ASSAM.

Constitution and Government.—Assam first became a British Protectorate at the close of the first Burmese War in 1826. In 1832 Cachar was annexed : in 1835 the Jaintia Hills were included in the East India Company's dominions, and in 1839 Upper Assam was annexed to Bengal. In 1874 Assam was detached from the Administration of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and made a separate Chief Commissionership. On the partition of Bengal in 1905, it was united to the Eastern Districts of Bengal under a Lieut.-Governor. From 1912 the Chief Commissionership of Assam was revived ; and from 1921 a Governorship was created. There are two Members (one an Indian) of the Governor's Executive Council for 'reserved' subjects, and two Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 53 Members, 39 elected, and 14 nominated and *ex-officio* (not more than 7 may be officials). For the purposes of administration there are two Commissionerships with 12 Districts and 2 frontier tracts. There are 19 Local Boards ; and there are 17 Municipalities and 8 Town Committees. The territories comprising the hill districts (except the Shillong municipality and cantonment in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district), the frontier tracts, the Mikir Hills (in Nowgong and Sibsagar), and the North Cachar Hills (in Cachar), are declared 'backward tracts.'

Governor.—H.E. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; appointed November 1931 ; salary Rs. 66,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—The plains districts, the hill districts and the administered portions of the frontier tracts, exclusive of the State of Manipur and the Khasi States, which are not British territory, cover an area of 55,114 square miles, with a population of 8,622,251 in British territory. Of these, 57 per cent. are Hindus, 32 per cent. are Muslems, and 8 per cent. follow tribal religions. The capital is Shillong. Manipur State with an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of

445,606, and the Khasi States, consisting of 25 chieftainships of various degrees of importance, with an area of 3,600 square miles and a population of 180,000, are under the political control of the Assam government.

Instruction.—There were two Art Colleges, affiliated to the Calcutta University, with 1,189 students in 1929–30; also the Earle Law College, at Gahuati, founded in 1914, with 76 students on its roll. The number of secondary schools for boys was 387 with 59,364 pupils: primary schools for boys numbered 5,153, with 245,448 pupils. The number of girls at school was 56,566. There were 3,312 pupils in 103 Tea Garden schools of 'A' and 'B' classes.

Justice and Crime.—The Province (Manipur State and the hill and frontier areas excepted) is under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta. For criminal work there were, in 1929, 2 Sessions Judges and 97 other Officers. In 1929, 29,148 criminal cases were brought to trial, and 44,034 civil suits were instituted. The Assam Rifles, with 5 Battalions—formerly known as the Military Police—supply garrisons for the frontier. There is a civil Police Force of 4,328 under an Inspector-General.

Finance.—The gross revenue for 1929–30 was 277 lakhs of rupees, to which Land Revenue contributed 121 lakhs, Excise 66 lakhs, Forests 35 lakhs, and Stamps 20 lakhs. The total expenditure in 1929–30 was 333 lakhs General Administration cost 29 lakhs, Education 33 lakhs, Police 29 lakhs, Land Revenue Administration 21 lakhs, and Forests 23 lakhs. The contribution formerly paid by the Local Government was completely remitted by the Central Government during 1928–29.

Production and Industry.—The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the principal industry in Assam. Agriculture employs nearly 89 per cent. of the population. Silk-weaving and Cotton-weaving are the most important of the Home Industries. At the end of 1929 there were 993 Tea Gardens with 429,605 acres under tea. The area of tea plucked in 1929 was 398,992 acres; the total out-turn was 258 million lbs., and the daily average number of persons employed was 557,484. All-India statistics regarding the tea industry are given on p. 132. In 1929–30 there were 6,147 sq. miles of reserved forests. In 1930, 46,810,567 gallons of crude oil were extracted from the oil fields of the province.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1929–30 there were 757·87 miles of metalled roads, 7,371 miles of unmetalled roads, and 2,189·3 miles of bridle roads. The open mileage of railways was 1,264 miles.

Administration Report Annual Shillong.
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BALUCHISTAN.

Government.—After the Afghán War, 1878–81, the districts of Pishín, Shorarúd, Duki, Sibi, and Sháhrig 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 Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 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 Bárkhán tahsil, was

brought under British control; in 1889 British authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in 1896 Chágai and Western Sinjráni were included in administered territory; in 1899, the Nuskhi Niabat was made over by the Khán of Kalát on an annual quit-rent of Rs. 9,000; and in 1903 the Nasirábád tahsil was acquired from the Khán on an annual quit-rent of Rs. 117,500. The area of British and administered territory, including tribal areas, is 54,228 sq. miles, and the population (1931) 463,508. The chief town is Quetta, with a population (1931) of 60,272 (town proper 34,881, and cantonment 25,391). It is the only municipality. The head of the civil administration is the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Balúchistán. The area under his direct administration is divided as follows: Quetta-Pishín, Sibi, Zhob, Loralai, Chágai districts and Bolán Sub-division. The revenue administration of the Province is entrusted to an officer who is styled the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.

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. The Indian Staff College was opened in Quetta in 1907.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Balúchistán.—Hon. Mr. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E., I.C.S.: salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Area and Population.—Area, 134,638 square miles; population (1931 census), 868,617. The main divisions are: (1) British Balúchistán 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 States of Kalát and Las Bela, with an area of about 80,410 sq. 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.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the population is either Musalman, in general of the Sunni sect, or Hindu. The Musalmans numbered (1931 census) 799,194; Hindus, 52,580; Christians, 8,059; Sikhs, 8,425; others, 359. At the close of 1929–30 there were 107 public schools and 210 private schools, of which 8 and 2 respectively are girls' schools. There are also 2 European schools for boys and girls. Of the 9,915 pupils 1,762 were girls.

Justice.—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.

Finance.—In the directly administered territory the chief items of revenue are: Taxes on income, land revenue, excise and stamps. In some places the land revenue is levied in money in accordance with a fixed assessment, but generally it is levied in kind. The revenue from all sources in 1930–31 was Rs. 21·80 lakhs; and the expenditure Rs. 109·82 lakhs.

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. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and potatoes; while

grapes, apricots, peaches, apples, and melons are grown in abundance. Panjgúr in Mekrán is famous for its dates.

Commerce and Communications.—Registration of trade was discontinued from April, 1925. There are 809 miles of motor-roads (continuously maintained), 1,549 miles of motor tracks (put in order as required), and 163 miles of pack-tracks (cleared when required), and 846 miles of broad gauge and 174 miles of narrow gauge railway.

The North-Western railway, gauge 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. There is a line of railway to Nushki 82½ miles long, and an extension from Nushki up to Duzdap on the Persian border, and also a short narrow gauge line from Khanai to Fort Sandeman, a distance of about 174 miles.

There is a complete and frequent postal service in British and administered territory, extending to Kalát and through Duzdap to Seistan and Meshed.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the Province and extends to Kalát, and westwards *via* Nushki to Killá Robát, where it connects with the Indo-European system, while a further line connects India with Persia and Europe, *via* Las Bela, Panjgur, and Nok Kundi.

The Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency. Annual Calcutta
Aitchison's Treaties Calcutta, 1909
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BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Constitution and Government.—The British first came to the shores of Bengal in 1633, when the first factories were established. A new centre of trade was fixed by Job Charnock at Calcutta in 1690. In 1699 Bengal was constituted a separate Presidency, and there were Presidents and Governors of Fort William from 1700 to 1774, the last being Warren Hastings. There were Governors-General of Fort William from 1774 to 1834. In 1834 the Bengal Presidency was divided into two Presidencies, 'Agra' and 'Fort William in Bengal.' In 1854 the Government of Bengal was entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor, the offices of Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal having previously been united in one person. In 1874 the Bengal Province was reduced to Bengal proper, Bihar and Orissa. In 1905 a portion of Bengal proper together with Assam went to form a new Province, Eastern Bengal and Assam. In 1910 the Government of the remainder of Bengal with Bihar and Orissa was constituted into a Lieutenant-Governorship with an Executive Council consisting of three Members. A new Presidency of Bengal, reuniting all the Bengali-speaking districts, was established in 1912 under a Governor in Council (three Members). Finally, from 1921, in accordance with the Government of India Act of 1919, the administration consisted of the Governor with four Executive Councillors (two being Indians) for the 'reserved' subjects and of the Governor with three Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The hot weather capital is Darjeeling. There is a Legislative Council of 140 Members consisting of 114 elected and 26 nominated and *ex-officio* Members (not more than 20 may be officials). For administrative purposes there are five divisions, under which there are 27 districts, exclusive of Calcutta. For the purposes of Local Self-Government there are 26 District Boards, all except two with non-official Chairmen; 82

Local Boards; and 2,217 smaller units called Union Boards. There are 115 Municipalities. The Calcutta Corporation was reconstituted by an Act of 1923 with a Mayor, Chief Executive Officer and other officials, all of whom are to be elected by the Corporation; there are 85 Councillors and 5 Aldermen.

Governor.—H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B.: appointed November, 1931: salary Rs. 120,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—Bengal in its present form, as reconstituted in 1912, covers 82,277 square miles, of which 76,843 square miles are British territory. The population (1921) is 46·6 millions in British territory and 896,926 in two Indian States. Calcutta with its suburbs accounts for 1,132,246; the urban population of the remainder of the Province is only 4 per cent. of the whole. Howrah has a population of 195,301; and Dacca of 119,450. Mohammedans constitute 53·5 per cent., and Hindus 43·7 per cent. Of the 149,075 Christians, 22,730 were Europeans. Bengali is the mother tongue of 92 per cent. of the total population, though altogether 80 different languages are found spoken in Bengal.

Education.—Recognised Educational Institutions in 1926–27 numbered 58,833, and unrecognised 1,610. The number of pupils in all classes of Institutions was 2,343,380. The Calcutta University is both an affiliating and a teaching University, dating from 1857. Dacca University is a teaching University, founded in 1921. Art Colleges for males number 41 with 22,131 students; of these 9 were maintained by Government. There were 2,675 secondary schools for Indian boys. The primary schools for boys numbered 38,187. Of the total number of pupils in primary schools 53·3 per cent. were Muhammedans and 45·9 per cent. were Hindus. There were 98 Institutions for the training of teachers. There were 731 students in Engineering in 2 Institutions. There were 14,748 Institutions of all kinds for Indian girls. For children of Europeans and Anglo-Indians there were 62 Institutions.

Justice and Crime.—The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and 16 Judges. For Criminal and Civil justice there were in 1927 42 District and Sessions Judges (including Additional Judges). For Criminal justice there were 411 stipendiary and 635 honorary Magistrates, and for Civil justice 44 Subordinate Judges and 235 Munsifs (Civil Judges of the first instance). There were 295,039 criminal cases brought to trial in 1927; and outside Calcutta 588,164 civil suits were instituted. The Bengal Police has a strength of 24,325 under an Inspector-General. The Calcutta force is a separate force under a Commissioner of Police who is directly under Government.

Finance.—The Revenue (revised estimates) collected in 1927–28 was 1,077 lakhs of rupees. To this sum Stamps furnished the largest contribution, nearly 350 lakhs; next, Land Revenue, 315 lakhs, and then Excise, 224 lakhs. Registration fees gave 40 lakhs and Bengal Forests 34 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was 1,103 lakhs. Police cost 188 lakhs, Education 138 lakhs, General Administration 119 lakhs, and Medical Department 55 lakhs. The administration of Justice cost 108 lakhs. Forests gave a surplus of income over expenditure of 17 lakhs. As a special measure, the annual contribution of 63 lakhs to the Central Government has been remitted for six years from 1922–23.

Production and Industry.—During the close of 1926 there were 1,234 registered factories of all kinds. There were 85 jute mills and a daily

average of 325,190 operatives. Cotton mills numbered 12 with 12,781 operatives. The Coal Mining Industry in Bengal had in 1926–27 209 mines, employing 43,506 operatives with an output of 5,137,688 tons. Seventy-seven per cent. of the population depend on agriculture.

Commerce and Communications.—The foreign trade of Bengal in 1927–28 amounted to 89 crores of rupees of Imports and 148 crores of Exports. Cotton goods accounted for 34·06 per cent. of the Imports. Of the Exports, jute manufactures and raw jute accounted for 62·2 per cent. The United Kingdom sent 55·9 per cent. of the Imports, and received 21·6 per cent. of the Exports.

In 1926–27 the length of metalled roads was 3,434 miles and of unmetalled roads 34,261 miles. Bengal possesses no less than 1,876 miles of navigable canals. The length of railways within the province on March 31, 1927, was 3,288 miles.

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Calcutta Port Trust. A Brief History of Fifty Years' Work, 1870–1920. Calcutta, 1920.
Ascoli (F. D), Early Revenue History of Bengal Oxford, 1917
Cotton (Sir E), Calcutta, Old and New Calcutta.
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O'Malley (L. S S), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Sikkim Cambridge, 1917.—History of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa under British Rule. Calcutta, 1925.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Constitution and Government.—The Province, containing the three different ethnic areas, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, was taken from the old Province of Bengal and constituted under a Lieut.-Governor in Council in 1912. After the Reforms Act of 1919, the administration was changed into a Governorship. For the 'reserved' subjects there is an Executive Council with two Members (one an Indian), and for the 'transferred' subjects two Indian Ministers. There is a Legislative Council of 103 Members, 76 elected and 27 nominated and *ex-officio* (of whom no more than 18 may be officials). For the purposes of administration there are 5 divisions, covering 21 districts.

Governor.—H.E. Sir James David Sifton, K.C.I E., C.S.I., I.C.S., appointed November, 1931 , salary Rs. 8,333.5.7 per month.

Area, Population and Religion.—The British territories cover 83,161 square miles, with a population (1921) of 34 millions. The Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur attached to the Province of Bihar and Orissa have an area of 28,664 square miles and a population of 7,643,436. The three principal towns are Patna, the capital (119,976), Bhagalpur (68,879), and Gaya (67,562). The hot weather seat of the Government is at Ranchi. Hindus form the great majority of the population.

Education.—At the census of 1921 the proportion of literates was only 4·7 per cent. as compared with 7·5 for the rest of India. The percentage of Indian boys attending school reached 5·8 in 1929–30. The University of Patna constituted in 1917 is an affiliating University. A Board of Secondary Education was constituted in 1922. In 1929–30 there were 3,763 students in Arts and Science Colleges. There were 132,917 pupils in 856 secondary schools, and 902,545 pupils in 28,672 primary schools. There is a College for Engineering at Patna (Bihar) and a School at Cuttack (Orissa); also the Tirhut Technical Institute and the Ranchi Technical School.

Justice and Crime.—There is a High Court (constituted in 1916) at Patna with a Chief Justice and 8 Judges. On the Criminal side there are Sessions Judges, Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates. For the administration of Civil Justice there are District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsiffs (Courts of first instance). The Police Force is under an Inspector-General; there is one policeman to 2,367 of the population and to 5·8 square miles of the area of the Province, the combined proportion being less than in any other Province of India.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) for the Bihar and Orissa Province in 1930–31 was Rs. 543 lakhs, including Rs. 150 lakhs from Excise, Rs. 183 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs. 110 lakhs from Stamps, and nearly Rs. 9 lakhs from the Forest Department. The expenditure was Rs. 614 lakhs. The chief items were: Police Rs. 88 lakhs, Education Rs. 93 lakhs, and General Administration Rs. 76 lakhs. No contribution is required for the Central Government.

Production and Industry.—The Province is principally agricultural; 814 persons per mille depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and 963 per mille live in villages. The principal crop, rice, covers nearly half the cropped area; then come sugar-cane and maize. The area under indigo in Bihar was 4,800 acres in 1930. The principal coal area is in the Manbhum and Hazaribagh districts of Chota Nagpur. The total output was a little above 15 million tons out of 22·3 millions for the whole of India in 1929. The districts of Hazaribagh, Monghyr and Gaya form the most important source of mica in the world. In Singbhum are the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, with a pay-roll of 30,000 employees, and an additional 16,000 engaged in collieries, mines and quarries. The reserved forests cover an area of 1,799 square miles. In 1930 there were 9,404 Co-operative Societies with a working capital of Rs. 5,88,89,304.

Commerce and Communications.—There was in 1924-25 a trans-frontier trade of 526 lakhs with Nepal, and a small maritime trade in Orissa. The total mileage in 1929–30 of metalled roads was 4,035 and of unmetalled roads 27,065. There are also 501 miles of navigable canals in Bihar and Orissa. The East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways traverse the province. There are also 4 light railways with 149 miles.

Administration Report. Annual. Patna.
Handbook of the Mining and Mineral Resources in Bihar and Orissa. Patna, 1924.
Collins (B. A.), Chotanagpur and Orissa. Journal of Indian Industries and Labour, Nov. 1921. Calcutta, 1921.
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Mazumdar (B. C.), Orissa in the Making. Calcutta, 1925.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Constitutional Government.—The English obtained a factory at Surat in 1616. Bombay was acquired by the Portuguese in 1530, and given in 1661 to Charles II as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza. In 1668 the king granted the Island of Bombay to the East India Company for the small annual rent of £10; it was placed under the President of the factory at Surat. The headquarters of the Bombay Governor were transferred from Surat to Bombay in 1708. The early summer seat of Government is at Poona; for the hottest months the Governor resides at Mahableswar. The adminis-

tration is in the hands of the Governor and an Executive Council of four (of whom two are Indians) for the 'reserved' subjects, and of the Governor with three Indian Ministers (the Minister of Local Self-Government, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Agriculture) for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 114 Members, including the 4 Members of Council. There are 86 elected Members and 28 nominated and *ex-officio* Members, of whom not more than 16 may be officials; but the present (1931) number is 15 only. There are, in addition to Bombay City, 5 administrative Divisions—Northern, Central and Southern, Bombay Suburban, and Sind—under which are 27 Districts. In 1929–30 there were 154 Municipalities, 27 District Local Boards, and 222 Taluka Boards. The Commissioner in Sind has considerable independent powers. His headquarters is at Karachi.

Governor.—H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G C I E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., appointed June 27, 1928. Salary Rs. 1,20,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—The British Districts cover an area of 123,621 sq. miles: population (1931), nearly 21 millions, mainly Hindus. The Indian States in relation with the Bombay Presidency cover 28,562 sq. miles and have a population of 4 millions (p. 165). The Western India States (p. 171) are in relation with the Government of India. In Sind, the Mohammedans are in the majority. Parsis are only 0·43 per cent. of the population in British territory The density varies from 71 per sq. mile in Sind to 48,996 in Bombay City. The chief languages are Sindi, Gujarati, Marathi, and in the South Kanarese. The principal towns are Bombay (1,157,851), Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (163,100), Karachi (260,639), and Sholapur (135,632).

Education.—The Bombay University founded in 1857 is an affiliating University. Under the University are 18 Arts Colleges and 11 Professional Colleges, for Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture, Commerce, and Law. In 1929–30 the number of students in the Arts Colleges was 7,952, and in the Professional Colleges 2,814. Recognised and unrecognised Educational Institutions numbered, in 1929–30, 17,132 with 1,262,244 scholars. Secondary schools numbered 620 with 119,165 pupils, and primary schools 14,819 with 1,050,104 pupils. To the total expenditure on education Government contributed 52·0 per cent., local authorities 17·1 per cent., and fees 18·6 per cent.

Justice and Crime.—The High Court of Bombay has a Chief Justice and 9 Judges. In Sind there is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Criminal justice is administered by the High Court, the Sessions Judges and 991 Magistrates. The number of persons tried was 131,847 in the year 1929. The Stipendiary Police Force of 18,201 men is under an Inspector-General; but Bombay City is under the control of a Commissioner of Police who commands a force of 4,175 men. Outside of Bombay City the incidence of the Police Force is one to every 817 inhabitants.

Finance.—The estimated revenue of the Government of Bombay for 1930–32 is Rs. 1,589 lakhs, the chief contributions being Rs. 505 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs. 312 lakhs from Excise, Rs. 157 lakhs from Stamps, and Rs. 71 lakhs from Forests. The estimated expenditure for 1931–32 is Rs. 1,582 lakhs. General Administration was estimated to cost Rs. 226 lakhs, Education Rs. 194 lakhs, and Police Rs. 224 lakhs. The contribution of the Bombay Government to the Central Government has now been

emitted. Under the head of Capital Expenditure Rs. 404 lakhs have been provided for the construction of Irrigation Works.

Production and Industry.—Sixty-four per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. The textile trade is dominant in production. The number of looms in 1930 in Bombay Island was 76,697, and in the rest of the Bombay Presidency 59,111. The number of factories of all kinds was 1,785 in 1930, and the number of operatives in all industries was 370,704, including 77,965 women and 4,389 children. There is a steady decline in the number of child operatives. There are 15,000 sq. miles of reserved forests.

Irrigation.—There are two spheres, the Deccan and Gujarat, and the Sind. The Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur is intended to supply the defect due to the low natural level of the Indus. This scheme provides for the irrigation of 500,000 more acres than the total cultivated area of Egypt; and the estimated cost is over £12,000,000. In Sind 3,574,500 acres were irrigated in 1929–30, and in the Deccan and Gujarat 246,036.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1929–30 Bombay had 9,466 miles of metalled roads and 17,879 miles of unmetalled roads. In 1929–30 the total length of railway open in the Bombay Presidency was 5,736 miles.

In January, 1928, the electrification of the suburban services to the North of Bombay was inaugurated, and is now extended to Poona.

The total foreign trade in 1929–30 was Rs. 177 crores, and the total coasting trade Rs. 62¼ crores. Bombay had Rs. 101¼ crores of Imports and Rs. 75½ crores of Exports; Karachi had Rs. 29 crores of Imports and Rs. 25 crores of Exports in 1929–30. India cotton to the extent of 476,645 tons left Bombay for abroad.

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BURMA.

Constitution and Government.—As far back as 1612 the East India Company had agents and factories at Syriam (near Rangoon), Prome and Ava. From 1796 there was a Resident at Rangoon. The first Burma War gave in 1826 Arakan and Tenasserim to the British; in 1852 Pegu was annexed by Lord Dalhousie; in 1862 the Provinces in Burma were amalgamated under a Chief Commissioner; and in 1886 Upper Burma was annexed. In 1897 the charge was changed to a Lieut.-Governorship. From 1923 the Province has been constituted a Governor's Province under the Government of India Act of 1919. In the hot weather season the Government moves from Rangoon to Maymyo. The Governor and two Members of the Executive Council (one a Burman) are in charge of the 'reserved' subjects, and the Governor and two non-official Ministers are in charge of the 'transferred' subjects. There are seven administrative Divisions, exclusive of the Shan States (four Lower Burma, three Upper Burma) under Commissioners, and under these again 38 Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The Northern and Southern Shan States, which form part of British India, are administered by their Chiefs

under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States. These groups were federated in 1922; and since 1923 there has been a Council of Chiefs. The Legislative Council of Burma consists of 103 Members, of whom 80 are elected and 23 nominated and *ex-officio*. No more than 14 may be officials.

Governor.—H.E. Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.: appointed 1927: salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—The area of the Province is 262,732 sq. miles. Burma proper, inclusive of the Chin Hills and Kachin Hill Tracts, covers 184,102 sq. miles. The Shan States cover 62,305 sq. miles; and there are 16,325 sq. miles of unadministered territory. The total population (1931) was 14,667,146. The leading towns are Rangoon, the capital (400,415), and Mandalay (147,932). The proportion of religions per 1,000 in 1931 was: Buddhists, 843; Animists, 52; Hindus, 39; Mohammedans, 40; Christians, 23; and others, 3. The Burmans belong to the Tibetan group. Cultivation of various kinds supported 9,158,932.

Education.—The number of pupils in the 7,567 recognised colleges and schools was 545,401 in 1930–31; and 192,866 in the unrecognised institutions. Burma is the most literate Province in the Indian Empire; far ahead of India in primary education. Higher education is controlled by the University, Anglo-Vernacular and English schools by Government, and Vernacular education by Local Bodies. In almost every village there is a Buddhist monastery, where the three R's are taught. There were in 1930–31, 302,199 pupils in upper and lower primary schools, and 221,496 pupils attending 1,464 secondary schools of all kinds. The teaching University of Rangoon was constituted in 1920, with two Arts Colleges; and there is an Intermediate College at Mandalay. There have since been constituted a Medical College and a Teachers Training College as constituent colleges of the Rangoon University. There is also a Forest School at Pyanmana, an Agricultural College and Research Institute at Mandalay, and a Technical Institute and a Veterinary School at Insein (near Rangoon).

Justice and Crime.—There is a High Court at Rangoon (constituted 1922) for the control of the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice; there are a Chief Justice and 11 Judges. Besides Sessions Judges there were 602 Stipendiary Magistrates in 1928–29: 139,752 criminal cases were brought to trial in 1929. The number of civil suits instituted was 69,440 in 1929. There is a Civil Police Force of 13,725 officers and men under an Inspector-General; a Rangoon Town Force of 1,515 under a Commissioner of Police; and—the special feature of Burma—several battalions of Military Police, the strength of which is 10,600 men.

Finance.—The revenue receipts (revised estimates) of 1930–31 were Rs. 1,011 lakhs, to which Land Revenue contributed Rs. 536 lakhs, Forests Rs. 168 lakhs, Excise Rs. 109 lakhs, Stamps Rs. 62 lakhs, and Irrigation Rs. 26 lakhs. The expenditure charged to revenue (revised estimates) in 1930–31 totalled Rs. 1,109 lakhs, the largest item being Civil Works Rs. 232 lakhs; next, Police Rs. 159 lakhs; Education Rs. 110 lakhs; and General Administration Rs. 111 lakhs. There was no contribution to the Central Government by the Provincial Government in 1930–31. The net surplus from Forests was Rs. 89 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—The area of reserved Forests at the end of 1929–30 was 24,487 sq. miles. The out-turn of teak by lessees was 290,209 tons. In 1929 the output of tin was, in the Tenasserim area, 3,669 tons; of

tungsten ore, 1,060 tons; of silver, almost entirely from the mines of the Burma Corporation, Ltd., in the N. Shan States, 7,280,517 ounces. The total provincial output of petroleum (1929) was 253,400,524 gallons. The total number of factories of all kinds was 980 in 1930; and the total number of persons employed in factories was 98,701.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1929–30 the whole sea-borne trade of Burma was Rs. 109·9 crores. Customs duty realised Rs. 471·81 lakhs. The length of metalled roads was 1,741 miles, and there were 7,822 miles of unmetalled roads. Burma had also 60 miles of navigable canals. Its great river, the Irrawaddy, is navigable up to Bhamo, 900 miles from the sea; and its tributary, the Chindwin, is navigable for 300 miles. The railways of the Province were taken over by the Government of India in January 1929. The open mileage for the year 1930–31 was 2,057 miles.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Constitution and Government.—From 1853 the territories of the Kingdom of Nagpur were declared by Lord Dalhousie to have lapsed to the Paramount Power, and were then administered as the Nagpur Province by a Commissioner under the Government of India. With some additions this area was constituted the Central Provinces in 1861. The seat of Government is at Nagpur, but in April and September for two periods of three months and one and a half months respectively, it is transferred to Pachmarhi. Owing to the bankruptcy of Berar and the debts owing to the British Government, a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1853 allotted to the British certain districts known as the Hyderabad 'Assigned Districts' for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1902 the rights of the Nizam over Berar were leased in perpetuity to the Government of India at an annual rental of Rs. 25 lakhs; and Berar was transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In 1920 a Governorship was created. Associated with the Governor are two Executive Councillors (one an Indian) for the 'reserved' subjects, and two Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. There are five main administrative divisions with 22 districts, each under a Deputy Commissioner. All the Central Provinces are under a Political Agent. The Legislative Council of 73 has 55 elected Members and 18 nominated and *ex-officio* Members (not more than 10 may be officials). For Local Self-Government there are 18 District Councils and 2 Independent Local Boards in the Central Provinces, and 4 District Councils and one Independent Local Board in Berar; also 71 Municipalities.

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.: appointed 1925: salary Rs. 72,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—The British Districts of the Central Province have an area of 82,109 sq. miles and a population (1921) of

10,837,444; Berar an area of 17,767 sq. miles and a population of 3,075,316; and the Feudatory States an area of 31,176 sq. miles and a population of 2,066,900. The urban population is only 90 per mille. The leading towns are: Nagpur, the capital, 145,193; and Jubbulpore, 108,793. The Hindus in 1921 numbered 13·1 millions (nearly five-sixths of the total population); the Animists 2·1 millions; Mohammedans 0·5 million; and Christians 0·07 million.

Education.—The Nagpur University was established in 1923: to this the Colleges at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Amraoti are affiliated. There were 2,133 collegiate students in 1929–30. There is a High School Board for regulating and supervising high school education. There were 111,706 pupils in secondary schools in 1929–30. Under the head of primary education there were 4,181 recognised Institutions (with 295,126 pupils) for boys, and 374 similar Institutions (with 26,806 pupils) for girls. For Technical Education there is an Engineering School with 174 students at Nagpur. There are 46 pupils at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

Justice and Crime.—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur, with a Judicial Commissioner and four Additional Judicial Commissioners, is the highest Criminal and Civil Court. There were in 1929 12 District and Sessions Judges, with 819 Magistrates for criminal cases, and 123 Subordinate Judges for civil cases. There were 48,175 criminal cases tried; and 144,313 civil suits were instituted.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) for 1929–30 was Rs. 500 lakhs Towards this total Land Revenue contributed Rs. 235 lakhs, Excise Rs. 96 lakhs, Stamp Duties Rs. 60 lakhs, and Forests Rs. 53 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was Rs. 522 lakhs; General Administration cost Rs. 71 lakhs; next, Police Rs. 65 lakhs; Education Rs. 59 lakhs; Civil Works Rs. 75 lakhs; and Forests Rs. 40 lakhs. The contribution of Rs. 22 lakhs hitherto payable by the Provincial Government of the Central Provinces and Berar to the Central Government of India was remitted permanently with effect from the year 1928–29

Production and Industry.—The Agricultural College at Nagpur had 101 students in 1928–29. The result of the distribution of improved seeds by the Department of Agriculture was an increased out-turn valued at about 112 lakhs. The area irrigated from State Works in 1928–29 was 410,219 acres. The number of Co-operative Societies of all kinds in 1928–29 was 3,954. Berar and the Western Districts of the Nagpur Provinces grow cotton. Nagpur is the centre of a cotton-spinning and weaving industry. The Forest Department controls 19,641 sq. miles of Forests. the Forests gave in 1928–29 a surplus of Rs. 13·9 lakhs. The coal output in 1928 was 882,331 tons, and the manganese output was 621,905 tons. There were 893 factories of all kinds, in 1929, with a daily average of 69,291 employees.

Communications.—In 1930–31 there were 5,130 miles of metalled roads, and 3,527 unmetalled. The railway mileage is 2,572, of which 1,734 miles are broad gauge and 838 narrow and metre gauge.

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COORG.

This Province came under British control in 1834, when, at the wish of the inhabitants, the reigning Raja, a cruel tyrant, was deposed. At first there was a Superintendent of Coorg, acting under the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. In 1881 the Resident in Mysore became the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The local Administrator is the Commissioner of Coorg at the capital, Mercara. A Legislative Council of 20 was created in 1924. The area is 1,582 sq. miles; and the population (1931) is 163,089. Kanarese is the chief language: Kodagu (Coorg language) is a dialect of old Kanarese. In 1931–32 the estimated revenue is Rs. 13·22 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 14·58 lakhs. There were, in 1930, 757 boys in high schools and 8,223 in primary schools, and 257 girls in high schools and 751 in primary schools. There are 40,765 acres under coffee, and 8,900 tons were exported in 1929–30.

Chief Commissioner.—The Hon. Lieut.-Col. R. J. C. Burke, I.A.: salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Administration Report. Annual. Bangalore.

DELHI.

The Delhi Province, with an area of 585 sq. miles, was part of the Punjab Province before October 1912, when the enclave was created into a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. In 1915 a tract of land in the United Provinces comprising 65 villages was added to the Delhi Province, and is included in the above-mentioned area. The population is 636,246 (1931); the urban population in Delhi town itself is 365,883.

The revised estimate for the new capital is Rs. 1,606 lakhs: an expenditure of Rs. 1,570 lakhs was incurred up to 31st March, 1931. Accommodation is required for a population of about 66,000.

The University of Delhi, intended to be a unitary, teaching and residential institution, was founded in 1922. There are three Arts Colleges affiliated. There is also the All-India Lady Hardinge Medical College for the Medical Education of Indian Women (opened 1916). A Board of Secondary Education was established in 1926.

The revenue of the Province in 1930–31 (estimate) was Rs. 46 lakhs; and the expenditure (estimate) Rs. 48 lakhs.

Chief Commissioner.—The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.: appointed August 8, 1928: salary, Rs. 36,000 per year.

Chief Commissioner Elect.—J. N. G. Johnson. (January 7, 1932.)

Administration Report. Annual. Simla.
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MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Constitution and Government.—The first trading establishment made by the British in the Madras Presidency was at Peddapali (now Nizampatam) in 1611 and then at Masulipatam. In 1639 the English were permitted to make a settlement at the place which is now Madras; and Fort St. George was founded. By 1801 the whole of the country from the Northern Circars to Cape Comorin (with the exception of certain French and Danish settlements) had been brought under British rule. The administration is now in the hands of the Governor in Council (four members, two being Indians) for 'reserved' subjects, and of the Governor

acting with three Indian Ministers for the 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council at present consists of 132 Members, of whom 98 are elected, and 34 nominated and *ex-officio*. The maximum number of officials is 23. There are 26 Districts each under a District Collector and Magistrate. Under the head of Local Self-Government there are 25 District Boards (under non-official Presidents), 81 Municipal Councils, and the Corporation of Madras. The summer capital is Ootacamund.

Governor.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Frederick Stanley, G.C.I.E., C.M.G.; appointed October 26, 1929; salary Rs. 120,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—Area, 142,260 sq. miles. There are also five Indian States which are separately described (p 169). Population (1931), 46·7 millions. Principal languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. The first two account for 78 per cent. of the population. The principal towns are, Madras with 647,228 inhabitants, Madura with 182,007, Trichinopoly with 141,640, and Salem with 102,181 Hindus form 89 per cent., Mohammedans 7 per cent., Christians 3 per cent., and Animists 1 per cent.

Education.—There are three Universities, the Madras University, the Andhra University, and the Annamalai University. The first of these, founded in 1857, is an affiliating University and since 1923 has been discharging teaching functions to a limited extent The Andhra University, founded in 1926, is mainly an affiliating body. The Annamalai University, founded in 1929, is the first attempt in South India at organising a unitary residential type of University. The number of Colleges affiliated to or recognised by the two affiliating Universities in 1929–30 was as follows:—Madras 55, of which 17 were maintained by Government; Andhra 19 (3 maintained by Government). On March 31, 1930, male Arts students numbered 12,375, and women Arts students numbered 543. Public educational institutions numbered 56,957, with 2,824,946 scholars. There were 50,453 public elementary and 526 secondary schools for Indian boys, and 5,298 elementary and 70 secondary schools for Indian girls. Public funds contributed 65 per cent. of the total expenditure on education in 1929–30.

Justice and Crime.—There is a High Court with a Chief Justice and 13 Judges. There were in 1929 in all 974 Criminal Courts; and 362,266 criminal cases were instituted in 1929. The Police Force in 1929 numbered 29,687, under an Inspector-General, while there was a force of 2,206 for Madras City. The total number of civil suits instituted was 546,008 in 1929.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) of the Government of Madras was Rs. 1,776 lakhs in 1930–31, the chief contributions being Rs. 746 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs. 526 lakhs from Excise, Rs. 237 lakhs from Stamps and Rs. 62 lakhs from Forests. The expenditure (revised estimates) in 1930–31 was Rs. 1,832 lakhs. General Administration accounted for Rs. 284 lakhs, Police for Rs. 180 lakhs, and Education for Rs. 302 lakhs. The contribution to the Central Government was completely and permanently remitted from 1928–29. The proportion of the expenditure in the 'transferred' departments to the total expenditure (excluding the contribution to the Central Government) was 44 per cent. in 1930–31.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture engages 71 per cent. of the population. There were in 1929–30, 23 cotton mills with 33,849 workers.

The total number of factories working in 1930 was 1,527 with 142,549 operatives. The Madras Government in 1929–30 treated at the Government Quinine Factory 536,200 lbs. of cinchona bark. The area irrigated in 1929–30 was 7,380,867 acres: productive irrigation works showed a return of 7·70 per cent. on the capital outlay. The output of timber by the Forest Department was 96,920 tons in 1929–30.

Commerce and Communication.—In 1929–30, Madras Presidency had 21,615 miles of metalled roads, and 11,496 miles of unmetalled roads, as well as 1,420 miles of navigable canals. There were 4,850 miles of railway, in addition to 136 miles of District Board lines. The imports of private merchandise under the head of Seaborne Foreign Trade were valued in 1928–29 at Rs. 27·59 crores, and the exports at over Rs. 46 crores. Trade to the United Kingdom represented 30 per cent. of the total trade of the Presidency. In 1928–29 the Madras Port accounted for 48·64 per cent. of the total trade; its imports and exports amounted to Rs. 52·02 crores in 1928–29. Cochin is the chief of the other ports.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

(ATTACHED TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.)

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west of Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency. The northern portion is called the Amindivis and is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara, the remainder to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1931 Census) 16,046 nearly all Mohammedans. The language is Malayalam, but the language in Minicoy, which is considerably to the south of the other islands, is Mahl. The staple products are coconut husk fibre (coir) and coconuts.

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

In 1849 the territory on the frontier was annexed and placed under a Board of Administration at Lahore in the Punjab. The frontier districts were separated in 1901 from the Punjab under the name of the North-West Frontier Province: the districts are Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The British territory represents one-third of the whole area of 38,665 sq. miles under a Governor first appointed on March 3 1932; the remaining area is tribal territory, partly under Political Agents, and partly under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the British districts. The British territory in the five districts has an area of 13,419 sq. miles and a population of 2,425,076 (1931). About 91 per cent. are Mohammedans. Peshawar, the capital, had in 1931 a population of 121,866. The hot weather capital is Nathia Gali. The chief language is Pashtu, an Iranian tongue with many Punjabi words. The chief Court is that of the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner; and there are three Sessions Judges. In 1929–30 the total numbe

of offences reported was 31,929. The total number of civil suits instituted was 20,236. The gross revenue in 1930–31 was Rs. 69·75 lakhs, of which Rs. 17·63 lakhs came from Land Revenue, and 9·45 lakhs from Stamps. The gross expenditure, 1930–31, was Rs. 369·08 lakhs, Rs. 30·02 lakhs being Political expenditure, Rs. 151·62 lakhs on Frontier Watch and Ward, Rs. 35·25 lakhs expenditure on Police, and Rs. 50·07 lakhs on Civil Works. In 1930–31 there were 847 recognised educational Institutions for males with 70,529 scholars, and 121 similar Institutions for females, with 10,564 scholars. The percentage of scholars to the total population is 5·59 for males and 1·02 for females. The expenditure on Education was Rs. 28·27 lakhs, of which 70·7 per cent. is from Government Funds. Wheat covered 37 per cent. of the acreage sown in 1929–30. The irrigated area in that year was 974,500 acres. The railway line through the Khyber, 27 miles long, with 34 tunnels, from Jamrud to the frontier of Afghanistan, was opened in November 1925.

Chief Commissioner and Governor Designate (March 3, 1932).—The Hon. Lieut.-Col R. E H. Griffith, C.I.E.: appointed 1931; salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum.

Administration Report Annual Calcutta.
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PUNJAB.

Government and Constitution.—Punjab denotes the land of the five rivers, viz. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. British power in the Punjab began with the dissipation by the successors of Ranjit Singh of the power consolidated by him. In 1849 the country was annexed, and placed under a Board of Administration. In 1853 it was placed under a Chief Commissioner, and by 1859 the Punjab and the Delhi Territory constituted the charge of a Lieut.-Governor. The N.W. Frontier area was separated in 1901, and the Delhi enclave in 1911. In 1921 the administration was handed over to a Governor with an Executive Council of two Members (one an Indian) in charge of 'reserved' subjects, and the Governor with three Indian Ministers in charge of 'transferred' subjects. The Legislative Council consists of 94 Members, 2 *ex-officio*, 71 elected, and 21 nominated: of the latter not more than 14 may be officials. There are 29 districts grouped for administrative purposes under five Commissioners. The system of election has been introduced in the membership of all the District Boards, except Simla. There are 107 Municipalities. Lahore is the capital, but from May to October the Government Offices are transferred to Simla, where the Governor's residence is known as Barnes Court.

Governor.—H.E. Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey de Montmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.: appointed August 10, 1928: salary Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

Area, Population and Religion.—The Punjab proper comprises an area of 99,863 sq. miles and has a population of 23·58 millions (1931). Its Indian States, 34 in number, have an area of 37,061 sq. miles with 4·91 million people. Of the population 56·5 per cent. is Mohammedan, 26·8 per cent. Hindu and 13 per cent. Sikh. The leading towns are: Lahore, the capital (429,747), Amritsar (264,840), Multan (119,457), Sialkot (100,973) and Rawalpindi (119,284).

Education.—The University of the Punjab was constituted as an examining University in 1882. It has always maintained an Oriental College and a Law College, also a Commerce College (1927); and since 1920 various departments of University teaching have been added. In 1929–30 there were 11,794 male students in Arts Colleges; in 1929–30 619,075 male scholars in secondary schools, and 369,832 male scholars in primary schools. The total expenditure on Education in 1929–30 was Rs. 315 lakhs, of which Rs. 178 lakhs were provided by Government Funds and Rs. 64 lakhs from fees.

Justice and Crime.—The Chief Court of two Judges created in 1866 was converted in 1919 into a High Court at Lahore, consisting of a Chief Justice and 12 Judges, including one inspecting judge who sits for six months in the year. There are 25 permanent District and Sessions Judges, and 3 others. In 1930 the number of criminal cases brought to trial was 130,606, and the number of civil suits instituted was 227,039. The Provincial Police Force of nearly 23,000 officers and men is under an Inspector-General.

Finance.—The revenue in 1930–31 was Rs. 1,169 lakhs, to which the receipts from Irrigation Works contributed the large proportion of Rs. 477 lakhs, Land Revenue Rs. 270 lakhs, Stamps Rs. 110 lakhs, and Excise Rs. 112 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 1,211 lakhs. The chief items of expenditure were: Education Rs. 172 lakhs, Police Rs. 130 lakhs, and General Administration Rs. 115 lakhs. The entire contribution of the Punjab to the Central Government was permanently remitted in 1928–29 by the Central Government. The net profit earned by the Irrigation Department has been:—

	Lakhs		Lakhs
1923–24 . . .	Rs. 307	1927–28 . . .	Rs. 289
1924–25 . . .	Rs. 338	1928–29 . . .	Rs. 254
1925–26 . . .	Rs. 357	1929–30 . . .	Rs. 268
1926–27 . . .	Rs. 270		

Production and Industry.—Agriculture affords subsistence to 60·5 per cent. of the population. In 1931 there were 3,337,243 acres of Forests under the Forest Department. The total receipts of the Department from 1869–1931 amount to Rs. 1,009 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 782 lakhs. The total surplus during this period was thus Rs. 227 lakhs. In 1930–31, there was a deficit of Rs. 4·19 lakhs owing to capital expenditure on irrigated plantations. There is a Punjab Arts and Crafts depot at Lahore which serves a dual purpose; the provision of art craftsmen with a market for their wares, and the improvement of design and workmanship. Next to agriculture, hand-loom weaving is the most important industry, both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of the products: it is estimated that over 200,000 rely on weaving as their main occupation. Agricultural prosperity is mainly due to irrigation: the canal-irrigated area rose from 3 million acres in 1893 to 13 million acres in 1929–30.

The total number of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act is 640, which provide employment for 49,549 operatives.

Commerce and Communications.—The Punjab possesses an extensive system of railway communications. The route mileage (6,954 miles) on the N.W. Railway has been increased by the opening to public traffic of 183 miles of new lines during 1930–31, and in addition 269 miles of new

lines were under construction at the end of the year. The main source of wealth lies in the export of wheat and cotton. The wheat traffic to Karachi on the N.W. Railway fluctuates considerably. In 1930–31 the export of wheat was 193,000 tons; and of cotton, 188,000 tons. The passenger traffic on the N.W. Railway was 73·6 millions in 1930–31. There are about 4,000 miles of metalled roads and about 20,500 miles of unmetalled roads in the province, excluding village roads. Punjab has also 220 miles of navigable canals.

Administration Report Annual. Lahore.
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Darling (M. L.), The Punjab Peasantry in Prosperity and Debt Bombay, 1925—Rusticus Loquitur, or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village London, 1930
Douie (Sir J.), The Punjab, North-Western Frontier Province and Kashmir Cambridge, 1916
Ibbetson (Sir Denzil), Punjab Castes Lahore, 1916.
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Latif (Muhammad), History of Punjab Lahore, 1891
Latif (A.), The Industrial Punjab a Survey of Facts, Conditions and Possibilities London, 1911
Leigh (M. S.) Punjab and the War Lahore, 1922
O'Dwyer (Sir Michael), India as I knew it London, 1925
Paustian (T. W.), Canal Irrigation in the Punjab New York, 1930
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UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

This territory grew out of various cessions and acquisitions. In 1833 the then Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts, one of which became the Presidency of Agra. In 1835 the Agra area was styled the North-West Province and placed under a Lieut.-Governor. Oudh was annexed in 1856. The two provinces of Agra and Oudh were placed, in 1877, under one administrator, styled Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Province and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. In 1902 the name was changed to 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,' under a Lieut.-Governor, and the Lieut.-Governorship was altered to a Governorship in 1921. The administration of the 'reserved' subjects is in the hands of the Governor and an Executive Council of two Members, one of whom is an Indian; and the 'transferred' subjects are under the Governor with three Indian Ministers The Legislative Council consists of 123 Members. There are 100 elected Members, and 23 nominated and *ex-officio* Members: of the latter not more than 16 may be officials. There are 10 administrative divisions, covering 48 districts, the average size of which is 2,000 square miles and the average population just under a million. The Municipalities in 1929–30 numbered 85, and the District Boards 48, of the former all but 4, and of the latter all are under non-official Chairmen. There are three Indian States, one of which, Benares, came into existence in 1911.

Governor.—His Excellency Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.; appointed August 9, 1928; salary Rs. 120,000 a year.

Area, Population and Religion.—The area of the British districts is 106,248 square miles: population (1931) 48,408,763: 1,206,070 are in the 5,943 square miles of the three Indian States. The population is rural to the extent of 89·8 per cent. Lucknow (274,659 in 1931) is the largest city: but the second place is now taken by Cawnpore (243,755)

instead of Benares (205,315). Agra had in 1921 229,764, and Allahabad 183,914 inhabitants, Bareilly 144,031, Meerut 136,709, Moradabad 110,562. Hindus during the last decade have lost numbers to Christianity and Aryanism, but still cover 85 per cent. Mohammedans form 14 per cent.

Education.—The University of Allahabad, first constituted as an affiliating University in 1887, was recognized in 1921 as a unitary teaching and residential University: at the same time it exercised control over the affiliated colleges. Since July 1927 these colleges have been transferred to the new Agra University, which is a purely affiliating and examining University. The Benares Hindu University was constituted in 1916; Lucknow University in 1920; and the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920, all being unitary teaching and residential Universities. All four had 5,897 students in 1929–30. Government maintains an Engineering College at Roorkee, an Agricultural College at Cawnpore, and an Industrial School and a Medical College at Lucknow, besides three Training Colleges for English Teachers at Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra. Educational Institutions of all kinds numbered 26,186 in 1929–30. For secondary education there were 963 Institutions with 167,944 scholars; and for primary education 20,068 schools with 1,155,142 scholars. There were 2,155 institutions for Indian girls with 97,380 scholars. There was compulsory primary education in 36 Municipalities, Government supplying two-thirds of the extra cost involved. The percentage of scholars to the population is 5·8 for males and 0·69 for females. Government contributed 57 per cent. of the total cost of education in 1929–30.

Justice and Crime.—There is a High Court of the Agra Province with a Chief Justice and 11 Judges, sitting at Allahabad; also a Chief Court of Oudh (constituted November 1925) with 5 Judges in all, at Lucknow. There are 19 Sessions divisions in Agra and 8 in Oudh. The persons brought to trial were 159,174 in the Agra Province and 97,718 in Oudh in the year 1929. The stipendiary Police Force is under an Inspector-General, with a force of nearly 33,800 officers and men. The village watchmen have in recent years been reduced from about 88,000 to 43,800.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) of the United Provinces in 1930–31 was 1,230 lakhs of rupees. To this total the main contributions were: 688 lakhs from Land Revenue, 171 lakhs from Stamps, 115 lakhs from Excise, 52 lakhs from Forests, and 111 lakhs from Irrigation. On the expenditure side the total (revised estimates) for 1930–31 was 1,280 lakhs. On Education were spent 195 lakhs; on Police 179 lakhs; and on General Administration 141 lakhs. No less than 102 lakhs were spent on the interest on debt incurred on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept. On the construction of new Irrigation work, 79 lakhs went in capital expenditure in 1930–31.

Produce and Industry.—Agriculture absorbs 76·8 per cent. of the population: over 33⅔ million acres were under cultivation in 1929–30, and about 3 million acres were irrigated from canals. The productive canals (excluding the Sarda Canal) gave a net revenue of 7·18 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The Sarda Kuchha and Sarda Oudh estimates have been combined into one project, which is estimated to cost 950 lakhs and to irrigate 1,350,000 acres. The great centre of industry is Cawnpore. In 1930 there were 409 factories in the United Provinces. The textile factories employ most labour; then follows engineering.

Communications.—There were, in 1929–30, 5,067 miles of metalled and 1,758 of unmetalled roads. On the River Ganges and Gogra 425 miles were kept open for navigation. The trunk lines of the East Indian Railway intersect the province.

Administration Report Annual Allahabad
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Crooke (W), Religion and Folklore of Northern India. Ed. R E. Enthoven. London, 1926.
Martin Leake (H.), The Bases of Agricultural Practice and Economics in the United Provinces.
Morrison (Sir Th), The Industrial Organization of an Indian Province London, 1906

INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.

Information is given below regarding the leading States and Agencies, arranged in alphabetical order.

Assam State (Manipur).—The only feudatory States with which the Assam Administration has political relations are Manipur and the petty States in the Khasi Hills. Manipur has an area of 8,456 square miles and a population (1921) of 384,016. About one-third are animistic tribes. The revenue is nearly Rs. 8 lakhs. There is a tribute of Rs. 5,000 The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C B.E., born 1885, succeeded 1891, salute of 11 guns. Capital, Imphal. The State Administration is under a Darbar consisting of a President (whose services are lent by the Assam Government), three ordinary and three additional Members.

Baluchistan States.—There are two States—Kalat and Las Bela—in relation with the Agent of the Governor-General, who is also the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan and resides at Quetta. There is the Political Agent, Kalat. The leading chief of Kalat is His Highness Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan, Wali of Kalat, who succeeded in 1931; he has a personal salute of 21 guns. He is the head of a confederacy of chiefs. The area of Kalat State is 73,278 square miles, and the population 328,281 (1921). The Khan's revenue, including the subsidies and rents for the leased areas paid by the British Government, amounts to nearly Rs. 17 lakhs annually. In 1926 private property in slaves in Kalat was abolished.

The ruling chief of Las Bela is Mir Ghulam Muhammed Khan, Jam of Las Bela, who was born in 1895 and succeeded in 1921. The area of the State is 7,132 square miles; population, 50,696 (1921); the revenue is about Rs. 3·8 lakhs. The State is under the immediate control of the Political Agent in Kalat.

Baroda.—The State was carved out of the remains of the Moghul Empire under Sivaji and then under the Peshwa, and is interlaced with territory in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The Gaekwar Pilaji acquired portion of Gujarat in 1725. The influence of the British as suzerain dates from 1772. The Gaekwar, Malhar Rao, installed in 1870, was deposed in 1875 for misgovernment, and on May 27, 1875, the widow of Khande Rao adopted as heir the present ruler, a descendant of the founder of the family, who was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. The area of the State is 8,135 square miles; the population, 2,126,522. Baroda City, the capital, has a population of 91,178. The receipts in 1929–30 were Rs. 265 lakhs. There were 2,742 educational institutions with 229,984 pupils, including Baroda

College with 847 students. There were 1,045 Co-operative Societies of all kinds, with 39,210 members and a working capital of Rs. 71 lakhs. The ruler is H.H. Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglish-i-a Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born 1863; succeeded 1875; salute of 21 guns. There is an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 10 being elected. The Government of India is represented by a Resident, who resides at Baroda.

Administration Report. Baroda. Annual.
Sergeant (P. W.), The Ruler of Baroda. London, 1928.
Rice (S.), Life of Sayaji Rao III., Maharaja of Baroda. 2 vols. Oxford, 1931.

Bengal States.—There are two semi-independent States, Cooch Behar and Tripura, in respect of which the Governor of Bengal acts as Agent to the Governor-General. Cooch Behar is under a Regent, H.H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar, on behalf of her son, H.H. Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, who, when only seven years of age, succeeded in 1922. The ruler has a salute of 13 guns. There is a Regency Council, the Vice-President of which is an officer lent by the British Government who resides at Cooch Behar. The area is 1,318 square miles; population (1921) 592,489; the approximate annual revenue is 40 lakhs of rupees.

Tripura State covers 4,116 square miles; the population is (1921) 304,437; the approximate revenue Rs. 29 lakhs (inclusive of the revenue of the landed properties owned by the State in British India). The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishor Deb Barman Bahadur; born 1908; succeeded 1923; salute of 13 guns. He was formally invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Governor of Bengal in August, 1927.

Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States.—There are 26 Feudatory States attached to Orissa, the Political Agent and Commissioner of which resides at Sambalpur. Eighteen are administered by their own Chiefs, and 8 are under the administration of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The total population is 4,643,436, and the total area 28,664 square miles. The real income in 1930–31 was Rs.1,01,28,237, and their tribute to the Government was Rs. 96,449.

Bombay States.—There are 151 (131 being without a salute) States and Estates which are in political relations with the Bombay Government, the chief of which is Kolhapur, with an area of 3,217 sq. miles, a population of 833,726, and an approximate revenue of Rs. 113 lakhs. The Maharaja of Kolhapur is Lieut.-Colonel H.H. Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; born 1897; succeeded 1922; salute of 19 guns. From 1926 the Dewan of Kolhapur and three Ministers constitute the Council of the State. Khairpur has an area of 6,050 sq. miles and a population of 193,152. The Mir of Khairpur is H.H. Mir Ali Navaz Khan Talpur; born 1884; succeeded 1921; salute of 15 guns. The State of Idar is under H.H. Maharaja Himatsinghji Daulat Singhji, (born 1899; succeeded 1931; salute of 15 guns). The area is 1,669 sq. miles; and the population (1921) 226,351. See also Western India States (p. 174).

Burma States.—The 6 Northern and the 35 Southern Shan States, federated since 1922, are not States on the same footing as States in other parts of the Indian Empire, but are an integral part of British India, forming, as they did, part of the old Burmese Kingdom. They do not, however, form part of Burma proper, and are specially administered. The total area is 56,313 sq. miles, with a population of 1,433,000.

To the south of the Southern Shan States are the three Karen-ni States,

with an area of 4,280 sq. miles and a population of 58,416. They form a group of Feudatory States, and are not part of British India. They are administered by their own Chiefs under the advice of the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States through his representative, an Assistant Political Officer, who resides at Loikaw.

Central India Agency.—This Agency, covering 51,505 3 sq. miles, with a population of 6,615,120, includes 28 Salute States and 59 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. The bulk of the population are Hindus The Government of India is represented by an Agent to the Governor-General at Indore ; and under him are Political Agents for Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Bhopal, and in the 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.

Indore has an area of 9,519 sq. miles, a population of 1,318,237, and an approximate revenue of Rs. 1,36,00,000 The Ruler is H.H. Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur; born September 6, 1908; succeeded 1926, and was granted Ruling powers on May 9, 1930; permanent salute of 19 guns.

Bhopal has an area of 6,902 sq. miles, a population of 729,955, and an approximate revenue of Rs. 62,10,000. The Ruler is Lt.-Col. H.H. Nawab Haji Sir Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.S.I , C.V.O., B.A., permanent salute of 19 guns. In 1927 the King Emperor recognised the right of a daughter of a Ruler to succeed in the absence of a son , and a Legislative Council was established.

Rewa has an area of 13,000 sq. miles, a population of 1,587,445, and an approximate revenue of Rs. 60 lakhs. The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I ; born March 12, 1903 , succeeded 1918, and was granted Ruling powers on October 31, 1922; salute of 17 guns

Central Provinces States.—Under the Government of the Central Provinces are 15 States covering 31,080 sq. miles, with a population of 2·47 millions. Their total revenue is 56 6 lakhs, and they pay tribute in all of Rs. 2·39 lakhs. The largest is Bastar, which has an area of 13,062 sq. miles, a population of 522,283, and an approximate income of Rs. 9,23,000 to which the Forest income contributed Rs. 3·35 lakhs in 1930. The head-quarters of the Political Agent is at Raipur.

Gwalior.—This State is the premier Mahratta State in Central India. The founder of the dynasty, Ranauji Scindia, held military rank under Peshwa Baji Rao (1720) and established his headquarters at Ujjain. In 1782 Mahadji Scindia was recognised by Lord Hastings as an independent ruler. In 1886 Gwalior Fort was restored to Maharaja Scindia by Lord Dufferin.

The area of the State is 26,382 sq. miles, the population 3,523,070 (1931); Hindus form the bulk of the population. The approximate revenue is Rs. 207·53 lakhs.

In 1929-30 there were 1,286 educational institutions with 62,547 pupils, including Victoria College, Lashkar, and Madhav College, Ujjain, with 284 students. There were 43 municipalities. There were 3,864 co-operative societies with 68,724 members and a working capital of Rs. 63·09 lakhs. Up to the end of 1930 the capital outlay on State railways was Rs. 2·64 crores The State maintains a special irrigation department with a chief engineer-in-charge. Special irrigation works in progress, the most important of which is Parwati Project, with an estimated cost of Rs. 97·93 lakhs. The irrigation works within the State number 611 (major 136 and minor 475). The total

cultivated area during the year 1929–30 was 85,93,360 bighas, out of which 1,59,933 bighas were under irrigation.

The ruler is His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur; born 1916; succeeded 1924; salute of 21 guns. The State is now in direct relation with the Government of India through a Resident, who resides at Gwalior. The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency under the presidency of Her Highness the Senior Maharani during the minority of the Maharaja.

Administration Report. Lashkar. Annual.

Hyderabad.—The territory of this State, the largest and most populous of Indian States, had become a province of the Moghul Empire in 1687. In 1713 the Emperor appointed Mir Kamruddin Ali Khan, otherwise known as Chin Killij Khan, of Turkoman descent, as Subadar or Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (administrator of the land). Nizam-ul-Mulk became independent, and founded the present dynasty of the Nizam in 1724; and Hyderabad, founded in 1589 by a descendant of the Golconda dynasty which gave way to the Moghuls, became the capital. The present ruler is a direct descendant of the original Nizam-ul-Mulk.

The area is 82,698 sq. miles; and the population, 14,395,493 (1931 provisional). Most of the people are Hindus. The administration is carried on, subject to the orders of H.E.H. the Nizam, by an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 12 are official, 6 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The Government of India is represented by a Resident whose headquarters are at Hyderabad. Besides the Hyderabad Municipality, there are 15 District and 107 Subdistrict Boards. There are Regular Troops, Imperial Service Troops and the Golconda Brigade.

In 1928–29 there were 145 officers administering criminal justice, and 134 Civil Judges of all classes. In 1930 38,836 criminal cases were instituted and 43,106 civil suits. The District and City Police numbered 14,554. The number of public educational institutions in 1930 was 4,247 with 292,395 pupils. There were 6 Arts Colleges and 3 Professional Colleges. The total expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 88 lakhs. The revenue (estimate) for 1930–31 was Rs. 846 lakhs (Service receipts) and Service expenditure (estimate) Rs. 798·78 lakhs. The number of co-operative credit societies was 2,153. Under industries there were, in 1928–29, 5 cotton mills, 282 ginning and pressing factories, and 270 flour and other mills. The number of factories permitted to be opened in 1930 was 405 and the number of companies registered was 11 with an authorised capital of Rs. 134 lakhs. Trade covered Rs.1,899 lakhs imports, and Rs.1,990 lakhs exports.

The ruler is Lieut.-General H.E.H. Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad; born 1886; succeeded 1911; salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report. Hyderabad. Annual.

McAuliffe (R. P.), The Nizam, the origin and future of the Hyderabad State. London, 1904.

Jammu and Kashmir.—The State of Kashmir, which had been under Hindu rulers and Mohammedan Sultans, became part of the Moghul Empire under Akbar from 1581. After a period of Afghan rule from 1756 it was overrun by the Sikhs in 1819. Ranjit Singh entrusted in 1820 the territory of Jammu to a feudatory, Gulab Singh, and after the decisive battle of Sobraon in 1846 Kashmir was made over to the latter by Lord Hardinge on payment of the indemnity demanded from the Sikhs. British supremacy was then recognised. The bulk of the population are Mohammedans, though

the ruling race is Hindu. The area is 84,258 sq. miles; the populatio 3,330,518. Geographically the State may be divided into (1) the Tibeta and semi-Tibetan tracts which contain the districts of Ladakh and Gilgit (2) the Jhelum valley, within which is situated the lovely and world-famou "Happy valley" of Kashmir; (3) the submontane and semi-mountainous trac which includes Jammu, the winter capital of the State, which is connecte with the railway system of India; and (4) the outer Hills, in which are com prised the Poonch Illaqa and Bhadarwah: a miniature "Happy valley."

The Government of India is represented by a Resident, who resides a Srinagar. In 1927-28 there were in addition to the High Court 128 Crimina Courts and 14,192 offences were tried. There were also 22,597 civil suit instituted in 67 courts. In 1927-28 there were 9,451 sq. miles of demarcate forests. The trade in 1928-29 was: Imports, 332 lakhs; Exports, 184 lakh and the total receipts 251 lakhs. The revenue of the State in 1928-29 wa Rs. 251 lakhs. The Civil List amounted to Rs. 24,69,060. In 1927-28 the were two Arts Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu with 868 students. There wer in all 1,012 educational institutions with 55,914 pupils, including 4,610 girl

In addition to agriculture the chief industry is sericulture, which date back to the 15th century. There are considerable mineral resources whic have not yet been fully surveyed. A Department of Industry was created i 1922. It is equipped on modern lines and an up-to-date laboratory has bee attached to it. The State has great natural resources and the Department o Industries is intended to help in their scientific development. Industrie are being fostered by the Government. In recent years the State has mad rapid strides in the field of progress. Primary education for boys has bee made compulsory in the cities. A High Court Bench has been constituted The Agriculturist's Relief Regulation and other legislations have been de signed for the protection of the ryots. The marriage of boys below the ag of 18 and girls below the age of 14 has been penalised. His Highnes Government has done much to protect the interests of the hereditary Stat subjects A Board called the Civil Service Recruiting and Scholarship Sele tion Board has been set up for regulating appointments and selections fo training. A Conference of Representatives is summoned twice every yea and their representations are carefully considered by His Highness.

The present ruler is Colonel H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Hari Sing Bamadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; bor 1895; succeeded 1925; salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report. Jammu. Annual.
Tyndale Biscoe (C F.). Kashmir in Light and Shade. London, 1922
Administrative Reports of Jammu and Kashmir Annual
Summary Administration Report of Jammu and Kashmir. 1929

Madras States.—Since 1923 the States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai Banganapalle and Sandur have been placed in direct relation with th Government of India under an Agent to the Governor-General in charge o the Madras States Agency, who resides at Trivandrum. Travancore has a area of 7,625 sq. miles and a population of 5,090,462 (1931). Hindus for two-thirds of the population; and Christians one-fourth. The ruler H.H. Maharaja Rama Varma; born 1912; succeeded 1924; salute of 1 guns. The Government is under a Regent. There is a Legislative Counci The approximate revenue is Rs. 2·32 crores.

Cochin has an area of 1,418 sq. miles, and a population of 1,204,235 (1931 The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., who was born i 1858 and succeeded in 1914; salute of 17 guns. The approximate revenue Rs. 93 lakhs.

The present ruler of Pudukkottai is H.H. Raja Gopala Tondaiman, born 1922 and installed November 28, 1928. As he is a minor, the State is administered by a Council of Administration. The area is 1,179 sq. miles and the population 400,594 (1931). The approximate revenue is Rs. 26 lakhs.

Administration Report, Travancore. Trivandrum. Annual.
Davies (F. S.), Cochin, British and Indian. London, 1923.

Mysore.—According to tradition the ancestors of the present dynasty came to Mysore in 1399, and established themselves in Hadinad, a few miles from the present capital of the State. By successive conquests, the family extended the kingdom till it reached a position of eminence during the seventeenth century. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the real power passed into the hands of Hyder Ali. Under him and his son, Tippu Sultan, the territories of Mysore were largely extended On the defeat of Tippu in 1799, the territories were partitioned and the Mysore State, in its present shape, was handed back to the old Hindu dynasty, in the person of Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. As a result of an inquiry made by a Committee into the administration, Lord William Bentinck assumed direct administration of the State in 1831; and for fifty years Mysore was administered by Commissioners. In 1865, the father of the present ruler was adopted as heir by the deposed ruler, and in 1881 he was placed on the throne of Mysore and invested with powers under an Instrument of Transfer. In 1913 this was replaced by a treaty. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy, which had till that time amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs.

The area is 29,475 sq. miles; and the population (exclusive of the civil and military station of Bangalore) 6,423,189 (1931), a large majority being Hindus. The administration is carried on under the Maharaja by the Dewan (Prime Minister), and two Members of Council. There is a Representative Assembly of 273 members and a Legislative Council of 50 members. The Government of India is represented by a Resident at Bangalore. In 1929–30, there were besides the High Court, 87 criminal and 33 civil courts. There were 18,319 offences reported and 37,593 civil cases instituted in that year. There were 2,102 co-operative societies with 126,491 members. The University of Mysore has 5 constituent colleges and 5 intermediate colleges with a total strength of 3,127 students. The number of educational institutions, public and private, on March 31, 1930, was 8,358, with 329,928 scholars. The total revenue in 1929–30 was Rs. 375 lakhs, and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was 375 lakhs. The State forests cover 3,395 sq. miles. The mines in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 363,741 ounces of fine gold in 1929.

The Ruler is Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; born 1884; succeeded 1895; salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report. Bangalore. Annual.
Parsons (Constance E.). A tour in the Mysore State. Oxford 1931.

North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas.—Between the border of the British Districts of the N.W. Frontier Province and the Afghan frontier is the tribal territory. The Government of India exercises the minimum of interference. The region is divided into five Political Agencies: Malakand (Dir, Swat and Chitral), Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan. There are, further, areas known as Tribal Areas under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five British Districts. All are under the Chief Commissioner of the N.W. Frontier Province in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General. Chitral is ruled by H.H. Sir Shujaulmulk, K.C.I.E., the Mehtar of Chitral.

The area under tribal territory, including that of the Agencies, beyond

the British border is approximately 25,500 sq. miles, with a population of 2,825,136. The protective units are the North Waziristan Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Kurram Militia and the Chitral Scouts in the Frontier Corps; a Frontier Constabulary; and Levies and Khassadars.

Administration Report of the Border of the North-West Frontier Province Peshawar. Annual.
Pennell (T L.), Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier. London, 1922
Thomas (L.), Beyond Khyber Pass London, 1926.
Watteville (H. de), Waziristan, 1919-1920 London, 1925.

Punjab States.—There are 13 States of the Punjab which, since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore.

The following are details:

Name	Permanent Salute in guns	Area (sq miles)	Population (1921)	Approximate revenue, lakhs of rupees
Bahawalpur . .	17	15,000	781,191	49 8
Bilaspur . . .	11	448	98,000	3 0
Chamba . . .	11	3,216	141,883	8 4
Faridkot . .	11	643	150,661	18·9
Jind	13	1,259	308,183	20 3
Kapurthala . .	13	630	284,275	37 0
Loharu . . .	9	222	20,614	1 3
Malerkotla . . .	11	168	80,322	14 7
Mandi . .	11	1,200	185,048	15 4
Nabha . . .	13	928	263,334	29 8
Patiala . . .	17	5,932	1,499,739	135 7
Sirmur (Nahan) . .	11	1,198	140,468	6·0
Suket	11	420	54 328	2 3

The present Ruler of Kapurthala is Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.; born November 24, 1872; succeeded September 5, 1877; local and personal salute of 15 guns.

The present Ruler of Patiala is Lieutenant-General H.H. Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C.; born October 12, 1891; succeeded November 9, 1900; personal salute of 19 guns.

The present Ruler of Jind is Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G C.I.E., K.C S.I.; born October 11, 1879; succeeded March 7, 1887; local and personal salute of 15 guns.

The present ruler of Bahawalpur is Captain H.H. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi Bahadur, G.C.I E, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., born September 30, 1904; succeeded March 4, 1907

The present ruler (Minor) of Nabha is H.H. Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur; born September 21, 1919; succeeded February, 1928; local salute of 15 guns.

There are 21 other States which are in political relation with the Government of the Punjab.

Rajputana.—The Rajputana Agency, with an area of 128,987 sq. miles, and population of 9,844,384, includes 19 States and 1 Chiefship. The bulk of the population are Hindus. The Government of India is represented by an Agent to the Governor-General (headquarters Mount Abu),

who deals direct with Bikaner Alwar and Sirohi. Under him are the Jaipur Residency (for Jaipur, Kishangarh and Lawa); and the Western Rajputana States Residency (for Jodhpur and Jaisalmer); also the Eastern Rajputana States Agency (for Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, and Kotah); the Miwar Residency and the Southern Rajputana States Agency (for Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Partabgarh and Kushalgarh); and the Haraoti and Tonk Agency (for Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura, and Jhalawar).

The largest is Jodhpur (Marwar), with an area of 35,066 sq. miles, a population of 1,843,825, and a revenue of 152·4 lakhs. The Ruler is head of the Rathor Rajputs, and is at present Major H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; born 1903; succeeded 1918; permanent salute of 17 guns. The State of Bikaner has an area of 23,315·12 sq. miles, with a population of 659,685, and a revenue of Rs. 1,20,95,505. The Ruler is Major-General H.H. Maharajadhiraja Shri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., L.L.D.; born 1880; succeeded 1887; permanent salute of 17 guns. The State of Jaipur has an area of 16,682 sq. miles, a population of 2,338,802, and a revenue of Rs. 1,30,00,000. The Ruler is the head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, and is at present H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur; born 1911; succeeded 1922; permanent salute of 17 guns. The State of Udaipur (Mewar) has an area of 12,915 sq. miles, a population of 1,406,990 and a revenue of 52 lakhs. The Ruler (head of the Sisodia Rajputs) is H.H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., born 1884; succeeded 1930; permanent salute of 19 guns. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India.

Sikkim.—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, and is represented by the Political Officer in Sikkim. The present Maharaja is H.H. Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., born 1893; succeeded 1914. Since 1918 His Highness and the Members of the Council carry on the administration.

Area, 2,818 square miles. Population in 1921, 81,722. The inhabitants are Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese, the last-named being now the most numerous. The capital is Gangtok. The State religion is Buddhism, but the majority of the people are Hindus.

The revenue is about 4·6 lakhs per year. Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn, and millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples, and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the State. There are extensive forests in the State. The principal trade route from Bengal to Tibet passes through Sikkim.

A collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries. By C. U. Aitchison. Volume II. Calcutta.

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Freshfield (D. W.), Round Kangchenjunga. London, 1903.

Ronaldshay (Lord), Lands of the Thunderbolt. London, 1923.

White (J. C.), Sikkim and Bhutan. London, 1909.

United Provinces States.—Three States, Benares, Rampur and Tehri, are in political relation with the Governor of the United Provinces in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The ruler of Rampur is Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Raza Ali Khan, Mustaid Jang; born November 17, 1906; succeeded June 20, 1930; salute of 15 guns. The Rampur State covers 892

sq. miles, with a population of 453,607 (1921); the approximate revenue is 54 lakhs.

The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares were constituted in 1911 as an Indian State. The Ruler is H.H. Maharaja Aditya Narain Singh; born 1874; succeeded 1931; personal salute of 13 guns. The Benares State has an area of 875 sq. miles, a population of 362,735 (1921); the approximate revenue is 22 lakhs of rupees.

Major H.H. Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I. (born 1898; succeeded 1913; salute of 11 guns) is the ruler of Tehri, which has an area of 4,502 sq. miles, a population of 318,482, and an approximate revenue of 18·3 lakhs.

Western India States Agency.—In 1924 the Indian States in Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur (previously under the Government of Bombay) were placed in direct relation with the Government of India through an Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, who resides at Rajkot. There are Political Agents for Banas Kantha, Western Kathiawar, and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies The States in Kathiawar cover an area of 20,882 sq miles, with a population of 2,542,000. One is the Nawanagar State with an area of 3,791 sq. miles, and a population of 345,353 under Lieut.-Colonel H.H. Maharaja Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B E.; born 1872; succeeded 1907; personal salute of 15 guns. The Ruler of Cutch is H.H. Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who was born in 1866 and succeeded in 1876; he has a local salute of 19 guns. The area of Cutch is 7,616 sq. miles (exclusive of the salt marsh called the Runn of Cutch); the population, 484,547 (1921); and the approximate revenue is 31 lakhs.

Wilberforce-Bell (Capt. H), The History of Kathiawar. London, 1916
The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in the Western India States Agency. 1st Edition Rajkot, 1928

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Constitution and Government.

Malaya.—The Straits Settlements, a Crown Colony, comprise the Settlement of Singapore (including the Cocos Islands, Christmas Island), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca and Labuan. Malacca, one of the oldest European settlements in the East, was occupied by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when it passed into the possession of the Dutch, remaining in the hands of the Dutch till 1795 when it was captured by the English. It was restored (under the Treaty of Vienna) to the Dutch in 1818, being finally retroceded to the East India Company in 1824. Penang (Prince of Wales' Island) was the first British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula, being ceded by the Sultan of Kedah to the East India Company in 1786, Province Wellesley being added in 1800. The early history of Singapore is obscure; in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it became a position of independence and importance till destroyed by the Javanese about 1377, after which date it remained almost uninhabited until 1819, when Sir Stamford Raffles founded the trading settlement which is now the port and city of Singapore. The original lease of the site of a

factory to Raffles, on behalf of the East India Company, by the Sultan of Johore and Temenggong, Chief of Singapore, was followed in 1824 by a Treaty ceding the entire Island in perpetuity to the Company. In 1826, the three Settlements were incorporated under one Government as an Indian Presidency with headquarters at Penang. In 1830, they were incorporated under the Presidency of Bengal, headquarters being transferred in 1836 to Singapore. On April 1, 1867, the Settlements were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Cocos Islands in 1886, Christmas Island in 1889, and the former Colony of Labuan in 1905, were brought under the control of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, being incorporated in the Colony, in the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, 1903 and 1907 respectively. Labuan was constituted a separate settlement in 1912.

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 Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, official members nominated by the Governor, at present three in number, and three unofficial members. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the General Officer commanding the Troops, twelve other official members, and thirteen unofficial, eleven of the latter nominated and two elected by the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The municipalities of Singapore, Georgetown (Penang), and Malacca are administered by Municipal Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements is also *High Commissioner* for the Malay States and the Bornean State of Brunei, and *British Agent* for the States of North Borneo and Sarawak.

Governor.—Sir Cecil *Clementi*, G.C.M.G. (February, 1930).

Colonial Secretary.—Sir John *Scott*, K.B.E., C.M.G. (February, 1929).

Area and Population.

The total area of the colony, with dependencies, is 1,535 sq. miles. Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 225 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 111 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 about two 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 282 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 25 miles in breadth, with an area of 637 square miles.

The population, according to the census of 1931, inclusive of the garrison, was 1,114,012 (671,216 males and 442,796 females).

The population of the principal Settlements on April 1, 1931, was as follows:—

	Singapore Is		Labuan		Penang [1]		Malacca		Total (S. Sett.)	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem
Europeans and Americans	5,359	2,787	17	5	742	530	206	120	6,534	3,529
Eurasians . .	3,329	3,597	20	14	1,074	1,121	288	1,017	5,547	5,893
Asiatics . . .	343,559	199,171	3,984	3,548	115,545	79,776	103,912	80,451	659,135	433,374
	352,247	205,555	3,971	3,567	117,361	81,427	105,106	81,588	671,216	442,796
	557,802		7,538		198,788		186,694		1,114,012	
Census Totals (1921)	285,176	140,736	—	—	189,944	125,897	90,767	62,755	558,741	325,028

[1] Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

Births and deaths for 1930.—

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births .	21,461	7,430	692	5,796	9,007	317	44,703
Deaths .	16,470	5,242	526	3,702	5,739	249	31,928

In 1930 there were 242,149 immigrants from China, and 69,114 from Southern India.

Education.

There is an Education Board consisting of official and unofficial members, and provision exists for an Education Rate. Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge, and attendance is compulsory. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided in Government and numerous aided schools, and fees are charged. All the Government schools are unsectarian. There is a reformatory in Singapore for juvenile offenders and vagrants, where industrial instruction is provided.

The numbers of schools and scholars in 1930 were as follows:—

—	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools (boys and girls) . .	22	9,991	9,585
Grant-in-aid English schools (boys and girls) . .	29	15,732	15,023
Government Vernacular schools (boys and girls) .	219	22,305	21,018
Grant-in-aid Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	50	5,319	4,790
Total	320	53,347	50,361

In the colony are Raffles College, formally opened in 1929, giving a higher education of a University standard in arts and science, and King Edward VII. College of Medicine.

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. Police force, actual strength 4,186 in 1930.

Finance.

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*) :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925	6,282,612	6,719,295	1928	4,444,092	4,084,221
1926	4,254,275	4,311,495	1929	6,403,634	4,166,400
1927	4,386,909	4,579,548	1930	3,780,969	4,598,036

The leading items of revenue for 1930 were: licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 2,517,249*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 268,477*l.*; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 141,146*l.*; rents of Government property, 213,873*l.*; land sales, 92,636*l.* Chief items of expenditure: military expenditure, 562,202*l.*; civil service, 78,397*l.*; marine, 74,762*l.*; police, 371,896*l.*; general clerical service, 111,801*l.*; hospitals and dispensaries, 274,139*l.*; medical, 54,684*l.*; education, 179,277*l.*; post office, 242,397*l.*; Government monopolies, 194,180*l.*; public works, 840,078*l.*; pensions, 209,515*l.*

Estimated revenue for 1932, 3,000,000*l.*; expenditure, 5,600,000*l.*

The debt on December 31, 1930, amounted to 6,913,352*l.* borrowed for public works; 1,758,668*l.* war loan; and 9,355,000*l.* other loans lent to Federated Malay States Government; total, 18,027,020*l.*

Commerce.

The trade of the Colony of the Straits Settlements is not now separately distinguished; the foreign trade of British Malaya which includes the Colony, the Federated Malay States and the States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu passes principally through the two free ports of Singapore and Penang in the Colony and Port Swettenham in the F.M.S.

Rubber, coconuts and palm oil are now cultivated in addition to rice.

The output of rubber amounted in 1930 to 46,444 tons.

The principal imports comprise foodstuffs, clothing and machinery; the chief exports, raw materials and articles partly manufactured. There is an important transit trade in the ports of Singapore and Penang.

The following shows the total values of Malayan trade for five years:—

Yrs	Imports				Exports			
	From U.K.	From Colonies, &c.	From Foreign Countries	Total	To U.K.	To Colonies, &c.	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1926	18,068	28,918	80,532	122,518	24,286	15,821	108,515	148,572
1927	16,131	24,354	78,249	118,744	18,544	14,983	91,154	124,681
1928	16,822	20 922	64,865	102,602	11,485	12,929	74,989	99,403
1929	16,718	19,096	66,989	102,803	15,515	12,402	80,051	107,968
1930	11,414	14,356	56,629	82,399	9,380	12,191	55,156	76,727

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1930 were as follows:—

Imports	1930	Exports	1930
	£1,000		£1,000
Rice	10,228	Para Rubber	28,209
Rubber	4,920	Tin	14,440
Motor Spirit	12,052	Motor Spirit	9,709
Cigarettes	2,559	Copra	3,062
Cotton Piece Goods	2,416	Rice	2,726
Machinery	1,595	Pepper	1,051
Pepper	967	Fish, Dried and Salted	1,444
Petroleum (Kerosene)	1,972	Arecanuts	1,329
Milk, Condensed and sterilised	1,487	Cotton Piece Goods	746
Fish, Dried and Salted	1,371	Preserved Pineapples	917
Sugar	1,104	Rattans	317
Coal	821	Sago	460

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.—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits	16,576,903	10,167,460	14,172,700	9,127,194	5,395,586
Exports of British produce to the Straits	11,404,760	11,434,233	12,271,821	7,463,932	4,810,946
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	383,939	294,196	327,353	239,493	154,110

[1] Provisional figures

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1930 were tin, 1,705,602*l.*; rubber, 4,825,269*l.*; preserved fruit, 810,849*l.* The principal imports from the United Kingdom were:—cotton piece goods, 774,222*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 1,325,984*l.*; tobacco, 1,700,074*l.*; machinery, 627,840*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total tonnage of merchant vessels which arrived at and departed from the ports of the Colony during 1930 was 46,588,856, of which 21,484,759 tons was British.

Communications.

The Straits Settlements at the end of 1929 had 1,049 miles of roads, and 15,500,000 dollars were expended on maintenance and construction in 1929. There is a railway from Singapore to Woodlands on the Johore Straits, and thence across the Johore Causeway to Johore Bahru. 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 Negri Sembilan. All the railways have a gauge of one metre, and form a part of the Federated Malay States Railway system, a continuation of which through Johore was opened in 1909. The last trade route connecting Pahang with Kelantan and Siam was opened in

August 1931. There are cables connecting Singapore and Penang, and land lines from Singapore to Johore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, and Penang, from Penang to Alor Star (Kedah), Tung Song and Bangkok (Siam), Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, and from Malacca to Tampin Serimban and Kuala Lumpur. There are 2,163 miles of overhead and 6,515 miles of underground telephone line in Penang and Province Wellesley, and 1,932 miles of overhead and 648 miles of underground telephone line in Malacca.

In 1930, 23,510,901 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 19,591,922 delivered. The number of letters sent to China in clubbed packets was 2,040,096. Parcels posted numbered 187,322, and delivered 136,330.

From Labuan there are telegraph cables connecting with Hong Kong, Singapore and Sandakan.

Wireless stations exist at Paya Lebar on Singapore Island and at Penaga in Province Wellesley. The wireless station at Paya Lebar transmits messages to and from ships, Christmas Island and Kuching in Sarawak. The station at Penaga transmits messages to and from ships, and to and from Siam in case of land line interruption.

Money, Weights and Measures.

There are twenty-seven banks with establishments in the Colony. The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on December 31, 1929, was 4,306,359 dollars.

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. A bill was introduced in 1923 to base the currency on British sterling. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces; nickel five cent pieces; copper cents, half-cents, and quarter-cents. On December 31, 1931, Government currency notes to the value of 67,000,000 Straits dollars were in circulation.

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 lbs. avoirdupois
1 Pikul	= 100 Kati =	133⅓ ,, ,,
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 24 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. Latitude 12° 5′ S. and Longitude 96° 53′ E., 581 miles distant from Java Head (S. 56° W.), and 1,161 miles from Singapore (S. 30° W.). The largest is 5 miles by ¼ mile. They were declared a British Possession in 1857, were placed by Letter Patent of October 13th, 1878, under the control of the Governor of Ceylon, and by Letters Patent of February 1st, 1886, under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. Estimated population, 1931, 1162 (males, 608; females, 554).

There are large coconut plantations, and copra oil and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island in the north-eastern part of the group.

Christmas Island.—In the Indian Ocean. Latitude 10° 30′ S. and Longitude 105° 40′ E. It lies 22 3miles S. 8° E. of Java Head, and 529 miles N. 79° E. from the Cocos Island. It is densely wooded and of irregular shape, about 12½ miles long (at the longest point), and about 4½ miles wide (at the narrowest point). Area about 62 square miles. The climate is healthy. Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures 87° F. and 75° F. There is a prevalent E.S E. trade wind. Known to navigators since about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Island was formally annexed on June 6th, 1888. The Island was placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in January, 1889 In 1900 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. The Island is administered by a District Officer who is a member of the Malayan Civil Service. There is a small force of Sikh Police drafted from the Straits Settlements Police Force. All the inhabitants (mainly Chinese and Malays), with the exceptions of the District Officer and his staff, are employed by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, Limited, registered in London, which works the large natural deposits of phosphate of lime to which the Island owes its importance. In 1923 a wireless station was installed, and the Island is now in direct communication with Singapore Population, 1931, 1,059 (males, 973; females, 86). Revenue, 1930, 10,855*l.* (approx.), expenditure, 1930, 4,198*l* Imports, 1930, 41,256*l.*, chiefly machinery and engineering stores; exports, 1930, 231,666*l.* (approx.), solely phosphate of lime. Tonnage cleared and entered in 1929, 70,516 tons, and in 1930, 68,458 tons; of the latter 21,236 tons were for British, and 47,222 tons for Japanese ports.

The island of **Labuan** lies about 6 miles from the north-west coast of Borneo. It was ceded to Britain in 1846; on January 1, 1907, was incorporated with Singapore, and on December 1, 1912, was created a separate Settlement. Area 35 sq. miles; the population in 1931 was 7,538, including 22 Europeans, 5,014 Malays, and 2,280 Chinese. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants Revenue, 122,374 dollars; expenditure (excluding Government Monopolies), 149,698 dollars. Shipping entered and cleared, 1930, 241,481 tons. Trade, 2½ million dollars.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Constitution and Government.—The Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, in the Malay Peninsula, are under British protection. The Governor 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 Cecil *Clementi*, G.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary to Government.—C. W. H. *Cochrane*, C.M.G., M.C.S. (Appointed 1930).

The following are the Rulers and Residents of the four States:—

Ruler of Perak.—H.H. Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., ibni Idris. *Resident.*—B. W. Elles, M.C.S.

Ruler of Selangor.—H.H. Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, G.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa. *Resident.*—Vacant.

Ruler of Negri Sembilan.—H.H. Muhammad, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., ibni Al-Marhum Antah, Yang Di-Pĕrtuan Besar, Negri Sembilan. *Resident.*—J. W. Simmons, M.C.S.

Ruler of Pahang.—H.H. Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Ahmad Al-Maazam Shah. *Resident.*—H. G. R. Leonard, M.C.S.

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 to Government 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 laws of each State are contained in enactments passed by the State Councils, up to December, 1909, and from that date, in matters common to the four States, by the Federal Council; the State Councils may still legislate in purely State matters.

The Federal Council was created in 1909 in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or more than one State. The Federal Council, as now constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held *ex officio* by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, the Principal Medical Officer, the Controller of Labour, Malaya, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, one additional official member, and twelve unofficial members, who are nominated by the High

Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets at least three times a year. All Federal legislation is passed by it, and the estimates of expenditure and revenue require its approval.

Area.—The areas of these States are approximately:—Perak, 7,800 sq. miles; Selangor, 3,150 sq. miles; Negri Sembilan, 2,550 sq. miles; Pahang, 14,000 square miles; total, 27,500 sq. miles.

Population.—Census 1921: Perak, 599,055 (378,902 males and 220,153 females); Selangor, 401,009 (267,165 males and 133,844 females); Negri Sembilan, 178,762 (119,569 males and 59,193 females); Pahang, 146,064 (87,892 males and 58,172 females); total 1,324,890 (853,528 males and 471,362 females). The population contained 510,821 Malays, 494,548 Chinese, 305,219 natives of India, 5,686 Europeans, and 3,204 Eurasians. The preponderance of males over females is due to the number of Chinese and Indian immigrants. Estimated population, June 1930, 1,722,941 The largest town is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 80,000 inhabitants. Births, 1930, 62,839; deaths, 41,594.

Education.—In 1930, there were 48 English schools (35 for boys, 13 for girls), with an average enrolment of 13,679 boys and 4,476 girls, and an average attendance of 13,023 and 4,205 respectively, maintained or assisted by the Government; also 1,324 vernacular schools (Malay, Tamil, and Chinese), with an average enrolment of 83,665, and an average attendance of 75,211, which are under the control of the Education Department. The total number of schools (1930) was 1,475 with an average attendance of 92,439 There are many Chinese vernacular schools, of which 90 having an enrolment of 9,711 pupils were assisted by the Education Department. Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1930 was 408,198*l.*

Justice and Crime.—The courts in the States are:—(1) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of a Judge 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 Judges, the Chief Justice being President. There is a final appeal in civil matters to the Privy Council.

The number of cases of serious crime reported in 1930 was 6,017. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1930, was 1,384.

The Police Force, with European and Malay officers, consists of an Indian and a Malay contingent. The strength at the close of 1930 was: Gazetted Officers, British and Malay, 71; British Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, 37; Malay and Asiatic Inspectors, 40; Malay subordinate police officers and constables, 2,244; Indians, 1,700; others, 291; total, 4,383.

Finance.—The revenue of the States in 1930 was 7,648,769*l.* (1929 revenue, 9,543,285*l.*), and expenditure, 9,621,522*l.* (1929 expenditure, 9,877,114*l.*).

Leading items of revenue in 1930 were:—licences, 445,854*l.*; customs, 2,539,078*l.*; excise, 1,381,765*l.*; fees of court, 595,157*l*; lands and mines, 537,533*l.*; interest, 385,225*l.*; municipal, 389,118*l.*; posts and telegraphs and telephones, 365,588*l.*; forests, 153,765*l.*; light, water and power, 408,586*l.* Expenditure—police, 390,270*l.*; medical, 654,412*l.*; education, 377,888*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 354,660*l.*; municipal, 392,067*l.*;

public works, 2,078,540*l.*; other departments, 2,550,761*l.*; railways (expenditure on capital account), 859,654*l.*; charges account public debt, 726,633*l.*; miscellaneous services, 749,116*l.*; pensions, 487,522*l.* Public debt on December 31, 1930, 9,355,000*l.*

Production.—The staple products are coconuts, rice, rubber, sugar, tapioca, pepper, gambier, nipah and oil 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 16½ miles of branches and 188½ miles of distributory channels. The forests produce many excellent timbers, besides gutta-percha, gums, oils, resins, and canes. In 1929 the total quantity of timber of all kinds taken from the forests, on which payment was made, was 806,333 tons, in addition to a large quantity used free of royalty by the native Malay population and the tin miners. In 1930 the tin export amounted to 62,063 tons, and in 1929 to 67,041 tons. In 1930, 29,527 ounces of gold, and in 1929, 26,782 ounces were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, arsenic, manganese, wolfram, scheelite, 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 1930 were 849 tons. The labour force engaged in mining at the end of 1930 was 80,528.

Commerce.—The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1930, with total for 1929:—

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1930	Total 1929
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	7,856,283	9,757,176	1,786,584	686,780	19,586,823	28,455,827
Exports and Re-exports	12,814,550	8,157,639	3,470,465	867,279	24,809,933	40,632,795

Chief imports, 1930: Rice, 3,351,115*l.*; wheat flour, 217,613*l.*; feeding stuffs for animals, 291,372*l.*; live animals for food, 285,639*l.*; milk condensed, sweetened, 518,671*l.*; sugar, 334,343*l.*; tobacco, 368,789*l.*; cigars, 5,329*l.*; cigarettes, 863,715*l.*; spirits, wines and malted liquors, etc., 489,182*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 895,991*l.*; machinery, 893,020*l.*; cotton yarn and manufactures (including cotton piece goods), 966,466*l.*; kerosine, 320,030*l.*; motor spirit, 1,265,335*l.*; lubricating oil, 250,480*l.*; motor cars (passenger and commercial), 318,706*l.* Chief exports (including re-exports): Para rubber, 1930, 249,675 tons, 12,575,695*l.* (1929, 259,774 tons, 23,405,463*l.*); copra, 1930, 1,107,438*l.* (1929, 1,244,542*l.*); palm oil, 1930, 3,288 tons, 106,556*l.* (1929, 1,941 tons, 61,701*l.*); tin and tin ore, 1930, 8,941,134*l.* (1929, 13,680,671*l.*); timber, etc., 1930, 111,711*l.* (1929, 117,470*l.*); hides, 1930, 12,302*l.* (1929, 22,155*l.*).

Trade with United Kingdom: imports, 1930, 3,274,512*l.* (1929, 3,299,153*l.*). Exports, 1930, 3,436,030*l.* (1929, 5,186,695*l.*).

Bullion and specie imported in 1930, 15,559*l.*; exported 1930, 100,800*l.*

Shipping, 1930. The total number of vessels, exclusive of native craft, entered and cleared at the various ports of the Federated Malay States was 13,021 with a tonnage of 8,485,778. The number of native craft entered

and cleared during the year was 29,100 with an aggregate tonnage of 582,977.

Communications.—There were in 1930, 2,780 miles of metalled cart roads, 156 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,850 miles of bridle roads and paths; also more than 1,202 miles of paths maintained by the Forest Department.

The Government has made, purchased, or leased, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles) extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula and opposite Singapore, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. At Gemas the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast Lines; the West Coast Line runs north-north-west through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour—490 miles from Singapore. From Bukit Mertajam near Prai the line proceeds northwards through the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis, to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 582 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on July 1, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,197 miles. Through services are in operation between Penang and Bangkok, the journey occupying 27 hours

The East Coast Line proceeds northward from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan to Tumpat on the north-east coast of the Unfederated Malay State of Kelantan, 327 miles from Gemas.

Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Royal State Railways of Siam commenced on November 1, 1921, and via the East Coast Railway on September 6, 1931.

An extension from Pasir Mas in Kelantan runs in a westerly direction for 13 miles to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary, where it joins the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, on the main Bangkok–Penang line. Branch lines connect the main line with the ports on the west coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld.

A causeway carrying two lines of rails and a roadway has been built across the Johore Strait, connecting the island of Singapore with the Peninsula.

The line is of metre gauge. On the mail trains on the West Coast main line there are sleeping saloons and restaurant cars, and on the East Coast Line sleeping saloons run from Tumpat to Singapore and vice-versa on the through weekly express.

The total route mileage open for traffic is 1,089 miles.

There were, in 1930, 109 post offices and 70 other places for postal business. In that year 41,444,554 postal packets (registered letters, 1,272,345, and parcels, 324,609) were received and delivered. In 1930 there were 3,119 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and 25,491 miles of overhead wire, of which 22,265 were telephone wires. In addition there were 148 miles of underground cables containing 13,292 miles of wire single line. The net revenue collected by the department amounted to 365,589*l.*, and expenditure 455,728*l.* Savings Banks: 44,980 depositors and 524,928*l.* deposits on December 31, 1930.

Money, &c.—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, and by British Advisers 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 Mohammedanism.

Johore (area 7,678 square miles, population in 1930, 343,063, of whom 206,710 were Malays, 112,142 Chinese, and 20,724 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1930), 20,406; deaths, 14,172. There were (1930) 6 English schools and 129 vernacular schools.

Revenue (1930), 14,634,966 dollars (from Customs, 4,142,845 dollars, land 2,368,973, licences 4,025,757); expenditure, 16,671,946 dollars. Imports (1930), 47,125,210 dollars (animals, food, drink and tobacco, 22,954,141; raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, 2,633,669; articles wholly or mainly manufactured, 21,523,650; coin and bullion, 13,750; sundries, nil). Exports, 59,714,461 dollars (rubber, 39,259,867 dollars). Rubber output, 1,522,798 pikuls.

At the end of 1930, 785 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 causeway across the Straits of Johore and connecting Johore with the island of Singapore was opened to railway traffic in October, 1923, and to vehicular traffic in June, 1924.

An efficient medical service and thirteen public hospitals are maintained by the Government. Police force, end of 1930, 1,280.

The Postal revenue (1930) was 319,721 dollars. Letters, papers and parcels dealt with, 4,405,243.

Ruler.—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
General Adviser.—R. O. *Winstedt*, C.M.G. (acting).

Kedah, on the west coast of the Peninsula, and north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,648 square miles. The population (census 1931) is 429,645, of whom 286,722 are Malays, 78,381 Chinese, 51,027 Indians, 413 Europeans, 101 Eurasians, and 13,001 other races. The capital is Alor Star on the Kedah River, about 70 miles from Penang by sea, and 59 by rail or road. Owing to the Sultan's ill-health, the head of the Government is the Regent. There are (1931) 52 Europeans in the Government service. The police force had a strength (May, 1931) of 769 men (principally Malays). There were in May, 1931, 89 Government schools (about 11,648 pupils), 14 telegraph offices, and 19 post offices. A telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1931 being 2,291. The railway connecting the Federated Malay States and Siam

passes through the State. A metalled road (26 miles) connects Alor Star with Perlis, and (29 miles) with the Senggora frontier (Siam), and a metalled road (44 miles) connects it with Province Wellesley. Another metalled road (7 miles) connects Baling with Upper Perak in one direction and with Province Wellesley in the opposite direction The total mileage of metalled road (1931) is 886. 252 miles of canal were maintained in May, 1931. The revenue of the State for the year 1930-31 (Mohammedan year A H 1349) was 5,086,692 dollars, including Customs, 1,458,826; lands, 795,203; and land sales, 107,432 dollars; and the expenditure, 7,198,036 dollars. Public debt, May, 1931, nil. The principal produce of North Kedah is rice There are rubber (export, 1931, 36,537 tons), coconut, and tapioca estates in South Kedah. Several steamers ply between Penang and the various ports of Kedah. Kedah internal trade (1930–31): imports, 8,703,572 dollars, exports, 15,063,639 dollars. Postal and telegraph revenue, 1930–31, 121,156 dollars, expenditure, 245,943 dollars. Postal articles dealt with, 2,937,350.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M G., ibni Almerhum Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Mukarram Shah (succeeded in 1881).
Regent.—H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C V.O.
British Adviser.—J. D. *Hall*, M.C.S. (acting)

Perlis, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north of Kedah, has an area of about 316 square miles and a population (1931 census) of 49,297. Malays numbered 40,021 of the population, Chinese 6,500, Indians 972, and other races 1,804 Police force (1929) 79 N C O.'s and men 19 boys' and 4 girls' schools were maintained in 1929 with about 2,100 pupils. The principal products are rice, tin, and coconuts There are guano deposits. There are 86½ miles of metalled roads and 21½ miles of paths and gravelled roads in the State. The revenue for A.H. 1348 (1929–30) was 487,436 dollars (customs 181,656), and the expenditure 573,738 dollars. Public debt, 1930, nil.

Ruler.—H.H. Raja Syed Alwi, C B.E.
British Adviser.—M. C *Hay*, M C S

Kelantan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,713 square miles and a population (1931 census) of 362,622, including 17,610 Chinese Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 15,490. There are 60 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. Police force, 1930, 434 The revenue of the State in 1930 amounted to 2,182,905 dollars (licences, excise, &c, 113,198 dollars; customs, 1,147,475 dollars; land revenue, 536,348 dollars), and the expenditure to 2,426,079 dollars. Public debt (1930) 4,980,684 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture About 484,388 acres were under cultivation in 1930. Chief products. rice (181,493 acres), coconuts (59,200 acres), rubber (92,536 acres). Pepper, tapioca, sugar-cane, and maize are grown in smaller quantities for local consumption. The jungle which covers a large part of the State produces some serviceable timber, resin and rattans and bamboos The State supports cattle (100,837 in 1930), buffaloes (29,877 in 1930), sheep, goats, and poultry Numerous estates are owned by British companies Mineral resources are said to comprise gold, galena, and tin, but the existence of these metals in payable quantities has not been proved The principal manufacturing industries are silk-weaving, boat-building, and brick-making In 1930, total exports, 4,189,374 dollars, total imports, 6,276,226 dollars (1929, 7,983,889 and 7,522,954 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1930: betel-nuts, 210,520 dollars; fish, 109,641 dollars; copra, 555,419 dollars, para rubber, 2,919,143 dollars. Chief imports, 1930: fish, 44,343 dollars; rice, 1,382,400 dollars; wheat and flour, 70,578 dollars; milk, 201,152 dollars; sugar, 120,494 dollars; tobacco, 468,237 dollars; petroleum, 185,156 dollars; textiles (all kinds), 576,561 dollars; timber, 81,427 dollars, cement, 148,352 dollars; machinery and metal goods, 82,613 dollars; motor vehicles, 112,584 dollars, drugs and medicines, 85,805 dollars, benzine, 263,631 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1930, 141,776 tons. 5,208 fishing and other boats are registered There is regular steamship communication with Bangkok and Singapore The principal roads are the Kota Bharu–Pasir Puteh road and the trunk road from Kota Bharu to Kuala Krai, and there are others extending a few miles from Kota Bharu. The metalling of these roads is not yet completed. Communication inland is by the rivers. There is railway communication between Tumpat (on the coast) and Kuala Gris (81 miles inland). There is also a line to the Siamese border, on which a daily service is run in connection with the Siamese trains to the Kedah boundary, and thence with the Kedah service to Penang and the Federated Malay States Kota Bharu is in direct telegraphic communication with Bangkok and Penang (via Siam), and possesses a limited telephone service. There were (1930) 6 post offices and 9 sub-post offices in the State.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Sir Ismail, K.C.M G.
British Adviser.—A. S. *Haynes*, M C.S. (Captain T. P. Coe, M C., V.D., M.C.S., acting).

Trengganu, with an area of about 5,500 square miles, and a population, at the census 1931, of 179,664, lies on the east coast between Pahang and Kelantan. The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 18,972. There are 20 vernacular schools (2,118 pupils enrolled in A.H. 1349, average attendance 1,701, teachers 65), 1 Government English school (88 pupils) and 1 Chinese school (124 pupils, teachers 6). Police force 300 in 1349. There are 134 miles of road in use, and a 66 mile trunk road connecting Kuala Trengganu with Kelantan is nearly completed, and 55 miles are opened to light traffic. There are telephone exchanges at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Besut. There is telegraphic communication with other parts of Malaya. There are no railways, except 2 or 3 light railways on mines, and communication with the interior is by rivers and good native paths. Steamers connect regularly with Singapore and Bangkok, and locally-built motor-boats maintain passenger services along the Trengganu coast. The industries are similar to those of Kelantan, and the country is of the same general character.

Revenue (1349, May 29, 1930, to May 17, 1931), 1,235,230 dollars, and expenditure, 1,445,708 dollars. Exports in 1930 totalled 5,227,489 dollars. Imports in 1930 totalled 4,799,763 dollars. Debt (1349), 3,250,000 dollars. Chief exports: Dried fish, 1,329,201 dollars; para rubber, 933,464 dollars; tin ore, 906,923 dollars; hæmatite, 374,920 dollars; copra, 213,034 dollars; arecanuts, 193,455 dollars; and manganese, 165,568 dollars. Chief imports: rice, 705,838 dollars; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 392,309 dollars; cotton and silk stuff, 382,300 dollars; sugar, 215,242 dollars; petroleum, 207,592 dollars; tinned milk, 113,574 dollars.

Ruler.—H.H. Sir Suleiman Badaru'l-alam Shah, K.C.M.G. He is assisted by a State Council.

British Adviser.—G. L. *Ham* (acting).

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MANDATED TERRITORY IN ASIA.

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 Mediterranean coast, and on the south from the Gulf of Akaba across the Desert of Sinai.

For the present political boundaries, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p. 185.

Government.—After its conquest in 1917–18, by the British Forces, the country remained under British Military Administration till July 1, 1920, when a Civil Administration was set up.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Grenfell *Wauchope*, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (Appointed Nov. 1, 1931.)

Chief Secretary.—Mark Aitchison *Young*, C.M.G. (appointed July 17, 1930).

The country is administered by Great Britain under a Mandate, which was passed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922, and came officially into force on September 29, 1923. This provides for the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, to the effect that '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.'

Constitution—On September 1, 1922, a new constitution was promulgated. It provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief and an Executive Council.

A Legislative Council will replace the Advisory Council and have authority to pass such Ordinances as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Palestine, provided (1) that no Ordinance shall restrict complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, save in so far as is required for the maintenance of public order and morals, or tend to discriminate in any way between the inhabitants of Palestine on the ground of race, religion, or language, (2) that no Ordinance shall take effect until either the High Commissioner or His Majesty has assented thereto (3) that the High Commissioner may reserve any Ordinance for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and shall so reserve any Ordinance which concerns matters dealt with specifically by the provisions of the Mandate, and (4) that His Majesty may disallow any Ordinance to which the High Commissioner may have assented within one year of the date of the High Commissioner's assent.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council 1923, the High Commissioner has appointed an official Advisory Council composed of the heads of the principal Government Departments and the District Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Districts. Owing to the abstention from the elections of considerable numbers of the Arab inhabitants, the Legislative Council under the new constitution has not yet been formed, and the Advisory Council will remain in being until such time as the election of a Legislative Council becomes possible.

All Ordinances are laid before the official Advisory Council and made public, as Bills, in the Official Gazette, for one month, before promulgation.

Regulations were made by the High Commissioner in 1927 for the organisation of the Jewish population of Palestine as a religious community and its recognition as such by the Government. The Jewish community thus enjoys autonomy for its internal affairs, religious, cultural and communal, and has power to levy rates on its members. The organs of the community are a Chief Rabbinate and local rabbinical offices, an Elected Assembly, a General Council, which is elected by the Assembly and which represents the community in its dealings with the Government, and local committees. A number of Jews have opted out of this community.

The British Government and Palestine Administration recognise the Jewish Agency (consisting both of Zionists and non-Zionists), which in Palestine is represented by the Palestine Jewish Agency, as the Agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

There is a Moslem Supreme Council to control Moslem religious affairs. English, Arabic, and Hebrew are the official languages of the country.

Area and Population.—Palestine under British Mandate is about 10,000 square miles in extent. The population, taken by official census on November 18, 1931, was 1,035,154, of whom 759,952 were Moslems (73 per cent.), 175,006 Jews (17 per cent.), 90,607 Christians (8 per cent.), and 9,589 others.

The country is at present divided into three districts: Southern (Jaffa), Northern (Haifa) and Jerusalem.

The chief town, Jerusalem, which had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, surrendered on December 9, 1917. Its population in 1931 was 90,407. The population figures for the other principal towns were: Jaffa, 51,366; Tel-Aviv, 46,116; Haifa, 50,533; Gaza, 17,069; Nazareth, 8,719; Nablus, 17,171; Safed, 9,446: Tiberias, 8,633; Hebron, 17,532; Ramleh, 10,417; Bethlehem, 6,817; Lydda, 11,249; Acre, 7,893. Total immigrants (1931), 5,533, of whom 4,075 were Jews and 197 British police. Total recorded emigrants (1931), 1,346, of whom 666 were Jews.

There are some 750 Arab villages and a considerable number of Arab tribes, and three German Templar (Christian) settlements, Wilhelma, Sarona and Neuhardthof, apart from those in the three principal towns.

The Jewish Settlements are grouped in four districts, namely, in Judea 37; in Samaria 13; in Lower Galilee 49; in Upper Galilee 9. The total population of these settlements is now about 46,000. More than 30 of them are built on land belonging to the Jewish National Fund, which was established by the Zionist Organisation for the purpose of acquiring land to remain the property of the Jewish people, and were founded with the assistance of the *Keren Hayesod* (Foundation Fund), also created by the Zionist Organisation. The total area of the Jewish settlements exceeds 1,200,000 dunums (4¼ dunums equal one acre). The local affairs of the smaller Jewish setttlements are controlled by *Vaadim* or Councils elected by the male and female residents who own registered holdings or pay taxes. The larger villages, Arab and Jewish, are, for internal order and rates, administered by Local Councils, constituted under Ordinance, which exercise modified municipal powers. Satisfactory progress is being maintained in cadastral survey and in land settlement.

Births and deaths for recent years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Estimated[1] Population (mid-year).	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births).
1927	778,369	29,193	21,806	200·5
1928	794,516	42,899	28,170	188·3
1929	816,064	41,742	21,634	186·5
1930	843,132	44,587	19,518	154·3

[1] Excludes nomad population, estimated at 103,000 in 1922.

Religion.—Jerusalem, being a Holy City for three Faiths, is the seat of a number of Prelates and religious bodies. There are three Christian Patriarchs, Orthodox, Latin and Armenian having the style of 'Beatitude,' and, in addition to the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, a Jacobite and a Coptic Bishop.

The Moslems have the Mufti of Jerusalem, who is President of the Moslem Supreme Council, and the Jews have two joint Chief Rabbis, one for the Sephardim, the other for the Ashkenazim. These three dignitaries have the style of 'Eminence.' In Nablus there is a Samaritan High Priest.

Education.—The schools maintained in 1931 by the Government numbered 308, of which 12 had secondary sections, and contained 24,288 scholars, the great majority of whom were Moslems. In the Government Training Colleges for teachers there were 71 men and 64 women students. Technical education is being carried out in some of the Government town schools. A Law School exists in Jerusalem, in which lectures are given in the three official languages.

The Christian and Jewish Communities provide, the former to a very large extent, and the latter almost entirely, for the education of their own children.

The Jewish Agency, through the Department of Education attached to the Palestine Zionist Executive, controlled, in 1931, 260 schools attended by 22,070 pupils with 1,031 teachers, and other Jewish bodies controlled 117 schools attended by 11,457 pupils, making a total of 377 Jewish schools attended by 33,527 pupils. These institutions include secondary schools in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa, Teachers' Training Colleges (General, Orthodox, Women's and Kindergarten), Schools of Music in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, Agricultural Schools, an Arts and Crafts Institute (Bezalel), Evening Classes, and a Technical College at Haifa.

There were 156 Christian Schools, including Orthodox, 27 schools with 2,504 pupils; Catholic, excluding the Latin and Greek Patriarchates, 77 schools with 9,229 pupils; Protestant, 50 schools with 4,281 pupils; miscellaneous, 2 schools with 85 pupils.

There are also 137 private Moslem schools mainly maintained by local committees; these provide for about 7,319 children. Two of these schools include secondary classes.

Non-Government schools receive a capitation grant-in-aid from the Department of Education. The schools of the Jewish Agency receive a block grant of £P19,190 a year.

The Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, was inaugurated on April 1, 1925, and has 204 students. The new library building houses 242,513 books.

Antiquities.—A new Antiquities Ordinance was passed in 1929 to give better effect to the provisions of the Mandate as regards excavation and preservation of antiquities. During the year 14 expeditions conducted excavations under licences issued by the Government. The Department of Antiquities began the clearance of the faubourg of the Castle of Athlit and undertook several minor works of conservation as well as the issue of a periodical called the 'Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities, Palestine.' The new Museum presented by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jun., is nearing completion.

Justice.—The Courts in Palestine are either civil or religious courts. The former have jurisdiction over local subjects in all matters save those of personal status and *Waqfs* or charitable endowments, and over foreign subjects in all matters, subject to the provisions mentioned below.

There is a Magistrate's Court in every sub-district, and in the larger towns such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa, two such courts.

There are four District Courts, each composed of a British President and two Palestinian judges. They serve respectively the sub-Districts of Jerusalem,

Hebron, and Beersheba; Jaffa and Gaza; Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem, and Nazareth; and Haifa, Acre, Tiberias, and Safed. They go on circuit within the area of their jurisdiction. A District Court has jurisdiction in first instance over all crimes except those punishable with death, and civil cases outside the jurisdiction of a magistrate; it also hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates both in civil and in criminal cases. Crimes punishable with death are tried by the Court of Criminal Assize, which consists of the Chief Justice or senior British Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the District Court.

The highest Court in Palestine is the Supreme Court, which is composed of a British Chief Justice and one other British judge and four Palestinian judges. The Court sits in two forms: (1) as a Court of Appeal, in which capacity it has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters decided in first instance by the District Courts, the Land Courts and the Court of Criminal Assize; (2) as a High Court of Justice, in which capacity it hears applications of the nature of habeas corpus and of mandamus proceedings.

The Court of Appeal is composed normally of three judges, while the High Court may sit with two judges. In either case a British judge presides.

A Bench of honorary magistrates has been established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and other towns, who try contraventions for which the maximum penalty does not exceed £P5 fine and 15 days imprisonment. In addition to the bench of honorary magistrates, a stipendiary magistrate has been appointed to try such contraventions in the Municipal Areas of Jerusalem and Jaffa.

Special arrangements exist in the Beersheba sub-district, where minor cases are disposed of according to tribal custom by the Court of Sheikhs. The District Court of Jerusalem visits Beersheba every month to hear appeals from the local courts and to try more serious criminal cases. Liaison Boards have recently been established for the settlement of disputes between Beduin tribes of Palestine and those of adjacent countries.

All matters of personal status affecting Moslems are within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts. A Sharia Court consists of a Qadi, and appeals from his decision lie to the Moslem Court of Appeal, which is composed of a President and two members.

Jewish Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters of personal status of Palestinean and other Eastern Jews, and jurisdiction by consent in other matters. An appeal from the decision of the Jewish Religious Courts lies to the Rabbinical Council.

The different Christian communities (such as the Orthodox and the Latin), have similar jurisdiction to that of the Jewish courts.

Questions of jurisdiction as between the Civil and Religious Courts are decided by a Special Tribunal composed of two British judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Highest Court of the Religious Community concerned.

The police establishment (including municipal police) at December 31st, 1930, was 143 officers and 1,937 other ranks, in addition to the British Police, consisting of 9 British officers and 631 other ranks stationed at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Nablus.

1,803 heinous crimes were reported in 1930, and 7 death sentences were carried out.

Finance.—For the year ending December 31st, 1930, the revenue was £P2,389,546, and the expenditure £P2,536,505; (1929, revenue, £P2,323,572, expenditure, £P2,140,032.)

The main heads of revenue for 1930 were: customs, £P991,688; port and marine, £P9,703; licences, taxes, etc., £P740,664; fees of court or office, etc., £P248,371; posts and telegraphs, £P220,384; revenue from Government property, £P14,613; interest, £P87,485; miscellaneous, £P28,465. Public debt amounted to £P4,475,000 in 1930.

Defence.—Palestine falls under the Middle East Command of the R.A.F. Two squadrons of aircraft and four sections of armoured cars are available for Palestine and Transjordan. Two battalions of infantry are distributed over various centres in Palestine. The Transjordan Frontier Force, the cost of which is borne by the Imperial Treasury and Palestine Government, has its headquarters at Zerka, Transjordan, and detachments at Samakh, Beisan, and at certain other stations in Palestine Its actual strength (excluding reserve of 84 other ranks) on December 31, 1930, was 46 officers (20 British) and 850 other ranks. The force is partly mechanised and partly mounted on horses and camels.

Production and Industry.—Palestine comprises four zones of country. On the west, along the shores of the Mediterranean, which are deficient here in good natural harbours, is the maritime plain, which varies in width from 15 to 20 miles at Gaza to about 2 miles at Acre, and at the Plain of Esdraelon stretches for a considerable distance into the interior, and separates the highlands of Galilee from those of Samaria and Judæa. From the coastal plain the country rises into a plateau intersected by deep wadis or valleys, which drop steeply to the east to the third zone, formed by the great depression down which the river Jordan runs to the Dead Sea, and which is prolonged for another 100 miles to the Red Sea as the Wadi Araba. This depression reaches a depth below sea-level of 2,600 feet in the deepest portion of the Dead Sea, the surface of which is about 1,300 feet below sea-level. The Dead Sea is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. It is intensely salt, with a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, and with 24 per cent. of salt East of the Jordan Valley the country rises again steeply to a plateau and merges into the Arabian desert.

Palestine is essentially an agricultural country. In 1929 the area under British Administration, exclusive of Trans Jordan, produced:— Wheat, 85,064 tons; barley, 51,972 tons, durra, 31,000 tons, olives, 224 tons; olive oil, 3,178 tons; lentils, 1,397 tons. The tobacco crop in 1929 amounted to 1,183,195 kilos (334,455 kilos in 1928). In 1930 there were in the country 146,397 cattle, 252,773 sheep, 440,132 goats, 25,321 camels, 13,825 horses, 76,858 donkeys, and 5,247 buffaloes.

Limestone is found all over the country; sandstone abounds on the coast; gypsum of good quality is found at Mount Usdum and at Mount Gipsia near Melhamia (Galilee). Rock salt abounds in the Jordan Valley and on the shores of the Dead Sea, where also sulphur is obtainable. The Dead Sea contains cooking salt, carnallite, and bromide. A concession for the exploitation of these minerals was granted in 1929. There are medicinal springs near Tiberias and also at El Hamme, for both of which leases have been granted.

The principal industries of export importance are those of wine-making especially in the Jewish villages Zichron Jacob, Rishon le Zion, and Petach-Tikvah; soap-boiling in Nablus, Jaffa and Haifa; olive oil in Nablus Acre, and the district round Jaffa. Oranges, grown chiefly in the Jaffa district, are exported to England and Europe. The orange crop exported in

1930 was 2,857,041 cases. The wine production was 4,125,680 litres. Bananas are being successfully grown round Jericho.

According to an industrial census, there were in Palestine in May, 1928, 3,505 industrial establishments (mostly small), employing 18,000 workpeople; a sum of 3·5 million pounds was invested on them. There were 9 tobacco factories working in 1930 with an aggregate output of 507,886 kilograms.

Further progress has been made in the reservation of state forests; nearly 821,262 dunums have been reserved out of a total area of 1,500,000 dunums of natural forest land. Extensive planting of timber, fruit and shade trees has been effected by Government and private agency. Approximately three million trees were planted during 1929—both timber trees and fruit trees, including vines, oranges and olives; 21 nurseries have been maintained during 1929 for the free issue and sale of stock to the public and the provision of material to Government plantations.

Commerce.—Trade for 5 Calendar years was as follows:—

Year ended December 31	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£P	£P	£P	£P
Imports of Merchandise	6,184,454	6,770,818	7,166,593	6,985,258
Imports of Specie	262,659	17,949	12,310	3,229
Exports of Merchandise	1,899,759	1,487,207	1,554,262	1,896,095
Exports of Specie	3,430	22,254	212,667	1,654
Re-Exports of Foreign Goods	246,592	177,892	197,671	182,222
Goods in Transit	131,029	177,447	265,501	155,385

The trade was distributed as follows in 1930:—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	£P	£P		£P	£P
United Kingdom	1,163,619	702,664	British Possessions	119,462	42,325
Egypt	1,591,355	395,494	Czechoslovakia	177,275	—[1]
Syria	1,035,411	210,342	Austria	129,625	—[1]
Germany	762,073	203,074	Russia	75,034	—[1]
France	283,348	60,321	Bulgaria	74,416	—[1]
Belgium	194,625	52,870	Switzerland	77,736	—[1]
Holland	78,407	57,581	Poland	66,277	16,417
Italy	247,789	16,770	Other countries	298,057	94,718
U.S. America	358,528	23,546		6,985,258	1,896,095
Rumania	247,221	19,973			

[1] Included in other countries.

The principal articles of import in 1930 were: rice, £P127,941; wheat, £P121,350; wheat flour, £P178,329; coffee, £P43,427; sugar, £P121,504; potatoes, £P43,694; wood prepared for orange cases, £P128,246; wood and timber, £P167,564; olive oil, unrefined, £P29,749; iron bars, angles and rods, £P72,071; iron pipes, tubes and fittings, £P91,169; cotton fabrics, £P478,545; woollen fabrics, £P150,135; silk fabrics, £P182,144; boots and shoes, £P89,634; kerosene, £P185,296; benzene, £P227,308; motor cars, £P163,485; manure and fertilisers, £P52,227. The principal articles of export were: oranges, £P857,223; laundry soap, £P204,876; water melons, £P83,625; wines, £P31,411; almonds, £P27,670; durra

and maize, £P151,716; sesame, £P36,222; barley, £P55,749; hides and skins, £P28,151.

Exports to the United Kingdom (including Transjordan) (Board of Trade returns), 1931, 1,412,115*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 1931, 793,908*l.*

Shipping and Communications.—The most important ports of Palestine are Jaffa and Haifa; the two ports of lesser significance are Acre and Gaza. For the calendar year 1930, 813 steamers, totalling 1,895,540 tons, and 1,794 sailing vessels, totalling 40,454 tons, arrived at Palestinian ports. Palestine possesses no shipping of its own, other than some small sailing vessels and power launches. A modern harbour is under construction at Haifa.

A regular passenger service to Palestinian ports is provided by some 30 shipping lines.

The total length of the Palestine railways is 774 miles, divided as follows: standard gauge (4′ 8½″)—Kantara-El Arish-Rafa-Lydda-Tulkarem-Haifa, 259½ miles; Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem, 54¼ miles, Safrieh-Sarafand, 2⅜ miles; Kafr Jinis-Beit Nabala, 2¼ miles; Ras El Ain-Petah Tikva 4¼ miles; narrow gauge (3′ 6″) Haifa-Samakh, 54⅜ miles; Nassib South Mudawara, 282⅝ miles; Acre Junction-Acre, 11 miles; Afule-Jenin-Nablus-Tulkarem, 61 miles. The section Kantara to Rafa, known as the 'Sinai Military Railway' (125 miles), is being worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the Air Ministry. There is through communication with Egypt, and trains connect at Kantara West daily with Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez and other parts of Egypt, railway vehicles being sent across the canal by means of a truck transporter

East of Haifa the Palestine Railways system terminates at Samakh, and the section Samakh-Deraa (Junction of the Hejaz Railway to Medina) is operated by the Hejaz Railway, which in turn is controlled by the Governments of the territories through which it passes. Steam rail cars of the Sentinel-Cammell type have been introduced on certain sections of the railway with success. Goods traffic handled during 1930 was 1,186,074 tons

There are 445 miles of metalled roads in Palestine extensively used by motor transport, and in addition, many hundreds of miles of tracks passable or wheeled traffic of all kinds during dry weather.

The Imperial Airways, Ltd., have established an aerodrome at Gaza, from which passengers and mails are carried to Egypt and Iraq once weekly in each direction. Weekly flying boat services are also operated between Alexandria, Haifa and Cyprus, and Athens and Tiberias.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1930 there were conveyed 11,763,770 letters, 932,080 postcards, 6,194,900 printed communications and samples, 163,987 parcels, and 264,378 telegrams. Length of telegraph and telephone trunk lines, 13,152 km.; local lines, 13,807 km. Number of telephone subscribers, 2,821.

Banking and Currency.—The most important bank in Palestine is Barclay's Bank with branches at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth, Tel Aviv, Nablus, and Acre. The Anglo-Palestine Bank has its head office in Jaffa, with branches in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Tiberias, and Safed. The Banco di Roma has branches in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa. The Ottoman Bank has branches in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nablus, and Amman (Transjordan).

There are also established, in addition, a Jewish Workers' Bank, several

Co-operative Credit Institutions, a Building Loan and Saving Association, a Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions and other savings societies.

The standard of currency from November 1, 1927, is the Palestine pound (£P), divided into 1,000 mils, and equivalent in value to the pound sterling. Palestinian notes, consisting of £P½, £P1, £P5, £P10, £P50, £P100 notes, are legal tender for any amount. Silver coins, 720 fine, of 100 and 50 mils, weighing 180 and 90 grains respectively, nickel of 20, 10 and 5 mils, and bronze of 2 and 1 mils are used. The 2-mil coin is about equal in value to the United States cent. Gold coins are not being issued for the time being. About £P2,500,000 is in circulation.

The metric system is followed by the Government and local authorities, but the local weights and measures are still largely employed by the public.

Transjordan.—This territory, which roughly corresponds to the area of the old Seljuk Kingdom of Kerak and of the Lordship of Montreal or Oultrejourdain in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, is governed by a local Arab Administration under His Highness the Amir Abdullah Ibn Hussein, K.C.M.G., G.B.E., born in Mecca, 1882, second son of ex-King Hussein of the Hijaz and elder brother of King Feisal of Iraq, who became its ruler in April 1921 and is assisted by an Executive Council. The country is covered by the Palestine Mandate, but the clauses relating to the establishment of a national home for the Jews are expressly excluded from operation therein. In April 1923 a Declaration was made that, subject to the approval of the League of Nations, His Majesty's Government will recognise the existence of an Independent Government in Transjordan, under the rule of His Highness the Amir Abdullah, provided such government is constitutional and places His Britannic Majesty's Government in a position to fulfil its international obligations in respect of the territory by means of an Agreement to be concluded between the two Governments. This agreement was signed in Jerusalem on February 20, 1928, and having been accepted by the Legislative Assembly set up under Article 11 was ratified by the High Contracting Parties on October 31, 1929. The Organic Law has been published, and the Legislative Council assembled for the first time in April 1929. In 1928 a separate commission was issued to the High Commissioner for Palestine appointing him High Commissioner for Transjordan; he is thus High Commissioner for both areas.

For the frontiers of Transjordan, see the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1929, pp. 191–2.

The population is probably about 260,000. Of these, 220,000 are Arab Moslems, 30,000 Arab Christians; the remaining 10,000 are Caucasian elements (chiefly Circassian) settled by the Turks in Transjordan some 45 years ago following the Turco-Russian war. Most of the towns and larger villages have schools, and the Budget provision for education in 1929–30 is 22,350*l*. The Arab Legion, which comprises Gendarmerie, Police and Prisons, and Passport personnel, and a specially recruited Desert Patrol, is a body of 990. Detachments of the Royal Air Force are located at Amman and Maán, and there is a military force of some 700 men raised in Palestine and Transjordan, but officered largely by British Officers stationed in the country. This Force is known as the Transjordan Frontier Force. The country to the east of the Hedjaz Railway line is largely desert, but to the west of this line is potentially of high agricultural value. The resources of the country are agricultural and

pastoral products, while several antiquity sites, of which the most notable are Amman, Jerash, Kerak and Petra, are becoming an essential part of the itinerary of Eastern tourists. There are also phosphate deposits (undeveloped, though examined). Potash is found in the Dead Sea, and possibly there is oil in the southern area. A metalled road, fit for motor traffic, connects Amman with Jerusalem while unmetalled roads have been constructed making motor traffic possible from Amman to all the chief towns in the country. The road running from Amman to Maan has been continued to Aqaba, and, from this main road, branches run to Madeba, Kerak, Tafileh and Wady Musa (Petra). The towns of Jerash, Irbid, Ajloun, Kufrinji, Remte and Deraa, the last named being in Syrian territory, are joined by good roads to Amman. From Irbid a branch runs to Jisr Mejamie and Jisr Sheikh Hussein on the Palestine boundary. An alternative route from Amman to Deraa may be taken, the road running via Zerka and Mafrak. From this latter, a branch road runs to Remte, El Hosn and Irbid The oasis of Azrak may be reached by motor car from Mafrak, Zerka or Amman, and from Azrak cars can pass across the desert via Rutba to Baghdad. The Hejaz Railway from Deraa to Kalaat Mudawara runs, with the exception of the first few miles, through Transjordan territory, South of Maan, however the Railway is in disrepair. The Cairo-Baghdad air route traverses the country from west to east, and there is an aerodrome with a Royal Air Force detachment at Amman, while at Zizia there is a landing ground used by the Imperial Airways Co. as a fuel replenishing station The estimated revenue of the country in 1930–31 is 368,996*l.* including reimbursements and an estimated Grant in Aid from the Imperial Government of 108,000*l.* Great Britain is represented by a British Resident subordinate to, and the agent of, the High Commissioner for Transjordan. The official language of the country is Arabic.

British Resident. Lt.-Col. C. H. F. *Cox*, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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AFRICA.

ASCENSION ISLAND. *See* **ST. HELENA.**

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 extend, on the Indian Ocean, from the Umba River to Dick's Head, and inland as far as Lake Victoria and Uganda. The Protectorate consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz., a coastal strip of territory ten miles wide, to the northern branch of the Tana River; also Kau, Kipini, and the Island of Lamu, and all adjacent islands between Rivers Umba and Tana, these territories having been leased to Great Britain in 1895 for an annual rent of 10,000*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, and in

November, 1906, the Protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief and (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown as from July 23, 1920, under the name of 'The Colony of Kenya,' thus becoming a 'Crown Colony.' The territories on the coast rented from the Sultan of Zanzibar were proclaimed as the Kenya Protectorate.

A treaty was signed (July 15, 1924) with Italy under which Great Britain ceded to Italy the Juba River and a strip from 50 to 100 miles wide on the British side of the river. Following on ratification of the treaty, cession took place on June 29, 1925.

In 1906 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, the former consisting of 4 members, in addition to the Governor, the latter of 8 official and 4 unofficial members. In 1919 the Legislative Council was enlarged 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. A new constitution was adopted in December, 1925, under which the Executive Council consists of 11 members, in addition to the Governor, while the Legislative Council consists of 11 elected European members, 5 elected Indian members, 1 member nominated to represent African interests, 1 elected Arab member, and a sufficient number of *ex-officio* and nominated official members to give to these a majority. Until such time as five Indian members have been elected, as many Indian members may be nominated as will make the number of Indian members, including elected Indian members, five in all. The constituencies for Europeans, Indians and Arabs are separated from one another (*i. e.* communal franchise). 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 9 provinces, which are as follows Coast (capital Mombasa), Ukamba (capital Machakos) Kikuyu (capital Nyeri), Nyanza (capital Kisumu), Northern Frontier Province (capital Isiolo), Nzoia (capital Eldoret), Turkana (capital Kapenguria), Rift Valley (capital Nakuru), and Masai (capital Ngong).

Area and Population.—The territory has an area of 224,960 square miles; population in 1930 estimated at 3,049,000, including 16,800 Europeans, 39,500 Asiatics, and 12,100 Arabs. European population, March 6, 1931, was 17,285. On the coast the Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes such as the Nilotic Kavirondo, the Nandi, the Lumbwa, the Masai, the Somali, and the Gallas. Mombasa is the second largest town; population about 57,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans. The harbour is situated on the eastern side of an island of the same name, and is the terminus of the Kenya and 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. The principal river in the North is the Tana, which flows into the Indian Ocean. It is navigable for about 400 miles by shallow-draught steamers. Nairobi, the capital and the headquarters of the administration, has 51,529 inhabitants, of whom about 5,228 are European. There are about 2,882 European farmers in the Colony.

Religion, Education, Justice.—The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan; but on the coast Mohammedanism has made great progress.

There are many Christian mission societies, British, French, Italian, Swedish, and American, several being Roman Catholic. There were 60 (including 17 European) Government schools in operation in 1930, and 2,041 mission and native schools. The Supreme Court is at Nairobi, and sessions are held at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, 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
	£	£		£	£
1925	2,430,509	2,339,996	1928	3,020,694	2,834,647
1926	2,627,223	2 414,681	1929	3,333,742	3,505,072
1927	2,846,110	2,515,115	1930	3,241,600	3,438,874

Of the revenue for 1930, customs accounted for 815,286*l.* ; licences, duties, taxes, etc., 948,775*l.* ; posts and telegraphs, 173,525*l.* ; fees, etc., 140,886*l.* ; earnings of Govt. depts., 98,750*l.* ; revenue from Govt. property and royalties, 72,241*l.* ; sale of Govt. property, 33,959*l.* ; miscellaneous receipts, 17,042*l.* ; reimbursements, 788,435*l.* ; interest, 55,323*l.* ; and land sales, 42,586*l.* Public debt, February 1931, 16,900,000*l.*

Estimated net revenue for 1931–32, 2,323,511*l.* ; expenditure, 2,261,268*l.*

Agriculture and Mining.—Maize, sugar, coconuts, sisal and cotton are crops of major importance at lower altitudes where conditions are tropical. Coffee, maize, sisal and wheat are the crops of major importance at higher elevations, and the dairy, wool, wattle-bark and tannin extract industries are increasing their output. There is also a considerable acreage of tea. In addition, groundnuts, simsim, beans, barley, potatoes and miscellaneous crops are grown according to elevation and rainfall, both for export and home consumption.

Livestock in European possession numbered, in 1931 ; cattle, 236,895, sheep, 218,845.

The merchantable forest area extends over 3,300 square miles. At the coast are found mangroves, ebony, copal and other trees, but 95 per cent. of the forests are in the Highlands. They are mainly Coniferous (Juniper and Podocarpus), but also contain valuable hardwoods such as Camphor and Olive. Pencil Cedar is abundant, and the export of pencil slats promises to be an important industry, as does also the exploitation of the large bamboo forests for paper pulp.

The mineral resources are not yet fully explored. Production for 1930 was: gold, 1,789 ozs. (value 7,490*l.*) ; marble, 400 tons (value 4,000*l.*) ; lime, 1,800 tons (value 1,800*l.*).

Commerce and Shipping.—There is a uniform Customs tariff in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate are one administrative unit for Customs purposes, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories and Tanganyika, Customs Revenue being allocated to the consuming territory.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda (excluding Government stores, bullion and specie), the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda, and the tonnage entered and cleared—Colony and Protectorate of Kenya—were :—

Years	Trade Imports	Domestic Exports	Customs Revenue	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1926	7,680,577	6,010,386	1,150,593	3,108,392
1927	7,851,611	5,397,216	1,176,077	3,615,935
1928	8,747,777	6,661,673	1,345,170	3,820,402
1929	8,920,579	7,020,668	1,390,026	4,104,124
1930	6,923,665	5,483,024	1,139,031	4,000,021

In 1930 the main imports were: cotton piece goods, 974,686*l.*; textiles and textile manufactures, 392,849*l.*; motor cars, parts and accessories, 255,782*l.*; instruments and implements, 177,075*l.*; machinery, 170,323*l.*; motor lorries, tractors, parts and accessories, 160,907*l.*; grain and flour, 49,158*l.*; cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, 212,514*l.*; spirits, wines, ale and beer, 170,858*l.*; haberdashery and wearing apparel, 137,837*l.*; motor spirit, 243,547*l.*; mineral oil, illuminating or burning, 127,620*l.*, fuel oil, 150,658*l.*; lubricating oils and greases, 94,175*l.*; iron sheets (galvanised and corrugated), 84,192*l.*; chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, 115,613*l*; rice, 160,029*l*, tea, 34,978*l.*; motor cycles and tricars, parts and accessories, 7,011*l*; cycles (not motor), 34,072*l.*; sugar, 24,093*l.*; ghee, 21,634*l.*; cement (building), 90,040*l.*

The principal countries of origin were: Great Britain, 37·10 per cent.; British Possessions, 22·89 per cent. (Total British Empire, 59·99 per cent); Belgium, 1·23 per cent.; Dutch East Indies, 3·70 per cent.; France, 1·49 per cent.; Germany, 4·01 per cent.; Holland, 4·78 per cent.; Italy, 1·53 per cent.; Japan, 6 74 per cent.; Persia, 1·86 per cent.; United States of America, 11·25 per cent., other foreign countries, 3 42 per cent.

The principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during 1930 were: cotton (mainly Uganda), 1,569,768*l.*; coffee, raw, 1,581,865*l.*; fibres, 437,269*l.*; maize, 565,645*l.*; hides and skins, 245,303*l*; seeds, oil, 171,902*l.*; carbonate of soda, 222,305*l.*; ivory, 28,039*l.*; wood and timber, 22,992*l.*; wheat meal and flour, 33,167*l.*; other grain and flour, 42,071*l.*; ground-nuts, 31,663*l.*; wool, 70,615*l*, rubber, raw, 16,977*l.*, barks for tanning, 44,680*l.*, potatoes, 11,142*l.*; sugar, refined, 27,969*l.*; wheat, 91,449*l.*; butter, 53,016*l.*; tin ore, 55,300*l.*

The chief countries of consignment were: Great Britain, 43·39 per cent.; British Possessions, 32·63 per cent.; (British Empire, 76 02 per cent.); Arabia, 0·12 per cent.; Belgium, 6·65 per cent.; Egypt, 0·63 per cent.; France, 1·60 per cent.; Germany, 0·81 per cent.; Holland, 1·63 per cent.; Italy, 1·02 per cent.; Italian East Africa and Colonia Eritrea, 0·61 per cent.; United States of America, 3 70 per cent., Japan, 4·47 per cent.; other foreign countries, 2·74 per cent.

1931 exports to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns), 2,120,245*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 1,767,878*l.*; re-exports, 50,784*l.*

Communication between the ports of Kenya is kept up by small steamers owned by the British India S.S. Co., Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers, at Aden, and the African Wharfage Co., Ltd., at Mombasa.

Communications.—The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours are State Owned; the Railway, which is Metre Gauge, consists of: Main Line, Mombasa island to Kampala, on Lake Victoria to Uganda, 841 miles, other lines in Kenya are: the Nakuru-Kisumu line, 131 miles; the Voi-Kahe Branch, 92 miles, with running powers over the Tanga line (Tan-

ganyika Territory) between Kahe Junction and Moshi; the Lake Magadi Branch, 91 miles; the Thika-Nyeri-Manyuki line, 146 miles; the Lake Solai Branch, 27 miles; the Kitale Branch, 41 miles, the Thomson's Falls Branch, 48 miles, and the Kisumu-Yala Branch, 32½ miles. In Uganda, Mbulamuti-Namasaliga line, 18 miles; Port Bell-Kampala Railway, 6 miles; Tororo-Soroti Branch, 101 miles. Surveys have been made for Kedowa-Sotik-Kericho line, 66 miles, and the Bukonte-Jinja diversion, 53 miles.

The Harbours comprise the following: the Port of Mombasa, which includes Kilindini Harbour, Mombasa Old Port, Ports Reitz and Tudor; and the Ports of Lamu, Malindi and Kilifi. Kilindini Harbour possesses 5 deep-water quay berths, a bulk oil jetty and a lighterage berth. The quays are equipped with electric cranes.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours also operate steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert, and on the River Nile; and a motor transport service, 75 miles, between Masindi Port on Lake Kioga, and Butiaba, on Lake Albert.

During the year ending December 31, 1930, 1,005,041 tons of goods and 1,106,106 passengers were carried; revenue, 2,214,229*l.*; expenditure, 1,441,285*l.* Telegraphic communications exist along all lines of rail. Through bookings are in operation between Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and Tanganyika Railways and Harbours via Moshi and Mwanza. The country is fairly well provided with roads and tracks. There is a motor road from Nairobi, across Uganda, to Mongalla in the Sudan.

The Post Office of the Colony and Protectorate (inclusive of the Uganda Post Office, which is worked by the Kenya Post Office) received and despatched 14,701,800 letters, packets, &c., and 505,991 telegrams during 1930. The telegraph system has 12,480 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

A short-wave wireless station, owned by the British East Africa Broadcasting Company, Ltd., is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the Colony and Protectorate and Great Britain.

Money.—The currency of the Colony and Protectorate, which is the same as that of the Uganda Protectorate and the Tanganyika Territory, is controlled by the East African Currency Board domiciled at 4 Millbank, London, S.W. 1, who maintain a stable rate of sterling exchange. The standard coin is the East Africa shilling of one hundred cents, introduced as from January 1, 1922, which is legal tender to any amount. Twenty East African shillings equal one East African pound. The subsidiary coins consist of 50 cent (silver), 10 cent, 5 cent and 1 cent (bronze). The paper currency consists of notes of the following denominations: 5, 10, 20, 100, 200, 1,000 and 10,000 shillings. Three banks operate in the colony.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. *Byrne*, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (October, 1930). Salary, with allowances, 8,500*l.*

Colonial Secretary.—H. M.-M. *Moore*, C.M.G.

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 from Mt. Zulia on the Sudan

boundary along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya to 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, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area 94,204 square miles, including 13,616 square miles of water. For administrative purposes it is divided into 4 provinces: (1) the Eastern Province, comprising the districts of Busoga, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, Bugwere, Bugishu, and Budama; (2) the Northern Province, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile; (3) the Western Province, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi; and (4) Buganda Province, with islands in Lake Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe.

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.' 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 British courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's courts The principal British representative is the Governor, who is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council in carrying out the functions of Government. The headquarters of the British Administration is at Entebbe; the commercial centre is Kampala.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1930) was estimated at 3,513,625, composed as follows: Native, 3,497,650; Asiatic, 14,002; European, 1,973. Among the natives approximately 840,000 are Baganda, the tribe from which the Protectorate takes its name, and which was the most powerful and civilised at the time when the first explorers visited the country. At first educational work was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. Their efforts have now for some years been supplemented by a Government educational scheme, and a University College is established by Government at Makerere (Kampala) for the higher education of natives. 231,392 children attended schools during 1930. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Hamitic Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

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, Zanzibar and Tanganyika territory In 1930, 6,795 criminal cases were tried There is an armed constabulary force under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by natives. The area under cotton in 1930 was estimated at about 739,690 acres. Other products are coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, tin ore, Para rubber, sugar and tobacco. There are valuable forests.

Total exports in 1930, 2,060,453*l.* (1929, 4,274,758*l.*); cotton, 1,555,944*l.*; coffee, 154,996*l.*; cotton seed, 137,387*l.*; rubber, 16,814*l.*;

ivory, 13,633*l.*; hides and skins, 57,189*l.*; tin ore, 55,300*l.* The total value of imports for consumption in 1930 was 1,614,164*l.*, consisting mainly of cotton fabrics and manufactures, 363,181*l.* Total imports in 1929 amounted to 2,318,177*l.* The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India. There is a uniform Customs tariff in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The revenue and expenditure (exclusive of loan disbursements) for 6 years were :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925	1,479,284	1,108,396	1928	1,519,237	1,368,188
1926	1,389,641	1,295,612	1929	1,682,918	1 315,997
1927	1,292,306	1,430,976	1930	1,412,242	2,040,294

In 1930 the poll-tax amounted to 522,972*l.*, customs to 324,763*l.*, and cotton excise to 136,334*l.* Debt, 1,077,454*l.*

There are steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert. The steamers on Lake Albert descend the Nile to Nimule, on the Sudan boundary, whence there is a motor road (about 100 miles) round the rapids extending to Rejaf, the terminus of the Nile steamers from Khartum. The main line of the Kenya and Uganda Railway now extends to Kampala, by way of Nakuru, Eldoret, Turbo, Tororo and Jinja. Lines from Jinja to Namasagali on Lake Kioga, and from Tororo to Soroti serve as feeders to bring in the important cotton crop of the Eastern Province. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. A network of all-weather motor roads has been constructed, and a fleet of Government motor vans serves those main routes on which a regular private transport service does not exist.

Mail services by motor and relays of runners radiate from Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja. 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, and also connects with the Belgian Congo via Fort Portal and the Semliki. The length of telegraph and telephone line in the Protectorate is (1930) 3,491 miles. Telephone exchanges are installed at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Iganga and Mbale, with trunk communication between.

The currency unit is the shilling, introduced in 1921 and standardized, with subsidiary coinage of silver 50 cent pieces, and bronze 10 cent, 5 cent, and 1 cent pieces. East African Currency Board notes of shillings 10,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 are also in circulation. The Savings Bank had a balance of 35,123*l.* due to 2,341 depositors on December 31, 1930. The National Bank of India (Limited) has branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja, and the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) have branches at Kampala and Jinja.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir W. F. *Gowers*, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—P. W. *Perryman*, C.M.G., O.B.E.

ZANZIBAR.

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 53 miles long by

24 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles. To the north-east, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude, 42 miles long by 14 broad, having an area of 380 square miles.

In the sixteenth century the Arabs of the East Coast sought the assistance of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese. The subsequent allegiance to Muscat, however, was of a more or less nominal character until Seyyid Said 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 Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and they were 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 from Warsheikh in 3° N. latitude to Tunghi Bay in 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*. The British-rented territories on the mainland were included in the East Africa Protectorate, and now form the Protectorate of Kenya (see above under Kenya). Thus the Zanzibar Protectorate is confined for administrative purposes to Zanzibar, Pemba, and adjacent small islands. In 1891, a regular Government was formed for the Protectorate with a British representative as first minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Government. On July 1, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change in the following year.

Constitution and Government.—The Sultan, Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (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 British Resident, who is appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, as amended by the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1925.

Legislation consists of Decrees of His Highness the Sultan, which are binding on all persons when countersigned by the British Resident under the Order-in-Council.

In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were established. The former is presided over by His Highness the Sultan, and the latter by the British Resident. The Legislative Council consists of three *ex-officio* official members and five others. There are six unofficial members, representing various communities.

Population, Religion, Education, &c.—The population of Zanzibar and Pemba, according to the census of 1931, was 235,428 (Zanzibar, 137,741; Pemba, 97,687). The registered birth rate in 1930 was 16·93 per 1,000 for Zanzibar and 16·65 for Pemba; and the death rate 23·37 and 13·01 respectively. The Arabs are the principal landlords and employers of labour. The black population is mostly Swahili, but there are representatives of nearly every African tribe. According to the 1931 census there were 48,962 non-native inhabitants, including 278 Europeans, most of whom are English, and about 14,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole

trade of East Africa passes, and 33,400 Arabs. Zanzibar town has a population of 45,276.

Most of the natives are Mohammedans (Sunnis of the Shafi school); the Sultan and the principal Arabs are of the Ibadhi sect. There are 3 Christian Missions: the Universities Mission to Central Africa (Church of England), the Mission of the Holy Ghost (Roman Catholic), and the Friends' Industrial Mission.

Education is free. Subjects of H.H. the Sultan are liable to compulsion, but for others education is voluntary. There are Government schools mainly for Moslems, 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 1930 was 4,479. There is a Teachers' Training School and a Commercial School. In 1927 education for Arab girls was started under the auspices of Government.

Justice.—In cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order-in-Council, 1924, are concerned, justice is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by H.H. the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers and Arab Kathis, and an appeal lies from those Courts to the British or Zanzibar Court as may be required. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

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
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1925	341,021	578,023	543,000	1928	256,342	471,771	598,791
1926	199,053	449,037	649,877	1929	290,865	514,000	561,944
1927	309,159	540,345	606,301	1930	267,627	494,461	507,500

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1930 were: interest on loan to Kenya and other investments, 18,221*l.*; electricity department, 25,705*l.*; agriculture, 15,750*l.*; court fees, fines, etc., 82,742*l.*; rent of Kenya Protectorate, 10,000*l.*; rent of Government property, land and houses, 13,464*l.* The chief heads of expenditure in 1930 were: public works, 136,358*l.*; port and marine, 30,820*l.*; police and prisons, 32,630*l.*; electricity and wireless department, 22,896*l.*; judicial department, 25,985*l.*; agricultural department, 25,635*l.*; district administration departments, 27,636*l.*; medical, 50,477*l.*; education, 24,280*l.*; pensions, 31,793*l.*

Public debt at end of 1930, 100,000*l.*; sinking fund, 115,151*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 48,000 acres under cloves and over 3 million trees in bearing, the average output of the last 20 seasons being 20,768,000 lbs. The exports in 1930 were 145,831 cwts., and clove-stems 29,602 cwts. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, but many natives possess small holdings. The coconut industry ranks next in importance after cloves. It is estimated

that there are about 55,000 acres under cultivation and 3½ million trees in both islands. The export of copra amounted in 1930 to 353,514 cwts.

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 5 years were:—

Years	Imports (Including bullion and specie)	Exports (Including bullion and specie)	Shipping entered (gross tonnage)
	£	£	Tons
1926	1,633,551	1,585,884	2,322,747
1927	1,771,124	1,828,258	2 638,921
1928	1,585,258	1,640,681	2,687,318
1929	1,664,242	1,722,498	2,763,830
1930	1,454,487	1,485,774	2,787,831

Chief articles of import and export:—

Chief Articles	Imports (1929)	Imports (1930)	Exports (1929)	Exports (1930)
	Rs 000	Rs 000	Rs 000	Rs. 000
Cotton Piece goods	34,80	27,58	14,41	13,72
Rice and Grain	48,96	38,08	9,49	7,22
Silk and Artificial Silk Piece-goods	2,87	3,85	23	62
Cloves	3	—	1,15,73	97,57
Clove-stems	—	—	2,89	3,20
Copra	12,57	9,94	47,37	42,08
Tobacco (Manufactured)	5,45	5,24	52	51
Ghee	4,53	4,82	34	62
Sugar	9,17	9,18	2,91	3,33
Petrol and Petroleum	9,40	12,83	5,93	4,12
Hardware	36	37	5	2
Hides and Skins	17	6	41	62
Flour	7,48	7,61	2,01	2,41
Bags	2,20	2,05	1,63	1,02
Simsim	1,54	1,70	71	22
Spirits	1,14	1,02	3	6
Dried Fish	1,59	1,36	1,23	1,03
Coffee (raw)	1,00	97	8	26
Cotton (raw)	3	14	1	—
Wax (Bees)	3	12	3	10
Soap	90	59	24	8

The distribution of trade in 1930 was as follows:—

Principal Countries	1930 Imports therefrom	1930 Exports thereto	Principal Countries.	1930 Imports therefrom	1930 Exports thereto
	Rs. 000	Rs 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000
India and Burma	54,73	41,71	Italy	1,40	18,55
Tanganyika Territory	15,29	33,14	Italian East Africa	7,08	1,90
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	34,33	12,18	Holland	6,98	66
Kenya Colony	4,57	4,82	Dutch East Indies	10,94	24,14
France	1,48	24,61	Switzerland	92	—
Portuguese East Africa	7,01	3,20	Arabia	1,92	1,96
Madagascar	48	25	Japan	14,00	72
Germany	3,26	1,81	China	91	1,27
Union of South Africa	30	70	Austria	48	—
United States	8,28	18,29	Belgium	10,3	—

The trade between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for four years is given as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931 [1]
	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Zanzibar	106,259	137,209	108,899	92,550
Exports of British produce to Zanzibar .	243,760	233,076	215,815	168,325
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce .	3,680	3,516	3,626	4,309

[1] Provisional.

Shipping and Communications, &c.—Several British and foreign Steamship Companies have regular services to Zanzibar and all the important ports on the coast of East Africa. The Zanzibar Government steamers maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, as well as making calls at Dar-es-Salaam.

Ocean-going shipping dealt with in 1930, 1,446,081 tons net (373 vessels); coastwise, 126,716 tons (276 vessels); dhows, 68,969 tons entered and 68,252 tons cleared. Excellent water supplied at 3·5 tons per minute is available for shipping.

There is cable communication with Europe either via Aden or via Durban.

There are 238 miles of roads throughout the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba suitable for motor traffic.

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 is also a Telephone Service connecting the three Administrative Districts in the island of Pemba. There are six post offices in the two islands. The number of articles dealt with at the post office in 1930 was 1,195,341 (letters, 1,184,320). The Government Savings Bank at the end of 1930 had 3,230 depositors, with 397,634 rupees on deposit.

The British Indian rupee is universally current; currency notes of Re to 500 rupees are in circulation. The value of notes in circulation on December 31, 1930, was 23,94,815 rupees. Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender up to 64 pice (= one rupee). A frasla (or frasila) of cloves is equivalent to 35lbs. av.

British Resident.—R. S. D. *Rankine*, C.M.G. (December, 1929).

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MAURITIUS.

Mauritius was known to Arab navigators at an early date, probably not later than the tenth century. It was no doubt visited by Malays in the fifteenth century, and was discovered by the Portuguese between 1507 and 1512, but the Dutch were the first settlers. In 1710 they abandoned the island and it was occupied by the French under the name of Isle de France. The British occupied the island in 1810, and it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Constitution and Government.—Under Letters Patent of 1885, 1901, 1904, and 1913, 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 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 W E. Francis *Jackson*, K.C.M.G. (Appointed March 7, 1930).

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, ha an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1931, th population of the island was 393,418. The estimated population of Mauritiu at end of 1930 was 414,794, including 10,336 in the Dependencies.

Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1930, 37·3, Indian birth-rate, 29· per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1930, 34·8, India death-rate, 35·6 per thousand. Population of Port Louis, the capital with its suburbs, 53,988 (1930).

In 1921 there were 117,491 Roman Catholics, 3,371 Protestants (Churc of England and Church of Scotland). State aid is granted to the Churches amounting yearly to Rs. 196,107 ; the Indians are mostly Hindus.

Education, &c.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. At the end of 193 there were 55 Government, 91 aided and 3 technical schools. Averag attendance at Government schools, 1930, 8,687 (13,260 on roll); at State aided schools, 13,707 (20,676 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths wer in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Roya College and a School (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (193(408 pupils. There were also in 1930 nine aided secondary schools for boy and girls. The total Government actual expenditure in 1929–30 on educatio was Rs. 1,479,408 ; the estimated expenditure for 1931–32 is Rs. 1,422,42(

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1939 was 11,57 and at the Supreme Court 17.

Finance.

Years ended June 30	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue . .	15,894,763	14,682,807	15,308,918	13,322,248	14,432,740
Expenditure. .	16,117,988	16,461,062	16,725,513	16,930,182	15,575,001

Principal sources of revenue 1929–30 :—Customs, Rs. 5,663,906 licences, excise, &c., Rs. 5,695,563 ; Interest, Rs. 1,326,462.

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1930, was :—Government D benture Inscribed Stock Debt, 2,484,890*l.*, mainly for public work Municipal Debt of Port Louis (1930), 45,700*l.*

Defence.

Port Louis is fortified. The Colonial contribution to the military e: penditure is estimated at Rs. 722,515 (1931–32).

Commerce.

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1*l.*)

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1925	4,128,821	2,977,630	1928	3,295,858	3,158,09
1926	3,373,076	2,582,749	1929	3,088,354	3,496,73
1927	3,679,042	3,774,203	1930	2,653,745	1,778,89

Staple exports, sugar, 1,656,416*l.* in 1930; copra and poonac, 18,691*l.*; aloe fibre, 23,192*l.*; rum, 9,666*l.* The trade was chiefly with India and Burma, and the United Kingdom. The sugar crop in 1931-32 is estimated at 200,000 metric tons, against an actual crop of 238,030 (metric tons) in 1929–30.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade Returns) 1930, including unrefined sugar, 1,614,386*l.* British exports to Mauritius, 1930, including cotton goods, 90,698*l.*; machinery, 42,892*l.*; iron and steel, and manufactures, 65,625*l.*, ammonium sulphate, 41,684*l.*; soap, 56,060*l.*; motor cars and tyres, 24,082*l.*; tobacco, 21,747*l.* Imports into United Kingdom, 1931, 1,681,464*l.*; exports to Mauritius, 1931, 442,201*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping January 1, 1931, consisted of 16 sailing vessels of 3,805 tons, and 3 steamers of 2,156 tons; total, 19 vessels of 5,961 tons. Vessels entered in 1930, 198 of 502,489 tons.

There are railway lines of 144 miles, of which 24 miles are narrow gauge. The Railway Department is run on a commercial basis. Its receipts are excluded from the general revenue of the Colony Gross earnings, 1930, Rs. 2,292,018. Working expenditure, Rs. 2,536,747.

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1930) 488 and 299 miles of line respectively; there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar, and Durban. In 1930 the Post Office dealt with 1,575,807 letters, 93,995 postcards, 1,822,680 newspapers, 31,488 parcels, and 102,588 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1930, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 5,393,791, belonging to 37,168 depositors.

The currency consists of Mauritius bronze pieces (1, 2, and 5 cents); silver pieces (10, 20, 25, and 50 cents); Indian rupees and its silver subdivisions; nickel pieces (Indian 4 annas); Government notes (Rs. 50, 10, 5, and 1); and Indian currency notes (Rs. 50, 10, and 5) All accounts are kept in Indian rupees Average note circulation in 1929-30, Rs. 14,735,750. The metric system is in force.

Dependencies.

Rodrigues (under a Magistrate) is about 350 miles north-east of Mauritius, 18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 42 square miles. Population (census 1921, 6,584) on 31st Dec., 1930, 8,526. Estimated revenue (1931–32), Rs 88,365 and estimated expenditure, Rs. 138,514; imports (1929), Rs 274,036; exports, Rs. 295,932. There are two Government and two Aided schools.

The Lesser Dependencies are Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St. Brandon Group, 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 1921, 1,810 (1,038 males, 772 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 445 inhabitants (census 1921), a large proportion are labourers from Mauritius. 125,086 litres of coconut oil were exported in 1930 from the Lesser Dependencies. Other exports are coconuts, 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, 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.

Land area, 37,596 square miles, divided into two Provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and twenty districts, each administered by a District Commissioner and his assistant. Population on Dec. 31, 1930, 1,905 Europeans (mostly in the Shiré Highlands), 1,599 Asiatics, and 1,392,742 natives. The chief settlements are Blantyre and Limbe in the Shiré Highlands, with about 700 European inhabitants; others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Cholo, Lilongwe, and Mlanje; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. There are good motor roads in all directions, and life and property are safe. Education is controlled by the Education Department. Grants in aid are paid to mission societies for native education and there are three elementary schools for European children, which are maintained as private establishments and receive grants from Government. The Government has established a training centre for native teachers. Eleven Christian missions are at work; in 1930 there were 2,685 native schools with a total roll of 126,607 pupils and an average attendance of 73,290. The total grant in aid paid by Government to missionary societies in 1930 was 7,616*l.* in respect of native education. The grant in aid for European education was 1,015*l.* These grants were distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1930.

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 Mombasa.

Coffee is cultivated in the Shiré Highlands; in 1929, 100,117 lbs. were exported, and in 1930, 106,595 lbs. Tobacco exported: in 1929, 10,340,217 lbs., and in 1930, 14,073,243 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1930 was 42,947

acres. The area under cotton cultivation in 1930 was 39,935 acres; in 1929, 2,121,618 lbs. were exported, in 1930, 3,798,338 lbs. The area under tea in 1930 was 9,686 acres, and 1,962,816 lbs. were exported. Cattle in the Protectorate (1930), goats, 210,726; horned cattle, 170,760, sheep, 94,750; pigs, 67,188; asses and mules (mostly belonging to the natives), 203; horses, 5.

The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shiré), Kota-Kota, Fort Manning, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

	1925-26 [1]	1926-27 [1]	1927 [2]	1928 [4]	1929 [4]	1930 [4]
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports [2] .	591,654	791,054	938,461	869,463	770,855	764,443
Exports [2]	564,926	671,086	960,869	706,757	625,480	776,414
Revenue .	322,160	348,320	346,341	374,967	372,508	442,663
Expenditure	301,934	318 899	266,519	407,377	410,688	428,899

[1] Years ending March 31.
[2] Excluding specie and goods in transit.
[3] April to December.
[4] Year ending December

Direct imports from Great Britain and British Possessions, 1930, 55 per cent. of total; direct exports to the United Kingdom, 1930, 99 2 per cent. of total.

The total value of imports during 1930 was 744,372*l.* The principal exports (1930) were tobacco, 5,775 tons; cotton, 9,496 bales; tea, 866 tons.

The revenue in 1930 was derived chiefly from Customs, 113,447*l.*, Road and River Dues, 34,853*l.*, Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, 174,573*l.*; Fees of Court, 22,724*l.*; Posts, Telegraphs, 18,940*l.*; Rents, 11,324*l.*, Miscellaneous, 8,236*l.*

Public debt, Dec. 31, 1930, 931,520*l.*

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. Police force, December 31, 1930, 19 European officers and 515 African ranks. There is a Marine Transport Department on Lake Nyasa, consisting of three vessels. For ordinary traffic there are small steamers, besides small sailing vessels.

There are 32 post offices through which, in 1930, about 2,442,317 postal packets passed. The postal savings bank had 883 depositors at end of 1930; deposits, 13,129*l.* There is a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway from Chindio on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa to Blantyre (174 miles). A railway from Murraça on the southern bank of the Zambezi to the Port of Beira (175 miles) in Portuguese East Africa was opened for traffic in April, 1922, thus establishing direct railway communication between Blantyre and Beira. A bridge across the Zambezi to connect these two railways is in course of erection, as is also an extension of the railway system northwards to Lake Nyasa. A new road from Salisbury in S. Rhodesia to Blantyre via Tete in Portuguese East Africa is open for motor traffic There is a telegraph line through the Protectorate connecting southwards with Cape Town and northwards with Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. Telegraphs are controlled by the Government. Electric light and power plants have been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

At Blantyre, Zomba, and other centres there are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa and at Blantyre and Limbe there are branches of Barclays (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Bank. The currency consists of British coin, gold, silver, and bronze. There is no note circulation.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir T. S. W. *Thomas*, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Secretary.—K. L. *Hall.*

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ST. HELENA.

Governor.—Sir Charles *Harper*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Government Secretary.—Lt.-Col. E. L. *Salier*, M.C.

St. Helena, of volcanic origin, is 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa. Area, 47 square miles. Population, 1921 Census, 3,747; estimated civil population, December 31, 1930, 3,905. Births (living), 1930, 120; deaths, 40; marriages, 30. Civil emigrants (1930), 53; immigrants 33, Four Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic chapels. Education, 8 elementary schools (of which 3 are Government schools), with 702 pupils in 1929. Police force, 6; cases dealt with by the Supreme Court, 3; by police magistrate, 67 in 1930. 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:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1]	23,944	20,486	15,549	20,456	18,570
Expenditure	23,154	16,740	15,794	22,385	25,819
Exports	39,977 [2]	34,274 [2]	31,267	38,571	19,845
Imports [3]	56,040	49,678	49,030 [4]	47,405 [4]	44,411 [4]

[1] Including Imperial grants (2,500*l.* in 1926, 2,500*l.* in 1927, 2,000*l.* in 1928, 2,000*l.* in 1929, and 6,000*l.* in 1930.)
[2] Including specie. [3] Including specie, but excluding Government stores.
[4] Including Government stores (1929, 2,362*l.*; 1930, 3,871*l.*).

The revenue from customs in 1929 was 5,253*l.*; in 1930, 3,847*l.*

Public debt, nil; the Colony's liabilities at December 31, 1930, exceeded the assets by 4,983*l.*

The principal exports are fibre, tow, rope and twine, 934 tons in 1930.

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1930, 17,135*l.*, belonging to 238 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 established at a Government mill and 8 private mills. The area of land under flax was estimated at 2,000 acres in 1927. A lace-making industry was started in 1907. The number of vessels that called at the Island was 40 in 1930. Total tonnage entered and cleared was 187,387 in 1930.

The Post Office in 1930 received 297 bags of mail, 1,811 parcels and 1,344 registered articles, and despatched 112 bags of mail, 281 parcels and 1,973 registered articles.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable connects St. Helena with Cape Town and with St. Vincent. There are telephone lines, with 41 miles of wire.

St. Helena is an Admiralty coaling station. About two of the Cape of Good Hope Squadron visit St. Helena every year.

Ascension is a small island of volcanic origin, of 34 square miles, in the South Atlantic, 700 miles N.W. of St. Helena. Down to November 1922 it was under the control and jurisdiction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but it was then transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office and annexed to the colony of St. Helena. There are 10 acres under cultivation providing vegetables and fruit. Investigations are being made into the possibilities of exploiting the minerals on the Island and reports are encouraging.

The island is the resort of the sea turtle, which come to lay their eggs in the sand annually between January and May. 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. Phosphates and guano are collected. The island is included in the Postal Union.

Resident Magistrate.—E. A. *Willmott.*

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. Tristan consists of an extinct volcano rising to a height of 8,000 feet, with a circumference at its base of 21 miles The habitable area is a small plateau on the north-west side of about 12 square miles, 100 feet above sea-level. Here the struggle for life is great: it is now impossible to grow corn owing to the depredation of rats, which came from a wreck in 1882; and fuel is scarce owing to deforestation. The staple food appears to be the potato There are apple and peach trees; bullocks, sheep and geese are reared, and fish are plentiful. Besides being inhospitable, the island is extremely lonely. Until the middle of the last century the neighbouring waters were frequented by numerous American whalers, but these have now disappeared, as have also the clippers which called occasionally Since 1900 the annual visits of a warship have been discontinued. Despite these disadvantages, the community is a growing one. In 1880 it numbered 109, declining to 52 in 1893, since when it has increased to the present figure of 130 The characteristics of the people are longevity, good health, and a certain shyness of disposition. It had been argued that inter-marriage must have a bad effect upon their qualities, but Surgeon Commander Rickard, of the *Dublin*, who visited the island in 1923, reported that this was not the case. The original inhabitants were shipwrecked sailors and soldiers who remained behind when the garrison from St Helena was withdrawn in 1817. Many attempts have been made to induce the inhabitants to leave. The lack of educational facilities for their children was the sole argument which carried weight in the eyes of the inhabitants. A proposal to establish a settlement in South Africa for the surplus population has been revived in order to prevent the recurrence of times of scarcity. There is no form of government.

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SEYCHELLES.

Seychelles and its Dependencies consist of 101 islands and islets with a total estimated area of 156 square miles. The principal island is Mahé (55 square miles), smaller islands of the group being Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. 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, Farquhar Islands, and Flat Island.

The islands were first colonised by the French in the middle of the eighteenth century, the object being to establish plantations of spices to compete with the lucrative Dutch monopoly. They were captured by the English in 1794 and incorporated as a dependency of Mauritius in 1810. In 1888 the office of Administrator was created, an Executive Council of 2 *ex-officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed, with 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.—de Symons M. G. *Honey*, C.M.G. (January, 1928).

The population at December 31, 1930, was estimated to be 28,217; census of April 24, 1921, 24,523 (11,974 males and 12,549 females). The death-rate for 1930 was 13·99; the birth-rate 27·99. The number of births in 1930 was 790; deaths, 395; marriages, 208. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour. Education is not compulsory. There were in 1930, 27 grant-in-aid schools and 2 other primary schools. In addition, there are 2 secondary schools with a total of 373 pupils. Total number of children attending school in 1930 was 2,845; average attendance, 78·5 per cent. In 1930, 122 cases were brought before the Supreme Court (Criminal Side). The police force numbered 93 of all ranks (1930).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1925	51,384	43,801	4,553+Rs. 35,000
1926	44,170	47,580	3,691+Rs. 25,000
1927	49,184	44,216	2,805+Rs. 15,000
1928	50,109	48,109	1,894
1929	57,155	57,589	959

Chief items of revenue: customs, 1928, 24,428*l.*, 1929, 29,042*l.*; Crown lands, 1928, 2,138*l.*, 1929, 2,147*l.*: licences, taxes, excise and internal revenue, 1928, 29,807*l.*, 1929, 25,928*l.*

Chief products, coconuts (over 28,240 acres under cultivation) and cinnamon, patchouli and other essential oils; on some islands mangrove-bark is collected and phosphate deposits are worked. Live-stock at end of 1929: Cattle, 935; goats, 100; sheep, 50; horses, 150; asses, 100. Fishing is actively pursued, chiefly for local supply, but will probably be extended.

Imports, 1929: Rs. 1,813,283; 1930: Rs. 1,626,077·1. Exports, 1929: Rs. 2,143,743; 1930: Rs. 2,049,967. Principal imports, 1930 (thous kilos): Rice, 2,500; cotton piece goods, 753; sugar, 620, wheat flour, 339; coffee, 72; gunny bags, 52; galvanized iron sheets, 141; kerosene oil, 246; dholl and lentils, 95. Chief exports, 1930. Copra, 5,909 tons; cinnamon oil, 50,478 litres; Patchouli oil, 2,341 litres; guano, 15,977 tons. Imports in 1929 from: United Kingdom, Rs. 619,649; India, Rs. 637,460; France, Rs. 166,943; Dutch Possessions, Rs. 78,586; French Possessions, Rs. 3,000; Japan, Rs. 72,905; Spain, Rs. 21,526. Exports, 1929 to: United Kingdom, Rs. 229,096; South Africa, Rs. 802,398; New Zealand, Rs. 116,370; Germany, Rs. 163,726; France, Rs. 41,436; U.S A., Rs. 492,742.

Shipping entered and cleared (1930), 239,081 tons, mainly British, exclusive of coasters trading between Mahé and the dependencies The British India steamers call every four weeks from Bombay on their way to Mombasa, and every eight weeks on their way from Mombasa to Bombay, and the Royal Dutch Steam Packet Co. steamers call every eight weeks 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. In 1930 the post office despatched and received 126,200 letters and post cards, 88,500 newspapers, &c., and 4,028 parcels. There is direct telegraphic communication with Mauritius, Zanzibar, Aden, and Colombo. The Government Wireless Station at Victoria has been reopened for the exchange of radiotelegrams with ships at sea, but the service between Victoria and the Praslin group of islands is still suspended.

At the end of 1929 the Savings Bank deposits amounted to Rs. 241,034 to the credit of 674 depositors.

Current money in the islands consists of rupees and notes.

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Sierra Leone. See WEST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Sokotra. See ADEN.

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 344,700—Mohammedan, and entirely nomadic, except on the coast, where considerable towns have sprung up during the British occupation.

No census of the population other than the Europeans and Indians has been taken, but a rough estimate of the main towns of the Protectorate is as follows: Berbera, between 15,000 and 30,000; Hargeisa, 20,000; Burao, 10,000; Zeilah, 5,000. Police, 550 officers and men on Dec. 31, 1930. Convictions in 1930, 760. Revenue in 1930, 105,304*l.*, reckoned at 1*s.* 6*d.* to one rupee. Customs in 1930, 73,290*l.*; expenditure, 1930, 199,027*l.* Free Grant-in-aid in respect of military expenditure, 1930, 50,000*l.* Imports, 1930, 371,502*l.*; exports, 1930, 255,808*l.* Bullion and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice (127,944 cwt.), dates (45,455 cwt.), sugar (21,127 cwt.), textiles (4,169,833 yds.), and specie; the exports, skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle, sheep and goats, and specie. Tonnage entered in 1930, 59,327; cleared, 60,091. The rupee is the basis of the currency. Government of India notes are also in circulation. Transport is by camel and motor-car; there are no porters. Besides ordinary telegraphs there are wireless telegraph stations at Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa, Zeilah, Erigavo, and Buramo.

The Protectorate forces now comprise a Camel Corps of 437 officers and men, with a reserve of 150 men, and 555 Police.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Sir H. B. *Kittermaster*, K.B.E., C.M.G. Appointed January 26, 1926.

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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 under the authority of the Crown since 1884, and 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.

According to the census of 1921 the population numbered 495,937 natives, 1,603 Europeans, 172 Asiatics, and 1,069 coloured. 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 1,890 natives and 399 Europeans.

There were 597 Government and Government aided schools in the Territory during 1930, of which 9 were Institutions (Normal, Industrial and Agricultural), 28 Intermediate Schools and 560 Elementary Vernacular Schools. The number of pupils on the roll for 1930 was 50,443 and the average attendance was 37,150. The Education vote for the year ending March 31, 1931, was 55,405*l*. There were 9 small primary schools for European children.

The police force at December 31, 1930, numbered:—12 European officers, 1 chief constable, 30 non-commissioned officers (native) and 308 men (natives).

The revenue arises mainly from the Post Office, native tax, licences, and income tax customs rebate from neighbouring territories. Under the Native Tax Law every adult male native pays 1*l*. 5*s* per annum, and if he has more than one wife by native custom he pays 1*l*. 5*s*. per annum for his wives up to a maximum of 3*l*. 15*s*. A levy of 3*s*. for educational purposes is paid by every adult native. An Income Tax has been enacted on the lines of that existing in the Union of South Africa, and the collections for the year 1929–30 amounted to 10,732*l*.

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	274,404	292,378	324,790	326,540	326,676
Expenditure . . .	272,627	283,602	316,573	332,949	333,862

Native tax yielded 136,237*l*. in 1930-31, and customs, 95,564*l*., education levy, etc., 14,885*l*. Balance of assets over liabilities, March 31, 1931, was 51,789*l*.

The products 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.

Basutoland is in the South African Customs Union. The total trade in recent years was:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	665,014	842,893	921,574	706,416	477,949
Exports . .	696,950	839,095	1,013,392	694,794	317,646

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports (1930) of wool and mohair (178,438*l*.), wheat and wheat-meal (105,330*l*.). In addition to the imports above given, there were goods to the value of 55,130*l*. imported by the Government.

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.

The currency is exclusively British.

Resident Commissioner.—John C. R. *Sturrock*, C.M.G. (May, 1926).

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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 about 275,000 square miles; population, according to the census of 1921, 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Europeans. The most important tribes are the Bamangwato (35,000), under the Chief Tshekedi (acting as regent during the minority of Seretse, the son of Sekgoma, who died in November, 1925) whose capital is Serowe (population 17,000), 40 miles west of the railway line at Palapye Road; the Bakhatla (11,000), under Chief Molefi Pilane; the Bakwena (13,000), under Kgari Sechele; the Bangwaketse (18,000), under chief Bathoeñ, 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. An assistant Resident Commissioner was appointed in 1923.

The Territory is divided for administrative purposes into 11 districts, each under a Resident Magistrate. There is a tax of 1*l.* on each hut and 5*s.* Native Fund Tax, for education, &c. Licences for the sale of spirits are granted only at certain railway stations. The police force consists of 32 European officers, warrant officers and sergeants, 50 mounted police, and 215 dismounted constables.

Education is provided (there were 10 European, 2 Coloured, and 87 native schools, 1930–31). The European schools were assisted financially by the Government to the extent of 1,720*l.* The native schools, with the exception of the school at Serowe, which is supported by the Chief, are now mainly financed by the Native Fund, the charge to which for 1930–31 was 5,350*l.* Under the Inspector of Education, the schools are controlled in most

of the Reserves by School Committees on which the various missionary bodies are, together with Natives, represented.

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 3, 1921, 495,000 head, sheep and goats, 380,000. During the year 1930, 28,177 head of cattle were exported.

Gold and silver to the total value of 8,414*l.* were mined in 1930–31.

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926–27	131,568	108,223	1929–30	146,384	155,822
1927–28	147,911	119,984	1930–31	148,511	154,922
1928–29	142,246	143,346			

Chief items of revenue, 1930–31. income tax and poll tax, 39,089*l.*; customs, 25,579*l.*; hut-tax, 40,691*l.*; licences, 6,558*l.*; posts, 15,469*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1930–31: Resident Commissioner, 11,576*l*; district administration, 14,542*l.*; posts, 6,219*l.*; police, 31,784*l.*; administration of justice, 6,159*l.*; public works (extraordinary and recurrent), 14,552*l.*; medical, 12,246*l.*; veterinary, 13,433*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, 1931, 76,499*l.*

When the Union of South Africa was established, 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 full figures relating to imports and exports of the Protectorate are not available. The export of dairy products was in 1930, 43,037*l.*

The telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope to Rhodesia passes through the Protectorate. 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 24 post offices; receipts, in 1930–31, 15,469*l*; expenditure, 6,214*l.* In 1930–31, 2,297*l.* was deposited in the Savings Bank and 1,838*l.* withdrawn.

The currency is British. There is no bank in the Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. *Rey.*

Government Secretary.—C. L. O'B. *Dutton.*

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Rhodesia includes the whole of the region extending from the Transvaal Province northwards to the borders of the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory, bounded on the east by Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, and the Tanganyika Territory, and on the west by the Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, and Bechuanaland. The region south of the Zambezi (Matabeleland and Mashonaland) is called Southern Rhodesia; that north of the Zambezi is known as Northern Rhodesia.

Prior to October, 1923, Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia, was under the administration of the British South Africa Company. In October, 1922, Southern Rhodesia voted in favour of responsible government. On September 12, 1923, the country was formally annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, and on October 1, 1923, the new form of government was established under a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislature. The latter consists at first of a single elected Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council in addition. There must be a session at least once a year, and the duration of the Legislature is five years, unless sooner dissolved. The Legislature may amend, by a two-thirds vote of the total membership, the Letters Patent setting up the Constitution, with certain exceptions (relating to reservation of bills by the Governor, native administration, Crown Letters Patent, and Governor's salary). The Crown reserves the right to disallow laws. The powers of the Legislative Council respecting appropriation and Taxation Bills are limited. In July 1928 the franchise was extended to all British subjects over 21 years of age and to married women, subject to certain qualifications.

A native Council may be established in any native reserve, representative of the local chiefs and native residents, to advise the Governor and manage such local affairs as may be entrusted to it.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Cecil H. *Rodwell*, K.C.M.G., Appointed August, 1928. (Salary, 4,000*l.*; allowances, 2,000*l.*)

The Cabinet is as follows (Oct. 1931)—

Premier and Secretary for Native Affairs.—H. U. *Moffat*, C.M.G.
Mines, Works, and Industries.—G. *Mitchell.*
Agriculture and Lands.—R. A. *Fletcher.*
Attorney-General.—Major R. J. *Hudson*, M.C., K.C.
Colonial Secretary.—W. M. *Leggate*, C.M.G.
Treasurer.—P. D. L. *Fynn*, C.M.G.

High Commissioner in London.—Hon. J. W. Downie, C.M.G.

Area and Population.—The area is 150,344 square miles. The growth of the population is given in the following table:—

Year	Europeans			Asiatic Coloured Total	Native Total	Total Population
	Males	Females	Total			
Census of—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No
May 1904 . .	8,979	3,644	12,623	1,944	591,197	605,764
May 1911 . .	15,580	8,026	23,606	2,912	744,559	771,077
May 1921 . .	18,987	14,633	33,620	3,248	862,319	899,187
May 1926 . .	21,808	17,366	39,174	3,612	933,899	976,685
May, 1931 [1] . .	27,325	22,579	49,904	4,045	1,055,000	1,108,949

[1] Preliminary.

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital, population (including suburbs), 28,800 (approx.), including 9,711 Europeans), Bulawayo (including suburbs), (31,000 (approx.), including 11,727 Europeans), Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Shamva, Wankie and Victoria.

The number of births (European) was 1,173 in 1930, 1,093 in 1929; deaths, 443 in 1930, 469 in 1929. Marriages among Europeans numbered 553 in 1930, and 551 in 1929.

Education.—At the end of 1930 the schools for Europeans numbered 74 primary, 12 secondary and 1 vocational. There is a primary teachers' training centre with 9 teachers in training in 1930. There were also 76 aided farm schools, taught by private tutors or governesses, with an aggregate enrolment of 416 pupils. Including these, the total enrolment of European children at the end of the year 1930 was 8,586 There were also 7 schools for coloured children, including Eurafrican and Asiatic, with a total enrolment of 612 pupils; and 1,446 schools for native pupils, with a total enrolment of 108,752 pupils. The total expenditure on public education (other than native education) in the Colony in the calendar year 1930 amounted to 288,386*l.*, against which receipts from boarding and tuition fees were 91,447*l.* Grants-in-aid of native education during the year 1930 amounted to 49,511*l.*

Justice.—There is a High Court (composed of a Chief Justice and 2 Judges) with criminal and civil jurisdiction. Single Judges are stationed at Salisbury and Bulawayo and sittings are held at five of the other principal towns twice a year. There are nine principal Courts of Magistrate, also courts presided over by detached Assistant Magistrates and several periodical courts. Natives are subject mainly to the same laws as Europeans, though there are special restrictions relating to arms, ammunition and liquor, and there are laws particularly applicable to natives, such as those dealing with marriage, taxation and registration and passes. Native Commissioners have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in which natives only are concerned, but generally exercise jurisdiction in their capacity as Assistant Magistrates.

Finance.—The total revenue for the year ended March 31, 1931,[1] was 2,449,300*l.* (2,487,200*l.* in 1929–30), of which the receipts from stamps and licences were 143,300*l.* (140,100*l.* in 1929–30); Native tax, 346,100*l.* (343,700*l.* in 1929–30); income tax, 492,900*l.* (499,100*l.* in 1929–30); and customs and excise duties, 739,600*l.* (704,700*l.* in 1929–30), and lands department, 89,100*l.* (112,700*l.* in 1929–30). Total expenditure (including loan expenditure), 1930–31,[1] was 2,995,000*l.* (2,967,800*l.* in 1929–30), including 358,800*l.* for education, 331,800*l.* for police and defence, 255,900*l.* for public works and roads, and 366,700*l.* for debt services.

The net amount of the Public Debt outstanding was, at March 31, 1931, 6,334,492*l.* (6,142,479*l.* at March 31, 1930).

Production and Industries.—The British South Africa Company has relinquished all rights and interests in the land in Southern Rhodesia, except in the estates which it was already developing and working on 10th July, 1923. The Crown has recognized the Company as the owner of the mineral rights throughout both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Land has been set apart for tribal settlements ('native reserves'). The country is well adapted for agriculture and European settlers. Live stock (1930): cattle, 2,468,400 (2,398,000 in 1929); sheep, 360,400 (353,800 in 1929), and pigs, 66,500 (61,300 in 1929). Acreage under crops (1930): maize,

[1] Provisional figures.

317,700 (325,300 in 1929); tobacco, 10,500 (17,800 in 1929); ground-nuts, 7,500 (9,700 in 1929); legumes and fodders, 58,000 (46,600 in 1929). Large fruit orchards have been planted, and nearly all fruit trees thrive, the cultivation of oranges and lemons constituting a rapidly expanding industry. Exports of citrus fruit have increased from 53,000 boxes in 1923–24 to 165,000 boxes in 1930. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry. Animal products sold in 1930 include, 726,000 dozen eggs, 1,009,000 gallons milk, 163,000 lbs. cheese, and 1,768,701 lbs. butter.

A Land and Agricultural Bank makes loans to settlers on easy terms of repayment, for the purpose of improving and developing their agricultural holdings. The amount of applications for advances granted was 135,103*l.* in 1930 and 201,676*l.* in 1929. Numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals.

Mining.—The country contains gold and other minerals. The total output of all minerals from 1890 to December 31, 1930, is valued at 100,447,610*l.*, of which gold accounted for 75,098,148*l.* The gold output in 1931 was valued at 2,273,875*l.* The output in 1931 of other minerals was: coal, 647,341 tons; chrome ore, 89,974 tons (224,186*l.*); asbestos, 24,043 tons (386,494*l.*). The total mineral output for 1930 was valued at 4,518,198*l.*

In addition to the foregoing a number of minor industries are now established in the Colony. These include brick and tile works (10), cigarette and tobacco factories (7), cold storage and ice making installations (9), iron and brass founders (13), mineral water manufactories (12), and electric light and power undertakings (14).

Commerce.—The total value of imports (including bullion and coin) into Southern Rhodesia in 1930 was 7,529,439*l.*, the chief being: food and drink, 816,214*l.*; textile goods, wearing apparel, 1,322,633*l.*; machinery, 523,665*l.*; metals and manufactures, including motor cars, 2,664,333*l.*; railway and tramway materials and locomotives, 1,312,997*l.* The value of the exports, including gold, was 7,496,955*l.* (including re-exports, 1,863,119*l.*), the chief being: raw gold, 2,156,241*l.*; asbestos, 620,400*l.*; maize (including maize meal), 344,000*l.*; chrome ore, 441,000*l.*; cattle for slaughter, 341,000*l.*; tobacco, 380,000*l.* Total imports from the United Kingdom in 1930 amounted to 3,945,000*l.* (4,019,000*l.* in 1929); from the Union of S. Africa, 1,176,000*l.* (1,902,000*l.* in 1929); from the United States, 771,000*l.* (1,025,000 in 1929). Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1930, 2,108,000*l.* (2,571,000*l.* in 1929); Union of S. Africa, 1,522,000*l.* (2,116,000*l.* in 1929).

Communications.—The British South Africa Company has a controlling interest in the Rhodesian railway system, the total mileage of which (including the Beira Railway) at September 30, 1930, was 2,628. The system begins at Vryburg in the Cape Colony, and extends through the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa. In conjunction with the railways of the Union of South Africa it provides through communication from Cape Town to the Congo border (2,149 miles), and (by a line from Bulawayo via Salisbury) to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean (2,036 miles). There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia. The total length of line operated in Southern Rhodesia is 1,348 miles. A system of road motor services has been organised, having in September, 1930, a total mileage of 1,521 miles.

On December 31, 1930, there were in Southern Rhodesia 212 post offices, 47 of which are money order and savings bank offices. During the year

1930, 13,463,000 letters and post-cards were despatched; 5,836,116 newspapers, books, and parcels, and 211,234 registered articles. The postal revenue for the year 1930 was 240,551*l.*, and the expenditure, 196,079*l.* There is an extensive telephone system in operation. Automatic telephone exchanges were brought into operation in Salisbury and Umtali in 1928, and an additional one has been ordered for Bulawayo.

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1930, the deposits amounted to 226,695*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 (now the Belgian Congo), German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory), Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa'

An Administrator was appointed by the British South Africa Company with the approval of the Secretary of State, and had, for consultative purposes, an Advisory Council of five members, chosen by the white settlers.

By an Order in Council dated February 20, 1924, the office of Governor was created, an Executive Council constituted and provision made for the institution of a Legislative Council. This latter Council is composed of five *ex-officio* members, who also constitute the Executive Council, four nominated official members and seven elected unofficial members. On April 1, 1924, the British South Africa Company was relieved of the administration of the Territory by the Crown, from which date the Order in Council of February 20, 1924, took effect.

Northern Rhodesia has an area of 287,950 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 areas carrying good arable and grazing land. The permanent European population in December 1929 was computed at 9,981. The native population on December 31, 1930, was estimated to number 1,331,229. The territory is divided into nine provinces. The seat of Government is at Livingstone, three miles from the Zambezi, but the Government has, subject to the approval of the Colonial Office, selected Lusaka, 80 miles south of Broken Hill, as the site of the new capital of the territory. The most important centres are Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Fort Rosebery, Ndola, and Mongu-Lealui. The police force, called the Northern Rhodesia Police, is composed of natives, with European officers and non-commissioned officers.

There were in December, 1930, 17 European controlled schools, with an enrolment of 879; and 6 non-controlled schools, with an approximate enrolment of 60. The estimated number of European children being educated outside the territory was 150, and a considerable number of children of Government officials and missionaries were receiving home education. There are Government schools for natives at Mongu, Mazabuka, and Ndola, and a large number of mission schools, many of which receive Government grants in aid. At the end of 1930 some 20,000 scholars were on the rolls of recognised schools.

Revenue, 1930–31, 830,254*l.* (taxes, etc., 303,356*l.*; customs, 344,314*l.*; posts, etc., 55,427*l.*; fees, 66,549*l.*; land sales, etc., 34,893*l.*; miscellaneous, 25,715*l.*). The expenditure for 1930–31 was 704,986*l.*

Imports (including specie), 1930, 4,953,716*l.*; exports (including specie), 909,541*l.*, including living animals, 2,458*l.*; copper, 226,403*l.*; gold (bar), 26,511*l.*; vanadium, 24,710*l.*; zinc, 341,660*l.*; wheat, 2,870*l.*; maize and maize meal, 19,806*l.*; tobacco (unmanufactured), 57,163*l.*; hides, skins, and horns, 14,320*l*; ivory, 4,055*l.*; timber, 23,426*l.*

Agricultural products are maize, tobacco, wheat, and coffee. There is timber of various kinds. Gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, vanadium and mica are the chief mineral products; coal has been discovered. Chief production, 1930: gold, 7,510 ozs., value 31,903*l.*; silver, 637 ozs., value 46*l.*; copper, 6,269 tons, value 343,798*l.*; zinc, 20,055 tons, value 339,825*l.*; vanadium, 122,577 lbs., value 87,320*l.*; mica, 8,954 lbs., value, 2,238*l.*; manganese ore, 872 tons, value 1,309*l.* Total value of mineral production: 1930, 806,446*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.

There are 45 post offices, 18 being money order offices. There is a telegraph line alongside the railway from Livingstone to the Congo border, and other lines link up Fort Jameson with Nyasaland and Abercorn with Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland.

Governor (Appointed August 31, 1927).—Sir James Crawford *Maxwell*, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.D.

Chief Secretary.—H. C. D. C. *Mackenzie-Kennedy.*

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SWAZILAND.

Swaziland lies at the south-eastern corner of the Transvaal. On une 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor f the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner or South Africa.

The seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude 3,800 feet.

Area, 6,705 square miles. Population, census 1921: 112,951 (Europeans, ,205). The Government maintains 13 European schools at different centres, verage attendance, 435 in 1930; and 1 native school at Zombode, the kraal f the ex-Chief Regent, average attendance, 125 in 1930. The Government lso subsidises certain native schools with an average attendance in 1930 of ,026, and two schools for coloured children, at which the average attendance n 1930 was 146.

A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and ssistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland olice force was created in 1907. Authorised strength (1930) 25 Europeans nd 142 natives. During 1930, there were 3,195 summary convictions, and convictions in the Superior Court. Native chiefs continue to exercise urisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between atives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner.

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	92,659	91,933	96,359	111,091	89,604
Expenditure . . .	112,161	103,653	132,031	119 223	116,903

Chief items of revenue, 1930-31: Native tax, 41,980*l.*, customs, 14,186*l.*; ales of Crown lands, &c., 2,913*l.*; dog tax, 4,005*l.* Chief items of ex- enditure, 1930-31: Police, 18,388*l.*; public works, 20,245*l.*; Veterinary, 4,948*l.*; medical, 9,258*l.*; education, 10,062*l.*; justice, 5,249*l.*

The public debt of Swaziland amounts (1929) to 55,000*l.*

Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits; base metals to a oyalty of 2½ per cent. on output, in addition to any rentals now payable.

The agricultural and grazing rights of natives are safeguarded, and elimited. The agricultural products are cotton, tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities for local supply. Stock numbers approximately (1930): horses, 2,800; cattle, 334,000; native sheep and goats, 160,500. About 360,000 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 1930 the output was 161 tons, valued at 23,414*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. The chief exports, 1930, were: slaughter cattle, 50,763*l.*; cassiterite tin, 23,414*l.*; tobacco, 14,397*l.*; ides, 3,469*l.*; wattle bark, 9,108*l.*; cotton seed, 26,868*l.*

There is daily (except Sundays) communication by Railway Motor buses between Bremersdorp, Mbabane and Breyten, and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu, and bi-weekly services between Goedgegun and Hluti; Bremersdorp and Stegi and Goba; Bremersdorp and Gollel. Post offices working in 1930, 20. There are telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Dwaleni, Mahamba, Stegi, Nsoko, Goedgegun, Hluti and Gollel. Post Office Savings Banks deposits, 2,438*l.* during 1930 by 585 depositors.

The currency is British coin and Union of South Africa, also coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denomination to the British. The Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, Bremersdorp and Stegi, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., at Bremersdorp and Stegi.

Resident Commissioner.—T. Ainsworth *Dickson*, C.M.G., M.C. (October, 1928).

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary.—B. *Nicholson*, C.B.E., 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. There is a Governor-General, and an Executive Council in charge of the Departments of State.

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. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate consists of forty members, eight (four being selected mainly for their acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-European races) being nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two being elected, eight for each Province. 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.

The House of Assembly consists, according to the Fifth Delimitation Commission appointed on July 19, 1927, of 148 members chosen in Electoral Divisions in numbers as follows:—The Cape of Good Hope, 58; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 55; Orange Free State, 18. Parliamentary voters must have the qualifications existing in the several colonies at the time of the Union. On April 10, 1930, a Bill was passed giving the vote to all women over 21, and it is proposed to remove the property or wage qualification for men. 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 continues five years from the date of its first meeting unless sooner dissolved.

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 respecting disagreements between the Houses, the Royal Assent to Bills, and the disallowance of laws assented to by the Governor-General.

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.

Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union, and Cape Town is the seat of Legislature.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—Earl of *Clarendon*, G.C.M.G. Appointed January 1931 (salary £10,000 per annum)

The Executive Council was constituted (November 1924) as follows:—

The Governor-General.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—General The Honourable J. B M. *Hertzog* (3,500*l.*)

Minister of the Interior, of Public Health and of Education—The Honourable Dr. D. F. *Malan* (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Mines and Industries.—The Honourable A. P. J. *Fourie*, (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Railways and Harbours.—The Honourable C. W. *Malan* (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Finance.—The Honourable N. C. *Havenga* (2,500*l*).

Minister of Justice.—The Honourable O. *Pirow*, K C. (2,500*l.*)

Minister of Defence and Labour.—Colonel The Honourable F. H. P. *Creswell*, D.S.O. (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Agriculture.—General The Honourable J. C. G. *Kemp* (2,500*l*).

Minister of Lands.—The Honourable P. G. W. *Grobler* (2,500*l.*).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and of Public Works—The Honourable H. W. *Sampson*, O.B.E. (2,500*l*).

Minister of Native Affairs.—Hon. E. G. *Jansen*.

Secretary to the Prime Minister and Secretary for External Affairs.—H. D. J. *Bodenstein*, LL.D.

The result of the elections in June 1929 was: Nationalists, 78; South African Party, 61; Labour (Creswell), 5; Labour (National Council), 3; Independent, 1: total, 148.

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, 58; Natal, 25; Transvaal, 55; 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.

There is a provincial Revenue Fund in each province. The old colonial capitals are the capitals of the provinces.

The railways, ports, and harbours are managed by a Harbour and Railway Board, under the chairmanship of a Minister of State. The revenues therefrom are paid into a special fund. All other moneys received by the Union are paid into a Consolidated Revenue Fund, on which 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 word 'Dutch' has now been expressly declared by Act of Parliament to include Afrikaans, a local variant of the language of Holland.

High Commissioner in London.—Hon. C. *te Water* (appointed Sept., 1929).

Agent-General of the Government of India in South Africa.—Sir K. V. *Reddi* (1929).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.—E. H. *Louw* (1929).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland.—D. J. *de Villiers* (1929).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.—B. J. *Pienaar* (1929).

High Commissioner for South Africa and High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.—Sir Herbert *Stanley*, G.C.M.G. (appointed November 21, 1930).

The High Commissioner for South Africa is responsible for the administration of the territories in Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. The administration of native affairs and affairs specially or differentially affecting Asiatics vests in the Governor-General-in-Council. The government of the native territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland may be transferred to the Union Government.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Union is 471,917 square miles divided between the Provinces as follows :—Cape of Good Hope, 276,536; Natal, 35,284; Transvaal, 110,450; Orange Free State, 49,647.

The census taken in 1904 in each of the four Colonies was the first simultaneous census taken in South Africa. In 1911 the first Union census was taken.

The following tables give the returns of population at the various censuses, classified according to race and sex :—

Year	All Races			European		Non-European	
	Total	European	Non-European	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 . . .	—	1,421,781	—	728,866	692,915	—	—
1921 . . .	6,928,580	1,519,488	5,409,092	782,935	737,453	2,754,957	2,654,135
1926 . . .	—	1,676,660	—	856,918	819,742	—	—
1931 . . .	—	1,827,166	—	930,031	897,135	—	—

The 1926 population census was a quinquennial one of Europeans only, and was taken under the provisions of the South Africa Act for the delimitation of political constituencies.

Walvis Bay, area 430 sq. miles, previously included in the area of the Cape Province, has been included for administrative purposes in the mandated territory of South West Africa.

Of the non-European population in 1921, 4,697,813 were Bantu, 165,731 Asiatic, and 545,548 of other races.

The increase in the total population, 1911–21, was: Union, 15·99 per cent.; Cape, 8·49 per cent., Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent.; O. F. S., 19·06 per cent. The increase in the European population in the Union 1926–31 was: Cape, 5·9 per cent.; Natal, 11·6 per cent.; Transvaal, 14·4 per cent.; Orange Free State, 1·2 per cent.; and for the Union, 8·9 per cent.

Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of European race, 1921, 1926 and 1931:—

Town	Province	1921 European	1926 European	1931 European
1 Johannesburg	Transvaal	151,836	170,741	203,273
2 Cape Town	Cape	114,110	130,568	149,236
3. Durban	Natal	58,085	70,888	86,271
4. Pretoria	Transvaal	45,361	54,326	62,096
5 Port Elizabeth	Cape	26,803	33,371	43,835
6 East London	Cape	20,374	23,210	27,809
7. Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	19,367	22,695	28,496
8. Pietermaritzburg	Natal	17,998	19,748	21,566
9. Germiston	Transvaal	18,477	19,495	23,953
10. Kimberley	Cape	18,288	17,263	18,471
11. Benoni	Transvaal	14,488	14,899	17 612
12 Boksburg	Transvaal	12,416	12,144	13,973
13. Krugersdorp	Transvaal	10,599	11,253	13,653

For the occupational census in 1926 see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1931, p. 229.

Migration.—1930. Gross Figures (excluding 'Intransit,') European: Arrivals, 32,923; departures, 31,776. Non-European: Arrivals, 4,526, departures, 3,877.

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	European			Non-European[1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	43,876	16,080	14,908	53,348	41,718	17,090
1927	44,347	16,627	15,622	51,113	45,219	16,972
1928	44,818	17,642	16,348	52,577	45,810	18,131
1929	46,219	16,803	17,192	54,171	43,390	18,069
1930	47,586	17,415	16,604	56,277	45,211	18,118

[1] Partial Registration only.

Owing to wide variation of the laws relating to the registration of births and deaths of natives in the four provinces, and to the entire absence of native registration in one province, the figures of 1923 must be regarded

as merely recording registrations and not the total number of actual events. Unifying Act No. 17 of 1923, which came into effect as from January 1, 1924, abolished compulsory registration of native vital events in rural areas, but made registration compulsory in all urban areas throughout the Union.

Religion.

Religions.—The results of the European census of 1926 as regards religions are as follows: — Europeans: Dutch Churches, 921,961: Anglicans, 311,281; Presbyterians, 79,516; Congregationalists, 9,965; Wesleyans, 105,217; Lutherans, 23,371; Roman Catholics, 71,227; Baptists, 17,316; Jews, 71,816; others and unspecified, 13,109; Christian Scientists, 3,930; Apostolic Faith, Mission Church, 15,544; other Christian sects, 32,432; total, 1,676,660. Non-Europeans as at the census of 1921:[1] Dutch Churches, 276,486; Anglican, 420,059; Presbyterians, 115,897; Independents (Congregationalists), 145,723; Wesleyans, 730,022; various Christian Sects, 57,186; Lutherans, 241,807; Roman Catholics, 82,008; Hindus, 109,261; Buddhists and Confucians, 14,127; Mohammedans, 49,936; no religion, 2,402,652; others and unspecified, 763,928; total, 5,409,092.

Education.

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 and vocational education shall be deemed to constitute Higher Education.

Higher Education.—By legislation of 1916 three Universities, with teaching and examining functions, were established on April 2, 1918, in 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. In 1921 the University College of Johannesburg was created the University of the Witwatersrand, and Potchefstroom University College was incorporated as a constituent college of the University of South Africa. In October 1930, Transvaal University College, a constituent college of the University of South Africa, received its charter as the University of Pretoria.

Institution	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Current Expenditure for year 1929	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	No. of Students at end of 1929	Total Value of Bursaries held in 1929
		£				£
University of Cape Town	1829 (Incorporated 1837)[2]	196,584	45	168	1,775[4]	6,858
University of Stellenbosch	1866 (Incorporated 1881)[3]	89,696	40	68	1,158	3,896

[1] The 1926 Census was for Europeans only.
[2] As the South African College—constituted the University of Cape Town on April 2, 1918.
[3] As the Victoria College—constituted the University of Stellenbosch on April 2, 1918.
[4] Includes 398 music students.

Institution	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Current Expenditure for year 1929	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	No. of Students at end of 1929	Total Value of Bursaries held in 1929
		£				£
University of Witwatersrand	1903 (Incorporated 1922)[1]	184,384	37	143	1,544	8,830
University of Pretoria	1908 (Incorporated 1930)[2]	62,820	46	77	918	1,413
University of South Africa *Constituent Colleges*—	1918[3]	—	—	—	—	—
Grey University College, Bloemfontein	1855 (Incorporated 1910)	26,362	12	21	300	1,220
Huguenot University College, Wellington	1874 (Incorporated 1907)	12,506	8	10	82	976
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown	1904	50,851	16	24	456	2,092
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg	1909	24,119	15	28	341	1,979
Potchefstroom University College	1905 (Incorporated 1921)	17,363	12	9	245	2,430
Totals	—	664,685	231	543	6,819[4]	30,294

[1] Formerly University College of Johannesburg.
[2] Formerly Transvaal University College, Pretoria
[3] On the dissolution of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (founded 1873)
[4] Includes 398 music students.

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.

Statistics of State and State-aided education other than higher education —

Year	Number of Schools		Number of Scholars		Number of teachers[1]	Expenditure
	For European scholars	For Non-European scholars	European	Non-European		
						£
1926	4,707[2]	3,408	330,762	289,545	22,274	7,186,269
1927	4,665[2]	3,501	336,459	304,017	23,121	7,597,672
1928	4,924	3,727	342 033	324,706	24,484	7,870,490
1929	4,906	3,985	347,989	361,553	25,086	7,935,624
1930	4,906	4,038	353,942	382,707	25,805	7,824,219

[1] Until 1927, teachers in primary, intermediate and secondary schools only; from 1928, teachers in all schools.
[2] Private farm schools in Natal excluded.

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 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 Magistrates' convictions carrying sentences above a prescribed limit are subject to automatic review by a Judge.

Persons convicted, all courts, 1930: males, 436,806, females, 58,275.

Finance.

Prior to 1913–14 the expenditure of the four Provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government. Since then various Financial Relations Acts have been passed defining the conditions upon which subsidies shall be granted to the Provinces, assigning and transferring to them certain revenues and limiting their powers of taxation. Act No. 46 of 1925 bases the subsidy on the attendance of pupils receiving education, assigns certain revenues collected by the Union to the Provinces and gives special grants to the two smaller Provinces.

Revenue and expenditure of the Union (excluding Interest on Railway Capital, now paid direct to the Public Debt Commissioners, and Subsidies to Provincial Administrations).

	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (ordinary) .	28,677,003	30,004,004	30,501,650	30,486,458	29,888,000
Expenditure (ordinary) .	21,850,419	22,840,768	23,180,076	24,414,770	25,112,627
,, (loan account)	12,920,075	11,251,886	11,183,455	10,454,004	10,811,000

[1] Estimates.

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1931–32 :—

Ordinary Revenue.	£
Customs	8,830,000
Excise	1,922,000
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones	4,630,000
Mining	982,000
Licences	160,000
Stamp Duties and Fees	1,020,000
Income Tax, Super Tax, and Dividend Tax	6,262,000
Death Duties	900,000
Native Taxes	975,000
Native Pass and Compound Fees	60,000
Land Revenue, Quit Rent, and Farm Taxes	110,000
Forest Revenue	85,000
Rents of Government Property	192,000
Interest	2,227,000
Departmental Receipts	700,000
Fines and Forfeitures	250,000
Recoveries of Advances	8,000
Miscellaneous	250,000
Reparation Receipts	110,000
Total	29,673,000

Ordinary Expenditure	£
H.R.H. The Governor-General	23,714
Legislature	176,546
Prime Minister and External Affairs	82,082
Native Affairs	377,968
Defence	767,816
Mines and Industries	476,808
Higher Education and Child Welfare	1,063,914
Treasury	43,000
Public Debt	5,170,729
Pensions	3,266,444
High Commissioner in London	58,280
Miscellaneous Services	124,000
Inland Revenue	154,921
Audit	72,730
Customs and Excise	240,933
Justice	96,123
Superior Courts	242 644
Magistrates	577,658
Police	2,408,837
Prisons and Reformatories	662,460
Interior	235,908
Public Health	453,062
Mental Hospitals and Training Schools	556,076
Printing and Stationery	203,906
Public Works	861,339
Agriculture	825,145
Agriculture (Education)	178,253
Forestry	190,000
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	3,267,000
Lands, Deeds, and Surveys	307,699
Irrigation	222,491
Public Service Commission	25,183
Labour	168,139
Total ordinary [1]	23,575,758
Expenditure, loan account	14,828,000

Excluding £5,813,341 for provincial administrations.

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1930, was 249,651,197*l.* and the net debt, 232,090,653*l.*

The estimated expenditure for 1931-32 on Railways is 27,690,766*l.*; harbours, 1,500,486*l.*; steamships, 110,753*l.*

Defence.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, which became law on June 14, 1912, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South African Permanent Force*, which consists of:—(i) The South African Staff Corps; (ii) The South African Instructional Corps; (iii) The South African Naval Service; (iv) The South African Field Artillery; (v) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery; (vi) The South African Engineer Corps; (vii) The South African Air Force; (viii) The South African Service Corps; (ix) The South African Medical Corps;

(x) The South African Ordnance Corps; (xi) The South African Veterinary Corps; (xii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service. A surveying vessel of 800 tons and two minesweeping trawlers are maintained in commission.

2. *The Active Citizen Force;* 3. *The Citizen Force Reserve;* 4. *The Coast Garrison Force Reserve;* 5. *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve;* 6. *The National Reserve;* 7. *Rifle Associations; and* 8. *Cadets.*

Every citizen of European descent between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 6 military districts. To each military district have been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

Under the 1922 Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. Its strength on June 30, 1931, was 126 officers and 1,271 other ranks, which included 26 officers and 255 other ranks of the South African Air Force, and 14 officers and 136 other ratings of the South African Naval Service. In addition 19 officers, nursing sisters and nurses, and 9 other ranks of the Active Citizens Forces were employed on whole-time employment.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—The production of wheat in recent years is shown by the following table.

Year.	Production on European Farms Only.					Native Reserves, Locations, etc.
	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1924-25	342,737	769	32,800	45,610	421,417	6,498
1925-26	410,981	822	59,117	69,619	540,589	12,089
1926-27	329,667	1,178	59,796	91,944	482,585	[1]
1927-28	227,221	698	59,046	53,517	340,477	[1]
1928-29	307,375	544	76,430	49,948	434,297	[1]

[1] Not enumerated.

The estimated total production of wheat in 1930-31 was 3,082,000 bags of 200 lbs., and in 1929-30 was 3,342,000 bags.

The following table gives the production of maize:

Year.	Production on European Farms Only.					Native Reserves, Locations, etc.
	Cape of Good Hope	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs
1924-25	161,257	317,696	1,529,364	2,179,607	4,187,923	671,193
1925-26	98,291	248,756	788,092	563,228	1,698,367	485,617
1926-27	127,347	435,316	1,167,115	1,364,832	3,094,609	556,771
1927-28	108,226	318,732	1,513,617	1,382,352	3,322,927	514,344
1928-29	137,476	345,936	1,311,085	1,262,863	3,057,360	680,795

Other products, excluding Native Reserves, &c., 1929: barley, 66,045,000 lbs; oats, 250,993,000 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 158,862,000 lbs., potatoes, 288,508,000 lbs.; tobacco, 13,365,000 lbs. 1928: barley, 38,807,000 lbs.; oats, 190,451,000 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 178,681,000 lbs.; potatoes, 299,477,000 lbs.; tobacco, 22,019,000 lbs.

In 1929 the live-stock in the Union was as follows: 10,517,984 cattle: 45,010,446 sheep; 7,894,185 goats; 513,439 pigs (excluding Native Reserves and Farms) (horses, mules, donkeys and ostriches not enumerated).

The production of wool in 1929 was 232,004,424 lbs., and of mohair, 6,269,379 lbs. The export of ostrich feathers in 1929 was valued at 42,954*l.*; hides and skins at 3,113,026*l.* and wattle bark and extract at 755,237*l.* 1929: wool, scoured and greasy, 286,880,000 lbs.; mohair, 10,038,287 lbs.

Cotton-growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize. Yield in 1929, 9,997,505 lbs. Sugar is also cultivated; yield of 1928-29 season, 295,934 tons. The area under tea (1929) was 3,530 acres, from which the yield was 2,653,598 lbs. (green leaf). It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of land suitable for tea plantations are available.

On March 31, 1930, the forest reserve areas comprised 2,390,686 acres demarcated, and 441,652 acres undemarcated: total, 2,832,338 acres.

Irrigation.—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 1927-28, 1928-29, and 1929-30 was 143,139*l.*, 140,055*l.* and 255,576*l.* respectively from Loan Funds and 187,825*l.*, 194,914*l.* and 215,173*l.* respectively from revenue.

Manufactures.—The report on the industrial census in the Union in 1928-29 gives the value added by process of manufacture, &c., as 54,519,473*l.*, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered at 113,440,757*l.* The total number of factories which made returns was 7,461. Value of land and buildings, 26,010,590*l.*, machinery, plant, and tools, 39,530,698*l.*, of materials used, 58,921,284*l.*, and cost of fuel, light, and power, 3,382,362*l.* Average number of persons employed, 217,660 (Europeans, 89,236). Wages paid, 26,546,856*l.* The gross value of the output of the principal groups of industries was: food, drink, &c., 35,454,320*l*; metals, engineering, &c., 21,669,739*l.*; chemicals, &c., 7,178,624*l.*; heat, light, and power, 6,811,829*l.*: building, &c., 9,428,582*l.*; clothing, textiles, &c., 5,197,903*l.*; books, printing, &c., 5,531,118*l.*; leather, &c., 4,017,464*l.*; stone, clay, &c., 3,709,066*l.*; vehicles, 5,843,016*l.*; furniture, &c., 2,456,414*l.*

Mining.—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union to December 31, 1930. The value of gold

is calculated at 4·24773*l.* per fine ounce up to 1919, when the gold premium came into effect, as from the 24th of July, and from 1925 onwards when the gold premium ceased to operate. 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	21,947	86,524	1,095,327,803	252	1,095,436,526
Diamonds	217,887,615	—	57,657,028	27,576,826	303,121,469
Coal	2,028,399	35,440,444	44,367,559	5,520,842	87,557,244
Copper	20,975,626	389	6,352,623	—	27,328,638
Tin	63,760	—	6,624,956	—	6,688,716
Total	240,977,347	35,727,357	1,210,329,969	33,097,920	1,520,132,593

The total value of the mineral production of the Union is given hereunder for recent years :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Ammonia, Sulphate of	10,680	10,335	11,064	8,729	8,371
Asbestos	216,466	343,301	399,550	497,397	340,795
Coal	4,046,620	3,825,664	3,672,966	3,777,722	3,494,350
Coke	106,153	120,509	97,987	105,874	101,547
Copper	494,852	577,119	603,552	720,887	520,048
Corundum	44,871	8,473	12,696	19,879	17,635
Diamonds	10,683,597	12,392,308	16,677,772	10,590,113	8,340,719
Gold	42,285,139	42,997,608	43,982,119	44,228,748	45,520,166
Iron Pyrites	3,376	3,091	6,087	7,579	7,092
Lead	5,726	7,543	571	794	104
Lime	251,093	256,813	265,415	288,866	296,074
Magnesite	4,211	3,935	3,161	3,556	4,239
Osmiridium	96,734	59,137	86,921	87,243	69,267
Platinum	93,307	144,191	241,110	221,645	327,884
Salt (including by-products)	138,356	131,618	124,271	135,483	136,977
Silver	126,580	118,531	124,064	113,503	83,414
Soda (crude)	22,970	32,710	30,127	30,814	29,414
Talc	385	2,740	3,903	2,594	2,489
Tar	15,466	19,098	24,258	23,445	23,122
Tin	310,899	329,047	269,285	246,254	118,200
Quarries	84,107	90,959	91,045	103,876	91,297
Iron Ore	16,958	29,686	7,486	13,441	19,899
Chrome Ore	14,623	24,939	35,265	65,424	44,129
Mica	2,969	3,754	8,422	3,593	1,655
Graphite	1,575	2,027	1,670	1,661	1,636
Beryl (Emerald) Crystals	—	—	3,192	16,206	11,100
Total including items not named	59,084,230	61,546,801	66,796,058	61,327,887	59,717,552

The gold output in 1930 was 10,716,315 fine ozs. ; silver, 1,050,038 fine ozs. ; diamonds, 3,163,591 metric carats ; coal production 1930, 13,106,313 tons. The gold output (Transvaal) in 1930 was 10,716,349 fine ozs.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed on mines and in allied concerns in the Union in 1930 :—

Classification	Number of Persons				Proportion of Total Persons Employed
	European	Asiatic	Natives and Other Coloured	Total	
Gold	22,895	189	213,221	236,305	67 0
Diamonds	10,147	19	53,131	63,297	17·9
Coal[1]	1,578	1,026	29,990	32,594	9 2
Other Minerals	1,054	—	15,781	16,835	4 8
Power Supply Companies and Quarries	985	42	2,880	3,907	1 1
Total	36,659	1,276	315,003	352,938	100 0

[1] Coal and coal by-products works By-products works employed 5 white and 29 coloured in the Transvaal, and 36 white and 424 coloured persons in Natal.

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
	£	£		£	£
1926	73,159,054	75,926,117	1929	83,449,196	87,270,792
1927	74,069,303	80,060,854	1930	64,574,900	81,689,818
1928	79,087,658	78,078,894	1931	53,011,959	70,636,510

The principal articles of import and export for 1929 and 1930 were:—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	3,351,133	2,665,671	Angora Hair	648,082	295,300
Arms and Ammunition	459,693	517,780	Bark	755,237	861,894
Bags	1,278,453	1,057,622	Blasting Compounds	15,009	4,895
Cotton Manufactrs. and Piece Goods	6,706,824	4,903,967	Butter & Substitutes	156,925	163,771
Drugs and Chemicals	1,268,571	1,271,039	Coal[1]	940,117	698,004
Electrical Wire and Fittings[2]	2,951,538	2,566,241	Diamonds	12,073,788	5,481,212
Food and Drink	8,105,716	5,420,514	Feathers, Ostrich	42,954	42,478
Furniture	1,288,379	978,146	Fish	302,120	330,541
Glycerine	241,936	229,785	Gold (in ingots)	34,537,671	35,890,848
Haberdashery	1,665,188	1,276,188	Hides and Skins	3,113,026	2,150 095
Hardware & Cutlery	4,141,074	3,319,625	Maize	2,811,542	2,428,698
Hats and Caps	741,568	573,722	Maize Meal	512,009	310,217
Implements. Agricultural	1,790,663	904,597	Meats	340,076	377,110
India Rubber Manufactures[3]	1,249,203	859,579	Tobacco	41,443	53,627
Iron and Steel	2,167,200	1,657,415			
Leather Manufactures: Mainly Boots and Shoes	1,253,148	1,015,000			

[1] Excluding bunker coal.
[2] Including Electrical Machinery.
[3] Includes tyres imported separately.

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Machinery[1] . .	4,523,944	3,800,471	Wines . . .	78,376	83,743
Nitrates . .	227,778	155,970	Wool . . .	14,521,088	8,644,490
Oils (including Petroleum .	3,836,892	3,307,751			
Printing Paper .	752,118	668,216			
Stationery & Books	1,470,860	1,356,123			
Tobacco . . .	103,655	108,294			
Vehicles[2] . .	7,310,278	3,281,921			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine) .	365,984	240,623			
Wood and Timber .	2,018,859	1,799,984			
Woollen Manufactures and Piece Goods . . .	2,403,655	2,258,780			
Zinc . . .	70,659	71,053			

[1] Excluding agricultural and electrical machinery, and locomotives.
[2] Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures)

Imports of specie amounted to 6,258*l.* in 1929 and 21,192*l.* in 1930, and exports to 10,581,448*l.* in 1929 and 10,465,785*l.* in 1930.

The total value of general merchandise, exclusive of specie, imported into British South Africa in 1929 was 83,449,196*l.*, and in 1930, 64,558,504*l.*, of which 35,936,781*l.* in 1929 and 29,735,707*l.* in 1930 came from the United Kingdom; 11,474,380*l.* in 1929 and 8,165,986*l.* in 1930 from the rest of the British Empire; 15,035,662*l.* in 1929 and 9,287,735*l.* in 1930 from the United States of America; and 15,811*l.* in 1929 and 6,894*l.* in 1930 from the Belgian Congo. The imports of Government stores amounted to 4,317,513*l.* in 1929 and 4,309,259*l.* in 1930.

The total exports, excluding specie, in 1929, were 87,270,792*l.* and 72,981,749*l.* in 1930 (excluding ships' stores value 2,022,191*l.* in 1929 and 1,738,003*l.* in 1930), of which 55,899,554*l.* in 1929 and 50,683,980*l.* in 1930 went to the United Kingdom, 10,385,649*l.* in 1929 and 7,515,505*l.* in 1930 to the rest of the Empire and 1,666,580*l.* in 1929 and 1,248,641*l.* in 1930 to the U.S.A.

Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1930: entered, 1,579 vessels of 5,414,965 tons net; cleared, 1,601 of 5,446,593 tons. Coastwise: entered, 4,123 vessels of 10,284,513 tons net; cleared, 4,091 of 10,231,709 tons.

Prior to the Union the State Railways of the several colonies 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 at the end of March, 1930, was 12,873 (comprising Cape 5,094 miles, Orange Free State 1,595 miles, Transvaal 3,281 miles, Natal 1,472 miles, and South West Africa 1,431 miles), of which 11,977 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 896 miles 2 ft. gauge. Capital expenditure on Government Railways up to March 1930, amounted to 143,327,941*l.* Earnings, 1929–30, 26,130,549*l.*; working expenditure, 1929–30, 20,878,539*l.*, including depreciation amounting to 1,890,233*l.*; passengers, 1929–30, 80,532,855. Mileage of private lines, 1929–30, 411 miles (Cape 249, Natal 84, O.F.S. 4, and South West Africa 74).

At the end of 1929–30 there were in the Union 3,334 post and 2,301 telegraph offices; 6,305,000 telegrams of all classes were forwarded. The number of money orders issued during the year 1929–30 was 634,097, while 601,574 orders were paid. 4,354,317 postal orders were issued, and 3,860,347

paid. The cash revenue of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1929-30, was 4,073,232*l.*; expenditure, 3,231,432*l.* The revenue figures include 550,398*l.*, from the telegraph service, and 1,575,959*l.* from the telephone service.

At the end of March, 1930, there were 36,507 miles of telegraph wire, and 370,826 miles of telephone wire in use; there were 100,437 telephone instruments and 70,041 subscribers. A station working on the 'beam' system and in direct communication with the United Kingdom was opened for the acceptance of public traffic on July 5, 1927.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1930, was 420,351, and the amount standing to their credit 6,075,759*l.*

Banks.

Statistics of the banks in the Union are as follows:—

—	Seven Banks. March 31, 1931	South African Reserve Bank,[1] March 31, 1931
	£	£
Subscribed capital	17,503,609	1,000,000
Paid-up capital	7,992 531	1,000,000
Reserve fund	5,085,191	719,648
Notes in circulation	1,443,549	8,522,747
Deposit and current accounts	104,408,714	8,181,729
Coin and bullion	2,262,597	7,437,497
Securities, Government and other	80,408,326	2,427,332
Bills of Exchange	17,557,917	8,050,379
Advances	50,468,452	186,026

[1] In December, 1920, under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was established at Pretoria. It commenced operations in June, 1921, and began to issue notes in April, 1922. Liability for the outstanding notes of the commercial banks was transferred to it on June 30, 1924, and amounted to 155,926*l.* on March 31, 1931. A branch was opened in Johannesburg on September 1, 1925, and further branches at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London by the end of the year.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

An Act of 1922 provided for the issue of a Union Coinage with denominations identical with those of British Coins, which remain legal tender. A branch of the Royal Mint which was established at Pretoria, was taken over by the Government in January, 1932.

Union of South Africa silver and bronze coins of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.* are being coined and are in circulation. A considerable portion of the gold output is being minted.

An Act (No. 22 of 1922) was passed legalizing the optional use of either the metric or the imperial standard weights and measures, but under a proclamation of 1923 the cwt. has been replaced by the 'cental' of 100 lbs. The following old Dutch measures are, however, still in use:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The customary surface measure is the *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British imperial feet.

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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. Letters Patent issued in 1850 declared that in the Colony there should be a Parliament which should consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. 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. J. H. *Conradie.* Appointed 1929. (Salary 2,500*l.*)

The Province is divided into 125 magisterial districts, and the Province proper, including Bechuanaland, but exclusive of the Transkeian territories, into 90 divisions. 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. The duties devolving upon Divisional Councils include the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, control of outspans, trekpaths and public servitudes, destruction of noxious weeds, and preservation of public health.

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 70 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			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1865 .	496,381	255,760	240,621	95,410	86,182	160,350	154,439
1875 .	720,984	369,628	351,356	128,910	112,878	245,718	238,483
1891 .	1,527,224	767,327	759,897	195,956	181,091	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	—	—
1921 .	2,782,719	1,348,589	1,434,130	339,394	321,215	1,019,195	1,112,915
1926 .	—	—	—	357,583	348,554	—	—
1931 .	—	—	—	377,621	370,834	—	—

The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories in 1921, 1926 and 1931 :—

—	Area in Sq. Miles	1921	1926	1931
		European	European	European
Colony Proper . . .	260,185	635,651	690,079	730,851
East Griqualand. . .	6,602	6,245	7,065	7,643
Tembuland . . .	3,339	4,627	4,693	5,356
Transkei	2,504	2,292	2,477	2,521
Pondoland	3,906	1,512	1,823	2,084
Total Province . .	276,536	650,327	706,137	748,455

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. The great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Chief Towns: The census figures for the European population in 1931 are:—Cape Town, 149,236; Kimberley, 18,471; Port Elizabeth, 43,835; Graham's Town, 7,592; Paarl, 7,783; King William's Town, 6,542; East London, 27,809; Graaff-Reinet, 4,447; Worcester, 4,781; Uitenhage, 9,347; Oudtshoorn 5,649.

Vital statistics are shown as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	18,675	7,053	5,972	38,793	26,114	9,154
1927	18,537	7,212	5,978	37,514	28,679	9,037
1928	18,032	7,519	6,351	37,719	28,167	9,377
1929	19,008	7,315	6,569	39,426	25,637	9,620
1930	19,468	7,416	6,529	40,609	26,142	9,752

[1] Partial registration.

Religion.—In 1926 (Europeans only) there were 678,309 Christians—410,227 members of Dutch Churches, 132,703 Anglicans, 25,539 Presbyterians, 4,494 Congregationalists, 42,043 Methodists, 10,781 Lutherans, 28,023 Roman Catholics, 10,149 Baptists, and 14,350 other Christian sects. Jews 23,984, others 3,844.

Education.—Local school administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. There are now (1931) 111 such districts, each under the control of a school board, a portion of the members being elected by the ratepayers and a portion nominated partly by the Provincial Administration and partly by the local authorities. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. Grants in support of education are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of fifteen being free.

Provincial expenditure in 1930-31 on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government) amounted to 2,697,015*l.* on European, and 716,697*l.* on non-European education.

In 1929 there were 2,349 public and 33 aided private schools for European scholars, and in addition 12 Institutions for the training of teachers. There were 142,967 European pupils, mostly under School

Boards, and a total of 6,438 teachers. There were 2,366 public and aided private schools for non-European scholars, of which 16 were industrial schools and 21 training institutions for teachers. Altogether, there were 5,552 teachers in non-European schools, and a total of 211,197 pupils, mostly under churches and missionary bodies.

Pauperism.—There is no organised system of poor-law relief, but in 1929–30, 24,802*l.* was distributed in such relief.

An Old Age Pension Act was passed in 1928, and came into force on January 1, 1929. The Act provides for an amount of 30*l.* per annum being paid to indigenous European persons who reach the age of 65, and 18*l.* per annum to persons of mixed or coloured race—but not Bantus. Up to August 31, 1930, awards had been made to 38,518 Europeans, and 17,865 coloured persons.

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 —

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Revenue.—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	1,487,860	1,580,685	1,680,651	1,803,861	1,956,191
Union Subsidy	2,510,014	2,412,640[1]	2,423,393[1]	2,410,506[1]	2,535,262[1]
Total Revenue . . .	3,997,874	3,993,325	4,104,044	4,214,367	4,491,453
Total Ordinary Expenditure .	3,679,879	3,910,284	4,119,757	4,231,045	4,387,581

[1] Includes 46,500*l.* for 1925–26, 299,600*l* for 1926–27, 309,000*l* for 1927–28, 325,200*l* for 1928–29, and 345,181*l* for 1929–30, in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education. The figures also include 40,750*l.* for 1925–26, 59,250*l.* for 1926–27, 41,000*l.* for 1927–28, 5,000*l* for 1928–29, and 66,463*l* for 1929–30 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Roads

Ordinary Expenditure 1929–30:—General Administration, 380,271*l.*; Education, 3,325,265*l.*; Hospitals and Poor Relief, 264,436*l.*; Roads, Bridges, Works, 417,609*l.* Capital Expenditure 1929–30, 235,707*l.*

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces.

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PROVINCE OF NATAL.

Constitution and Government.—Natal was annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, placed under separate government in 1845, and under charter of July 15, 1856, 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 annexed in January, 1903. 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. H. Gordon *Watson* (Jan. 1928) (2,000*l.*).

Area and Population.—The Province (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles) has an area of 35,284 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 41 Magisterial Districts.

The European population has more than trebled since 1879. The returns of the total population at the last six censuses were :—

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904 . .	1,108,754	550,631	558,123	56,758	40,351	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	—	—
1921 . .	1,429,398	707,600	721,798	70,477	66,361	637,123	655,437
1926 . .	—	—	—	81,170	77,746	—	—
1931 . .	—	—	—	90,205	87,219	—	—

The figures for 1904 and 1911 include the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango.

Population of Durban according to the census of 1921: European 58,085, other 93,557, total 151,642; and of Pietermaritzburg: European 17,998, coloured 18,025, total 36,023. The European population of Durban in 1918 was 48,413, and of Pietermaritzburg, 18,525. The census figures for the European population of Durban in 1931 are 86,271, and of Pietermaritzburg, 21,566.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	3,514	1,498	1,525	8,259	4,344	2,122
1929	3,650	1,472	1,561	7,995	4,516	3,002
1930	3,643	1,658	1,454	8,417	4,989	3,000

[1] Partial registration.

Education.—With the exception of Higher, Technical and Vocational Education which is under the control of the Union Government, Education comes under the Provincial Administration. In 1930 there were, for children of European extraction, 168 schools giving primary, 28 giving beyond primary education, in all 196 schools, which were supported either entirely or partially by Government funds. In addition there were 1 training school for teachers, and 263 farm schools. For non-European children, there were 696 native schools; 82 Asiatic schools and 22 other coloured schools, State and State-aided. The average number of European pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 26,332 for 1930; the average daily attendance 94 per cent. of the number on the registers. The number of native, Asiatic, and coloured children receiving instruction in 1930 amounted to 66,113. A sum of 202,774*l.* was spent on native, Asiatic and coloured education, during the year 1930–31 out of public funds; the corresponding figure in respect of European education was 552,933*l.* It is estimated that only a very small percentage of European children are receiving no education.

Finance.—For financial arrangements, *see* p. 233 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years —

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Revenue —	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial . . .	485,420	616,298	655,574	738,273	762,113
Union Subsidy . .	538,781[1]	553,491[1]	535,649[1]	560,891[1]	593,095[1]
Total Revenue	1,024,201	1,169,789	1,191,223	1,299,164	1,355,208
Total Ordinary Expenditure.	1,114,129	1,090,431	1,149,870	1,256,688	1,420,346

[1] Includes 21,250*l.* for 1925–26, 73,250*l.* for 1926–27, 79,760*l.* for 1927–28, 94,062*l.* for 1928–29, and 110,000*l.* for 1929–30 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary expenditure, 1929–30: general administration, 74,232*l.*; education, 785,029*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 211,467*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 343,589*l.*, miscellaneous, 6,029*l.* The capital expenditure in 1929–30 was 236,128*l.*

Production and Industry.—On the Coast and in Zululand there are vast plantations of sugar (output, 1928–29, 295,934 tons) and tea, while cereals of all kinds (especially maize), fruits, vegetables, the *Acacia molissima*, the bark of which is so much used for tanning purposes, and other crops are produced.

The Province is rich in mineral wealth, particularly coal. Other minerals 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. For figures of mineral production, *see* p. 237.

The various factory industries of Natal in 1927–28 numbered 1,088, with an annual output valued at 24,128,297*l.* They had 11,088,433*l.* invested in machinery, etc.; annually used materials worth 13,776,343*l.*; and paid 4,550,865*l.* yearly in wages to 42,837 employees.

A Whaling Industry was commenced at Durban in 1908. It is 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 of trade for each of the Provinces.

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PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Constitution and Government.—The territory was colonised by Boers from 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 rebelled, and in 1881 a Convention was signed restoring self-government, but with conditions, reservations, and limitations, and subject to the suzerainty of the British Crown. This arrangement was modified by a Convention 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 the Crown. The discovery of gold and the conditions which followed this discovery occasioned difficulties finally resulting in war. This led to the annexation of both States 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. [*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.

Administrator.—The Hon. J. S. *Smit.* Appointed November 2, 1928 (salary, 2,500*l.*).

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 110,450 square miles, divided into 39 districts. The following table shows the population at each of the last six censuses :—

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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	238,507	—	—
1921 . .	2,087,636	1,159,480	928,206	284,388	259,097	875,042	669,109
1926 . .	—	—	—	313,773	294,849	—	—
1931 . .	—	—	—	357,470	338,493	—	—

The largest towns had in 1931 a European population as follows:—Johannesburg, 203,273; Pretoria, 62,096; Germiston, 29,953; Benoni, 17,612; Krugersdorp, 13,653; Boksburg, 13,973; Potchefstroom, 9,908; and Roodepoort-Maraisburg, 8,138.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows:—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	16,804	5,913	5,904	4,897	9,344	3,206
1927	17,050	6,326	6,388	5,019	10,583	3,142
1928	17,949	6,797	6,615	5,192	10,848	3,708
1929	18,227	6,389	7,107	5,376	10,849	3,415
1930	19,108	6,667	6,912	5,603	11,630	3,367

[1] Partial Registration

Religion.—Statistics for the Transvaal (Census 1926, Europeans only):—

Churches, &c.	Europeans	Churches, &c.	Europeans
Dutch Churches	322,088	Apostolic Faith Mission Church	9,742
Anglican	103,462	Other Christian	22,815
Presbyterian	32,938	Jews	38,802
Methodist	88,603	Hindus and other non-Christians	2,359
Roman Catholic	28,142	Other Religions and Sects	3,506
Lutheran	6,165		

Education.—All education except that of a university and of a vocational type is under the provincial authority. The Province has been divided for the purposes of local control and management into thirty-two school districts. Instruction in Government Schools, both primary and secondary, is free.

The following statistics of education are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1930: 1,198 primary schools with 123,452 pupils; 41 beyond primary schools, with an enrolment of 11,880 pupils; 640 State and State-aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 79,366 pupils. There are four training institutions for European teachers, with 865 students; and five for coloured and native teachers, with 474 students. During the year 1930, 3,139,515*l.* was expended for educational purposes.

The medium of instruction up to the fourth standard is the home language (English or Afrikaans) of the pupil, but parents may request that the other language be gradually introduced as a second medium. Above the fourth standard both languages may be used at the parents' option or as occasion allows. 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. 233 above.

The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	1,966,072	1,843,449	2,008,260	2,094,384	2,007,128
Union Subsidy	1,778,583	1,962,619[1]	1,938,039	1,959,355[1]	2,005,497[1]
Total Revenue	3,744,655	3,806,068	3,946,299	4,053,739	4,012,625
Total Ordinary Expenditure	3,617,696	3,740,306	4,041,293	4,103,968	4,120,355

[1] Includes 15,000*l.* for 1925-26, 61,450*l.* for 1926-27, 68,600*l.* for 1927-28, 80,600*l.* for 1928-29, and 92,258*l.* for 1929-30 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1929-30: General administration, 139,632*l.*; education, 3,019,025*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 387,734*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 573,964*l.* The capital expenditure in 1928-29 was 251,319*l.*

The Provincial Revenue is mainly derived from Licences, Native Pass Fees, Poll Tax, Transfer Duty and Companies' Tax.

Production and Industry.—The Province is in the main a stock-raising country, though there are considerable areas well adapted for agriculture, including the growing of tropical crops.

The live-stock numbered, in 1928, 3,019,123 cattle; 5,500,600 sheep; 905,651 goats.

For mineral production, *see* above, p. 237. The 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. The Transvaal gold output in 1929 was 10,414,066 ozs. valued at 44,259,780*l.*; in 1930 10,719,760 ozs. valued at 45,558,980*l.*, and in 1931, 10,874,145 ozs.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces.

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PROVINCE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange River was first crossed by Europeans about the middle of the 18th century. Between 1810 and 1820, settlements were made in the

southern parts of the Orange Free State, and the Great Trek greatly augmented the number of settlers during and after 1836. In 1848, Sir Harry Smith proclaimed the whole territory between the Orange and Vaal Rivers as a British Possession and established what was called the Orange River Sovereignty. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this step, as well as by the native policy of the British Government. In 1854, by the Convention of Bloemfontein, British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised.

During the first five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. These were at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was incorporated in the Orange Free State.

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 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. C. T. *Wilcocks* (salary, 2,000*l.*)

There are municipalities at Bloemfontein and other centres, 61 in all; local authorities have, so far as possible, the usual local administrative powers.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 49,647 square miles; it is divided into 31 districts. The census population has varied as follows:—

Census Year	All Races			European		Coloured	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1904 .	387,315	210,095	177,220	81,571	61,108	128,524	116,112
1911 .	528,174	277,518	250,656	94,488	80,701	183,030	169,955
1918 .	—	—	—	93,969	87,709	—	—
1921 .	628,827	321,373	307,454	97,776	90,780	223,597	216,674
1926 .	—	—	—	104,892	98,593	—	—
1931 .	—	—	—	104,735	100,589	—	—

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1921, 19,367 white inhabitants, and 19,667 natives and other coloured persons; total, 39,034. The 1931 Census figures for the European population are 28,496.

Vital statistics are shown as follows:—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	5,309	1,611	1,690	1,380	1,912	1,789
1927	5,925	1,587	1,800	1,328	2,066	1,769
1928	5,818	1,828	1,857	1,407	2,451	1,924
1929	5,334	1,627	1,955	1,374	2,388	2,032
1930	5,317	1,674	1,709	1,648	2,450	1,994

[1] Partial registration

Religion.—The census of 1926 (Europeans only) gave the following results: Dutch Churches, 163,504; Anglican Churches, 13,235; Presbyterians, 3,945; Methodists, 7,478; Lutherans, 893; Roman Catholics, 2,516; Apostolic Faith Mission Church, 1,889; Jews, 5,753; others, 3,772.

Education.—Higher and vocational education is under the control of the Union Education Department, while primary and secondary education and the training of teachers are controlled and financed by the Provincial Administration. The amount spent during year ended March 31, 1931, on European education was 896,249*l.*, and on non-European education, 39,232*l.* Under the Education Ordinance of 1930 the Province is divided into 61 School Board Districts, for each of which there is a School Board elected by the School Committees in the district. In 1930 there were 727 European public schools and 84 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of 45,099 pupils. The number of teachers in European schools totalled 2,114. Similarly, there were 216 non-European public and aided private schools with total enrolment of 25,120 and 2 Training Institutions for native teachers; the number of teachers was 568. Education is free in all public schools up to the University Matriculation standard, but certain schools are allowed to charge fees and to expend the proceeds for the advantage of the schools. Attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16, but exemption may be granted in special cases or when a child has passed Standard VI and is in regular employment. Unless parents object, the two official languages—English and Afrikaans—are taught to all pupils, the home language of the pupil being the chief medium of instruction and the second language being introduced gradually during the primary school course. In all the towns and villages of the Province there are either secondary or intermediate schools preparing pupils up to the standard of the University Matriculation. The Normal College trains about 120 teachers annually.

Finance.—For financial arrangements *see* p. 233 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	410,416	419,739	506,061	550,104	509,378
Union Subsidy . . .	770,398 [1]	754,478 [1]	746,382 [1]	751,111 [1]	759,079 [1]
Total Revenue . . .	1,180,814	1,174,217	1,252,443	1,301,215	1,268,452
Total Ordinary Expenditure .	1,087,479	1,207,037	1,238,750	1,295,111	1,416,643

[1] Includes 18,500*l.* for 1925–26, 18,500*l.* for 1926–27, 22,268*l.* for 1927–28, 27,882*l.* for 1928–29, and 35,999 for 1929–30 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1929–30: General administration, 56,928*l.*; education, 993,213*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 63,468*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 303,034*l.* The capital expenditure in 1929–30 was 293,970*l.*

Production and Industry.—The Province consists of undulating plains, affording excellent grazing and wide tracts for agricultural purposes. The rainfall is moderate. The country is still mainly devoted to stock-farming, although a rapidly increasing quantity of grain is being raised, especially in the Eastern Districts.

For Mineral Statistics *see* p. 237.

Commerce.—Since the coming into effect of the Union there are no special records of trade for each of the Provinces.

The money, weights, and measures are English. The land measure, the Morgen, is equal to about 2·1165 acres.

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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 as mandated territories.

NIGERIA.

History and Constitution.—This territory comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, ceded 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 British mandated territory of Cameroon is now attached to Nigeria for administrative purposes.

The Executive Council of the Colony was made, from January 1, 1914, the Executive Council of the Protectorate also. It consists of a few of the senior officials. There is a Legislative Council, created by Order in Council in November 1922, consisting of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, and other official members (total official membership not exceeding 30); three members elected by the ratepayers of Lagos; one member elected by the ratepayers of Calabar; four members selected respectively by the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt and Kano, and the local Chamber of Mines; two members to represent respectively Banking and

Shipping interests; and eight members to represent African interests in those parts of the Colony and Southern Provinces which do not return elected representatives. This Council legislates for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, laws affecting the Northern Provinces being enacted by the Governor as heretofore.

Governor of Nigeria.—Sir Donald C. *Cameron*, K.C.B. (appointed December, 1930).

Chief Secretary to the Government.—G. *Hemmant*, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governors in the Protectorate.—Capt. W. *Buchanan-Smith*, C.M.G., M.C. (Southern Provinces); C. W. *Alexander*, C.M.G. (Northern Provinces).

There are altogether 24 provinces, including Cameroons, each under the immediate control of a Resident. In many provinces the administration is in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials.

Area and Population.—Area approximately 372,841 square miles; population census April 23, 1931, 20,762,083. [Northern Provinces: 281,945 square miles, 11,282,155 population (1930). Southern Provinces: 90,896 square miles, 8,449,914 population (1930).] The population of the Northern Provinces consists of several principal racial groups of Sudanese origin, in many of which a state of political organisation had been reached which facilitated and encouraged the policy of administration through native rulers and chiefs and existing native institutions. Similar conditions existed in a limited area in the Southern Provinces and the same policy has been extended *mutatis mutandis* to the thickly populated areas of more primitive peoples.

Justice.—The Chief Justice is the president of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and three other judges are stationed in Lagos and one in Calabar. Police Magistrates have District Courts at Lagos and Ebute Metta, and Station Magistrates at Port Harcourt, Ibadan, Warri, Onitsha, Enugu, Calabar, Kaduna, Jos, Lokoja, Kano, and Zaria. In other places where the Supreme Court has jurisdiction, District Officers have the same powers as Police and Station Magistrates. 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. The number of persons summoned before the District and Divisional Courts in 1930 was 19,017, of whom 16,683 were convicted.

Religion and Education.—*Northern Provinces.*—In this area the majority of the population has adopted the religion and social system of Islam. There are, however, regions into which Islam has not penetrated, and where therefore, the social life of the people is still very primitive and their religion some form of animism. In the Mohammedan Emirates education is chiefly in the hands of the Government, while the Missions concentrate upon the Pagans. The main principles underlying the educational policy are the use of vernacular in elementary education, the correlation at every stage of manual and literary subjects, and the provision at the top of more advanced education for the best pupils from the lower grades. The latest figures show that there are 33,426 Koran Schools with 183,300 pupils, 865 Elementary and Primary Schools with 11,300 pupils, 10 Middle Schools with 1,900 pupils, and 3 Training Institutions having a combined roll of 140 students.

Southern Provinces.—Although the vast majority of the inhabitants are wholly pagan, Christianity, presented by the various Christian Missions, and Islam, assimilated by contact with numerous African adherents, are rapidly gaining ground. The lower stages of education are mainly given in Mission schools or schools conducted by the African Churches and similar agencies. More advanced education is given in some Mission and Government institutions. The direction of policy and the supervision and inspection of all schools is undertaken by the Government Department of Education. The latest figures show that there are, in the Elementary or Primary grade, 2,743 schools with 185,400 pupils, and also 15 Middle or Secondary Schools with 930 pupils, and 13 Training Institutions having a total roll of 710 students.

Seven British, three French, one American, and the Basel Missionary Societies are working in the country as well as the Salvation Army and the different African Churches.

Finance.—Revenue, expenditure, and debt of Nigeria as a whole:—

Year (ending March 31)	Revenue	Expenditure—Ordinary Recurrent	Total Expenditure	Public Debt
	£	£	£	£
1926–27	7,784,429	6,259,086	7,584,692	23,559,209
1927–28 . .	6,304,663	6,723,023	7,086,775	23,559,209
1928–29 . .	6,031,270	6,861,099	7,495,058	23,559,209
1929–30 . . .	6,045,621	6,289,900	6,986,500	23,559,209
1930–31 . . .	7,190,054	6,329,668	6,329,668	28,350,582

In 1930–31 the total revenue included 1,567,854*l.* recovered in respect of advances from revenue for Loan Works The surplus at March 31, 1930, was 3,736,807*l.*

The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1931, on railway construction was 106,287*l.*

The main items of revenue for the year 1930–31 were:—Customs, 2,980,760*l.*; Railway, 2,225,354*l*; Direct Taxes, 810,449*l.*; Fees of Court, 417,920*l.*; Marine, 317,303*l.*; Mining, 15,417*l.*; Posts and Telegraphs, 121,288*l.*; Interest, 403,679*l*; Miscellaneous, 242,787*l.*, Licences, 109,770*l.*; Rent—Government Property, 52,266*l.* The chief items of expenditure were:—Railway, 2,329,604*l.*; Charges on account of Public Debt, 1,013,398*l.*; Public Works, 961,258*l*; Administrative, 506,414*l.*; Military and Police, 598,502*l.*; Education, 286,521*l.*, Medical, 368,634*l.*; Marine, 421,077*l.*; Agriculture, 135,348*l.*; Colliery, 94,691*l.*; miscellaneous, 161,822*l.*; Pensions and Gratuities, 334,328*l*; Posts and Telegraphs, 268,654*l.*; Prisons, 136,169*l.*; Railway Capital Expenditure, 77,449*l.*: Medical Health Department, 127,305*l.*; Surveys, 102,533*l.*; Customs, 101,919*l.*

There is established in each native State in the Northern Provinces a Treasury 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. There are also native treasuries in a few of the more advanced States in the Southern provinces.

Production and Industry.—The products (1930) are palm-oil (exports, 135,801 tons) and kernels (exports, 260,022 tons); cotton lint (exports, 160,166 cwt.), cocoa (exports, 523,313 tons), mahogany (exports, 8,053 logs), tin ore (exports, 12,067 tons). Sheep and goat skins are tanned and dyed. The natives have worked iron, lead, and tin for centuries. There are also deposits of coal, silver, galena, 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.—The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Sapele, Koko, Akassa, Degema, Port Harcourt, Bonny, Opobo, Calabar, Tiko, and Victoria. Numerous rivers and creeks form the chief routes for transport, and there are many well-made roads.

Considerable trade is carried on in the Northern Provinces. There is also 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
1926	13,597,480	17,339,618	3,096,115	1,787,417
1927	15,664,687	16,340,957	3,367,312	1,904,514
1928	16,663,525	17,206,933	3,871,850	1,976,099
1929	13,404,447	17,922,501	4,018,801	3,075,034
1930	12,700,037	15,174,315	3,884,161	2,020,891

The chief imports (1930) were: Cotton-piece goods, 3,045,144*l.*; fish, 682,807*l.*; coopers' stores, 139,926*l.* Chief exports (1930): Palm kernels, 3,679,166*l.*; palm oil, 3,250,413*l.*; cotton lint, 623,558*l.*; cocoa, 1,756,400*l.*; ground-nuts, 2,195,756*l.*; hides and skins, 874,822*l.*

Imports from the British Empire, 1930, 8,978,419*l.*, and from U.S.A., 1,141,903*l.*

Communications.—The railway system comprises (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (704¼ miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with branches from Minna to Baro (111 miles) and from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (Jos) (133 miles, light railway); and from Zaria Ka to Kaura Namoda (137 miles); and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles). The Kano–N'Guru extension was opened on October 1, 1930. (2) An Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue by train ferry at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Kafanchan junction (458¼ miles) with the tinfields (Jos)—62¾ miles. Total capital expenditure on Nigerian railway, to end of March, 1931, 21,865,916*l.*; gross receipts, 2,154,731*l.*; working expenditure, 1,213,039*l.*; gross expenditure, 1,313,209*l.*; net profit, 841,522*l.*; passengers carried, 3,662,879; goods and minerals transported, 761,582 tons.

The Railway also control the Udi Coar Mines at Enugu, the output of which was 327,681 tons for the year ending March 31, 1931.

There is a wireless station at Lagos under the control of the Eastern Telegraph Company for ship to shore communication.

In 1929 there were 159 Post Offices in Nigeria and the British sphere of the Cameroons. The Savings Bank on Dec. 31, 1929, had 9,842 depositors, with 37,743*l.* to their credit.

A special silver coinage for West Africa was introduced in 1913, the de-

nominations 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, half-penny, and tenth of a penny) is also in use. In 1916 local currency notes were introduced (present denominations 20*s.* and 10*s.*), and in 1920 an alloy coinage of similar denominations to the silver coinage was added.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., and Barclays (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Bank, Ltd., have branches in Nigeria.

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GAMBIA.

Governor.—Herbert R. *Palmer*, C.M.G., C.B.E. (2,500*l.*, and 750*l.* allowances). Appointed February, 1930.

Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement. During the seventeenth century various companies of merchants obtained trading charters and established a settlement on the river, which, from 1807, was controlled from Sierra Leone; 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. It is administered under a Governor with an Executive and a nominated Legislative Council containing an unofficial element. With the exception of the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst, the capital, stands, the whole Colony is administered on the Protectorate system. Since 1901 both banks of the Gambia have been under direct British control up to the Anglo-French boundary.

Area of Colony proper, 4 square miles; population, 10,000. In the Protectorate (area, 4,130 square miles) the population in 1921 was about 200,000.

There were, in 1930, 6 elementary Government-aided schools and 3 Government Mahommedan schools, with 2,205 pupils enrolled, and an average attendance of 1,317; Government grant, proportional to results (1930), 1,937*l.* Of the elementary schools 2 are Roman Catholic, 3 Wesleyan, and 1 Anglican. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics each have 2 secondary schools with a total of 55 boys and 109 girls enrolled. In May, 1929, Government opened a Vernacular School in the Protectorate, and this has had an average attendance of 31 pupils. In June, 1929, a Government Manual Training Centre was opened, at which boys from the assisted elementary schools attend for one half-day a week. A Teachers' Training School was opened in 1930. Total Government expenditure on education (1930), 9,622*l.*

There is a company of the West African Frontier Force of 142 men. The armed police has a strength of 142 men.

Finance and Trade.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	214,181	252,419	255,385	235,265	216,739
Expenditure . .	213,643	277,625 [2]	250,596	289,506	253,228
Imports [1] . .	656,307	956,741	1,235,663	617,852	542,760
Exports [1] . .	904,166	999,887	1,178,409	844,760	906,648

[1] Including specie.
[2] Includes 50,000*l.* set aside for establishment of a Reserve Fund.

There is a public debt amounting (Dec. 31, 1930) to 13,721*l.* On December 31, 1930, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 107,570*l.*

Principal items of revenue in 1930: Customs, 139,927*l.*; Taxes, 11,073*l.*; Licences, 7,573*l.*; Fees of Courts or Office, &c., 22,948*l.*; Post Office, 2,924*l.*; Interest, 6,022*l.*; Port Dues, 4,042*l.*; Miscellaneous, 22,230*l.*

Chief imports, 1930: specie, 12,775*l.*; apparel, wearing, 11,894*l.*; bags and sacks, 3,691*l.*; biscuits, bread, and cakes, 4,634*l.*; boots and shoes, 7,286*l.*; cement, 2,007*l.*; coal, 5,059*l.*; cotton (piece goods), 78,993*l.*; cotton manufactures, other, 20,725*l.*; cotton yarn, 5,673*l.*; flour, wheaten, 11,786*l.*; hats and caps, 6,546*l.*; kola nuts, 48,836*l.*; lumber, 4,035*l.*; medicines and drugs, 2,713*l.*; metals, all kinds, 15,108*l.*; motor cars, 4,986*l.*; oils, edible, 12,221*l.*; oils, not edible, 19,236*l.*; oil, palm, 2,078*l.*; rice, 114,578*l.*; salt, 1,689*l.*; soap, 6,896*l.*; spirits, potable, 3,151*l.*; sugar, 18,502*l.*; tea, 13,888*l.*; tobacco, 16,683*l.*; wines, 6,944*l.* Chief exports: ground-nuts, 867,634*l.*; hides and skins, 2,462*l.*; palm kernels, 6,583*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom in 1930, 182,262*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 1930, 173,971*l.*

The tonnage of the 572 vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1930 was 1,239,151 tons, of which 768,394 were British.

Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are several post offices, and postal facilities are also afforded to all river towns by means of a weekly travelling post office on the Government river mail-steamers. Postal packets and parcels dealt with in 1930, 271,743. Bathurst is connected with St. Vincent (Cape de Verde) and with Sierra Leone by cable, but there are no local railways. Bathurst is in wireless communication with

Georgetown, Kuntaur and Basse in the Protectorate. The Post Office Savings Bank had 645 depositors holding deposits value 1,698*l.* in 1930. A special West African alloy currency was introduced in 1920 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 256). West African currency notes in circulation December 31, 1930, amounted to 208,000*l.* There is one bank in the Colony, the Bank of British West Africa.

GOLD COAST.

The **Gold Coast** first became known through Portuguese navigators in the fourteenth century, and English and Dutch traders and companies exploited the district in the seventeenth century, their main object being the slave traffic. The Dutch held settlements on the coast until 1871, when a convention was made transferring them to the English. The Colony stretches for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea, between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland It is administered by a Governor with an Executive and a Legislative Council. Attached to it inland are Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Togoland under British Mandate is also attached to the Gold Coast for administrative purposes.

The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is 78,802 square miles; population, census 1931, 3,121,214; non-Africans, 3,182. Chief towns Accra, 59,895; Sekondi, 16,742; Cape Coast, 17,685; Keta, 6,392; Winneba, 10,990; Saltpond, 6,396; Koforidua, 19,634.

In the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate there were, in 1930–31, 29 Government schools (including 1 kindergarten, 1 technical and 4 junior trade schools); 320 Assisted Schools (including 2 secondary schools and 6 training colleges) which are under the control of the various Missions, and the Prince of Wales' College at Achimota (formally opened on January 28, 1928), including Kindergarten, primary, secondary and university courses and classes for the training of teachers. The total number of pupils on the roll of Government and Assisted Schools was 41,924, of whom 9,693 were girls and 572 were teachers in training. There are in addition a large number of non-assisted schools supported by the various religious bodies. Government expenditure on education in 1930–31 (including the Northern Territories but excluding Achimota) was 231,155*l.*

The strength of the police, which is distributed throughout the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, Togoland, under British Mandate, and the Northern Territories is (1930–31) 37 European officers and 2,073 other ranks. Summary convictions (1930–31) 21,854 persons.

Staple products and exports, cocoa, gold, manganese, diamonds, kola nuts, mahogany, palm kernels, rubber, copra, and palm oil; in 1931 there were 200 horses, 100 donkeys, 220,000 sheep and goats, 60,000 pigs and 40,000 cattle. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1926-27[1]	1927-28[1]	1928-29[1]	1929-30[1]	1930-31[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	4,365,321	5,217,689	4,703,967	4,691,422	4,658,605
Expenditure . .	4,328,159	4,714,947	5,419,782	5,226,120	4,898,198
Imports[2][3] . .	10,285,876	13,770,542	12,200,045	10,082,881	8,953,770
Exports[2][3]	12,104,800	14,350,355	18,824,875	12,677,716	11,287,388

[1] Year ending March 31.
[2] Including bullion and specie.
[3] Year ending December 31.

Chief items of revenue, 1930–31: customs, 1,735,198*l.*; licences, 224,046*l.*; railways, 985,228*l.*; Takoradi harbour, 168,959*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 119,585*l.*; miscellaneous, 161,197*l.*

Chief items of expenditure, 1930–31: extraordinary, 664,808*l.*; railways, 1,223,935*l.* (includes 102,120*l.* contributions to Railway Renewals Fund and 118,693*l.* capital works); public debt charges, 699,582*l.* (includes 471,593*l.* borne by railways and 159,982*l.* borne by Takoradi harbour); medical and sanitation 369,082*l.* (includes 18,646*l.* for research branch); education, 304,548*l.* (includes 68,151*l.* for Achimota College); agriculture, forestry and animal health, 136,870*l.*; Takoradi harbour, 215,390*l.* (includes 16,359*l.* capital works).

Public debt, March 31, 1931, 11,791,000*l.*; colony's surplus and reserve 792,814*l.* and 1,300,333*l.* respectively; Sinking Funds for Amortization, 1,680,050*l.*

1930. Imports, 8,953,770*l.*: exports, 11,287,388*l.*

The principal imports and exports for 1930 were as follows:—

Imports			Exports		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
		£			£
Cotton piece goods (sq. yds.)	34,777,403	1,312,958	Cacao (tons)	190,580	6,970,385
Machinery	—	382,377	Gold (ozs.)	272,089	1,055,634
Iron and steel	—	281,747	Manganese (tons)	417,490	823,396
Motor spirit (galls.)	7,305,525	861,890	Diamonds (carats)	861,119	658,994
Cigarettes (lbs.)	455,561	259,707	Kola nuts (lbs)	8,441,311	138,322
Tobacco (lbs.)	2,113,970	109,022	Timber (cubic ft.)	934,790	100,098
Wheaten flour (cwts.)	325,460	216,586	Palm kernels (tons)	5,470	69,018
Rice (cwts.)	265,461	207,824	Rubber (lbs.)	589,696	21,987
Illuminating oil (galls.)	3,363,362	151,885	Copra (tons)	917	15,671
Motor-cars	1,861	263,031	Palm oil (tons)	489	11,392

Imports, 1930: United Kingdom, 4,395,108*l.*; U.S.A., 1,324,242*l.*; Germany, 979,418*l.*; Holland, 596,289*l.*; France, 370,820*l.*

Exports, 1930: United Kingdom, 4,386,843*l.*; U.S.A., 1,577,174*l.*; Germany, 2,236,203*l.*; Holland, 1,457,984*l.*; France, 293,965*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1930 was 5,267,048 tons, of which 2,872,358 tons were British. The harbour of Takoradi, opened in March 1928, and appointed as a port on December 3, 1928, is the only complete shelter for ships of over 30 ft. draught between Sierra Leone and Nigeria. There was a net loss of 30,072*l.* in 1930–31 on the working of the harbour.

Communications.—Railway communication consists of a main line running from Sekondi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 362 miles, with branches, Takoradi Junction to Takoradi (7 miles), Inchaban Junction to Inchaban (4 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles), and Huni Valley to Kade (99 miles). The main line and branches are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There is a branch line Accra to Weshiang (Accra Water Works) 10 miles in length, which is 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. The railway gross earnings for the year 1930–31 were 979,235*l.*, and the working expenditure, including provision for renewals and pensions, was 630,787*l.* The total number of miles open for traffic on the 31st March, 1931, was 500, and the capital cost, 9,305,607*l.*

There are 6,264 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. There were in the Colony, March 31, 1931, 4,411 miles of telegraph trunks and 7,396 miles of telephone trunks and 274 offices, and there are telephone exchanges at Aburi, Accra, Ada, Adeiso, Akrokeri, Akropong (Akwapim), Akuse, Anyinam, Asamankese, Asuboi, Axim, Bekwai, Cape Coast, Dodowa, Dunkwa, Efiduasi, Ejisu, Elmina, Half Assim, Ho, Huhunya, Juaso, Keta, Kibi, Kintampo, Koforidua, Konango, Kumasi, Kwanyaku, Mampong (Akwapim), Mampong (Ashanti), Mangoase, Mpraeso, Navrongo, Nsawam, Nkawkaw, Nyakroon, Obuasi, Oda, Salaga, Swedru, Saltpond, Sekondi, Sunyani, Suhum, Tafo, Tarkwa, Tamale, Takoradi, Wenchi, Winneba. There are over 2,111 telephones now in use, and over 2,840 miles of wire in the exchange areas. The telephone trunk system connects up all the main towns in the Colony. Telegrams in 1930–31: 337,226. There is a wireless telegraph station at Takoradi. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1930–31 was 7,612,202. In 1930–31 the savings bank had 13,372 depositors with 89,115*l.* to their credit.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd. and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the Colony and Ashanti For currency, *see* p. 256. West African currency notes in circulation at March 31, 1929, amounted to 1,831,663*l* ; March 31, 1930, 1,935,379*l.* ; March 31, 1931, 1,963,573*l.*

Ashanti was placed under British protection on August 27, 1896. 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 only some of the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast apply to the annexed territory. The area is 24,379 square miles and the population (census 1931) was 582,866; Europeans (1931), 400. Kumasi, the chief town, has about 25,000 inhabitants. For purposes of education, Ashanti is considered as part of the Gold Coast. The number of children in the Government schools was (1930) 1,207, and in the mission schools, 3,918. At the Agricultural and Forestry Training Centre 47 students were in residence during 1929–30. Police force (1929–30), 6 European officers and 276 other ranks. Prosecutions, 1930–31, 4,056, but there is little serious crime. There are 1,191 miles of motor roads. Agriculture is the staple industry. 66,721 tons of cocoa were exported by rail in 1930–31. Gold output (1930–31), 159,019 oz. (675,513*l.*). Average number employed in mining industry, 2,831 in 1930–31.

In the western parts of the Colony are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c., and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber, and gum copal. This district has been opened up by a trunk motor road from Kumasi to Pamu on the western frontier, via Sunyani, with the accompanying branch roads. The country is well watered, and with proper restraint it 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 fairly plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, yams, coco-yams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

In 1931 there were 1,500 cattle, 10,000 sheep and goats, 20,000 pigs, 400 horses, and 500 donkeys.

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 in 1901. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner and 21 Political officers. The country is divided into two provinces, Northern and

Southern, with headquarters at Tamale in the Southern Province, 237 miles north of Kumasi. Estimated population (1931), 717,283; non-Africans (1931), 107. Chief towns, Tamale, 12,941; Navrengo, 18,138. Area of the Protectorate, 30,486 square miles; Mandated Territory is about 13,041 square miles in addition. Police force (1930-31), 2 European officers and 280 other ranks. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Roman Catholic and other missions. For the purposes of education the Northern Territories are regarded as a part of the Gold Coast under the administration of the Director of Education, but having a separate Ordinance and Rules. Government schools exist at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa. Pupils in 1930, 729. There is now a veterinary school in Tamale. There are also Mohammedan schools. There are 2,311 miles of motorable roads in dry season. The chief crops grown are yams, guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, and tobacco. Livestock, 1931: cattle, 96,000; sheep and goats, 454,200; donkeys, 15,430; horses, 3,740; pigs, 6,810. There are 5 quarantine stations through which foreign cattle and sheep enter the Protectorate. Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits, and mica, exist.

Governor of the Gold Coast.—Sir Alexander Ransford *Slater*, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast.—G. A. S. *Northcote*, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—H. S. *Newlands*, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner of Northern Territories.—Major F. W. F. *Jackson*, C.M.G., D.S.O.

SIERRA LEONE.

The Colony of **Sierra Leone** originated in the sale and cession, in 1788, by a native King to English settlers, of a piece of land intended as a home for natives of Africa who were waifs in London; and later it was used as a settlement for Africans rescued from slave-ships. It 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 260 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. Inland it extends 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 for the Colony and Protectorate a nominated Executive Council and a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, eleven official members, three elected unofficial members, and not more than seven nominated unofficial members, of whom three are paramount chiefs of the Protectorate. Elected members must be 25 years of age, and hold their seats for five years. The franchise is confined to males.

Area of the Colony 4,000 square miles approximately; population (census 1921), 85,163. Europeans, 1921, numbered 1,161. The birth-rate (1930) was 22·04 per thousand, and the death-rate 27·16; infantile mortality-rate 336 per 1,000 registered births. Owing to the fact that many births escape registration, the birth-rate appears lower and the infantile mortality-rate higher than they really are. Chief town, Freetown, 44,142 inhabitants (1921). The battalion of the Royal West African Frontier Force has its headquarters at Wilberforce, Freetown. Freetown, the greatest seaport in West Africa, is a second-class Imperial coaling-station, with an excellent harbour.

In 1930, there were 48 primary schools, belonging to missionary

societies and assisted from public funds, and 1 Government primary school. The average attendance in these 49 schools was 4,842. Salaries paid by Government, under amalgamation scheme, to African teachers in mission schools, including grants to European teachers at Roman Catholic schools, amounted to 10,973*l.* There were 8 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 899. The grant awarded these secondary schools amounted to 1,355*l.* One of these (the Albert Academy) includes industrial work in its curriculum. There were also 2 assisted industrial schools with an average attendance of 78, and one (The Sir Alfred Jones' Trades School) controlled by Government with an average of 23 boys. The assisted industrial schools received grants amounting to 211*l.* Besides these there were 1 secondary, 1 preparatory to secondary, and 2 primary unassisted schools.

The Government conducts in Freetown a Model School for primary and post-primary education with an average attendance of 237, and a secondary school for boys with an average attendance of 78. Fourah Bay College which is under the management of the Church Missionary and Wesleyan Missionary Societies is affiliated to the University of Durham.

Police force at end of 1930 had an authorised strength of 304, including 5 European officers. In 1930, 31 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court, and 48 in the Circuit court.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	855,440	719,637 [1]	826,318 [1]	740,646 [1]	742,972 [1]
Expenditure .	957,155	754,610 [1]	815,373 [1]	871,087 [1]	805,725 [1]
Imports .	1,844,122	2,112,024	2,054,507	1,789,053	1,424,175
Exports .	1,871,446	1,767,259	1,829,093	1,532,237	1,216,046

[1] Excluding railway revenue and expenditure

The revenue in 1930 from customs was 426,944*l.*; railway, 190,577*l.*, licences, 18,145*l.*; court fees, 75,138*l.*; post-office, 13,763*l.*; light dues, 15,190*l.* house tax, 78,343*l.*

Net public debt, December 31, 1930, 1,990,173*l.*

Principal imports, 1930: cotton manufactures, 224,704*l.*; coal, 42,763 tons, 62,698*l.*; spirits, 34,931 gallons, 25,397*l.*; tobacco manufactured, 58,016 lbs., 23,727*l.*; tobacco unmanufactured, 1,364,854 lbs., 62,809*l.*; oil (kerosene), 465,015 gallons, 31,114*l.* Principal exports, 1930: ginger, 1,972 tons, 57,228*l.*; kola nuts, 2,271 tons, 186,197*l.*; palm kernels, 56,641 tons, 664,591*l.*; palm oil, 3,652 tons, 79,310*l.*; piassava, 2,417 tons, 36,582*l.*

Imports (Board of Trade returns) from United Kingdom in 1931, 557,905*l.*; exports thereto, 208,586*l.*; 1930, imports, 625,423*l.*; exports, 312,633*l.*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade (excluding vessels in Admiralty service) was (1930) 4,621,121 tons, of which 2,816,249 tons were British.

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 Bauya Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makeni, a distance of 83 miles. Total line open, 1930, was 310 miles, excluding sidings. Total receipts 1930, 190,577*l.*, gross expenditure 268,006*l.* There are over 1,912 miles of telegraph and telephone, including electric-train-staff lines. In 1930, 2,014,666 postal packets

were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 42,813*l.* There are 1,151½ miles of combined telegraph and telephone wires in operation. There are 69 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1930 there were 8,005 depositors in the savings bank with 62,796*l.* (inclusive of interest) to their credit. The West African Silver Currency was introduced in 1913 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 251), and in 1920 West African Alloy Coinage was put into circulation; but British coins are still used. Currency notes of the West African Currency Board are in circulation (150,000*l.* at the end of 1928). The Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank have their headquarters at Freetown.

The Protectorate.—The Protectorate was proclaimed August 21, 1896. On March 7, 1913, an Order in Council was issued providing for its administration; this was revoked and replaced by an Order in Council of January 16, 1924. 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 1921, of 1,456,148 (natives, 1,450,903). The whole territory has been divided into two Provinces, each of which is placed under a European commissioner. Circuit courts are held at the chief centres of population. 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, palm oil, and ginger. A platinum-bearing area of about 40 square miles has been discovered. Platinum and gold are now being mined in small quantities. Two large hæmatite deposits have been discovered and exploitation of one deposit is being proceeded with. Deposits of chromite of commercial value have been found at a short distance from the Government Railway. There were, in 1930, 159 mission primary schools, 81 of which received assistance from the Government. The average attendance at the assisted schools was 3,729 and the grant paid them was 2,902*l.*; 6 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 391, and which received grants amounting to 875*l.*; one industrial school with an average attendance of 50, and which received a grant of 110*l.*; a Government School for the sons and nominees of chiefs at Bo, with 153 pupils at the end of 1930; in 1929, Government opened a Central School at Koyeima, the 136 pupils from the old school at Njala being transferred there. There were also 10 smaller Government Rural Schools, with a total of 386 pupils; 20 apprentices were in training at the Agricultural College at Njala.

Governor.—Sir Arnold Weinholt *Hodson*, K.C.M.G. (1930).
Colonial Secretary.—C. F. *Cookson.*

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Zululand. See Natal.

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 from 1885 for about 13 years under a desolating tyranny. In 1896 an 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 killed by the Egyptian forces near Gedid.

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 is divided into thirteen Provinces under Governors. Administration is carried out through British District Commissioners one or more of whom are appointed to each of the districts into which the provinces are subdivided. Native administrative officers are employed under the District Commissioners. Courts of Sheikhs and Chiefs have varying powers of limited jurisdiction over their tribesmen in accordance with native custom throughout the country.

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.

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 1,008,100 square miles. The population of the Sudan, according to the most recent estimates, is 5,605,848, including natives of the Sudan, 1,432,606 men, 1,782,903 women, 2,330,431 children, total 5,545,940; non-natives, 59,908. (As so great a proportion of the people are nomads, the numbers are difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy, and the figures of the native population must be taken as approximations only.) The Gambela Enclave, situated within the boundaries of Abyssinia, is leased by the Sudan Government from the Abyssinian Government as a Trading Post. The Eritrea-Sudan frontier and the frontier with French Equatorial Africa have been delimited and demarcated, as also has the greater part of the frontier with Abyssinia (see under *Abyssinia*). The chief towns are: Khartoum, population 50,463, the capital; Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 103,669; Khartoum North and Rural District, population 107,720; Wadi Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, Ed Dueim, Kosti, El Obeid, En Nahud, Wad Medani, Singa, and El Fasher.

Education.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows:—(1) The elementary vernacular schools (Kuttabs), 89 in number (January, 1931), situated in all parts of the country, and with a total number of about 8,348 pupils. Instruction is given to boys from 7 to 12 years of age. (2) The primary schools, of which there are now 11—at Khartoum, Omdurman, Khartoum North, Wad Medani, Atbara, El Obeid, Halfa, Rufaa, Berber, El Dueim and Port Sudan. The number of boys in attendance is 1,310. The school at Gordon College is attended by 535 pupils, 13 of whom are being trained as teachers for the primary schools, and for the College itself. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 7 students, who are eventually drafted out as Kadis in district courts. Also in Khartoum, but separate from the Gordon College, is the Arifs' College, attended by 44 students who are being trained as teachers for the Kuttabs. The industrial workshops, of which there are three, at Khartoum, Omdurman and Atbara, are attended by 376 boy apprentices. There is a training college for girls in Omdurman attended by 60 students, and 20 other girls' schools, attended by 1,886 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. In addition to the above the Central authority aids 768 native schools (Khalwas) attended in 1930 by 29,360 boys.

Justice.

The Courts of Justice as well as the Registry of Lands, the Department of Government Lands, and the offices which deal with the legal business of the Government, are administered by the Legal Secretary, who has a permanent seat *ex-officio* on the Governor-General's Council.

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 any two or more Judges of the High Court sitting together

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.

Subordinate to the High Court in every province is the Province Court. This comprises a Province Judge, except in Khartoum Province, and District Judges of three grades. An Appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from a decree made in a suit of value more than £E50 if the value of the relief claimed in the appeal is more than £E50. There are wide powers of revision exercised by the Court of Appeal or the Province Judge in matters where there is no right of appeal.

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 district commissioners and assistant district commissioners act as District Judges. There are four specially appointed British District Judges, and seven specially appointed District Judges of the second grade.

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.

In some districts there are native courts presided over by sheikhs, chiefs, or village elders. This system is being developed and extended.

Criminal justice is administered either by single magistrates, or courts of three magistrates. Judges of the High Court, and District Judges of the first and second grades, governors of provinces, district and assistant district commissioners, and some subordinate administrative officials are magistrates; there are also native notables appointed as magistrates to sit as members of courts. Decisions of courts in the more serious cases require confirmation either by the Governor of the province or by the Governor-General, both of whom have extensive powers of revision. Rights of appeal exist.

The Sudan penal code is an adaptation of the Indian penal code.

Defence.

Egyptian troops were evacuated in 1924, and a new Sudan Defence Force, owing allegiance to the Governor-General, has been created.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan are as follows (£E1 = £1 0*s.* 6*d.*):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1925 . .	4,866,883	4,375,670	1928 . .	6,646,883	6,045,286
1926 . .	5,857,989	5,482,388	1929 . .	6,981,590	6,610,274
1927 . .	5,929,945	5,550,489	1930[1] . .	4,693,623	4,693,623

[1] Including net receipts only from Railways and Steamers.

The main sources of revenue in 1930 were: Land Tax (£E27,667); Animal Tax (£E150,913); Royalties (£E152,950); Customs (£E663,538); Railways net profit (£E506,025); Posts and Telegraphs (£E184,316).

These figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1926, to £E208,168 and £E192,422; 1927, to £E157,174 and £E143,673; 1928, to £E133,577 and £E116,743; 1929, to £E126,543 and £E108,719; 1930, to £E90,132 and £E791,536.

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, exports of which in 1930 amounted to 20,072 tons, valued at £E980,157. Egyptian cotton has been well established, and increasing quantities, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. In 1930–31 the area of cotton on the Gezira Irrigation Scheme (put into operation in 1925) was increased to 196,000 acres and produced a crop of 266,343 kantars of 315 lbs. seed cotton. The areas of cotton grown on the Gash and Baraka Deltas were 37,900 and 60,000 acres respectively and produced 57,300 and 68,200 kantars of 315 lbs. seed cotton. In addition, increasing quantities of high-grade, long-staple American cotton are produced in the Northern Provinces of Berber and Dongolla under irrigation, and as a rain crop in the Kassala, Fung, Blue Nile and White Nile, Kordofan, Upper Nile, and Mongalla Provinces. The total area under cotton in the 1930–31 season is recorded as 373,051 acres, and the crop of 1930–31 amounted to 513,820 kantars of 315 lbs. of seed cotton.

Other products of the Sudan include sesamé, senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, ivory and gold. The principal grain crops are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). The cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for her meat supply.

In 1930 there were in the Sudan approximately 22,000 horses; 350,000 asses; 1,000 mules; 1,505,000 cattle; 2,200,000 sheep; 200,000 goats; and 400,000 camels. Pigs are kept by the Nubas only—about 5,000.

The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile they contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, whilst the sudd area in the upper reaches is composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal.

Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country, and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. In 1929 and 1930 the output from the salt fields totalled 11,688 tons and 14,082 tons respectively.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1925 . .	5,437,727	3,801,348	1928 . .	6,463,206	5,634,769
1926 . .	5,574,401	4,876,236	1929	6,856,114	6,526,112
1927 . .	6,155,314	4,956,090	1930	6,177,410	4,953,282

[1] Including Government Stores.

[2] Excluding re-exports, which were £E367,016 in 1925, £E314,269 in 1926, £E273,329 in 1927, £E312,257 in 1928; £E283,010 in 1929, and £E292,731 in 1930.

Specie (1930 imports £E84,033, re-exports £E16,769) and Transit trade (£E337,412 in 1930) are also excluded.

Summary of value of merchandise imported and exported, showing countries of importation and exportation for 1929 and 1930 —

Countries Imported from and Exported to.—	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Abyssinia . . .	237,287	234,300	21,676	14,778
Africa (Union of South) .	93,756	131,533	888	1,112
Arabia	6,798	9,257	8,935	42,568
Australia .	96,685	87,614	19,994	26,410
Belgium	535,757	521,505	36,023	62,128
Congo and Uganda .	19,789	6,870	2,806	2,738
Egypt [1]	1,590,446	1,335,370	512,290	427,109
Eritrea . . .	11,854	6,414	4,242	6,476
France	118,124	122,813	151,708	358,490
Germany. . . .	85,880	97,120	151,113	164,125
Great Britain .	2,177,468	2,117,522	5,211,044	3,289,780
Holland	22,658	20,499	20,492	40,512
Italy	155,036	165,770	72,314	99,011
India (British) and Aden .	594,684	358,375	3,660	5,098
Japan	460,741	382,428	20,320	37,091
United States . . .	174,696	160,117	244,639	276,425
Other countries . . .	480,005	419,903	44,468	99,431

[1] Includes goods of non-Egyptian origin imported into the Sudan via Egypt

The value of imports from abroad other than tobacco, etc., in parcels post from all countries in 1930 was £E147,131. These imports are now classified in the same way as other imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports for 1929 and 1930:—

Articles		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Horses, donkeys, mules and camels .	units	521	6,051	103	2,443
Cotton fabrics	tons	7,098	1,178,319	5,908	912,660
" "	metres	2,005,442	64,848	2,505,698	75,464
Empty sacks	tons	4,802	177,380	2,689	85,834
Clothing, underclothing and hosiery .	value	—	74,504	—	108,748
Carpets, woollen blankets and rugs .	units	48,042	80,388	32,615	23,866
Cordage and Cables	tons	194	13,188	177	12,487
Cotton yarn and sewing cotton . . .	value	—	15,558	—	18,014
Cotton covers	units	78,064	10,978	157,045	16,165
Silk and artificial piece goods . . .	tons	81	20,799	28	20,461
. .	metres	193,684	13,183	440,448	21,488

Articles		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Butter and margarine	tons	58	6,980	74	7,353
Sugar, refined	,,	29,922	611,968	31,249	559,226
Coffee	,,	4,064	276,032	6,849	283,911
Flour (wheat)	,,	14,541	195,290	14,453	163,595
Tea	,,	2,396	208,340	2,207	152,535
Rice	,,	2,183	31,121	1,758	20,267
Spices, pepper and chillies	,,	508	30,550	355	19,670
Jams and confectionery	,,	1,121	49,119	1,132	45,935
Preserved alimentary vegetables	value	—	20,318	—	11,402
Bread and ship's biscuits, biscuits and cakes	tons	139	12,602	138	11,916
Wheat	,,	1,617	19,213	287	3,264
Liquors and liqueurs (including whisky)	litres	215,677	44,563	189,464	40,972
Beer, ale and stout	,,	956,544	28,597	965,694	29,042
Wines and champagne	,,	73,352	7,485	114,774	9,678
Coal, coke and patent fuel	tons	130,918	170 617	122,456	147,921
Motor spirit (benzine)	cases	103,188	41,012	82,428	27,187
,, ,, ,,	tons	2,894	24,338	6,147	53.435
Petroleum (kerosene)	cases	133,130	35,722	112,918	25,008
,, ,,	tons	1,307	5,076	3,783	15,092
Essential and volatile oils	,,	48	26,543	43	22,905
Soap (household)	,,	2,613	73,852	2,641	74,422
Candles	,,	89	5,322	82	4,586
Matches	value	—	17,262	—	11,753
Chemicals and drugs (including medicinal plants)	,,	—	91,577	—	102,860
Tanned and untanned skins and hides, saddlery and other leather goods	,,	—	35 859	—	35,005
Boots and shoes	pairs	154,472	48,963	155,877	42,031
Machinery, all kinds of (including steam engines, motor cars, etc)	value	—	710,689	—	689,110
Finished iron and steel tools, etc.	,,	—	443,969	—	460,810
Timber (including railway sleepers).	,,	—	176,330	—	85,997
Paper and printed matter	,,	—	44,711	—	39.753
Tobacco, tombac, cigars and cigarettes.	tons	308	311,095	263	265,323

The principal exports in 1930 were ginned cotton, 27,811 tons (valued at 3,046,330*l.*); cotton seed, 56,267 tons (205,746*l.*); gum, 20,072 tons (980,157*l.*); sesame, 12,071 tons (156,675*l.*); untanned skins of sheep and goats, 950 tons (98,250*l.*); untanned hides, 1,049 tons (40,604*l.*); cattle, 9,510 (54,070*l.*); sheep and goats, 5,773 (5,998*l.*); salted fish, 786 tons (23,669*l.*); ground nuts, 4,835 tons (40,078*l.*); dura, 8,932 tons (41,854*l.*).

Internal Communications.

There is a railway from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum with connections to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, to Kareima in Dongola Province and Sennar and El Obeid. There is also a line 498 miles long from Haiya on the Atbara—Port Sudan line to Sennar on the Blue Nile passing through Kassala (near Eritrea) and Gedaref. A new section from Gedaref to Makwar, 143 miles, was opened in 1929. The total length of the line open for traffic is 1,995 miles. The gauge is 3ft. 6in.

There is a motor transport service throughout the year between Juba and Aba (Belgian Congo) a distance of 143 miles, and between Juba and Nimule (127½ miles) on the Uganda border, from the end of December to the third week in March. Motor transport, privately owned in Kenya, operates between Nairobi and Kampala and Juba during dry season—November to April.

All navigable arms of the Nile and its tributaries between Assuan (Egypt) and Rejaf are served by a fleet of Government steamers.

There is telegraphic communication with Egypt, Erythrea, and Abyssinia, and also wireless communication with Gambela in Western Abyssinia and submarine cable communications with the Hedjaz. There are 20 wireless stations, 5,796 miles of telegraph and telephone routes, and 22,201 miles of wire, including those maintained by the Sudan Government Railway. There are 78 stationary Post and Telegraph Offices and 17 travelling Post Offices, and one office is opened to telegraph business only. In 1930, 19,984,886 postal packets were dealt with, 290,309 parcels and 789,618 telegrams. There were 1,520 telephone subscribers.

Governor-General.—Sir John L. *Maffey*, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.

G O.C. Troops —Brigadier S S. *Butler*, C M.G., D.S.O.

Legal Secretary.—B. H. *Bell*, Esq., C.B E.

Civil Secretary.—Sir H. A. *MacMichael*, Esq., K.C.M G , D S O.

Financial Secretary.—A. J. C. *Huddleston*, Esq., C.M G., O B.E.

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See also under Egypt, below.

BRITISH MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA (TANGANYIKA, SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, CAMEROONS, AND TOGOLAND).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (LATE GERMAN EAST AFRICA).

Government.—German East Africa was conquered in 1918, and was subsequently divided between the British and Belgians. In March 1921 the district of Ujiji and part of Bukoba, formerly administered by the

Belgians, were handed over to British jurisdiction. The country is administered under mandates approved by the League of Nations. The mandates lay down conditions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public works and services), abuses in connection with the arms traffic, the trade in spirits, usury, and security of labour. The interests of natives are safeguarded.

Under an Order in Council, dated July 22, 1920, the Territory is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council, all of whose members are nominated. A Legislative Council has been constituted as from Oct. 1, 1926, consisting of 13 official members and not more than 10 non-official members. 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. A Native Affairs Department was established in 1926.

Area and Population.—The Territory extends from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south, the coast-line being about 500 miles in length, and includes the adjacent islands. The northern boundary runs approximately north-west to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of southern latitude with the eastern shore (Mohuru Point). The boundary on the west follows the Kagera River (the eastern frontier of Ruanda), thence the eastern boundary of Urundi to Lake Tanganyika. The western boundary then follows the middle of Lake Tanganyika to its southern end at Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg), whence it goes south-east to the northern end of Lake Nyasa. Rather less than half-way down the lake the boundary turns east and joins the Rovuma River, whose course it follows to the sea. The total area is about 374,000 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water. Dar-es-Salaam is the capital, population, 25,000.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated (April 1921) at 4,107,000. Asiatics numbered 14,991 (Indians 9,411, Goans 798, Arabs 4,782), and Europeans 2,447. In 1930 the European population was estimated at 6,876 and the native population at 4,852,244. European population, 1931 census; 5,189 males, 2,974 females; total, 8,163. According to German law every native born after 1905 was free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of slavery was enacted in 1922.

Education.—There were in 1930, some 94 Government schools with an average attendance of 5,606 pupils, and 3,044 Mission schools with an average attendance of 97,745 pupils. The amount allotted to education in 1930–31 was 127,211*l.* There are 3 schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha District and another European school at Engare Nairobi in the Moshi District. A school for young European children was established in Dar-es-Salaam in 1929, and a correspondence course exists for children in outlying districts who are unable to attend school.

There is a monthly paper published by the Government in Swahili.

Finance.—The revenue in 1930–31 was 1,749,478*l.*; expenditure 2,102,501*l.* The chief items of revenue were licences, taxes, etc., 854,890*l.*; customs, 569,824*l.*; fees of court or office, 119,353*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 70,843*l.* The chief items of expenditure were: public works, 267,096*l.*; provincial administration, 397,851*l.*; medical and sanitation, 261,519*l.*; military, 102,066*l.*; police and prisons, 144,781*l.* Education, 111,802*l.* Estimates 1931–32: revenue, 1,911,500*l.*; expenditure, 1,904,919*l.*

Loans were received from the Imperial Government in the years

1920–21 to 1925–26, amounting to 3,135,446*l.* for capital improvements and developments and were expended upon railway works, 1,293,614*l.*; other works, 766,324*l.*; restoration of war damage, 177,909*l.*, and to meet deficit upon recurrent account, 897,599*l.* Interest at 5 per cent. and sinking fund at 1 per cent. is being paid on the loan for railway and other works, while the balance is temporarily free of interest, but repayment is to be considered in 1933. A further loan of 2,070,000*l.* was raised in the home market in June, 1928, under the East African Guaranteed Loan Bill. Railway works, 1,736,000*l.*; ports and harbours, 100,000*l*; other works, 234,000*l.* The loan bears interest at 4½ per cent. No payment of sinking fund for redemption need be made for a period of three years from date of flotation.

Defence.—The Southern Brigade Headquarters, the Brigade Signal Section, two sections and a sub-section of the Brigade Supply and Transport Corps, the 2nd and 6th Battalions and a company of the 1st Battalion (Nyasaland) of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory. The police force consisted (1930) of 1,864 all ranks.

Production and Industry.—The total area under forest other than savannah forest is approximately 4,117 square miles of which 96·8 per cent is Government forest reserves, 1·5 per cent. awaits reservation, and 1·7 per cent. is valuable forest in private ownership. These forests contain some good merchantable timbers in large quantity, among which Pencil Cedar, Yellow-Wood and Mvule are the most important. In addition, valuable species of hard woods occur as single trees or in groups widely scattered throughout large areas of savannah forest. Ebony is plentiful near the coast, and the creeks and river mouths support extensive mangrove woods valuable as a source of tanning bark and poles. The possible output of the Territory's forests far exceeds the present local consumption The approximate production of timber and fuel wood in 1930 was 256,900 and 6,585,000 cubic feet respectively.

The chief export product of the territory is sisal fibre, the export of which in 1930 reached 49,962 tons, valued at 1,172,315*l*, as compared with 45,728 tons, valued at 1,485,593*l.* in 1929. Other major export crops are. coffee, cotton, groundnuts, copra, simsim, grains and beeswax. The area under tea and tobacco (Turkish) in the South-western highlands is being extended and the exporting stage has now been attained.

In 1930 there were 5,170,162 cattle, 2,262,102 sheep and 3,259,443 goats in the territory.

The value of minerals produced in 1930 was: diamonds, 27,211*l.*; gold, 47,013*l.*; salt. 36,790*l.*; mica, 6,182*l.*; tin, 852*l.*; red ochre, 365*l.*; building minerals, 6,982*l.* Companies desiring to investigate the mineral resources can obtain information and assistance from the Mine Dept., Dar-es-Salaam.

Trade and Shipping.—There is a uniform Customs tariff in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. Total imports, 1930, 3,982,605*l.*; 1929, 4,285,952*l.*; total exports, 1930, 2,897,938*l.*; 1929, 3,988,365*l*; total transit, 1930, 2,552,113*l.*; 1929, 2,531,205*l*

Chief exports, 1930: Sisal (49,962 tons), 1,172,315*l.*; cotton (82,224 centals), 247,413*l.*; coffee (230,940 cwts), 397,040*l.*; ground-nuts (17,333 tons), 186,567*l.*; hides and skins (41,872 cwts), 123,471*l.*; copra (7,395 tons), 109,733*l.*; grain (143,912 cwts), 88,103*l.*; simsim (3,115 tons), 32,547*l.*; beeswax (3,773 cwts), 20,297*l.*; ghee (5,860 cwts), 16,385*l.*; diamonds (13,337 carats), 32,962*l.*; gold (12,971 ozs. troy), 46,585*l.* Chief imports, 1930: Cotton piece-goods, 696,902*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 439,972*l.*; foodstuffs, 203,215*l.*; machinery, 221,653*l.*; building materials (including cement,

and galvanised iron sheets), 277,848*l.*; kerosene and motor spirits, 266,384*l.*; sugar, 67,196*l.*; rice, 52,968*l.*; spirits, 44,584*l.*; cigarettes. 74,301*l.*

In 1930, 597 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 2,477,070 tons, and 4,098 dhows of 89,057 tons, entered and cleared the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, and Mikindani.

Communications.—Light motor traffic is now possible over 12,740 miles of road during the dry season.

There are two railways of metre gauge in the territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha via Moshi (272 miles), and the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza (235 miles). A branch line from Manyoni to Kinyangiri (93 miles) via Singida is under construction. A 60 cm. tram line from Mingoyo near Lindi to Ndanda (57 miles) is worked by hand during certain periods of the year only. There are steamers on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika.

Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. Cable communication exists between Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar and communication with the Belgian Congo is effected by wireless between Kigoma and Albertville. A wireless station with a range of 450 miles spark transmission and 1,000 miles continuous wave transmission was erected at Dar-es-Salaam in 1927, and a short wave apparatus is also in use. There are 124 Post Offices and Postal Agencies (97 of which have telegraphic facilities), and 141 Telegraph Offices. Telegraph Money Order and Savings Bank business is conducted at 22 Head Offices, and Postal Order and ordinary Money Order business at 21 Sub Offices, whilst 20 others afford full postal facilities. Telephone Exchanges are established and Trunk Telephone communication is in operation between 38 Inland centres and also with Mombasa.

East African currency is in use consisting of a silver shilling, the equivalent of 100 cents; a 50 cent silver piece; copper and bronze 10 cent, 5 cent, and 1 cent pieces. There are currency notes in denominations ranging from 5 to 1000 shillings. Four banks, the National Bank of India, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Banque du Congo Bélge, have branches in the country.

Governor.—Lt.-Colonel Sir G. Stewart *Symes*, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Appointed January, 1931.

Chief Secretary.—D. J. *Jardine*, C.M.G., O.B.E.

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SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Situation and Physical Features.—This country is bounded on the north by Portuguese West Africa and North Rhodesia, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and southern portion of the eastern boundary

by the Cape Province of the Union, and on the remainder of the eastern boundary by the Bechuanaland Protectorate and North Rhodesia. On the western coast, a strip varying from 60 to 100 miles in width and extending from the Orange River in the south to the Ugab River, which borders on what is known as the Kaokoveld, consists of barren desert, and this is also the case in that portion of the Great Kalahari depression which is included in the country on its eastern boundary. The eastern portion is, however, not barren, being good grazing land.

The Kunene River and the Okavango, which form portions of the northern border of the country, the Zambesi, which forms the eastern boundary of the Caprivi Strip, the Kwando or Mashi, which flows through the Caprivi Strip from the north between the Okavango and the Zambesi, and the Orange River in the south, are the only permanently running streams. But there is a system of great sandy dry river beds throughout the country, in which water can generally be obtained by sinking shallow wells; these are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru and Ugab on the west, the Fish River in the south, the Nosob, the Auob and the Elephant Rivers in the south-east, and a series of what are known as Omuramba in the north-east, with numerous smaller stream beds. In the Grootfontein area, which geologists describe as a "karst" region, there are large supplies of underground water, but except for a few springs, mostly hot, there is no surface water throughout the country.

Government and Administration.—The country was annexed by Germany in 1884, but was surrendered to the Forces of the Union of South Africa on July 9, 1915, at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a Mandate from the League of Nations, dated December 17, 1920. The laws of the Union, subject to local modifications, if required, may be applied to the country and are gradually being introduced.

The Administration is conducted from Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 Districts controlled by Magistrates. In addition there is a Chief Native Commissioner at Windhoek who has charge of all Native Affairs in the Territory. Under him are officers at the larger labour centres and Superintendents of Reserves in the Districts where there are large Native Reserves. The Native Commissioner in Ovamboland keeps in touch with the Ovambos living there. There is also an officer stationed at Kuring Kuru on the Okavango River, who keeps close touch with the natives living along the North-Eastern border of the territory.

Windhoek, the capital, is situated in the centre of the territory, and with its surrounding district contains a population of 4,602 Europeans (1926 Census) and 13,639 (estimated) Natives.

The administration has been vested by the Union Parliament in the Governor-General of the Union, who has delegated his powers to an Administrator with full authority to legislate. By Act No. 42 of 1925 the Union Parliament conferred a Constitution on South-West Africa, providing for an Executive Committee, an Advisory Council, and a Legislative Assembly with such powers, authorities and functions severally as are in the Act defined.

Administrator.—A. J. *Werth* (April 1926).

Area and Population.—The total area of the country including the Caprivi Zipfel is 322,394 square miles; that of Walvis Bay, administered by S.W.A., 374 square miles.

The European population according to the figures of the 1926 Census amounted to 24,115, and in 1930 was estimated at 31,586. The Native population is estimated at 243,936. As large areas of the country, particu-

larly along the coast and in the north, are uncivilised, it has been impossible to procure precise figures. In particular it has been difficult to estimate the numbers of the Bushmen, who still exist in considerable numbers in the north-eastern portion of the country.

The principal native races are the Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras or Klipkaffirs, Hottentots and Bushmen.

The Ovambos are a Bantu race and follow agriculture. They still possess to its full extent tribal organisation.

The Hereros are a pastoral people who formerly owned enormous herds of cattle. The Germans oppressed them, their tribal organisation completely disappeared and they were scattered throughout the country on farms and in the different towns, where they formed the ordinary source of labour. The Herero makes an excellent herd. Since the British occupation of the country Reserves have been set apart for them and they have considerably increased in numbers and in animal wealth.

The Bergdamaras are, it is believed, also of Bantu origin, though some authorities hold that they belong rather to the Hottentot race whose language they now speak. They are an inferior tribe and were alternately the slaves of the Hereros and the Hottentots in pre-European days, as the former or the latter were in the ascendant.

The Hottentots, so called, consist of two distinct sections: one, whose remnants are found in the central portions of the country, being of pure native extraction, the source of which is but little understood; the other is composed of tribes resulting from an admixture of European blood in the Cape with the Hottentot races residing there a couple of centuries ago, which, after conflict with their European neighbours, sought refuge across the Orange River.

The Bushmen are the oldest inhabitants of South-West Africa and are found in considerable numbers in its eastern portion from Lat. 26° to the Northern boundary.

In the centre of the country just south of the Windhoek district is the Bastard Gebiet occupied by a race known as the Bastards, whose origin is much the same as the second class of Hottentots mentioned above, except that the admixture of European blood is much greater, and their ordinary language is Cape Dutch. These people have a measure of self-government under a council of which the local Magistrate is Chairman. They number about 5,000.

Education.—*European.*—There are (1930) 72 Government schools with 4,457 pupils, and 55 registered private schools with 1,074 pupils. Of the children in Government schools 1,108 are accommodated in hostels which are conducted by the Administration in conjunction with 22 of the Government schools. The general policy has hitherto been to bring the country children into these hostels and so obviate the necessity of single-teacher country schools. In consequence of the expenditure involved, however, this policy is now being modified, and wherever possible Government farm schools and aided private farm schools are being established. There are 15 Government farm schools and 47 aided private farm schools.

Native.—The education of the Natives is under the direct supervision of the various Missions. There are (1930) 66 Government-aided mission schools with 4,725 pupils. There are 2 Training Schools for Native Teachers, subsidised by the Government, with 56 student teachers in training.

Finance.—In 1930-31 the revenue amounted to 619,229*l.* and the expenditure to 1,271,281*l.* (including 367,411*l.* loan expenditure, and

69,662*l.* expenditure in connection with settlement of Angola farmers). The Estimates for 1931–32 are: revenue 754,000*l.*, expenditure 1,448,328*l.* (including 623,206*l.* loan expenditure).

The principal source of revenue is the tax on diamonds, which is 66 per cent. of the gross proceeds less 70 per cent. of the working costs.

For the purposes of Customs and Excise revenue the territory is included in the South African Customs Union, and a lump sum based on the customs and excise duties on goods consumed in the territory is paid over to the Administration. The total annual revenue from this source is now approximately 220,000*l.*

Production and Industry.—South-West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the absence of water rendering agriculture, except in the Northern and North-eastern portions, almost impossible. Generally speaking the southern half of the Territory is suited for the raising of small stock, while the central and northern portions are better fitted for cattle. It is estimated that in 1930 there were about 655,260 head of cattle, 2,459,661 head of small stock, 19,376 horses, 60,976 donkeys and 1,832 mules.

Minerals constitute 70 to 80 per cent. of the total value of exports from the Territory, which may be said to be well mineralised, but, up to the present, sufficient useful exploratory work has not been done in many parts to permit of any definite assessment of future production. Diamonds, which constitute the principal production, are recovered from alluvial sources on a 275 mile stretch along the coast line from the Orange River northward. Exports in 1929: 533,101 carats, valued at 1,563,805*l.*, in 1930: 415,047 carats, valued at 1,184,217*l.*

Copper, lead, vanadium and tin are at present being worked in the north of the Territory. Exports copper-lead ore, copper lead matte and pig lead, in 1929, valued at 900,000*l.*; in 1930, at 462,000*l.* Vanadium, as concentrates (1929), valued at 222,000*l.*, (1930), 150,700*l.* Tin, as concentrates (1929), valued at 32,000*l.*, (1930), 20,200*l.*

Commerce:—Imports and exports for 6 years:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Year	Imports.	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1925	2,189,851	2,828,222	1928	2,881,562	3,355,937
1926	2,507,625	3,292,986	1929	3,081,848	3,595,813
1927	2,490,816	3,475,561	1930	2,120,282	2,617,127

Imports from overseas, 1930, 904,271*l.*; Union of South Africa, 1,216,011*l.* Exports overseas, 2,241,272*l.*; Union of S. A., 375,855*l.*

The bulk of the direct imports into the country are landed at Walvis Bay, which is now administered as a portion of South-West Africa, and the Government proposes to develop this port as the main harbour.

Communications.—The railway line between De Aar Junction and Prieska has been extended through Upington across the Orange River and joined up with the line from Kalkfontein to Windhoek.

The total length of the line inside South West Africa is 1,128 miles of 3ft. 6in. gauge, and 353 miles of 2ft. gauge. There are also 98 miles of private line, most of which have been constructed for the service of the diamond fields south of Luderitz.

At the 31st March, 1931, there were 110 Post Offices and 484 Private Bag Services distributed by rail or road transport. The number of articles posted was 4,346,058 and 5,251,542 were received.

On 31st March, 1931, there were 5,280 miles of trunk lines, 533 miles of telegraphs, 2,017 miles of super-imposed telegraphs and telephones, 505 miles of rural telephones and 2,053 miles of farm telephone lines; 87 telegraph offices, 43 telephone exchanges, and 1,525 telephone subscribers.

A Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1916. The number of accounts open at 31st March, 1931, was 5,918, with a credit of 170,588*l.*

At Walvis Bay there is a 3½ k.w. Coastal Wireless Station for long-wave working and a 1 k.w. set for short-wave working.

Books of Reference.

Numerous Imperial Blue Books, especially the Report on the Natives of South-West Africa (Cd. 9146, London, 1918); and Cape Parliamentary Papers, especially the Report on Ovamboland (U.G. 38/15. Pretoria, 1915).

South-West Africa Handbook. H.M. Stationery Office. London, 1920

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BRITISH CAMEROONS.

The Cameroons, lying between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extends from the coast north-eastwards to the southern shore of Lake Chad. It was captured from the Germans in February, 1916, and is now divided between the British and French under a Declaration signed at London July 10, 1919. The British portion is a strip, area about 34,236 square miles and population estimated at 700,050, stretching from the sea along the Nigerian frontier to Lake Chad. Bantu negroes live near the coast, Sudan negroids inland. The country is administered under a mandate which contains provisions directed against slavery, forced labour (except for essential public services) and abuses of the traffic in arms and spirituous liquors. The northern part is attached to the Provinces of Bornu and Yola in Nigeria, and the southern part known as the Cameroons Province, to the Southern Provinces of Nigeria. There are Government schools at Victoria.

The soil in the coast region is fertile. In Victoria, experiments are being made towards the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and other products; there is an active trade in ivory and palm-oil; hardwood and ebony are abundant, and gold and iron have been found.

There are graduated direct taxes for the native population. Europeans are not subject to direct taxation. The revenue and expenditure are incorporated in the accounts for Nigeria. Government revenue for 1929–30, 82,590*l.*; expenditure, 147,088*l.*

Imports into the British Cameroons in 1930, 177,206*l.*; exports, 279,089*l.* Chief exports: bananas (dried), 3,217,022 lbs.; palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, 58,242 cwts.; and rubber, 2,382,560 lbs. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, flour, kerosene, fish, rice, tobacco, cigarettes, motor spirit, coopers' stores, hardware, and colonial produce. In 1930, 115 vessels, having a total tonnage of 221,848, entered and cleared the port of Victoria, and 102 vessels (86,497 tons) entered Tiko.

The mark was in use until July 1, 1922, on which date British currency, similar to that in use in Nigeria, was substituted for it.

Administrator of British Zone.—The Governor of Nigeria.

Books of Reference.

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Draft Mandate for the Cameroons. (Cmd 1350) London, 1921.
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TOGOLAND.

Togoland, between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914. On September 30th, 1920, the country was divided between France and Britain in accordance with the Franco-British declaration of July 10th, 1919. The boundary between the two spheres extends from the north-west corner in a general direction south-east and south, terminating not far from the port of Lome, but so that no part of the British sphere reaches the coast. (See map in the YEAR BOOK for 1920.) The area allotted to Great Britain is 13,041 square miles, and for administrative purposes it is attached to adjacent provinces of the Gold Coast Colony and Northern Territories. The population, according to the 1931 census, is 275,925 (excluding 43 non-Africans).

For purposes of education Togoland under British mandate is considered as part of the Gold Coast.

In the British mandated area the Ewe Mission has 53 schools with 2,657 pupils, average daily attendance 2,284, and the Roman Catholic Mission has 14 schools with 1,046 pupils, average daily attendance 978.

The revenue and expenditure of the area are now included in the figures for the Gold Coast. Expenditure still greatly exceeds revenue.

Separate figures for imports and exports are no longer available, being included in the general total for the Gold Coast.

The principal imports are cotton goods, salt, and tobacco. Principal exports are palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, kola nuts, and raw cotton.

Administrator of British Area.—The Governor of the Gold Coast.

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Draft Mandate for Togoland (Cmd. 1350). London, 1921.
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AMERICA.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados. See WEST INDIES.

BERMUDA.

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 its climate and scenery; favourite winter resort for Americans, who number some 30,000 annually.

The Spaniards visited the islands in 1515, but they had previously been discovered (the exact date is unknown) by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were named. No settlement was made, and they were uninhabited until a party of colonists under Sir George Somers was wrecked there in 1609. A company was formed for the 'Plantation of the Somers' Islands, as they were called at first, and in 1684 the Crown took over the Government.

Governor.—Lieut.-General Sir T. *Astley-Cubitt*, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., appointed 1931 (salary 3,400*l.*+1,000*l.* for entertainment allowance), assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members (four official) appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 9 members (three official), also appointed by the Crown, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members; 1,523 electors.

Area, 19·3 square miles (12,360 acres, 2,759 under cultivation). Civil population at census 1931, 27,789 (11,353 white). In 1930 the birth-rate was 25·28 and the death-rate 9·99 per 1,000; there were 240 marriages. In 1930 there was an excess of immigration over emigration of 453. Chief town, Hamilton; population 3,000. Bermuda is an important naval base on the North America and West Indies Station, with dockyard, victualling establishment, &c. Police force, 1931, 60.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, and Government assistance is given by the payment of grants, and, where necessary, school fees, but there are no Government schools. The aided schools must reach a certain standard of efficiency, and submit to Government inspection and control. In 1930, 32 aided primary schools, with 3,782 pupils, and 4 secondary schools, received in Government grants 15,812*l.* There are 2 garrison schools and 1 naval school; about 15 other primary schools receiving no Government grant.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	314,298	290,236	336,870	364,675	429,190
Expenditure . . .	291,209	249,420	303,642	334,262	409,572

Chief sources of revenue 1930: customs, 301,474*l.*; lighthouse tolls, 8,683*l.*; postal, 53,377*l.* Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. In 1930, 51,675*l.* was spent on the tourist traffic. Public debt (1929), 75,000*l.*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] . . .	1,404,824	1,532,794	1,587,470	1,718,248	1,954,568
Exports . . .	239,553	249,958	177,015	185,903	191,727

[1] Excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports (excluding Government stores) from United Kingdom in 1930, 510,496*l.*; Canada, 521,888*l.*; other countries, 922,184*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 1930 were: beef, 34,695*l.*; bran, 30,324*l.*; flour,

29,383*l.*; clothing, 83,721*l.*; cotton goods, 28,677*l.*; electrical goods, 52,645*l.*; hardware, 90,423*l.*; oats, 38,292*l.*; woollen goods, 33,749*l.*; kerosene oil, 20,987*l.*; machinery, 30,454*l.*; malt liquor, 33,430*l.*; coal (steam), 4,610*l.*; fresh fruit, 33,800*l.*; smoked and pickled meats, 49,703*l.*; groceries, 64,694*l.*; fancy goods, 164,871*l.*; canned goods, 41,415*l*; butter, 40,590*l.* The principal exports in 1930 were: lily bulbs, 16,706*l.*; potatoes, 44,101*l.*; other vegetables, 66,995*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1930) of 13 steam vessels of 26,421 tons net, 1 motor ship of 19,086 tons, and 20 sailing vessels of 3,378 tons net, and two motor boats of 93 tons net; total net tonnage, 48,978 In 1930 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 5,739,748 tons, of which 3,862,478 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, with over 1,600 miles of wire. Cables connect the islands with Halifax, Nova Scotia, Turks Island, and Jamaica. There were (1930) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1930 was 4,084,956; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 934,793; parcels, 85,900. The post office revenue was 54,273*l.*, and expenditure, 18,063*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1930, were 92,094*l.* to the credit of 4,868 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. 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. The British 1*l.* and 10*s.* notes are legal tender. The Bermuda Government is also authorised to issue 1*l.* and 10*s.* notes up to an amount not exceeding 175,000*l.* A considerable quantity of American paper is also in circulation, being largely used for remittances to the United States.

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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, by settlement, conquest, or cession. Nova Scotia was temporarily occupied in 1628 by settlement at Port Royal, was ceded back to France in 1632, and was finally ceded by France in 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht; the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, conferring rights over all the territory draining into Hudson Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada, with all its dependencies, including 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 established as a separate colony 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 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 present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926: 'The self-governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown.' The Dominion has its own representatives in the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, and was elected a member of the Council of the League of Nations in 1927. Provision was made in the British North America 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 Rupert's Land, or the North-west Territories, were purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was erected from this territory, and admitted into the confederation on July 15, 1870. On July 20, 1871, the province of British Columbia was admitted, and Prince Edward Island on July 1, 1873. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and admitted on September 1, 1905.

In February 1931 the Government of Norway formally recognised the Canadian title to the Sverdrup group of Arctic islands. Canada thus holds sovereignty in the whole Arctic sector north of the Canadian mainland.

On July 10, 1931, the House of Commons approved the enactment of the proposed Statute of Westminster which will emancipate the Provinces as well as the Dominion from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, and thus remove what legal limitations still exist as regards Canada's legislative autonomy. The Statute received the Royal Assent on December 11, 1931.

The members of the Senate are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the Amendment of the British North America Act, 1867 (May, 1915), which came into effect in 1917, the Senate consists of 96 senators—namely, 24 from 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 British subject, and must reside in, and be possessed of property, real or personal, to 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, the province of Quebec always having 65 members (one for each 36,283 persons at the 1921 census), and the other provinces proportionally, according to their populations at each decennial census. The seventeenth Parliament, elected on July 28, 1930, comprised 245 members, in accordance with the Representation Act of 1924 which, as the result of the census of 1921, fixed the representation as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 14 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 14 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 21 for Saskatchewan, 16 for

Alberta, and 1 for the Yukon Territory. Voting is by ballot. Women have the vote and are eligible for election to the Dominion Parliament.

State of the Parties in the seventeenth Parliament, elected on July 28, 1930: Conservatives, 138; Liberals, 87; Liberal-Progressives, 3; United Farmers of Alberta, 10; Progressives, 2; Labour, 3; and Independent, 2.

The Speaker in the House of Commons has a salary of 6,000 dollars per annum, the Deputy Speaker an allowance of 1,500 dollars, and each member an allowance of 4,000 dollars for the session, subject to deductions for non-attendance.

The Speaker and members of the Senate have the same sessional indemnity as the Speaker and members of the House of Commons, with no extra allowances

Governor-General.—The Right Hon. Lord *Bessborough*, G.C.M.G. Appointed February 9, 1931. Salary, 10,000*l.* per annum.

He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Privy Council composed of Cabinet Ministers and other persons.

The following is the list of the Cabinet, which was sworn in on August 7, 1930, in order of precedence, which in Canada attaches generally rather to the person than to the office:

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Minister of Finance (pro tem.).—Rt. Hon. R. B. *Bennett*, M.P.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Sir George H. *Perley*, K.C.M.G., M.P., Hon. Arthur *Meighen*, M.P.

Minister of Finance and Minister of Fisheries.—Hon. E. N. *Rhodes*.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Hugh *Guthrie*, M.P.

Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Hon. H. H. *Stevens*, M.P.

Minister of Railways and Canals.—Hon. R. J. *Manion*, M.P.

Minister of National Revenue.—Hon. E. B. *Ryckman*, M.P.

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. J. A. *Macdonald*, M.P.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Arthur *Sauvé*, M.P.

Minister of Pensions and National Health.—Col. the Hon. Murray *MacLaren*, M.P.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. H. A. *Stewart*, M.P.

Secretary of State.—Hon. C. H. *Cahan*, M.P.

Minister of National Defence.—Col. the Hon. D. M. *Sutherland*, M.P.

Minister of Marine.—Hon. Alfred *Duranleau*, M.P.

Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.—Hon. Thomas G. *Murphy*, M.P.

Solicitor General.—Hon. Maurice *Dupré*, M.P.

Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Labour and Mines.—Hon. W. A. *Gordon*, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Robert *Weir*, M.P.

Each minister with portfolio has a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, and the Prime Minister 15,000 dollars, in addition to the 4,000 dollars sessional allowance. The Leader of the Opposition receives a salary of 10,000 dollars, in addition to the sessional allowance.

The Department of External Affairs is the medium of communication between the Government of Canada and the governments of other countries. Canada has diplomatic representatives at Washington, Paris, and Tokyo, and the Governments of the United States, France, and Japan are also represented at Ottawa.

High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain.—Hon. G. H. Ferguson, K.C. (appointed November 28, 1930), Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada.—Sir William Henry Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. (appointed April 25, 1928).

Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations.—Dr. W. A. Riddell (appointed 1925).

Canadian Minister in the United States.—Major the Hon. William D. Herridge, K.C., D S.O., M.C. (appointed March 7, 1931).

United States Minister in Canada.—Lieut.-Colonel Hanford MacNider (appointed Aug. 1930).

Canadian Minister in France.—Hon. Philippe Roy (appointed 1928), 1 rue François Premier, Paris, France.

French Minister in Canada.—M. Charles A. Henry (appointed 1931).

Canadian Minister in Japan.—Hon. H. M. Marler (appointed 1929), Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Minister in Canada.—Mr. Iyemasa Tokugawa (appointed 1929).

Provincial Government.

The nine provinces have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General in Council 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 legislatures 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 excepting also such works as the Dominion Parliament declares are for the general good; marriages; administration of justice within the province; education. Quebec has two Chambers and the other Provinces one Chamber. The North-West Territories and the Yukon Territory are governed by Commissioners assisted by Councils.

Area and Population.

The following is the population of the area now included in the Dominion:—

Year	Population	Year	Population
1806–7 (est.)	433,000	1891	4,833,239
1825	860,000	1901	5,371,315
1851–2	2,383,500	1911	7,206,643
1860–1	3,183,000	1921	8,788,483
1871	3,689,257	1931	10,353,778
1881	4,324,810		

The census population of the Prairie Provinces as at June 1, 1926, was as

follows: Manitoba, 639,056; Saskatchewan, 820,738; Alberta, 607,584; Total, 2,067,378. Total rural, 1,313,681; Total urban, 753,697.

The following are the areas of the provinces, etc., with the population at recent censuses:—

Province	Land Area sq miles.	Water Area[1] sq miles	Total Area sq. miles	Population, 1911	Population, 1921.	Population, 1931
Prince Edward Island [1]	2,184	—	2,184	93,728	88,615	88,038
Nova Scotia [1]	20,743	685	21,428	492,338	523,837	512,846
New Brunswick [1]	27,710	275	27,985	351,889	387,876	408,219
Quebec [1 2 3]	571,004	23,430	594,434	2,005,776	2,361,199	2,874,255
Ontario [1 2]	363,282	49,300	412,582	2,527,292	2,933,662	3,431,683
Manitoba [2]	224,777	27,055	251,832	461,394	610,118	700,139
British Columbia [1]	349,970	5,885	355,855	392,480	524,582	694,263
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285	374,295	588,454	731,605
Saskatchewan	237,975	13,725	251,700	492,432	757,510	921,785
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076	8,512	4,157	4,230
North-West Territories	1,258,217	51,465	1,309,682	6,507	7,988	7 133
Royal Canadian Navy	—	—	—	—	485	— [4]
Totals	3,510,008	180,035	3,690,043	7,206,643	8,788,483	10,374,196

[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 system

[2] 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

[3] As amended by the Labrador Boundary Award.

[4] Distributed according to naval station or home residence.

Of the total population in 1921, 6,832,747 were Canadian born, 1,065,454 British born, and 890,282 foreign born, 374,024 of the latter being U.S. born.

For figures for the population in 1921 according to origin see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p. 278

Population of the principal cities and towns according to the preliminary returns of the 1931 Dominion Census:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Montreal	810,925	Edmonton	78,829
Toronto	627,582	London	71,022
Vancouver	245,307	Windsor	62,957
Winnipeg	217,587	Halifax	58,939
Hamilton	154,914	Regina	53,034
Quebec	129,103	Saint John, N.B.	46,640
Ottawa	124,988	Saskatoon	43,025
Calgary	83,362	Victoria	38,441

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1921 was given as 4,352,122, against 3,272,947 in 1911.

While the registration of births, marriages and deaths is under provincial control, the statistics for the nine provinces are now by arrangement

compiled on a uniform system by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following table gives the provisional results for 1930 :—

Province	Living Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
Prince Edward Island	1,747	20·3	488	5·7	960	11·2
Nova Scotia . .	11,312	20·4	3,445	6·2	6,194	11·2
New Brunswick .	10,520	24·9	2,760	6·5	4,983	11 8
Quebec . . .	83,625	30·6	18,543	6·8	35,945	13·1
Ontario . . .	71,182	21·5	25,603	7·7	37,286	11·3
Manitoba . . .	14,411	21·4	5,061	7·5	5,685	8·5
Saskatchewan . .	22,051	25·0	5,717	6·5	6,308	7·2
Alberta . . .	17,576	26·6	5,331	8·1	5,487	8·3
British Columbia .	10,867	18·2	4,697	7·9	6,397	10·7
Total . .	243,291	24·5	71,645	7·2	109,245	11·0

Immigrant arrivals in Canada during 4 years :—

—	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
English and Welsh . . .	27,775	33,544	35,283	15,479
Irish	8,756	9,199	10,159	4,233
Scottish	14,341	16,137	18,640	7,872
Total British	50,872	58,880	64,082	27,584
The United States . . .	25,007	30,560	30,727	24,280
Austrian	606	409	437	116
German	12,032	12,806	14,281	7,724
Norwegian and Swedish . .	7,461	5,731	5,174	1,470
French and Belgians . . .	3,089	1,967	1,393	602
Italians	5,593	792	1,277	1,007
Jews	4,296	3,801	3,544	2,908
Russians and Finlanders . .	5,713	4,559	5,330	3,176
Other Nationalities . . .	36,978	48,717	37,043	19,356
Total	151,597	167,772	163,288	88,223

Religion.

The number of members of each religious creed was as follows in 1921:—

Roman Catholics . .	3,389,636	Congregationalists . .	30,730
Presbyterians . .	1,409,407	Greek Church . . .	169,832
Anglicans . . .	1,407,994	Jews	125,197
Methodists . . .	1,159,458	Miscellaneous creeds [1] .	368,686
Baptists . . .	421,731	No creed stated . .	19,354
Lutherans . . .	286,458	Total .	8,788,483

[1] Including Pagans

The numbers of the leading denominations in the provinces, 1921:—

Province	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Baptist
Ontario	576,178	648,883	613,532	685,463	148,634
Quebec	2,023,993	121,967	73,748	41,884	9,257
Nova Scotia	160,872	85,604	109,860	59,069	86,833
New Brunswick	170,531	47,020	41,277	34,872	86,254
Manitoba	105,394	121,309	138,201	71,200	13,652
British Columbia	63,980	160,978	123,022	64,810	20,158
Prince Edward Island	39,312	5,057	25,945	11,408	5,316
Alberta	97,432	98,395	120,991	89,723	27,829
Saskatchewan	147,342	116,224	162,165	100,851	23,696
The Territories	3,849	648	45	18	10
Yukon	699	1,582	579	117	85

Education.

By the British North America Act the Provincial Governments have control in educational matters. In all provinces except Quebec the number of private schools is small, so that elementary and secondary education in Canada is almost entirely State-controlled. In Quebec primary education is only partly State-controlled. Roman Catholic secondary education is given by independent institutions, mainly consisting of State-subsidised classical colleges for boys and convents for girls. Except for a few independent schools, Protestant education, primary and secondary, is State-controlled. Primary schools—*i. e.* elementary schools, and in all provinces, except Ontario, continuation schools other than regular secondary schools—are free, and the same is true of secondary education in most provinces. In Quebec (except in certain municipalities) a fee is collected for primary education for every child of school age without reference to school attendance. In the same province Catholic and Protestant schools are under one Department of Public Instruction and are supported by a common system of taxation, but are administered independently. In Alberta, Ontario, and Saskatchewan minority elementary schools, whether Protestant or Catholic, are called Separate Schools, and are under the same provincial administration as majority schools. Secondary education in these three provinces is non-sectarian.

There are 6 State-controlled universities in Canada, and 17 independent of provincial control, making 23 in all. These, together with 101 colleges of higher education, had an enrolment of 74,183 students in 1930, and employed 6,117 professors, lecturers, etc.

Information respecting the State-controlled elementary and secondary schools, exclusive of technical schools, in all provinces and including all primary schools in Quebec:—

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools[1]	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Ontario	Dec. 31, 1928 Elem. / June 30, 1929 Sec.	7,656	19,659	708,081	52,889,674
Quebec	June 30, 1929	7,971	20,513	521,057[2]	32,917,489
Nova Scotia	July 31, 1930	1,736	3,448	113,860	3,970,025
New Brunswick	June 30, 1930	2,441	2,661	85,717	3,113,948

[1] Where possible the number of school-houses is given, and elsewhere the number of school districts with schools in operation.

[2] Includes Primary Schools.

Provinces	Year Ended	Schools[1]	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure
					Dollars
Manitoba . .	June 30, 1930 . .	2,019	4,378	151,846	10,326,067
British Columbia	June 30, 1930 . .	1,135	3,854	111,017	9,401,431[2]
P. E. Island .	June 30, 1930 . .	467	617	17,277	496,059
Alberta . .	June 30, 1930 . .	3,563	5,705	164,519	12,821,067
Saskatchewan .	June 30, 1929 . .	4,878	8,464	227,263	16,350,191
Total . .		31,866	69,299	2,100,637	141,785,951

[1] Where possible the number of school-houses is given, and elsewhere the number of school districts with schools in operation.
[2] Exclusive of British Columbia University.

As a result of assistance given by the Dominion Government to the provinces in providing for technical and vocational education, the enrolment of students in technical schools increased from 56,774 in 1921 to 125,644 in 1930.

In 1930 there were in Canada 1,609 periodical publications, classified as follows: Dailies, 116; tri-weeklies, 5; weeklies, 966; semi-weeklies, 21; monthlies, 388; semi-monthlies, 56; miscellaneous, 57.

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.

For the year ended September 30, 1930, total convictions for indictable offences were 28,457; total convictions for all offences amounted to 345,641.

Finance.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund, *i. e.* general Revenue and Expenditure:—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1926-27	398,695,776	319,548,173
1927-28	422,717,983	336,167,961
1928-29	455,463,874	350,952,924
1929-30	441,411,806	357,779,794
1930-31	349,587,299	393,989,944

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1930-31:—

1930-31	Dollars	1930-31	Dollars
Customs	131,208,955	War Tax Revenue . .	107,320,633
Excise	57,746,808	Various	21,709,515
Public works (including canals)	1,389,062		
Post office . . .	80,212,326	Total	349,587,299

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1932:—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	124,271,333	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	3,176,341
Charges of Management	889,000	Government of the North-west Territories	625,345
Civil Government	13,031,771	Government of the Yukon Territory	185,500
Administration of Justice	2,192,358	Dominion Lands and Parks	2,659,125
Penitentiaries	2,758,400	Pensions and National Health	13,151,210
Legislation	2,441,712	External Affairs	720,344
Agriculture	9,929,908	Miscellaneous	3,925,930
Immigration and Colonization	2,158,000	National Revenue	14,806,361
Soldier Land Settlement	1,960,000	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	3,000,000
Pensions	52,420,351	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	962,800
Superannuation	1,199,200	Post Office	36,339,975
National Defence	13,162,645	Trade and Commerce	8,181,100
Aviation	5,142,000	Total Consolidated Fund	367,810,166
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income	955,050	Railways and Canals—Capital	10,494,310
Public Works—chargeable to Income	17,673,262	Public Works—Capital	3,387,000
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,052,220	Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	4,602,933
Ocean and River Service	3,697,300	Total Capital	18,484,243
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,998,900	Total	386,294,409
Scientific Institutions	939,290	Adjustment of War Claims	100,000
Steamboat Inspection	143,520	Grand Total	386,394,409
Fisheries	2,232,500		
Subsidies to Provinces	12,744,201		
Mines and Geological Survey	723,100		
Labour	397,000		
Public Printing and Stationery	212,300		
Indians	4,750,313		

On December 31, 1931, the net debt was 1,996,638,000 dollars.

Foreign Debts: The amount of Greek debt outstanding is 6,640,000 dollars; the original Rumanian debt has been funded and with interest aggregates 23,969,720 dollars. Italy, France and Belgium have paid off their loans.

PROVINCIAL ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.[1]

Province	Year Ended	Revenue	Expenditure
		Dollars	Dollars
Alberta	Mar. 31, 1930	15,829,865	15,402,885
British Columbia	Mar. 31, 1930	25,498,409	25,066,980
Manitoba	Apr 30, 1930	13,922,135	13,802,984
New Brunswick	Oct 31, 1930	6,513,285	7,357,020
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30, 1930	7,682,066	7,900,987
Ontario	Oct. 31, 1930	57,343,291	57,989,353
Quebec	June 30, 1930	43,585,141	39,374,910
Prince Edward Island	Dec 31, 1930	1,148,749	1,133,866
Saskatchewan	Apr 30, 1930	16,561,527	17,079,704
Total	—	188,084,468	185,108,139

[1] Figures subject to revision.

Defence.

'The National Defence Act, 1922,' which came into force January 1, 1923, provides for a Department of National Defence presided over by the Minister of National Defence.

Militia.—Canada is organised in 11 military districts, each under a Commander and his District Staff.

The militia of Canada is classified as active and reserve, and the active is sub-divided into permanent and non-permanent forces. The permanent force consists of 11 units of all arms of the service, with an authorised establishment limited to 10,000, but at present the strength is about 3,800. The non-permanent active militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, engineers, machine gun, signalling, infantry and other corps. The total establishment of the Canadian non-permanent militia totals 9,050 officers and 116,545 other ranks, organised as follows:—

	Regiments	Batteries		Battalions	Companies	Troops	Units or Detachments
		Field	Medium and Heavy				
Cavalry	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery	—	68	24	—	—	—	3
Infantry	—	—	—	123	15[1]	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	17		—
Signals	—	—	—[2]	—	12		—
Medical Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Army Service Corps	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Officers Training Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Other administrative services	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Total	35	68	24	123	56	14	120

[1] Machine Gun Companies. [2] Anti-Aircraft Sections.

The reserve militia consists of such units as are named by the Governor in Council and of all able bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain exemptions.

The reserve of the active militia consists of (1) reserve units of city and rural corps, (2) reserve depôts, (3) reserve of officers.

The above organisations are supplemented by numerous cadet corps and rifle associations. The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, provides both a military and a general education for about 200 cadets. The course extends over four years. Each year there are available for graduates a number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, also in the British Army and the Royal Air Force. R.M.C. graduates are given one year's seniority in the British or Indian armies because their course is longer than that given at Woolwich or Sandhurst.

The estimated expenditure for the militia for the year ending March 31, 1932, is 9,785,000 dollars.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy was established in 1910. Its authorised complements are: 104 officers and 792 men of the permanent force (Royal Canadian Navy), 70 officers and 430 men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve; and 70 officers and 930 men of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. The vessels at present maintained in commission are the

destroyers *Champlain* and *Saguenay* and the mine-sweeping trawlers *Festubert* and *Ypres*, based on Halifax, N.S.: the destroyers *Vancouver* and *Skeena* and mine-sweeping trawlers *Armentières* and *Thiepval*, based on Esquimalt, B.C. There are several small craft, some armed, used for fisheries protection and patrol duty on the eastern and western coasts and on the Great Lakes, but these are attached to the Department of Marine and Fisheries or to the Customs Department, and do not normally form part of the naval forces. H.M.C. dockyards are at Halifax and Esquimalt, having been taken over from the Imperial Government in 1910. Naval depots are maintained at both bases, and are used as training headquarters for the personnel of the R.C.N., R.C.N.R., and R.C.N.V.R.

The appropriations for naval services for 1930–31 amounted to 3,600,000 dollars. The estimated expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1932, is 3,375,000 dollars.

Aeronautics.—The direction and control of aeronautics in Canada, both civil and military, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence. The powers and duties involved are exercised, under the direction of the Minister, by four separate branches of the Air Services, namely:—(*a*) the Royal Canadian Air Force; (*b*) the Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations; (*c*) The Controller of Civil Aviation; (*d*) The Aeronautical Engineering Division. The total personnel of the above four branches as at August 1, 1931, was 182 officers and 703 airmen. The Royal Canadian Air Force administers and controls all military air operations. The proposed establishment of the Royal Canadian Air Force is (i) Permanent Active Air Force, 202 officers and 803 airmen; (ii) Non-Permanent Active Air Force, 85 officers and 130 airmen.

The foregoing personnel does not include cadets and boys who undergo flying training and artisan training each summer at Camp Borden. The number undergoing such training during the summer of 1931 was as follows:—University and R.M.C. Cadets, 97; boys from various technical schools, 25. The estimated expenditure for the R.C.A.F. for 1931–32 is 2,266,000 dollars.

The Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations administers and controls all air operations carried out by State aircraft other than those operations of a military nature. The personnel consists of R.C.A.F. officers and other ranks who are loaned to this branch for various periods of duty, and a small number of civilian tradesmen. The work of this branch consists of carrying out operations for other Dominion Government Departments such as air photography for the Department of the Interior, Topographical Surveys Branch; forest fire patrol and suppression for the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior, experimental dusting operations for the Department of Agriculture; transportation for the Department of Indian Affairs; air mail investigation for the Post Office Department; and any other operation which is requested by a Dominion Government Department, such as the investigation of ice conditions in the Hudson Straits which was carried out during the 1927–28 season.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is an armed police force organised in 11 divisions under a Commissioner whose headquarters are at Ottawa; on July 31, 1931, its strength was 60 officers, 1,085 other ranks, and 135 special constables.

The duties of the Police are to enforce Dominion Statutes (except the Criminal Code, which is enforced by the Provincial authorities); to assist the

other Departments of the Dominion Government, and to enforce the observance of law in the Yukon, in the Northwest Territories, in the islands of the Arctic Ocean, and in Indian Reserves and the National Parks. By an agreement which came into effect on July 1, 1928, the Force enforces criminal and Provincial laws in the Province of Saskatchewan under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province. Assistance from time to time is rendered in certain circumstances to other Provincial authorities.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Though the manufacturing industries now predominate, Canada is largely agricultural, and among her natural resources arable lands stand unrivalled. Present information permits only a rough estimate of their actual extent, but it is believed that about 381 million acres are physically suitable for agriculture. Grain growing, dairy farming, fruit farming, ranching and fur farming are all carried on successfully. The following table shows the estimated agricultural wealth and production for 1930 :—

	Values in dollars		Production in dollars
Land	3,316,061,000	Field crops	631,593,000
Buildings	1,382,684,000	Farm Animals	166,630,000
Implements and Machinery	665,172,000	Dairy Products	277,154,000
Live Stock	687,225,000	Poultry and eggs	95,227,000
Poultry	54,852,000	Fruits and vegetables	41,777,000
Animals on fur farms	27,095,000	Miscellaneous	28,089,000
Production of the year	1,240,470,000		
Total	7,373,559,000	Total	1,240,470,000

Number of occupied farms in 1931, 728,444.

Field Crops.—In 1930, 62,214,670 acres were under field crops, those most widely cultivated being wheat, oats, hay and clover, barley and rye. The following are the revised estimates of January 1931 for acreage and yield of grain crops for the year 1930 :—

Provinces	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
Pr. Ed. Island	26,500	485	174,700	5,712	5,400	151
Nova Scotia	5,800	104	115,200	3,867	10,800	309
New Brunswick	9,900	186	328,000	7,246	10,800	321
Quebec	58,700	1,050	1,899,800	50,635	156,700	3,678
Ontario	776,000	20,226	2,469,000	97,482	610,000	20,911
Manitoba	2,470,000	45,278	1,590,000	50,562	1,191,000	49,974
Saskatchewan	14,326,000	196,322	4,531,000	125,509	2,016,000	40,522
Alberta	7,164,000	132,900	2,165,000	77,940	748,000	18,999
British Columbia	61,000	1,321	91,000	4,195	10,000	295
Total Canada	24,897,900	397,872	13,258,700	423,148	5,558,700	135,160

The total value of field crops for 1931 was estimated at 431,250,000 dollars and for 1930, 631,593,000 dollars.

The estimated yield in 1931 of wheat is 271,400,000 bushels, and of barley, 72,516,000 bushels.

Provinces	Rye		Flax Seed		Mixed Grains	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
Pr. Ed Island .	—	—	—	—	30,600	1,141
Nova Scotia	200	4	—	—	4,700	156
New Brunswick.	350	7	—	—	4,000	154
Quebec . .	17,500	309	5,300	51	143,700	3,752
Ontario . .	53,000	937	5,200	51	958,000	37,512
Manitoba . .	113,000	2,052	112,000	1,086	14,500	347
Saskatchewan .	1,010,000	14,875	431,000	3,017	23,000	478
Alberta . .	247,000	3,714	28,000	190	17,900	560
British Columbia	7,000	120	300	4	5,000	176
Total Canada	1,448,050	22,018	581,800	4,399	1,201,400	44,276

Provinces	Other Grains		Potatoes		Roots [1]	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Cwt.	Acres	1000 Cwt.
Pr. Ed Island .	2,980	79	45,700	4,799	13,500	4,050
Nova Scotia	11,000	246	31,200	3,338	15,800	2,812
New Brunswick	48,940	1,367	48,000	5,853	13,600	2,992
Quebec . .	219,200	4,607	165,800	13,491	59,300	10,840
Ontario . .	423,000	8,162	159,000	10,965	105,000	18,125
Manitoba .	4,200	66	31,700	2,657	4,800	466
Saskatchewan .	2,670	38	41,800	2,872	3,830	282
Alberta .	1,600	25	30,100	2,536	3,100	314
British Columbia	4,800	128	18,000	1,730	7,000	1,233
Total Canada	718,390	14,713	571,300	48,241	225,930	41,064

[1] Exclusive of 52,500 acres and 471,000 tons of sugar beets

Provinces	Hay and Clover [1]		Fodder Corn	
	Acres	1000 Tons	Acres	1000 Tons
Prince Edward Island . .	267,000	358	800	8
Nova Scotia . . .	540,000	859	1,200	13
New Brunswick	549,200	818	3,700	41
Quebec	4,500,000	6,771	70,800	600
Ontario	3,329,000	5,263	312,000	2,619
Manitoba	437,800	878	14,000	75
Saskatchewan	460,900	696	10,700	29
Alberta	351,800	517	7,200	27
British Columbia . .	183,000	333	6,000	64
Total Canada . . .	10,618,200	16,397	426,400	3,476

[1] Exclusive of 744,000 acres and 1,640,000 tons of alfalfa and 1,798,000 acres and 3,159,000 tons of grain hay.

Live-stock.—In parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta stock-raising is still carried on as a primary industry, but the live-stock production of the Dominion at large is mainly a subsidiary of mixed farming. The following table shows the numbers of live stock by provinces in 1931 and 1930 (June):—

Provinces.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
Pr. Ed. Island—						
1930 . . .	35,570	43,200	56,300	87,000	54,000	979,700
1931 . . .	29,852	—	99,132	75,752	40,007	878,277
Nova Scotia—						
1930 . . .	51,530	140,000	144,900	289,600	43,600	1,145,900
1931 . . .	44,579	—	220,767	195,220	48,668	1,265,326
New Brunswick—						
1930 . . .	49,800	107,300	121,700	153,300	67,400	1,087,300
1931 . . .	52,902	—	213,706	143,180	84,737	1,324,179
Quebec—						
1929 . . .	369,060	1,055,770	953,627	865,000	803,644	8,425,000
1930 . . .	367,200	1,023,700	995,000	870,800	702,800	8,580,300
Ontario—						
1929 . . .	606,505	1,237,248	1,434,846	1,130,395	1,681,263	22,045,091
1930 . . .	606,700	1,222,500	1,453,100	1,134,400	1,661,500	22,560,300
Manitoba—						
1930 . . .	359,900	251,500	483,800	223,400	271,700	5,658,700
1931 . . .	326,529	—	677,668	213,936	387,646	5,546,691
Saskatchewan—						
1930 . . .	1,071,800	429,000	785,900	209,900	497,900	9,507,000
1931 . . .	1,004,156	—	1,188,480	279,076	940,436	11,506,936
Alberta—						
1930 . . .	698,700	348,200	939,900	530,000	634,400	7,625,400
1931 . . .	731,999	—	1,136,616	789,298	1,062,908	9,016,428
British Columbia—						
1930 . . .	53,800	117,600	273,400	197,600	64,700	3,650,400
1931 . . .	56,379	—	246,235	144,901	51,977	4,408,638
Total Canada—						
1929 . . .	3,376,487	3,684,766	5,139,866	3,635,923	4,381,725	59,932,963
1930 . . .	3,295,000	3,683,000	5,254,000	3,696,000	4,000,000	60,795,000

Dairying.—The dairying industry of the Dominion is carried on most extensively in Ontario and Quebec, although there are dairy factories in all of the provinces. The total number of creameries in Canada in 1930 was 1,209; of cheese factories, 1,204; of combined butter and cheese factories, 284; of condenseries, 26; and the total value of all products of dairy factories, 126,668,748 dollars.

Fruit Farming.—The value of fruit production by provinces in 1930 was (in dollars): British Columbia, 7,056,558; Ontario, 6,475,150; Nova Scotia, 2,977,862; Quebec, 1,020,765; and New Brunswick, 159,500; total, 17,689,835 dollars. The production of apples in 1930 was (in barrels): Nova Scotia 1,146,103, Ontario 598,039, British Columbia 1,443,888, Quebec 133,650, New Brunswick 30,000; total, 3,351,680 (total 1929, 3,870,380 barrels). The commercial crop of apples in 1930 was estimated at 3,351,680 barrels, valued at 10,883,344 dollars.

Miscellaneous.—The wool-clip of Canada for 1930 was estimated at 21,016,000 lbs., valued at 2,522,000 dollars. The production in 1930 of tobacco, which is practically confined to Ontario and Quebec, was estimated at 36,712,700 lbs. from 41,391 acres, and for 1931, the production was estimated at 48,230,000 lbs. The total production of eggs (for 1930), 278,255,753 dozens, valued at 74,837,092 dollars, and the 1930 value of maple products 5,250,620 dollars.

Forestry.—The total area of land covered by forests is officially estimated at 1,151,454 square miles. Of this 865,880 square miles are productive and accessible, a little over a third of this area bears timber of merchantable size.

The Crown forests belong to the Provincial Governments, those of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Railway Belt and Peace River

Block of British Columbia having been transferred in 1930 to the provinces concerned by the Dominion Government.

Fisheries.—In the calendar year 1930 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc. (including working capital and stocks on hand) was 64,026,297 dollars. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1930 was 47,894,216 dollars. The principal kinds of fish marketed in 1930 were: salmon, 17,731,891 dollars; halibut, 2,871,455 dollars; lobsters, 5,214,643 dollars; codfish, 4,288,813 dollars; herrings, 2,623,174 dollars; haddock, 1,851,724 dollars; sardines, 1,074,487 dollars; whitefish, 1,818,941 dollars; trout, 1,031,979 dollars; pickerel, 929,762 dollars; pilchards, 1,589,609 dollars; smelts, 853,034 dollars The exports in calendar year 1930 were valued at 31,869,350 dollars (dry-salted codfish, 3,774,333 dollars, canned lobsters, 3,234,892 dollars; fresh lobsters, 2,279,238 dollars. canned salmon, 6,479,255 dollars). The number of persons employed in 1930 was 79,558, including those in shore work and canneries. The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1930 was 699.

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 in 1930 was 279,873,578 dollars, and in 1931, 227,769,000 dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1930 and 1931 were as follows:—

Product	1930		1931	
	Quantity	Value.[1]	Quantity	Value [1]
		Dollars		Dollars
Metallics—				
Gold . . . fine oz.	2,102,068	43,458,601	2,679,728	55,395,000
Silver . . . fine oz.	26,443,823	10,089,376	20,403,771	6,984,000
Nickel . . lbs	103,768,857	24,455,133	66,103,521	14,697,000
Copper . . . . . lbs	303,478,356	37,948,359	290,581,122	23,772,000
Lead . . . . . lbs.	332,894,168	13,102,635	267,850,972	7,241,000
Zinc . . . . . lbs	267,643,505	9,635,166	236,861,153	6,019,000
Other Metals	—	4,059,494	—	3,323,000
Total . .	—	142,743,764	—	116,431,000
Coal and other Non-Metals—				
Coal . . . . . tons	14,881,324	52,849,748	12,251,900	41,320,000
Asbestos . . . tons	242,114	8,390,163	162,278	4,611,000
Natural gas . . . m. cu. ft.	29,376,919	10,289,985	26,874,600	9,645,000
Gypsum . . . tons	1,070,968	2,818,788	842,192	2,018,000
Petroleum, crude brls	1,522,220	5,033,820	1,554,600	4,566,000
Quartz . . . . tons	226,200	418,127	140,788	282,000
Salt . . . . tons	271,695	1,694,631	285,170	2,315,000
Other Non-Metallics . . .	—	1,907,087	—	1,732,000
Total . . .	—	83,402,349	—	66,489,000
Clay Products and other Structural Materials—				
Cement . . . . brls.	11,032,538	17,713,067	10,017,331	15,722,000
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, pottery, etc.) . .	—	10,593,578	—	8,626,000
Lime . . . . . tons	490,802	4,088,698	373,812	3,081,000
Stone, sand and gravel. tons	—	21,382,122	—	17,470,000
Total . . .	—	53,727,465	—	44,849,000
Grand Total . .	—	279,873,578	—	227,769,000

[1] The metals copper, lead, 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 are valued at the mine or point of shipment, and structural material and clay products at the point of shipment.

Production of pig-iron in 1930 was 747,000 tons, and steel, 1,011,700 tons.

The following table shows the value of the mineral production of Canada in 1929 and 1930, by Provinces:—

Provinces	1929	1930	Provinces	1929	1930
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario	117,662,505	113,530,976	Manitoba	5,423,825	5,453,182
British Columbia	68,162,878	54,953,320	New Brunswick	2,439,072	2,191,425
Nova Scotia	30,904,453	27,019,367	Saskatchewan	2,253,506	2,368,612
Quebec	46,358,285	41,215,220			
Alberta	34,739,986	30,619,388	Total	310,850,246	279,873,578
Yukon Territory	2,905,736	2,521,588			

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 1929, in various groups of industries:—

Group of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.		Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
			Number.	Salaries and Wages.		
		Dollars.		Dollars	Dollars.	Dollars.
Vegetable products	5,005	569,064,835	88,858	93,299,665	427,019,724	771,457,665
Animal products	4,490	243,825,065	67,670	62,081,423	345,351,882	477,761,855
Textiles and Textile products	1,891	383,153,797	115,620	105,896,237	220,304,250	426,247,587
Wood and Paper products	7,405	1,152,075,234	164,800	192,235,448	314,203,289	725,819,740
Iron and its products	1,169	754,989,105	132,281	186,928,700	384,925,660	738,012,980
Non-ferrous metal products	408	298,721,106	39,867	54,501,806	124,900,632	283,545,666
Non-metallic mineral products	1,188	329,448,844	31,431	41,511,846	117,149,130	242,023,518
Chemicals & chemical products	554	165,886,912	16,694	22,639,449	55,184,337	138,545,221
Miscellaneous industries	463	130,118,324	21,049	29,123,447	42,982,071	103,073,662
Central Electric Stations	1,024	1,055,731,532	16,164	24,831,821	34,615,939	157,499,385
Totals	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,066,636,914	4,063,987,279

The Fur Trade.—In 1929–30 (year ended June 30), 3,798,444 pelts, valued at 12,158,376 dollars, were taken. Exports in 1930–31 were valued at 17,187,399 dollars, imports at 7,518,885 dollars. Exports to the United States amounted to 6,972,456 dollars; to the United Kingdom, 9,453,322 dollars. Fur auctions are now held on a large scale at Montreal and Winnipeg. The more important animals raised on fur farms are fox, muskrat, beaver, mink, racoon, marten, and fisher. The value of animals and pelts sold from the farms during the year 1929 was 6,779,863 dollars. There were in 1929, 4,493 fox farms and 1,020 other fur farms in Canada.

Water Power.—Canada is richly endowed with water power resources; on January 1, 1931, the available horse-power was 20,347,400; on January 1, 1932, turbine installation amounted to 6,666,000 horse-power. The Central

Electric Station industry, of which over 96 p.c. of the total main plant is hydro equipment which generates 99 p.c. of the total electrical output, ranked fifth among the industries of Canada with a gross production of power valued at 157,499,385 dollars in 1929. The number of establishments was then 1,024 and the capital invested 1,055,731,532 dollars.

Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions (including Australia, with which Dominion a new trade agreement was concluded in July 1931) and of a number of the Crown Colonies.

Exports and imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion (merchandise only):—

Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption	Year ended March 31	Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1925-26	1,328,700,137	927,328,732	1928-29	1,388,896,075	1,265,679,091
1926-27	1,267,573,142	1,030,892,505	1929-30	1,144,938,070	1,248,273,582
1927-28	1,250,598,034	1,108,956,466	1930-31	816,938,048[1]	906,612,681[1]

Commerce by principal countries:—

Exports,[2] Domestic and Foreign, to	1929-30	1930-31[1]	Imports[2] entered for Consumption, from	1929-30	1930-31[1]
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols		1,000 Dols	1,000 Dols.
United States	514,958	363,923	United States	847,450	584,408
United Kingdom	281,838	220,687	United Kingdom	189,178	149,496
Germany	25,344	13,095	France	25,158	19,004
Netherlands	15,944	10,652	Germany	21,505	16,197
Japan	30,476	18,971	British West Indies	13,662	13,950
Belgium	21,693	15,090	British East Indies	13,170	11,919
China	16,528	9,165	Japan	12,537	9,848
Italy	11,387	14,568	New Zealand	16,283	6,671
Australia	16,323	6,795	Belgium	13,019	8,420
New Zealand	19,166	12,710	Netherlands	9,431	7,287
France	16,507	13,387	Switzerland	7,315	5,484
British West Indies	15,029	12,651	Argentine Republic	10,232	6,740
Argentine Republic	19,207	10,009	Colombia	7,253	5,037
British East Indies	10,717	7,826	Fiji	3,677	2,807
British South Africa	10,918	10,283	Cuba	3,510	2,408
Greece	5,387	5,642	British Guiana	3,982	4,288
Newfoundland	12,178	11,062	Peru	7,492	4,586
Norway	3,675	3,809	Italy	4,964	5,049
Denmark	4,109	3,608	Australia	4,211	4,616
Brazil	4,292	2,800	Czecho-Slovakia	3,792	3,176
Portugal	1,411	612	China	2,973	4,811
Spain	4,503	1,298	Spain	2,784	1,961
Sweden	4,678	2,476	Newfoundland	2,380	2,502
Cuba	4,246	2,869	Sweden	2,257	2,037
Irish Free State	2,712	2,770	Brazil	1,688	1,849
Dutch East Indies	2,280	954	Hong Kong	1,259	884
Egypt	1,029	781	Mexico	750	769
Hong Kong	2,000	1,967	San Domingo	1,777	868
St. Pierre Miquelon	5,859	11,040	Gold Coast	1,279	1,182
Mexico	2,583	2,043			

[1] 1931 trade figures are subject to minor correction.
[2] Excluding coin and bullion.

Leading imports into Canada in fiscal year 1929-30 :—

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grains, flours and kindred products	10,233,805	553,261	592,005	13,703,600	25,082,671
Tea	987,286	9,707,093	—	—	10,694,379
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	7,796,895	18,536,281	117,843	1,536,137	27,987,156
Fruits	17,890,025	1,032,837	190,370	15,164,646	34,277,882
Nuts	2,856,776	296,846	1,796,159	145,828	5,095,109
Meats	5,850,320	1,046,755	702,398	—	5,904,979
Spirits and wines, potable	35,043,068	4,242,961	5,740,458	—	45,026,487
Tobacco and manufactures	1,149,738	—	—	6,471,626	7,621,364
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	2,073,461	4,799,583	655,822	7,187,644	14,716,510
Wool, and manuf. of (Total)	5,174,292	26,036,611	4,727,824	10,705,299	46,644,026
Cotton and manuf (Total).	15,387,173	10,722,333	2,912,297	25,043,252	54,065,055
Cotton, raw, not further manufactured than ginned	—	—	—	21,682,463	21,682,463
Silk, and manuf.	8,485,521	912,567	10,020,124	8,549,345	27,967,557
Iron, Steel, and manuf.	246,672,022	12,944,869	4,028,235	58,233,501	316,878,627
Coal and coal products	25,942,102	348,237	—	37,893,003	64,183,342
Glass, and manuf.	6,342,755	1,329,333	2,702,892	78,726	10,453,706
Paper, all kinds, not printed	11,681,010	1,576,024	944,962	562,908	14,764,904
Hides and skins, except fur	—	—	—	8,402,075	8,402,075
Leather, and manuf.	7,616,381	2,362,789	1,558,161	—	11,537,331
Furs, and manuf.	1,928,929	81,906	486,882	9,456,232	11,953,949
Drugs, dyes and chemicals (including soap, paint and explosives)	16,452,489	2,751,836	1,350,683	19,352,495	39,907,503
Books and printed matter	9,799,283	1,658,067	295,889	6,377,540	18,130,779
Oils, vegetable, not for food	1,026,521	464,348	312,497	9,498,890	11,302,256
Petroleum and its products	14,357,952	117,164	30,295	64,262,650	78,768,061
Wood, mfd. (including pulp)	9,896,573	823,637	610,390	1,376,644	12,707,244
Wood, unmfd. and partly mfd.	1,787,591	9,330	25,310	13,525,919	15,348,150

Value of the leading classes of exports (Canadian produce), in thousands of dollars :—

Years ended March 31	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
Agricultural products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	574,994	555,111	646,514	384,636	292,280
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	167,292	165,845	158,757	133,009	83,715
Fibres, textiles and textile products	7,666	10,904	9,678	9,066	6,504
Wood, wood products and paper	284,120	284,548	288,622	289,567	280,514
Iron and its products	74,285	62,754	82,257	78,590	38,938
Non-ferrous metals, and their products	80,639	90,841	112,655	154,319	95,652
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	28,510	25,281	27,402	28,545	21,108
Chemical and allied products	16,574	17,893	19,488	22,468	12,826
All other commodities	18,077	15,036	18,264	20,058	18,116
Total Canadian produce (merchandise)	1,252,157	1,228,208	1,363,587	1,120,258	779,653

Principal exports (Canadian Produce) for year ended March 31, 1931[1]:—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Wheat	177,419,769	Silver ore and bullion	8,927,216
Newsprint paper	127,262,706	Asbestos, raw	7,719,974
Wood pulp	35,061,689	Farm implements	7,188,078
Wheat flour	32,876,234	Apples, fresh	7,095,719
Planks and boards	31,598,202	Lead	7,044,520
Fish	27,895,851	Rubber footwear	6,176,457
Copper ore and blister	21,247,512	Meats	6,104,976
Whiskey	18,722,198	Zinc	5,988,220
Nickel	18,246,375	Aluminium in bars	5,791,984
Raw gold	17,832,608	Potatoes	5,658,367
Automobiles	15,879,240	Machinery	5,542,753
Raw furs	14,936,813	Settlers' effects	5,604,055
Cheese	12,989,726	Electrical energy	4,453,280
Pulpwood	12,040,484	Films	4,250,536
Rubber tyres	11,769,078	Leather, unmanufactured	4,077,664

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1931, in thousands of dollars —

—	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N B	Ottawa	Vancouver
Imports	201,172	194,136	20,220	13,322	15,547	11,771	63,309
Exports[2]	131,584	372	34,171	9,856	35,473	—	95,012

[1] 1931 trade figures are subject to minor correction

[2] 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, excluding bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns).

	Exports.	Imports		Exports	Imports.
	Dollars.	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars.
1927-28	412,763,353	185,895,857	1929-30	283,098,324	189,179,738
1928-29	431,660,941	194,020,573	1930-31[1]	220,687,304	149,488,457

[1] Provisional.

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	55,151,649	57,142,860	46,410,075	38,146,076	32,816,05
Exports to Canada:					
British produce	29,250,282	34,466,279	35,007,873	29,188,405	20,560,40
Foreign and Colonial produce	2,110,289	2,563,133	2,502,700	2,107,595	1,602,72

[1] Provisional

The chief imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from Canada in recent years were (British returns):—

Articles imported.	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Cheese	4,007	4,905	3,413	2,700
Eggs	38	65	67	10
Salmon, canned	748	479	416	495
Apples, raw	1,191	1,339	1,771	2,028
Lard	804	705	723	472
Milk, condensed	240	144	68	55
Wheat	19,656	22,083	14,162	11,371
Barley	675	888	599	112
Oats	213	848	335	39
Rye	127	89	60	31
Wheatmeal and flour	4,179	3,549	2,563	2,725
Beef	112	28	25	36
Bacon	2,239	1,371	1,028	489
Skins and furs (undressed)	1,373	1,673	2,194	1,582
Pulp of wood	556	301	168	144
Wood and timber (unmanf.)	2,612	2,536	2,387	2,082
Leather	395	480	219	205
Machinery	363	436	475	501
Iron and steel manufactures	170	114	115	104
Rubber manufactures	436	893	1,102	1,172
Motor Cars and Parts	2,253	1,625	1,449	415

The chief exports of British produce to Canada were :—

Articles exported	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Spirits	1,907	2,438	1,897	1,444
Coal	1,281	784	935	1,310
Vegetable oils	33	134	426	179
Apparel (incl. hats and boots)	1,861	1,847	1,846	1,420
Cotton yarns	225	305	275	224
Cotton manufactures	2,378	2,510	2,359	1,698
Earthenware and glassware	1,121	1,065	1,176	999
Leather and manufactures	391	465	403	254
Machinery	1,659	1,343	1,562	1,423
Iron and steel, and manuf.	1,926	2,057	2,725	2,261
Artificial silk yarn, and manf.	811	1,052	1,085	911
Linen manufactures	1,169	1,101	1,052	860
Jute manufactures	448	505	325	181
Wool tops	883	990	815	560
Woollen and worsted yarns	796	1,109	1,187	1,077
Woollen and worsted mfrs.	4,625	4,657	4,258	3,132

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1930, including vessels for inland navigation, totalled 8,703, with a total net tonnage of 1,410,432. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year ending March 31, 1930, were as follows :—

Vessels	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian	8,926	4,829,904	9,219	4,844,044
British	2,858	10,724,845	2,776	9,446,538
Foreign	9,799	11,601,017	9,890	11,545,884
Total	21,583	27,155,766	21,885	25,836,466
Coasting:				
British and Canadian	81,534	42,887,902	81,518	43,244,359
Foreign	671	778,964	679	823,548
Total	82,205	43,666,866	82,197	44,067,907

During the fiscal year 1930, the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were: Canadian, 22,106 of 19,463,850 tons; United States, 88,236 of 16,982,707 tons.

During the fiscal year 1930, 282 vessels, with a tonnage of 28,871 tons, were built in Canadian shipyards.

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 March 31, 1930, 225,909,708 dollars had been spent on canals for construction and enlargement alone (capital expenditure). The heavy expenditures in recent years have been due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal on which 112,891,841 dollars had been spent to March 31, 1930 The canal was opened on April 20, 1931. In 1930, 26,163 vessels, of 16,173,621 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 14,803,334 tons of freight, chiefly grain, lumber, iron ore and coal.

On January 11, 1909, a treaty was signed at Washington 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 the King on the recommendation of the Dominion, 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 of steam railways in Canada on December 31, 1930, was 42,075. The total mileage, including second track, yard track and sidings was 56,642.

The lines built or acquired by the Canadian Government are now consolidated in one system, known as the Canadian National Railways, covering over one-half of the single track mileage, including two transcontinental lines with termini in Canada at Saint John, Halifax, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and the Grand Trunk with termini at Portland, Maine, U S.A., and Chicago.

The mileage in private ownership is mainly that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 14,888 in 1930. The main line of this road from Vancouver, B.C., to Saint John, New Brunswick, is 3,367 miles.

Statistics of the Canadian steam railways for 1930: passengers, 34·7 millions; freight, 96·2 million short tons; gross receipts, 454,231,651 dollars; net receipts, 73,508,239 dollars; capital liability, 4,101,124,843 dollars.

Electric railways in 1930, 53, mileage 1,509; passengers during the year, 792,701,493; tons of freight carried, 2,873,628. The gross earnings in 1930 reached an aggregate of 54,719,259 dollars. Operating expenses amounted to 39,125,515 dollars. Paid-up capital, 224,089,539 dollars.

On March 31, 1930, there were 12,409 post offices. Net revenue, 32,969,293 dollars; expenditure, 35,036,629 dollars. At the end of the fiscal year 1930 there were 4,210 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 237,351 boxes.

Money order offices on March 31, 1930, 6,209; orders issued, 17,525,979, value 197,699,353 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship sub-

ventions paid by the Government amounted to 1,083,436 dollars in the fiscal year 1930.

There were 52,835 miles (9,848 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1929, and 360,883 miles of wire (including 12,455 miles of Government lines), with 4,766 offices; 4,476,213 miles of telephone wire on December 31, 1929, and 1,399,986 telephones (14·3 per 100 population).

Wireless Telegraphy.—On March 31, 1930, there were 936 coast and land wireless stations, 319 ship wireless stations, 91 broadcasting stations, and 424,146 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes.

The ship and shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, amounted to 440,912 messages and 9,167,302 words.

Wireless 'beam' stations are operated at Montreal for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N.S., provides a long distance service to ships.

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 banks. On December 31, 1930, there were 11 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with 4,083 branches, including sub-agencies. The following are some particulars (in dollars) of the banks for 1930, the figures being an average of the twelve monthly returns: capital paid up, 144,560,874; notes in circulation, 159,341,085; total on deposit, 2,516,611,587; liabilities to the public, 2,909,530,263; assets, 3,237,073,853; percentage of liabilities to assets, 89·88.

In addition to the capital there was in 1930 the sum of 160,639,246 of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks.

Bank debits in the clearing house centres of Canada for 1930 amounted to 37,491,301,766 dollars, against 46,670,481,838 dollars in 1929. Of the transactions of 1930, Montreal had nearly 33 per cent., Toronto 28 per cent., Winnipeg 10 per cent., Ottawa about 5 per cent., and Vancouver 4·8 per cent.

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868. The post-office savings-banks had on July 31, 1931, deposits amounting to 24,059,119 dollars.

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted on July 31, 1931, to 69,715,622 dollars.

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

The denominations of money in the currency of Canada are dollars, cents and mills. The cent is one-hundredth part of a dollar, and the mill one-tenth part of a cent. A five-cent. nickel coin has been issued. The standard of fineness for gold coins is nine-tenths fine, and British and United States gold coins are legal tender. The privilege of issuing notes is restricted to the Dominion Government and the chartered banks. The legal equivalent of the British sovereign is 4·86⅔ dollars.

The Dominion Government issues Dominion notes, which are legal tender, in denominations of $1, $2, $5 and certain other larger denominations used chiefly in clearing-house transactions between banks. They may be issued in any amount. Prior to the war, the security behind Dominion notes consisted of 25 per cent. gold for the first fifty million

dollars of such notes and dollar for dollar in gold for amounts in excess of fifty million. They were redeemable in gold. The war necessitated the suspension of redemption in gold, and by special legislation the Government was given power to issue Dominion notes to the banks upon the pledge of satisfactory securities and interest at not less than 5 per cent. per annum was charged the banks. At the same time banknotes were made legal tender, and an issue of twenty-six million dollars of Dominion notes without security as formerly prescribed by law, largely to implement railway guarantees, was legalised. Redemption in gold was resumed on July 1, 1925.

Dominion notes in circulation on Aug. 31, 1931, amounted to 141,615,347 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, and in December, 1931, control of the Mint was passed over to the Canadian Government. 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 In 1931 an Act was passed transferring the administration of the Royal Mint to the Canadian Government.

In 1930 gold bullion to the value of 17,820,668 dollars was received for treatment, and bullion to the value of 14,934,759 dollars was issued. No gold was struck. Coin issued: bronze, 13,400 dollars; nickel, 164,500 dollars, silver, 326,000 dollars.

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 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. On October 1, 1930, the natural resources were transferred from the Dominion to Provincial Government control. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 16 in the House of Commons 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.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. Woman suffrage has been established in the province

There are 63 members in the Legislature (1930)—39 United Farmers of Alberta, 11 Liberals, 4 Labour, 6 Conservatives, and 3 Independents.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour W. L. *Walsh.*

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier and *Provincial Secretary.*—Hon. John E. *Brownlee.*

Attorney-General.—Hon. J. F *Lymburn.*

Minister of Agriculture and Public Health.—Hon. Geo *Hoadley.*

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. O. L. *McPherson.*

Minister of Railways and Telephones.—Hon. Vernor W. *Smith.*

Minister of Education.—Hon. Perren E. *Baker.*

Minister of Lands and Mines, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. Richard Gavin *Reid.*

Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. Mrs. Irene *Parlby.*

Local Government.—Municipal Districts, formerly known as Local Improvement Districts, comprise the area within the limits of nine townships, *i.e.* 18 miles square (324 square miles), or as near to this as natural features will allow. Each Municipal District is a body corporate and governed in most cases by an elected council of six members, the chairman of whom is called the Reeve. The councillors are elected by a vote of all persons who are assessed for property within the Municipal District, together with the vote of the wife, husband, son, daughter, father or mother of such assessed persons, provided these relatives reside on the land of the assessed person.

Towns operate under the Town Act, 1927, except one which carries on under special charter. Villages are erected by Order of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and are governed by the Village Act. The town council consists of a Mayor and six councillors elected by those whose names appear on the last revised assessment roll. These must be twenty-one years of age, and assessed for property of the value of one hundred dollars and upwards. The village council consists of three members elected annually, the Chairman being Mayor of the village.

There are seven cities in Alberta, namely: Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, and Drumheller. These cities operate under special charters granted by the North-West Territorial Assembly, and later confirmed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta. The governing body consists of a Mayor and a council of from six to ten members, according to the size of the city.

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 (Census, 1931) was 727,497; in 1921, 588,454, in 1916, 496,442; in 1906, 185,195, and in 1901, 73,022. In 1921 the rural population numbered 365,550 (54,489 in 1901), and the urban 222,904 (18,533 in 1901). There were 8,745 Indians in 1921, or 1·49 per cent. of the total population. Population of the principal cities (1931):—Calgary, 82,362; Edmonton, 78,829; (1926) Lethbridge, 10,735; Medicine Hat, 9,536; Red Deer, 2,021; Wetaskiwin, 1,884.

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1926 . . .	14,455	4,498	5,156	9,299
1927 . . .	14,897	4,707	5,059	9,838
1928 . . .	15,692	5,776	5,699	9,993
1929 . . .	16,924	6,004	6,239	10,685
1930 . . .	17,659	6,334	5,507	12,152

Education.—Schools of all grades 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, which are distributed to encourage elementary, secondary, and technical education and agricultural training. In 1930 there were 3,710 schools, 63 being consolidated schools and 16 being rural high schools, with 168,076 pupils. There are Normal schools at Calgary, Camrose and Edmonton for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1930 was 1,001. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, had, in 1929–30, 1,578 students.

Justice and Crime.—Judicial power of the province is vested in the Supreme Court, consisting of two divisions, the appellate and trial divisions. 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. The district courts have full jurisdiction over all matters up to 600 dollars. By the Small Debts Act of 1918, as amended in 1924, magistrates have jurisdiction over matters up to 100 dollars. There are also Juvenile Courts having power to try boys under 16 and girls under 18 years of age.

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.

—	1926	1927	1928 [1]	1929	1930
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . . .	11,912,128	12,268,400	16,149,896	15,265,084	15,829,865
Expenditure . .	11,894,327	12,479,380	15,870,113	13,686,261	15,402,884

[1] Fifteen months ending March 31, 1928.

The gross bonded debt of the province March 31, 1930, amounted to 106,888,380 dollars. Of this amount 38,936,134 dollars represent assets which are self-supporting. There are other revenue producing but not self-sustaining assets amounting to 5,500,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Alberta is pre-eminently an agricultural province. Within the surveyed area of the province, which comprises about 85,000,000 acres, there are about 60,000,000 acres which may be classed as lands capable of agricultural development. Up to the present, however, little more than one-fourth of this area has been brought under cultivation.

For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock, *see* under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 3,095,000 lbs.

Grain elevators (1930–31), 1,727, with a capacity of 73,960,000 bushels.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 1,035,629 million tons (approx.), 80,000 million being lignite. The output in 1930 was 5,755,911 tons, valued at 18,513,620 dollars. Natural gas is found abundantly in numerous localities. In 1930, 20,540,858 cubic feet, valued at 4,806,125 dollars, were consumed. High grade gasoline is profitably extracted from the gas in Turner Valley. 1,433,844 barrels of oil were produced in the Province in 1930. Immense deposits of bituminous sand containing on an average 15 to 18 per cent. bitumen are situated in the McMurray district in northern Alberta. Value of total mineral production in 1930, 28,028,473 dollars.

Alberta has 12,072,960 acres of forest reserves.

The lakes of the province abound in whitefish, pickerel, pike and trout, but the industry is not developed to any great extent. Value of fish marketed, 1930, 699,980 dollars.

Manufacturing in the province: Flour, oatmeal, cement, and linseed oil mills, pork and beef packing houses, clay, brass and iron, glass, wood, clothing, canning, biscuit and macaroni factories, large railway repair shops and oil refineries.

Statistics of manufactures for 1928 · number of industrial establishments, 778 ; capital, 92,190,476 dollars ; number of employees, 12,827 , salaries and wages, 15,403,292 dollars ; cost of materials, 59,398,697 dollars ; value of products, 100,744,401 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, live-stock, meat and meat products, wool, fish, butter, eggs, mining and timber products.

Length of railway lines 5,583 miles in the year 1929–30. Alberta's modern telephone system is owned and operated by the Provincial Government except in the town of Banff and city of Edmonton. Automatic exchanges are operated at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat and Drumheller. 216,816 miles of wire serve 329 exchanges and 278 toll stations. There are 76,944 rural and urban subscribers, and first-class long distance service is available to all points in the Province and to every other Province in the Dominion and every State in the United States as well as to Mexico, Cuba and many points in Europe.

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See also under Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constitution and Government.—British Columbia (then known as New Caledonia) and Vancouver Island originally formed part of the Hudson's Bay Company's concession. In 1849 Vancouver, and in 1858 British Columbia, were constituted Crown Colonies, and in 1866 the two Colonies were united. On July 20th, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by 6 members in the Senate, and 14 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The Provincial Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly of 48 members on the system of executive administration known as a 'responsible government.' The Assembly is elected for five years, every adult, male or female (British subjects), having resided six months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour John W. *Fordham-Johnson* (1931).

The members of the Ministry are as follows :—

Premier and Minister of Railways.—Hon. S. F. *Tolmie*, P.C.
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries.—Hon. S. L. *Howe.*
Attorney-General.—Hon. R. H. *Pooley*, K.C.
Minister of Lands.—Hon. N. S. *Lougheed.*
Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries.—Hon. J. W. *Jones.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. William *Atkinson.*
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour.—Hon. W. A. *McKenzie.*
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. R. W. *Bruhn.*
Minister of Education.—Hon. J. *Hinchliffe.*
President of the Council.—Hon. W. C. *Shelly.*
Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. R. L. *Maitland*, K.C.
Agent-General in London.—Hon. F. P. *Burden*, British Columbia House, 1/3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—British Columbia, Canada's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, has an area of 372,630 square miles, of which 369,191 square miles are land area, and 2,439 square miles water area, but exclusive of territorial seas. It lies between latitudes 49 degrees and 60 degrees north.

The subdivisions of the Province are as follows: Kootenays, east and west, 26,346 square miles; Yale, 10,462; Lillooet, 16,100; Vancouver and Westminster, 7,066; Cariboo, 148,594; Skeena, 123,896; Vancouver Island and Comox, 20,952.

The last census (1931) places the population at 689,210; in 1921 the population was 524,582; and in 1911 it was 392,480.

Some of the principal cities and towns are: Victoria (the capital), population (1921), 60,000; Vancouver, 344,000; New Westminster, 15,450; Nanaimo, 9,088; North Vancouver, 13,492; Nelson, 7,000; Prince Rupert, 7,500.

The movement of the population for five years was as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1925	10,342	4,223	4,945	5,397
1926	10,063	4,418	5,474	4,589
1927	10,084	4,720	5,750	4,334
1928	10,312	4,901	5,901	4,411
1929	10,378	5,195	6,761	3,597

Education.—A complete system of free and non-sectarian education was established by Act in 1872. Attendance is compulsory from the age of seven to fifteen. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council.

There were 82 high schools, with 14,675 enrolled pupils and 524 teachers and 8 junior high schools with 5,186 pupils, and 141 teachers in 1930. The number of elementary schools was 1,017, with 2,943 teachers and 90,508 pupils. There were 29 superior schools with 648 pupils and 31 teachers. The Provincial University was founded by Act in 1908. It began operations as a teaching institution in 1914, and in 1929-30 there were 1,900 students, with 245 more at Victoria College. There are 2 normal schools, with 365 students in attendance in 1929-30.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure:—

	Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars		Revenue Dollars	Expenditure Dollars
1925-26	21,775,869	21,675,076	1928-29	21,181,488	24,596,393
1926-27	20,528,080	20,788,095	1929-30	26,883,727	26,219,156
1927-28	21,136,348	21,859,577	1931-32[1]	28,080,000	28,080,000

[1] Estimate

On March 31, 1930, the gross funded debt totalled 99,425,700 dollars; sinking funds 18,711,723 dollars.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced in 1930, minerals to the value of 55,391,993 dollars; fish, 23,103,302 dollars; agricultural produce, 55,957,374 dollars; and lumber, lath, shingles and pulpwood valued at 69,737,000 dollars.

Particulars of the agricultural output and numbers of live-stock are given under Canada above. The wool clip in 1930 was 1,108,999 lbs

The mineral output in 1929 and 1930 was as follows:—

Minerals		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Dollars		Dollars
Gold, placer	ounces	6,983	118,711	8,955	152,325
Gold, lode	do.	145,339	3,004,419	160,778	3,323,576
Silver	do.	9,918,800	5,256,270	11,289,171	4,307,270
Lead	pounds	302,346,268	15,269,696	90,421,545	11,838,525
Copper	do	101,483,857	18,375,682	319,199,752	12,535 191
Zinc	do	172,096,841	9,268 792	250,287,306	9,010,093
Coal and Coke	long tons	2,251,252	11,256,260	1,887,130	9,435,650
Structural materials		—	3,921,758	—	4,092,568
Miscellaneous products		—	1,778,845	—	796,145
Total of above		—	68,245,443	—	55,391,993

Statistics of manufactures for 1929 (exclusive of construction and custom and repairs industries): Industrial establishments, 1,699; capital, 394,866,933 dollars; employees, 51,379; wages and salaries, 61,980,107 dollars; cost of materials, 144,664,706 dollars; gross value of products, 276,950,914 dollars.

Commerce.—In 1928-29 the imports amounted to 94,041,183 dollars, and the exports to 237,583,500 dollars. Exports consisted of minerals (chiefly

gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal), grain, sea products (chiefly salmon, halibut, herrings, whale products and oil), lumber, furs, skins, pulp and paper, fruit, etc.

The catch of whales off the coast of British Columbia totalled 320 in 1930; 388 in 1929.

Communications and Shipping.—The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National lines 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 Canadian National has two main lines, diverging in Yellowhead Pass, Mount Robson Park, one with ocean terminus at Prince Rupert and the other at Vancouver, besides steamship lines. The Pacific Great Eastern Ry., owned and operated by the Province, runs north and south through the heart of the country. The railway mileage in 1930 was 5,323. British Columbia has a greater number of telephones *per capita* than any other province, having a total of 127,956 on January 1, 1930.

In the fiscal year of 1929–30, 10,233 sea-going vessels entered inwards, 10,420 sea-going vessels cleared outwards; and 37,310 coastwise vessels entered and 37,796 cleared.

Banking.—Bank clearings for five years:—1926, 1,038,843,176 dollars; 1927, 1,085,902,893 dollars; 1928, 1,288,246,552 dollars; 1929, 1,445,640,200 dollars; 1930, 1,163,170,522 dollars.

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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. Proportional representation has been adopted for the 10 seats in the City of Winnipeg, and the transferable vote for all other constituencies. The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 17 in the House of Commons of Canada. The Crown lands and other natural resources

of the Province, formerly in the hands of the Dominion Government, were transferred to the Province as from July 15, 1930.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour J. D. McGregor (January, 1929).

The Members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. John *Bracken.*

Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Provincial Lands Commissioner.—Hon. Donald G. *McKenzie.*

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. W R. *Clubb.*

Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner.—Hon. D. L. *McLeod.*

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Railway Commissioner.—Hon. A. *Prefontaine.*

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. A. *Hoey.*

Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.—Hon. W. J. *Major,* K C.

Minister of Health and Public Welfare.—Hon. Edward W. *Montgomery,* M.D.

State of parties in Legislative Assembly: Progressive (Government), 28; Conservative, 15; Liberal, 7; Labour, 3; Independent, 2.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 251,832 square miles (224,777 sq. miles land and 27,055 sq. miles water). In 1912 its boundaries were extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. (See map STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1912.) The population in 1911 was 461,394; in 1916, 553,860; in 1921, 610,118. Population (Census, 1931) 699,841. The rural population in 1921 was 348,502 (184,775 in 1901), 360,861 in 1926 The number of houses in 1921 was 117,541 (49,784 in 1901); the number of families in 1921 was 128,984 (51,056 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1926):—Winnipeg (capital), 217,587 (Census, 1931) (Greater Winnipeg, 336,200 in 1929); Brandon, 16,443; Portage la Prairie, 6,513; St. Boniface, 14,187.

Vital statistics for 4 years:—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1927	14,147	4,716	5,309	1929	14,273	5,269	5,808
1928	14,504	5,170	5,396	1930	14,453	5,061	5,712

Education.—Education is locally controlled, as in all the provinces, and is supported by local taxation and Government grants. The University of Manitoba, founded in 1877 in Winnipeg, had (in 1929-30) 2,844 full course students in all courses. There were (1929-30) 4,378 teachers and 151,846 pupils in the 4,166 public schoolrooms. There are 125 intermediate schools, having one room for high school work, 47 high schools, 12 junior high schools, 11 collegiate departments, and 22 collegiate institutes.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars
1926	10,870,258	10,269,869	1929	12,485,110	12,488,104
1927	11,288,570	10,581,929	1930	18,992,505	18,802,934
1928	10,741,076	11,248,698	1931	14,705,531	14,705,531

Provincial funded debt April 31, 94,201,735 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The southern part of Manitoba is rich agricultural land, while the northern two-thirds of the province form part of the Canadian shield, an area underlain by pre-Cambrian rocks which have been proved to be rich in mineral deposits in other parts of Canada. Estimated arable land, 25,000,000 acres, of which about 30 per cent. is under cultivation. For particulars of agricultural production and number of live-stock, *see* under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 1,268,000 lbs.

Total value of minerals, 1931, 10,000,000 dollars. Gold in Central Manitoba and large copper-zinc-gold-silver deposits in northern Manitoba are now being operated. The numerous lakes in Manitoba furnish large quantities of excellent fish. Value marketed in 1930, 1,760,395 dollars. Forest reserves in Manitoba 2,236,858 acres.

Statistics of manufactures for 1929: 923 industrial establishments, with a capital of 173,152,948 dollars; employees, 26,318; wages and salaries, 34,158,583 dollars; cost of materials used, 89,158,381 dollars; and value of products, 164,909,127 dollars.

Communications.—In the year 1929, the Province had 4,294 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. There are (1930) 220,484 miles of telephone wire in Manitoba, and 78,915 telephones, which includes approximately 3,500 of municipal and privately owned systems.

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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, August, 1925:—Liberals 12, Conservatives 35, Independents 1. The province is represented by 10 members of the Senate and 11 in the Canadian House of Commons.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. H. H. *McLean.*

The members of the Ministry are as follows (1925):—

Premier and Attorney-General.—Hon. C. D. *Richards.*
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.—Hon. A. J. *Leger.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. *Lewis Smith.*
Minister of Health and Labour.—Hon. Dr. H. I. *Taylor.*
President of Executive Council.—Hon. L. P. D. *Tilley.*
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. D. A. *Stewart.*
Minister of Lands and Mines.—Hon. D. C. *McKenzie.*
Minister without Portfolio.—Hon. E. A. *Reilly*, K.C.

Area and Population.—The area of the Province is 27,985 square miles, of which 27,911 square miles are land area. There are 7¾ million acres of Crown lands, principally lumber lands. The population (Census, 1931) was 408,255; in 1921, 387,876. The rural population in 1921 was 265,648. Population of the principal cities (1931):—Saint John, 46,640; Moncton, 20,617; Fredericton (capital), 8,828.

Education.—Education is free and undenominational. There are three Universities. The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, founded in 1800, had 168 students in 1922; the Mount Allison University at Sackville had 265 students; and the University of St. Joseph's College at Memramcook had 53 undergraduates in 1923. There were (1927) 80,690 pupils and 2,533 teachers in the 2,311 public schools. Total expenditure on public schools in 1926-27, 3,071,315 dollars.

Finance.—The finance for recent years is shown as follows (years ended October 31):—

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1925	2,667,611	4,154,730	1928	5,200,098	5,393,784
1926	4,382,655	4,145,820	1929	5,991,375	6,521,575
1927	5,096,446	4,636,157	1930	6,513,285	7,357,020

Funded debt, October 31, 1929, 39,525,603 dollars.

Production and Industry.—New Brunswick is productive in agricultural manufacture, mining, fishing, and forest products. The total area under field crops in 1927 was 889,276 acres. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock *see* under Canada, pp. 291, 292. The wool clip for 1930 was 875,000 lbs.

The Government owns over 10,600 square miles of forests and a similar area is owned privately. In 1926 the total timber cut in New Brunswick from both Crown and Private Lands, including sawn lumber, lath, shingles, railway ties, pulpwood, etc., was in excess of 730 million feet, board measure. Of this amount sawn lumber formed 405 million feet and pulpwood was equivalent to 239 million feet. The total value of forest products, including sawn lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and paper, etc., and also pulpwood exported totals over 30,000,000 dollars. The capital invested in sawmills, pulp mills, logging and driving equipment, etc., is placed at 42,000,000 dollars, and wages amount to over 7,500,000 dollars annually.

A considerable variety of minerals is known to exist in the Province, such as iron, copper, antimony, lead, zinc, tungsten, manganese, bituminous coal, gypsum, oil shale, salt, diatomite. The only active mining in the year 1929 was in coal, copper, antimony, and gypsum. Quantities of good limestone exist in the southern part of the Province, and are quarried for lime, the pulp industry and as a fertilizing agent. Various granites are quarried and manufactured at St. George, and there is an active industry in pulpstones at Quarryville. Natural gas and oil are produced near Moncton. Coal output, 1930, 209,349 short tons.

In 1929 there were 860 industrial establishments, with a capital of 117,965,970 dollars, employing 18,517 persons; salaries and wages, 15,712,322 dollars; cost of materials, 40,453,535 dollars; value of products, 71,433,966 dollars.

The total value of fisheries in 1930 was 4,853,575 dollars, and in 1929, 5,935,635 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The exports of the Province in 1930-31 amounted to 51,374,506 dollars; the imports for consumption to 24,377,083 dollars.

The Province had in 1930, 11,836 miles of highway, comprising 1,368 miles of main-trunk roads, 3,268 miles of secondary-trunk roads and 7,200 miles of branch roads.

There were 1,934 miles of steam railway operating in 1929, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. In 1930 there were 60,987 miles of telephone wire and 34,935 telephones.

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Bulletin: Sixth Census of Canada. Ottawa, 1921.
New Brunswick: Its Natural Resources. Ottawa, 1930.
Canada and its Provinces. Toronto, 1914.
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See also under Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The first permanent settlement was made by the French early in the seventeenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Constitution and Government.—Under the British North America Act' of 1867 the Legislature of Nova Scotia may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters, including direct taxation within the Province, and the administration of justice. The Legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed and paid by the Federal Government, and holding office for five years; and a House of Assembly of 38 members, chosen by popular vote every five years. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 10 members, and in the House of Commons by 14.

The franchise and eligibility to the Legislature are granted to every person, whether male or female, if of full age (21 years), a British subject, and a resident for one year in the county of which the polling district forms part, and if not by law otherwise disqualified, or in receipt of aid as a pauper.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour The Hon. William H. *Covert*, K.C. (appointed October, 1931).

The Members of the Ministry are as follows (appointed 1930):—

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines.—Col. the Hon. G. S. *Harrington*, K.C.
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. O. P. *Goucher.*
Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. J. *Doull*, K.C.
Minister of Highways.—Hon. P. C. *Black.*
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.—Hon. J. Fred. *Fraser.*
Minister of Health.—Dr. G. H. *Murphy.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. A. *Parsons*, Hon. J. *McDonald.*

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 miles

water area. The population (Census, 1931) was 512,027; in 1921 was 523,837; in 1911, 492,338.

Population of the principal cities and towns (1921):—Halifax, 58,372; Sydney, 22,545; Glace Bay, 17,007; Dartmouth, 7,899: Amherst, 9,998; New Glasgow, 8,974; Sydney Mines, 8,327; Truro, 7,562; Yarmouth, 7,093.

The vital statistics for three years are as follows :—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1926-27	11,134	2,861	6,259	4,875
1927-28	11,062	3,255	6,077	4,985
1928-29	10,931	3,256	6,202	4,729

Religion.—The denominations according to the Census of 1921 were:—Roman Catholics, 160,802; Presbyterians, 109,860; Baptists, 86,833; Anglicans, 85,604; Methodists, 59,065; and Congregationalists, 2,372

There are also various other sects with small numbers of adherents.

Education.—Education in Nova Scotia is free, compulsory, and undenominational. Besides the elementary schools and high schools, there are in Halifax Maritime Provinces schools for the blind and for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro; also a Normal College for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. It also conducts correspondence courses in numerous subjects. Besides this central institution there are, working under its supervision, 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 1930 was 3,970,025 dollars. The Province has 9 universities and colleges; 3,191 schools, with 3,448 teachers and 113,860 pupils.

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; a divorce court and 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 1929-30, 3,115 persons were imprisoned for various crimes and misdemeanours.

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; succession duty; special taxes on banks, incorporated companies, partnerships, automobiles and theatres, marriage licences, and statutory fees.

Revenue, expenditure, and debt for five years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1926	5,744,574	6,827,042	35,253,323
1927	6,517,072	6,566,143	41,708,457
1928	6,933,629	7,548,077	43,757,113
1929	7,390,410	7,288,486	50,072,865
1930	7,682,066	7,900,986	56,983,480

Production and Industry.—Nova Scotia is largely an agricultural Province. Fruit-growing is specially profitable, and apples are the most important fruit grown; in 1930 the estimated crop was about 2,000,000 barrels. Nova Scotia is admirably adapted for dairying. Owing to the cool, moist climate, fodder may be raised easily, and the pastures are excellent. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock, *see* under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 1,638,000 lbs.

Principal minerals are (Sept. 30, 1931): coal, 4,745,000 tons; coke, 223,685 tons; tar, 3,815,686 gallons; gold, 575 ozs.; gypsum, 764,037 tons; salt, 25,951 tons.

The known coal fields embrace 1,000 square miles. The gold districts cover about 10,250 square miles.

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 estimated value of the forest products in 1926 reached the sum of 14,500,000 dollars.

The fisheries of the Province in 1930 had a value of 10,411,202 dollars, including cod fishery, 2,685,879 dollars, and lobster fishery, 3,046,084 dollars. In 1930, 11,244,740 dollars were invested in this industry, and about 19,150 men were employed.

The number of industrial establishments was (in 1929) 1,195, with a capital invested of 117,965,970 dollars, employing 20,946 wage and salary-earners; wages and salaries, 17,925,190 dollars; value of products, 94,292,816 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The imports entered for consumption during 1930 were 33,464,986 dollars; the exports, 59,203,315 dollars.

The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,420 miles in extent. There are 14,682 miles of highways. Besides this, subsidised boats ply round the shores making regular calls at all the important ports.

In 1930 there were 90,991 miles of telephone wire and 46,471 telephones.

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Chronicles of Canada: Nova Scotia. Toronto, 1914.

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Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Historical Society and Nova Scotia Institute of Science.

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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 112 members. The latter are elected for five years by a general franchise. Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber.

Lieutenant-Governor.—The Right Honourable Sir William *Mulock*, K.C.M.G. (temporary appointment).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council and Minister of Education.—Hon. G. S. *Henry.*

Minister of Highways.—Hon. L. *Macaulay.*

Attorney-General.—Hon. W. H. *Price*, K.C.

Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. E. A. *Dunlop.*
Secretary and Registrar.—Hon. G. H. *Challis.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. T. L. *Kennedy.*
Minister of Public Works and Labour.—Hon. J. D. *Monteith.*
Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. W. F. *Finlayson.*
Minister of Mines.—Hon. Charles *McCrea.*
Minister of Health—Hon. J. M. *Robb.*
Minister of Public Welfare.—Hon. W. G. *Martin.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. R. J. *Cooke*, Hon. H. C. *Scholfield*, Hon. P. *Porson.*

Agent-General in London.—Wm. C. Noxon, 163 Strand, W.C. 2.

At the elections for the Provincial Legislature held on October 30, 1929, the following parties were returned:—Conservatives, 90; Progressives, 5; Liberals, 12; United Farmers of Ontario, 1; Labour, 4; total 112.

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 is 412,262 square miles (370,880 sq. miles land area and 41,382 water). The Province is roughly divided into two sections by a line running westward 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. Population of the principal cities (Census, 1931):—Toronto (capital), 627,582; Ottawa, 124,988, Hamilton, 159,914; London, 71,022.

The population of the Province (Census, 1931) was 3,426,488. The Indian population of the Province in 1921 was 26,436.

Education.—There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, has (1930) 725 professors and lecturers, and 7,178 students (4,382 men and 2,796 women). The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, Western Ontario at London, McMaster at Hamilton, and Ottawa in Ottawa, which are private foundations. The first two are now undenominational and are aided by the State. The Royal Military College at Kingston is maintained by the Dominion Government. There were, in 1930, 7,706 schools of all grades with over 747,000 pupils. There are 20,000 certificated teachers engaged in these elementary and secondary schools. The total expenditure by the Government of Ontario on education in 1929 was 10,278,187 dollars.

Finance.—The revenues of the Province are derived from the sale of Crown lands, timber, mining, liquor sales, amusement, gasoline and betting taxes, succession duties and other fees, supplemented by a subsidy from the Dominion. The revenue and expenditure in recent years were as follow:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1925-26	50,841,042	51,658,188	1928-29	64,549,717	61,906,824
1926-27	56,306,224	55,947,001	1929-30	57,843,291	57,989,352
1927-28	58,426,982	58,198,746	1930-31	54,890,092	54,846,994

Production and Industry.—The Province is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The land under cultivation is about 14,000,000 acres, more

than 1,000,000 additional acres are cleared, and 25,358,000 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. The farm values for 1930 were:—Land, 962,861,922 dollars; buildings, 540,570,877 dollars; implements, 177,648,862 dollars; and live-stock, 239,954,787 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock *see* under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 6,325,000 lbs.

The mineral production in 1930 included gold, 1,736,012 ozs., value 35,886,558 dollars; silver, 10,531,243 ozs., 3,998,112 dollars; nickel in matte exported, 20,978 short tons; nickel, metallic, 57,482,455 lbs.; nickel oxide, 5,797,257 lbs.; copper in matte exported, 5,855 short tons; copper, metallic, 115,998,612 lbs.; platinum metals, 68,040 ozs.; Portland cement, 3,842,690 barrels; crude petroleum, 117,302 barrels; natural gas, 7,943,416 m. cubic feet. Total value of metallic minerals in 1930, 83,356,365 dollars, and in 1929, 83,967,446 dollars. Non-metallic minerals and structural materials in 1930 were worth 25,063,889 dollars, and in 1929, 27,163,114 dollars. The total value of the mineral production of Ontario in 1930 was 113,641,468 dollars as against 117,960,722 dollars in 1929.

Total area of forests 240,000 square miles; chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1929 Ontario had 9,910 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of 2,418,340,450 dollars, employing 341,680 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 421,971,546 dollars; cost of materials, 1,086,106,598 dollars; gross value of products, 2,103,090,788 dollars.

Communications.—There were in 1929, 66,102 miles of public road with an expenditure during 1930 of 17,908,412 dollars. In 1929 there were 10,872 miles of steam railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were 1,991,378 miles of telephone wires and 636,118 telephones in 1930.

Hydro-electric power:—At January 1, 1931, there were turbine installations representing 2,088,055 h.p. of which 1,752,773 h.p. were being developed in central electric stations.

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See also under Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, and constituted a separate colony in 1769.

Constitution and Government.—Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation on July 1, 1873. 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 (elected August, 1931): Conservatives, 19; Liberals, 11.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Charles *Dalton.*

The members of the Ministry are as follows (August 29, 1931):—

Premier and Attorney and Advocate General.—Hon. J. D. *Stewart*, K.C.

Minister of Public Works and Highways.—Hon. Leonard *MacNeill.*

Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer—Hon G. Shelton *Sharp.*

Minister of Education and Public Health.—Hon. William J. P. *MacMillan*, M.D.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon H. Francis *McPhee*, Hon. Adrian F. *Arsenault*, Hon. Harry D *McLean*, Hon Walter G. *McKenzie* and Hon. Matthew W. *Wood*

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. The total population (Census, 1931) was 88,040. Population of the principal cities (1931):—Charlottetown (capital), 12,357; Summerside, 3,914.

Religion and Education.—The population of the Province at the census of 1921 was divided among the different creeds as follows;—Roman Catholic, 39,312, Presbyterian, 25,945; Methodist, 11,408; Baptist, 5,316; Anglican, 5,057. There were (1930) 472 schools, 618 teachers, 17,277 pupils. This is exclusive of 3 Roman Catholic convent schools at Tignish, Summerside and Charlottetown, with 551 pupils. 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 1929 was 496,059 dollars.

Finance.—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . .	747,060	788,851	827,087	840,226	1,148,748
Expenditure	724,958	851,981	828,646	836,436	1,133,366

[1] Gross.

The expenditure does not include sinking fund or highway improvement, the outlay on the latter in 1930 being 350,084 dollars.

The total liabilities of the Province amounted on 31st December, 1930, to 2,793,321 dollars; assets calculated at 568,225 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied in 1921 was 1,216,483 acres. Field crops in 1928 covered about 540,619 acres. The land in natural forest covers 356,996 acres, and in pasture 293,454. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock *see* under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 496,000 lbs.

Silver fox breeding is extensively carried on, and pelts are shipped to United States and European markets; breeding foxes are exported to all northern countries. The value of fur-bearing animals on farms in 1929 was estimated at 4,500,000 dollars.

The total value of the fisheries in 1930 was 1,141,279 dollars. Of the total, lobsters make up 694,227 dollars, smelts, cod, herring and oysters being, in the order named, the largest other items.

The fishing season of 1930 showed a considerable falling off in production

as compared with the previous year, notably in lobsters. Oysters abound in Richmond Bay, where the beds extend to 15,000 acres. The Dominion Government has possession and control of the oyster areas surrounding the Province. It is believed that the industry will soon be of major importance.

In 1929 there were 276 industrial establishments, with a capital of 3,489,934 dollars, employing 2,133 persons; salaries and wages, 781,448 dollars; cost of materials, 2,864,831 dollars; value of products, 4,638,725 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 1928–29 the exports to other countries amounted to 956,045 dollars; the imports entered for consumption to 1,808,713 dollars. In 1927 the province had 276 miles of railway. A railway and automobile ferry steamer of great power is in operation, connecting the lines of the Canadian National Railway in Prince Edward Island with those on the mainland. 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 1930 there were 7,028 miles of telephone wires and 5,753 telephones.

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See also under Canada.

QUEBEC.

Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1535 to 1763; as the Province of Quebec from 1763 to 1790; as Lower Canada from 1791 to 1846; as Canada East from 1846 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.

Constitution and Government.—The Provincial Government is modelled on that of the Dominion organization and is in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry, assisted by a Legislative Council of 24 members, appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for 5 years. Members of both Houses receive 2,500 dollars per session. Quebec is the only Canadian Province in which women are not enfranchised or eligible for election to the Legislature, but a Bill was presented by the Government at the last session of the last Parliament, 1931, giving the married women of the Province a status in respect of legal rights equal to that enjoyed by their husbands and removing existing anomalies. Last election, August 24, 1931: Liberals 79, Conservatives 11.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Henry George *Carroll* (appointed April, 1929).

The members of the Ministry (November, 1931) are as follows:—

Premier, Attorney-General, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. L. A. *Taschereau.*

Minister of Lands and Forests.—Hon. Honoré *Mercier.*

Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Athanase *David.*

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. J. A. *Godbout.*
Minister of Colonisation, Game and Fisheries.—Hon. H. *La Ferté.*
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. J. N. *Francoeur.*
Minister of Labour.—Hon. A. J. *Arcand.*
Minister of Roads and Mines.—Hon. J. E. *Perrault.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. E. *Moreau,* Hon. L. *Lapierre,* Hon. J. H. *Dillon,* N. *Pérodeau,* G. *Bryson.*
Agent-General in London —Dr. L. J. Lemieux, 2 Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

Area and Population.—The area of Quebec (as amended by the Labrador Boundary Award) is 594,434 sq. miles (583,895 sq. miles land area and 10,539 sq. miles water). Of this extent, 351,780 sq. miles represent the Territory of Ungava, annexed in 1912 under the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act. The population (Census, 1931) was 2,869,793; and in 1921 was 2,360,665. Of the 1921 population 357,108 were of British and 1,889,277 of French origin. The rural population in 1921 was 1,038,128, and the urban population 1,323,071. According to religious beliefs, in 1921, 2,023,993 were Roman Catholics, 121,967 Anglicans, 73,748 Presbyterians, 41,884 Methodists, 47,766 Jews and 14,148 Protestants. Population of the principal cities (Municipal Statistics, 1929)—Montreal, 1,325,000, Quebec (capital) 165,000; Hull, 40,000; Verdun, 51,140; Three Rivers, 65,000; Sherbrooke, 40,303.

Education.—The province has four Universities: M'Gill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 3,949 students in 1929-30; Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 165 students in 1929-30; Laval (Quebec), founded in 1852, and University of Montreal (Montreal), the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with 7,233 students in Quebec in 1929-30, and 9,567 in Montreal Quebec had, in 1929, 8,200 schools of all kinds, with 624,601 pupils and 24,168 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, *i.e.*, are either Catholic or Protestant. The total expenditure on education was 32,917,489 dollars in 1928-29.

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
1926	27,206,335	26,686,189	1929	39,976,283	35,964,487
1927	30,924,997	29,078,703	1930	43,585,050	39,874,910
1928	34,807,783	32,821,225	1931	41,630,620	40,853,844

The total public debt at June 30, 1928, was 58,827,531 dollars.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the basic industry of the Province. According to the latest Federal estimates, the total area under cultivation in the Province, during 1930, was 7,342,400 acres and the value of the crops 120,366,000 dollars. The principal varieties cultivated are wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains, flaxseed, corn, potatoes, turnips, hay and clover and alfalfa.

The wool clip for 1930 was 4,968,000 lbs.

There are about 243,714 sq. miles of forests, made up as follows: private forests, 9,951 sq. miles; wood lots under location tickets, 2,023 sq. miles; forests leased, 80,737 sq. miles; township forest reserves, 936 sq. miles; and timber lands not leased, 147,567 sq. miles. Quebec leads the Canadian

Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of the Canadian total. In 1929, 2,174,805 tons of pulp and 1,780,720 tons of paper were produced, valued at 107,504,475 dollars.

The principal fish are cod, mackerel, lobsters, salmon, and herring.

The value of the mineral production of the province was 41,158,740 dollars in 1930. Production of copper in 1930 was 80,310,363 lbs., valued at 10,425,891 dollars, in 1930; asbestos, 242,113 tons, valued at 8,390,164 dollars. Among other minerals produced are feldspar, gold, graphite, magnesite, mica, molybdenite, phosphate, silver, zinc, lead, brick, cement, granite, lime, marble and tiles.

The number of fur farms in the Province in 1929 was 1,537, with property and buildings valued at 1,597,628 dollars and animals in captivity estimated at over 5,120,493 dollars. Of all the wild animals, the fox has proved the most adaptable to breeding. The total value of pelts of animals captured was over 2,589,955 dollars, of these beavers rank first with a total value of 651,390 dollars. The royalties collected on pelts taken during the same year netted to the Government the sum of 70,520 dollars.

In 1929 there were 7,156 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 1,673,011,042 dollars; employees, 213,467; salaries and wages, 233,903,670 dollars; cost of materials, 543,240,589 dollars; value of products, 1,160,612,992 dollars. Among the leading industries are pulp and paper, cotton and its products, cigars and cigarettes, railway rolling stock, butter and cheese, flour and its products, boots and shoes, saw mills, electric light and power, slaughtering and meat packing, breweries and rubber goods.

Commerce and Communications.—Total imports for consumption in 1929-30 amounted to 330,429,503 dollars; total exports to 345,602,133 dollars.

Quebec had 4,901 miles of railway and 485 miles of tramway in 1929. There were 293,353 telephones and 2,528 post offices, as well as 860 telegraph offices in 1929. It is estimated that there are 37,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 13,651 are improved.

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See also under Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Constitution and Government.—The province receives its name from the Saskatchewan River, which flows across its southern part. 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 Northwest Territories. The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 63 members, elected for 5 years. Women were given the franchise in 1916, and are also eligible for election to the Legislature. State of parties (1930):—Government, 35 (Conservatives 24, Progressives 5, Independents 6); Liberals 28.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. E. *Munroe*, O.B.E., V.D., M.D., F.A.C.S. (appointed 1931).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Education, Minister of Natural Resources.—Hon. J. T. M. *Anderson.*

Minister of Highways.—Hon. A. C. *Stewart*, K.C.

Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Publications and the King's Printer's Office, Minister in charge of Loan and Trust Companies' Act—Hon. Howard *McConnell*, K.C.

Minister of Public Health, Minister in Charge of Child Welfare Act.—Hon. F. D. *Munroe*, M D.

Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. C. *Buckle.*

Attorney-General.—Hon. M. A. *Macpherson*, K.C.

Minister of Public Works and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Minister in Charge of Fire Prevention Act, Prairie and Forest Fire Act, and Insurance Act.—Hon. James F. *Bryant*, K.C.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.—Hon. J. A. *Merkley.*

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. R. *Stipe*, M.D.; Hon. W. W. *Smith.*

Area and Population.—The area of the province is 251,700 sq. miles (243,808 sq. miles land area and 8,892 sq. miles water). The population (Census, 1931) was 921,281, and in 1921 was 737,510. Population of principal cities (1931): Regina, 53,034 (capital); Moose Jaw, 21,244; Saskatoon, 43,025; Prince Albert, 10,000; Weyburn, 5,008; Yorkton, 5,012; North Battleford, 5,959; Swift Current, 5,230.

Education.—The province has one University, the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, established April 3, 1907. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province. In 1930 there were 228,434 pupils and 9,250 teachers in the 4,917 public elementary schools, and 23 high or secondary school districts.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

	Revenue	Expenditure		Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1924–25	12,378,755	12,498,933	1927–28	13,564,893	13,449,632
1925–26	13,317,398	13,212,483	1928–29	16,096,665	15,971,231
1926–27	13,050,217	12,962,216	1929–30	16,561,526	17,079,704

Production and Industry.—Total area under field crops in 1930 was 30,847,700 acres. Value produced, 1930, 120,825,000 dollars. For particulars of agricultural production and live-stock *see* under Canada above. The wool clip for 1930 was 1,211,000 lbs.

Coal produced in 1930—578,152 tons.

The total value of the fisheries in 1930 was 234,501 dollars.

In 1929 Saskatchewan had 761 industrial establishments, with a capital of 58,877,124 dollars, employing 8,048 persons; value of products, 80,501,159 dollars.

Communications.—There were (1930) more than 8,000 miles of steam railway in operation in the province, and (1930) 94,196 telephones and 881,194 miles of wire.

Tourist highways, 4,862 miles; trans-provincial gravelled highways, 1,917 miles; main market roads allotted, 25,000 miles; colonization and feeder roads, 177,700 miles.

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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 Territorial Council of 3 elected members.

Gold Commissioner.—G. I. *MacLean.*
Territorial Secretary.—G. A. *Jeckell.*

Area and Population.—The area of the Territory is 207,076 sq. miles (206,427 sq. miles land area and 649 sq. miles water area). The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). In 1901 it was 27,219. The rural population in 1921 was 2,851 (18,077 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921): Dawson (capital), 975; White Horse, 331.

Instruction.—The Territory had (1931) 6 public schools with 12 teachers, and 1 Roman Catholic school with 1 teacher, and about 250 pupils.

Finance.—The Territorial revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—

Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1926	246,937	233,512	1929	220,268	211,232
1927	227,442	216,964	1930	257,615	256,004
1928	211,331	213,589	1931	254,015	262,409

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Coal, copper, silver, lead, gold are the chief minerals. The output of gold in the year ended March 31, 1931, was 654,895 dollars. Output of silver in calendar year 1930, was valued at 1,772,000 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. There were 14 fur farms in the Yukon in 1927, valued at 101,130 dollars.

In 1921 there were 14 industrial establishments, with a capital of 1,421,199 dollars, employing 62 wage earners; salaries and wages, 111,976 dollars; cost of materials, 62,742 dollars; value of products, 283,755 dollars.

Communications.—There were 58 miles of railway in 1927. In 1927 there were 136 telephones and 566 miles of wire. The Yukon river is the great channel of communication from the coast to the interior. There were 650 miles of waggon roads and 375 miles of sled trails in the Territory in 1931.

Books of Reference.

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Yukon The Land of the Klondike, 1929.
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
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See also under Canada.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—The Northwest Territories comprise the Territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory, except such portions thereof as form the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory, together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto, not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. The Territories were reconstituted September 1, 1905, and for administrative purposes were divided into three Provisional Districts, namely, Mackenzie (527,490 sq. miles), Keewatin (228,160 sq. miles), Franklin (554,032 sq. miles) this division having come into effect on January 1, 1920.

The seat of Government is located at Ottawa. By Order in Council of March 16, 1918, the Northwest Territories are governed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and five Councillors appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Government of the Territories under instructions from the Governor-General in Council or the Minister of the Interior respecting direct taxation within the Territories in order to raise revenue, etc., establishment and tenure of territorial offices, and the appointment and payment of officers, maintenance, etc., of prisons, municipal institutions, licenses, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights, administration of justice and generally all matters of a merely local and private nature in the Territories.

Commissioner.—Hugh Howard *Rowatt.*

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,809,682 sq. miles. The population (estimated) is 12,000, including 7,100 Eskimos and 3,800 Indians.

Books of Reference.

Publications of Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of Interior, Ottawa:—
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Discovery of the Breeding Grounds of the Blue Goose.
The Great Slave Lake Area, 1926.
Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada, 1929.
Southern Baffin Island, 1930.

The Yukon Territory, 1926.
Yukon, Land of the Klondyke, 1930.
The Blue Goose, 1930
Conserving Canada's Musk-oxen, 1930.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

Governor.—Sir James *O'Grady*, K.C.M.G. Salary, 1,500*l.* and 350*l.* duty per annum. The government is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 2 unofficial members.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 2,580 square miles; West Falkland, 2,038 square miles, including in each case the adjacent small islands; total, 4,618 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 1931, 2,392 (1,358 males and 1,034 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia (population in 1931, 562, including only 1 female). Birth rate (1930), 22·73 per 1000; death rate, 8·42 per 1000. Chief town, Stanley, 1,213 inhabitants (1931).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 164 pupils on the roll; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 68 on the roll; 1 school at Darwin, 60 pupils. The Camp schools are taught by 3 travelling schoolmasters in the West Falkland, and 3 in the East Falkland, including 2 teachers in the service of the Falkland Islands Company. They give a few weeks' teaching per year to about 146 children.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	281,357	274,494	268,110	196,413	167,359
Total expenditure	156,054	203,151	191,005	98,426	91,577
Imports . .	709,246	769,305	583,087	787,894	616,273
Exports . .	4,400,701	4,125,498	4,225,106	5,433,579	2,940,114

Chief sources of revenue (1930) Customs 89,071*l.*, rents of Crown lands 4,134*l.*, internal revenue 5,733*l.*, interest 13,804*l.*, post office 2,375*l.*, land sales 6,727*l.* On December 31, 1930, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 269,239*l.* Fund for Research in the Dependencies, 468,109*l.* There is no Public debt.

Leading exports, 1930: wool 190,943*l.*, whale produce 2,679,864*l.* Chief imports, 1930: groceries 77,153*l.*, coal, coke, oil 253,134*l.*, drapery 14,084*l.*, hardware and machinery 129,722*l.* Imports from United Kingdom (1930) 341,695*l.*, exports to United Kingdom 1,733,666*l.*

Vessels entered in 1930, 184; tonnage, 307,593 (82 British, tonnage 173,979).

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,248,000 acres pasturage. Sheep 606,822 in 1930. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, 611,497 barrels of whale oil being exported in 1930. Sealing operations in 1930 yielded 12,962 barrels of oil.

On September 30, 1930, the Savings Bank held a balance of 142,189*l.* belonging to 993 depositors. There are no banking facilities except those offered by this bank.

There is normally a month to six weeks' mail service. Vessels to the United Kingdom proceed for the most part via the west coast of South America; an auxiliary mail service is provided by local steamers between Stanley and Monte Video. 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. There is wireless communication with Bergen, Norway, Majallanes, Chile, Monte Video and South Georgia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—These are the same as in Great Britain.

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Murdoch (W. G. B.), From Edinburgh to the Antarctic (1892-93) London, 1894.
Oxford Survey of the British Empire Vol. IV. American Territories London, 1914.

GUIANA, BRITISH.

Governor.—Sir Edward Brandis *Denham*, K.C.M.G., K.B E. (appointed January, 1930, assumed Government, June, 1930) (3,500*l.* and 1,000*l.* contingencies and 500*l.* Duty Allowance).

Colonial Secretary.—C. D. *Douglas-Jones*, C.M.G. (1,485*l.*-1,635*l.*).

This territory, including the counties of Demerara, Essequebo, and Berbice, named from the three rivers, was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company about 1620. The Dutch retained their hold until 1796, when it was captured by the English, and was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Constitution and Government.—The British Guiana Order in Council, 1928, providing for the Government of the Colony and for the Constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which have been determined, came into operation on July 18, 1928. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, and ten Official Members and nineteen Unofficial Members. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and Executive Council. 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. There is absolute equality of males and females before the law as regards divorce, property, succession and all other matters. Appeals lie to the Full Court of the Supreme Court and to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and from each of these Courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Area, Population, etc.—Area, 89,480 square miles. Population at census 1921, 297,691 (excluding about 9,700 aborigines). Population, 1930, 312,489. Births (1930) 10,438 (33·4 per 1,000); deaths, 7,174 (23·0 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 57,921. Living on sugar estates (census

1921), 58,822; Immigration Department estimate East Indians (1930), 55,155; in villages and Settlements (1930), 74,920. Total East Indians (1930), 130,075. Returned to India (1930), nil. 185 schools (and 52 in remote and sparsely populated districts) received Government grant (66,475*l.*) in 1930; 42,634 pupils; average daily attendance, 26,935; teachers, 947. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Paupers (1930) receiving out-door relief, 3,072.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,054,127	1,068,865	1,185,811	1,252,322	1,013,282
Expenditure .	1,173,491	1,148,028	1,159,139	1,126,218	1,093,304

Chief items of revenue (1930): customs, 526,952*l.*; excise and licences, 168,516*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 124,074*l.*; law and justice, 147,090*l.*; charity, 132,154*l.*; education, 84,361*l.*; public works, 79,881*l.*; Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Stations, 50,014*l.*; Science and Agriculture, 26,521*l.* Public debt[1] (funded), December 31, 1930, 4,667,468*l.* Post-office savings bank, 34,857 depositors (December 31, 1929), credited with 344,222*l.*

Production.—Under cultivation, 155,852 acres; 57,244 acres in sugar canes (sugar output, 127,764 tons from 54,264 acres in 1930); 49,702 acres under rice (output 1930, 64,252 tons of paddy, equal to 38,550 tons of rice); coconuts, 26,665 acres; coffee, 5,096 acres; cacao, 1,438 acres; rubber, 1,400 acres; limes, 703 acres. Livestock (1930) estimated at: cattle, 153,684 (72,508 in hinterland); horses, 3,793 (2,776 in hinterland); sheep, 29,146; goats, 17,511; swine, 23,580; donkeys, 8,841. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1884, and from 1884 to December 31, 1930, the output of gold is valued at 9,807,944*l.*; in the year 1930, 6,933 ozs. valued at 25,276*l.* were produced. In the period 1901-2 to 1930 the diamonds won amounted to 1,766,227 carats, valued at 7,256,776*l.*; in the year 1930, 107,201 carats, valued at 323,836*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), 119,616 tons being exported during 1930; 77,032 square miles of forests and 8,269 square miles of undeveloped land are still available for exploration and exploitation.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five years :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1]. .	2,728,746	2,657,265	2,632,511	2,215,715	1,971,967
Exports[1]. .	2,863,923	3,525,274	3,271,108	2,556,571	2,222,397

[1] Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 129,818*l.* in 1926 186,447*l.* in 1927, 161,584*l.* in 1928, 127,968*l.* in 1929, 131,393*l.* in 1930.

Chief imports (1930): Flour, 197,855*l.*; cotton manufactures, 213,308*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 59,144*l.*; machinery, 88,089*l.*; manures, 84,504*l.*; fish, 70,411*l.*; coal, 19,800*l.*; hardware, implements,

[1] During the year redemptions aggregating 102,723*l.* were effected, while the sums advanced to the Colony by the Crown Agents amounted at the close of the year to 82,000*l.*

and tools, 43,877*l.*; oils, 127,280*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 47,559*l.*; lumber, 21,175*l.*; beer and ale, 34,584*l.*; spirits (potable), 15,815*l.*; boots and shoes, 51,900*l.*; butter, 25,939*l.* Chief domestic exports (1930): Sugar (114,542 tons), 1,128,934*l.*; rum (846,319 proof gallons), 75,619*l.*; balata, 81,311*l.*; charcoal, 10,335*l.*; timber, 29,093*l.*; rice (22,480 tons), 227,164*l.*; diamonds (rough), 298,201*l.*; gold, 18,663*l.*

Imports (exclusive of transhipments) from United Kingdom (1930), 1,130,664*l.*; from Canada, 310,632*l.*; from United States, 224,716*l.* Exports (exclusive of transhipments) to United Kingdom, 640,801*l.*; to Canada, 849,968*l.*; to United States, 138,309*l.*

Shipping.—In 1930, 2,928 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,434,190, entered and cleared (in 1929, 2,860 vessels of 1,324,312 tons), mainly British, Norwegian and Dutch. The registered vessels in 1930 were 12 steamers of 1,297 tons, 3 motor vessels of 161 tons, and 23 sailing vessels of 3,341 tons.

Communications.—There are 78 miles of railway; 450 miles river navigation; 39 miles of canals; 500 miles of driving or motor road, 17 miles of bridle road and 497 miles of trails, including a Government cattle trail of 182 miles, from Takama on the Berbice River to Annai on the Rupununi Savannah. There are 73 post-offices, of which 45 are telegraph offices, 38 money order offices, 40 savings banks, and 9 travelling post-offices. There are about 390 miles of post-office telegraphs and telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1929) 4,873 miles of aerial wire, including 13 miles of aerial cables, and 23 miles of submarine cables, with 1,960 instruments; 120 miles of land line maintained for railway and telephones are included in the foregoing total.

The Georgetown wireless station communicates with five wireless stations in the interior, and with stations in neighbouring countries and on ships. A direction finding service is available for shipping.

Money.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents (1 dollar = 4*s.* 2*d.*). In circulation are British gold, silver and bronze coin, with some silver 'bits,'—fourpenny pieces—local coins. United States gold coins are also current and are legal tender. 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, 1930, was 104,167*l.*

Books of Reference.

Blue Book of the Colony, and Colonial Report. Annual.

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Handbook of British Guiana. Revised edition. Georgetown, 1924.

Year Book of the Bermudas, the Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, and the British West Indies. London and New York. Annual.

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Beebe (W.), *Hartly* (G. I.), and *Howes* (P. G.), Tropical Wild Life in British Guiana. New York, 1917.

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Reid (Capt. J. M.), Commercial Handbook of British Guiana, 1920.

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See also under Venezuela and Bermuda.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Harold *Kittermaster*, K.B.E., C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), (appointed November, 1931) assisted by an Executive Council of seven members, and a Legislative Council consisting of six official and seven unofficial members.

British Honduras is a Crown Colony on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and 600 miles west from Jamaica. Its early settlement was probably effected by woodcutters from Jamaica about 1638, and from that date to 1798, in spite of opposition from the Spaniards, settlers held their own and prospered. In 1786 the Home Government appointed a Superintendent, and in 1862 the settlement was declared a Colony, subordinate to Jamaica. It became an independent colony in 1884.

Area and Population.—Area, 8,598 sq. miles. Population, census 1931, 51,347 (25,524 males, and 25,823 females). Estimated population at December 31, 1930: 52,136 persons (25,756 males, 26,380 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 (1930) was 36·61, and the death-rate 19·19. In 1930 there were 399 marriages. Primary schools (1930), 75; children enrolled, 7,754; average attendance, 6,118; Government grant (expended), 14,787*l.* There are 4 schools with secondary departments, and altogether about 576 pupils. They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The total school roll, including private schools, was 8,701, and attendance 6,975. The police force contains (December 1930) 3 officers, 118 non-commissioned officers and men. Chief town: Belize; population, census of 1931: 16,687 (7,668 males, and 9,019 females).

Finance and Commerce (£1=4·86 dollars).—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	229,719	219,373	213,923	213,183	238,774
Expenditure	214,093	242,289	215,406	210,618	223,672
Imports [1]	1,042,317	933,087	922,170	1,040,468	1,013,442
Exports [1]	808,393	935,705	831,584	1,003,472	933,119

[1] Calendar years 1926-1930, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (1930-31, 146,442*l.*); excise, licences, land-tax, &c.; also sale and letting of Crown lands. Expenditure mainly administrative and the various services. Debt 1929-30, 384,652*l.*

Imports and Exports in 1929 and 1930 (value in dollars):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Food, drink and tobacco	2,880,942	2,316,981	766,844	1,313,828
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	690,100	941,801	4,012,492	3,135,432
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,951,670	1,635,435	77,205	78,217
Miscellaneous	33,961	31,613	20,334	1,986
Bullion and specie	—	—	—	5,500
Total	5,056,673	4,925,330	4,876,875	4,534,963

Exports, 1930, in dollars, to: United Kingdom, 153,379; Canada, 331,720; United States of America, 2,708,674.

Imports, 1930, in dollars, from: United Kingdom, 687,324; Mexico, 563,983; Canada, 1,188,837; Guatemala, 242,527; United States of America, 1,730,051.

Besides the staple products, mahogany and logwood, there are bananas, citrus fruits, cacao, plantains, &c. The higher parts afford good pasturage for cattle.

Shipping and Communications.—Tonnage entered, 1930, 313,587 tons (773 steamships, 310,159 tons). Registered shipping, 1930, 130 sailing vessels, 1,031 tons, and 87 motor and steam vessels, 1,106 tons. In 1930, 583,785 letters and post-cards, and 241,243 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. Telegraph line (1930), 925 miles; offices, 32. In 1930, 14,305 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 10,058 telephonic conversations were held. There are 25 miles of railway. In 1930, 6,600 radio telegrams were transmitted. Belize is a stopping place of the Pan American bi-weekly air mail and passenger air service between Miami, Fla., and Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Money and Credit.—The Royal Bank of Canada took over the business of the local bank in 1912. There are 6 Government savings banks; depositors, 1,495, deposits 235,235 dollars on March 31, 1931. United States gold is the standard of currency. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for 4·867 dollars and 2·433 dollars respectively. There are (March 31, 1930) a paper currency of 477,784 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 6,150 dollars and 5,000 dollars respectively.

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Metzgen (M.) and *Cain* (H. E.) Handbook of British Honduras, 1925.

Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. It was soon frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish and French for its fisheries. Guy, Calvert and others made unsuccessful attempts to colonise the island, but in the 17th century English colonists established themselves there. A French station also existed on the island, and there were constant disputes as to fishing rights. Although exclusive British sovereignty was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, these disputes were not finally settled till 1904.

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 watercourses good land is generally found, and in some cases, as about the Exploits, the Gander and the Humber, it is heavily timbered.

Constitution and Government.—The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council (not exceeding 10 members), a Legislative Council (not exceeding 24 members), and an elected House of Assembly consisting of 40 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 37 districts or constituencies. Women were enfranchised by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1925.

After the general election of October, 1928, the Government supporters in the House of Assembly numbered 28, the opposition 12.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir John *Middleton*, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., appointed August, 1928; salary 15,000 dollars, with travelling allowance of 2,500 dollars.

The Ministry (October, 1931) is as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. *Squires*, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.

Secretary of State.—Hon. A. *Barnes*, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Hon. W. W. *Halfyard*.

Solicitor General.—Hon. F. G. *Bradley*, K.C.

Chairman, Board of Health.—Hon. H. M. *Mosdell*, M.D.

Ministers without Portfolios.—Hon. Sir W. F. *Coaker*, K.B.E., Hon. Dr. A. *Campbell*, Hon. P. J. *Lewis*, Hon. Sir T. K. *Cook*.

Not in the Cabinet:

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—H. B. C. *Lake*.

Minister of Public Works.—R. *Hibbs*.

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.—J. F. *Downey*.

The ministers with departments receive salaries of 4,000 dollars each.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,734 square miles. Population in 1929, 271,553 (137,333 males and 134,220 females). Dependent on Newfoundland is Labrador, the most easterly part of the American continent. The boundary between the said Dependency and the Province of Quebec, which had, for many years, been in dispute, was defined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in March 1927, as being, in effect, the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the coastal boundaries being from Blanc Sablon, on the South, to Cape Chidley, on the North. As a result of this decision an estimated area of some 110,000 sq. miles, formerly in dispute, was confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The population of Labrador in 1929 was 4,203 (2,251 males, 1,952 females). Of the total Newfoundland population in 1921, 65,448 were engaged in the fisheries, 3,227 were farmers, 4,862 mechanics, and 1,117 miners. Capital, St. John's, 42,148 inhabitants (1930); other towns (1921), Harbour Grace, 3,825; Bonavista, 4,052; Carbonear, 3,320; Twillingate, 3,217, and Grand Falls, 3,769. The birth rate in 1930 was 24·28, and the death rate (1930), 13·91 per 1,000. Immigrants (1930), 15,383; emigrants (1930), 12,920.

Religion and Education.—Of the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador in 1921, 89,221 belonged to the Church of England, 91,792 were Roman Catholics, 76,307 United Church, 1,905 Presbyterians, 13,576 Salvation Army, 3,056 other denominations. The number of schools of all kinds (1929) was 1,156: Church of England, 398; Roman Catholic, 334; Methodist, 336; and other denominations, 88. The attendance in 1929 was: Church of England, 19,410; Roman Catholic, 19,998; Methodist, 17,405, and others, 3,767; total, 60,580: total expenditure, including Government grants, fees, &c., 1,021,083 dollars.

Revenue and Expenditure in four years ended June 30:—

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32[1]	1932-33[1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	12,985,306	9,920,500	10,010,391	9,672,000
Expenditure.	12,840,404	11,895,100	11,418,546	9,671,000

[1] Estimated

Public debt (June 30, 1931), 87,592,106 dollars.

Production, &c.—The total value of all crops harvested in 1921 was 4,824,090 dollars. In 1921 (census figures) there were in Newfoundland 16,340 horses, 27,721 cattle, 86,732 sheep, and 14,573 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. Copper ore and pyrites are worked. 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, Corner Brook, Lomond in Bonne Bay, and Alexander Bay.

Imports and Exports, including bullion and specie, for five years.—

Years ended June	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	5,504,187	5,162,774	5,527,438	5,847,474	6,548,866
Exports . .	5,512,202	6,167,772	6,728,924	7,359,541	8,229,854

The chief imports and exports in 1929-30 were:—

Imports (1929-30)	Dollars	Exports (1929-30)	Dollars
Textiles . . .	2,474,586	Dried cod . .	11,530,682
Flour . . .	2,769,389	Pulp and paper .	15,957,752
Coal . . .	2,168,514	Iron ore, &c. . .	6,975,702
Hardware . .	476,720	Herring . . .	304,835
Salt pork . .	656,363	Seal oil . . .	267,002
Machinery . .	2,793,939	Cod oil . . .	457,162
Tea . . .	508,780	Seal skins . .	349,858
Molasses . .	154,723	Lobsters (tinned) .	219,999

Of the imports (1929-30) the value of 5,527,575 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 12,992,600 from Canada; 12,101,752 from the United States. Of the exports the value of 8,647,948 dollars went to the United Kingdom; 3,968,479 to Canada; 11,432,918 to United States; 2,157,404 to Portugal; 2,748,547 to Spain; 1,478,420 to Italy; 2,990,472 to Brazil.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1929-30, 3,375,499 tons, of which 1,820,223 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1930, 2,501 sailing vessels of 102,718 tons, 89 steam vessels of 34,450 tons, and 166 motor vessels of 7,220 tons; total, 2,756 vessels of 144,388 tons.

Fishing is the principal occupation of the population. The principal fish are cod, salmon, halibut, lobster, caplin, and seal: the value of the fishing products is about four 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 award of The Hague court in 1910 secured the right of Great Britain to make fishing 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 1930, 1,150 men, and 62 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 4,981 net tons. The catch in 1930 totalled 86,098 quintals of dry fish. In 1930 the output of the cod-fishery is estimated at 1,252,479 quintals of dry fish, valued at 11,520,686 dollars. There were about 12,931 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 27,500 men employed in this fishery. In 1930 exports of fresh lobsters amounted to 34,148 lbs., valued at 9,911 dollars, and preserved, 10,978 cases, valued at 219,999 dollars.

During 1930, 241,236 seals, valued at 405,809 dollars, were caught; 17 vessels and 2,295 men were engaged in the seal fishery. In 1929 the catch was 201,856 seals.

Communications, &c.—Railways open 1926: 907 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3ft. 6in., and 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between the island and the continent is maintained by a fleet of 17 first-class steamers; 13 owned by Government Railway, each of which connects with some central point on the railway. There were in 1930 (including 52 Labrador stations) 923 post offices, 126 of which were telegraph offices; there were 120 telegraph offices which were not post offices. There were about 782 Government postal telephone stations, most of them being in post and telegraph offices. Letters and cards sent in 1930, 9,000,000; newspapers, books, parcels, &c., 227,522 sent abroad; received, 3,106,432. The postal and telegraph revenue, 1930, was 825,777 dollars, and the expenditure, 1,404,208 dollars. Telegraph line open (1930), 7,000 miles of wire; about 2,000 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1930, the Newfoundland Savings' Bank held 2,026,426 dollars standing to the credit of 3,707 depositors; this is in addition to the amount of 24,207,391 dollars 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, normally 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.—Capt. the Hon. Bede Edmund Hugh *Clifford*, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., (2,500*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 1921, 12,975, containing capital Nassau), Abaco (3,993), Harbour Island (917), Grand Bahama (1,695), Cat Island (4,273), Long Island (4,659), Mayaguana (432), Eleuthera (6,048), Exuma (3,730), San Salvador or Watlings Island (686), Acklin's Island (1,811), Crooked Island (1,481), Great Inagua (937), Andros Island (6,976). Total population in 1921 (census), 53,031 (23,790 males, 29,241 females). Estimated population January 1, 1931, 61,741. Births in 1930, 1,660 (31·3 per 1,000); deaths in 1930, 1,033 (19·3 per 1,000). Primary education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14. In Government schools the number of pupils was, 1930, 10,308 in aided schools; 1930, 3,347 enrolled pupils; Government grant, 1929, 23,200*l.* In 1930 there were in Church of England schools 245 enrolled pupils; in private schools 159 enrolled pupils; in Roman Catholic, 1,120 enrolled pupils. There were in 1930 3 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 420 pupils, and a Government secondary school with 51 pupils. In 1930, 2,393 persons were convicted summarily, and 32 in superior courts. Police force January 1931, was 124. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained.

Revenue, 1930–31, 455,370*l.* Expenditure, 1930–31, 426,901*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1930–31, 307,891*l.* Public Debt, 1930–31, 180,000*l.*

Tomatoes are being exported in increasing quantities. Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for six years :—

Calendar Year	Imports	Exports	Calendar Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1925	1,761,087	481,352	1928	1,829,939	421,085
1926	2,059,755	406,271	1929	1,963,776	144,021
1927	1,844,932	483,773	1930	1,662,423	344,959

Principal imports (1930) were: spirits and wines, 727,525*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 49,077*l.*; oils, 48,494*l.*; cotton manufactures, 45,536*l.*; lumber and shingles, 44,692*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom (1930) were valued at 322,959*l.*; from America, 604,566*l.*, ; from Canada, 511,010*l.*

Principal exports (1930) were: Sisal, 5,153*l.*; sponge, 75,351*l.*; lumber, 5,206*l.*; tomatoes (raw), 89,336*l.*; shells, 7,402*l.* Exports to the United Kingdom were: 32,525*l.*; America, 151,015*l.*; Canada, 29,674*l.*; Mexico, 11,306*l.*; Miquelon, 1,600*l.*; Bermuda, 8,407*l.*; Cuba, 4,795*l.*; France, 14,979*l.*; Holland, 8,429*l.*

Shipping 1930: entered 1,414 vessels of 1,521,863 tons (567 British of 781,637 tons); cleared, 1,425 vessels of 1,460,905 tons (482 British of 763,874 tons).

In 1930 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 1,643,057. In 1930, 38,089 telegraph messages were sent and received by radio, the only existing means for telegraphy. There are 1,120 telephones in Nassau and suburbs (1931).

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Nassau; deposits, November 30, 1930, 502,606*l.* British silver and bronze coins are legal tender without limit. British Treasury and local currency notes are in circulation, and

American gold and silver certificates of 5 dollars upwards, though not legal tender, are accepted. Post Office Savings Bank, June 30, 1930, depositors 5,576; balance due, 56,004*l.*

BARBADOS.

Governor.—Sir W. C. F. *Robertson*, K.C.M.G. (1925) (3,000*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 1930, there were 4,949 registered electors

Barbados lies to the East of the Windward Islands. It was occupied by the English in 1625; unlike most of the neighbouring islands, it has never changed hands.

Area, 166 square miles; population (census of 1921), 156,312. Estimated population, December 31, 1930, 172,182. Capital, Bridgetown; population, 13,486; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1930) 5,596, deaths 3,954 Government grants to the Church of England, 11,700*l.*; Wesleyan, 875*l.*; Moravians, 500*l.*; Roman Catholic, 62½*l.* Total per annum, 13,137½*l.* Education is under the care of the Government. In 1930 there were 128 primary schools, 23,281 pupils on rolls, and 16,330 in average attendance; 8 second-grade schools (3 for girls), 542 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 239 and 104 respectively, and 1 first-grade school for girls with 156 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 14 students. Government votes on education in 1930-31, 54,040*l.* Two weekly, and two daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 6 police magistrates. In 1930, 10,105 summary convictions, 61 in superior courts; 186 (daily average) prisoners in gaol. Police, 368 officers and men. Harbour Police, 40 non-com. officers and men.

Of the total area of 106,470 acres, about 67,682 are under cultivation; the staple produce is sugar and cotton. About 35,000 acres under sugar-cane, exported in 1930, 50,445 tons of sugar and 9,085,307 gallons of molasses. There are 122 sugar works and 3 rum distilleries Rum produced in 1930, 251,517 gallons. The cotton exported in 1930 was 25,426 lbs., valued at 3,019*l.* In the fishing industry about 250 boats and 1,000 persons are employed. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l.*

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	387,462	414,884	441,782	453,809	404,555
Customs[2] . . .	186,488	205,601	220,279	214 666	215,884
Expenditure . .	410,535	481,252	459,626	450,696	429,143
Public debt . . .	591,000	585,000	610,000	654 000	668,000
Imports[1 2] . . .	2,155,167	2,300,108	2,337,754	2,038 804	1,726,786
Exports[1 2] . .	1,287,161	1,603 531	1,531,040	1,281,094	1,061,374

[1] Excluding bullion and specie, and the exports include bunker coal and ship's stores (28,880*l.* in 1930). Imports (1930-31), including bullion and specie, 1,731,786*l.* Exports, 1,062,916*l.* [2] Calendar years, 1926-30.

The principal imports (1930) were: Cotton manufactures, 179,168*l.*; manures, 87,860*l.*; flour, 88,879*l.*; fish, dried, &c., 69,072*l.*; beef, salted, 28,674*l.*; pork, salted, 34,436*l.*; rice, 91,013*l.*; coal, 11,964 tons, value 17,946*l.*; iron and steel manufacture, 25,309*l.*; lumber and shingles, staves and shooks and wood manufactures, 90,812*l.* The principal exports (1930) were: Sugar, 473,152*l.*; molasses, 305,620*l.*; rum, 6,402*l.*; raw cotton, 3,028*l.* The

imports in 1930 from United Kingdom totalled 582,244*l.*; from Canada, 286,583*l.*; other parts of British Empire, 313,843*l.*, and from United States, 340,908*l.*; and exports to United Kingdom, 43,737*l.*; to Canada, 660,874*l.*; to United States, 72,006*l.*

The Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a paid-up capital of 4,975,500*l.*, the Royal Bank of Canada, 6,932,745*l.*, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 4,166,666*l.* The Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1930, had 10,634 depositors, with 537,445*l.* to their credit. English gold, silver, and bronze coins are legal tender, and dollar notes of the Colonial Bank, Royal Bank and Canadian Bank are in circulation. Post office, 1930: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 1,192,707; outwards, 846,144. Internal letters and parcels, 1,371,866.

Registered shipping 1930: 30 sailing vessels (net tonnage, 6,764), 1 steamer (net tonnage, 24). The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1930 was 4,091,684, of which 2,856,126 tons represented British tonnage. There are 470 miles of roads; and 28 miles of railway of 2ft. 6in. gauge, belonging to the Government. There are 24 miles of railway telephone line in the island besides a line with 5,480 miles of wire belonging to one private company.

JAMAICA.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.—Sir R. E. *Stubbs*, G.C.M.G. (appointed 1925) (5,500*l.*).

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. A. S. *Jelf*, C.M.G.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and remained in the possession of the Spaniards until it was taken by the English in 1655, and their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670.

Constitution and Government.—In 1661 a Representative Constitution was established consisting of a Governor, Privy Council, Legislative Council, and Assembly. This was abolished in 1866, and a Legislative Council established consisting of official and unofficial members. In 1884 a partially elective Legislative Council was instituted. Women were enfranchised in 1919. The Governor is 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.

Area and Population.—Attached to Jamaica are Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Morant Cays, and Pedro Cays. Area of Jamaica, 4,450 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, &c., 224 square miles. Population of Jamaica (census, 1921): total, 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); white, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; black, 660,420; East Indian, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not stated, 3,693. Estimated population, end of 1930, 1,022,152. Capital, Kingston (census, 1921), 62,707. Other towns (census, 1921)—Spanish Town, 8,694; Port Antonio, 6,272; Montego Bay, 6,580; Savanna-la-Mar, 3,442; Port Maria, 2,481; St. Ann's Bay, 2,090; Falmouth, 2,136. Births (1930), 37,340 (37·02 per 1,000); deaths, 17,214 (17·06 per 1,000); marriages, 4,188 (4·1 per 1,000). Total estimated East Indian population on December 31, 1930, 17,599.

Religion.—There is no Established Church. The churches and chapels in 1929 were as follows:—Church of England, 248; Presbyterian, 94; Roman

Catholic, 80; Wesleyan Methodist, 166; Baptist, 207; Moravian, 35; Christian Church, 25; Congregational, 34; Church of Scotland, 11; Salvation Army, 40; Seventh Day Adventists, 92; Jewish, 6, Friends Church, 12. No accurate statistics of members.

Education.—In 1930 there were 655 public elementary schools, 131,543 children enrolled, average attendance 74,140. Government grants, 143,489*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* Three training colleges for women; one for men. Two secondary schools largely supported by Government. There are secondary and high schools, some endowed, others not endowed, in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government, and 9 industrial schools. Total expenditure on education, 1930, 273,693*l.*

Justice, &c.—There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1930), 19,094; before superior courts, 10,006 Prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1930, 45. In 1930 there was a Constabulary Force of 23 officers and 1,079 sub-officers and men, and 1,061 district constables, actual strength.

There is a garrison of Regular Troops and a local artillery militia and rifle corps.

Finance and Commerce.—Statistics for 5 years :—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue[1] . . .	2,147,042	2,275,094	2,212,852	2,292,869	2,197,572
Customs . .	917,849	1,140,264	1,136,296	1,196,334	1,087,863
Expenditure . .	2,046,205	1,980,888	2,317,434	2,310,502	2,322,618
Public Debt . .	4,671,640	4,922,330	5,040,699	5,237,909	5,117,444
Imports[2] . .	5,635,342	6,001,768	6,376,398	7,027,013	6,101,513
Exports[2] . .	4,258,991	4,257,750	4,197,056	4,605,807	4,091,573

[1] Includes Customs Revenue. [2] Calendar years 1926 to 1930

Principal imports in 1930: Boots and shoes, 230,624*l*; motor-cars, 172,571*l.*; motor-car parts, 98,290*l.*; cotton goods, 568,773*l.*; fish, 427,852*l.*; rice, 129,502*l.*; flour, 380,161*l.*; hardware, 175,286*l.*; milk, condensed, 150,007*l.*; gasolene, 242,211*l.*; timber, 205,820*l.*; cigarettes, 48,013*l.*; coal, 133,640*l.* Principal exports: Coconuts, 119,007*l.*; logwood, 47,343*l.*; logwood extract, 67,804*l.*; sugar, 591,806*l.*; coffee, 161,621*l.*; rum, 89,987*l.*; cocoa, 81,323*l.*; ginger, 49,304*l.*; cigars, 44,779*l.*; pimento, 192,502*l.*; oranges, 12,740*l.*; copra, 72,084*l.*; bananas, 2,309,741*l.*

In 1930 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,734,178*l.*, and from United States, 1,934,542*l.*; the exports to the United Kingdom, 1,114,405*l.*, and to the United States, 1,362,653*l.*

Registered shipping of Kingston, 1930, 29 sailing vessels of 1,841 tons, steam 6, of 3,699 tons, and motor 8, of 2,673 tons. Shipping, 1930: entered, 1,619 vessels of 3,570,471 tons; cleared, 1,637 vessels of 3,544,893 tons.

Production.—Acres under cultivation in 1930-31, 832,800; under tillage, 224,890; sugar-cane, 44,847; coffee, 6,668; bananas, 81,848; coconuts, 42,271; cocoa, 2,927; ground provisions, 11,457; mixed cultivation, 26,371; guinea grass, 124,760; commons and pimento, 36,321. Live-stock, 1930-31: Cattle, 109,393; sheep, 7,403; horses, mules and asses, 30,210.

Communications.—Jamaica has 210 miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge; receipts, in year ended March 31, 1931, 395,421*l.*; expenses (excluding debt charges), 302,195*l.*; 2,372 miles of main roads; 1,792 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 2,009 miles of telephone line (military lines not included); 18½ miles of electric and 119 of steam tramways; 84 miles mule tramways; 18,230 feet rope-ways. Telegraph messages (1930), 395,544; receipts, 20,331*l.* Letters and post-cards in 1930, inland service, 11,031,030; international service, 6,172,559. Total receipts, 1930, 109,729*l.*; expenditure, 106,697*l.*, including telegraph expenditure. There are 264 post offices.

Money and Credit.—On December 31, 1930, there were 108,834 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 640,328*l.* The legal coinage is that of Great Britain; but various American coins are also current. Notes of Barclay's Bank (formerly the Colonial Bank), the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce are current; their average total circulation in 1930 was 120,115*l.*, 126,851*l.*, 37,106*l.*, and 11,163*l.* respectively. British and local currency notes are also current in this island. The total circulation of the latter on December 31, 1930, was 81,420*l.*

CAYMAN ISLANDS, a Dependency of Jamaica, consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. Total population of islands (1921), 5,253. Estimated population on December 31, 1930, 5,987. Grand Cayman, 17 miles long, 4 to 7 broad; capital: Georgetown, population (1921), 1,070. Little Cayman, 9 miles long, 1¼ miles broad; principal industry, coconut planting; population (1921), 95. Cayman Brac, 11 miles long and 1¼ miles wide; principal industries, coconut planting and turtle fishing; population (1921), 1,213. Elementary education is now on satisfactory lines, 20 per cent. of the revenue being allocated to this service. In 1930 there were 11 Government primary schools and 6 small private schools: 926 pupils enrolled and 777 average attendance. Revenue, 1930, 6,466*l.*; expenditure, 6,228*l.* No public debt. Exports—Grand Cayman: green turtle, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell, cattle and ponies; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac: turtle shell. Total value of imports, 1930, 41,762*l.*; exports, 11,450*l.* Shipping registered at Georgetown, 52 sailing and 10 motor vessels, 4,486 net tons (1930). The government is administered by a Commissioner; Justices of the Peace (26) are appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

Commissioner: G. H. *Frith* (Acting).

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS (Guano Islands) 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 seven 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 are inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, is 25 miles long by 12 broad. The seat of government is at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad; about 1,570 inhabitants. Population (1921 census), 5,612, of whom 210 were white; estimated population at end of 1930, 4,886. Births (1930), 177; deaths, 75; marriages, 34.

Education is compulsory and free in the Government Schools; Government grant (1930), 990*l.*; 10 Government and 8 private elementary schools; average number on rolls in 1930, 842; average attendance, 604. The Secondary School had an average attendance of 25.

Revenue in 1930, 9,427*l.*, of which 4,561*l.* was from customs, and 1,696*l.* rom royalty on salt; expenditure, 11,728*l.* There is no public debt.

Total imports (1930), 34,165*l.*; total exports, 26,403*l.* Principal imports:

Flour, 2,602*l.*; meats, 2,127*l.*; lard, 1,541*l.*; condensed milk, 1,121*l.*; cotton goods, 2,063*l.*; spirits, 1,447*l.*; rice, 1,321*l.*; oils, 1,129*l.*; sugar, 1,124*l.* Principal exports: Salt, 22,275*l.*; sponges, 2,269*l.*; dried fish, 1,188*l.* Imports from United Kingdom, 2,867*l.*; exports thereto, 412*l.*

The total shipping entered in 1930 amounted to 175,184 tons.

The most important industry is salt raking. 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 1,069*l.* Savings bank deposits (1930), 14,798*l.*, depositors, 894.

The current coins are British gold, silver, and copper. United States gold and silver coins and currency notes are accepted.

Commissioner and Judge.—H. E. *Phillips*; residence, Grand Turk.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Reginald *St. Johnston*, K C.M.G. (2,750*l.*, of which 550*l.* is a duty allowance, and 100*l.* travelling allowance).

Colonial Secretary.—Edward *Baynes*, C.B.E. (750*l.*–900*l.*).

The group, which lies to the north of the Windward group, and south-east of Porto Rico, is divided into 5 Presidencies, viz, Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda); St. Christopher or St Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombrero). There are for the whole Federation an Executive Council nominated by the Crown, and a Legislative Council, 10 official and 10 unofficial members. Of the latter, 3 are elected by the unofficial members of the local Legislative Council of Antigua, 2 by those of Dominica, 3 by those of St. Kitts, 1 by those of Montserrat, and 1, appointed by the Governor, for the Virgin Islands. The Federal Legislative Council meets, as a rule, once a year. The duration of the Council is three years. There are also separate Executive and Legislative Councils for the four larger Presidencies, and an Executive Council for the Virgin Islands.

The following table shows the area and population of the Leeward Islands:—

—	Area Square miles	Population 1929	Population according to Census taken in 1921		
			Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	30,974	12,200	16,664	28,864
Barbuda and Redonda	62		342	561	903
Virgin Islands	58	5,126	2,321	2,723	5,044
Dominica	305	41,482	16,760	20,299	37,059
St. Kitts	65	35,365	9,115	13,300	22,415
Nevis	50		4,678	6,891	11,569
Anguilla	35		1,447	2,783	4,227
Montserrat	32	11,954	5,094	7,026	12,120
Total	715	124,901	51,957	70,247	122,201

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Moravian. Education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. In Dominica, with four exceptions, the schools are under Government control; in Antigua the schools were placed entirely under Government

control in April 1914, and were reduced to 17 in number; the schools in St. Kitts-Nevis were also placed entirely under Government control in April 1915, and were reduced to 33. In 1929-30 there were 108 schools, with average attendance 17,082, Government grant 18,389*l.*; 11 secondary schools, average attendance 279, Government grant 3,276*l.*; and one industrial school.

Police force, end of 1929, 6 officers and 143 N.C.O.'s and men.

The chief products are sugar and molasses (Antigua and St. Kitts), cotton (Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands), limes and lime products (Dominica), tomatoes and onions (Montserrat), coconuts (Nevis), tobacco and cigars (Virgin Islands), and salt (Anguilla and St. Kitts).

Financial and commercial statistics for five years:—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	289,393	288,572	331,365	302,099	258,663
Expenditure	259,037	284,203	328,304	324,815	296,024
Public debt	278,850	288,650	294,450	296,350	296,250
Imports [1]	842,464	854,316	838,092	917,056	—
Exports [1]	662,492	987,229	899,578	612,199	—

[1] Calendar years 1926-30.

Total shipping entered and cleared (1929), 4,347,593 tons.

ANTIGUA: area, 108 sq. miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 sq. miles), and Redonda (1 sq. mile) are dependencies; estimated population at end of 1930, 30,909. Antigua is the seat of government of the Colony. There is an Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council, also nominated, consisting of eight official and eight unofficial members. The Governor presides at both Councils. Chief town, St. John, 6,997. In Antigua in 1930 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 38·73; the death-rate, 27·78; of the births 75·52 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 128 marriages. There were 23 elementary schools (1929). Revenue (1930-31), 73,730*l.*; expenditure, 91,351*l.* Public debt (1929-30), 145,000*l.* Imports (1930), 184,203*l.*; exports, 185,381*l.* Chief products: sugar and cotton. In Government savings bank, 674 depositors, on March 31, 1930, 18,581*l.* deposits. There is steam communication with the United Kingdom via New York, Canada, Barbados and Guadaloupe, and the island has a Wireless and a Cable Station. Telephone line, 550 miles. The island is hilly, but not mountainous, and is deficient in water. There are numerous sheltered harbours, but they are too shallow for steamships.

Island Secretary.—Edward *Baynes*, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

MONTSERRAT. Nominated Executive and Legislative Councils. Area, 32½ sq. miles. Population 1929, 11,954. Chief town, Plymouth, 1,800 (1928). Revenue (1930-31), 28,376*l.*; expenditure, 31,196*l.* Imports (1930), 69,317*l.*; exports, 55,021*l.* Chief exports, 1930, cotton, 631,666 lbs., lint, sugar, lime-juice, cottonseed meal, bay oil, cattle, onions, tomatoes and papain; 4,079 acres were planted with cotton in 1930.

A wireless station was opened in Montserrat on May 25, 1925.

Commissioner.—His Hon. Hugh H. *Hutchings*, I.S.O.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS (with ANGUILLA) have one Executive Council, nominated, and a Legislative Council of 7 official and

7 nominated unofficial members. Population 1930, 35,789. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre: population (census 1921), 7,736; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,158. Revenue (1930–31), 114,242*l.*: expenditure, 116,893*l.* Public debt at March 31, 1931, 29,199*l.* Imports, 1930, 268,264*l.*; exports, 292,718*l.* Chief produce: Sugar, syrup, cotton, and coconuts. Salt is produced in St. Kitts and Anguilla. Savings Bank at March 31, 1930, 185 depositors, 4,063*l.* deposits.

Administrator.—D. R. *Stewart*, C.M.G.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS consist of a group of islands numbering 30, situated between the Greater and Lesser Antilles Area 58 square miles; population (census of April, 1921), 5,082. The chief islands of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. There is a nominated Executive Council. Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, the only town and capital, is a port of entry; population 463. The cotton industry has been revived, and sugar, tobacco, coconuts and provision crops are grown in increasing quantities. Revenue (1929–30), 6,787*l.*; expenditure, 6,871*l.*; imports (1929), 29,789*l.*; exports, 11,953*l.* Savings bank (1929–30), 128 depositors; deposits 1,382*l.* Shipping (1929) amounted to 16,980 tons.

Commissioner.—F. C. *Clarkson.*

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. After being governed by a nominated Council of 12 members since 1898, Dominica in 1925 reverted to the elective system. Chief town, Roseau (population, 7,042); population of island 1930, 42,343. Revenue, 1930–31, 94,391*l.* (including 17,000*l.* from Imperial grant and 13,950*l.* from Colonial Development Fund); expenditure, 104,504*l.* (including 15,668*l.* from Imperial Fund and 17,658*l.* from Colonial Development Fund); public debt, 66,000*l.* Imports, 1930, 200,890*l.* (from U K., 72,213*l*; Canada, 46,314*l.*; U.S A., 37,361*l.*); exports, 1930, 109,059*l.* (to U.K. 40,390*l.*; to U.S.A., 54,850*l.*; to Canada, 5,978*l*). Chief products: Limes, lime juice, citrate of lime, bay oil, lime oils, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, copra, and fruit. Exports of coconuts 1930, 96,902. Savings bank, 626 depositors, with 8,752*l.* deposits. Telephone line 548 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.—His Honour W. A. *Bouring*, Esq., C.B.E.

TRINIDAD.

Trinidad, which lies immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, and includes Tobago administratively, was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonised by the Spaniards in the 16th century. About the period of the Revolution a large number of French families settled in the island, where the French element is still preponderant. In 1797, Great Britain being at war with Spain, Trinidad was occupied by the British, and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802.

Governor.—Sir Alfred Claud *Hollis*, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (5,500*l.*, and

allowances 375*l.*), appointed Nov. 27, 1929. There is an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, as President, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Treasurer and such other persons, not being *ex-officio* members, as may from time to time be appointed; there is also a Legislative Council with the Governor as President, twelve official and thirteen unofficial members. Of the unofficial members six are nominated and seven are elected. Women over thirty years of age have the franchise.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. S. M. Grier, C.M.G.

Area: Trinidad, 1,862 square miles; Tobago 114. Population: census 1921, 365,913 (186,802 males and 179,111 females). Estimated population, end of 1930, 413,119. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 69,534. 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 133,277, and a small number of Chinese. English is spoken generally throughout the Colony. Births, 1930, 12,730; deaths, 7,721; marriages, 1,819.

Education.—At the close of 1930 there were 287 Elementary and Intermediate schools in the Colony, 43 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 251 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools 96 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were 2 Government and 3 Assisted Intermediate Schools. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys: the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph's Convent and the Bishop's High School in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the roll at December 31, 1930, was: Queen's Royal College 287, St. Mary's College 462, Naparima College 172, St. Joseph's Convent School 496, St. Hilary's School 135, the Naparima Girls' High School 138, and the Bishop's High School, Tobago, 69. The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

Police force, 899 all ranks (December 31, 1930). In 1930 the number of summary convictions was 28,233.

Financial and commercial statistics for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,787,288	1,686,053	1,764,404	1,870,553	1,800,731
Customs	614,452	676,400	707,082	781,709	730,983
Expenditure	1,580,218	1,497,024	1,588,083	1,618,810	1,743,804
Public debt	3,342,056	3,281,854	3,217,604	3,153,221	3,088,581
Imports[1]	4,407,074	5,082,871	5,279,585	5,594,814	5,344,533
Exports[1]	5,546,376	6,018,864	6,686,455	7,122,857	5,841,246
Transhipments	753,164	707,152	1,005,942	1,096,776	903,542

[1] Including bullion and specie, but excluding goods transhipped.

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue during 1930 were licences, excise, &c., 522,719*l.*; Court and office fees, 132,262*l.*; land sales, royalties, &c., 130,616*l.*; tax on incomes, 190,482*l.*; post office, 32,625*l.*

Principal Exports, 1930	Quantity	Value
		£
Asphalt	118,055 tons	313,397
Bitters	22,698 galls.	38,065
Cocoa	64,261,993 lbs	1,363,789[1]
Coconuts	5,886,127 nuts	25,830
opra	21,974,628 lbs.	176,627[2]
Crude Petroleum	37,449,461 galls.	222 975
Fuel	175,861,921 ,,	1,310,048
Molasses	899,051 ,,	11,238[3]
Petrol Spirit	53,332,576 ,,	1,204,902
Refined Kerosene	1,807,910 ,,	50,913[4]
Rum	72,063 ,,	14,313
Sugar	69,139 tons	776,167

[1] Re-exports, 10,436,873 lbs valued at 227,733*l*.
[2] Re-exports, 83,369 lbs valued at 662*l*. [3] Re-exports, 44,033 galls. valued at 3,808*l*.
[4] Re-exports, 3,461 galls valued at 244*l*.

The principal imports in 1930 were boots and shoes, 96,912*l* ; butter and butter substitutes, 64,641*l* ; motor vehicles and parts, 205,443*l*. ; coal, 83,022*l*. ; cocoa (raw, for export) (9,764,938 lbs.), 149,618*l* ; cotton manufactures, 283,941 (includes cotton piece goods, 9,066,153 yards, 212,100*l*.) ; fish, 126,742*l*. (includes 22,873*l*. canned) ; rice (36,449,172 lbs.), 219,891*l*. ; flour (302,966 bags), 398,052*l*. ; hardware, 71,318*l*. ; implements and tools, 60,521*l*. ; machinery (a) sugar, 35,129*l*. ; (b) mining, 693,091*l*. ; and (c) other kinds, 144,573*l*. ; meats, 116,265*l*. (includes pickled and salted beef and pork, 3,161,984 lbs , 65,257*l*.) : metals, 147,662*l*. ; milk (86,045 cases), 117,777*l*. ; and wood and timber, 233,827*l*. (unmanufactured, 202,796*l*.).

Imports, 1930, were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (36½ per cent.) ; U.S.A. (24 per cent.) ; and Canada (16 per cent). Exports were shipped chiefly to United Kingdom (22½ per cent.) , U S.A. (29½ per cent.) , and Canada (9 per cent.).

Shipping: The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year 1930 was 4,679, with a tonnage of 7,936,881. There were 2,336 arrivals of 4,003,086 tons, and 2,343 departures of 3,933,795 tons, of which 50¾ per cent. was British.

Of the total area of 1,367,236 acres (Trinidad, 1,292,844 acres, and Tobago, 74,392 acres), about 686,400 acres have been alienated. About 380,000 acres were under cultivation (1926). Sugar production in 1930 amounted to 98,753 tons. Asphalt: The pitch lake is situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and in accordance with the terms of the lease, it was renewed for a further period of 21 years from February 1, 1909, to January 31, 1930. On February 19, 1925, a fresh demise of the pitch lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from February 1, 1930. The quantity of asphalt produced during 1930 was 157,859 tons. The quantity of asphalt exported was 118,055 tons of the value of 313,397*l*., and yielding a revenue of 58,478*l*. The development of the oilfields continues in a satisfactory manner, and the Colony is now the second largest producer of petroleum within the Empire. The number of companies operating at the close of 1930 was 14. During 1930, 329,661,745 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted. Five refineries are at work in the Colony and all grades of petroleum products from petrol to road oil are produced, while two or three small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

There are 1,074 miles of main and 1,261 miles of local roads. Government railway: 118 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; 118 miles of telegraph and 21,234 miles of telephone (1930). Cable: Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America, and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

The Pacific Cable Board system has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station dealt exclusively with ship and Tobago traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St. Martin, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

Number of post offices, 119; of telegraph offices, 44. There are four private banks. British currency and United States gold are legal tender. There is no Colonial coinage, but Government 1 and 2 dollar notes (4*s.* 2*d.* and 8*s.* 4*d.*), and 1,000 dollar notes (208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) are issued. Government savings-banks are established in 35 districts with a Head Office in Port-of-Spain, the amount of deposits at the end of 1930 being 470,273*l.*, and the total number of depositors, 37,906.

TOBAGO is situated about 26 miles north-east of Trinidad, and has an area of 114 square miles.

The total value of the exports in 1930 was 127,741*l.*, of which cocoa amounted to 70,858*l.* and copra to 27,169*l.*

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 Thomas Alexander Vans *Best*, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.M.G., May, 1930 (2,500*l.*, 500*l.* duty allowance and 500*l.* travelling allowance—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. Barclay's Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada issue 5-dollar notes.

GRENADA.—*Colonial Secretary.*—H. R. R. *Blood.* There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, with 7 other official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown and 5 elected members. Each district has a semi-elective Board for local affairs. Area 133 square miles; population, census 1921, 66,302. Births, 1930, 2,512; deaths, 1,220. Estimated population, December 31, 1930, 76,967. There were (1930) 10 Government and 48 Government-aided elementary schools, with 13,250 pupils and average attendance 8,260 (Government grant (1930) 8,756*l.*), and 1 secondary school for boys; grants of 236*l.* per year are made for secondary education to each of two girls' schools, and 50*l.* to a girls' model school. The police establishment (1930) was 2 officers and 100 other ranks. In 1930 there were 1,815 summary convictions.

In 1930 the revenue was 141,946*l.*; the expenditure, 168,088*l.* Public debt, 1930, 250,977*l.* Total value of imports, 1930, 348,551*l.*; of exports, 356,760*l.* Chief exports: cocoa (84,863 cwt.) 192,543*l.*; nutmegs (19,972 cwt.) 67,794*l.*; mace (3,567 cwt.) 41,395*l.*; cotton, raw (3,256 cwt.) 15,395*l.*; cotton seed (2,043 cwt.) 4,286*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 117,716*l.*; United States of America, 59,466*l.*; Canada, 77,094*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 164,706*l.*; to United States of America, 109,355*l.*; Canada, 58,266*l.* Total shipping entered, 1930, 764,078 tons, nearly all British.

There were (1922) about 32,000 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is decreasing; rum is produced locally, 45,671 proof gallons in 1930.

In 1930, 2,944 depositors in savings banks; balance (Dec. 31) 48,622*l.* There are 1,354 miles of telephone line including trunk line and connexions, but no inland telegraph service. There is a wireless station in St. George's which communicates with Barbados.

The largest of the *Grenadines* attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population, census 1921, 7,104 A government wireless station communicating with Grenada has been installed.

ST. VINCENT. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—Major H. W. *Peebles*, D S.O., O.B.E. The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, 3 official, 3 elected and one nominated unofficial member. Area, 150·3 square miles; population, 1930, 53,228. Capital, Kingstown, population, 3,836 (1921 census). Births, 1930, 1,881; deaths, 802; marriages, 148. Education, 1930: 35 primary schools; scholars, 8,562, average attendance, 4,613; Government grant, 5,003*l.* There is also a secondary school for boys (59 pupils), and one for girls (67 pupils). Strength of police force, 53 (including 2 officers). Nine convictions in the Supreme Court, and 2,030 in the Inferior Courts during 1930.

Revenue, 1930, 76,602*l.*, of which 31,123*l* was from customs; expenditure, 69,769*l.* Public debt at end of 1930, 32,814*l.* Imports, 1930, 200,830*l.*; exports, 151,737*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 73,802*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 61,730*l.* Total shipping, (1930) 1,269,909 tons.

Arrowroot, cotton, copra, sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, peanuts, cassava, and spices are produced. The Sea Island cotton grown is the best in the British Empire, if not the world. Sea Island cotton, export (1930) 256,167 lb., valued at 30,377*l.* St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot (exports, 1930, 3,590,348 lb., valued at 59,019*l.*). Much of the cultivated land is in a few hands, but a large peasant proprietary has been 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 241 miles of line.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—Charles William *Doorly*, C.B.E. (1928), with a nominated Executive and a partly nominated and partly elected Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population, 1930, 58,494. Chief town, Castries. Births, 1930, 2,151; deaths, 1,077; marriages, 237. Education (Dec. 31, 1930): 50 schools (43 Roman Catholic; 4 Anglican; 3 Wesleyan), with 9,615 pupils on roll; Government grant, 1930, 5,097*l.* Primary education is free and compulsory. Secondary education is carried on in 2 other schools which are in receipt of a Government grant of 625*l.* per annum.

Revenue in 1930 (including imperial grant of 6,664*l.* and grants from Colonial Development Fund amounting to 2,400*l.*), 82,588*l.*, of which

38,294*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 91,458*l.*, including 5,140*l.* on account of Colonial Development Fund. Public debt, 1930, 183,510*l.* Value of imports (1930), 193,252*l.* (coal, 45,349*l.*); of exports, 172,648*l.*, including 43,398*l.* for bunker coal, 19,261*l.* for cocoa, and 45,289*l.* for sugar. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 46,077*l.*; United States, 76,116*l.*; Canada, 30,908*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 66,871*l.* Total shipping, 1,762,628 tons, of which 1,236,934 tons were British.

Sugar, cocoa, lime juice, molasses and syrup, lime oil, bay oil, honey, hides, logwood, fuel, rum, and fruits are the chief products. Savings banks (end of 1930), 705 depositors, 10,573*l.* deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched in 1930, 105,087; parcels, 752. There are 238 miles of telephone line.

Currency: British and American gold, British silver and copper coins, Government currency notes, and notes of the Colonial Bank, and the Royal Bank of Canada.

Port Castries is an important coaling station.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

THE British Territories in Australasia comprise the Commonwealth of Australia; the Australian Dependencies of Papua and Norfolk Island, the 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. There are also the mandatory territories of New Guinea, Western Samoa, and Nauru.

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 on January 1, 1901.

On September 1, 1906, the administration of Papua was transferred to the Commonwealth (*see* Papua).

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King, represented by a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. There must be a session of Parliament at least once every year. The Senate consists of 36 Senators (at least six for each of the Original States voting as one electorate) chosen for six years. In general, the Senate is 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 population (excluding aborigines) as shown by the latest statistics, but not less than five for any original State. Number in 1931, 76. The Northern Territory, by virtue of an Act passed in 1922, elects a member who is not entitled to vote, but may take part in any debate in the House. The House of Representatives continues for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. 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, must possess electoral qualification, and have resided for three years within the Commonwealth. The franchise for both Chambers is the same and is based on universal adult (male and female) suffrage.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, &c.; finance, banking, currency, &c.; defence; external affairs; postal, telegraph, and like services; census and statistics; weights and measures; copyright; railways; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State; and other matters. The Senate may not originate or amend money bills; and disagreement with the House of Representatives may result in dissolution, or, in the last resort, a joint sitting of the two Houses. No religion may be established. The Federal Parliament is a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several State Parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. If a State law is inconsistent with a Commonwealth law, the latter prevails.

At the election for the Lower House held on December 20, 1931, the following parties were returned: United Australia Party, 39; Country Party, 16; Federal Labour Party, 14; Lang Labour Party, 4; Independent, 2.

The Executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of thirteen responsible Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament; they are paid salaries and allowances not exceeding, in all, 20,637*l.* a year.

Governor-General.—His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred *Isaacs*, P.C., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Dependencies (salary, £10,000). Assumed office on January 22, 1931.

The Cabinet, appointed in December 1931, is as follows:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer.—Hon. J. A. *Lyons.*

Assistant Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. S. M. *Bruce*, C.H.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Senator the Hon. A. J. *McLachlan.*

Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs and Industry.—Hon. J. G. *Latham*, C.M.G., K.C.

Minister for Defence.—Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. F. *Pearce*, K.C.V.O.

Minister for Trade and Customs.—Hon. H. S. *Gullett.*

Minister for Home Affairs and Transport.—Hon. R. Archdale *Parkhill.*

Minister for Markets.—Hon. C. A. S. *Hawker.*

Minister for Health, Repatriation and Works.—Hon. C. W. C. *Marr.*

Postmaster-General.—Hon. J. E. *Fenton.*

Assistant Ministers (Honorary).—Senator the Hon. W. *Massy-Greene*, Hon. Josiah *Francis*, Hon. J. A. *Perkins.*

Resident Minister in London.—Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce. (Appointed Feb. 10, 1932).

High Commissioner for Commonwealth in London.—Major-General Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D. (Appointed March 22, 1927.)

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in London and Financial Adviser.—J. R. Collins, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Representative in the Commonwealth of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.—E. T. Crutchley. Appointed May 22, 1931.

Defence Liaison Officer for the Commonwealth in London.—T. Trumble C.M.G., C.B.E.

Commonwealth Trade Representative in France.—C. H. Voss.

Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States of America.—Vacant.

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in America.—D. McK. Dow.

Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada.—L. R. *McGregor.*

The Constitution provides for a Federal Judicature and an Inter-State Commission on Trade and Commerce, and for the admission or creation of new States. The Inter-State Commission was brought into existence in 1913 and the Commissioners were appointed for a term of seven years. At the expiration of this period no fresh appointments were made. In 1911 the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales the Yass-Canberra site for the Federal Capital, with an area of 912 square miles. Building operations were begun in 1923 and Parliament was opened at Canberra on 9th May, 1927, by H.R.H. the Duke of York. A further area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay was acquired in 1917 for purposes of a Naval College, with the right to construct a railway from the Capital thereto.

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be submitted to the electors, and they can be enacted only if approved by a majority of the States and also a majority of all the electors voting.

Area and Population.

States and Territories.	Area.	Population.[1] Census—April 4, 1921. Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq miles	Estimated June 30, 1931.
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales . .	309,432	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	679	2,507,055
Victoria	87,884	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	1,742	1,797,459
Queensland . . .	670,500	398,969	357,003	755,972	113	959,572
South Australia . .	380,070	248,267	246,893	495,160	130	583,588
Western Australia .	975,920	177,278	155,454	332,732	34	420,616
Tasmania . . .	26,215	107,743	106,037	213,780	815	219,133
Northern Territory .	523,620	2,821	1,046	3,867	0 7	4,654
Federal Capital Territory	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	274	8,459
Total	2,974,581	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	183	6,500,536

[1] Excluding full blood aboriginals These are estimated to number about 60,000. The nomadic habits of the tribes in the wild state render close computation difficult.

The number of occupied private dwellings in Australia (in 1921 census) was 1,107,010. In New South Wales, 414,468 , Victoria, 318,936; Queensland, 153,313 ; South Australia, 104,295 ; Western Australia, 70,185 ; Tasmania, 44,432 ; Northern Territory, 1,005 ; Federal Capital Territory, 376. In addition to the occupied private dwellings there were in Australia at the time of the census 46,175 other dwellings (hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, gaols, etc.). There were also 51,166 unoccupied dwellings, and 6,339 being built.

Marriages, births, and deaths in 1930 :—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
New South Wales . .	17,383	52,128	21,235	30,893
Victoria	11,641	33,127	15,959	17,168
Queensland	6,199	18,939	7,455	11,484
South Australia . .	3,312	9,984	4,851	5,133
Western Australia . .	3,205	9,200	3,774	5,426
Tasmania . . .	1,450	4,786	1,948	2,838
Northern Territory .	31	71	77	—6
Federal Capital Territory .	34	164	32	132
Total . . .	43,255	128,399	55,331	73,068

Migration in 1930: Arrivals, 63,093 ; departures, 74,501 ; excess departures, 11,408.

Pensions and Maternity Allowances.

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 52*l.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed 84*l.* 10*s.* a year. By special provision, made in 1920, a permanently blind person may receive an amount of pension (not exceeding £52) as will make his total income equal to £221 per annum, or such other amount as is declared to be a basic wage. 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. In the case of women, however, and of men subject to certain disability, the pension may be paid from age 60. 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. The Financial Emergency Act, 1931, reduced the amount of old age and invalid pensions by 2*s.* 6*d.* per week and the income limit to 78*l.* per annum. In the case of blind pensioners the pension has been reduced to an amount not exceeding 45*l.* 10*s.*, but at present the limitation on total income has not been altered. The estimated savings are approximately 1,825,000*l.* per annum.

On October 9, 1912, a Maternity Act was passed providing for the payment of an allowance of 5*l.* in respect of every viable child born (alive or dead) in Australia. The mother must be a native of the Commonwealth or intend to settle permanently therein. No payment is made in the case of an aboriginal or an Asiatic. The amount of maternity allowance which, under the provisions of the Financial Emergency Act, 1931, is only payable where the total income of claimant and her husband did not exceed 260*l.* for the preceding 12 months, has been reduced to 4*l.*, thus effecting a saving of 230,000*l.* per annum. War pensions are subject to a reduction of 22½ per cent. under the same Act. The Returned Soldiers' organizations have submitted a scheme satisfactory to Parliament to enable this reduction to be given effect to and reduce the annual war pension bill by 1,300,000*l.* The disbursements for old age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances are shown under Finance below. The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1931, were:—Old age, 172,177; invalid, 68,343; total, 240,520. War pensioners at June 30, 1931, numbered 283,322. To June 30, 1931, the total number of claims for the maternity allowance was 2,475,475, the claims passed for payment in 1930-31 numbering 126,149.

Justice.

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court (the High Court of Australia), consisting of a Chief Justice and five Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties, between States of the Commonwealth, or affecting representatives of other countries, as well as in other matters as empowered by the Parliament. It may also hear and determine appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court, or of the Supreme Court of any State, subject to certain rights of final appeal to the King in Council. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration consists of a Chief Judge and two other Judges.

Finance.

Actual revenue and expenditure for 1927-28 to 1930-31 are given in the following table. Under the 'Surplus Revenue Act, 1910,' the amount payable by the Commonwealth to each State was a sum equivalent to 25 shillings per head of the population as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician at 31st December in each year. In 1927 the States Grants Act abolished the *per capita* payments as from 30th June, 1927. In 1929 in accordance with a Commonwealth Referendum, the Commonwealth took over all State Debts existing on 30th June, 1927, and will pay 7,584,912*l.* a year for 58 years towards the interest charges thereon, and will make substantial contributions towards a sinking fund to extinguish existing debts in 58 years and future debts in 58 years. The Commonwealth Government will arrange all future borrowing for both Commonwealth and States through a Loan council consisting of representatives of Commonwealth and State Governments.

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue:	£	£	£	£
Customs . . .	29,848,379	29,502,755	30,157,040	18,224,227
Excise . . .	11,598,351	11,555,816	11,617,351	10,070,846
Sales Tax . . .	—	—	—	3,472,854
Land Tax . . .	3,027,206	2,988,885	2,840,078	2,758,598
Probate and Succession Duties . . .	1,752,118	2,080,149	2,122,478	2,068,865
Income Tax . .	10,165,175	9,841,496	11,120,029	13,604,374
Commonwealth Salaries	—	—	—	34,475
Entertainments .	358,865	358,697	316,121	186,661
War Times Profits Tax	112,236[1]	24,309[1]	14,678	794[1]
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones .	12,304,142	12,813,396	13,551,087	12,839,104
All other . . .	4,866,227	5,777,914	5,404,525	6 807,710
Total Revenue[2] .	73,808,227	74,894,799	77,143,387	69,566,920
Commonwealth Expenditure				
From Revenue[2] .	79,258,464	77,253,774	78,614,392	80,824,539
From Loans . .	8,638,348	8,231,147	5,291,533	1,988,820
Total Commonwealth Expenditure . .	87,896,812	85,484,921	83,905,925	82,313,359
Including				
Expenditure for War purposes and repatriation, etc. .	29,006,212	30,097,751	30,099,806	29,506,218
Invalid and Old Age Pensions . .	9,790,346	10,124,239	10,791 325	11,710,953
Maternity Allowances	678,920	661,520	642,990	630,652
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones . .	12,392,976	12,680,725	13,025,360	12,994,870
Payments to States:				
Out of Revenue .	9,085,789	9,036 638	9,489 344	11,112,615
Federal Aid, Roads .	2 000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

[1] Refund. [2] Excludes Interest payable on States' Debts (recoverable from States).

The Budget estimates for 1931-32 are Revenue (including post-office surplus), 67,234,000*l.*; Expenditure, 72,410,300*l.*

The aggregate public debt of the several Australian States on June 30, 1931, was 767,316,372*l.*

Exclusive of loans raised for the States, the Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1931, was 388,718,545*l.*, the total public debt of Australia at the end of June being therefore 1,156,034,917*l.*, or 177*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per head of population.

Defence.

Army.

The principle of the defence policy of Australia from 1911 to 1929 was the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army, but from the 1st November, 1929, the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. Permanent troops are maintained only in such numbers as are necessary to administer and instruct the Militia Forces The administrative organisation consists of a central administration and 6 districts, corresponding to the 6 States. The Military Board, under the presidency of the Minister of Defence, has responsibility for control and administration. The Council of Defence, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, deals with policy and insures its continuity, and co-ordinates the requirements of the sea, air and land. The Militia Force is organised in 2 cavalry divisions and 5 infantry divisions. Each cavalry division comprises

3 cavalry brigades and divisional troops. Each cavalry brigade comprises 3 regiments. The divisional troops are comprised of 5 field artillery batteries, 2 engineer squadrons, 8 train companies, 6 field ambulances, 2 sanitary sections and 6 veterinary sections.

Each of the first 4 infantry divisions is composed of 3 infantry brigades each of 4 battalions and divisional troops, which include for each division: 9 field artillery batteries, 4 engineer companies, 3 signal companies, 4 train companies, 3 field ambulances, 1 sanitary section and 1 veterinary section. The 5th division comprises 3 mixed brigades. The garrison troops of the permanent and militia forces are organised in 6 district bases. The garrison artillery of permanent troops consists of 10 garrison and 1 field batteries. The garrison artillery of militia forces consists of 12 batteries, and there are 6 fortress companies.

There is a Senior Cadet Force for boys between the ages of 16 and 18, with an annual training of 60 hours. Enlistment in the Militia is for 3 years between the ages of 18 and 40, with annual training for 16 days, 8 at home and 8 in camp.

An arsenal has been established, which insures the supply of war needs through Australian trade. Mobilisation stores are provided.

Military education is provided at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, Sydney, from which cadets may obtain permanent commissions.

Rifle clubs receive a subsidy and a free grant of ammunition.

On March 31, 1931, the strength of the permanent force was 1,556, and of the militia forces, 29,726.

Navy.

Since 1913 the Commonwealth has undertaken the obligation of fleet building, with maintenance of its own vessels. 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, called the 'Royal Australian Navy.' The ships of the Royal Australian Navy in May, 1932, included the 10,000 ton cruisers *Australia* and *Canberra;* the older cruisers *Adelaide* (5,500 tons) and *Brisbane* (5,400 tons); the seaplane carrier *Albatross* (6,000 tons, with accommodation for 9 seaplanes); the flotilla leader *Anzac*; 5 destroyers, 4 sloops, a depot ship and a fleet oiler. Owing to financial stringency, the only sea-going ships maintained in full commission in March, 1932, were the *Australia*, *Canberra*, *Albatross*, and the destroyer *Tattoo*.

Air Forces.

There is a Royal Australian Air Force, administered by the Air Board, consisting of three Air Force members and a finance member. To this force is entrusted the air defence of Australia, the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces, and the refresher training of pilots engaging in civil aviation. The present establishment of the force includes the following units:—(*a*) Headquarters, Royal Australian Air Force, with representation in London; (*b*) a Flying Training School, (*c*) a stores depot, (*d*) two service landplane squadrons, and (*e*) one service amphibian flight. The Minister is represented by a representative Air Council, which includes officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and the Controller of Civil Aviation. The approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force in June, 1931, was 104 officers and 788 airmen, and of the Citizen Air Force 60 officers and 290 airmen. The Air Force and Civil Aviation expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1929–30 was 708,956*l.*

Production.

Up to the year 1929, 765,413,665 acres, representing 40·21 per cent. of the total area of Australia, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 6·30 per cent. had been actually alienated (120,005,827 acres); 3·33 per cent. (63,342,125 acres) was in process of alienation; and 50·16 per cent. (954,970,623 acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licences.

The area under crops (distinguishing the principal crops) in Australia and the yield in 1929-30 were as follows:—

Crops	Total Acreage	Total Yield	Yield per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	14,976,564	126,884,622	8 47
Oats	1,515,871	14,424,186	9 52
Barley	451,339	7,588,852	16 56[5]
Maize	297,502	7,946,320	26 71
		Tons	Tons
Hay	2,658,661	2,725,274	1 03
Potatoes	126,000	353,863	2 76[6]
Sugar-cane	307,085	3,755,375	16 83
Sugar Beet	2,500	26,525[1]	10 61
		Grapes (tons)	Grapes (tons)
Vineyards	115,225	386,107[3]	3 61[2]
		Gallons	Gallons
Wine	—	16,069,112	344 76[4]
Orchards and Fruit Gardens	277,904	£8,469,295	£30 9s 6d

[1] Beets worked. The sugar manufactured was 2,845 tons.
[2] Tons per acre of productive crops.
[3] Including 98,585 tons for wine from 46,610 acres of productive vines
[4] Gallons per acre of productive vines.
[5] Malting, other 18 40. [6] Ordinary, sweet potatoes, 3·88

The total area under all crops in 1929-30 was 21,929,721 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 77,108,670*l.* For the year 1930-31 the estimated area under wheat was set down as 18,213,426 acres, and the estimated yield as 212,628,669 bushels. Of Australia's total forest area of 24,500,000 acres, 15,895,781 acres have been permanently dedicated for timber.

At or about the end of 1929 there were in Australia 1,845,614 horses, 11,202,134 cattle, 104,558,342 sheep, and 1,018,324 pigs. At the end of 1930, according to official estimates, there were 106,376,853 sheep.

The production of wool in 1929-30 amounted to 937,596,816 lbs., and the exports (Australian produce) to 699,400,627 lbs. greasy, valued at 32,931,609*l.*, and 44,914,589 lbs. scoured and tops, valued at 3,664,991*l.* Of the total production of 938,000,000 lbs. of wool in 1929-30, about 843,000,000 lbs. consisted of wool shorn, 35,000,000 lbs. were made up of dead and fellmongered wool, while 60,000,000 lbs. were contained on skins exported. The butter produced in the year 1929-30 amounted to 299,080,545 lbs.; cheese, 30,173,020 lbs.; bacon and hams, 70,101,981 lbs.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1928 and 1929:—

Mineral	1928	1929	Mineral	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Gold	1,944,054	1,814,457	Coal	10,695,530	8,676,324
Silver and Lead	2,687,126	3,293,863	Other Minerals	5,771,902	2,625,169
Copper	639,428	1,075,146			
Tin	664,030	459,666	Total	22,402,070	17,944,625

The total mineral production up to the end of 1929 was valued at 1,189,887,192*l.*; of this amount 629,666,921*l.* was the value of gold. Gold production, 1928, 457,669 fine oz.; 1929, 427,159 fine oz.; 1930, 466,983 fine oz.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in Australia in 1929–30 are given as follows: Number of establishments, 22,700; hands employed, 419,194; salaries and wages paid, 84,717,033*l.*; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 245,695,920*l.*; value of materials used, 220,945,187*l.*; value of production, 156,364,432*l.*; value of output, 390,912,373*l.*

The estimated value of the products of Australia in recent years was :—

Products	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Agriculture	98,295	84,328	89,440	77,109
Pastoral	111,716	124,554	116,733	84,563
Dairying, Poultry and Bee farming	46,980	50,261	50,717	49,398
Forestry and Fisheries	12,790	12,181	11,617	11,371
Mining	24,007	22,983	19,597	17,945
Manufacturing	153,634	158,562	159,759	149,184
Total	447,422	452,869	447,863	389,570

Commerce.

Throughout Australia there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1930–31, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 18,234,228*l.*, and from excise to 10,140,585*l.* The total net revenue from Customs and Excise for 1930–31, after allowing for drawbacks and repayments, was 28,374,813*l.*

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the imports and exports merchandise, bullion, and specie in British currency values.

Years	Imports	Exports [1]		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1926–27	164,716,594	141,113,153	2,971,444	144,084,597
1927–28	147,944,970	136,962,122	4,243,819	141,205,941
1928–29	143,647,881	138,540,861	3,091,728	141,632,589
1929–30	131,081,320	122,616,884	2,510,264	125,127,148
1930–31 [2]	60,558,095	86,895,000	1,916,000	88,811,000 [3]

[1] Excluding ships' stores. [2] Preliminary figures.

[3] The actual recorded value was 102,038,398*l.* and the estimated Australian currency value 104,272,000*l.*

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 exported is generally the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the usual and ordinary commercial acceptation of the term.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1921–30 provides for preference to goods produced in and shipped from the United Kingdom to Australia, and for reciprocal tariff agreements with other countries. A reciprocal customs tariff which had been in operation between Australia and the Union of South Africa since 1906 was repealed by Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into force on 1st July,

1926. On September 1, 1922, a reciprocal tariff agreement, modified in 1922, 1926, and 1928, came into operation between Australia and New Zealand. The agreement made with Canada in 1925 was considerably extended by the new treaty which came into operation on August 1931.

The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 came into force on April 1st, 1926, and provides that imports of certain goods specified in the schedule to the Act, and being the produce of the Territory from which they were imported, shall be free of duty.

Principal commodities imported and exported—Australia 1930-31 (preliminary figures):—

Imports	Value (Sterling)	Exports [1]	Value (Australian Currency)
	£		£
Tea	2,245,567	Butter	8,120,165
Tobacco and preparations thereof	1,565,414	Cheese	244,107
Whisky	446,320	Meats	5,719,125
Socks and Stockings	67,312	Milk and Cream	610,705
Trimmings & Ornaments	454,967	Fruits, dried	2,248,549
Piece Goods—		Fruits, fresh	1,592.66
Canvas and duck	285,915	Fruits and vegetables, preserved in liquid	586,53
Cotton and linen	4,123,329	Wheat	14,613,063
Silk or containing silk	3,017,814	Flour	3,511,629
Woollen or containing wool	185,355	Jams and jellies	40,915
Sewing silks, cottons, &c	467,956	Hides and Skins	3,636,954
Carpets and carpeting	468,461	Wool	32,003,805
Floorcloths & linoleums	243,558	Tallow	746,829
Bags and sacks	2,758,980	Coal	407,705
Yarns–Artificial Silk, Cotton, Wool, &c.	993,431	Concentrates	874,101
Petroleum spirit.	4,098,991	Copper	485,280
Kerosene	707,486	Lead	2,419,461
Electrical machinery, cable and wire, covered, &c	2,940,635	Tin	81,660
Tools of Trade	407,199	Leather	386,257
Chassis and Bodies for Motor Cars, &c and parts	1,005,507	Timber, undressed [2]	722,973
Iron and Steel—		Gold	12,273,562
Plate and sheet	1,304,125	Silver	754,658
Pipes and tubes	462,783	Soap	259,062
Rubber and manufactures	682,904	Zinc	723,806
Timber, undressed [2]	641,827	Sugar	1,805,275
Glass and glassware	326,410	Sandalwood	72,969
Paper, printing	1,651,423	Tobacco	346,872
Stationery, books, &c	1,789,574	Pearlshell	357,382
Drugs, chemicals, &c.	3,004,679		
Musical instruments, pianos, &c.	67,027		
Fertilizers	715,129		
Lubricating Oil (mineral)	788,310		
Fish—preserved in tins	500,030		
Motive-power machinery (excluding electric)	1,008,396		
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	409,554		
Timber—dressed	170,865		
Fibres—Flax, Kapok, &c	414,801		
Hides and Skins	397,549		
Plated Ware and Cutlery	324,305		
Paints and Colours	263,273		
Hessians and Jute piece goods	150,231		

[1] Australian produce. [2] Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super feet.

The trade in bullion and specie in three years was: 1928–29, imports, 366,432*l.*; exports, 3,926,520*l.*; 1929–30, imports, 322,786*l.*; exports, 27,748,849*l.*; 1930–31, imports, 398,863*l.*; exports, 13,046,956*l.*

Trade with the more important countries, 1928–29 and 1929–30. Imports are shown according to country of origin :—

From or to	Imports (1928–29)	Imports (1929–30)	Exports (1928–29)	Exports (1929–30)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	51,028,238	54,254,702	55,172,552	66,306,195
Canada	4,871,643	3,502,421	813,992	743,742
New Zealand	2,202,580	1,677,009	3,730,565	3,874,400
India	6,052,506	5,021,449	8,874,947	5,452,451
Ceylon	1,966,171	2,125,141	603,742	905,691
Union of South Africa	586,879	302,879	1,953,313	1,050,107
Netherlands East Indies	7,091,619	6,282,653	2,075,664	2,122,722
Belgium	910,797	985,005	9,044,614	5,536,231
France	3,700,303	3,070,645	15,141,155	10,134,578
Germany	4,545,501	4,341,678	9,730,389	6,246,960
U.S. America	35,308,345	30,316,208	5,831,794	5,233,772
Japan	4,707,299	4,181,643	11,518,986	6,555,003
Russia	125,766	149,556	1,574,603	343,023
Italy	1,449,629	1,350,849	5,169,404	2,761,293
Malaya (British)	1,133,963	812,513	1,984,431	1,399,321
China	633,217	568,664	1,117,142	278,507
Egypt	38,845	54,108	3,915,200	1,792,223
Netherlands	1,145,378	1,134,921	653,535	451,603
Norway	890,414	655,523	5,026	21,891
Sweden	1,480,808	1,671,786	413,938	135,405
Switzerland	1,969,079	1,566,721	14,194	17,553

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1930–31 (preliminary figures):—

States, &c.	Imports	Exports[1]	States, &c.	Imports	Exports[1]
	£	£		£	£
N.S. Wales	25,897,460	31,480,985	W. Australia	4,061,255	15,543,178
Victoria	20,310,352	25,854,785	Tasmania	790,902	2,317,472
Queensland	5,567,817	16,754,567	Northern Territory	18,713	19,425
S. Australia	3,911,596	10,067,986	Total	60,558,095	102,038,398

[1] In this table the value of goods sent from one State to another for transhipment abroad has been referred to the State from which the goods were finally dispatched.

The following table shows the total and principal imports (consignments into the United Kingdom from, and total and principal exports from the United Kingdom to, Australia (including Tasmania) in recent years, according to the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Australia—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Butter	8,836	6,862	6,342	6,017
Wheat	9,464	6,152	6,841	5,646
Wheatmeal and Flour	1,378	697	878	948
Apples	954	2,257	551	2,029
Beef, frozen	1,299	2,218	2,122	1,775
Mutton, frozen	1,959	1,816	2,019	2,486
Rabbits, frozen	420	368	396	435
Tinned Meat, Meat Extracts, etc.	208	147	106	131
Sheep skins	1,494	1,497	940	844

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Thous £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous. £
Tallow	415	845	884	124
Wool, raw	18,992	20,044	21,754	14,462
Leather	213	181	157	279
Zinc Ore	562	608	395	467
Copper	41	163	215	520
Lead	2,547	1,974	2,114	1,897
Total of all imports	52,740	54,413	55,648	46,449
Exports (British produce) to Australia—				
Spirits	1,334	1,285	1,302	672
Apparel	2,102	1,489	1,541	586
Chemical mfrs. and drugs	2 024	1,836	1,840	1,297
Cotton yarn and mfrs.	9,725	7,764	8,878	6,200
Machinery	4,464	4,064	3,795	2,551
Iron and steel manufactures	9,997	6,928	7,197	8,686
Paper	3,021	2,581	3,025	2,250
Linen manufactures	974	913	832	563
Artificial silk yarn and mfrs.	1,258	1,539	1,830	1,199
Motor cars & motor cycles & parts	3,529	2,088	2,454	1,059
Woollen and worsted yarns	346	209	278	82
Woollen mfrs.	3,592	2,842	2,521	1,220
Arms, ammunition, etc.	694	763	734	487
Books	1,114	1,088	1,124	848
Total, all British exports	61,179	55,654	54 235	31,678
Total, foreign and colonial produce	2,563	2,284	2,105	1,391

Total of imports from United Kingdom (U.K. manufactures), 1931, 14,553,804*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 45,674,343*l.*

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Wheat cwt	9,186,417	14,837,906	10,238,345	12,797,402	12,712,998
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) lbs	304,414,500	287,629,100	222,930,300	269,899,400	257,039,800
Beef, frozen cwt.	1,148,978	642,743	1,011,217	929,366	796,984
Mutton, frozen cwt.	750,874	624,817	546,527	593,490	810,170

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels:—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1926	1,261	34,593	971	355,206	2,232	389,799
1927	1,255	34,580	965	357,395	2,220	391,975
1928	1,264	33,291	926	289,816	2,190	323,107
1929	1,275	33,332	901	276,529	2,176	309,861
1930	1,320	35,411	872	282,868	2,192	318,279

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self-propelled, there were in 1930, 194 with a tonnage of 59,105.

Vessels engaged in oversea trade, entered and cleared, with cargo and in ballast:—

Years	Entered		Cleared		Total	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
1925–26	1,583	5,303,805	1,573	5,364,884	3,156	10,668,689
1926–27	1,624	5,558,870	1,637	5,605,100	3,261	11,163,970
1927–28	1,577	5,419,045	1,590	5,506,253	3,167	10,925,298
1928–29	1,582	5,551,583	1,593	5,545,581	3,175	11,097,164
1929–30	1,522	5,444,446	1,539	5,498,681	3,061	10,943,127

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1929–30:—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Great Britain	733	3,244,561	730	3,274,868
Australian	140	211,890	149	219,020
New Zealand	154	399,209	155	391,573
Other British	50	142,210	57	158,312
French	60	106,989	58	105,781
United States	71	267,827	71	272,626
Norwegian	101	307,943	100	301,024
Dutch	33	154,036	32	152,595
Japanese	58	207,910	59	211,429
German	25	105,485	25	104,040
Other Foreign	97	296,486	103	308,463

During the year 1929–30, 6,646,497 tons of oversea cargo were discharged at Australian ports and 4,598,266 tons were shipped for overseas countries.

The number and net tonnage of all vessels, inclusive of coastwise, entering the principal ports during 1929–30 were as follows: Sydney (6,192), 8,940,535 tons; Melbourne (3,415), 7,030,192 tons; Newcastle (2,564), 2,661,394 tons; Adelaide (2,958), 4,697,886 tons; Brisbane (1,151), 3,607,591 tons; Fremantle (788), 3,754,409 tons; Townsville (483), 1,063,713 tons; and Hobart (586), 891,368 tons.

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1930:—

State or Federal	Miles Open	Cost of Construction & Equipment	Passenger Journeys	Goods and Live Stock carried	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses
State—	Miles	£	Number	Tons	£	£
N.S. Wales	5,974	124,555,236	147,892,548	12,150,964	18,626,692	14,962,423
Victoria	4,713	74,193,518	157,119,071	7,513,606	12,001,806	9,311,548
Queensland	6,447	58,727,528	24,440,946	4,523,201	7,302,281	5,946,163
S. Australia	2,536	27,272,316	17,829,098	2,652,753	3,276,945	3,573,121
Western Australia	4,111	22,846,871	14,175,175	3,530,188	3,659,203	3,112,895
Tasmania	679	6,534,186	2,243,265	632,052	507,374	535,414
Federal—						
Trans-Australian	1,052	7,805,945	29,163	20,906	265,562	296,403
Central Australia	771	4,780,864	45,285	44,047	99,626	194,918
Federal Capital Territory	5	84,253	45,457	20,966	6,473	3,031
North Australia	317	2,749,807	3,238	7,024	32,475	55,229
Totals	26,605	329,500,024	363,823,196	31,100,707	45,778,437	37,996,145

The staff employed on Government Railways numbered 102,318 persons.

Private railways in Australia, open for general traffic, 1930, 872 miles.

A trans-continental railway from north to south is under construction. The terminus of the Northern Territory line has been carried down from Mataranka to Birdum (316 miles from Darwin), while the existing line from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta has been extended as far north as Alice Springs.

In Victoria a scheme for the electrification of the railways in the Metropolitan area has been carried out. Electric railways are also under construction in Sydney.

The State railway gauge is: In New South Wales, 4ft. 8½in. (40 miles, 3ft 6in.); in Victoria, 5ft. 3in. (122 miles, 2ft. 6in.); in Queensland, 3ft. 6in. (30 miles, 2ft. 0in.); in South Australia, 5ft. 3in. for 1,458 miles, the rest, 3ft. 6in.; in W. Australia, 3ft. 6in.; and in Tasmania, 3ft. 6in. (25 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. A commission has recommended a uniform 4ft. 8½in. gauge, and this has been accepted in principle. The unification is estimated to cost 20,851,000*l.*

The following are the particulars of the operations of the electric tramways of the several States of the Commonwealth for the year 1929–30:—

State	Mileage (Route)	Cost of Construction and Equipment	Passenger Journeys	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses
	Miles	£	Number	£	£
N. S. Wales	186·63	11,046,461	303,863,829	3,856,892	3,545,645
Victoria	154·02	7,223,329	155,738,911	1,865,955	1,282,447
Queensland [1]	56·58	2,241,385	73,616,854	766,271	552,661
S. Australia	82·83	3,834,302	59,852,641	756,560	521,889
Western Australia	61·26	1,710,370	43,350,192	426,646	363,648
Tasmania	30·53	581,895	17,355,983	172,187	141,801
All States	571·85	26,637,242	653,778,410	7,844,511	6,408,041

[1] For year ended December 31, 1930

There are also 42 miles of steam, and 28 miles of cable and horse traction, making a total of 641 miles of tramways.

Of the total length the several Governments control 409 miles, municipal authorities 185, and private enterprise 47 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, year ended June 30, 1930: number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,607. In 1929–30, parcels received and dispatched, 14,585,600; registered articles, 8,268,335. Telegrams dispatched, 15,724,246, and cablegrams received and dispatched, 1,500,321; radio-telegraph messages, 163,082. Receipts, 1929–30: Post Office, 6,131,542*l.*; telegraphs and radio, 1,556,859*l.*; telephones, 5,862,686*l.*; total revenue, 13,551,087*l.* Expenses: Post Office, 5,181,536*l.*; telegraphs and radio, 1,535,513*l.*; telephones, 4,593,432*l.*; total, 11,310,481*l.*

At June 30, 1930, 6,094 telephone exchanges with 895,812 lines and 520,169 instruments connected were in operation.

During the year 1929–30, 128,916 flights, of a total duration of 42,963 hours, were carried out by civil aircraft, 3,234,807 miles were covered and 104,216 passengers were carried.

Subsidized aerial mail services are in active operation from Perth to

Wyndham on the west coast of Western Australia; from Brisbane to Camooweal and Cloncurry to Normanton, Queensland; from Perth to Adelaide, and from Camooweal, Queensland, to Daly Waters, North Australia. Approximately 5,697,000 passenger miles have been flown, and 31,394 paying passengers and 95,000 lbs. of letters carried. The route mileage of the existing subsidized services is 5,479, while regular unsubsidized commercial services are also in operation over 2,260 miles.

At June 30, 1930, 656,314 motor vehicles, including 466,930 motor cars, 84,897 motor cycles, and 104,487 commercial vehicles were registered in Australia. The Revenue derived from Registration fees and Motor Tax was 4,524,898*l.* for the year. The registrations were equivalent to 101·9 vehicles per 1,000 of population.

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the State Capitals, and in certain other places. 311,648 wireless Broadcast Listeners' licences had been issued at June 30, 1930, and 331,128 at June 30, 1931. The National Broadcasting Service controlled by the Postmaster-General's Department now operates eight broadcasting stations. In addition thirty-nine other stations were licensed at 30th June, 1931. Two beam stations have been erected, one for direct communication with London, and the other for direct communication with Canada, United States, and Mexico; direct beam wireless service with London was established on April 8, 1927, and with Canada, etc., on June 16, 1928.

Money and Credit.

On January 20, 1913, the Commonwealth Bank was opened at Sydney. Average deposits for June 1931 quarter (General Bank) were 23,211,604*l.*, of which 8,425,860*l.* represented non-interest bearing deposits. The deposits of the savings bank which was created a separate department on 9th June, 1928, aggregated 49,473,661*l.* at June 30, 1931. The bank started without capital, and began to make profits in 1913–14. At June, 1930, the capital was 4,000,000*l.*, which was transferred from the reserve and redemption funds. Aggregate net profits to June 30, 1930, amounted to 8,336,125*l.*, and the Reserve Fund to 868,808*l.*

There are, besides, 20 private banks trading in Australia. Their paid-up capital on June 30, 1931, was 66,855,564*l.*, and the amount of reserved profits, 52,857,447*l.*

The total liabilities of cheque-paying Banks trading in the Commonwealth, in the quarter ended June 30, 1931, were 338,444,936*l.*, and the deposits, excluding Savings Bank deposits in the Commonwealth Bank were 301,687,858*l.* Assets amounted to 412,873,093*l.*, of which advances totalled 276,584,784*l.* and Government and Municipal securities 62,651,713*l.*

The total number of accounts open in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1931, was 5,150,662, and the amount on deposit, 193,375,397*l.*

There are 2 mints in the Commonwealth, at Melbourne (opened 1872), and Perth (1899). Besides issuing gold coin (sovereigns and half-sovereigns) they also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export. Since 1916 silver and bronze coins have been minted at the Sydney and Melbourne Mints on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasury. The Sydney Mint was closed at the end of 1926.

The gold issues during 1930 are shown in the following table :—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne . . .	77,547	—	77,547	461,325	538,872
Perth	1,915,352	—	1,915,352	2,462	1,917,814
Total . . .	1,992,899	—	1,992,899	463,787	2,456,686

Silver coinage to the value of 61,200*l.*, and bronze to the value of 5,330*l.*, were issued during the year ended June 30, 1930. The total issues of coin and bullion to the end of 1930 were 402,966,649*l.* and 32,278,900*l.* respectively.

On June 30, 1931, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 50,653,426*l.* The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 15,226,530*l.*, representing 30·06 per cent. of the liability. Bank notes ceased to circulate after 1911.

NORFOLK ISLAND, 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 18 square miles, population (June 30, 1930) 942 (517 males and 425 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 The island, which is very picturesque and possesses a delightful climate, coupled with a fertile soil, is especially suitable for the cultivation of citrus fruits, bananas, and coffee. In 1929-30 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth) were valued at 46,776*l.*, and the exports, 32,255*l.*

Books of Reference concerning the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Each of the States publishes an Annual Year-Book or Statistical Register, as well as Annual Reports of the various administrative, industrial, educational, and other departments, and Official Publications dealing with Australia are issued by the Commonwealth Statistician

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788; a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1843, and responsible government in 1856. New South Wales federated with the other Australian States to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The legislative power of the State is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council

and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members (86 in August, 1931), appointed by the Crown for life. Members travel free on the State railways and tramways. The President receives an annual salary of 1,020*l.*, and the Chairman of Committees, 595*l.* The Legislative Assembly has 90 members, to which number 25 members were added in November, 1931. On December 4, 1930, a preliminary Bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council was passed, but on December 23, 1930, the New South Wales Supreme Court ruled that the Bill cannot be presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent without a referendum. The High Court on March 16, 1931, supported this view, but an appeal to the Privy Council is pending. Postal voting is permissible. Every man or woman, being a natural born or naturalised British 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 to be enrolled as an elector, and enrolment is compulsory. Members of the Legislative Assembly are paid an annual salary at the rate of 743*l.* 15*s.* per annum, and they are allowed to travel free on Government railways and tramways in the State. The leader of the Opposition receives an additional allowance of 250*l.* per annum. The duration of a Parliament is not more than three years. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, gives women the same political rights as men.

As from August 7, 1931, all salaries and allowances shown above have been reduced, for a period of twelve months, under the Public Service Salaries Act (No. 2), 1931, by an amount arrived at by deducting sums ranging from 15 per cent. on the portion of salary below 200*l* to 32½ per cent. on that portion of salary which exceeds 1,500*l.*

The Legislative Assembly, elected in October, 1930, consists of the following Parties: Labour, 55; Nationalists, 22; Country Party, 13.

The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—Air Vice-Marshall Sir Philip Woolcott *Game*, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (Appointed January, 1930.)

Lieut.-Governor.—The Honourable Sir Philip Whistler *Street*, K.C.M.G.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the following members (June 17, 1931):—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. J. T. *Lang*, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry.—The Hon. J. M. *Baddeley*, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. Joseph *Lamaro*, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Forests.—The Hon. W. F. *Dunn*, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—The Hon. M. *Gosling*, M.L.A.

Minister for Education.—The Hon. W. *Davies*, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands.—The Hon. J. M. *Tully*, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. W. J. *McKell*, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works.—The Hon. M. A. *Davidson*, M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. W. T. *Ely*, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government.—The Hon. J. *McGirr*, M.L.A.

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. J. M. *Concannon*, M.L.C.

Agent-General in London.—The Hon. A. C. *Willis* (appointed March 9, 1931); Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2

Local Government.

A system of Local Government extends over the whole of the State, except the Western Land Division, where, however, seven municipalities

are incorporated. There are 181 boroughs and municipal districts under the title of municipalities, and in addition 138 corporate bodies called shires. The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the municipalities and shires in the form of endowment or of grants for special purposes, *e.g.* road-making. The total Government Assistance in 1929 was for Municipalities 430,834*l.*, and for Shires 1,743,780*l.*

Area and Population.

The area of New South Wales, inclusive of Lord Howe Island, but exclusive of the Federal Capital Territory (912 sq. miles at Canberra and 28 at Jervis Bay), is 309,432 square miles.

The population (including aboriginals) at six consecutive censuses was :—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per square mile	Average increase per cent. per annum.
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981	1·61	3·69
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	2·41	4·08
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234	3·64	4·18
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133	4·38	1·84
1911[1]	858,850	789,896	1,648,746	5·32	1·95
1921[1]	1,072,424	1,029,544	2,101,968	6·79	2·46

[1] Excluding Federal Capital territory (1,724 in 1911, 2,572 in 1921).

The population at March 31, 1931, was: males, 1,272,928 ; females, 1,233,158 ; total, 2,506,086.

For population according to race and also for foreigners (both as in the 1921 census), see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1928, p. 357.

For occupational census returns in 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1925, p. 359.

At the end of 1930 the population of Sydney,[1] including suburbs and shipping, was 1,253,560. The chief country municipalities, with their populations, were as follow :—Newcastle and suburbs, 104,170 ; Broken Hill, 22,990 ; Lithgow, 15,300 ; Cessnock, 13,930 ; Maitland, E. & W., 11,810 ; Holroyd, 14,850 ; Goulburn, 12,560 ; Katoomba, 10,020 ; Bathurst, 9,690 ; Lismore, 10,370 ; Wagga Wagga, 8,920 ; Albury, 9,320 ; Orange, 8,590 ; Wollongong, 10,130 ; Kurri Kurri, 6,845 ; Fairfield, 7,840 ; Tamworth, 7,690 ; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,950 ; Liverpool, 6,240 ; Armidale, 7,090 ; Dubbo, 6,180 ; Dundas, 5,600 ; Forbes, 5,120 ; Glen Innes, 4,680 ; Inverell, 5,390 ; Cowra, 4,490 ; Parkes, 5,660 ; Windsor, 3,360 ; Queanbeyan, 3,840 ; Illawarra, Central and North, 13,740.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Ex-Nuptial Births	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1926	19,219	53,126	2,748	22,188	30,938
1927	20,052	53,858	2,693	22,770	31,088
1928	20,076	54,800	2,707	22,694	32,106
1929	19,535	52,672	2,720	24,615	28,057
1930	17,383	52,136	2,541	21,252	30,884

[1] Auburn, Bankstown, Granville, Lidcombe and Parramatta have been included in the Metropolis since 1st January, 1929.

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1930 were: Births, 20·94; Deaths, 8·54; Marriages, 6·98.

The following table shows the movement of population for five years:—

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1926	288,354	62,395	350,749	288,792	43,575	332,367
1927	244,456	65,485	309,941	242,541	46,005	288,546
1928	231,523	60,786	292,309	230,885	48,540	279,425
1929	212,069	52,406	264,475	211,485	48,774	260,259
1930	172,390	41,987	214,377	174,450	47,919	222,369

Religion.

There is no established church in New South Wales, and freedom of worship is accorded to all. An Act abolishing State aid to religion was passed in 1862.

The following table shows the statistics of the religious denominations in New South Wales at the census of 1921 and of ministers of religion in 1931:—

Denomination	Ministers of Religion[1] 1931	Adherents 1921	Denomination	Ministers of Religion[1] 1931	Adherents 1921
Church of England	616	1,027,410	Jews	7	10,150
Roman Catholic[2]	635	502,815	Salvation Army	58	9,490
Presbyterian	284	219,932	Church of Christ	37	7,941
Methodists	313	181,977	Seventh Day Adventist	30	4,337
Congregational	79	22,285	Others	44	84,331
Baptist	89	24,722			
Lutheran	14	5,031	Total	2,206	2,100,371[3]

[1] Registered for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales for the year 1931.
[2] Includes 20,240 "Catholics undefined."
[3] Exclusive of persons in Federal capital territory and full-blood aborigines.

Education.

The State maintains a system of national education, and instruction is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. In all State schools education is free. There is a large number of private schools subject to State inspection.

There were at the end of 1930, 3,217 Government schools, classified as follows: High schools 36; public primary schools 2,010; provisional schools 606; half-time schools 48; travelling schools 1; evening continuation schools 44; correspondence schools 1; subsidised schools 468; industrial and reformatory schools 3; total 3,217 schools During December quarter, 1930, there were 380,645 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 314,052, with 12,754 teachers. The pupils receiving kindergarten instruction at Government schools (1930) numbered 14,881. In 1930 the total Government expenditure on Public Instruction was 5,849,298*l*.

At the end of 1930 there were 748 private schools (with 93,034 pupils and 4,782 teachers), of which 528 were Roman Catholic. Denominational

Schools, having 3,184 teachers and 76,824 scholars. The Church of England Denominational Schools numbered 62 with 575 teachers and 6,131 scholars; other denominational schools 24, teachers 267, pupils 3,153. The undenominational private schools numbered 134, the teachers 706, and scholars 6,926.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, had (1930) 2,824 individual students (including 776 women) with 295 professors, lecturers and demonstrators. There are 4 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist, and 2 colleges for women, affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, had a total enrolment of 34,776 in 1930.

Widows' Pensions and Family Allowances.

For particulars of old age and invalidity pensions see under *Australia*. The numbers current in New South Wales on June 30, 1930, were: old age, 58,438 (Males, 25,651; Females, 32,787); invalidity and accident, 25,740 (Males, 11,361; Females, 14,379).

The Widows Pensions Act of New South Wales, 1925-29, provides for pensions to widows with dependent children under fourteen years of age, also to other widows in special cases. The maximum pension is 1*l.* per week with 10*s.* for each child under 14 years. The amount of each pension is ascertained by deducting from the maximum annual amount 1*l.* for each 1*l.* by which the widow's net income exceeds 26*l.* Pensions became payable on March 10, 1926. On July 1, 1930, pensions were being paid to 4,843 widows, the amount paid during the year was 611,947*l.*

The Family Endowment Act, 1927-28, as amended by the Family Endowment (Further Amendment) Act of 1929, provides for the payment of endowment in respect of each dependent child except one under 14 years of age in cases where the 'family income,' for such continuous period of one or more quarters, not exceeding four, preceding the date of claim as shows the highest average family income, is less than the appropriate living wage (fixed by the Industrial Commission to cover the maintenance of a man, wife and one child). The Endowment, at the rate of 5*s.* per week, is payable to the mothers. A residence qualification of two years in New South Wales is prescribed in respect of the mothers and of the children except when a child is under 2 years and was born in the State. During the year 1929-30 the claims numbered 49,491 and at the 30th June, 1930, endowment was payable to about 37,000 families. The amount of endowment paid during the year was 1,261,202*l.*, as compared with 1,553,986*l.* in 1928-29. State relief is also given to neglected and destitute children.

Justice and Crime.

In New South Wales legal processes may be grouped within the Lower or Magistrates Courts, or the Higher Courts presided over by Judges. There is also an appellate jurisdiction. Prisoners charged with capital crimes must be tried before the Supreme Court.

Children's Courts have been established with the object of removing children as far as possible from the atmosphere of a public court. Fair Rents Courts were established in 1916, their function being the determination of the fair rental of small dwellings and retail shops. There are also a number of tribunals exercising special jurisdiction, *e.g.* the Industrial Commission, the Workers' Compensation Commission.

In 1930 there were 102,670 convictions before magistrates at Courts of

Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and 1,034 distinct persons were convicted at the Higher Courts. On June 30, 1930, there were 1,843 convicted prisoners in gaol.

Finance.

The following are statistics of net revenue [1] for years ended June 30.

Year ended June 30	From Taxation	Land Revenue	From Business Undertakings	From Miscellaneous Sources [2]	Total Net Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£
1927	12,698,642	2,210,277	26,577,027	5,574,807	47,060,753
1928	12,204,243	2,276,322	27,735,540	5,781,267	47,997,372
1929	13,551,589	2,244,571	28,200,199	6,445,378	50,441,737
1930	13,263,792	1,989,626	25,813,417	5,838,053	46,904,888
1931	11,248,871[4]	1,650,525	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] The figures shown in this and in the following table include some items which are not now included in the accounts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz portion of the proceeds of motor taxation collected and paid to the Main Roads Board, and the revenue and expenditure relating to the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board. Since July 1, 1928, accounts of all Business Undertakings have been excluded from the Consolidated Revenue Fund

[2] Not available.

[3] Including revenue collected by the Federal Government and returned to State.

[4] Excluding Family Endowment Tax 1,018,429*l.* and Wages Tax 4,375,803*l.*

From 1910 to 1927 the State received from the Commonwealth an annual payment at the rate of 25*s.* per head of population. This arrangement has been replaced by an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth which provides for the transfer to the Commonwealth of the debts of the States, annual contributions by the Commonwealth towards the payment of interest on such debts, the establishment of sinking funds in respect of these debts and new loans, and joint borrowing and management of loans through an Australian Loan Council. The scheme was brought into operation as a whole as from July 1, 1927. The continuance of the provisions as to payment of interest, sinking funds and transferred properties was contingent upon the amendment of the constitution to permit the Federal Parliament to validate the agreement. The amendment was approved by a majority of the electors in all states on November 17, 1928.

The following table shows the net expenditure exclusive of expenditure from loans (cf. note at the foot of the last table) :—

Year ended June 30	Railways and Tramways (including Interest on Capital)	Water Supply and Sewerage (including Interest on Capital)	Public Instruction (excluding Endowments)	Interest on Public Debt, and Special Deposits	Other Services	Total Net Expenditure from Revenue
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	23,855,608	2,349,385	4,607,571	3,100,335	11,568,517	45,481,416
1928	23,855,608	2,349,385	4,846,451	3,774,872	12,739,372	48,857,768
1929	25,922,285	2,513,097	5,139,684	3,877,649	14,123,140	51,066,805
1930	25,671,780	2,614,027	5,244,602	3,559,870	14,667,489	51,767,768
1931	[1]	[1]	4,928,707	4,023,489	[1]	[1]

[1] Not available.

The amount of the net Public Debt on June 30, 1930, was 270,908,044*l.* (exclusive of Floating Debt on Loan Account and Closer Settlement Debentures, &c., 5,301,368*l.*), with mean rate of interest 4·9 per cent. Of this

amount about 88 per cent. has been spent on reproductive works. There is a general sinking fund as well as sinking funds in respect of specific loans. The total credits to the sinking fund amounted to 1,192,575*l.* in 1929–30. The moneys have been applied in purchasing or paying off stock, debentures, &c., or in temporary investment in approved securities. The credit balances amounted to 145,739*l.* at June 30, 1930.

Production and Industry.

I. Land Settlement.

The total area of land alienated or in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1930, was 67,509,292 acres, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory. The total area of land neither alienated nor in process of alienation was 130,527,208 acres.

II. Agriculture.

In 1929–30 there were 5,499,408 acres under crops (exclusive of areas double cropped).

The area under cultivation in New South Wales during four years and the principal crops produced were as follows :—

Year ended June 30	1927		1928		1929		1930	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 4,597,296		Acres 4,994,515		Acres 5,440,762		Acres 5,499,408	
Value of all Crops	22,098,100*l.*		17,018,170*l.*		19,923,350*l.*		15,487,850*l.*	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat (Grain)	3,352,736	47,541,000	3,029,950	27,042,000	4,090,083	49,257,000	3,974,064	34,407,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
Wheat (Hay)	311,218	393,915	869,960	342,974	875,270	390,255	381,071	311,237
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Maize Grain	128,516	3,598,530	148,801	3,930,570	106,835	2,506,470	108,219	3,035,850
Barley (Grain)	5,629	100,260	5,600	65,850	5,024	80,910	7,947	118,850
		Tons	2,640	Tons		Tons.		Tons
Barley (Hay)	694	753	615	666	817	812	1,294	1,346
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Oats (Grain)	105,115	1,898,750	114,988	1,654,560	126,743	2,188,880	181,354	2,528,610
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
Oats (Hay)	218,351	293,659	200,872	212,585	214,187	242,740	226,025	223,847
Potatoes	21,941	58,288	21,578	47,397	14,880	26,339	12,785	28,407
Lucerne (Hay)	95,103	189,070	109,114	197,599	94,275	159,158	89,385	149,862
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco	881	6,405	803	5,967	762	5,194	446	1,934
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Rice	3,958	214,740	9,891	879,113	14,027	1,807,526	19,760	1,829,173

The area sown for wheat during the season 1930–31 was 5,664,600 acres, of which 5,123,100 acres were for grain, 519,900 were reaped for 670,750 tons of hay, while 21,600 acres were fed off. The estimated total yield of wheat grain was 65,811,000 bushels.

In 1930 the area planted with cane-sugar was 15,425 acres, production, 174,110 tons ; grapes, total area, 15,589 acres, wines, 1,933,709 gallons.

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There

were in June, 1930, 34,010 acres under citrus fruit, with a production of 2,541,681 bushels. The total area under fruits was 77,532 acres, and the total production was 5,125,624 bushels. During 1929–30 the production of bananas was 117,120 cases from an area of 3,340 acres. The total production of dried fruits during 1929–30 was 14,335,051 lbs.

At June 30, 1930, the State had approximately 48,720,000 sheep and lambs, 2,686,132 cattle, 534,945 horses, and 323,499 swine. The production of wool in the year 1929–30 was 459,970,000 lbs. (greasy), and in 1930–31, according to a preliminary estimate, was 430,000,000 lbs (greasy). In the year ended June 30, 1930, production of butter was 105,022,384 lbs.; cheese, 6,345,785 lbs.; bacon and ham, 21,616,472 lbs.

There were 126,271 persons engaged permanently in rural holdings during the year ended June 30, 1930.

The estimated forest area is 11,000,000 acres. The total area of State forests amounts to 5,258,290 acres, and 1,543,235 acres have been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in the year ended June 30, 1930, to 128,795*l.* There were 433 saw-mills in the year ended 30th June, 1930, the employees numbering 3,896; the value of plant and machinery was 754,574*l.*, and land and buildings 933,092*l.* The estimated value of production from Forestry in 1929–30 was 1,496,000*l.*

III. Mines and Minerals.

The aggregate value of all minerals won in N.S.W. to the end of 1930 was 452,251,740*l.* The following table gives details for the year 1930:—

Mineral	Quantity 1930	Value 1930	Total value to end of 1930
		£	£
Gold	12,493 oz.	53,066	63,720,865
Silver	5,290 oz.	267	6,103,933
Silver-lead ore	279,513 tons	2,088,790	107,478,717
Copper	242 ,,	8,347	15,578,981
Tin	590 ,,	84,800	14,473,519
Coal [1]	7,093,055 ,,	5,193,032	180,581,912
Oil shale	346 ,,	125	2,690,835
Zinc	297,762 ,,	986,087	23,850,717
Lead	—	—	6,442,397
Iron	—	—	7,493,435
Silica	13,677 ,,	6,204	234,907
Manganese ore	125 ,,	375	80,617
Limestone flux	28,556 ,,	10,708	1,213,058
Opal (Noble)	—	5,500	1,597,333
All other minerals	—	1,344,572	11,710,514

[1] There were 216 coal and shale mines and 21,343 employees in 1930.

This table does not include iron made from scrap, the total value to the end of 1930 being 1,416,030*l.*, lime, value 1,648,064*l.*, Portland cement, 18,274,260*l.*, and coke, 14,345,476*l.*

There were 17 metal extraction and ore reduction works in New South Wales in 1929–30, giving employment to 2,206 persons, for the smelting of silver, copper, tin, and pig iron, the value of the output being 8,632,665*l.* In 1929–30, 400,164 tons of coke were manufactured at gas and coke works, valued at 713,314*l.*

IV. Factories.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1929–30:—

Classification	Establishments	Average Number of Employees	Total Salaries and Wages, Exclusive of Drawings of Working Proprietors	Goods Manufactured and Work Done	Materials and Fuel Used
			1,000*l.*	1,000*l.*	1,000*l.*
Treating raw pastoral products	157	2,866	646	4,657	3,586
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	37	1,305	271	2,425	1,596
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	393	9,342	2,092	6,254	2,589
Working in wood	853	8,059	1,688	6,688	4,057
Metal works, machinery, &c.	962	43,077	10,558	40,499	24,572
Connected with food, drink, and narcotics	1,200	22,555	4,604	51,314	38,131
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials.	1,723	34,120	4,726	16,116	8,269
Books, paper, printing and engraving	613	13,437	2,999	9,042	3,821
Musical instruments, etc.	25	1,145	256	768	330
Arms and Explosives	3	279	80	121	19
Motor & other road vehicles & accessories	1,131	7,749	1,585	3,896	1,416
Ship and boat building	51	4,364	1,171	1,880	622
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	424	5,757	1,111	3,893	2,115
Drugs, chemicals and by-products	168	3,607	769	5,599	2,927
Surgical and other scientific Instruments	30	286	61	151	48
Jewellery, timepieces, plated ware	82	660	130	323	113
Heat, light and power.	186	4,688	1,281	10,058	4,336
Rubber goods and leatherware, not elsewhere included.	130	3,777	805	3,216	1,662
Minor Wares, not elsewhere included	40	617	93	401	194
Total (1929-30)	8,208	167,690	34,876	167,251	100,403
Total (1928-29)	8,465	185,142	38,545	185,299	111,671

The estimated value of production from the primary and manufacturing industries in 1929–30 was as follows: Pastoral, 28,511,000*l.*; agriculture, 15,438,000*l.*; dairying and farmyard, 14,796,000*l.*; forests, fisheries, and trapping, 4,131,000*l.*; mining (excluding the output of quarries 945,060*l.*), 7,499,000*l.*; total primary, 70,375,000*l.*; manufacturing, 66,848,000*l.*; total, 137,223,000*l.*

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 external commerce of the State is given in the following table:—

Year ended June 30	Imports Oversea	Exports Oversea		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1927	68,946,777	60,407,279	2,407,797	62,815,076
1928	65,072,266	49,493,820	2,389,100	51,882,929
1929	63,491,123	47,170,407	2,118,483	49,289,890
1930	57,129,636	33,877,584	1,884,278	35,761,807
1931	26,288,111	29,908,599	1,467,763	31,376,362

The chief exports are wool, wool tops, butter, wheat, flour, fruits, sugar, tobacco, timber, meats (frozen and preserved), hides and skins, tallow, leather, pig-lead, tin, copper, coal, and gold.

Of the total value of trade of New South Wales in 1930–31, an amount of 9,555,107*l.* was imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 10,546,323*l.* exported thereto.

The vessels engaged in the interstate and oversea trade which entered the ports of New South Wales in 1930–31 numbered 2,711, net tonnage

8,215,327 tons; the clearances were 2,667 vessels, 8,187,963 tons. Of the total net tonnage for the year 1929–30, 28·4 per cent. was owned in Australia, nearly 46 in Great Britain, 5·4 per cent. elsewhere in the Empire, and 20·2 per cent. was foreign. Sydney Harbour is the principal port of Australia. The number of vessels, coastal, inter-State, and oversea, which entered in 1930–31 was 5,982, and the net tonnage 8,468,282.

On March 31, 1931, 6,044 miles of Government railway were open; the capital expended on lines open was 126,318,236*l.*; the revenue for 1929–30 was 17,826,692*l.*; the expenditure, 14,962,423*l.*; the number of passengers carried, 147,892,548. There are 7 private railways having a total mileage of 112 miles (mainly colliery lines). All tramways are the property of the Government. There were, on June 30, 1930, 211 miles of tramways open for traffic, the capital cost being 11,764,974*l.* The gross earnings for 1929–30 were 3,903,470*l.*; the working expenses, 3,625,564*l.*

The number of registered motor vehicles on August 31, 1931, was 218,344, including 24,770 motor cycles and 40,749 vans and lorries. At August 31, 1931, there were 637 motor omnibuses registered in the Metropolitan Traffic area, which in many cases operated in competition with the tramways. The value of the omnibuses, plant and equipment at June 30, 1930, was 618,035*l.*, the total revenue 1,540,455*l.*, total expenditure including depreciation 1,398,120*l.*, and the number of passengers carried 94,481,982.

There are 112,595 miles of roads in New South Wales, including 27,244 miles metalled. At June 30, 1927, there were 4,972 bridges over 20ft. span with total length of 404,281 feet.

Banking and Credit.

There were 16 banks trading in New South Wales in 1931, the assets in the June quarter being: coin, 907,981*l.*; bullion, 274*l.*; landed and house property, 3,653,313*l.*; notes and bills of other banks, 434,435*l*; balances due from other banks, 2,852,264*l.*; Government and municipal securities, advances and other assets, 136,353,383*l*, which includes 8,315,489*l.* short term loans in Australia; total assets, 160,123,887*l.* (including 15,922,237*l.* Australian notes and cash in Commonwealth Bank)

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were, for June, 1931; Notes in circulation, 63,366*l.*; bills in circulation, 1,208,330*l.*; deposits not bearing interest, 3,102,717*l.*; deposits bearing interest, 118,250,378*l.*; total deposits, 121,353,095*l.*; balances due to other banks, 8,065,587*l.*; all other liabilities, 303,026*l.*; total liabilities, 130,993,404*l.* (excluding Commonwealth Bank Savings Bank deposits).

Statistics of Savings Banks at March 31, 1931: 1,400,216 accounts, 70,773,167*l.* deposits. These figures include the returns of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia There were, in addition, Inoperative (under 1*l*), Special Thrift, and School Savings Banks accounts which numbered 461,810, the total amount at credit being 277,984*l.*

Permanent Building Societies also receive money on deposit, the amount for the year ended June 30, 1930, being 452,022*l.*

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, 5,220 acres, of which only about 300 acres are arable, population (1929), 111.

The Island, which was discovered in 1788, is of volcanic origin. Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches a height of 2,840 feet.

A Board of Control at Sydney, under the Government of New South Wales, manages

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 by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statesman's Year Book (pocket-size). Published annually by Government Statistician.

Monthly Summary of Business Statistics. Published Monthly by Government Statistician. Sydney.

Australian Historical Society Journal. Quarterly. Sydney.

Official Reports of Railway Commissioners; Mines Department; Department of Lands; Department of Agriculture; Public Works; Public Instruction; Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners; Water Conservation and Irrigation Commissioners; Forestry Commissioners; Main Roads Board. Published annually. Sydney.

David (T. W. Edgeworth), New South Wales, Historical, Physiographical and Economic. Melbourne and London, 1912.

Foster (A. G.), Early Sydney. Sydney, 1920.

New South Wales, 1920-23. London, 1925.

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 the Legislative Council at the rate of 200*l.* per annum. Members of both Houses have free passes over all the railways.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on November 30, 1929, consists of the following parties:—Labour, 30; United Australia Party, 19; Liberals, 1; United Country Party, 13; Independents, 2. Total, 65.

Governor (Temporary).—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 (appointed December 12, 1929) is as follows:—

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Markets.—Hon. E. J. *Hogan*, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. Thomas *Tunnecliffe*, M.L.A.

Minister of Education and Labour.—Hon. John *Lemmon*, M.L.A.

Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. William *Slater*, M.L.A.

Minister of Lands and Water Supply.—Hon. H. S. *Bailey*, M.L.A.

Minister of Railways and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings—Hon. John *Cain*, M.L.A.

Minister of Public Works, Mines and Immigration.—Hon. J. P. *Jones*, M.L.C.

Minister of Forests and Minister of Health.—Hon Robert *Williams*, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. G. C. *Webber*, M.L.A., Hon. R. T. *Pollard*, M.L.A., Hon. D. L. *McNamara*, M.L.C., and Hon. E. L. *Keirnan*, M.L.C.

The number of salaried ministers is limited to eight, and their total salaries to 10,000*l.* 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.

Agent-General for Victoria in Great Britain.—W. Leitch, C.B.E. Offices: Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Local Government.

The State is divided into urban and rural municipal districts. The basis of the constitution of the former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, is statutory requirements in respect of area, the number of inhabitant householders and annual value of rateable property; and of the latter, called shires, and not limited in area by statute, rateable property capable of yielding upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the *l.* on the annual value thereof, a sum of 1,500*l.* In 1930 there were 56 urban and 140 rural municipalities, in the State.

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 . . .	655,694	660,053	1,315,747	0·91
April 4, 1921 . . .	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	1·54

The estimated population at December 31, 1930, was 1,790,817 (886,662 males, 904,155 females); and on June 30, 1931, was 1,797,459.

The average density of the population is 20 persons to the square mile, or one person to every 32 acres.

The population in 1921 included 4,179 Chinese and 586 aborigines; in 1911, 5,601 Chinese and 643 aborigines.

At the date of the census of 1921, the Australian-born numbered 1,330,136, or 87 per cent. of the population; natives of New Zealand, 11,210; of British Isles, 161,117; of Germany, 3,693; of other countries, 20,171; 1,111 were born at sea and the birthplaces of 3,842 were unspecified.

For occupational census, 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1925, p. 369.

Inclusive of the suburbs the estimated population on December 31, 1930, of Melbourne was 1,032,500, or considerably more than half of that of the State; the other cities are Geelong, 43,400; Ballarat, 42,050; Bendigo, 33,690; and Warrnambool, 8,100; and the principal towns are Castlemaine, 7,170; Wonthaggi, 7,000; Mildura, 6,000; Shepparton, 5,500; Hamilton, 5,300; and Ararat, 5,300.

The following are the births, deaths, and marriages in the State for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1926	13,405	35,362	1,595	16,355	19,007
1927	13,608	35,074	1,556	16,773	18,301
1928	13,186	34,498	1,625	17,708	16,790
1929	12,935	33,604	1,461	16,717	16,887
1930	11,641	33,127	1,480	15,959	17,168

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1930 were as follows: marriages, 6·52; births, 18·56; deaths, 8·94; infantile deaths, 46·52 per 1,000 births.

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)
1925	77,487	64,276	1928	78,153	72,968
1926	88,026	73,799	1929	74,936	74,709
1927	90,338	77,079	1930	67,218	69,594

Of the immigrants in 1930, 32,547 were females, and of the emigrants 33,054 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 1921 77 per cent. of the population were Protestants, 21 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 1921:—Episcopalians 620,445 (including 'Protestant,' so stated, 18,636); Presbyterians, 257,072; Methodists, 183,829; other Protestants, 100,097; Roman Catholics, 822,565; Jews, 7,677; Buddhists, Confucians, &c., 1,367; others (including unspecified), 38,228.

Education.

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.

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. In 1930 the students who matriculated numbered 678, the direct graduates numbered 456, and there were 3,040 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and is free. In 1929 there were 2,601 State schools with 8,070 teachers, a total enrolment of 258,872 scholars, and an average attendance of 180,274, or 69 per cent. of the numbers on the roll. Amongst persons aged 15 years and upwards at the census of 1921, about 98 per cent. were able to read and write. In 1928-29 the total cost of public instruction, including grants to the University, was 3,296,983*l.* (exclusive of interest on loans)—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 1929, 501 registered schools in Victoria, with 2,249 teachers, and a net enrolment of 65,418 scholars. A large proportion of these 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 29 technical schools, 26 junior technical schools, 36 high schools (including agricultural high schools), 47 higher elementary schools, and 12 schools of domestic arts. In 1929 there were 932 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils at senior technical schools being 18,182. The attendance at junior technical schools numbered 5,945 in 1929.

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, 1931, was 49,999. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 19,925 being on the register on June 30, 1931. The amount paid in old age and invalid pensions during 1930-31 was 3,321,087*l.*

The number of war pensions in force in Victoria on June 30, 1931, was 96,202 and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was 2,338,076*l.*

An Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of a maternity allowance 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, 1931, the allowance was granted to 32,241 mothers in the State of Victoria.

Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1931, old age and invalid pensions have been reduced by 12½ per cent., and certain war pensions by 22½ per cent., whilst the amount of maternity allowance has been reduced to 4*l.*, and is not payable unless the total income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed 260*l.*

Justice and Crime.

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six 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 1930:—Arrested, 17,295; summarily convicted, 12,511; committed for trial, 885; and sentenced after committed, 683.

There are 6 gaols and 6 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 3 police gaols. At the end of 1930 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 1,325 males and 43 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
	£	£		£	£
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	1929	28,156,034	28,104,947
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	1930	27,323,842	28,496,712
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	1931	25,575,504	28,029,702

In 1930-31 the principal items of revenue were from State taxes (including motor car taxes), which amounted to 8,056,615*l.*, and from railways, 9,698,720*l.*; among the principal heads of expenditure were 7,349,989*l.* on the railways, and 2,821,612*l.* on education.

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 8,056,615*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 4*l.* 10*s.* per head of population.

On June 30, 1931, Victoria had a debt of 167,020,518*l.*, including 2,100,000*l.* incurred to meet deficiency in revenue, 164,920,518*l.* was raised for the construction of public works. Of this amount 74,049,433*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways; 24,345,125*l.* for waterworks; 24,982,320*l.* for discharged soldiers' settlement; 10,011,816*l.* for closer settlement; 9,461,948*l.* for country roads; 17,188,492*l.* for electricity supply; and 4,881,384*l.* for other public works and purposes.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1930–31 amounted to 679,539,071*l.*, and the annual value was 36,032,913*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of Victoria about 33,457,677 acres at the end of 1929 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 4,488,423 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 6,551,125 acres for pastoral purposes; 91,018 acres are held under perpetual lease; 53,524 acres are held under other leases; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 5,915,653 acres; auriferous land, 465,555 acres; roads, 1,794,218 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c., 3,428,567 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1929-30 was 74,161.

The following table shows the areas under the principal crops and the produce of each for five 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
1927	7,304	2,915	46,886	303	4,884	89	1,921	66	163	1,081	1,388
1928	7,634	3,064	26,161	529	4,683	77	1,553	78	230	909	1,001
1929	8,190	3,719	46,819	347	5,602	75	1,556	68	140	1,005	1,267
1930	8,063	3,566	25,413	630	5,059	98	2,183	59	172	865	963
1931	9,309	4,600	53,814	371	6,894	88	1,983	68	—	1,277	1,606

In 1929–30 there were 40,594 acres of vines, yielding 1,363,575 gallons of wine and 48,094 tons of raisins and currants.

Green forage covered 126,342 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 99,700 acres in 1930–31.

At the end of March, 1931, there were in the State 379,872 horses, 1,429,920 head of cattle, 16,477,995 sheep, and 281,245 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1927–28 amounted to 118,803,036 lbs., valued at 9,701,660*l.*, in 1928–29 to 149,878,588 lbs., valued at 10,252,002*l.*, and in 1929–30 to 146,056,889 lbs., valued at 5,694,019*l.* The quantity of butter produced in 1929–30 was 90,639,652 lbs.

At the end of 1929 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,330,450 acres.

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1929–30 was as follows — Agricultural Production, 8,985,524*l.*; Pastoral and Dairying, 23,135,434*l.*; Mining, 1,833,246*l.*; Forest, 1,704,614*l.*, Miscellaneous, 5,531,182*l.*, Total Primary Products, 41,190,000*l.*; Manufacturing—value added during process, 49,403,185*l.*, Total, 90,593,185*l.*

II. Mining.

The subjoined statement gives, from official returns, the recorded production of all metals and minerals raised in Victoria up to the end of the year 1930:—

	Quantity 1930	Value 1930	Total Value to end of 1930
	£	£	£
Gold . . . . . oz. fine	24,119	102,456	303,070,257
Silver[1] . . . . . ,,	813	65	223,104
Coal, black . . . . . tons	699,302	802,677	11,637,660
Brown coal . . . . . ,,	1,831,507	178,713	1,426,752
Tin ore . . . . . ,,	—	—	977,641
Gypsum . . . . . ,,	5,809	1,574	100,862
Magnesite . . . . . ,,	68	239	6,312
Kaolin . . . . . ,,	1,951	1,792	50,568
Bauxite . . . . . ,,	789	769	4,088
Bluestone, Limestone, etc. . . . ,,	—	600,000	11,734,900
All other minerals . . . . ,,	—	—	852,826
Total	—	1,683,285	330,089,965

[1] Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1930 is estimated at 71,427,261 oz. (fine). About 2,220 persons were employed in coal-mining. Total mineral production, 1930, 1,683,285*l.*, compared with 1,766,083*l.* in 1929.

III. Manufactures.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1929–30, was 8,195, of which 762 used steam or gas engines and 6,142 electric power; the aggregate horse-power used was 465,739; the number of hands employed was 151,009; and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant were valued at 72,011,020*l.* The value of materials used was 66,770,302*l.*, and of articles produced or work done, 122,811,099*l.* The wages paid amounted to 30,517,535*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)
	£	£		£	£
1925–26	50,327,055	33,317,301	1928–29	46,005,650	39,437,225
1926–27	55,560,936	34,986,878	1929–30	41,881,524	36,499,943[2]
1927–28	47,991,131	31,728,558	1930–31[1]	20,305,201	25,857,887[2]

[1] Subject to revision.
[2] Including 'Bullion and Specie,' 13,660,156*l.* in 1929–30, and [2] 3,586,890*l.* in 1930–31.

The net revenue from customs duties in 1930–31 amounted to 4,929,844*l.*, equal to 24·3 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports.

The chief exports are wool, wheat and flour, skins, butter, fruits, milk and cream, and meats.

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):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Length of double lines opened . (miles)	336	336	340	347	347
,, single ,, ,, . ,,	4,356	4,413	4,411	4,417	4,426
Total length of ,, ,, . ,,	4,692	4,749	4,751	4,764	4,773
Cost of construction lines opened . (1,000*l.*)	43,693	44,432	45,298	46,331	46,449
Passengers carried . . . . (1,000)	177,103	172,350	168,440	164,472	141,212
Goods carried . . . . (1,000 tons)	9,235	8,118	8,187	7,514	6,099

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1930, 41,617,824 oz. of gold, valued at 162,811,374*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 162,811,433*l.* The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919, and the total issues to the end of 1930 were: silver, 4,949,800*l.*; bronze, 220,034*l.* The issues of coin in 1930 were: gold, 77,547*l.*; silver, nil; and bronze, 2,500*l.*

On June 30, 1931, the State Savings Bank of Victoria (with which have been amalgamated the Post Office Savings Banks) had 211 banks and branches with 396 agencies in the State. There were (excluding the Commonwealth Savings Bank) 1,250,873 ordinary depositors with a balance

of 55,037,984*l.* In addition, there was 1,812,084*l.* representing Deposit Stock, and 167,636 School Bank depositors had 288,196*l.* at credit.

In the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria there were, on June 30, 1931, 202,051 depositors with 6,104,263*l.* at credit.

During the June quarter of 1931 there were in Victoria (inclusive of Commonwealth Bank) 15 banks, possessing 924 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 86,157*l.*, deposits 96,743,571*l.*; bills in circulation 518,238*l.*; balances due to other banks, 19,264,590*l.*; the total liabilities being 116,612,556*l*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank, 26,562,555*l.*; property, 2,468,576*l.*; Government and municipal securities, 35,285,326*l.*; advances, &c., 79,353,622*l.*; total assets, 143,670,079*l.* Total paid-up capital was 52,740,685*l.*

Books of Reference.

Victorian Year Book. Annual. Melbourne.
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Handbook to Victoria. Melbourne, 1914
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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 one House—the Legislative Assembly, which comprises 72 members, returned from 72 electoral districts for three years, elected by ballot. Members of the Assembly are entitled to payment of 500*l.* per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage. At the General Election of May, 1929, there were 509,999 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.

Prior to 1922 there was also a Legislative Council, but this has been abolished.

The Legislative Assembly, elected in May, 1929, is composed of the following parties: Ministerialists (National and Country Progressive), 44; Independent, 2; Labour Party, 26.

Governor of Queensland.—Lt.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. C. *Goodwin*, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. (appointed February, 1927). (Salary, 3,000*l.*)

The Executive Council of Ministers consists (1931) of the following members:—

Premier, Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. A. E. *Moore.*

Secretary for Public Instruction and Works.—Hon. R. M. *King.*

Treasurer.—Hon. W. H. *Barnes.*
Home Secretary.—Hon. J. C. *Peterson.*
Attorney-General.—Hon. N. F. *MacGroarty.*
Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. W. A. *Deacon.*
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. H. F. *Walker.*
Secretary for Railways.—Hon. G. *Morgan.*
Minister for Labour and Industry.—Hon. H. E. *Sizer.*
Secretary for Mines.—Hon. E. A. *Atherton.*

Each Minister has a salary of 1,000*l.*; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives 300*l.* in addition.

Acting Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—L. H. Pike. (Salary, 1,500*l.*) Office.—409 Strand, London. Acting Secretary, T. J. Whittington.

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 Parliamentary electors 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 1930, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Rateable Values.
			£	£	£
City of Brisbane	1	385	2,006,514	2,125,966	22,947,610
Other Cities .	10	203	644,133	661,267	6,662,753
Towns .	15	209	156,883	161,778	1,850,674
Shires . .	121	669,044	1,650,095	1,647,416	49,065,876
Totals .	147	669,841	4,457,625	4,596,427	80,526,913

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	—	1871	120,104	6·74	1901	498,129	2·78
1856	18,544	72·16	1876	173,283	8·85	1911	605,813	2·16
1861	30,059	17·06	1881	213,525	4·64	1928[1]	916,689	2·74
1864	61,467	34·88	1886	322,858	10·24	1929[1]	930,871	1·55
1868	99,901	15·68	1891	393,718	4·89	1930	948,195	1·86

[1] Estimated at 31st Dec.

At the census of April, 1921, the population consisted of 398,969 males, and 357,003 females. The estimated population on June 30, 1931, was 959,572 (509,093 males, 450,479 females). In 1921 there were 3,502 male and 80 female Chinese; 873 male and 142 female 'Polynesians'; 1,036 male and 43 female Japanese; 2,080 persons of other Asiatic, &c., races. The total number of aboriginals according to the census June 30, 1930, was 14,042 full-bloods, and 3,889 half-castes.

For occupational census, 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p. 374.

Of the total population, 1921, 592,295 persons (exclusive of aboriginals) were born in Australia; 128,082 in the British Isles; 148,163 in Europe; 6,741 in Asia; 740 in Africa; 1,764 in America; 1,015 in Polynesia.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years:—

Years	Total Births	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births
1926	19,765	994	8,215	6,428	11,550
1927	19,830	1,041	8,079	6,278	11,751
1928	19,783	1,031	7,976	6,321	11,807
1929	18,487	942	8,308	6,169	10,179
1930	18,939	952	7,455	6,199	11,484

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border —Immigration, 1928, 68,894, 1929, 63,829; 1930, 58,008. Emigration, 1928, 63,188; 1929, 61,658; 1930, 53,995.

Brisbane, the capital, with an area of 385 square miles, had in 1930 a population of 313,251. The estimated population of the chief towns at the same date was: Rockhampton, 30,000; Townsville, 31,800; Maryborough, 12,000; Gympie, 9,588; Ipswich, 26,233; Toowoomba, 26,145; Charters Towers, 9,200; Bundaberg, 11,250; Mt. Morgan, 4,000; Cairns, 9,750; Warwick, 7,000; Mackay, 9,230.

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 1921.—Church of England, 309,786; Church of Rome, 172,662; Presbyterian, 91,610; Methodist, 77,566; Lutheran, 17,891; Baptist, 14,735; other Christian sects, 44,132; Hebrew, 1,003; other non-Christians, 3,264; no religion, 3,926; unspecified, &c., 19,397.

Education.

Primary secular education is free and compulsory. According to the marriage statistics, 99·85 per cent. of persons married during 1930 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education, science and art for the year 1930–31 was 1,608,982*l*. During the year 1930 there were 1,726 State schools (including 13 high schools and 109 provisional schools, also 18 'Rural Schools,' 5 Intermediate, one Farm Home and 2 Aboriginal schools) in operation, with 4,410 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 115,326 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1929, 110 teachers and an average attendance of 2,036 pupils; 18 'High Schools' with (1930) 118 teachers and 2,061 scholars. There were besides (1929) 195 private schools, with 1,156 teachers,

and an average daily attendance of 25,772 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships (1,756 in 1930–31), tenable for two years, to the various secondary schools. There were 15 technical schools in 1930 with 12,422 enrolled students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1929, 14 professors, 21 full-time lecturers, and 29 other members of staff, with 666 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, Magistrates' Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last Justices of the Peace sit, presided over in the more important centres by Police magistrates. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1930–31 was 198, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in the same year numbered 16,814 (including cases of bail estreated). Including penal establishments, there were, at the end of 1930, 7 prisons, with 349 male and 10 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,293 men.

Pauperism, Pensions, etc.

Charitable institutions and hospitals are maintained by public subscription, supplemented by State endowment; benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf, and dumb, refuges and homes are also maintained by the Government or receive State assistance. Old Age and Invalid Pensions are payable by the Commonwealth. The number of Old Age Pensioners in the State at June 30, 1931, was 22,376, and of Invalid Pensioners, 9,707. The number of War Pensioners at the same date was 29,362 (including dependants). Maternity allowance was paid to 18,790 mothers during 1930–31.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 :—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	16,147,787	16,718,070	16,736,188	15,997,870	15,072,652
Expenditure .	16,490,954	16,707,564	16,902,145	16,721,055	15,914,696

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 1930-31 :—Net amount from Commonwealth, 1,096,235*l.*; stamp duty, 970,278*l.*; income tax, 2,556,050*l.*; licences, 148,566*l.*; totalisator and betting tax, 94,016*l.*; land tax, 503,656*l.*; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 406,332*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 785,250*l.*; from railways, 6,426,965*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1930–31 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 5,283,080*l.*; public instruction, 1,523,426*l.*; treasurer's department, 866,908*l.*; public lands department, 241,659*l.*; home department, 1,357,084*l.*; public works department, 135,475*l.*; department of labour and

industry, 277,155*l.*; department of agriculture, 158,565*l.*; railways, 4,992,169*l.* The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 1,852,921*l.*, of which the principal items were railways, 443,263*l.*; loans to local bodies, 499,342*l.*; main roads, 181,758*l.*; water supply, 40,148*l.*; buildings, 101,885*l.*; land resumption and settlement, 32,698*l.*; Agricultural Bank, 172,532*l.*; State Advances Corporation Workers' Dwellings, 240,624*l.*; workers' homes, 50,672*l.*; Prickly Pear Land Act, 50,000*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1930 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 80,526,913*l.* This includes lands leased from the Crown for agricultural and pastoral purposes, as Runs and Grazing Farms, etc., the lessees' interest in which has been capitalised for assessment purposes at 23,055,167*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, 1931, to 112,231,189*l.*

Defence.

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 18,731,295 acres (1930) have been alienated. in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 6,860,667, leaving 403,528,038 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 94 04 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1930 amounted to 11,553,466*l.*

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 200,716,960 acres in 1930, besides 75,961,276 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 21,168,520 acres under occupation licence. Perpetual Leases, 3,901,261 acres; Prickly Pear Leases, 12,636,240. The live-stock in 1930 numbered 481,615 horses, 5,463,724 cattle, 22,542,043 sheep, and 217,528 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1930 was 1,331,513 acres, and of this 1,144,216 acres were under crops, and 187,297 acres lying fallow, idle, etc , also 661,839 acres laid down with permanent artificial pasture. In addition, 8,406 acres were cleared and prepared for ploughing. The wool production, expressed as greasy, was in 1926–7, 119,847,967 lbs., valued at 9,423,046*l*; 1927–8, 126,429,938 lbs., valued at 10,635,919*l.*; 1928–29, 138,988,930 lbs., valued at 9,943,500*l.*; 1929–30, 161,087,873 lbs., valued at 7,779,202*l.*

A considerable area consists of natural forest, eucalyptus, 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 1929–30 was (in superficial feet):—pine, 48,055,000; cedar, 234,947; hardwood, 32,534,505; other, mostly cabinet timber, 11,423,598; number of railway sleepers, 518,698; total value, 1,876,818*l.* This value is inclusive of planing work valued at 153,577*l.*, but not of 5,538,795 super feet of Oregon pine and Redwood (value 104,701*l.*) sawn from imported flitches. The quantity actually *cut* for all purposes is nearly double these quantities. The Plywood Industry is important; 21,376,034 sq. ft. of plywood were produced, the value being set down at 148,279*l.* Forest reservations total 5,330,980 acres (1930), areas for National Parks 160,611 acres.

The crops, &c., in two years were as follows:—

	Acres		Yield	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Maize	171,614	172,176	4,376,412	4,565,850 bushels
Wheat	204,116	272,316	4,235,172	4,791,561 ,,
Barley	9,754	8,434	205,567	173,563 ,,
Oats	2,003	5,132	88,494	94,452 ,,
Potatoes	8,116	10,277	13,214	18,489 tons
Sweet Potatoes	2,066	2,015	7,017	7,109 ,,
Hay (all kinds)	49,745	52,228	79,583	87,146 ,,
Wine	—	—	48,174	48,899 gallons
Bananas [1]	12,874	12,565	2,940,683	3,068,143 bunches
Pineapples [1]	3,393	3,983	857,116	1,000,508 dozens
Oranges [1]	2,874	2,805	272,801	308,967 bushels
Tobacco	159	71	192,943	58,594 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee (Bearing)	11	12	8,227	6,438 lbs.
Arrowroot	601	761	4,870	10,098 tons of tubers
Pumpkins	11,014	14,437	27,591	38,354 tons
Cotton	15,003	22,652	8,024,502	17,022,897 lbs., unginned
Sugar cane, crushed	214,880	222,044	3,581,265	3,528,060 tons of canes
Sugar made	—	—	518,516	516,783 tons
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	1928–573,343	1929–539,814 proof
Ditto (Meth.)	—	—	29 745,936	30 877,236 galls.
Green Fodder	208,624	217,282	—	—
Ensilage	—	—	2,935 tons (val. 6,334*l.*)	4,880 tons (val. 9,939*l.*)

[1] Bearing area only.

1,519 acres of vines produced 5,366,062 lbs. of grapes; 3,427 acres of apples produced 217,317 bushels; 155 acres of mangoes produced 31,924 bushels; 173 acres of strawberries produced 209,413 quarts. 26,947 acres were irrigated.

Total value of all crops, 1925, 12,526,609*l.*; 1926, 12,181,917*l.*; 1927, 14,431,644*l.*; 1928, 12,709,041*l.*; 1929, 13,803,792*l.*; 1930, 12,782,165*l.*

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 1,094,676 tons in 1930, valued at 952,856*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1930 the production amounted to 20,134,459 fine ounces, of the value of 85,525,691*l.* In 1930, 7,821 ozs. of gold were produced, valued at 33,224*l.*; 69,808 ozs. of silver, valued at 5,527*l.*; copper, 2,930 tons, valued at 174,075*l.*; total value of all minerals, 1,263,236*l.*

To the end of 1930 the aggregate value of all mining amounted to 151,553,557*l.* The gross value of Queensland production during 1929–30 amounted to 59,687,162*l.*, which includes Agriculture, 13,803,792*l.*; Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping, 7,618,659*l.*; Pastoral, 16,234,817*l.*; Mining, 1,889,853*l.*; Forestry, Fisheries and miscellaneous primary production, 2,556,204*l.*; manufacturing, 17,583,837*l.*

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1931, 4,756 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 787·86 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 281,886,070 gallons per diem from 1,424 flowing bores and supplies are pumped from 1,896 others.

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]
	£	£		£	£
1925–26	13,772,854	26,384,916	1928–29	11,594,348	23,251,716
1926–27	13,497,758	14,721,201	1929–30	11,539,987	18,821,824
1927–28	11,760,214	21,855,054	1930–31	5,556,164	16,756,413

[1] Excluding live-stock, borderwise, 1925–26, 3,410,318*l.*; 1926–27, 2,604,748*l.*; 1927–28, 2,994,003*l*; 1928–29, 1,621,424*l.*; 1929–30, 1,376,964*l.*

Inter-State Trade has ceased to be published by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1929–30 the net customs revenue amounted to 2,807,879*l.*, excluding excise 1,079,285*l.* and miscellaneous receipts 8,251*l.*, or about 24·33 per cent. of the total value of oversea imports. The chief exports are copper, tin, coal, meat (preserved or frozen), hides, skins, tallow, wool, butter and sugar.

The registered shipping in 1930 consisted of 126 sailing vessels of 5,769 net tons (including river steamers), 58 steamers of 7,418 net tons and 54 motor vessels of 870 net tons; total, 238 vessels of 14,057 net tons.

For Shipping, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Banks.

There are 14 banks established in Queensland with 526 Branches (excluding the Commonwealth Bank), of which the following are the statistics for the year 1930–31.—Due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 36,292,461*l.*; total liabilities, 36,930,906*l.*; coin and bullion, 260,222*l.*; advances, 31,243,147*l.*; landed property, 1,340,259*l.*; total assets, 39,744,355*l.* The Commonwealth Bank had in Queensland at June 30, 1930, assets to the amount of 7,718,196*l.*, and liabilities, 9,177,163*l.* The Savings Bank Branch had at June 30, 1931, assets to the amount of 23,855,080*l.*, and liabilities, 22,360,094*l.*; depositors' balances, 22,354,325*l.*; number of depositors, 510,831; average value of each account, 43*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Thursday Island (longitude 142°, latitude 11°), with an area of 900 acres, is the smallest of the Prince of Wales group of Islands. It is situated in Torres Straits, about 30 miles to the north-west of Cape York, on the northernmost point of the Queensland coast, and is some 1,430 miles by sea from Brisbane, the capital city. The island was constituted a municipality in 1912, and is part of the State of Queensland. The town of Port Kennedy is situated on the south side of the island, and is the centre of local government and the residential area for Commonwealth and State officials.

Thursday Island is the headquarters of the pearl-shell, bêche-de-mer and other fisheries of the Torres Straits, and is in regular and frequent communication by steamer with the other Australian States. The picturesque Albany Passage is passed through on the way from Cooktown to Thursday Island.

The climate during the south-east monsoon period from March to October is ideal; but during the north-east monsoon period from November to March it is rather humid.

The population is a mixed one and numbers under 2,000.

Books of Reference.

A. B. C. of Queensland Statistics. By G. Porter, Registrar-General. Annual Brisbane

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Reports from the Registrar-General on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics. By G. Porter, Registrar-General. Annual. Brisbane.
Reports of the Department of Agriculture, Commissioner for Railways, Department of Mines, of Geological Survey, Department of Public Lands, Department of Public Instruction, &c. Annual. Brisbane.
Bernays (C. A.), Queensland Politics during Sixty Years (1859-1919). Brisbane, 1919.
Brady (E. G.), The Land of the Sun. London, 1924.
Jack (R. L), Northmost Australia. London, 1921.
Mathew (J.), Two Representative Tribes of Queensland. London, 1914.
Roth (J. W. E.), Ethnological Studies among North-West Central Aborigines. Brisbane.
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 on premises; member of police force in charge of a station; officiating minister of religion. By the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women, who voted for the first time at the General Election of April 25, 1896. There were 132,294 registered electors in 1930. 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 400*l*. per annum and a free pass over Government railways. The salary of members was increased from 200*l*. per annum on December 1, 1921, but reduced by 5 per cent. for one year from December 1, 1930, and by 10 per cent. for one year from December 1, 1931.

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 323,907 registered electors in 1930. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members. The election of members of both houses takes place by ballot.

The House of Assembly, elected on April 5, 1930, consists of the following parties: Labour, 30; Liberals, 13; Country Party, 2; Independent, 1.

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.—Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Alexander G. A. *Hore-Ruthven*, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., May, 1928. (Salary, 5,000*l.* per annum.)

The Chief Justice (Hon. Sir George J. R. *Murray*, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*), being also Lieutenant-Governor, acts during the absence of the Governor.

The departments of the Public Service are controlled by the following Ministers (appointed April 17, 1930):—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education.—Hon. L. L. *Hill*, M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forest Lands.—Hon. S. R. *Whitford*, M.L.C.

Attorney-General and Minister of Railways.—Hon. W. J. *Denny*, M.P.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Marine.—Hon. R. S. *Richards*, M.P.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Industry, and Minister of Labour and Employment.—Hon. J. *McInnes*, M.P.

Minister of Local Government, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Repatriation, and Minister of Irrigation.—Hon. J. *Jelley*, M.L.C.

The provision for the payment of Ministers was increased from 5,000*l.* to 7,750*l.* to date from December 1, 1921, but reduced by 15 per cent. for one year from December 1, 1930, and by 20 per cent. for one year from December 1, 1931. 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.—Hon. Sir Henry N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Area.

The total area of South Australia is 380,070 square miles. 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. There are 48 counties proclaimed, covering 54,194,880 acres. This area covers the settled portion of the State, 44,645,584 acres being in occupation. Outside this area there are three extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern, covering 189,049,920 acres, 88,118,500 being under pastoral leases, with a population of less than 5,000. There are 89 municipalities and 157 district councils.

Population.

Population (exclusive of aboriginals):—

Date of Census Enumeration	Population			On previous Census	
	Males	Females	Total	Numerical Increase	Increase per cent.
1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390	5,024	28·9
1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821	22,121	34·7
1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452	36,622	28·8
1876 . . .	109,841	102,689	212,528	27,103	14·6
1891 . . .	162,241	153,292	315,533	39,119	14·2
1901 . . .	180,485	177,861	358,346	42,813	13·6
1911 . . .	207,358	201,200	408,558	50,212	14·0
1921 . . .	248,267	246,893	495,160	86,602	21·2

The population of the State, December 31, 1930, was estimated at 582,127 (300,506 males and 281,621 females). The Census due in 1931 has been indefinitely postponed.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1930, 324,420.

The number of full-blooded aboriginals in the State has been estimated at 2,426. Living in a wild state beyond the reach of civilization there are many more.

The following are the statistics of births, deaths, and marriages for five years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1926	11,483	4,503	4,877	6,606
1927	11,492	4,501	5,128	6,364
1928	11,408	4,146	5,147	6,261
1929	10,665	3,719	5,039	5,626
1930	9,984	3,312	4,851	5,133

Birth-rate, 17·19, death-rate, 8·35, marriage-rate, 5·70 per 1,000 of population in 1930. Infantile mortality, 48·28 per 1,000 births.

Of the total number of births in 1930, 337 were illegitimate.

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1929 was 1,885. At the census of 1921 the numbers belonging to the leading denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Roman Catholic, 67,030; Methodists, 122,634 ; Lutherans, 24.606 ; Baptists, 23,033 ; Presbyterians, 24,659 ; Congregationalists, 15,289 ; Church of Christ, 15,039; Salvation Army, 4,591 ; other Christians, 15,593 ; Jews, 743 ; Mohammedans, 274 ; Confucians, &c., 273 ; other non-Christian, 3,437 ; not stated, 11,991. No aid from the State is given for religious purposes.

Education.

Education is secular, free and compulsory. In 1930 there were 1,073 schools, 27 being high schools and 25 higher primary schools ; the number of children under instruction was 93,669. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide was incorporated in 1874. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 189 private schools, with 15,599 pupils, in 1930. There is a school of mines and industries in Adelaide, and technical schools in large country centres, 1 School of Arts and Crafts, Apprentice Classes, and domestic art and woodwork centres. State expenditure on education, 1930, 989,874*l.*

Justice and Crime.

There is one supreme court, a court of vice-admiralty, and over 100 local courts and police magistrates' courts. There are circuit courts held at several places. Bankruptcy jurisdiction is vested in the Commonwealth Court of Insolvency with Courts at Adelaide and seven country centres. For the twelve months ending 31st December, 1930, there were 149 sequestrations, 216 deeds of arrangement and 257 schemes under the Bankruptcy Act. There were 304 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 15,609 in the Magistrates' Courts, in 1930. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1929 was 372.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at June 30, 1930, was: Old Age, 14,274; Invalid, 4,017; War, 16,791.

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
	£	£		£	£
1926 .	10,474,094	10,460,943	1929 . .	10 840,914	11,771,772
1927 .	10,784,898	11,834,947	1930 . .	9,847,201	11,473,023
1928 .	11,346,903	11,621,834	1931 . .	10,725,811	12,539,668

The public debt of the State amounted, on June 30, 1931, to 99,527,447*l*., representing 170*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. per head of the population. About half of the public debt has been spent on railways and waterworks.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of South Australia (243,244,800 acres), 16,903,642 acres were alienated and in process of alienation under systems of deferred payments on December 31, 1929. Altogether about 100,000,000 acres are unoccupied. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia amounts to 133,000,000 acres, of which 6,900,000 acres are under cultivation each year.

Value of production, 1929-30:—Crops, 11,957,903*l*.; manufactures, 10,637,552*l*.; pastoral, 2,989,297*l*.; minerals, 1,320,805*l*.; dairying, 1,950,572*l*.; fisheries and game, poultry, forestry, etc., 2,229,790*l*. Grand total, 31,085,919*l*., equal to 54*l*. per head of population.

The chief crops in two years were:—

—	Acres (1929-30)	Quantities (1929-30)	Acres (1930-31)	Quantities (1930-31)
Wheat . .	3,645,764	28,843,093 bushels	4,180,518	34,871,526 bushels
Barley . .	305,316	4,656,254 ,,	251,957	3,960,929 ,,
Oats . . .	277,923	1,564,287 ,,	218,416	2,080,311 ,,
Hay . . .	534,884	431,014 tons	601,240	621,171 tons
Vines . .	—	12,188,651 gallons[1]	—	9,100,000 gallons[1]

[1] Of Wine

Bread-stuffs exported 1930-31 beyond the Commonwealth, 3,399,557*l*., pastoral and dairying products, 1,991,342*l*., wine and fruits, 1,056,590*l*. and mining products, 2,860,734*l*.

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 288,000 cwt. of dried fruit, 2,000,000 cases of fresh fruit, and 13,000,000 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 Dec., 1930,

consisted of 183,529 horses, 218,985 cattle, 5,980,959 sheep, and 82,991 pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases. In 1930–31, 63,478,524 lb. of wool were produced.

The value of minerals produced in 1930 was 1,288,238*l*. Over 33,000,000*l*. of copper has been produced since the foundation of the State, the grand total for all minerals being 49,014,552*l*. The principal minerals produced are iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock and copper.

In 1930 there were 1,814 factories in the State, employing 33,159 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 6,964,963*l*. Gross value of output, 30,312,784*l*. ; machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 19,223,713*l*.

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
	£	£		£	£
1925-26	14,091,281	19,450,144	1928-29	11,305,795	14,811,913
1926-27	15,509,780	17,123,012	1929-30	9,367,357	15,009,496
1927-28	12,511,589	18,030,143	1930-31	3,915,536	10,061,590

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 1929–30, 1,280 vessels of 5,024,157 tons entered. Nationality—British, 4,034,766 tons; Foreign, 989,391 tons.

The State possesses about 46,500 miles of roads. There were (1930) 3,821 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 156 miles of electric tramways.

Banks.

There are 10 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth and State Government Banks. In June quarter, 1931, their average deposits were 22,478,189*l*. and average advances 22,059,299*l*.

The State Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 41 branches and 868 agencies. On June 30, 1931, there were 502,897 accounts open, with a total balance of 19,470,907*l*. The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 65,162 accounts open and 1,951,152*l*. deposits at the end of June, 1931. Penny Savings Banks, agencies at schools, 1,280, depositors, 74,157, deposits, 98,189*l*.

Books of Reference.

Annual Pocket Year Book. (Government Statist.)
Annual Statistical Register. (Government Statist.)
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Gordon (D. J.), The Central State. South Australia. Its History, Progress, and Resources. Adelaide, 1903.
Price (A. Grenfell), M.A., F.R.G S The Foundation and Settlement of South Australia, 1829–45. Adelaide, 1924.—Founders and Pioneers of South Australia. Adelaide, 1929.

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 (afterwards Sir Charles) Fremantle, 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.

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, be either natural-born subjects of

the Crown and have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, or naturalized for 5 years and have resided therein for 2 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 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. Enrolment for the Legislative Assembly is compulsory. 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 600*l.* a year, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the Legislature of the State.

There is a movement for West Australian secession from the Commonwealth, and a Secession Referendum Bill passed its second reading on December 3, 1931.

State of political parties (1930):—Legislative Council: Labour Party, 5; Country Party, 7; Others, 18. Legislative Assembly: Labour Party, 23; Nationalist Party, 16; Country Party, 10; Independent, 1.

Governor.—Position vacant (June 1931).

Administrator.—His Excellency John Alfred *Northmore* (June 1931).

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 and Treasurer.—Hon. Sir James *Mitchell*, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Lands, Immigration and Health.—Hon. Charles G. *Latham*, M.L.A.

Attorney General and Minister for Education.—Hon. Thomas A. L. *Davy*, M.L.A.

Minister for Railways, Mines, Police, Forests and Industry.—Hon. John *Scaddan*, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works and Labour.—Hon. John *Lindsay*, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Country Water Supplies and Trading Concerns.—Hon. Charles F. *Baxter*, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. Percy D. *Ferguson*, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London.—Hon. William C. Angwin. Offices.—Savoy House, Strand.

Area and Population.

Western Australia includes all that portion of the continent situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude, together with the adjacent islands. The total estimated area of the State is 975,920 English square miles, or 624,588,800 acres. It is divided into 38 magisterial districts.

The enumerated population in the various census years was as follows:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1848	2,818	1,804	4,622
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
1921	177,278	155,454	332,732

There were enumerated, in 1921, 1,956 half-caste aborigines. The estimated full-blood aboriginal population in the State on June 30, 1931, was 23,119.

Of the total population in 1921, 248,866 were returned as born in Australia, of whom 142,947 were recorded as natives of Western Australia. The number of married persons was 121,635 (61,899 males and 59,736 females); widowers, 4,528; widows, 8,526, divorced, 316 males and 294 females; unmarried, 108,792 males and 85,843 females. The conjugal condition of the remaining 2,798 persons was not stated. The number of males under 21 was 72,346, and of females 70,455. The population on December 31, 1930, was estimated to be: males, 226,713; females, 193,893; total, 420,606; and on June 30, 1931: males, 225,492; females, 195,140; total, 420,632.

Perth, the capital, had an estimated population on December 31, 1930, within the 10-mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 204,780. This, however, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which, 1930, was estimated at 33,535. The other principal municipalities, with population in 1930, are:—Claremont, 6,500; Boulder, 5,705; Kalgoorlie, 5,400; Midland Junction, 5,300; Bunbury, 5,100; Northam, 4,975; Geraldton, 4,627; Albany, 3,980; Collie, 3,500.

The movement of population for the State in 5 years is given as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1926	2,844	8,301	3,350	30,732	29,120
1927	3,107	8,481	3,393	35,275	26,818
1928	3,309	8,704	3,640	36,039	27,522
1929	3,367	9,051	3,930	32,847	27,078
1930	3,205	9,200	3,774	22,457	24,040

Illegitimate births:—1926, 325; 1927, 331; 1928, 334, 1929, 368; 1930, 374.

Religion.

The religious division of the population was as follows at the census of 1921:—Church of England, 153,229; Methodists, 39,108; Presbyterians, 28,377; Congregationalists, 6,557; Baptists, 5,541; other Protestants, 14,618; Roman Catholics, 64,488; Catholics (Undefined), 2,048; other Christians, 2,930; Jews, 1,919; Mohammedans, 826; Buddhists, 1,177; other non-Christians, 654; indefinite, 1,478; no religion, 1,774; not stated, 8,008.

Education.

Of the total white population of 15 years and upwards in 1921, 3·97 per cent. were stated to be unable to read. Primary education is compulsory

There were in the State in the 2 years ending June 30, 1929, 846 public schools, with 53,226 pupils; 1930, 861 schools, with 54,354 pupils. Private schools, 1929, 125 with 12,069 pupils; 1930, 122 with 11,828 pupils.

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, 1931, the total sum spent on education and schools, exclusive of a grant of 31,000*l.* to the University of Western Australia, was 673,202*l.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of apprehensions and convictions for five years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Apprehended or summoned . .	12,335	13,345	15,499	16,972	15,734
Summary convictions . . .	11,105	12,114	14,197	15,566	14.368
Convictions in superior courts .	92	79	64	83	117

The total number of persons committed to prison in the year ended June 30, 1931, was 2,007; the number of commitments totalled 3,496—viz.: adult males, 3,309, adult females, 187.

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 713 inmates on June 30, 1931. Seventeen Government hospitals, a Government sanatorium for consumptive patients, 4 hospitals for the insane, and 2 depôts for diseased natives at Port Hedland and Derby and a Leper Lazarette at Cossack, are maintained by public funds, whilst 3 public and 67 other assisted hospitals exist, in addition to numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and other centres of population. Ten Protestant and 5 Roman Catholic orphanage industrial schools are supported partly by private subscriptions and partly out of public money. There are also 11 native and half-caste institutions, including 3 Government native settlements. Government receiving depôt for all State children who are afterwards sent to the various Institutions. On June 30, 1931, a total of 1,181 adults and 2,378 children, total, 3,559 persons, in the State received monetary assistance from the public funds for widows and others.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Western Australia at June 30, 1931, was: Old Age, 10,461; Invalid, 3,554; War Pensioners, 28,063.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Western Australia in six years, ended June 30, are given as follows:—

Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926 . .	8,808,166	8,907,309	1929 . .	9,947,950	10,228,919
1927 . .	9,750,888	9,722,588	1930 . .	9,750,515	10,268,518
1928 . .	9,807,949	9,834,415	1931 . .	8,686,756	10,107,294

Approximately two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (3,425,220*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1931), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (1,134,386*l.*), lands, timber, and mining (338,759*l.*), business and trading concerns (1,308,274*l.*), from Commonwealth Funds (778,482*l.*) and from other sources (1,706,685*l.*). Western Australia had a net public debt of 75,465,110*l.* on June 30,

1931, the annual charge for which was 3,621,602*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund on June 30, 1931, was 1,099,775*l.*

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Production and Industry.

Up to June 30, 1931, of the entire acreage of the State, 14,984,035 acres had been alienated; on that date 21,224,805 acres were in process of alienation · the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 36,208,840 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 216,627,175 acres, of which 214,403,147 acres were pastoral, and 1,267,064 acres were timber, while 53,066 acres were under mining leases, and 31,932 acres were Miners' Homestead leases.

The chief crops for two recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat . . .	3,568,225	3,958,313	29,081,183	52,891,492
Oats . . .	385,134	274,874	4,058,160	3,292,560
Barley . . .	23,649	17,236	261,871	185,301
			Tons	Tons
Hay	418,439	398,411	428,181	491,595
Potatoes . . .	6,024	6,306	27,546	26,318
Orchards . . .	18,813	19,353	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines . . .	4,964	4,960	317,637	300,000

The estimated acreages sown with wheat, oats and barley for the season 1931–32, for grain, hay and green food, are respectively 3,320,524, 508,689, and 17,764 acres.

The total forest area is 4,794,000 acres; the greater proportion of the State is carrying trees of some description providing timber for development; the number of superficial feet cut was (1929-30) 159,642,788 (including jarrah, 107,224,248 superficial feet).

The live-stock at the end of 1930 consisted of 156,973 horses; 811,844 cattle; 9,874,970 sheep; 100,664 pigs; 19,007 goats; 3,623 camels; and 9,414 mules and donkeys.

The wool clip in 1930 was 71,541,885 lb.; the exports 74,482,316 lb. (excluding 5,409,615 lb. on skins), valued at 2,693,491*l.*

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 1930 was 38,303,816 fine oz., valued (according to prices realised) at 165,293,766*l.* There were in the State, in 1930, 375 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 4,284, viz., 2,185 above and 2,099 underground; output of gold, 416,369 fine oz., value 1,768,626*l.*

The total value of the mineral output of the State in 1929 was 2,087,898*l.*, and in 1930, 2,191,557*l.* Principal minerals in 1930 were coal, 501,425 tons, value 394,758*l.*; gold, 416,369 ozs., value 1,768,623; silver, 46,848 ozs., value 3,748*l.*

There were, on June 30, 1930, a total of 1,466 industrial establishments in the State, employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 19,643, as against 20,913 in

1929. The gross output of these establishments for the year ended June 30, 1930, was computed at 16,891,482*l.* The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1929 was 31,025,623*l.*, distributed as follows: agricultural, 11,965,208*l.*; pastoral, 5,831,083*l.*; dairy, poultry, and bee-farming, 2,185,635*l.*; forestry and fisheries, 2,023,781*l.*; mining, 2,247,942*l.*; manufacturing, 6,771,974*l.*

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 5 years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

June	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	18,376,876	18,287,876	20,053,772	18,781,656	10,880,848
Exports . .	15,151,959	18,240,775	17,185,954	17,769,529	17,026,654

The most important of the exports for 1930-31 were wheat (5,288,252*l.*) and flour (635,518*l.*), wool (2,386,538*l.*), gold specie (5,782,662*l.*), timber (503,696*l.*), pearl shell (167,218*l.*), pearls (7,525*l.*), hides and skins (269,659*l.*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1930, 60 steamers of 6,716 tons, and 324 sailing vessels of 10,795 tons; total, 384 vessels of 17,511 tons. Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1929-30, from and to ports outside the State, 7,887,555.

For the year ending June 30, 1931, the State had 4,180 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.

A branch mint was opened at Perth in 1899. The issues of Imperial coin to the end of June 1931 were: gold, 106,388,874*l.*; silver, 15,600*l.*; bronze, 2,000*l.* The issue in 1930-31 was: gold, 1,927,357*l.*; silver and bronze, nil.

There are nine 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 in the quarter ended June 30, 1931, was 36,014,752*l.*, of which 4,000,000*l.* is profit transferred to Capital Account by the Commonwealth Bank; deposits, 12,766,900*l.*; total average liabilities, 14,552,441*l.*; total assets, 26,298,800*l.*

State Government Savings Bank.—The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1931, inclusive of interest, was 7,992,329*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 86,720*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, 1931, 2,788,373*l.* stood to the credit of 100,753 depositors.

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Colebatch (Sir H. P.), A Story of One Hundred Years: Western Australia, 1829-1929. Perth, 1929.
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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.* 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 according to the district represented. The amounts vary from 370*l.* (Buckingham) to 500*l.* (Darwin) a year. Women received the right to vote in 1903. Proportional representation was adopted in 1907, the method being 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. At the election in 1931 for the House of Assembly 18 Nationalist, 11 Labour, and 1 Independent members were returned.

Lieutenant Governor.—Sir Hubert *Nicholls*, K.C.M.G.

The Cabinet (appointed June, 1928) is composed as follows:—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. J. C. *McPhee.*

Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways and Mines.—Hon. C. E. W. *James.*

Attorney General and Minister of Education —Hon. H S. *Baker.*

Minister of Lands and Works and Agriculture.—Hon. Sir Walter *Lee*, K.C.M.G.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. Edward *Hobbs*, Hon. A. L. *Wardlaw*, M.L.C., Hon. C. W. *Grant.*

A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1250*l.* per annum. The Premier has an additional 250*l.* a year.

Members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown suffered a reduction from July 25, 1931, of 25 per cent. of their official salaries as given above.

Agent-General in London.—(Acting) H. W. Ely, I.S.O.

Official Secretary.—H. W. Ely, I.S.O., Australia House, Strand, London, 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 about April 1):—

Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum	Year	Population	Increase per Ct. per Annum
1861	89,977	2·44	1901	172,475	1·64
1871	99,328	1·13	1911	191,211	1·04
1881	115,705	1·38	1921	213,780	1·12
1891	146,667	2·36	1931	219.694	0·27

In 1921 there were 107,743 males and 106,037 females. The average density is 8·15 persons to a square mile. Of the total population in 1921, 5·96 per cent. were natives of the British Isles, 0·44 per cent. natives of other European countries, and 92·44 per cent. natives of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. There were 371 Hindus, 234 Chinese, and 106 other coloured Asiatics. The pure aboriginal is extinct.

The births, deaths, and marriages for five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1926	4,988	1,435	1,912	3,076
1927	4,833	1,432	2,033	2,800
1928	4,691	1,502	2,132	2,559
1929	4,797	1,712	2,176	2,621
1930	4,786	1,450	1,948	2,838

Population of the capital, Hobart, and suburbs (March 31, 1931), 58,100, of Launceston and suburbs, 31,040.

Religion.

In 1921, belonging to the Church of England, 112,222; Roman Catholics, 33,106; Catholics (undefined), 2,359; Methodists, 27,171; Presbyterians, 14,796; Baptists, 5,332; Congregationalists, 4,543.

Education.

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. Secondary education is about equally divided between the new State High Schools and the older endowed schools. The 5 State High Schools in 1929 had an average attendance of 1,510. There are 4 Technical Schools, and 3 junior Technical Schools, with a total enrolment of 1,319.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, had 240 students taking courses for degrees in 1929. University expenditure in 1929 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was about 19,710*l*. In 1929, 11 Tutorial Classes were provided by the University at different centres for the Workers' Educational Association.

Justice and Crime.

There are a Supreme Court, courts of petty sessions and general sessions, the latter presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by justices of

the peace. The Supreme Court is both a court of first instance and a Court of Appeal in all jurisdiction, civil and criminal. The State is also divided into four districts with local civil courts presided over by Commissioners who are also police magistrates, and petty sessions have all the powers of two justices of the peace. Petty offences and a limited number of civil claims are dealt with in petty sessions and in general sessions by justices of the peace. During the year 1929, 6,898 persons were summarily convicted, and 105 persons were committed for trial. The total police force on December 31, 1930, was 246. There was 1 gaol, with 87 male and 2 female inmates, at the end of June, 1930.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania on June 30, 1930, was: Old Age, 7,678; Invalid, 2,456; War, 12,321.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue is derived chiefly from taxation (income, land, death duties and taxation of betting), and from the rental and sale of Crown lands. The customs and excise duties are in the hands of the Commonwealth, which Government makes a special grant to Tasmania and contributes a fixed amount per annum towards interest on the State's Public Debt.

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	2,962,687	2,766,434	2,956,272	2,609,290
Expenditure	2,867,605	2,855,977	2,981,992	2,854,394

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, June 30, 1931, to 23,389,079*l.*, of which 25 per cent. has been spent on railways, 16 per cent on hydro-electric works, and 24 per cent. on roads and bridges.

State taxation amounted to 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* per head, of which income tax provides 2*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* (including tax on lottery prizes formerly collected by the Commonwealth Government), land tax 9*s.* 3*d.* death duties 6*s.* 2*d.* Land and income taxes and death duties are also collected by the Commonwealth, averaging 19*s.* 5*d.* per head, and customs and excise of 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* in 1929–30 per head.

Defence.

For defence, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Production and Industry.

The total area of Tasmania is 16,778,000 acres, including 1,206,500 acres islands and lakes. Unalienated land, chiefly rugged mountain country, much of it mineral-bearing, amounts to about 10,500,000 acres. Of this unalienated land about 2,800,000 acres are leased.

The net value in 1929–30 of agricultural and pastoral products was 3,895,220*l.*, of manufactures, 3,562,225*l.* (output less raw material, fuel, etc.) and of mining products, 1930, 1,043,268*l.*

Agricultural production and yield per acre :—

	1929–30			1929–30	
	Crop	Yield per Acre		Crop	Yield per Acre
Wheat, bushels.	408,849	24·33	Potatoes, tons .	92,187	2·73
Oats ,, .	1,175,041	30·08	Hay ,, .	119,800	1·49
Pease (blue) ,, .	221,584	21·89	Fruit, bushels .	4,628,440	—
Pease (grey) ,, .	272,290	20·23	Hops, lbs. . .	1,923,410	1648

Live-stock in 1930 : Horses, 34,336 ; cattle, 214,643 ; sheep, 2,091,113 ; pigs, 52,899. The wool production, 14·1 million pounds in 1929–30, is above the average.

Forests cover a considerable part of the island. The mills cut 60 million super. feet of timber in 1929–30.

Chief mineral products for the year ended December, 1930 :—

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Mineral	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Copper . . tons	9,941	620,578	Zinc . . tons	943	19,322
Tin . . . tons	512	69,592	Gold . fine oz.	4,467	18,976
Silver . fine oz.	711,619	56,068	Wolfram . . tons	113	12,216
Lead . . . tons	4,288	77,590	Shale . . tons	5,428	3,490
Osmiridium . oz.	958	16,235	All minerals . .	—	1,043,268
Coal . . . tons	138,716	110,253			

Manufactures.—The two important manufactures for export are metal extraction and fruit-preserving. The electrolytic-zinc works at Risdon near Hobart are now using large quantities of ore imported from Broken Hill, and also considerable quantities of Tasmanian West Coast ores. The output in 1930 was 54,901 tons of zinc, valued at 1,034,932*l.*, with 227 tons of cadmium and other by-products. Other manufactures that have an output beyond local requirements are wool, confectionery and cement. The carbide works at North-West Bay are able to supply the needs of all Australia.

Commerce, Shipping, &c.

Principal imports, 1929–30 : Food, drink and tobacco, 2,493,851*l.* ; drapery, clothing and textiles, 1,801,653*l.* ; metals and metal manufactures, 2,150,415*l.* ; ores and concentrates, 751,655*l.* Total imports, 9,848,102*l.*, Principal exports, 1929–30 : Butter and cheese, 321,623*l.* ; fruit, fresh, 820,857*l.* ; fruit, dried, preserved or pulped, 333,626*l.* ; hops, 143,927*l.* ; jams and jellies, 351,418*l.* ; oats and chaff, 130,054*l.* ; peas, 90,799*l.* ; potatoes, 578,528*l.* ; wool, 630,011*l.* ; hides and skins, 257,105*l.* ; zinc bars and blocks, 1,159,559*l.* ; timber, 340,502*l.* ; woollen manufactures, 647,348*l.* Total exports, 9,088,014*l.*

Direct oversea imports and exports are about 19 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively of total imports and exports.

In 1929–30, Hobart did 50 per cent. of the total trade, Launceston 31 per cent., Burnie 7 per cent. and Devonport 5 per cent.

The registered shipping in 1930 consisted of 132 sailing vessels of 4,253 tons, and 56 steamers of 6,304 tons. Total, 188 vessels, 10,557 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, 1930, was 177,983, and the amount on deposit 5,738,437*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 in 1863 to South Australia, and in 1901 entered the Commonwealth as a corporate part 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, for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth, and it formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on January 1, 1911.

On the 1st March, 1927, the Northern Territory was divided for administrative purposes into two Territories, North Australia and Central Australia, the dividing line between the two Territories being the twentieth parallel of south latitude. Each Territory was under a Government Resident, with headquarters at Darwin and Stuart respectively. This division was effected under the authority of the Northern Australia Act, 1926, which also provided for the appointment of a North Australia Commission, the powers of which extended to matters relating to the development of North Australia, and also to the administration of Crown Lands throughout North Australia and Central Australia. The Northern Australia Act, 1926, was repealed as from June 12, 1931, by the Northern Territory (Administration) Act, 1931, and the whole of the Northern Territory was placed under the control of an administrator.

The North Australia Commission was abolished and the administration of Crown Lands vested in a Land Board.

Administrator (Darwin).—R. H. *Weddell.*
Deputy Administrator (Stuart).—V. G. *Carrington.*

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 on December 31, 1930, amounted to 746 square miles absolutely ; 265,813 square miles were held under leases and licences; and the remainder, 257,807 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 being Port Darwin. The

greater part of the interior consists of a table-land 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 sub-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.

The population, excluding aborigines, has varied as follows :—

Year	Europeans	Others	Totals
1881	670	2,781	3,451
1901	1,055	3,756	4,811
1911 (Census)	1,418	1,892	3,310
1921 (Census)	2,459	1,408	3,867
1929 (30th June)	2,790	838	3,628
1930 (30th June)	3,030	884	3,914

Of the 1921 Census total 1,046 were females. Chinese in the Territory numbered 722.

The estimated number of aborigines (including half-castes) on the 30th June, 1930, was 21,824.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1924-25	81,812	339,299	1927-28	142,902	459,756
1925-26	97,298	382,268	1928-29	125,830	454,259
1926-27	122,062	431,512	1929-30	121,835	482,562

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1930, were Customs and Excise, 8,307*l.*; Railways, 31,291*l.*[1]; North Australia Commission, 38,811*l.*; and Postal revenue, 11,149*l.* Land and Income Tax: Territorial, 4,034*l.*; Federal, 2,224*l.* The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, &c.) were Administrative Staff, 89,870*l.*, North Australia Commission, 63,484*l.*, and Railways, 56,155*l.*[1] The public debt (outstanding indebtedness in respect of securities taken over from South Australia on account of Northern Territory and Central Australia Railways plus Loan Moneys used for (*a*) redemption of such securities as have matured and (*b*) for development) on June 30, 1931, was 9,670,278*l.*

Production and Industry.

The soils of the Territory differ greatly, but most products suitable to the tropical and semi-tropical 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 on December 31, 1929, were :—Cattle, 711,607; horses, 33,703; goats, 9,247; pigs, 359; sheep, 11,803; camels, 707; mules, 95; donkeys, 779.

The Territory is rich in mineral resources, though these are very little developed. The value of the minerals produced in the year ending June 30,

[1] The figures in respect of Railways are for North Australia Railways only. The figures in regard to Central Australia Railways included in the Finance Statement 1929-30 were: Interest, 176,711*l.*; Sinking Fund, 21,718*l.*; Working Expenses, 198,108*l.*; Interest on Loans taken over from South Australia, 34,718*l.*, against which were receipts totalling 104,735*l.*

1930, was as follows:—Gold bullion, 57*l.*; Tin ore, 3,345*l.*; Silverlead ore, 2,293*l.*; Tantalite ore, 1,013*l.*; Mica, 6,099*l.*; Wolfram, 3,778*l.*; Copper, 79*l.*; grand total, 16,664*l.*

Commerce.

The oversea imports and exports are given as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1924–25	20,636	41,944	1927–28	30,387	29,265
1925–26	34,168	35,902	1928–29	32,069	53,720
1926–27	36,814	29,786	1929–30	38,883	58,471

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See also under *Australia.*

TERRITORIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH: TERRITORY OF PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

Papua 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, 1931, the population was as follows:—European, 1,128; Papuans (estimated), 275,000. (For the part of New Guinea lately possessed by Germany and now administered by Australia, *see* below.)

To prevent that portion of the island of New Guinea not claimed by Holland from passing into the hands of a foreign power, the Government of Queensland annexed it in 1883. This step was not sanctioned by the Imperial Government, but on November 6, 1884, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the Southern portion of the Eastern half of New Guinea, and in 1887 Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertook to defray the cost of administration, and the territory was annexed to the Crown the following year. 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 8 official members and 1 non-official member, and a legislative council composed of the executive councillors and 5 non-official members, 4 being nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor and appointed by the Governor-General of Australia, and the fifth being

nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of Papua as representing the interests of the Christian Missions of the Territory.

Lieut.-Governor and Judge.—Sir J. H. P. *Murray*, K.C.M.G.
Government Secretary.—Herbert William *Champion.*

Tribes have in large areas settled down to peaceful habits. Five missionary bodies are at work ; many hundreds of natives are being taught by these bodies. 195,951 acres of land have been leased, chiefly by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (47,837 acres at December 31, 1930), rubber (9,075 acres), sisal hemp (950 acres). On December 31, 1929, there were 58,902 acres of plantations. A preferential tariff is granted by the Commonwealth on certain raw material from Papua, and a bonus for 10 years on other products imported into Australia. 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. A regulation, which is strictly enforced, requires that each native shall plant coconut trees or other economic trees or plants if his land is suitable, or the natives may, in lieu of paying a tax in money, establish communal plantations under the direction of European instructors.

The ports of entry are—Port Moresby, Samarai, Kulumadau, Woodlark Island and Daru.

There are 8 magisterial districts, each in charge of a resident magistrate. There are also 20 assistant resident magistrates, and 9 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 (1931) 1,160 village policemen ; armed constabulary, 250 (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 is compulsory if English is taught. There is 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 devoted, first, to native education, and, secondly, to other purposes having for their object the direct benefit of the natives. The education is chiefly undertaken by the missions aided by grants from the taxation fund. 7,018*l.* was spent on education in 1930–31. The expenses of the plantation instructors to develop native agriculture are borne by the Education Fund, 1,301*l.* being expended in 1930–31.

A Government Anthropologist is supported from this fund with a view to assisting the Government to understand the native point of view. A Family Bonus is paid to native mothers of four or more children under 16 years of age at the rate of 5*s.* for four and 1*s.* for each child over the four. In 1930–31, 5,422*l.* was spent from the fund on medical work among the natives, besides 611*l.* on native hospital buildings.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1927	111,508	167,728	455,904	454,462	226,948
1928	107,052	158,964	403,561	350,363	226,784
1929	93,751	152,949	361,271	337,365	184,946
1930	100,349	151,874	373,918	324,775	228,391
1931	134,918	135,325	240,074	274,354	220,399

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy is given by the Australian Government. The subsidy for 1931–32 has been reduced from 50,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*

Gold, silver and osmiridium are the only minerals exported. There are 9 proclaimed mineral fields, seven of which are gold fields, and 2 copper. 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 was being vigorously developed. A railway from the field to the coast was constructed and smelters erected. The whole field was abandoned in 1927 owing to the low price of copper, but the machinery remains in the hope of a rise in the price of copper sufficient to justify a renewal of operations. Indications of petroleum have been found over an area of 1,000 sq. miles. Prospecting Licences have been issued to a number of private companies. In 1930–31 the gold output was valued at 18,296*l.* The trade is principally with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food-stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports 1930–31, copra (9,436¼ tons, 93,710*l.*); gold (6,923 ozs., 22,440*l.*), osmiridium (46¾ ozs., 700*l*); rubber (776 tons, 47,036*l.*); desiccated coconut, 467½ tons, 79,264*l.* Number of horses (1930), 707; cattle, 5,883; mules, 185.

A steamer trades between Sydney, Port Moresby and Samarai every month, and small coastal vessels run at frequent intervals between the various inter-territorial ports. Ocean-going shipping entered and cleared 1929–30, British, 184,806 tons; foreign, 43,585 tons. There are wireless telegraph stations at Port Moresby and Samarai.

There are branches of the Bank of New South Wales at Port Moresby and Samarai. The currency and its legal tender are the same as in the Commonwealth of Australia.

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NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand was first discovered in 1642 by Tasman, and the coast was explored by Captain Cook in 1769, and in subsequent years. It became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia. In 1840 the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty to the British Crown and the islands became a British Colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a branch of the Polynesian race; they

are divided into about twenty clans, analogous to those of the Scottish Highlands. Between 1845 and 1848, and again between 1860 and 1870, about half of these clans were in revolt against British rule, but peace was permanently established in 1871.

Government and Constitution.

By Order in Council, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand, 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 and later into nine. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi., passed in 1875, the provinces and the provincial system of government were abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were 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 of thirty-five members, who are paid at the rate of 283*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Members hold their seats for seven years only, unless reappointed.

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 405*l.* per annum. Every man or woman registered as an elector is eligible as a member of the House of Representatives. For European representation every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the Dominion and three months in an electoral district, is required to be registered as 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 November 1928 was: Reform Party, 28; United Party (Liberals), 29; Labour Party, 19; Independent, 4.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord *Bledisloe*, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (appointed December 1, 1929). Salary 5,000*l.*, and 2,500*l.* allowances. (For the year 1931-32 salary is 4,050*l.*, and 2,025*l.* allowances.)

The (Coalition of Reform and United Parties) Cabinet (Assumed office September 22, 1931) was composed (December, 1931) as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Railways and Minister of External Affairs.—Rt. Hon. G. W. *Forbes*, P.C.

Minister of Public Works and Minister of Transport.—Rt. Hon. J. G. *Coates.*

Minister of Lands and Commissioner of State Forests.—Hon. E. A. *Ransom.*

Minister of Native Affairs and Cook Islands.—Hon. Sir Apirana *Ngata*, Kt.

Minister of Finance, Minister of Customs and Stamp Duties, Attorney-General.—Hon. W. D. *Stewart.*

Minister of Education, Minister of Industries and Commerce.—Hon. J. *Masters*, M.L.C.

Minister of Defence and Justice, Minister of Marine.—Hon. J. G. *Cobbe.*

Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Internal Affairs.—Hon. A. *Hamilton.*

Minister of Health, Minister of Immigration.—Hon. J. A. *Young.*

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.—Hon. C. *Macmillan.*

Each Minister has a salary of 1,053*l.* (with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has 1,620*l.*), with House Allowance of 180*l.* if no Government residence is provided.

Department of the High Commissioner in London :—

High Commissioner.—Sir T. M. Wilford, K.C.M.G. K.C. (appointed January 1, 1930), 415 Strand, London, W.C 2.

Local Government.

For purposes of local government New Zealand is divided into counties, boroughs and town districts. The counties are subdivided into ridings.

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 annexed islands, 103,722 square miles. North Island, 44,281 square miles, South Island 58,092, Stewart Island 670 square miles, Chatham Islands 372 square miles, outlying islands 307 square miles. Acreage 66,390,262 acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (179,200 acres), and up to March, 1931, 21,512,206 acres had been alienated, and 15,127,882 acres reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes. The area of Native lands at March 31, 1931, was 4,589,957 acres. The estimated population September 30, 1931, was 1,516,128, inclusive of Maoris, 68,850, but exclusive of residents of Cook and other annexed Islands, 15,153, of the Tokelau Islands, 1,048, and of Western Samoa (mandated territory), 45,845. Census population, exclusive of aborigines and dependencies :—

Years	Males	Females	Total	Average increase per cent. per annum
1881	269 606	220,328	489,933	5·6
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	1·6
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	1·9
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	2·6
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	2·3
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	2·1

The census of New Zealand is quinquennial, but the census falling in 1931 and proclaimed for April 21, 1931, was postponed as an act of national economy caused by financial stringency.

Area and population of each provincial district at the census of April 20, 1926:—

Provincial District	Sq. Miles	Population (excluding Maoris) at the Census of April 20, 1926			Estimated April 30, 1931 (excluding Maoris)
		Males	Females	Totals	Totals
Auckland	25,400	219,391	205,140	424,531	463,700
Taranaki	3,750	33,789	31,831	65,620	71,800
Hawke's Bay	4,260	35,638	32,524	68,162	70,700
Wellington	10,870	140,076	133,424	273,500	303,340
Marlborough	4,220	9,671	8,646	18,317	19,000
Nelson	10,870	26,496	24,181	50,677	52,400
Westland	4,880	7,982	7,147	15,129	16,200
Canterbury	13,940	105,727	108,163	213,890	225,730
Otago:—					
Otago Portion	14,050	73,706	75,816	149,522	152,200
Southland Portion	11,170	33,908	31,213	65,121	68,000
Total	103,410	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	1,443,070

Population of the North Island, September 30, 1931, 978,559, including 65,857 Maoris; South Island (including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands), 537,569, including 2,993 Maoris.

In 1926, 551,457 lived in the rural districts; 785,040 in boroughs. The balance of 7,883 were on vessels, trains, etc., on Census night.

The estimated populations of the chief cities and towns of New Zealand on April 30, 1931, were as follows:—Auckland, 217,000; Wellington, 143,000; Christchurch, 127,300; Dunedin, 86,500; Wanganui, 27,850; Invercargill, 24,000; Palmerston North, 22,800; Napier, 19,300; Timaru, 18,350; Hamilton, 18,100; New Plymouth, 18,200; Gisborne, 19,300; Hastings, 16,750; Nelson, 12,500.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Live Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1926	28,473	1,473	11,819	10,680	16,654
1927	27,881	1,387	11,613	10,478	16,268
1928	27,200	1,383	11,811	10,537	15,389
1929	26,747	1,327	12,314	10,967	14,433
1930	26,797	1,371	12,199	11,075	14,598

Birth-rate, 1930, 18·80 per 1,000 : death-rate, 8·56 per 1,000; marriage rate, 7·77; infant mortality, 34·48 per 1,000 births.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1926	45,685	33,825	11,860
1927	38,676	36,248	2,428
1928	35,478	35,035	443
1929	34,439	31,643	2,796
1930	32,559	28,321	4,238

Religion.

No State aid is given to any form of religion. For the Church of England the Dominion is divided into seven dioceses, with a separate

bishopric (Ao-tea-roa) for the Maoris. The Roman Catholic Church is under an Archbishop residing at Wellington, assisted by a coadjutor Archbishop and three bishops.

Religious Denomination	Number of Clergy, June, 1931	Total places of worship. Census 1926	Number of members or adherents. Census 1926	Proportion per cent.
Church of England	498	1,268	553,993	41·21
Presbyterian	416	1,132	330,731	24 60
Roman Catholic	331	546	173,364	12·89
Methodist	282	682	121,212	9·02
Baptist	71	71	21,955	1·63
Brethren	16	141	12,924	0·96
Salvation Army	111	150	12,241	0·91
Church of Christ	37	51	7,984	0 59
Congregationalist	32	25	7,282	0 54
Hebrew	4	4	2,591	0 19
Other Bodies	193	218	30,634	2 28
Object to state	—	—	62,585	4·66
Unspecified	—	—	6,973	0 52
Total	1,986	4,288	1,844,469	100·00

Education.

The University of New Zealand consists of the Otago University at Dunedin, with 93 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury University College at Christchurch, with 39 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 39 professors and lecturers; and the Victoria University College at Wellington, with 28 professors and lecturers: students on registers of the four constituent colleges (1930), 4,567. The University colleges are all endowed with lands. The Canterbury Agricultural College and the Massey Agricultural College (at Palmerston North) are recognised schools of agriculture.

At the end of 1930 there were 46 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 681 (excluding part-time) teachers and 15,552 pupils (excluding 325 in lower departments). There are also 81 District High Schools with 185 teachers and 4,115 scholars in the secondary division. Two Junior High Schools with 125 pupils and 22 Technical High and Technical Day Schools with 6,953 pupils. Of private secondary schools there were 48 registered, with 3,825 pupils. Twelve secondary schools for Maoris had 517 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 1930 there were 2,593 public primary schools, 6,975 teachers (including 542 probationers), 220,813 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1930), 199,548. 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.

There are 5 schools of mines; 4 normal schools; 15 child welfare institutions; a school for the deaf; an institute for the blind (at Auckland); a special school for mentally backward boys at Otekaike, Otago; and a similar school for girls at Richmond, Nelson. There were also, at the end of 1930, 306 registered primary private schools, with 26,451 pupils.

There were 188 Native village schools, with 322 teachers and 7,070 scholars,

including 850 Europeans. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1930-31 was 99,101*l*. Total expenditure out of public funds in 1930-31 upon education of all kinds 4,095,323*l*.

Justice and Crime.

There are nine supreme court judges, and thirty-one stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

In 1930 there were 47,247 summary convictions, and 1,524 sentences in supreme courts, including 1,119 cases sent up from lower courts for sentence. At the end of 1930 the gaols and Borstal institutions contained 1,523 prisoners undergoing sentence.

Pauperism, Pensions, etc.

The Dominion is divided into districts, with elective boards for the administration of the public hospitals and charitable relief. The Government subsidises bequests and voluntary contributions at the rate of 20*s*. in the pound ; and contributions by local authorities, according to a sliding scale, ranging from 14*s*. in the pound to 26*s*. in the pound, and averaging throughout the Dominion 20*s*. in the pound. The apportionments are made according to the value of rateable property within the district. The total expenditure on Charitable Aid during the year ended March 31, 1930, was 254,597*l*, and on hospital maintenance, 1,253,387*l*. During 1930 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 13,450 inmates; and 4,633 children were wholly or partly maintained by the State in various institutions in 1930.

An Act, passed in 1898 and amended on several occasions since, provided for old-age pensions. Every person, not an alien or an Asiatic, who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of 45*l*. 10*s*. a year, reducible by 1*l*. for every 1*l*. by which income exceeds 52*l*. The joint annual income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed 143*l*. (including pensions). Pensions are also granted to widows, to miners incapacitated as a result of miners' phthisis, to veterans of the Maori war, to dependents of those who died in the influenza epidemic of 1918, and to certain classes of blind persons. In addition are those pensions granted in respect of the recent war.

There is a system of family allowances at the rate of 2*s*. per week for each child after the second, in cases where income excluding family allowance is under 3*l*. 12*s*. per week.

Class of Pension	Number in force, July, 1930	Annual Value	Average Pension
		£	£
Old Age	30,150	1,261,024	42
Widows'	4,651	342,294	74
Military (Maori War)	164	8,036	49
War	21,059	1,224,406	58
Miners'	925	66,076	71
Epidemic (i.e. influenza epidemic, 1918)	128	5,778	45
Blind	343	16,704	49
Family Allowances	5,457	82,651	15

Finance.

The following table of revenue relates to the Consolidated Fund and is exclusive of sales of land and of receipts paid into various other accounts and funds :—

Year ended March 31	Customs and Excise[1]	Stamps, excluding Post and Teleg.	Interest [2]	Land Tax	Income Tax	Total [3] (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	8,826,287	3,379,016	3,508,595	1,229,067	3,422,216	24,948,107
1928	8,501,245	3,504,367	3,707,332	1,154,479	3,278,729	25,123,980
1929	8,565,736	3,575,720	4,514,572	1,140,324	3,310,877	28,599,676
1930	9,517,359	3,405,292	4,413,510	1,506,911	3,538,764	25,849,861
1931	8,181,076	3,387,335	2,914,874	1,145,617	4,003,606	23,068,931

[1] Excluding tyre-tax and motor-spirit tax—for main highways purposes.
[2] The total shown for interest covers interest on the Public Debt Redemption Fund and on other public moneys, together with interest on railway capital liability (since 1925–26) and on post and telegraph capital liability (since 1928–29). From the years stated, railway and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure have been removed from the operations of the consolidated Fund, these two undertakings, however, paying interest on their capital liability. Railway revenue in 1930–31 was 7,294,666*l.*, and post and telegraph revenue, 3,707,420*l.*
[3] Excludes unemployment taxation.

The number of income-tax payers in 1929–30 was 55,235, and of land-tax payers, 51,391.

The following expenditure table of the Consolidated Fund is exclusive of sums paid to the Public Works Fund :—

Year ended March 31	Public Debt Charges	Pensions	Education	Post and Telegraph	Constabulary and Defence	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	9,745,932	2,631,605	3,070,096	2,343,488	1,480,803	24,355,965
1928	9,757,602	2,718,205	3,101,904	2,297,058	1,386,564	24,944,905
1929	10,110,741	2,823,446	3,204,529	—	1,378,061	24,176,928
1930	10,699,945	2,926,726	3,359,389	—	1,345,284	25,200,882
1931	10,905,848	3,025,206	3,355,470	—	1,153,308	24,708,042

Estimates 1931–32: Revenue, 24,666,000*l.*; expenditure, 24,540,000*l.*

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1931, was 117,945,690*l.*, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The average taxation per head of the population in 1930–31 was 12*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

The gross public debt at March 31, 1931, was : 276,033,358*l.*; of which indebtedness on account of the war of 1914–19 represented 67,711,800*l.* Most of the rest of the debt represents reproductive expenditure or investments.

Defence.

The New Zealand military forces are under a general officer commanding, who has at his disposal a general headquarters divided into the general staff and administrative services and departments. He is responsible to the Ministry of Defence. New Zealand is organised into 3 military commands, the Northern, Central, and Southern, each command being under an officer commanding.

The Air Force consists of 21 machines. The personnel is 122, including 56 permanent officers and men.

The system of compulsory Territorial and Cadet training is now in abeyance. Reorganization is proceeding with a voluntary system upon a reduced scale.

Civil Aviation.—There are 17 aerodromes, 179 licensed pilots and 59 aircraft.

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* (ex-cruiser of 2,500 tons), the cruisers *Dunedin* and *Diomede*, loaned free of charge (other than maintenance) by the Imperial Government, and the sloops *Laburnum* and *Veronica*. In addition there are the oil-tank vessel *Nucula*, the trawler *Wakakura* and the tug *Toia*. The establishment of a New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve is also provided for under the Act. Expenditure on naval defence in 1930–31 amounted to 418,838*l*., not including interest on loan-moneys. In addition 125,000*l*. was paid as the fourth of eight annual instalments towards the cost of the Singapore Naval Base.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Two-thirds of the surface of New Zealand is suitable for agriculture and grazing. About 12,500,000 acres are still under forest. The total area under cultivation (including 17,320,701 acres in sown grasses and 124,565 in fallow) in 1930 was 19,156,074 acres. The area of Crown lands (other than reserves) leased under various tenures at March 31, 1931, was 17,974,311 acres, and 2,121,086 acres were available for future disposal.

The largest freehold estates are held in the South Island. The extent of occupied holdings of or over one acre in 1930 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows:—

Sizes of Holdings (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 & under 9	13,029	56,030	5,000 & under 10,000	552	3,740,004
10 ,, ,, 50	14,435	354,963	10,000 ,, ,, 20,000	306	4,251,895
50 ,, ,, 100	11,350	814,829	20,000 ,, ,, 50,000	162	4,942,770
100 ,, ,, 200	15,172	2,118,963	50,000 acres and over	54	4,823,710
200 ,, ,, 320	9,409	2,350,763			
320 ,, ,, 640	10,336	4,676,166			
640 ,, ,, 1,000	4,257	3,394,215	Total . . .	85,167	43,368,653
1,000 ,, ,, 5,000	6,105	11,844,345			

In 1930 there were 138,121 persons (119,321 males and 18,800 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
1926	151,673	4,617	30·44	102,485	4,116	40·14	25,969	947	36·47
1927	220,083	7,952	36·18	117,326	4,997	42·58	29,886	1,243	41·60
1928	260,987	9,541	36·56	88,228	3,853	43·66	21,091	862	40·87
1929	255,312	8,833	34·60	73,101	3,065	41·93	19,500	781	40·06
1930	235,942	7,240	30·68	67,722	3,002	44·33	18,229	755	41·42

Live-stock in 1930: 297,195 horses, 3,765,668 cattle, 30,841,287 sheep (29,792,506 in 1931), and 487,793 pigs. Wool exported or used for home consumption twelve months ended September 30, 1930, 207,896,396 lbs.

Exports, 1926–27, 219,756,043 lbs.; 1927–28, 227,389,554 lbs.; 1928–92, 236,585,474 lbs.; 1929–30, 201,867,328 lbs.; 1930–31, 210,909,901 lbs.

II. Manufactures.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries):—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Persons engaged	Value of Land, Buildings, &c.	Value of Products
			£	£
1925–26	4,803	82,018	59,149,692	84,043,199
1926–27	5,088	81,904	62,723,125	83,012,503
1927–28	5,166	81,756	64,674,150	87,732,003
1928–29	5,136	83,680	67,337,997	93,172,222
1929–30	5,177	85,797	71,655,154	93,464,536

The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1930, is taken from the results of the annual collection by Census and Statistics Office.

Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Value of Products
Total value of production in 1929–30	£ 93,464,526	Tinned-ware and sheet metal works	£ 902,464
Principal Industries		Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c.	416,607
Meat freezing and preserving	15,312,456	Engineering	1,982,720
Ham and bacon curing	1,156,621	Printing and bookbinding	4,772,811
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	24,089,981	Agricultural machinery	844,880
Grain mills	3,001,323	Coach building	754,774
Biscuit and confectionery factories	1,676,440	Motor and cycle works	2,365,686
Fruit preserving & jam making	300,424	Saddlery harness and leather goods	152,196
Breweries and malthouses	1,403,452	Tanning	633,539
Aerated water factories	435,748	Fellmongering and wool-scouring	913,499
Soap and candle works	508,020	Ship and boat-building yards	361,203
Sausage-casings works	400,352	Sails, tents and oilskins	162,093
Boiling-down, glue, & manure works	330,145	Furniture and cabinet-making	1,381,995
Cooperages	414,747	Mattress making	292,608
Sawmills, sash and door factories	4,295,950	Chemical works	210,574
Woodware and turnery	645,535	Chemical fertilizer works	1,389,574
Gasworks	1,557,453	Woollen mills	1,085,219
Electricity supply works	4,808,255	Boot and shoe factories	1,208,712
Lime and cement works	928,200	Hosiery factories	406,854
Brick, tile and pottery works	645,209	Clothing factories	2,811,013
Concrete block and fibrous plaster making	458,791	Rope and twine works	191,396
		Flax mills	319,369

III. Mines and Minerals

Exports of principal minerals and consumption of coal:—

		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz.	116,848	480,212	133,749	550,678
Silver	,,	416,262	41,475	566,063	44,534
Pig iron	tons			4	29
Coal — Exported	,,	205,408	284,521	126,118	186,210
Coal — Consumed (locally produced)	,,	2,230,461	2,251,343	2,415,974	2,355,882

Commerce.

In 1930 the imports duty-free amounted to 19,883,404*l.*; subject to duty, 23,142,510*l.*; total 43,025,914*l.*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce [1]	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1926	49,889,563	44,339,318	936,257	45,275,575
1927	44,782,946	47,571,233	925,121	48,496,354
1928	44,886,266	54,660,365	1,528,116	56,188,481
1929	48,799,977	54,176,013	1,403,050	55,579,663
1930	43,025,914	44,209,406	731,286	44,940,692

[1] Including specie.

Visible exports amounted in 1930–31 to 30,030,533*l.*, and visible imports to 30,035,253*l.*

The principal imports and exports in 1930 are given as follows:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Fruits—fresh and dried	604,589	Produce of the Dominion:—	
Sugar	719,522	Wool	7,664,362
Tea	710,400	Agricultural produce	971,259
Alcoholic beverages	787,292	Frozen meat	10,937,382
Tobacco	1,146,737	Kauri gum	189,635
Iron and steel	4,184,072	Tallow	688,571
Electrical machinery and apparatus	2,251,935	Butter	11,854,056
Other machinery	1,889,004	Cheese	6,488,488
Motor-cars & parts thereof	3,510,948	Milk (preserved)	351,339
Other metals and metal manufactures	965,775	Casein	155,575
Cotton piece-goods	1,872,613	Preserved meats	149,814
Woollen piece-goods	622,256	Sausage-casings	780,073
Other piece-goods	1,260,071	Hides, and calf skins	543,723
Other textiles	4,989,487	Sheep skins and pelts	1,516,788
Earthenware	668,047	Rabbit skins	142,249
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof	1,129,822	Phormium (fibre and tow)	221,988
Petroleum oil, crude and refined	3,120,019	Coal	186,210
Leather and manufactures thereof	994,865	Timber	800,715
		Gold	547,868
		British and foreign produce	731,112
Total, including others not specified	43,025,914	Total, including articles not specified	44,940,692

Exports of certain trade products :—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1926	213,154,899	3,084,356	4,877	1,168,040	1,461,548
1927	220,500,720	3,364 965	4,674	1,455,539	1,492,792
1928	226,804,744	3,793 828	4,394	1,449,570	1,567,272
1929	234,955,978	3,886,202	4,987	1,653,807	1,779,093
1930	197,239,614	4,086,639	3,818	1,884,237	1,812,981

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1930, was 94,459,597*l.*

The following table shows the trade with different countries :—

Countries	Imports[1] from				Exports to			
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	22,678,862	22,581,880	23,788,947	21,132,142	36,877,887	40,510,075	40,957,048	36,015,303
Australia	4,264,175	3,868,281	3,631,625	3,674,073	3,665,962	3,402,655	2,338,410	1,562,281
Fiji . .	435,084	584,182	190,492	217,826	120,202	138,706	135,052	110,033
India and Ceylon	1,596,832	1,615,135	1,649,121	1,321,119	147,417	383,559	393,476	415,944
Canada	2,721,812	3,237,750	4,774,493	3,804,909	1,666,598	2,469,150	3,358,975	2,539,215
United States	7,827,755	7,958,761	9,073,268	7,391,361	2,681,091	4,260,615	3,658,427	2,116,752
France	531,480	499,124	419,512	385,015	1,008,291	1,800,897	1,768,399	519,727
Germany .	506,180	584,594	627,688	736,683	1,139,654	1,200,071	1,220,552	401,084
Japan . .	579,984	558,083	613,235	550,580	251,547	657,915	428,577	154,741
Others . .	3,640,832	3,448,526	4,089,646	3,812,200	937,705	1,275,138	1,329,552	1,105,612
Totals	44,782,946	44,886,266	48,797,977	43,025,914	48,496,354	56,188,481	55,579,063	44,940,692

[1] From countries whence the goods were derived, not necessarily the actual country of origin.

According to the British Board of Trade returns, the principal imports into and exports from the United Kingdom, from and to New Zealand, in recent years were as follows :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports into U K :—	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Butter	10,320	10,228	11,277	10,786
Cheese	7,174	7,586	8,300	7,822
Milk, preserved	164	190	3	—
Beef, frozen	629	949	298	687
Beef, canned, etc.	57	64	28	44
Mutton, frozen	9,631	10,659	10,025	10,932
Sheep skins	628	572	410	598
Rabbit Skins	416	470	285	95
Tallow	688	810	667	610
Hemp	270	224	138	91
Wool	14,108	12,486	13,085	10,051
Totals for all Imports	46,549	47,274	47,727	44,899
Exports (British produce) from U K :—				
Spirits	648	585	625	535
Tobacco	1,008	881	700	507
Apparel (including hats and boots)	2,302	2,373	2,498	2,194
Cotton manufactures	1,881	1,780	1,861	1,548
Machinery	1,302	1,306	1,167	1,146
Iron and Steel manufactures	2,674	2,278	2,709	2,165
Paper	575	608	585	595
Motor Cars and Cycles	958	961	1,375	1,056
Woollen Manufactures	1,059	979	1,005	847
Total Exports of all British produce	19,608	19,288	21,893	17,867
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce	792	763	793	762

Total imports into U.K., 1931, 37,832,232*l.*; exports from U.K., 11,196,327*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

At the end of 1930 the registered vessels were 65 sailing vessels of 6,685 tons (net), 242 steamers of 98,305 tons, 224 motor vessels of 7,773 tons; total 531 vessels of 111,970 tons (net).

Shipping inwards and outwards for five 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
1926	617	2,046,728	678	2,261,334	436	1,604,074	665	2,237,307
1927	569	1,951,851	634	2,195,804	430	1,606,946	633	2,200,763
1928	548	1,987,099	601	2,180,883	428	1,660,085	605	2,210,208
1929	549	2,070,359	642	2,343,338	435	1,713,523	630	2,301,227
1930	519	2,004,766	600	2,297,142	417	1,756,649	599	2,313,992

Of vessels entered inward (1930), 513 of 2,020,553 tons were British and 87 of 276,589 tons were foreign; of vessels cleared outwards (1930), 513 of 2,048,841 tons were British, and 86 of 265,151 tons were foreign.

Railways.

On March 31, 1931, there were 1,533 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,789 in the South Island, besides 117 miles of private lines—3,439 miles in all. Operating revenue from Government railways, 1930-31, 6,781,388*l.*, operating expenditure, 6,406,143*l.*; net operating revenue, 375,245*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1931, 68,679,025*l.* In 1930–31 the tonnage of goods carried was 6,966,329, and the passengers numbered 22,813,708.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postal statistics, 1930:—Letters and letter-cards, 313,148,058; post-cards, 9,584,009; books, etc., 165,180,054; newspapers, 47,644,098; parcels, 6,447,194; money orders issued, 833,505; paid, 719,124.

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1931, 3,707,420*l.*; working expenses, 3,304,648*l.*, including interest on capital liability, 504,000*l.* The officials numbered 11,012 on March 31, 1931.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1931, there were 12,588 miles of line and 63,657 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 17,222,462. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1930–31 was 2,124,870*l.*

Money and Credit.

There are six banks of issue doing business, two of these being wholly New Zealand institutions. The paid-up capital of the six banks amounts to 28,898,862*l.* and their reserved profits to 24,359,819*l.* The total average liabilities for 1930, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 63,984,419*l.*, and the average assets 69,748,071*l.* The average amount on deposit was 56,424,990*l.* The value of the notes in circulation averaged 6,255,717*l.* for the year. Gold has almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

There are the post-office savings-bank and 5 trustee savings banks. The former had, March 31, 1931, 884 branches; the latter have not more than one or two branches each; number of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks

at March 31, 1931, 878,043 ; amount deposited during year, 24,531,569*l.* ; withdrawn, 28,063,338*l.* ; amount on deposit at end of year, 47,668,547*l.* At 31st March, 1931, 9,686,586*l.* was on deposit in trustee savings banks to the credit of 208,467 depositors.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands :

Auckland Islands, 50° 32′ S., 166° 13′ E., 200 miles S. of Stewart Island. Area of largest about 200 square miles. Uninhabited. Now abandoned.

Chatham Islands, 43° 30′ to 44° 30′ S., 175° 40′ to 177° 15′ W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 372 square miles ; population (April, 1926) 562 (268 Europeans and 294 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., 156° and 170° W long. The names of the islands with their populations (1926) are as follows :—

Cook Islands—	Population		Population
Rarotonga . . .	3,936	Palmerston I. . . .	97
Mangaia . . .	1,249	Penrhyn (Tongareva) .	395
Atiu	933	Manihiki . . .	416
Aitutaki . . .	1,431	Rakaanga . . .	327
Mauke (Parry I.) . .	511	Danger (Pukapuka) . .	526
Mitiaro . . .	238	Suwarrow . . .	—
Manuae and Te Au-o-tu	23	Niue (Savage I.) . .	3,795
Nassau	—	Total . . .	13,877

Total area of the Cook and other islands about 280 square miles.

Rarotonga is 20 miles in circumference; 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 (New Zealand) Resident Commissioners, 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 1930–31 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths were respectively 519, 131, and 226. Education : there are 30 Government or subsidized mission schools in the group, with 2,800 scholars. Revenue, financial year 1930–31, 53,848*l.* (including grants from N.Z. to extent of 21,633*l.*) ; expenditure, 54,209*l.* The trade for 1930 was :—Imports, 122,098*l.*, including 84,839*l.* from New Zealand, 10,290*l.* from United Kingdom, and 14,187*l.* from United States ; exports 125,315*l.*, including 99,279*l.* to New Zealand, 17,773*l.* to United States of America. Chief exports 1930 :—Bananas, 44,059*l.* ; oranges, 38,382*l.* ; tomatoes, 9,870*l.* ; copra, 27,860*l.* A wireless station is maintained at Rarotonga, with sub-stations at Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke and Niue.

Kermadec Islands, 29° 15′ to 31° 26′ S. lat., 177° 55′ to 178° 55′ W. long., 600 miles N.N E. of New Zealand. Area 13 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.

Ross Dependency.—The coasts of the Ross Sea, with the adjacent islands and territories, between 160° east longitude and 150° west longitude, and south of the 60th degree of latitude, were proclaimed a British Settlement and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand by Order-in-Council of 30th July, 1923.

Union Islands (Tokelau).—These Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, were transferred to the jurisdiction of New Zealand, February 11, 1926, and are administered by the Administrator of Western Samoa. They lie between 8° and 10° S. lat., and 171° and 173° W. long. (population 1931, 1048), and comprise 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 square miles.

Small uninhabited outlying islands within the boundaries of New Zealand are: Campbell Island, the Three Kings Islands, the Antipodes Islands, the Bounty Islands, and the Snares Islands.

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[Official and many other books and newspapers may be seen at the office of the High Commissioner in London, from whom official publications may be purchased.

FIJI.

Constitution and Government

The Fiji Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. The sovereignty was ceded to Great Britain on October 10, 1874.

Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.—Sir Murchison *Fletcher*, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (appointed, 1929). Salary 3,000*l.* as Governor of Fiji, and 1,200*l.* as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

The Constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of February 9, 1929. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Indian Affairs, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two unofficial members nominated by the Governor.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and not more than thirteen nominated members, six European elected members, three native members and three Indian elected members.

The natives retain a large share of self-government. Their system of village and district councils has been recognised and improved, and supplemented by a triennial meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. There is a Native Regulation Board, constituted under the 'Native Affairs Ordinance, 1876,' which has power to make regulations with regard to the marriage and divorce of natives, succession to property, the jurisdiction and powers of native courts and magistrates in matters of civil and criminal procedure, and also in regard to other matters having reference to the good government and well-being of the native population. All such regulations have to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council.

There is a constabulary force consisting of Fijians and Indians, with European officers, and a Defence Force (Europeans, half-castes, and Fijians). Strength of constabulary force in 1931, 218.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 22° south latitude 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 180° east longitude was added to the colony in 1880 Total area, including Rotuma, 7,083 square miles.

At the 31st December, 1930, the population of the Colony, including Rotuma, was estimated at 182,576; Europeans, 5,078 (2,683 males, 2,395 females); Fijians, 92,189 (47,384 males, 44,805 females); Indians, 74,417 (44,289 males, 30,128 females); Chinese, 1,503 (1,377 males, 126 females); half-castes, 3,333 (1,720 males, 1,630 females); others, 5,356 (3,229 males, 2,127 females).

Among Europeans the birth-rate in 1930 was 16·94 per 1000, and deaths 9·45; among Fijians, birth-rate, 36·43, death-rate, 31·24; among Indians, birth-rate, 36·02, death-rate, 12·30; others, birth-rate, 32·38, death-rate, 19·52; marriages, 22·19 of the total population.

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu: European population (census of April 24, 1921), 1,443, suburbs, 298, total, 1,741.

Religion and Instruction.

Attending at Methodist native churches in 1930, 83,105; Roman Catholic Mission, 14,272. The Methodist Mission comprises 18 European missionaries,

23 European mission sisters, 127 native ministers, 293 catechists, 472 teachers, and 3,499 local preachers, 4,989 class leaders, with 701 churches, and 355 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 30 European ministers, 16 European teaching brothers, and 287 native teachers, 75 European sisters, 86 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions, 244 Catechists, 25 native brothers, and 79 native sisters.

In 1930 there were two Government Grammar schools for European children at Suva, one for boys and one for girls, with a total roll number of 359. In Levuka there is a Government school for both boys and girls, at which 133 were on the roll in 1930: and two others at Rarawai and Tailevu with a roll number of 43. Besides these the Roman Catholic Mission has three schools for Europeans. The Queen Victoria School (a Government school), and six Provincial Schools (supported by Government), are boarding schools for Fijian boys. There were 508 pupils in 1930. There are five Government Indian schools with a roll number in 1930 of 431. The Government gave assistance in 1930 to 197 schools, with an attendance of 13,046 pupils. The Government Teachers' Training School had a roll of 35 (Fijians and Indians) teachers in training in 1930. Expenditure on education in 1930 was 46,842*l.*

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925	550,236	478,174	1928	709,534	567,845
1926	584,515	535,957	1929	677,944	642,124
1927	586,574	534,939	1930	638,764	645,293

The principal sources of revenue in 1930 were:—Customs, 316,101*l.*, wharf and shipping dues, 19,564*l.*; native taxes, 14,074*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 95,412*l.*; fees of court, &c., 101,469*l.*; post office, 26,307*l.* The expenditure on public works extraordinary was 18,948*l.* The public debt on Dec. 31, 1930, stood at 936,608*l.*

Production, Industry and Commerce.

The total forest area amounts to 2,366,000 acres, producing both hard woods and soft woods. There are 8 mills with an estimated production of 350,000 cubic feet.

There are 5 sugar mills, 1 tea factory, 8 rice mills, 3 butter factories, 25 copra dryers, 2 rubber mills, 1 oil mill, 1 biscuit factory, 1 meat cannery, and 2 cotton ginneries. In 1929–30 there were under cultivation by European, Fijian and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 2,548 acres; coconuts, 130,772 acres; sugar-cane, 37,781 acres; rice, 12,143 acres; pineapples, 128 acres; cotton, 1,053 acres. In 1929–30 there were approximately 6,572 horses, asses and mules, 57,672 cattle, 400 sheep, 7,913 goats and 5,883 pigs.

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927	1,080,196	143,107	1,223,303	1,525,796	471,578	1,997,374
1928	1,296,115	187,054	1,483,169	2,309,330	391,921	2,701,251
1929	1,288,138	180,471	1,468,609	1,311,146	464,852	1,775,998
1930	1,077,226	141,958	1,219,184	1,167,396	317,130	1,484,526

The principal imports during 1930 were: drapery, 140,967*l.*; bags and sacks, 44,217*l.*; hardware, 95,204*l.*; flour, sharps and pollard, 81,880*l.*; oils, 82,801*l.*; machinery, 58,824*l.*; coal, 28,688*l.*; timber, 44,066*l.*; tobacco, 34,346; motor cars and lorries, 19,871*l.*; meats, 14,517*l.*; rice, 11,067*l.*; spirits, 21,904*l.*; fish, 13,928*l.*; drugs, 14,396*l.*; iron, galvanized, and roofing, 26,947*l.*; stationery, 12,188*l.*; and tea, 22,841*l.*

Principal exports: sugar, 90,979 tons, 853,833*l.*; copra, 28,882 tons, 369,524*l.*; bananas, 169,044 bunches, 57,178*l.*; molasses, 12,337 tons, 12,337*l.*; trocas shells, 193 tons, 11,209*l.*; cotton, 127,077 lbs., 6,727*l.*; canned pines, 306,913 lbs., 6,593*l.*; biscuits, 338,892 lbs., 8,456*l.*; rubber, 6,397 lbs., 209*l.*; coconuts, 298,886; nuts, 895*l.*; hides, 5,856 hides, 4,216*l.*; butter, 503 cwts., 6,496*l.*; turtle shell, 1,196 lbs., 1,729*l.*; soap, plain, 498 cwts., 694*l.*; bêche-de-mer, 2,672 cwts., 13,886*l.*; and vegetables, fresh, 8,568 cwts., 5,459*l.*

Imports from Australia were 449,845*l*; the United Kingdom, 373,694*l.*; New Zealand, 102,339*l.*; the United States, 86,224*l.*; Canada, 60,076*l.*; India, 43,239*l.*; Dutch East Indies, 21,889*l.*; Japan, 17,135*l.*; Hong Kong and China, 9,469*l.*; and Germany, 5,954*l.*

Exports to United Kingdom, 457,846*l*; Canada, 386,511*l*; United States, 200,980*l.*; New Zealand, 193,668*l*; Australia, 79,645*l.*; France, 44,319*l.*; Spain, 39,396*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

During 1930 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 182 steamers of 744,807 tons, and 9 sailing vessels of 948 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1930, 1,481,955 (British 1,072,671).

There is a private small-gauge railway of 120 miles from Tavua to Sigatoka.

There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka, 54 miles, of which 11½ miles are by submarine cable, and an overland telephone from Suva to Lautoka, 125 miles. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Labasa, Waiyevo (Taveuni) and Savusavu. There is direct cable communication with Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and direct wireless communication with Australia.

The Government Savings Bank had, at the end of 1930, 9,977 depositors, whose deposits amounted to 170,172*l.* The headquarters are at the General Post Office, Suva, and there are seventeen branches throughout the Colony.

The Bank of New South Wales has three branches and the Bank of New Zealand has two in the Colony. The currency in circulation consists of Government notes and English coins of pre-war fineness. The currency notes in circulation on December 31, 1930, amounted to 436,984*l.* The gold reserve in the note guarantee fund amounted to 88,481*l*, and the securities forming the investment portion of the fund to 353,101*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 under the Protectorate of Great Britain. A Protectorate was proclaimed on May 18, 1900, and a British Agent appointed. British and foreign nationals charged with any offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan courts. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner.

Queen.—Salote, succeeded on the death of her father, George II, on April 12, 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 eight, or twenty-three members including the Speaker. The elections are held triennially.

The kingdom consists of 3 groups of islands, called respectively Tongatabu, Haapai (which are low-lying groups of coral formation), and Vavau (which is high and mountainous), together with the outlying islands of Niuatobutabu, Tafahi, and Niuafoou, 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. The climate is mild and healthy, malaria being unknown. The temperature during seven months of the year, from May to November, rarely exceeds 84° F. in the shade, and seldom, even in the hottest part of summer, exceeds 90° F. Total area, approximately 385 square miles; capital, Nukualofa; population, estimated at the end of 1930, 28,431 Tongans, 480 Europeans, 350 half-castes, and 350 other Pacific islanders. The natives are Christian, there being about 22,000 adherents of the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, 3,000 of the Free Church, and 3,000 Roman Catholics. The native Tongans enjoy free education, free medical attendance and dental treatment. At the end of 1930 there were 78 Government and 44 denominational primary schools, with an average daily attendance throughout the year of 4,999 pupils. At Tonga College there were 9 teachers, 3 Europeans, and 6 Tongans, and the number of pupils averages 220. The revenue amounted in 1930–31 to 71,672*l.*, and the expenditure to 78,660*l.* Native produce consists almost entirely of copra; the export in 1930 amounted to 14,134 tons, valued at 169,610*l.*, most of which was shipped to the U.K. and Continental ports. Total imports, 1930, 148,306*l.*; total exports, 169,610*l.* The imports include drapery, flour, kerosene, benzene, biscuits, fish, hardware, timber, sugar, meats; and the exports copra. The trade is with Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, Europe and the United States of America. Steamer communication

with the outside world consists of one vessel of the Union Company's Fleet which maintains a four-weekly service with New Zealand, via Fiji and Samoa, in addition to which steam vessels of the Clan and other lines visit the group for shipments of copra. During 1930, 28 vessels entered and cleared: total tonnage 163,023, of which 120,834 tons were British. There is a wireless station at Nukualofa which keeps up telegraphic communication through Samoa or Fiji, and sub-stations at Vavau, Haapai, Nuiafoou and Nuiatoputabu, which communicate only with Nukualofa. There is a telephone system in Nukualofa.

Since 1906 British coin has been legal tender. There is a Government note issue. 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 A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G.

Agent and Consul.—J. S. Neill.

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.

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. The island is well stocked with goats and poultry.

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 proclaimed 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 **Ellice Islands**, between 5° 30′ and 11° 20′ S. lat., and 176° and 180° E. long. (population June 30, 1927, 3,741). The principal islands are Funafuti, Nukufetau, Vaitupu, Nui (or Netherland), Niutao (or Lynx or Speiden), Nanumaga (or Hudson), Nanumea (or St. Augustine), Nukulaelae (or Mitchell); Nurakita; area of group, 14 sq. m. (2) **Fanning Island**, 3° 50′ N., 159° W.

area 15 sq. m.; **Washington Island**, 4° 40′ N., 160° 20′ W., area 6 sq. m., population of the two islands, June 30, 1927, 517, including 37 Europeans; and **Ocean Island** (population June 30, 1927, 2,467, including 113 Europeans and 456 Asiatics). The last-named island is the Colony headquarters. It is situated 0° 52′ S., and 169° 35′ E., is six miles in circumference, and was annexed by Great Britain in 1901. The island is exceedingly rich in high-grade phosphate, which is worked by the British Phosphate Commission, who purchased the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1921. A wireless station on the island maintains telegraphic communication via Fiji and Australia. (3) **Christmas Island**, situated roughly 2° N. lat., and 157° W. long., discovered by Cook in 1777, annexed by Great Britain in 1888, and included in the Colony in November, 1919, is the largest atoll in the Pacific, being over 100 miles in circumference. It is leased to the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd., for a term of 87 years from January 1, 1914. Population 1927, European, 5, natives, 18. The **Gilbert Islands**, on the equator (population 1927, 23,586). The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tarawa, Abaiang, Marakei, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nukunau, Onotoa, Tamana, and Arorae. Area, 166 sq. m.; population at 1921 census: 264 Europeans, 29,285 Pacific Island natives, and 348 Asiatics; total, 29,897 (including 14,205 females). The Administration maintains two native boys' schools—the King George V. School at Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, with 90 pupils, and a school at Vaitupu, Ellice Islands, with 60 pupils. A school for native boys on Ocean Island has been maintained since 1920 out of Banaban phosphate royalties. Village schools for native boys and girls throughout the Gilbert and Ellico Groups are kept up by the London Missionary Society and the Society of the Sacred Heart. Revenue of the Colony for the year ended June 30, 1929, 73,712*l.*, of which the principal items were: Customs, 28,097*l.*; native taxes, 10,308*l.*; licences, &c., 16,060*l.*; fees of court, &c., 3,269*l.*; royalty on phosphates, 5,988*l.*; interest on investments, 2,273*l.*; post office and telegraphs, 1,415*l.*; miscellaneous, 5,739*l.*; Imperial grant, 563*l.* The expenditure for the same period amounted to 60,595*l.* Principal crops: pandanus fruit and cocounts. The trade in 1927–28 amounted to 190,436*l.* for imports, and 348,272*l.* for exports (phosphate, 233,820 tons, 292,275*l.*; copra, 4,122 tons, 55,657*l.*). The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Ocean Island.

Resident Commissioner—A. F. Grimble.

British Solomon Islands, about 8° S. and 160° W., are Guadalcanar, Malaita, Ysabel, 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). The total area of land and sea included in the B.S.I. Protectorate boundaries is approximately 375,000 square nautical miles. Population (census 1931), Europeans, 497; Aliens, 193; native population, 90,719. They are under British Protection. Education is entirely in the hands of missions. Revenue, for the year ended March 31, 1931, 62,728*l.*; expenditure, 67,816*l.* Coconuts, rubber, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, bananas are grown. The value of imports in 1930–31 was 215,269*l.*; and of exports, 304,310*l.* (mainly copra, 23,681 tons, 271,828*l.*; trocas shell, 294 tons, 13,332*l.*; ivory nuts, 724 tons, 5,653*l.*; timber logs, 786,639 square ft., 4,683*l.*). Vessels entered, 1929–30, 74,891 tons (61,399 British); cleared, 74,830 tons (British 61,338 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. A nominated Advisory Council assists in the administration. (For part of the Solomon Islands lately owned by Germany and now administered by Australia, *see* section on late German New Guinea below.)

Resident Commissioner.—F. N. Ashley.

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., contains a considerable deposit of guano. **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 **New Hebrides Group** lies roughly 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles N.E. of New Caledonia. Estimated area 5,700 square miles. The group is under joint administration of English and French officials, as provided for by Anglo-French Convention of February 1906, ratified October 1906, and a Protocol signed at London on August 6, 1914, and ratified on March 18, 1922. The interests of British, French, and natives, respectively, are guaranteed; the conditions of land-holding in the Islands fixed; and the regulation of the recruitment of native labour provided for. Within the Islands Great Britain is represented by a High Commissioner, who delegates his powers to a Resident Commissioner stationed in the group.

The larger islands of the group are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna and Aneityúm. There are three active volcanoes, on Tanna, Ambrym and Lopevi, respectively. Earthquake shocks are of common occurrence. The native population of the group is about 50,000. On Malekula, Santo and Pentecost cannibalism is still practised. White population 1930: British 219, French 931. Foreigners, including Asiatics, who have opted for British regime 51, and for French regime 5,030. With the latter are included 40 Javanese, 500 Chinese, and 5,396 Tonkinese coolies under indenture to the French. There are numerous Presbyterian and Catholic mission native schools; one French Government school and two Catholic mission schools for whites. Public revenue: Condominium service, 1930: 20,152*l.*; public expenditure: British service, 1929–30 (to March 31), 9,506*l.*; Condominium service, 1930, 28,140*l.*

Area under cultivation: British, 3,000 acres; French, 40,000 acres. British acreage under cultivation is composed principally of coconuts and a few hundred acres under cotton. French acreage under cultivation includes coconuts, about 20,000 acres; cocoa, 8,000 acres; cotton, 5,500 acres; coffee, 2,000 acres.

Bananas, sugarcane, oranges and all tropical fruits grow well. A small saw-mill has been established on Efate. Kauri pine is found on Aneityúm, but is no longer worked. There are several British and French trading companies operating in the group. Settlers and speculating companies have acquired large areas of land within the islands, the ownership of which is generally disputed, and which in consequence remains undeveloped pending adjudication by the mixed tribunal. Imports, Condominium, 1930: value in French currency, 19,585,138 francs; value in British currency, 157,541*l.* Exports, Condominium: value in French currency, 31,084,480 francs; value in British currency, 250,520*l.* The trade is

mostly with Australia, New Caledonia and France. Principal imports are: Provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal-work and furniture; exports: Copra (11,883 tons in 1930, value 130,573*l.*); coffee (125 tons, 7,892*l.*); cocoa (2,265 tons, 73,444*l.*); cotton, (480 tons, 26,880*l.*); maize (455 tons, 3,670*l.*). Import of arms, ammunition, wines and spirits is prohibited except under special permit. There is frequent communication between New Caledonia and Australia, a six-weekly mail service being maintained by the Burns, Philip Line and a five-weekly service by Messageries Maritimes, while a two-monthly service is also maintained by the last-named company with France and the New Hebrides via Tahiti and Panama. The shipping entered and cleared from the Port of Vila during 1930 was: *Entered*:—British, 12,300 tons (18 vessels); French, 104,000 tons (35 vessels); other, 22,900 tons (11 vessels). *Cleared*:—British, 13,000 tons (18 vessels); French, 104,200 tons (37 vessels); other, 22,900 tons (11 vessels).

British High Commissioner.—Sir A. G. M. *Fletcher*, C.M.G.
French High Commissioner.—Monsieur *Guyon.*
British Resident Commissioner.—G. A. *Joy.*
French Resident Commissioner.—Monsieur *Tronet.*

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MANDATED TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC: NEW GUINEA, WESTERN SAMOA, AND NAURU ISLAND.

THE former German possessions in the Western Pacific included: Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, Bismarck Archipelago, the German Solomon Islands, Nauru, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Marianne or Ladrone Islands (excepting the Island of Guam). The islands north of the Equator, namely, the Marshall, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne) Islands, are now 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 (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), are assigned to Australia, German Samoa to New Zealand, and Nauru, a small islet just south of the Equator, to the British Empire.

THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The Territory has an area of 93,000 square miles, extending from the Equator as far as 8° south latitude, and from 141° east longitude as far as 160° east longitude. An Australian force occupied these Possessions on September 12, 1914. The mandate from the League of Nations (see p. xxvii, THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1929) is dated December 17, 1920, and on May 9, 1921, the Australian Government established its civil administration in the Territory. 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 purposes, is prohibited, and no naval or military base or any fortifications may be established.

The estimated non-indigenous population at June 30, 1930, was 4,155, of which the British numbered 1,992, Chinese 1,238, Dutch 209, German 348, Japanese 45, and United States of America 116. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 506, and in mining pursuits 200 (approximately). The counted native population was 400,135.

Inter-island trade is carried on by small steamships and motor-schooners. There is a three-weekly service from Australia to Rabaul.

The total area under cultivation in the Mandated Territory at June 30, 1930, was 204,000 acres. The greater part of this area was planted with coconuts (about 198,000 acres). Coffee, cocoa and kapok 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. The land is rich in mineral wealth, but no minerals, except gold at Bulolo, 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 some 19,872 native labourers so recruited for plantation purposes. The total indentured labour in the territory on June 30, 1930, was 30,130.

Administrator of the Territory of New Guinea.—Brigadier-General E. A. *Wisdom*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

The seat of Administration is at Rabaul, New Britain.

1. **North Eastern New Guinea.** This territory, the northern section of south-east New Guinea, lies between 2° 35′ and 8° south latitude, and 141° and 148° east longitude. The area, including Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten, Kairiru (D'Urville), and some smaller islands, is 69,700 square miles. The native population in 1930 for areas explored was, counted, 197,048. It was declared a German Protectorate in 1884, and was under the control and development of the New Guinea Company from 1885 to 1899. The principal station on the mainland is at Salamaua. The coast-line is very little broken, and there are few good harbours. There are high ranges running parallel with the coast plain, which is from 20 to 100 miles wide and broken with steep spurs in some places extending to the actual coast-line. 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 Sepik, which is navigable for over 250 miles, the Ramu or Ottilien, and the Markham The climate is hot and the rainfall large. There are

three missionary societies at work; these missions are also planters and traders.

The chief towns are: Madang and district (non-indigenous population, 198); Salamaua and district (non-indigenous population, 135); Aitape and district (non-indigenous population, 49); The Wau (non-indigenous population 250).

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 Archipelago lies between 140° 30′ and 156° east longitude, and the Equator and 8° south latitude. The chief islands are New Britain, area 14,600 square miles; New Ireland, area 2,800 square miles; Lavongai (late New Hanover), 460 square miles; Duke of York Islands, area 22 square miles; the Admiralty Islands (principal island, Manus), area 663 square miles. The other groups included in this Archipelago are Mussau Islands, Gardner Islands, Nuguria, Nissan Island, the Vitu Islands, Umboi Islands, Hermit Islands, Ninigo Group, Kaniet and Sae Islands. In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands, having a total area of 1,115 square miles. The native population of the Archipelago in 1929 of areas patrolled was 129,074.

New Britain, the largest island of this group, is a long island of crescent shape lying east and west. It has a mean breadth of 50 miles and a length of 300 miles. The island is practically undeveloped except for 63,700 acres under cultivation chiefly on the Gazelle Peninsula in the north, four plantations on the northern coast, and six plantations on the southern coast, west of Henry Reid Bay. A Government station, named Gasmata (non-indigenous population 16), has been established about midway along the southern coast. Talasea (non-indigenous population 34) is situated on the north coast. The interior of the island is little known. The native population of areas patrolled in 1930 was 81,587. A mountain chain traverses the entire length of the island, and in the centre consists of several irregular ranges. There are several active volcanoes. The highest known peak is the Father, about 7,500 feet high, which is an active volcano. The island has very fine harbours. The only one visited by oversea shipping is Simpson Harbour, in Blanche Bay. The principal settlement is around the shores of this bay. The chief product is copra, but cocoa and coffee are now being extensively planted. There are three missionary societies at work. The chief town is Rabaul (non-indigenous population, 1,800), which is the seat of the Government. The old capital was at Kokopo (non-indigenous population, 350), 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 Britain and the adjacent islands, including Duke of York Island, have an area of 14,600 square miles.

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 Kavieng (non-indigenous population, 356), at the north-west extremity of the island. The only other town is Namatanai (non-indigenous population, about 148), 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 Kavieng, the seat of the local administration, is situated. The interior of the island, with the exception of the extreme southern end, is fairly well known. The

native population in 1930 was 38,416, including adjacent islands. 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 Kavieng. New Ireland and adjacent islands, including Lavongai, Tabar, Lituí, Tanga, Feni, Mussau and Emirau Groups have an area of 3,800 square miles.

The Admiralty Islands are the most important of the small groups. The chief island is Manus, sometimes called Great Admiralty Island. The chief town is Lorengau (population, including district, about 40) on the north-east coast. The native population of the group in 1930 was 14,067. Coconuts are the chief article of cultivation, and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries.

3. **Solomon Islands.**—The portion of the Solomon Islands within the area of the territory of New Guinea consists of the islands of Bougainville, Buka, and adjacent islands, including Nuguria, Nissan, Kilinailau, Tauu (Mortlock), and Nukumanu (Tasman) Islands. Bougainville has an area of 3,880 square miles, and a native population (of areas patrolled in 1930) of 29,103, and Buka an area of 190 square miles, and a native population, including adjacent islands, 1930, 9,784. Smaller islands in this group have a total area of 30 square miles and a native population in 1930 of 2,224. The islands are very mountainous. Of the several volcanic cones, Bagana (in the Crown Prince range) is the only active volcano. The highest mountain is the dormant volcano Mount Balbi (in the Emperor range), 10,170 feet high, situated in the centre of the island. 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 new there is comparatively little export trade. The natives grow bananas, coconuts, taro, and sweet potatoes. The non-indigenous population is 190.

The following figures relate to the Territory of New Guinea:—

	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
	£	£	£
Import Duty	125,233	117,527	120,234
Export Duty	63,284	61,420	48,056
Total Revenue	350,968	339,648	290,234
Expenditure	377,507	356,312	293,378
Chief Imports:—			
Groceries	251,582	246,680	200,040
Hardware and machinery	197,693	206,062	230,649
Wood—raw and manufactured	30,087	28,162	10,688
Drapery and boots	33 307	27,512	26,142
Textiles	64,996	61,210	42,567
Tobacco	55,792	48,882	43,097
Wine, spirits and beer	52,300	30,377	27,862
Oils, fats and waxes	29,558	40,821	24,876
Total Imports (less Specie)	869,514	878,450	750,130[1]
Chief Exports:—			
Copra	933,769	804,358	716,543
Desiccated Coconut	1,456	8,640	37,640
Gold	179,433	96,338	182,228
Shell (trocas, etc.)	22,695	18,410	22,075
Total Exports	1,146,112	997,356	919,420

[1] During 1930-31 a revision of the classification and valuation of Imports was carried out, bringing the total value (less Specie) to 782,765*l*. Figures above represent Imports valued and classified on the basis of previous years, and are given for comparison.

The quantities exported in 1930–31 were: copra, 62,303 tons; gold, 57,870 ozs. Net tonnage of shipping, entered and cleared in 1930–31, was 394,667 tons; 1929–30, 321,643 tons.

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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 14½ 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 Tau, in the Manu'a Group. 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.

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 dated December 17, 1920, 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 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 civil administration was inaugurated on May 1, 1920. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of six official members, two elected European unofficial members, and two nominated native members representing the Samoan race. 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 was born in Samoa. There is also a Native Council which advises the Administrator in native affairs.

Savaii has an area of about 700 square miles; Upolu has an area of approximately 430 square miles. Both islands are mountainous, fertile, and well watered. Several adjacent islets 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, as recorded at December 31, 1930, was:—Europeans and half-castes, 1,815; Samoan natives, 41,668; Chinese labourers under contract, 915; other islanders, 137; total, 44,535. There are four

Government schools, and also schools conducted by various Missions—the number of scholars recorded being over 11,000. There are 60 miles of good roads. The chief products are copra, cacao, and bananas. Rubber is cultivated but not exported at present. The revenue collected in Western Samoa for the year ended March 31, 1931, was 151,385*l.*; the expenditure was 140,288*l.* Imports for 1930, 275,355*l.* (from United Kingdom, 47,183*l.*, New Zealand, 81,388*l.*, Australia, 58,653*l.*, Canada, 15,035*l.*, Fiji, 9,333*l.*, U.S.A., 54,369*l.*); exports, 284,515*l.* (to United Kingdom, 10,199*l.*, New Zealand, 47,986*l.*, U.S.A., 108,850*l.*, Germany, 1,900*l.*, European ports (exact destination unknown), 111,261*l.*). The exports are mainly copra (12,285 tons, 166,221*l.*), cacao beans (1,007 tons, 61,294*l.*), and bananas (95,867 cases, 44,259*l.*). In 1930, 113 vessels (113,462 tons, of which 93 vessels of 11,598 tons were British) entered at and cleared from the port of Apia.

There is regular steam communication from New Zealand and Fiji, and the products of the territory are transported to overseas markets by steam and oil vessels which call at Apia every few weeks. A high power wireless station is erected at Apia.

The German currency has been replaced by sterling in the form of Samoan Treasury notes issued under the authority of the New Zealand Government. A branch of the Bank of New Zealand was opened at Apia in April, 1915.

The Minister of External Affairs for New Zealand is in charge of Samoa.

Administrator.—Brigadier-Gen. H. E. *Hart*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (appointed April, 1931).

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NAURU ISLAND.

The island lies 26 miles south of the Equator, in longitude 166 degrees east. Area, 5,396 acres. It is an oval shaped atoll of approximately 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by a reef which is exposed at low tide. There is no anchorage adjacent to the island. On the seaward side the reef dips abruptly into the deep waters of the Pacific. On the landward side of the reef there is a sandy beach interspersed with coral pinnacles. From the sandy beach the ground rises gradually, forming a fertile section ranging in width from 200 to 800 yards and completely encircling the island. On the inner side of the fertile section there is a coral cliff which rises to a height of from 40 to 60 feet. Above the cliff there is an extensive plateau bearing phosphate of a high grade, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commission subject to the rights of the native landowners. It is chiefly on the fertile section of land between the sandy beach and the plateau that the natives have established themselves, and from which they obtain the necessary food for themselves and families. With the exception of a small fringe round a shallow lagoon, about one mile inland, the plateau, which contains the phosphate deposits, has few food-bearing trees and is not utilized for the purposes of native villages.

The island was annexed by Germany in October, 1888, and surrendered to the Australian forces in 1914. It is administered under a mandate, dated December 17, 1920, conferred on the British Empire and approved by the League of Nations. 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 agreed in July, 1919, that Australia should appoint the first Administrator for a term of five years, and thereafter the administrator was to be appointed as the three Governments should decide. The administrator has all the powers of government, administrative, legislative and judicial. The expenses of administration are met out of local revenue.

Population, April 1, 1931: 147 Europeans, 1,426 Nauruans, 14 other Pacific islanders, and 1,105 Chinese; total, 2,692.

Education.—Attendance at school both for European and Native children is compulsory until children reach the age of 16 years; then, until they reach the age of 17 years, the native children are required to attend at specified periods for technical training in the case of boys and home craft training in the case of girls.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of the island have been as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925	15,174	15,256	1928	19,903	18,267
1926	16,424	13,963	1929	19,936	17,859
1927	17,041	17,242	1930	18,992	15,532

Excess of assets over liabilities as at December 31, 1930, 21,331*l.*

Import duties are imposed on beer, spirits, wines, and tobacco, and a 15% *ad valorem* duty on practically all other goods except food supplies which are admitted free. The interests in the phosphatic deposits were purchased in 1919 from a German company by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, at a cost of 3,500,000*l.*, and a Commission was appointed to ensure that the deposits were worked on business lines. The British Phosphate Commission receives exemption from Customs duties for all materials and plant used for the exploitation of phosphates, as well as for provisions required for its employees. An amount at the rate of 6*d.* per ton, in effect an export duty, is charged on phosphate exported. A Capitation Tax of 2*l.* for Europeans, 1*l.* for Chinese, 15*s.* for natives is collected from all physically fit adult males under the age of 60 years. A Royalty of 7½*d.* per ton is paid by the British Phosphate Commission for every ton of phosphate shipped, of which 4*d.* per ton is paid to the native landowner, 1½*d.* per ton is paid to the Administrator to be used solely for the benefit of the Nauruan people, and 2*d.* per ton is paid to the Administrator in trust and invested for the benefit of the landowner or his assigns, to whom the interest will be paid after the principal has been invested for a period of 20 years. The British Phosphate Commission also contributes 1,000*l.* per annum towards the cost of the Nauruan Police.

Commerce.—The export trade of the island consists, with the exception of a small quantity of copra, almost entirely of phosphate, shipped to Great

Britain, Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Phosphate exported (tons); 1927, 318,185; 1928, 318,845; 1929, 326,125; 1930, 271,255; copra exported (tons): 1927, 263; 1928, 181; 1929, nil.; 1930, 3.

The imports consist almost entirely of food supplies, and machinery for the British Phosphate Commission, for use in connection with their works. Value of imports: 1927, 82,649*l.*; 1928, 240,229*l.*;[1] 1929, 101,691*l.*; 1930, 143,416*l.*

Shipping.—Practically the whole of the shipping coming to the island consists of steamers under charter to the British Phosphate Commission. Numbers of vessels entered and cleared: in 1927, 75 of 321,126 gross tons; 1928, 73 of 322,551 gross tons; 1929, 64 of 288,393 gross tons; 1930, 57 of 247,422 gross tons.

Communications.—The outstanding feature of Nauru, apart from the phosphate operations, is the Wireless Station, erected by the German Government to link up the island with their other Pacific possessions and Tsingtau. It was opened in December 1913, and though partially dismantled shortly after the outbreak of war, was soon restored, and has been in use ever since, although rapidly becoming more or less obsolete. Constant renewals of parts have been made in recent years.

Administrator.—W. A. Newman (appointed June, 11, 1927).

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[1] A great proportion of the increase in the imports for 1928 represents materials imported by the British Phosphate Commissioners for the erection of a new cantilever loading jetty and other new plant

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, in accordance with an amendment to the Statutes adopted by the 70th Congress, give their votes at their respective State capitals on the first Wednesday 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 when 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.—Herbert Clark *Hoover*, of California, born in Iowa, 1874; graduated mining engineer, Leland Stanford Jr. University,

1895; engaged in mine developments in America, Australia, and China; Chairman (in London) of the American War Relief Committee, 1914–1915; Administrator of Food Relief for Belgium, 1915–1917; American Food Administrator, 1917–1919; Secretary of Commerce, 1921–1928; Commander of the French Legion of Honour. Present term of office began on March 4, 1929.

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	1843	1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901–1909	1858	1919
William H. Taft	Ohio	1909–1913	1857	1930
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	1913–1921	1856	1924
Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	1921–1923	1865	1923
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1923–1929	1872	—
Herbert Clark Hoover	California	1929–1933	1874	—

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

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
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
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	1925
Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts	1921–1923	1872	—
Charles G. Dawes	Illinois	1925–1929	1865	—
Charles Curtis	Kansas	1929–1933	1860	—

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.*—Henry L. *Stimson*, of New York, born in New York, 1867 ; graduated Yale University, 1888, and Harvard Law School, 1890 ; U.S. District Attorney, New York City, 1906–1909 ; Secretary of War, 1911–1913 ; Special Commissioner to Nicaragua, 1927 ; Governor-General of Philippine Islands, 1927–1929. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

2. *Secretary of the Treasury.*—Ogden Livingston *Mills*, of New York, born in Rhode Island, 1884; educated at Harvard University; lawyer; elected to State Senate, 1914 and 1916, elected to 67th Congress, 1921–23; served in American Expeditionary Force in France, 1918–19. Appointed Assistant Secretary of Treasury. Appointed by President Hoover, February 10, 1932, to succeed A. W. Mellon.

3. *Secretary of War.*—Patrick J. *Hurley*, of Oklahoma, born 1882. Lieut.-Colonel in American Expeditionary Force in France. Delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1924. Present appointment, December 6, 1929.

4. *Attorney-General.*—William De Witt *Mitchell*, of Minnesota, born in Minnesota, 1874; graduated University of Minnesota, 1895. Lawyer. Judge Advocate. 2nd Army Corps, 1898–1899; Col. 6th Minnesota Regiment, 1918. Solicitor-General of the United States, 1925–1927. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

5. *Postmaster-General.*—Walter F. *Brown*, of Ohio, born in Ohio, 1869; graduated Harvard University, 1892. Lawyer; Chairman Republican Committee of Ohio. Assistant Secretary of Commerce, 1927–1929. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

6. *Secretary of the Navy.*—Charles Francis *Adams*, of Massachusetts; born in Massachusetts, 1866; graduated Harvard University, 1888; lawyer and amateur yachtsman. Treasurer of Harvard University, 1899–1929. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

7. *Secretary of the Interior.*—Ray Lyman *Wilbur*, of California, born in Iowa, 1875; graduated Leland Stanford University, 1896, and Cooper College of Medicine, 1899. Professor, Leland Stanford University and President since 1916. Chief of Conservation Division, U.S. Food Administration, 1917–1918. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

8. *Secretary of Agriculture.*—Arthur M. *Hyde*, of Missouri, born in Missouri, 1877; graduated University of Michigan, 1899. Mayor of Princeton, Mo.; Governor of Missouri, 1921–1925. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

9. *Secretary of Commerce.*—Robert P. *Lamont*, of Illinois, born in Michigan, 1867; graduated University of Michigan, 1891. Engineer; iron and steel manufacturer. Chief of division, ordnance department, U.S.A., 1917–1918. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

10. *Secretary of Labour.*—William Nuckles *Doak*, of Virginia, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Present appointment, November 28, 1930.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 15,000 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 for members of the State legislature. By amendments of the Constitution, disqualification on the ground of race, colour, or sex, is forbidden. Accordingly the electorate consists practically of all citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. But the franchise is not universal. There are requirements of residence varying in the several States as to length from three months to two years; differing requirements as to registration; in some States the payment of taxes is necessary to qualify for the suffrage; in others the ability to read—in Massachusetts the ability to read English. In some Southern States they are required to give a reasonable explanation of what they read. Some 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 frankly 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. Women by the 19th amendment to the Federal Constitution, passed in 1920, have the vote and eligibility for both the Federal and the State Legislatures on the same terms as men.

The number of Representatives to which each State is entitled is determined by the decennial census. By the Apportionment Act following the census of 1910 the number of representatives was 433 (one for every 210,415 inhabitants), but 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

According to the census of 1920, the number of members of Congress should be 460, but no new apportionment has been made by Congress since

1912. The census of 1930, while leaving the total membership at 435, would alter the present representation of 36 out of the 48 States; it must, however, be ratified by Congress before becoming effective. Rural districts send 268 representatives to Congress and urban districts only 160, despite the fact that the 1930 census showed 56·2 per cent. of the population living in urban districts.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must be not 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 10,000 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, 1931, until noon, March 4, 1933, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the 72nd 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 72nd Congress (1931–33), elected November, 1930, is constituted as follows: Senate, 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, 1 Farmer Labour; House of Representatives, 218 Democrats, 214 Republicans, 1 Farmer Labour, 2 vacant.

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 Legislature 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; fisheries within State waters, 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. In 1929, cost of government of the 48 States was 2,061,016,833 dollars; revenue, 2,059,327,008 dollars; total net indebtedness, 1,661,686,056 dollars. *Per capita* cost was 10·75 dollars compared with 4·19 dollars in 1917. *Per capita* revenue receipts, 1929, were 17·06 dollars.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies in the several States from 2 years to 4 years and his

salary from 3,000 to 25,000 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 chief 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.

In the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska there is a local legislature, 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 who also appoints 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 62 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 (selectmen, 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, Virgin Islands, 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	Negroes	Other Races [1]	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
1790	3,172,006	757,208	—	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	1,002,037	—	5,308,483	35·1
1810	5,862,073	1,377,808	—	7,239,881	36·4
1820	7,866,797	1,771,656	—	9,638,453	33·1
1830	10,537,378	2,328,642	—	12,866,020	33·5
1840	14,195,805	2,873,648	—	17,069,453	32·7
1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	—	23,191,876	35·9
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	35·6
1870[2]	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	22·6
1870[2]	*34,337,292*	*5,392,172*	*88,985*	*39,818,449*	*26·6*
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	26·0
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	25·5
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	20·7
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	21·0
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	14·9[3]
1930	108,864,207	11,891,143	2,019,696	122,775,046	16·1[3]

[1] The other races, in 1860, comprise 34,933 Chinese and 44,021 Indians; for 1870, 63,199 Chinese, 55 Japanese, and 25,731 Indians; for 1880, 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, 265,683 Indians and 3,175 other races; for 1920, 61,639 Chinese, 111,010 Japanese, 244,437 Indians, and 9,488 all others; for 1930, 1,422,533 Mexicans, 352,397 Indians, 74,954 Chinese, 138,834 Japanese and 50,978 all others. In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, previously, had been counted with the white population. The 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 who would have been counted as Mexicans, and included in 'other races' in 1930.

[2] Enumeration in 1870 incomplete. Figures in italics represent estimated corrected population.

[3] Between the 1910 census (April 15, 1910) and the 1920 census (January 1, 1920), the period covered was 116½ months (less than a full decade). Adjusting for this, the exact rate of increase for the decade was 15·4 per cent. Similarly correcting for the 123 months between the 1920 and 1930 censuses, the true rate of increase was 15·7 per cent.

Total population in 1930 comprised 62,137,080 males, and 60,637,966 females; 68,954,823, or 56·2 per cent., were urban, and 53,820,223, or 43·8 per cent., rural.

In the following table of population statistics for 1920 and 1930, 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 organization of Territories:—

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1930	Population in 1920	Population in 1930	Pop. per sq. mile, 1930
Continental United States	2,973,776	105,710,620	122,775,046	41·3
New England	61,976	7,400,909	8,166,341	131·8
Maine (1820)	29,895	768,014	797,423	26·7
New Hampshire (1788)	9,031	443,083	465,293	51·5
Vermont (1791)	9,124	352,428	359,611	39·4
Massachusetts (1788)	8,039	3,852,356	4,249,614	528·6
Rhode Island (1790)	1,067	604,397	687,497	644·3
Connecticut (1788)	4,820	1,380,631	1,606,903	333·4

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area. English sq. miles, 1930	Population in 1920	Population in 1930	Pop. per sq. mile, 1930
Middle Atlantic	100,000	22,261,144	26,260,750	262 6
New York (1788)	47,654	10,385,227	12,588,066	264·2
New Jersey (1787)	7,514	3,155,900	4,041,334	537 8
Pennsylvania (1787)	44,832	8,720,017	9,631,350	214·8
East North Central	245,564	21,475,543	25,297,185	103 0
Ohio (1803)	40,740	5,759,394	6,646,697	163 1
Indiana (1816)	36.045	2,930,390	3,238,503	89 8
Illinois (1818)	56,043	6,485,280	7,630,654	136·2
Michigan (1837)	57,480	3,668,412	4,842,325	84·2
Wisconsin (1848)	55,256	2,632,067	2,939,006	53 2
West North Central	510,804	12,544,249	13,296,915	26·0
Minnesota (1858)	80,858	2,387,125	2,563,953	31·7
Iowa (1846)	55,586	2,404,021	2,470,939	44·5
Missouri (1821)	68,727	3,404,055	3,629,367	52·8
North Dakota (1889)	70,188	646,872	680,845	9·7
South Dakota (1889)	76,868	636,547	692,849	9·0
Nebraska (1867)	76,808	1,296,372	1,377,963	17 9
Kansas (1861)	81,774	1,769,257	1,880,999	23·0
South Atlantic	269,078	18,990,272	15,793,589	58 7
Delaware (1787)	1,965	223,003	238,380	121 3
Maryland (1788)	9,941	1,449,661	1,631,526	164·1
District of Columbia (1791)	62	437,571	486,869	7,852 7
Virginia (1788)	40,262	2,309,187	2,421,851	60·2
West Virginia (1863)	24,022	1,463,701	1,729,205	72 0
North Carolina (1789)	48,740	2,559,123	3,170,276	65·0
South Carolina (1788)	30,495	1,683,724	1,738,765	57·0
Georgia (1788)	58,725	2,895,832	2,908,506	49 5
Florida (1845)	54,861	968,470	1,468,211	26·8
East South Central	179,509	8,893,807	9,887,214	55·1
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,416,630	2,614,589	65·1
Tennessee (1796)	41,687	2,337,885	2,616,556	62 8
Alabama (1819)	51,279	2,348,174	2,646,248	51 6
Mississippi (1817)	46,362	1,790,618	2,009,821	43 4
West South Central	429,746	10,242,224	12,176,880	28·3
Arkansas (1836)	52,525	1,752,204	1,854,482	35 3
Louisiana (1812)	45,409	1,798,509	2,101,593	46 3
Oklahoma (1907)	69,414	2,028,283	2,396,040	34 5
Texas (1845)	262,398	4,663,228	5,824,715	22·2
Mountain	859,009	3,336,101	3,701,789	4·3
Montana (1889)	146,131	548,889	537,606	3 7
Idaho (1890)	83,354	431,866	445,032	5 3
Wyoming (1890)	97,548	194,402	225,565	2·3
Colorado (1876)	103,658	939,629	1,035,791	10 0
New Mexico (1912)	122,503	360,350	423,317	3·5
Arizona (1912)	113,810	334,162	435,573	3·8
Utah (1896)	82,184	449,396	507,847	6·2
Nevada (1864)	109,821	77,407	91,058	0·8
Pacific	318,095	5,566,871	8,194,433	25·8
Washington (1889)	66,836	1,356,621	1,563,396	23·4
Oregon (1859)	95,607	783,389	953,786	10·0
California (1850)	155,652	3,426,861	5,677,251	36·5

Geographic Divisions and States	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1930	Population in 1920	Population in 1930	Pop. per sq. mile, 1930
Non-contiguous Territory	711,606 [1]	12,112,545	14,233,389	20·0
Alaska (1867)	586,400 [1]	55,036	59,278	0·1
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898) [5]	6,407 [1]	255,912	368,336	57·5
Porto Rico (1899)	3,435 [1]	1,299,809	1,543,913	449·5
Philippine Islands (1899)	114,400 [1]	10,314,310 [3]	12,082,366 [7]	105·6
Virgin Islands (1917)	133 [1]	26,051 [3]	22,012	165·5
American Samoa (1900) [6]	76 [1]	8,056	10,055	132·3
Guam (1899)	206 [1]	13,275	18,509	89·8
Panama Canal Zone (1904)	549 [1]	22,858	39,467	71·9
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	117,238	89,453	—
Grand Total	3,685,382 [4]	117,823,165	137,008,485	37·2

[1] Including both the land and water area.
[2] Population in 1918. [3] Population in 1917.
[4] Gross Area (Land and Water)—Continental United States, 3,026,789; Non-contiguous Territory, 711,606. Total, 3,738,395 square miles.
[5] Includes Midway Islands. [6] Includes Swain Island Estimated July 1, 1929.

The 1930 census showed 13,366,407 foreign-born whites, and 25,361,186 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. The appended table shows the countries of origin:—

Country	Number			Per cent. distribution		
	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Total foreign white stock	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Total foreign white stock
England	808,672	1,713,589	2,522,261	6·1	6·8	6·5
Scotland	354,323	545,268	899,591	2·7	2·2	2·3
Wales	60,205	176,462	236,667	0·5	0·7	0·6
Northern Ireland	178,832	517,167	695,999	1·3	2·0	1·8
Irish Free State	744,810	2,341,712	3,086,522	5·6	9·2	8·0
Norway	347,852	752,246	1,100,098	2·6	3·0	2·8
Sweden	595,250	967,458	1,562,708	4·5	3·8	4·0
Denmark	179,474	349,668	529,142	1·3	1·4	1·4
Netherlands	133,133	280,833	413,966	1·0	1·1	1·1
Belgium	64,194	82,897	147,091	0·5	0·3	0·4
Switzerland	113,010	260,993	374,003	0·8	1·0	1·0
France	185,282	286,378	471,605	1·0	1·3	1·2
Germany	1,608,814	5,264,289	6,873,103	12·0	20·8	17·7
Poland	1,268,583	2,073,615	3,342,198	9·5	8·2	8·6
Czechoslovakia	491,688	890,441	1,382,079	3·7	3 5	3·6
Austria	370,914	583,734	954,648	2·8	2·3	2·5
Hungary	274,450	316,318	590,768	2·1	1·2	1·5
Yugoslavia	211,416	257,979	469,395	1·6	1·0	1·2
Russia	1,153,624	1,516,214	2,669,838	8·6	6 0	6·9
Lithuania	193,600	245,589	439,195	1·4	1·0	1·1
Finland	142,478	178,058	320,536	1·1	0·7	0·
Rumania	146,893	147,060	293,458	1·1	0 6	0·8
Greece	174,528	129,225	303,753	1·3	0·5	0·8
Italy	1,790,422	2,756,458	4,546,875	13·4	10·9	11·7
Spain	58,802	52,805	110,607	0 4	0·2	0·3
Portugal	69,974	97,917	167,891	0·5	0·4	0·4
Palestine and Syria	68,362	84,660	148,022	0·5	0 3	0·4
Canada—French	370,852	735,307	1,106,159	2·8	2·9	2·9
Canada—Other	907,569	1,323,617	2,231,186	6·8	5·2	5·8
Mexico	23,743	42,225	65,968	0·2	0·2	0·2
All other countries	330,752	341,519	672,271	2·5	1 3	1·7
Total	13,366,407	25,361,186	38,727,593	100·0	100·0	100·0

In 1930 those gainfully employed were listed in the following industry groups:—

Industry Group	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	9,568,347	913,976	10,482,323
Forestry and fishing	266,876	3,249	270,125
Extraction of minerals	1,147,770	10,294	1,158,064
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	11,901,247	2,416,288	14,317,535
Transportation	3,990,875	447,730	4,438,605
Trade	5,820,642	1,716,384	7,537,026
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	934,581	123,323	1,057,904
Professional service	1,663,049	1,762,795	3,425,844
Domestic and personal service	1,662,707	3,149,391	4,812,098
Industry not specified	1,097,701	235,364	1,333,065
All industries	38,053,795	10,778,794	48,832,589

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 1930 these areas included the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, and all the 48 States except South Dakota and Texas. The estimated population of this area (exclusive of the Virgin Islands) was 116,644,606, or 94·7 per cent. of the total estimated population of the Continental United States, and the number of births (exclusive of still-births) returned was 2,202,960 (provisional), or 18 9 per 1,000 population.

The annual collection of statistics for the registration area for deaths began in 1900. Death rates are computed from returns for States and cities which were admitted to the registration area for deaths on the basis of approximately complete registration. In 1930 these areas included the District of Columbia, Territory of Hawaii, Virgin Islands, and all the 48 States except Texas (8 cities in Texas are included). The estimated population for the registration area (exclusive of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands) was 118,560,800 or 96·2 per cent of the total estimated population of Continental United States; and the number of deaths returned from this area was 1,342,486 (provisional), corresponding to a death rate of 11·3 per 1,000 population.

The number of marriages in 1930 was 1,128,280 against 1,232,559 in 1929. There were 191,591 divorces, against 201,468 in 1929.

Total number of immigrants admitted in year ending June 30, 1931, was 97,139 against 241,700 in 1930. Of the total number in 1930, 117,026 were males, and 124,674 were females.

Total alien arrivals in 1930 (June 30) was 446,214; total alien departures, 272,425, leaving surplus of 173,789.

The total number of alien immigrants from 1820 to 1930 (June 30) arriving for permanent residence was 37,762,012. In the following statement, immigrants from Canada and Mexico are included in the total:—

Year ending June 30	British Isles	Germany	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	Austria and Hungary	Italy	Russia and Finland	France	Total Immigrants
1925	53,822[1]	46,068	16,810	1,515	6,203	2,255	3,906	294,314
1926	50,425[1]	50,421	16,818	2,008	8,253	2,257	4,181	304,488
1927	52,214[1]	48,518	16,860	1,829	17,297	1,621	4,405	335,175
1928	45,226[1]	45,778	16,184	2,184	17,738	1,727	4,488	307,255
1929	41,248[1]	46,751	17,379	2,301	18,008	1,350	4,428	279,678
1930	54,460[1]	26,569	6,919	3,009	22,327	1,658	3,713	241,700

[1] Including Irish Free State.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1930 was 377,245 ; the total number from Japan, from 1861, the earliest year of record, was 275,643. In 1928, the number of Chinese admitted, from all countries, was 931 ; in 1929, 1,071, and in 1930, 970. In 1928 there were 522 Japanese admitted ; in 1929, 716 ; and in 1930, 796. Of recent years, departures have far exceeded arrivals.

Increase of native white, and foreign-born white, population from 1860 to 1930, by decades :—

Year	Native White			Foreign-born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase or Decrease	Per cent. increase
1860	22,825,784	5,513,251	31·8	4,096,753	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	9,018,782[1]	24·5	9,121,867	2,562,188	39·1
1900	56,595,379	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
1920	81,108,161[2]	12,721,749	18·6	13,712,754[3]	367,209	2·8
1930	95,497,800	14,389,639	17 7	13,366,407	346,347[4]	2·5[4]

[1] Exclusive of population specially enumerated in 1890 in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations.
[2] Includes 243,181 Mexicans excluded from this category in 1930.
[3] Includes 457,360 Mexicans. [4] Decrease.

III. Principal Cities.

Cities with	No. of Cities			Combined Population		
	1930	1920	1910	1930	1920	1910
250,000 or more	37	25	19	28,784,770	20,910,139	15,461,680
100,000—250,000	56	43	31	7,540,966	6,519,187	4,840,458
50,000—100,000	98	76[1]	59[1]	6,491,448	5,265,747	4,178,915
25,000— 50,000	185	143	119	6,425,693	5,075,041	4,026,045
25,000 or more	376	287[1]	228[1]	49,242,877	37,770,114[1]	28,507,098[1]

[1] Exclusive of Honolulu, Hawaii, and San Juan, Porto Rico.

The population and land area of cities with 100,000 inhabitants or over on April 1, 1930, were as follows :—

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1929	Population, April 1, 1930	Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1929	Population, April 1, 1930
New York	191,860·0	6,930,446	St. Louis, Mo. . .	39,040·0	821,960
Borough :			Baltimore, Md. . .	50,560·0	804,874
Manhattan .	14,080·0	1,867,312	Boston, Mass. . .	27,634·8	781,188
Bronx . . .	26,240·0	1,265,258	Pittsburgh, Pa. . .	32,833·7	669,817
Brooklyn . .	45,440·0	2,560,401	San Francisco, Calif.	26,880·0	634,894
Queens . . .	69,120·0	1,079,129	Milwaukee, Wis. .	25,269·5	578,249
Richmond . .	36,480·0	158,346	Buffalo, N.Y. . .	24,894·0	573,076
Chicago, Ill. . .	129,155·0	3,376,438	Washington, D.C. .	39,680·0	486,869
Philadelphia, Pa. .	81,920·0	1,950,961	Minneapolis, Minn.	35,354·0	464,356
Detroit, Mich. . .	88,975·4	1,568,662	New Orleans, La. .	125,600·0	458,762
Los Angeles, Calif.	281,509·6	1,238,048	Cincinnati, Ohio. .	45,662·5	451,160
Cleveland, Ohio. .	45,289·0	900,429	Newark, N.J. . .	15,084·0	442.337

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1929	Population, April 1, 1930	Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1929	Population, April 1, 1930
Kansas City, Mo.	37,395·0	399,746	Long Beach, Calif.	19,396·9	142,032
Seattle, Wash.	43,840 0	365,583	Tulsa, Okla	11,157·1	141,258
Indianapolis, Ind.	33,625·6	364,161	Salt Lake City, Utah	33,239 4	140,267
Rochester, N.Y.	20,565·8	328,132	Paterson, N.J.	5,157·0	138,513
Jersey City, N J.	8,320 0	316,715	Yonkers, N Y.	12,880·0	134,646
Louisville, Ky.	28,024 0	307,745	Norfolk, Va.	5,120 0	129,710
Portland, Oregon	40,608·4	301,815	Jacksonville, Fla.	9,824·0	129,549
Houston, Texas	43,739 6	292,352	Albany, N.Y.	11,924·1	127,412
Toledo, Ohio	21,520 5	290,718	Trenton, N.J.	4,707 0	123,356
Columbus, Ohio.	24,047·1	290,564	Kansas City, Kans.	13,093 0	121,857
Denver, Colo.	37,085 0	287,861	Chattanooga, Tenn.	10,348·8	119,798
Oakland, Calif.	31,591 0	284,063	Camden, N.J.	4,915·0	118,700
St. Paul, Minn.	33,388·8	271,606	Erie, Pa.	12,486 7	115,967
Atlanta, Ga	22,265·6	270,366	Spokane, Wash	26,547 2	115,514
Dallas, Texas	18,235·6	260,475	Fall River, Mass.	21,051·5	115,274
Birmingham, Ala.	32,166 2	259,678	Fort Wayne, Ind.	11.002 0	114,946
Akron, Ohio	17,327 0	255,040	Elizabeth, N.J	6,227·0	114,589
Memphis, Tenn.	16,235·6	253,143	Cambridge, Mass.	4,002 4	113,643
Providence, R.I.	11,410·0	252,981	New Bedford, Mass.	12,152 9	112,597
San Antonio, Texas.	22,860 5	231,542	Reading, Pa.	6,090 7	111,171
Omaha, Nebr.	25,238·2	214,006	Wichita, Kans	12,947·0	111,110
Syracuse, N.Y.	15,930 2	209,326	Miami, Fla	27,520·0	110,637
Dayton, Ohio	10,662 0	200,982	Tacoma, Wash.	25,168 0	106,817
Worcester, Mass.	23,781 8	195,311	Wilmington, Del.	4.602 2	106,597
Oklahoma City, Okla	13,053 2	185,389	Knoxville, Tenn.	17,094 4	105,802
Richmond, Va.	15,360 0	182,929	Peoria, Ill.	6,536 5	104,969
Youngstown, Ohio	21,660 0	170,002	Canton, Ohio	8,719 8	104,906
Grand Rapids, Mich.	14,735·0	168,592	South Bend, Ind.	10,793 2	104,193
Hartford, Conn	10,162 9	164,072	Somerville, Mass.	2,517 8	103,908
Fort Worth, Texas.	30,274 9	163 447	El Paso, Tex	8,640 0	102,421
New Haven, Conn.	11,460 0	162,655	Lynn, Mass.	6,705 3	102 320
Flint, Mich.	18,140·0	156,492	Evansville, Ind.	5,577·0	102,249
Nashville, Tenn.	16,870·8	153,866	Utica, N.Y.	13,404·0	101,740
Springfield, Mass.	20,405·5	149 900	Duluth, Minn.	39,916 8	101,463
San Diego, Calif.	59,843·4	147,995	Tampa, Fla	11,193 6	101,161
Bridgeport, Conn.	9,370·0	146,716	Gary, Ind.	24,615 9	100,426
Scranton, Pa.	12,361·7	143,433	Lowell, Mass.	8,565 8	100,234
Des Moines, Iowa	38,597 2	142,559			

Religion.

According to the census of 1926 by the Department of Commerce, there were in the continental United States that year 212 religious bodies with 232,154 organizations and 54,576,346 members, as compared with 200 denominations reporting 226,718 organizations and 41,926,854 members in 1916. The principal denominations are shown below.

Denominations	Local Churches. Number	Members or Communicants. Number	
	1926	1916	1926
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies	2,576	114,915	146,177
Baptist bodies	60,192	7,153,313	8,440,922
Christian (Christian Connection)	1,044	118,737	112,795
Church of Christ Scientists	1,918	—	202,098
Congregationalists	5,028	809,236	881,696
Disciples of Christ	7,648	1,226,028	1,377,595
Evangelical bodies	2,054	120,756	206,080

Denominations	Local Churches. Number	Members of Communicants. Number	
	1926	1916	1926
Protestant bodies:			
Evangelical Synod of North America	1,287	339,858	314,518
Friends	885	112,982	110,422
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	1,867	462,329	606,561
Lutheran bodies	15,102	2,467,516	3,966,003
Mennonite bodies	826	79,363	87,164
Methodist bodies	60,644	7,166,451	8,070,619
Presbyterian bodies	14,848	2,255,626	2,625,284
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,299	1,092,821	1,359,086
Reformed bodies	2,682	537,822	617,551
Unitarians	353	82,515	60,152
United Brethren bodies	3,375	367,934	395,885
Universalists	498	58,566	54,957
Roman Catholic Church	18,940	15,721,815	18,605,003
Jewish Congregations	3,118	357,135 [1]	4,081,242
Eastern Orthodox Churches	446	249,840	259,394

[1] Heads of families only.

Education

Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law, comprising elementary schools, junior high schools and high schools, with courses covering from 11 to 13 years. In 1930 illiterates comprised 1·5 per cent. of native-born whites, 9·9 per cent. of foreign-born whites, 16·3 per cent. of Negroes, and 25 per cent. of other races; rate for entire population above 10 years of age, 4·3 per cent.

Since 1803, the United States Government, upon the organization of all new States, has set aside from the public domain for the benefit of the public schools therein from one to four 'sections' (square miles) of land in each township of six miles square. The proceeds of the sale of this land make the principal part of the permanent school funds of such States. The income of permanent school funds and unsold school lands constitutes about 1·3 per cent. of the revenue receipts of the schools of the country. Taxation and appropriations yield about 94·2 per cent. of total revenue receipts, and other sources yield about 4·5 per cent. In 1926 the amount expended on public schools of elementary and secondary grades was 2,184,336,638 dollars. In 1928 the 1,076 universities, colleges, and professional schools had an income of 496,529,309 dollars from productive funds, and from all other sources.

Summary of Statistics of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils, 1928:—

Kinds of Schools	Number of Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		Men	Women	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public, elementary, & secondary schools	[1]254,726	138,193	693,741	831,934	12,703,525	12,476,171	25,179,696
Public high schools (included above)	24,000	65,286	111,388	176,674	1,881,887	2,029,392	3,911,279
Private high schools and academies [2]	2,760	8,580	13,434	22,014	146,517	162,535	309,052
Public teachers' colleges & normal schools [2]	273	5,315	7,588	10,903	55,546	203,465	259,011

[1] School buildings. [2] 1930.

Kinds of Schools	Number of Schools	Teachers			Pupils		
		Men	Women	Total	Male	Female	Total
Private teachers' colleges & normal schools[1]	58	680	880	1,560	5,389	14,795	20,184
Universities, colleges & professional schools	1,078	52,263	14 946	67,209	563,244	356,187	919,331
Preparatory departments of universities and colleges	—	1,834	1,433	3,267	30,206	20,382	50,588
Schools of theology	176	—	—	—	12,294	1,348	13,642
Schools of law	136	—	—	—	40,478	2,216	42,694
Schools of medicine	73	—	—	—	20,485	942	21,427
Schools of dentistry	41	—	—	—	9,166	116	9,282
Schools of pharmacy	66	—	—	—	10,363	762	11,125
Schools of veterinary medicine	10	—	—	—	610	2	612
Schools of osteopathy	8	—	—	—	1,643	222	1,865
Private business, and commercial schools	651	1,863	2.211	4,074	58,541	121,215	179,756
Industrial schools for delinquents[2]	158	582	906	1,488	65,174	19,143	84,317
Schools for the deaf[2]	168	2,141	162	2,303	9,309	8,273	17,582
Schools for the blind[2]	80	220	643	863	3,355	2,729	6,084
Schools for the feeble-minded[2]	303	316	3,177	3,493	58,966	45,055	104,021

[1] 1930. [2] 1927

School and college enrolment in 1928:—

Kinds of Schools	Number of pupils		
	Public	Private	Total
Elementary schools (kindergarten and elementary)	21,268,417	2,289,455	23,557,872
Secondary schools (high schools and academies)	3,911,279	341,158	4,252,437
Secondary schools (preparatory departments of universities and colleges)	12,329	38,265	50,594
Universities and colleges	347,537	571,844	919,381
Teachers' colleges and normal schools[1]	259,011	20,184	279,195
City evening schools	1,122,558	—	1,122,558
Private commercial and business schools[2]	—	179,756	179,756
Nurse-training schools[2]	—	77,768	77,768
Industrial schools for delinquents[2]	84,317	—	84,317
Schools for the deaf[2]	16,649	933	17,582
Schools for the blind[2]	6,084	—	6,084
Schools for the feeble-minded[2]	101,605	2,416	104,021
Indian schools	28,459	6,259	34,718
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,742	—	3,742
Other public schools in Alaska	4,829	—	4,829

[1] 1930. [2] 1929. [3] 1927.

In 1930 there were in the United States 2,299 daily newspapers, 65 tri-weeklies, 12,825 weeklies, 487 semi-weeklies, 3,804 monthlies, 285 semi-monthlies, and 959 other periodicals; total, 20,724. In 1931 there were 2,415 daily newspapers, 11,524 weeklies and a total of 21,191 publications.

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 crimes

against the United States and of civil suits which are brought by the Government or its officers, or which arise under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States. These laws relate to such subjects, among others, as Admiralty, Patents, Taxation, Banking and Bankruptcy. The Federal Courts also have jurisdiction of cases between citizens of the different States and between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In this class of cases, as well as in cases arising under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, the amount in controversy must exceed 3,000 dollars, besides interest and costs. The State Courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising under State laws; the decisions of the Courts of last resort of the States as to the validity of treaties or of laws of the United States, or on various questions arising under the Constitution, are subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States. The State Courts also have jurisdiction of proceedings in probate and divorce.

In the separate States the lowest courts are usually those of Justices of the Peace, but many towns and cities have inferior courts, called by various names, with power to commit for trial in criminal matters and to hear and determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal ordinances; they frequently try civil cases involving usually not more than 300 dollars.

The highest court in each State is usually called 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 or other advisory body; they usually hold office for a term of years, but in some instances for life or during good behaviour. Their salaries range from 5,000 to 22,500 dollars.

The Judges of the Courts of the United States, which include the District Courts, the Court of Claims, the United States Customs Court, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States, hold office during good behaviour. They may, however, retire with full pay at the age of 70 years, if they so desire, and if they have served a period of ten years.

The United States District Courts are the lowest of the Federal Courts, being the courts of original jurisdiction. There are 88 of these, each State and territory 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.

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 10 circuits, to each of which the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice is assigned. In each circuit there is a Circuit Court of Appeals. Cases from inferior courts are taken to the Circuit Courts of Appeals by appeal or to the Supreme Court either on appeal or writ of certiorari. That Court has also original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign Ministers and those between the different States. The salary of the Chief Justice is 20,500 dollars, and that of each of the Associate Justices, 20,000 dollars.

The Court of Claims has jurisdiction of suits based on claims against the

Government founded on the Constitution and laws of the United States or arising out of contracts entered into with the Government and not sounding in tort. The United States Customs Court (formerly the Board of General Appraisers) has jurisdiction in customs cases. The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals passes upon appeals from decisions of the United States Customs Court involving questions as to the classification of merchandise under tariff Acts and the rates of duty to which various articles are liable, as well as appeals from decisions of the Patent Office.

The District of Columbia, in which the seat of the National Government is located, has a Juvenile Court, a Municipal Court, a Police Court, a Supreme Court with a general jurisdiction which includes that of a United States District Court, and a Court of Appeals.

Most of the more important territorial and insular possessions of the United States, except the Philippines, have two systems of Courts, one corresponding to the Courts of the States to adjudicate cases arising under laws enacted by the territorial or insular legislatures, and the other, the United States Courts, to pass on cases involving Federal Law. The Philippine Islands have no Federal District Court.

Finance.

Federal.

The following table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts' and 'expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts.' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, 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 principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. 'Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts' include 'ordinary expenditures' and retirements of the public debt from the sinking fund and from certain special receipts.

On June 10, 1921, the President approved an Act to provide a National Budget System and an independent Audit of Government Accounts. This provided for an annual budget system for the first time in the history of the United States.

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars		Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars
1928	4,042,348	3,643,520	1931	3,317,233	4,219,950
1929	4,033,250	3,848,463	1932[1]	2,359,470	4,482,153
1930	4,177,942	3,994,152	1933[1]	2,695,961	4,112,910

[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, 1931:—

Revenue	1930-31	Expenditure	1930-31
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs	378,354,005	General Expenditures:	
Internal revenue:		Legislative	23,978,413
Income tax	1,860,394,295	Executive	506,811
Miscellaneous internal revenue	569,386,721	Dept. of State	15,687,716
Miscellaneous receipts:		Treasury Dept.	204,569,134
Proceeds Government-owned securities—		War Dept.	478,418,974
Foreign obligations—		Navy Dept.	354,071,004
Principal	51,588,133	Interior Dept.[1]	71,500,359
Interest	184,474,622	Post Office Dept.	82,298
Railroad securities	16,767,028	Dept. of Agriculture	296,865,945
All others	11,558,914	Dept. of Commerce	61,477,118
Trust fund receipts (reappropriated for investment)	61,159,058	Dept. of Labor	12,181,886
Proceeds sale of surplus property	8,641,223	Dept. of Justice	44,333,498
Panama Canal tolls, etc.	26,624,253	Veteran's administration	729,196,248
Other miscellaneous	148,285,242	Other independent offices[2]	49,969,046
		District of Columbia	47,798,066
		Interest on public debt	611,559,704
		Refunds of customs and internal revenue receipts	91,256,934
		Postal deficit	145,643,613
		Panama Canal	9,299,057
		Shipping board	33,961,996
		Agricultural Marketing Fund	190,540,855
		Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	224,216,286
		All other ordinary	82,750,378
		Public debt retirements:	
		Sinking fund	391,660,000
		Foreign repayments	48,245,950
		Other	176,050
Total ordinary receipts (all items)	3,317,233,494	Total, expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	4,219,950,339

[1] Exclusive of Bureau of Pensions, transferred to Veterans' Administration.
[2] Included among others are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum.

Estimates for the years ending June 30, 1932 and 1933 (in thousands of dollars) :—

Revenue	1932	1933	Expenditure	1932	1933
From Customs	410,000	480,000	General Expenditures[1]	2,662,295	2,431,303
From Internal Revenue:			Interest on Public Debt	605,000	640,000
Income tax	1,140,000	1,100,000	Sinking Fund	411,771	426,490
Miscellaneous	544,000	588,000	Refunds of Customs and Internal Rev. Receipts	91,033	64,400
From sales of surplus property	13,090	9,067	Postal deficiency	195,000	155,000
From Panama Canal tolls, &c.	25,188	25,137	Panama Canal	11,000	13,400
From trust funds	120,591	119,480	Agric. marketing fund	155,000	15,000
From miscellaneous sources	106,651	374,327	Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	200,000	150,000
			Civil Service Retirement Fund	20,850	20,850
			Trust Funds	120,314	116,288
			Other	9,890	80,229
Total ordinary receipts (estimated)	2,359,470	2,695,961	Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts (all items)	4,482,153	4,112,910

[1] Expenditures on Legislative and Executive Departments, Judiciary and Independent Establishments.

On June 30, 1931, the cash balance in the general fund of the Treasury, exclusive of the gold reserve against United States notes and trust funds,

held for the redemption of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, for which they are pledged, and after deducting current liabilities, amounted to 471,943,983 dollars.

National debt on June 30 of the years shown :—

Year	Gross Debt	Year	Gross Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1915	1,191,264,068	1927	18,510,174,266
1920	24,297,918,412	1928	17,604,290,563
1923	22,349,687,758	1929	16,931,197,748
1925	20,516,272,175	1930	16,185,308,299
1926	19,643,183,079	1931	16,801,485,143

The gross debt on June 30, 1931, was made up as follows :—Debt bearing no interest, 230,073,658 dollars ; matured debt on which interest has ceased, 51,822,845 dollars ; and interest-bearing debt (between 2 and 4¼ per cent.), 16,519,588,640 dollars. The net debt, including matured interest obligations, etc.—that is, what remains after deducting the cash in the Treasury from the gross debt plus matured interest obligations, etc , was 16,481,024,526 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 or first enlistments in the Regular Army are for one or three years at the option of the soldier, but all re-enlistments are for three-year periods. Enlisted men are classified in seven grades. The pay of the lowest grade, or private, is 21 dollars per month (about 4 shillings a day at normal exchange rates), and that of the highest grade, or master sergeant, is 126 dollars per month. In addition enlisted men receive an increase of 5 per cent. of their base pay for each 4 years of service in the army, the total increase not to exceed 25 per cent. Certain enlisted men also receive additional pay as specialists, the maximum addition under this head being 30 dollars per month.

The strength of the Regular Army, as authorised by Congress for the year 1931, was 12,402 officers and 118,750 enlisted men exclusive of Philippine Scouts for whom the appropriations allow of 6,445. The authorised number of warrant officers is 1,028.

The actual strength at the end of June, 1931, was 138,817 all ranks.

The war organisation and establishments of the Regular Army on mobilisation are as follows :—

Army Corps . .	88,102	Infantry Brigade .	6,116
Infantry Division .	21,435	Artillery Brigade .	5,642
Cavalry Division .	9,762		

For plans of mobilisation, war and demobilisation the United States is divided into 3 Army areas, which for administration and training are subdivided into 9 Corps areas.

At the end of June, 1931, the United States Army troops stationed abroad were as follows :—

Philippines	11,152	Alaska	808
Hawaii	14,843	Nicaragua	146 [1]
Panama	9,067	Miscellaneous	2,479 [2]
China	954		
Porto Rico	1,102	Total	40,051

[1] Interoceanic Canal Survey.
[2] Including troops en route, military attachés, etc.

The peace organisation of the Army is as follows :—

	Brigade Hdqrs.		Regiments		Battalions		Squadrons		Companies [1]	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
Infantry	16	8	38 [2]	16	—	4	—	—	6	12
Tanks	—	—	2 [2]	—	—	—	—	—	7 [2]	6
Cavalry	2	4	15 [2]	3	—	—	2 [2]	1	1	3
Artillery: Field	5	11	21 [2]	27	1 [2]	2	—	—	—	15
Coast	1	2	30 [2]	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
Corps of Engineers	—	—	8 [2]	10	1	28	2 [2]	1	—	18
Air Corps	—	2	—	—	—	—	71	30	19	55
Quartermaster Corps	—	—	—	—	3 [2]	17	—	—	73	298
Medical Department	—	—	4 [2]	15	—	—	1 [2]	2	—	136
Ordnance Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 [2]	33
Signal Corps	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	21	17
Chemical Warfare Service	—	—	2 [2]	—	1 [2]	—	—	—	2	—

[1] Includes batteries, troops, sections, and similar separate units, and hospitals.
[2] Includes units which are partially inactive.

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. In the higher grades it is at present composed principally of men who served as officers during the World War, and on June 30, 1931, had a strength of 120,550. 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, provided that the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, maintained for the purpose of keeping 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. On June 30, 1931, 117,423 students were enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, of whom 75,786 were enrolled in senior units and 41,637 in junior units. Students of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps before being commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps must complete the four years' military training prescribed, which includes one summer training camp of a period of six weeks each.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps consists of men voluntarily enlisted therein who have qualifications making them eligible for enlistment in the Regular

Army. On June 30, 1931, the Enlisted Reserve Corps had a strength of 4,837. Provided the appropriations for the purpose are not exceeded, enlisted reservists may be called up for training not exceeding fifteen days each year, and with their own consent may be ordered to active service at any time and for any period.

The National Guard, or organised militia, is maintained by the several States and Territories (including the District of Columbia, the Hawaian Islands and Porto Rico) 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. In certain emergencies the President may also call forth the National Guard, for service within the continental limits of the United States, without reference to Congress. The strength of the National Guard as authorised by law in enlisted men is 800 men for each Senator and Representative in Congress with such strength as the President may decide for the District of Columbia, the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, Alaska and the Canal Zone. The maximum strength of the National Guard for the present as fixed by the Secretary of War is 190,188 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men. The actual strength on June 30, 1931, was 13,051 officers, 198 warrant officers, and 174,137 enlisted men. Enlistment is for three years, with re-enlistments for one year or three years. Minimum training required includes 48 drill periods yearly, each of not less than one and one-half hours' duration, in addition to fifteen days' training in encampments or manœuvres. Pay is provided for the 15 days' training in encampments at the same rate as for the Regular Army, while each drill period is considered approximately equal to a day's service for pay purposes.

Citizens' military training camps are operated during the summer months, at which thousands of young men acquire military training each year, without cost to themselves. Four courses are provided, the highest of which has as its object the training of non-commissioned officers and specialists of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organised Reserves with a view to qualifying them for service as officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Civilians attending the highest course must have had prior military training equal to that obtainable in the three lower courses.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both the Army and the Navy. The Secretary of War controls the Army with the aid of two Assistant Secretaries and a Chief of Staff. The former have supervision of the procurement of all military supplies, and are 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 approved calibres of mobile artillery are as follows:—

for the light . .	75 mm. gun and 105 mm. howitzer
for the medium . .	4·7 inch gun and 155 mm. howitzer
for the heavy . .	155 mm. gun and 8 inch howitzer.

The 155 mm. howitzer is now issued in lieu of the 105 mm. howitzer for the light mobile artillery, pending the development and production of a satis-

factory 105 mm. howitzer. The most powerful mobile gun is a 14-inch gun on railway carriage. The most powerful gun is a 16-inch gun on barbette carriage.

In the Budget for 1931–32, 334,675,965 dollars were voted for the army including 31,715,740 dollars for the air corps.

II. Navy.

As provided under the terms of the Washington Treaty of August 17, 1923, and the London Treaty of October 29, 1930, the United States will have 15 capital ships. The replacement tonnage allowed for capital ships is the same as for the British Navy, viz. 525,000 tons. As authorised by Congress, the Navy Department has completed important alterations to the seven oldest battleships, and has begun modernising three more. These alterations consist of, first, the installation of additional protection against submarine attack; second, the installation of anti-aircraft deck protection; third, the substitution of tripod masts for the cage type; and various other improvements of less importance. Increased angle of elevation has been given to the last four battleships modernised, and is proposed for the five next in age. No increase in elevation has been made in the case of the three oldest battleships of the 15 retained on the effective list. Eight 10,000-ton cruisers have been completed, and seven more are in process of construction. An aircraft carrier of 13,800 tons is in progress, the cost of which will approach 20,000,000 dollars.

The Air Service is an integral part of the Fleet. For the fiscal year 1930–31 a sum of 32,033,211 dollars is devoted to it. This sum is exclusive of personnel and certain establishment charges. In addition, authority was given to enter into certain contracts which will involve the expenditure of 10.000,000 dollars in future years. Appropriations, 1931–32, 31,145,000 dollars.

The gross naval expenditures have recently been as follows: 1928–29, 364,233,362 dollars; 1929–30, 366,060,389 dollars. For the fiscal year 1930–31, the naval appropriation, including deficiency bills, is 382,505,193 dollars, which provides for continuing the construction of seven cruisers (Nos. 32–38), one aircraft carrier, and three submarines; and for the fiscal year 1931–32, 360,106,593 dollars. Three additional cruisers are authorized by Congress, but no funds appropriated; their building is restricted as to date of commencement by Art. 18 of the London Treaty.

The total number of enlisted men, according to the current appropriation, was 79,700. Naval officers number 9,260. The Marine Corps, which is largely employed as an expeditionary force, consists of 1,194 officers and 17,588 men.

The American Navy is administered by the Secretary of the Navy, as the head of the executive department, known as the Department of the Navy. The Secretary has an Advisory Council, the most important Naval member of which is the Chief of Operations, who is charged by law with the operations of the Fleet and with the preparations and readiness of plans for its use in war. The other members of the Council are the 2 Assistant Secretaries (one for Aviation) of the Navy; the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, handling principally the officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy and the Chiefs of the following bureaux: Construction and Repair; Engineering; Aeronautics (constituted 1921–22); Supplies and Accounts; Yards and Docks; Ordnance; and Medicine and Surgery; also the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Judge Advocate-General. The Chief of Operations is also President of the Naval General Board, which is an advisory body of senior officers, and is

consulted on important questions of policy, including the number, types and characteristics of ships that should constitute the Fleet.

The Government navy yards are at Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Mare Island, Cal.; Puget Sound, Wash.; and Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, all of which yards are equipped for certain types of new construction as well as for handling repairs to units of the fleet. In addition there are naval stations at Newport, R.I.; New London, Conn.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Tutuila, Samoa; Cavite, P.I.; Guam; St. Thomas, W.I.; Balboa, C.Z. The naval training stations are at Hampton Roads, Va.; San Diego, Cal.; Newport, R.I.; and Great Lakes, Ill. A 20-year development programme for navy yards and naval bases has been approved by the Secretary, but no considerable appropriations have been granted to further the programme.

The Atlantic and Pacific Fleets have been united in a single command as the 'United States Fleet.'

The following is a classified statement of the strength of the United States Navy on October 31, 1929 and 1930, based on data furnished by the U.S. Navy Department:—

	As at October 31.	
	1929	1930
Battleships	18	18
Aircraft carriers	3	3
Cruisers, 2nd line	8	8
Light Cruisers, 1st line	10	10
Light Cruisers, 2nd line	2	1
Destroyers, 1st line	223	214
Destroyers, 2nd line	25	19
Fleet Submarines	4	6
Submarines, 1st line	108	84
Submarines, 2nd line	10	17

Strength as of September–October, 1931, was: battleships (not over age), 15; heavy cruisers (over age), 2, and (not over age), 8, with 7 under construction; light cruisers (not over age), 10; aircraft carriers (not over age), 3, with 1 under construction; destroyers (over age), 152, and (not over age), 71, with 1 under construction; submarines (over age), 14, and (not over age), 66, with 3 under construction; submarines, mine-laying type (not over age), 1.

The following table shows the existing American Navy. In the armament column, guns of lesser calibre than 3 inch are not given. All battleships carry 8 seaplanes; light cruisers, first line, carry 2.

Battleships

Date of intended scrapping	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Tons	ins.	ins.				knots
1935	Arkansas	26,100	11	12	12 12in.; 16 5in.; 8 8in	—	28,000	20·5
1935	Texas, New York	27,000	12	14	10 14in.; 16 5in.; 8 8in.	—	28,100	21

Date of intended scrapping	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big Guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
		Tons	ins.					knots
1936	Nevada, Oklahoma	29,000	13½	18	10 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	—	26,500 / 24,800	20·5
1937	Pennsylvania, Arizona	32,100	13½	18	12 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	—	32,000 / 34,000	21
1938	Mississippi	30,100	13½	18	12 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 3in. A.A.	2	32,000 / 28,500	21
1939	New Mexico	30,000						
1939	Idaho	30,800					32,000	
1940	Tennessee	32,300	13½	18	12 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	2	26,800 / 28,500	21
1941	California	32,600						
1941	Maryland	31,500	13½	18	8 16in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	2	27,300	21
1942	W. Virginia	31,800						
1942	Colorado	32,500						

Heavy Cruisers.

Laid down			Armour				
1928	Augusta, Chester, Chicago, Houston, Louisville, Northampton	9,050 / 9,200 / 9,300 / 9,050	3 belt, 1 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32·7
1926, 1927	Pensacola, Salt Lake City	9,100		10 8in.; 4 5in. A.A.	6	107,000	32·5

Light Cruisers.

1918–1920	Omaha, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Detroit, Richmond, Concord, Trenton, Marblehead, Memphis	7,050	3 belt, 1½ deck	[1] 12 6in.; 4 3in. A.A.	6	90,000	33½

[1] Marblehead has 11 6in.

In addition, the old light cruiser *Olympia* is being retained as a floating museum.

Aircraft Carriers.

1911	Langley	11,500	—	4 5in.	—	7,200	15
1920, 1921	Saratoga, Lexington	33,000	—	8 8in.; 12 5in. A.A.	—	180,000	33½

Other vessels of the United States navy may be summarised. There are 4 mine-layers; 6 modern and 2 old river gunboats; 25 small 'eagle' patrol vessels, and 24 submarine-chaser patrol vessels; 8 old gunboats and yachts rated as patrol vessels; 8 tenders for destroyers, 2 for aircraft, and 7 for submarines; 3 repair ships; 3 colliers and 19 oilers; and a large number of miscellaneous auxiliaries, mine-sweepers and tugs.

The submarine flotilla includes 46 of the S Class, 20 of the R Class, 9 of the O Class and 6 of the V Class—a total of 81 completed units. In addition there are 3 of the V class building.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1930, totalled 178,979,446 acres. They were situated in the following States:

States	Acres	States	Acres	States	Acres
Arizona	5,180,880	Minnesota	189,845	Oregon	13,069,136
Arkansas	190,969	Montana	6,601,677	South Dakota	439,880
California	16,623,488	Nebraska	22,628	Utah	23,881,445
Colorado	8,027,468	Nevada	51,454,493	Washington	920,584
Florida	18,397	New Mexico	15,664,121	Wyoming	15,929,460
Idaho	10,617,970	North Dakota	146,505		

According to census returns the total acreage of farms and the improved acreage have been as follows.

Years	Farm area Acres	Improved area. Acres[1]	Value, land, bldgs, mach'y., livestock	Value of products in preceding year
			Dollars	Dollars
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	8,494,230,307
1920	955,883,715	503,073,007	77,924,100,338	21,425,623,614
1930	986,771,016	522,395,804	57,069,465,840	8,675,420,000

[1] Crop land plus ploughable pasture.

According to census returns the numbers of farms of different sizes were :—

Acres	1910	1920	1930
Under 3 acres	18,033	20,350	43,007
3 and under 10	317,010	268,422	315,497
10 ,, 20	504,123	507,763	559,627
20 ,, 50	1,414,376	1,503,732	1,440,378
50 ,, 100	1,438,069	1,474,745	1,374,965
100 ,, 500	2,494,461	2,456,107	2,314,858
500 ,, 1,000	125,295	149,819	159,696
1,000 and over	50,135	67,405	80,620
Total	6,361,502	6,448,343	6,288,648

In 1930 there were 6,288,648 farms, of which 3,568,394 were operated by owners, 55,889 by managers, and 2,664,365 by tenants; farm population on January 1, 1931, was estimated at 27,430,000; 1930, 27,222,000; 1929, 27,491,000.

Gross income from farm production, 1931, was estimated at 6,920,000,000 dollars; in 1930, at 9,347,000,000 dollars; in 1929, 11,911,000,000 dollars. The estimated gross value at farm of all crops was, in 1931, 4,123,000,000 dollars; in 1930, 6,274,824,000 dollars; in 1929, 8,675,420,000 dollars. Of animals and products, gross value in 1929 was 6,426,014,000 dollars; in 1928, 6,205,420,000 dollars.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1929			1930			1931		
	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 . .	97,806	2,535,386	25·9	100,743	2,060,185	20·4	104,970	2,556,863	24·4
Wheat . .	62,671	812,573	13·0	61,138	858,160	14·0	54,949	892,271	16·2
Oats . .	38,148	1,118,414	29·3	39,729	1,277,764	32·2	39,722	1,112,142	28·0

The chief wheat-growing States (1931) are (yield in thousands of bushels): North Dakota, yielding 32,717; Kansas, 239,868; Montana, 14,684; Nebraska, 58,376; Washington, 40,843; South Dakota, 15,831; Illinois, 45,076; Oklahoma, 74,919; Idaho, 19,641; Ohio, 50,744; Indiana, 43,327; Oregon, 17,662; Colorado, 16,552; Minnesota, 18,011; Pennsylvania, 19,987; Michigan, 18,446. Other crops in 1929, 1930 and 1931 were:—

Crops	1929			1930			1931		
	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
Rye . .	3,054	34,950	11·4	3,543	45,379	12·8	3,148	32,746	10·4
Barley . .	13,523	280,242	20·7	12,662	304,601	24·1	11,471	198,965	17·3
Buckwheat .	627	8,692	13·9	573	6,962	12·2	502	8,875	17·7
Flaxseed .	3,047	15,910	5·2	3,732	21,240	5·7	2,813	11,018	4·8
Rice . .	860	40,604	47·2	959	44,299	46·2	970	45,014	46·4
Potatoes. .	2,978	329,134	110·5	3,038	333,210	109·7	3,382	376,248	111·3
Sweet Potatoes	646	64,963	100·6	648	53,663	82·8	778	62,904	80·9

In 1931 output of tame hay was estimated at 64,233,000 tons from 53,449,000 acres; of alfalfa, 20,914,000 tons from 11,602,000 acres; and of wild hay, 8,133,000 tons from 11,977,000 acres.

The output of cane sugar in 1928–29 amounted to 264,106,804 pounds; in 1929–30, 400,000,000 pounds; and in 1930–31, 367,386,000 pounds. All these figures are for Louisiana only. The beet sugar production in 1928–29 amounted to 2,122,000,000 pounds; in 1929–30, 2,036,000,000 pounds; and in 1930–31, 2,416,000,000 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)
1926	47,087,000	17,977,874	1929	45,793,000	14,824,861
1927	40,138,000	12,956,043	1930	45,091,000	13,931,597
1928	45,326,000	14,477,874	1931	40,495,000	10,918,000

The cotton production in 1931 was grown in the following States (in bales, 500 lbs. gross): Texas, 5,270,000; Mississippi, 1,725,000; Alabama, 1,430,000; Georgia, 1,895,000; Oklahoma, 1,220,000; Arkansas, 1,855,000; North Carolina, 775,000; South Carolina, 1,015,000; Louisiana, 865,000; Tennessee, 605,000; Missouri, 270,000; Arizona, 119,000; California, 181,000; New Mexico, 98,000; Virginia, 43,000; Florida, 43,000; all other, 9,000.

In 1931 there were under tobacco 2,019,600 acres (2,101,100 acres in 1930). Output of the chief tobacco-growing States were:—

—	1930	1931	—	1930	1931
	lbs	lbs.		lbs	lbs.
U S.	1,635,210	1,610,098	Ohio . .	45,695	53,622
North Carolina . .	585,990	468,520	Connecticut	32,409	29,295
Kentucky	372,123	506,890	Maryland. .	16,625	31,540
Virginia	112,530	106,276	Indiana . .	12,458	16,060
Tennessee . .	126,699	127,528	Massachusetts .	11,728	10,184
South Carolina . .	98,600	70,070	Florida .	9,756	7,598
Georgia.	104,538	59,640	West Virginia . .	3,906	5,328
Pennsylvania. . .	39,854	58 487	Missouri . .	5,679	8,505
Wisconsin . . .	52,890	47,200	New York	855	1,170

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals on farms in 1910 (April 15) and on January 1, 1920, 1930 and 1932.

Live Stock	1910 (Census)	1920 (Census)	1930 (Census)	1932 (Estimate)
Horses . .	19,833,113	19,767,161	13,184,000	12,679,000
Mules . .	4,209,769	5,432,391	5,366,000	5,082,000
Cattle of all kinds	61,803,866	66,639,556	59,730,000	62,407,000
Sheep . .	52,447,861	35,033,516	51,383,000	53,912,000
Swine . .	58,185,676	59,346,409	55,301,000	59,511,000

Total estimated value of all farm animals on farms in the United States on January 1 was, for 1930, 5,994,970,000 dollars; for 1931, 4,450,708,000 dollars; and for 1932, 3,195,748,000 dollars.

In 1930, 1,594,826,000 lbs. of butter, 512,319,000 lbs. of cheese, and 2,114,448,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated milk were produced.

In 1929 the estimated production of wool was 310,561,000 pounds from 40,670,000 sheep; in 1930, 336,007,000 pounds from 42,784,000 sheep.

The census reports for 1930 show that the value of canned vegetables and soups was 321,004,289 dollars: of canned fruits, 136,265,894 dollars, of dried fruits, 75,176,173 dollars. The total value of canned fruit and vegetable products, in 1930, was 709,361,875 dollars.

II. Forests and Forestry.

The United States forests cover 469,500,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole country. The classification is as follows:—Virgin timber, 138,100,000 acres; second growth of saw timber size, 113,800,000 acres; second growth of cordwood size or smaller, 136,400,000 acres; non-producing and idle land, 81,200,000 acres. Ownership of forest land is distributed as follows: Federal Government, 89,100,000 acres; States, 10,500,000 acres; local bodies, 700,000 acres; large private owners, 182,200,000 acres; small owners, 187,000,000 acres.

The net area of the 151 national forests administered by the U.S. Forest Service was on July 1, 1931, 160,787,687 acres.

It is estimated that 1,080,000,000 cubic feet of timber is destroyed annually by fire in the forests of the United States, while 1,300,000,000 cubic feet is destroyed by insects, disease, and windfall.

III. Mining.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States in 1929, and 1930 (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 New York.

Metallic Products.	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron . . . . long tons	41,549,161	731,858,075	29,905,355	512,165,131
Silver (commercial value) troy oz.	61,327,868	32,687,754	50,748,127	19,538,029
Gold . . . . ,,	2,208,386	45,651,400	2,285,603	47,247,600
Copper . . . . pounds	2,002,863,135	352,504,000	1,394,389,327	181,271,000
Refined Lead . . . short tons	672,498	84,785,000	573,740	57,374,000
Zinc . . . . ,,	612,136	80,802,000	489,361	46,979,000
Quicksilver . . . [1] flasks	22.682	2,892,688	21,553	2,478,789
Aluminium . . . pounds	225,000,000	51,864,000	229,035,000	50,961,000
Tin (metallic equivalent) short tons	39	35,600	17	10,500
Platinum & allied metals troy oz.	47,977	3,121,471	43,502	2,048,824
Antimonial lead . . short tons	25,669	3,267,095	18,711	1,892,524
Nickel . . . . ,,	340	207,273	308	218,803
Total value (metallic)	—	1,475,990,000	—	982,550,000

[1] Of 76 avoirdupois pounds net.

Iron ore mined in 1930 totalled 58,408,664 gross tons, of which 55,201,221 tons, valued at 145,619,059 dollars, was shipped.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years :—

Non-Metallic Products	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal . short tons	534,988,593	952,781,000	461,630,000	812,469,000
Pennsylvania anthracite . long tons	65,918,031	887,642,751	61,950,747	354,574,191
Stone . . . short tons	141,109,580	202,692,762	127,000,000	178,882,000
Petroleum . . . [1] barrels	1,007,323,000	1,280,417,000	896,265,000	1,046,400,000
Natural Gas . 1000 cubic feet	1,917,693,000	413,276,000	1,979,000,000	412,000,000
Cement . . . [2] barrels	172,027,452	255,104,506	160,846,350	231,189,287
Salt . . . short tons	8,543,560	27,334,695	8,054,440	25 000,480
Phosphate rock . long tons	3,760,855	13,153,250	3,926,392	13,996,880
Coke . . . short tons	59,883,845	[3]278,994,592	47,972,021	[3]209.187,262
Lime . . . ,, ,,	4,269,768	33,478,848	3,384,000	24,950,000
Borates . . . ,, ,,	169,870	4,515,375	177,360	5,851,999
Arsenious oxide . ,, ,,	14,546	883,771	17,425	1,008,385
Total value (non-metallic)	—	4,400,880,000	—	3,818,950,000

[1] Of 42 gallons. [2] Of 376 lbs. net. [3] Not included in total value.

The approximate total value of the mineral products in 1929 was 5,887,300,000 dollars ; in 1930, 4,810,400,000 dollars.

Oil production in 1930 included 896,265,000 barrels of crude petroleum, 52,631,000 barrels of natural gasolene, and 2,689,000 barrels of benzol. Total value at wells of crude petroleum was 1,046,400,000 dollars ; average price, 1·17 dollars. Number of new oil wells, 1930, was 11,640 ; number of old wells abandoned, 8,770 ; number of producing wells, December 31, 1930, 331,070, a gain of 2,870 over 1929. Refinery consumption in 1930 totalled

927,447,000 barrels, of which 866,615,000 barrels were domestic crude, and 60,832,000 barrels were foreign crude petroleum. Production of motor fuel in 1930 was 18,510,576,000 gallons or 440,728,000 barrels. Output of natural gas, 1930, was 1,943,421 *M* cubic feet; domestic consumption, 1,941,644 *M* cubic feet, of which 80 per cent. was for industrial purposes.

The precious metals in 1930 were mined mainly in California, Alaska, South Dakota, Colorado and Utah for gold, and Utah, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1930 was as follows:—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Ozs. troy	Dollars	Ozs troy	Dollars
1792-1847 . . .	1,186,977	24,537,000	309,500	404,500
1848-1872 . .	58,279,781	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900
1873-1930 . . .	162,014,072	3,349,128,100	3,048,395,854	2,346,671,217
Total . .	221,480,830	4,578,415,100	3,167,273,554	2,504,825,617

Precious stones are found in considerable varieties in the United States, including 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 1904 to 1929. All figures for 1904 and 1909 and those for wages and horse-power for 1914 and 1919 include data for all establishments reporting products valued at 500 dollars or more, whereas at the censuses for 1921 and subsequent years the corresponding limit was 5,000 dollars. The change affects very slightly the statistics except for the number of establishments; this class in 1919 (65,485 establishments with products valued at less than 5,000 dollars), while representing 22·6 per cent. of the total number of establishments, reported only five-tenths of one per cent. of the total number of wage earners and three-tenths of one per cent. of the total value of products.

Year	Number of Establishments	Wage earners (average number)	Wages	Cost of materials[1]	Value of product	Horse-power[2]
			Expressed in thousands of dollars			
1904	216,180	5,468,383	2,610,445	8,500,208	14,793,903	13,487,707
1909	268,491	6,615,046	3,427,088	12,142,791	20,672,052	18,675,376
1914	177,110	6,896,190	4,067,719	14,278,383	23,987,861	22,200,899
1919	214,383	9,000,059	10,461,787	37,232,702	62,041,795	29,327,669
1921	196,267	6,946,570	8,202,324	25,321,055	43,653,283	—[3]
1923	196,309	8,778,156	11,009,298	34,705,698	60,555,998	33,094,228
1925	187,390	8,384,261	10,729 969	35,935,648	62,718,719	35,772,628
1927	191,866	8,349,755	10,848.803	35,138,137	62,718,847	38,825,081
1929	210,959	8,338,743	11,620,973	38,549,580	70,434,863	42,931,061

[1] Including supplies (except for 1929, in which cost of mill or shop supplies is excluded), containers for products, fuel, and purchased electric energy.

[2] Rated horse-power capacity of prime movers plus that of electric motors driven by purchased energy.

[3] Not reported.

For comparison of broad types of manufacturing, the industries covered by the census of manufactures have been divided into 16 general groups. The following table presents statistics for these groups :—

Group	Census year	Number of establishments	Wage-earners, average number	Wages	Cost of materials [1]	Value of Products	Horse-power [2] (thousands)
				In thousands of dollars			
All industries	1929	210,959	8,838,743	11,620,973	38,549,580	70,434,863	42,931
	1927	191,866	8,349,755	10,848,803	35,183,187	62,718,347	38,826
1. Food and kindred products [3]	1929	56,320	753,247	902,143	8,632,283	12,023,589	4,608
	1927	49,787	679,520	823,388	8,113,483	11,015,860	4,135
2. Textiles and their products	1929	27,404	1,707,798	1,733,031	5,103,846	9,243,808	4,146
	1927	26,843	1,694,416	1,759,958	4,922,716	8,950,473	4,173
3. Forest products	1929	26,912	876,383	939,383	1,586,183	3,591,765	3,674
	1927	20,169	864,508	931,921	1,636,647	3,462,925	3,332
4. Paper and allied products	1929	3,126	283,393	287,331	1,092,722	1,892,251	3,167
	1927	2,972	224,437	272,154	1,082,363	1,785,998	2,814
5. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	1929	27,522	357,988	636,371	766,484	3,170,140	649
	1927	25,433	328,603	586,183	755,038	2,859,860	570
6. Chemicals and allied products	1929	8,278	280,868	354,393	1,970,713	3,759,405	2,312
	1927	7,541	253,436	317,908	1,803,085	3,351,892	1,848
7. Products of petroleum and coal	1929	1,497	147,216	229,050	2,546,840	3,647,748	1,755
	1927	1,418	141,655	217,485	2,262,699	3,060,226	1,513
8. Rubber products	1929	525	149,148	207,306	578,678	1,117,460	821
	1927	516	141,997	198,074	660,370	1,225,077	791
9. Leather and its manufactures	1929	4,277	318,415	359,413	1,131,942	1,905,977	436
	1927	4,265	315,991	364,447	1,088,641	1,869,305	420
10. Stone, clay, and glass products	1929	8,514	328,417	432,817	526,340	1,561,415	2,854
	1927	8,673	350,017	464,273	594,774	1,612,540	2,709
11. Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1929	6,640	880,882	1,380,987	3,862,873	7,137,928	9,201
	1927	6,340	834,967	1,263,812	3,544,615	6,197,595	8,823
12. Nonferrous metals and their products	1929	7,522	314,741	443,467	2,465,444	3,597,058	1,570
	1927	6,761	272,667	383,185	1,783,213	2,677,107	1,226
13. Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1929	12,955	1,091,269	1,634,166	2,694,880	7,043,380	3,647
	1927	11,982	883,508	1,284,183	2,053,942	5,348,724	2,995
14. Transportation equipment, air, land, and water	1929	2,550	583,355	943,222	3,683,148	6,047,209	2,271
	1927	2,587	494,905	803,298	2,907,949	4,693,972	2,028
15. Railroad repair shops	1929	2,297	398,156	637,311	548,344	1,269,917	1,153
	1927	2,309	428,672	648,908	545,492	1,289,695	1,111
16. Miscellaneous	1929	14,620	417,467	500,582	1,359,361	3,426,319	664
	1927	14,320	440,456	529,676	1,378,160	3,317,090	833

[1] Includes containers for products, fuel, purchased electric energy, and, for 1927 but not for 1929, mill or shop supplies.

[2] Rated horse-power capacity of prime movers plus that of electric motors driven by purchased energy.

NOTE.—Due to changes in the classification of a number of industries, figures for several of the groups for 1927 differ from those previously published.

The following table shows the relative importance of industries with products valued at 1,000,000,000 dollars or over in 1929:—

Industry	Number of establishments	Wage earners (average for the year)	Wages	Cost of materials, containers for prdcts fuel, and purchased elec en'rgy	Value of products
			In thousands of dollars		
Motor vehicles (not including motor cycles)	244	226,116	366,579	2,401,512	3,722,793
Meat packing, wholesale	1,277	122,505	165,867	2,974,128	3,434,654
Iron and steel steel works and rolling mills	486	394,574	689,016	1,904,083	3,365,789
Foundry and machine shop products, not elsewhere classified [1]	8,605	454,441	697,509	1,038,060	2,791,462
Printing and publishing	24,360	281,119	506,290	660,029	2,760,196
Petroleum refining	390	80,596	131,177	2,031,341	2,639,665
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	1,802	328,722	456,378	971,017	2,300,916
Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified [2]	8,082	187,500	243,851	934,414	1,709,580
Motor-vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts	1,154	221,332	366,503	856,986	1,537,930
Bread and other bakery products	20,785	200,841	274,562	737,099	1,526,111
Cotton goods	1,281	424,916	324,289	898,029	1,524,177
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified [3]	12,915	419,084	421,585	419,603	1,273,472
Car and general construction and repairs, steam-railroad repair shops	1,851	368,681	590,203	515,562	1,184,435
Cigars and cigarettes	1,636	105,308	85,623	356,778	1,066,909
Flour & other grain-mill products	4,022	27,028	35,072	868,873	1,060,269

[1] Embraces the manufacture of products of boiler shops, foundries, and machine shops, exclusive of products of establishments specialising in specific classes of products such as locomotives, stoves and furnaces, cast-iron pipe, engines and power pumps, machine tools, and textile machinery, which are placed in other classifications.

[2] Does not include millinery, gloves, footwear, knit underwear, and corsets.

[3] Embraces logging camps, cooperage-stock mills, veneer mills, merchant sawmills, and planing mills operated in conjunction with sawmills.

In certain textile industries the average number of active spindles and looms in the years 1925 to 1930 was as follows: [1]

Year	Spindles in operation			Wool looms in operation		
	Cotton	Woollen	Worsted	Wide	Narrow	Carpet and Rugs
1925	32,642,000	1,812,925	1,805,582	41,658	12,500	7,246
1926	32,352,000	1,662,008	1,813,345	37,719	11,410	6,562
1927	32,547,000	1,669,818	1,756,707	36,229	10,898	6,434
1928	29,962,000	1,646,989	1,558,089	32,618	9,256	6,489
1929	30,408,000	1,572,853	1,622,114	31,743	8,201	6,415
1930	27,670,000	1,242,248	1,318,358	23,102	5,832	4,681

[1] Based on monthly returns from about 97 per cent. of the manufacturers.

The value of the output of certain textile industries in 1927 and 1929 was:—

Nature of products	1927	1929
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs, wool, except rag	166,888,000	176,915,000
Cotton manufactures	1,659,519,000	1,618,584,000
Knitted goods	816,620,000	899,717,000
Silk goods	750,124,000	731,200,000
Woollen and worsted goods	817,978,000	827,006,000

Output of motor vehicles in 1930 comprised 2,910,187 passenger vehicles valued at 1,722,644,000 dollars, and 599,991 motor trucks valued at 406,148,000 dollars. Automotive products (automobiles, parts, accessories, tyres, service appliances and fire-engines) exported in 1930 were valued at 316,391,000 dollars; in 1929, 587,740,000 dollars.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1923 is shown by the following figures, supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute:—

Year	Furnaces in blast at close of year	Pig iron production, including ferro-alloys	Steel ingots and castings production	Production of semi-finished and finished rolled iron and steel		
				Total	Rails	Plates and sheets
	Number	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1923	239	40,361,146	44,943,696	33,277,076	2,904,516	9,497,717
1924	235	31,405,790	37,931,939	28,086,435	2,433,332	8,087,883
1925	238	36,700,566	45,393,524	33,386,960	2,785,257	9,807,659
1926	210	39,372,729	48,293,763	35,495,892	3,217,649	10,529,056
1927	178	36,565,645	44,935,185	32,879,031	2,806,486	9,627,734
1928	203	38,155,714	51,544,180	37,662,916	2,647,493	11,006,050
1929	165	42,613,983	56,433,473	41,069,416	2,722,138	12,436,312
1930	97	31,752,169	40,699,483	29,513,007	1,873,233	9,067,366

Year	Production of semi-finished and finished rolled iron and steel—*continued.*					
	Wire rods	Structural shapes	Merchant bars[1]	Skelp, flue and pipe iron or steel	Hoops and bands	All other
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1923	3,075,892	3,405,197	6,233,663	3,784,336	569,315	3,856,440
1924	2,522,545	3,238,708	4,937,043	3,170,543	473,642	3,177,739
1925	2,844,656	3,604,130	6,478,902	3,229,768	561,214	4,075,374
1926	2,722,032	3,911,663	6,289,665	3,764,550	545,740	4,515,587
1927	2,770,271	3,742,445	5,686,260	3,418,852	499,429	4,327,554
1928	3,080,816	4,096,143	7,229,723	3,368,973	560,426	5,673,292
1929	3,134,409	4,778,020	7,423,496	3,517,238	588,952	6,468,851
1930	2,348,600	3,512,473	4,988,515	2,082,046	126,038	4,914,786

[1] Including concrete reinforcing bars.

The production of pig-iron (not including ferro-alloys) of various grades for 4 years was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
Foundry	5,504,419	4,209,790	4,446,011	3,622,779
Bessemer and low-phosphorus	9,105,915	9,013,847	9,877,240	7,314,749
Basic	19,357,064	22,124,410	24,911,654	18,393,384
Malleable	1,699,583	1,922,970	2,312,813	1,571,512
Forge	144,532	88,362	167,930	50,696
All other	46,719	42,269	41,567	67,787
Total	35,858,232	37,401,648	41,757,215	31,020,907

The production of tin plates and terne plates was, in 1920, 1,445,545 gross tons; in 1926, 1,782,306 gross tons; in 1928, 1,839,205 gross tons; in 1929, 1,968,280 gross tons; and in 1930, 1,763,443 gross tons.

According to the Bureau of the Census, there were in 1929 273 blast furnaces (in active plants) with a daily capacity of 148,274 gross tons; in 1927, 292 blast furnaces with a daily capacity of 142,016 tons. In 1929 the output of pig-iron was 42,486,758 gross tons, value 744,588,193 dollars; and in 1927, 36,230,420 tons, value 688,641,808 dollars. Active Bessemer, or modified Bessemer, steel plants in 1929, had 76 converters with a total daily capacity (24 hours) of 43,007 gross tons of ingots or direct steel castings; in 1927, 95 converters with total daily capacity (24 hours) of 46,417 gross tons of ingots or direct steel castings. Active open-hearth steel plants in 1929 had 1,140 basic and acid furnaces with daily capacity (24 hours) 172,338 gross tons, in 1927, 1,150 basic and acid furnaces with daily capacity (24 hours) of 159,908 gross tons. The crucible steel furnaces in active steel plants in 1929 were 46 of 288 gross tons daily capacity (24 hours); in 1927, 55 of 296 gross tons daily capacity (24 hours); and the electric steel furnaces numbered 265 of 6,572 tons in 1929, and 219 of 5,357 tons in 1927.

The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1929 was 3,365,788,805 dollars, compared with 2,779,840,238 dollars in 1927, and in 1925, 2,946,068,000 dollars. The values of the principal products, excluding the values of amounts consumed in the same works, were for 1927 and 1929 as follows:—

Products	1927	1929
	Dollars	Dollars
Direct steel castings	145,085,000	191,398,000
Steel rails	114,565,000	113,925,000
Iron & steel bars, incl. concrete reinforcing bars	289,461,000	414,302,000
Structural shapes, steel	148,339,000	188,898,000
Iron and steel skelp, strips, hoops, &c.	116,955,000	147,094,000
Iron and steel plates and sheets (not armour)	392,196,000	535,172,000
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c., and sheet and tinplate bars	343,692,000	417,435,000
Steel manufactured for consumption or sale:	Gross tons	Gross tons
Bessemer	6,179,602	7,109,923
Acid open-hearth	878,519	1,096,033
Basic open-hearth	37,126,725	47,141,354
Crucible	12,363	6,584
Electric or electrically refined	559,507	806,789
Total	44,756,716	56,160,683

The output of tin plates in 1929 was valued at 194,107,000 dollars; in 1927 at 180,410,000 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1929 was valued at 15,568,000 dollars; in 1927 at 10,016,000 dollars.

The following are some statistics of cotton (exclusive of linters):—

Year ending July 31	Production		Consumption (running bales)	Exports of U.S. production (running bales)	Net imports (500-pound bales)
	Running bales [1]	500-pound bales			
1925–26	16,122,516	16,103,679	6,455,852	8,051,491	314,200
1926–27	17,755,070	17,977,374	7,189,585	10,926,614	382,149
1927–28	12,783,112	12,956,043	6,834,068	7,539,945	320,666
1928–29	14,296,549	14,477,874	7,091,065	8,043,588	441,698
1929–30	14,547,791	14,825,940	6,105,840	6,807,751	368,124
1930–31	13,755,518	13,931,597	5,262,974	6,759,927	98,988

[1] Counting round as half bales.

The canned fishery products of the United States (including Alaska) in 1930, exclusive of by-products, were valued at 82,858,000 dollars, of which salmon represented 42,835,000 dollars and sardines 13,201,000 dollars. The value of fishery by-products prepared was 23,721,000 dollars.

Commerce.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports and exports of merchandise in years ended June 30:—

Year (ended June 30)	Exports		General Imports	Year (ended June 30)	Exports		General Imports
	Total	U.S. Mdse.			Total	U.S. Mdse.	
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
1926	4,753,381	4,653,148	4,464,872	1929	5,373,407	5,283,938	4,291,888
1927	4,968,100	4,867,346	4,252,024	1930	4,693,626	4,617,730	3,848,971
1928	4,877,071	4,773,332	4,147,499	1931	3,083,690	3,031,817	2,432,152

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	Exports			Imports		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1926	118,438	197,982	211,420	210,726	69,401	280,127
1927	103,844	80,881	184,725	251,756	59,605	311,361
1928	627,102	79,964	707,066	129,140	59,530	188,670
1929	112,291	86,406	198,697	267,428	69,400	336,828
1930	119,196	72,053	191,249	342,340	54,477	396,817
1931	107,094	38,931	146,025	403,795	33,522	437,317

Imports of merchandise, calendar year 1931, 2,089,802,098 dollars; 1930, 3,060,908,489 dollars. Exports of domestic merchandise, 1931, 2,377,846,365 dollars; 1930, 3,781,172,291 dollars. Total exports, 1931, 2,423,759,239 dollars; 1930, 3,843,181,282 dollars.

The general imports and the domestic exports of United States produce by economic classes for two years ending June 30:—

Merchandise	Exports (U S. merchandise)				Imports			
	1929–30		1930–31		1929–30		1930–31	
	million dollars	per cent	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent	million dollars	per cent.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,031	22 3	725	23 9	1,309	34 0	765	31 4
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	218	4·7	159	5·2	479	12 5	349	14 3
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	440	9·5	298	9 8	358	9·3	242	9 9
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	636	13 8	405	13 3	785	20 4	454	18 7
Manufactures ready for consumption	2,293	49·6	1,446	47 7	918	23 8	623	25 6
Total	4,617	100 0	3,033	100 0	3,849	100 0	2,432	100 0

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1931:—

1930-31	1,000 dollars	1930-31	1,000 dollars
Animal oils and fats	73,794	Leather manufactures	9,702
Lard	61,525	Machinery and vehicles	614,961
Automobiles, parts and accessories	188,597	Electrical and apparatus	100,214
Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter	21,853	Agricultural & implements	86,881
Brass and bronze	9,062	Industrial	172,053
Chemicals (coal-tar, industrial, medicinal)	64,521	Meat products	47,163
Coal and coke	79,278	Musical instruments	5,687
Copper and manufactures	83,626	Naval stores, gums, and resins	17,637
Cotton, unmanufactured	424,557	Oilcake and oilcake meal	6,907
Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc.	71,475	Paper and manufactures	25,708
Cloth, duck, tire fabric	41,967	Petroleum and products	871 681
Dairy products	12,250	Crude oil	26,807
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	13,553	Refined oils	324,817
Fish	13,850	Photo- and cinematographic goods	24,066
Fruits and nuts	121,752	Pigments, paints, and varnishes	17,621
Furs, and manufactures	21,980	Rubber and manufactures	48,086
Grains and preparations	145,405	Automobile casings	23,459
Wheat and wheat-flour	118,286	Silk manufactures	12,145
Barley and malt	8,131	Sulphur or brimstone	10,583
Iron and steel mill products	94,043	Tobacco, unmanufactured	142,288
Iron and steel mfs. (advanced)	49,166	Tobacco manufactures	10,170
Leather	30,500	Vegetables and preparations	16,189
		Wood and manufactures	89,189
		Wood—Saw-mill products	58,155
		Wood mfs. (advanced)	23,796

The leading imports into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1931 :—

1930-31	1,000 dollars	1930-31	1,000 dollars
Art works	57,418	Meat products	14,690
Chemicals (coal-tar, industrial, medicinal)	36,794	Nickel and manufactures	9,328
Clay and clay products	12,716	Oil seeds	84,109
Cocoa, or cacao beans	27,301	Paper base stocks	86,830
Coffee	192,820	Wood pulp	68,012
Copper and manufactures	64,124	Paper and manufactures	138,202
Cotton, unmanufactured	5,328	Standard newsprint	123,705
Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc.	37,982	Petroleum and products	125,374
Dairy products	16,700	Crude oil	55,855
Diamonds	27,093	Refined oils	68,184
Ferroy-alloys	12,111	Rayon manufactures	4,878
Fertilizers and materials	40,710	Rubber, crude, and milk of	94,250
Fish	31,838	Silk, raw	225,716
Flax, hemp, ramie, and manufactures	28,805	Silk manufactures	13,625
Fruits and nuts	65,047	Sisal and henequen	9,039
Furs and manufactures	60,921	Spices	11,162
Grains and preparations	19,169	Sugar, cane	112,087
Gums, resins, and balsams	15,526	Tea	21,904
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	60,727	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	44,644
Iron and steel	20,201	Tobacco and manufactures	43,091
Jute and manufactures	45,864	Unmanufactured	37,691
Burlaps	36,512	Vegetable oils, expressed, and fats	61,407
Leather	9,644	Vegetables and preparations	28,298
Leather manufactures	23,917	Wood and manufactures	43,936
Machinery and vehicles	20,202	Saw-mill products	26,797
		Wool and mohair	24,378
		Wool manufactures, including yarns, etc.	25,849

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted in 1929-30 to 587,001,000 dollars, and in 1930-31 to 378,354,000 dollars.

Imports and exports by principal countries for years ending June 30 :—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Grand divisions :	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
North America	879,710	618,050	1,242,044	793,970
South America	556,711	344,514	436,552	247,249
Europe	1,188,187	719,215	2,172,630	1,522,670
Asia	1,096,496	685,160	566,141	384,980
Oceania	40,198	24,562	160,062	64,205
Africa	87,674	45,652	116,197	70,667
Total	3,848,971	2,432,152	4,693,626	3,083,690
Principal countries :				
Canada	474,890	322,548	817,432	519,962
Central America	42,372	34,565	84,872	54,970
Cuba	150,210	96,780	115,726	66,336
Mexico	101,649	59,367	138,090	85,367
Netherland West Indies	68,103	65,951	22,194	18,295
Argentina	107,987	35,409	173,821	88,805
Brazil	170,126	120,707	78,604	37,745
Chile	77,532	43,482	51,320	38,077
Colombia	105,812	84,804	33,270	22,449
Peru	28,966	13,385	21,817	10,597
Venezuela	42,038	34,757	38,531	23,794

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Principal countries:	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Belgium	64,256	40,768	101,103	71,891
Czechoslovakia	41,268	22,965	5,417	4,585
Denmark	4,429	2,244	46,746	38,673
France	149,889	91,954	258,858	185,953
Germany	224,385	144,563	363,088	234,636
Italy	107,645	61,811	130,622	71,029
Netherlands	73,197	38,999	112,215	86,720
Norway	22,910	19,128	21,508	15,858
Soviet Russia in Europe	22,453	16,967	124,144	106,673
Spain	34,229	19,244	71,629	45,754
Sweden	52,848	37,649	51,754	39,079
Switzerland	44,782	23,784	12,453	9,901
United Kingdom	280,858	159,828	784,462	566,444
British India	129,396	72,389	50,944	42,529
British Malaya	189,986	102,884	13,266	6,339
Ceylon	28,217	13,976	2,259	1,566
China, Hongkong, and Kwantung	153,933	87,902	135,515	98,703
Netherland East Indies	73,996	44,910	35,995	22,529
Japan	366,205	240,304	229,466	145,862
Philippine Islands	121,698	98,486	76,572	55,306
Australia	22,074	14,968	120,719	43,088
New Zealand	14,844	6,527	37,029	19,787
British South Africa	7,996	5,745	52,426	32,045
Egypt	25,149	3,829	11,767	6,371

Exports of motion-picture films for the calendar year 1930 totalled 274,351,341 feet, valued at 8,118,736 dollars; for 1929, 282,215,480 feet, valued at 7,622,316 dollars.

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.	£
1926	31,182,926	20,435,707	2,732,751	2,340,858	1,089,310	433,508
1927	85,619,001	21,944,763	2,915,726	2,343,607	593,830	234,085
1928	28,662,487	13,186,725	1,918,686	1,419,133	1,588,544	719,241
1929	22,265,950	11,742,051	2,536,495	1,850,850	3,642,599	1,642,019
1930	21,035,743	9,126,985	3,175,752	2,010,459	8,730	4,074

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Quantity[1]	10,796,997	9,469,376	8,793,723	8,456,810	5,948,431
Value £.	45,439,807	33,747,032	40,700,234	38,022,221	19,503,772

[1] 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 (Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1929	1930	—	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Fish . . .	1,722,757	1,496,773	Machinery . .	9,654,117	8,890,959
Bacon . . .	2,879,414	2,096,890	Copper (plates, etc.)	8,319,886	5,223,888
Hams . . .	4,484,879	4,059,803	Petrol . . .	12,770,949	14,444,542
Sugar (refined) .	133,441	100,840	Lubricating oil .	3,788,103	3,579,013
Lard . . .	6,712,484	5,913,489	Tobacco . . .	14,958,296	12,376,819
Leather (manf. of).	2,284,880	2,170,007	Cinematograph films	971,158	643,424

Leading articles exported from the United Kingdom to the United States (Board of Trade returns):—

Year	Iron and Steel	Cotton Piece Goods	Linen Piece Goods	Woollen Piece Goods
	£	£	£	£
1926	1,223,565	3,186,041	2,164,677	3,468,392
1927	990,930	2,755,728	1,926,499	3,475,437
1928	1,308,961	2,531,545	1,660,303	2,903,911
1929	1,314,159	2,193,827	1,751,960	3,173,252
1930	759,392	1,244,053	1,258,921	1,540,682

The total trade between the United States and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) in thousands of pounds sterling was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	200,186	188,447	195,979	153,497	104,171
Exports to U. S from U. K.	45,437	46,665	45,558	28,705	17,101
Re-exports from U.K. to U.S. . . .	21,488	22,064	16,458	11,229	8,011

Shipping and Navigation.

About 41 per cent. of the total cargo tonnage of waterborne foreign commerce of the United States was carried in American bottoms in 1930. The shipping registered under the United States was classed as follows on June 30, 1931:—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 1,447 of 673,017 tons; steam vessels, 5,890 of 12,474,753 tons; gas vessels, 12,346 of 1,053,266 tons; total (including canal boats and barges), 25,471 vessels of 15,908,256 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1931, 5,582,354 tons, showing a decrease of 720,521 tons as compared with 1930; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1931 was 10,325,902 tons, or 561,052 tons more than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1931):—

Grand Divisions	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels		Gas Vessels		Barges [1]		Total	
	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons	No.	Gross Tons
Atlantic & Gulf Coasts . . .	1,313	456,683	3,440	7,433,605	6,336	706,900	3,446	1,271,649	14,535	9,868,837
Pacific Coast .	94	125,052	880	2,454,814	3,898	261,240	1,655	247,916	6,527	3,089,022
Northern Lakes	40	91,282	1,090	2,479,078	909	52,624	402	148,561	2,441	2,766,545
Western Rivers	—	—	480	107,256	1,203	82,502	285	44,094	1,968	183,852
Total . . .	1,447	673,017	5,890	12,474,753	12,346	1,053,266	5,788	1,707,220	25,471	15,908,256

[1] Includes 208 canal boats of 26,426 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1931, there were built and documented :— Sailing vessels, 4 of 52 gross tons ; steam vessels, 61 of 132,947 gross tons; gas vessels, 621 of 80,049 gross tons ; canal boats, 1 of 258 gross tons ; and barges, 615 of 173,600 gross tons ; total, 1,302 of 386,906 gross tons

The total tonnage entered and cleared for years ending June 30, was :—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931
Entered :—	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
American	29,836,574	32,570,898	32,291,039	29,607,139
Foreign	46,418,958	50,212,986	50,200,839	47,977,126
Total	75,755,532	82,783,884	82,491,878	77,584,265
Cleared :—				
American	29,874,066	32,994,662	31,942,075	29,400,084
Foreign	46,891,140	50,234,541	50,478,902	48,542,201
Total	76,765,206	83,229,203	82,420,977	77,942,285

According to nationality the net tonnage (in thousands) of vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in the calendar year 1930 was as follows :—

Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared	Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	31,866	31,560	Italian	1,926	1,883
Belgian	356	353	Japanese	2,791	2,959
Brazilian	155	154	Mexican	72	79
British	27,187	27,030	Nicaraguan	83	75
Chilean	64	64	Norwegian	4,242	4,475
Danish	1,058	1,048	Panaman	246	267
Danzig	346	357	Spanish	494	509
Dutch	2,090	2,114	Swedish	1,124	1 126
French	2,064	2,066	Venezuelan	101	103
German	3,615	3,672	All Other	67	95
Greek	179	204	Total Foreign	49,387	49,747
Honduran	1,096	1,082			
Irish	33	33	Grand Total	81,253	81,307

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1931, the road mileage, including State Highway Systems, was 3,009,066, of which 693,559 miles were surfaced roads, and 2,315,507 earth roads, non-surfaced.

Railway history in the United States commenced in the year 1828. 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 (on June 30) in 1900, 198,964 ; 1910, 249,992 ; 1920, 263,821 ; 1925, 261,871 ; and 1930, 262,215. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

Loading of revenue freight cars in 1931 totalled 37,272,871 cars ; in 1930, 45,887,413 cars ; in 1929, 52,827,925 cars.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Mileage owned	249,138	249,131	249,309	249,483	249,052
Revenue freight originated (million tons)	1,440	1,373	1,371	1,419	1,220
Freight ton-mileage (million ton-miles)	447,444	432,014	436,087	450,189	385,815
Passengers carried (thousands)	874,589	840,029	798,476	786,482	707,987
Passenger-miles (millions)	35,673	33,798	31,718	31,165	26,876
Operating revenues (million dollars)	6,509	6,246	6,212	6,373	5,356
Operating expenses (million dollars)	4,766	4,663	4,509	4,579	3,994
Net railway operating income (million dollars)	1,229	1,078	1,182	1,263	874

The total capital (stock and funded debt) actually outstanding on December 31, 1930, was 22,782,889,000 dollars; the total amount of dividends declared, 603,150,000 dollars; interest accrued on funded debt, 588,742,000 dollars. Equipment in service on Dec. 31, 1930, was as follows: locomotives, including electric, 60,189; freight cars (excluding caboose cars) 2,322,267; passenger train cars, 53,584.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had on December 31, 1930, 256,763 miles of pole line and cable, 1,948,938 miles of wire, and 24,298 offices. The receipts of the company in 1929 were 133,235,751 dollars; expenses, 123,988,719 dollars; net income, 9,247,032 dollars.

The telephone business of the United States is almost entirely controlled by one company. The statistics of this corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and its associated operating companies which together form the 'Bell Telephone System,' are shown in the following table for January 1 of each year:—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number of central offices	6,115	6,224	6,396	6,585	6,645
Total miles of wires	56,822,895	62,193,000	69,519,425	76,248,000	79,239,000
Total miles of exchange service wire	49,279,379	53,416,000	58,511,111	62,867,000	—
Telephone stations, total	18,365,486	19,197,000	20,096,854	20,098,059	—
Bell-owned	13,726,056	14,525,000	15,414,005	15,682,059	15,389,994
Bell-connecting[1]	4,639,430	4,672,000	4,682,849	4,416,000	—
Total employees	308,911	334,335	364,045[3]	324,343	294,766
Number of exchange messages (daily average)[2]	52,581,000	56,196,000	64,173,144	65,298,000	64,905,000
Capital of Companies, dollars	1,851,940,000	1,564,644,000	1,611,862,252	1,795,651,200	1,865,836,100
Gross Revenue[2] dollars	916,587,000	1,003,048,000	1,070,794,499	1,103,939,805	1,075,757,273
Net Income[2] ,,	166,059,152	191,087,000	217,104,872	165,544,707	193,879,178

[1] Owned by other companies. [2] Preceding year.
[3] Excluding 90,500 employees of Western Electric Co., Inc., and Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

Particulars of certain items of postal business for the year ended June 30 are shown as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931
Transactions in stamped paper:			
Ordinary postage stamps issued (millions)	16,917	16,269	15,559
Stamped envelopes and wrappers issued (millions)	3,248	3,164	2,847
Postal cards issued (millions)	1,784	1,643	1,531
Total pieces of mail carried (millions)	27,952	27,888	26,544
Second class matter carried.			
Free in county (1,000 pounds)	74,712	75,326	70,458
Paid at pound rates (1,000 pounds)	1,518,811	1,554,415	1,395,146
Weight of foreign mails dispatched by sea:			
Letters (1,000 pounds)	6,859	7,103	6,825
Other articles (1,000 pounds)	80,496	83,377	76,997
Mail registered:			
Domestic, paid (1,000 pieces)	71,814	76,489	65,940
Foreign, paid (1,000 pieces)	9,252	7,869	6,582
Official, free (1,000 pieces)	8,500	8,680	8,566
Registry fees (1,000 dollars)	12,319	12,807	11,006
Mail insured:			
Domestic, parcel post (1,000 pieces)	130,664	126,421	111,345
International (1,000 pieces)	695	649	576
Total fees paid (1,000 dollars)	9,111	8,775	7,616
Mail sent C. O. D.:			
Total pieces sent (1,000)	49,652	46,249	40,375
Total fees (1,000 dollars)	6,257	5,825	5,055

On July 1, 1931, there were 48,733 post offices. The total expenditure of the Postal Service during the year 1930–31 was 802,484,840 dollars; total receipts, 656,463,383 dollars; excess of expenditures over revenues, 146,021,457 dollars; losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, &c., 44,733 dollars, making the total deficiency in postal revenues, 146,066,190 dollars.

Money orders issued during 1930–31 were as follows: domestic, 189,873,641, amounting to 1,559,549,224 dollars; international, 3,704,802, amounting to 62,227,939; total, 193,578,443, amounting to 1,621,777,163 dollars.

For the year ending June 30, 1931, mails were transported by rail on a length of 216,291 miles. The total number of employees in the railway mail service was 21,943. During the year there were 16,875,549,860 distributions and redistributions of pieces of mail, exclusive of registered mail, by railway postal clerks; registered pieces, 84,951,637. Air mail was carried on 23 routes (23,488 miles).

On December 31, 1931, the postal savings deposits amounted to 595,663,821 dollars, an increase of 350,284,424 dollars as compared with the previous year.

Currency and Credit.

The monetary system has been monometallic since 1873, gold being the standard. There are a number of different types of currency in circulation, the issuance of which are governed by various laws. Gold coin, gold certificates, silver dollars, Treasury notes of 1890, and United States notes are legal tender to any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are legal tender to an amount of Ten Dollars in one payment.

Gold certificates and silver certificates are always backed dollar for dollar by gold or silver, respectively, held in the Treasury. They are receivable for all public dues and may be held by banks as lawful reserve. Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in either gold coin or silver dollars. They are being cancelled when received by the Treasury of the United States and are being replaced by silver certificates. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on public debt. Federal Reserve Notes, though not legal tender, are receivable by the government for all public dues and are receivable on all accounts by all

Federal Reserve Banks, National Banks, and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System. They are redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury, and in gold or lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank. National bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes are also not legal tender but are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be used by the Government in all payments except interest on a public debt. They are redeemable in lawful money at the Treasury and at the various banks of issue.

The following statement shows the stock of United States money, including paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agency of the Federal reserve banks, on September 30, 1931 :—

Kind of money	Total stock	Held in the Treasury	Outside of the Treasury	
			Held by Federal reserve banks and agents	In circulation
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Gold coin and bullion [1]	4,740,739	3,715,565 [2]	648,862	376,312
Gold certificates	1,762,420 [3]	—	725,752	1,036,668
Standard silver dollars	539,958	498,623	7,655	33,681
Silver certificates	492,153 [3]	—	109,996	382,157
Treasury notes of 1890	1,236 [3]	—	—	1,236
Subsidiary silver	308,631	7,628	28,296	272,706
Minor coins	126,674	4,666	4,956	117,052
United States notes	346,681	2,792	44,714	299,175
Federal reserve notes	2,521,646	1,223	440,849	2,079,575
Federal reserve bank notes	2,921	29	1	2,891
National bank notes	698,184	16,000	87,523	644,611
Total	9,285,384	4,246,526 [4]	3,048,603	5,246,064

[1] Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin other than that held by the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents. Gold held by Federal reserve banks under earmark for foreign account is excluded, and gold held abroad for Federal reserve banks is included

[2] Includes 1,723,814,000 dollars held for Federal reserve banks and agents.

[3] Not included in the total since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.

[4] The amount of money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890, which is equal to the total amount of these certificates and notes outstanding (2,255,809,000 dollars), must be deducted from this total before combining it with money outside of the Treasury to arrive at the stock of money in the United States.

The coinage of the United States mints in six calendar years was as follows, in thousands of dollars :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Gold	78,541	125,645	177,360	40,285	2,440	60,895
Silver	19,826	11,286	8,749	8,591	2,658	621
Minor	4,462	4,216	3,665	5,400	3,632	307
Total	102,829	141,147	189,774	54,226	8,731	61,823

Banking.

The banking system of the United States includes: (1) National banks supervised by the Federal Government, under the National Bank Act of 1863 and subsequent amendments; (2) State-chartered banking institutions, State banks, trust companies and savings banks organised under the banking

laws of the various States, and private banks; (3) Federal Reserve banks operating under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board as provided in the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913; and (4) banks for extending agricultural credits operating under supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

National banks are required to have a minimum capital of 25,000 dollars. Under certain limitations they are permitted to establish branches within the cities in which they are located. They are authorised to issue circulating notes not in excess of paid-in capital, secured by United States bonds of certain issues deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. The effective limit upon the note circulation of National banks is the amount of bonds eligible as security. On June 30, 1931, 674,625,630 dollars of such bonds were outstanding and 665,591,438 dollars of these were on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation. National banks (including those in Alaska and Hawaii) on June 29, 1931, numbered 6,805, and reported resources and liabilities as follows:—

Resources	Thousands of dollars	Liabilities	Thousands of dollars
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts and overdrafts)	13,185,275	Capital stock paid in	1,687,663
U.S. Government securities owned	3,256,268	Surplus fund	1,493,876
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc., owned	4,418,569	Undivided profits, net[2]	443,592
Reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,418,096	National bank notes outstanding	639,804
Cash in vault	868,589	Due to banks[3]	3,277,539
Due from banks[1]	3,146,951	Demand deposits	10,105,885
Other resources	1,648,950	Time deposits	3,579,590
		United States deposits	235,226
		Bills payable & rediscounts	153,533
		Other liabilities	1,026,490
Total resources	27,642,698	Total liabilities	27,642,698

[1] Including items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection, exchanges for clearing, and other checks on local banks.

[2] Excludes reserves for dividends, contingencies, etc., and for interest and other expenses accrued and unpaid.

[3] Includes certified and cashiers' checks, and cash letters of credit and travellers' checks outstanding.

For State-chartered banking institutions, minimum capital and other requirements imposed by state banking codes vary from state to state. These institutions (including mutual and stock savings banks and all private banks under state supervision) numbered 15,103 on June 30, 1931, and reported loans of 22,221,840,000 dollars, investments of 11,974,733,000 dollars, deposits of 32,363,675,000 dollars, and rediscounts and bills payable of 286,911,000 dollars.

Of the 25,480 bank offices open on June 30, 1931, 21,107 were single-office banks, 796 were head offices of banks operating with one or more branches, and 3,577 were branch offices.

There is no central bank in the United States. The Federal reserve system, established by Act of December 23, 1913, comprises the Federal Reserve Board of eight members sitting in Washington, and 12 Federal Reserve banks located one in each of the Federal Reserve districts into which the country is divided. Of the Board members, six are appointed for ten-year terms by the President, who designates one to serve as Governor and one as Vice-Governor

of the Board. The Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency are members *ex-officio* and the Secretary of the Treasury serves *ex-officio* as Chairman of the Board. This Board prescribes administrative regulations and exercises general supervisory powers. In each Federal Reserve district the capital of the reserve bank is subscribed by member banks of the district in proportion to their capital and surplus. Member banks include all National banks, except in Hawaii and Alaska, since these banks are required by law to join the system, and such eligible state banks and trust companies as elect to accept the conditions of membership. On June 30, 1931, the number of state members was 982. Total resources of member banks—national and state—amounted on this date to 45,288,588,000 dollars, being equal approximately to two-thirds of the resources of all banks in the country. Member banks are required to deposit their reserves in the reserve banks and only deposit credits in the reserve banks count as legal reserve for the member banks. The reserve banks are authorised to issue Federal Reserve notes secured by gold or eligible paper, with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent.; to discount eligible paper for member banks; to fix the rate of discount on advances to member banks subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board; to engage in certain open market operations, principally to buy and sell U.S. securities and bankers' acceptances; to function as collection agencies and clearing houses for member banks; and to act as fiscal agents of the United States Government. These banks make no loans to individuals and carry no deposits, except for other banks and for governments. On September 30, 1931, the capital funds and total resources of these banks were as follows:

District	Federal Reserve Bank	Capital paid in and Surplus (in thousands of dollars)	Total Resources (in thou. dollars)	District	Federal Reserve Bank	Capital paid in and Surplus (in thousands of dollars)	Total Resources (in thous. dollars).
1	Boston . .	33,074	379,901	8	St. Louis .	15,343	180,536
2	New York .	145,244	1,821,879	9	Minneapolis .	10,118	126,974
3	Philadelphia.	43,788	401,202	10	Kansas City .	12,909	190,285
4	Cleveland .	44,619	537,237	11	Dallas . .	13,115	125,714
5	Richmond .	17,768	198,854	12	San Francisco	29,861	455,296
6	Atlanta .	16,008	197,458				
7	Chicago .	59,488	913,498		Total . .	441,395	5,529,534

Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks on September 30, 1930 and 1931 were as follows:—

Resources	1930	1931
Reserves :	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gold	2,967,354	3,138,181
Other than gold	150,182	162,364
Total reserves	3,117,536	3,300,545
Non-reserve cash	63,480	70,774
Bills discounted	272,361	327,925
Bills bought in open market	208,742	468,527
U.S. Government securities	596,853	742,345
Reserve bank float[1]	17,398	11,274
Other reserve bank credit	7,478	27,925
Total reserve bank credit	1,102,832	1,577,996

[1] Uncollected items (exclusive of Federal reserve notes of other Federal reserve banks) in excess of deferred availability items.

Resources	1930	1931
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks	18,266	16,996
Uncollected items not included in float	557,657	467,639
Bank premises	59,644	59,225
All other resources	12,196	36,359
Total Resources	4,931,611	5,529,534

Liabilities	1930	1931
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
F.R. notes in actual circulation	1,378,874	2,097,793
Deposits:		
Member Bank—reserve account	2,467,396	2,363,584
Government	88,795	22,243
Foreign bank	5,242	95,135
Other deposits	20,938	25,194
Total deposits	2,582,371	2,506,156
Deferred availability items	557,657	467,639
Capital paid in	170,648	166,759
Surplus	276,936	274,636
All other liabilities	15,125	16,551
Total Liabilities	4,931,611	5,529,534
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined	79·7 per cent.	71·7 per cent.

Banks operating under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board include the Federal Land Banks (12 in number) and the Joint-Stock Land Banks (49 in number) which extend to farmers' mortgage loans for terms of 5 to 40 years; and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (12 in number) which extend agricultural credits for periods of not more than 3 years. Loans outstanding of the Federal and Joint-Stock Land Banks amounted on September 30, 1931, to 1,718,732,000 dollars, and of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to 128,403,000 dollars.

Savings banks and trust companies reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, total savings deposits of 28,214,907,000 dollars belonging to 51,399,446 depositors, a decrease of 270,085,000 dollars and 1,369,729 depositors from the previous year. Actual total number of depositors is somewhat larger, as in three states saving depositors in state banks and trust companies are not separately reported.

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 in 1890 established a fund of 150,000,000 dollars in gold for the repayment of United States notes and Treasury notes in gold at sight. This fund has been increased to 156,039,000 dollars.

Gold coins are 20, 10, 5 and 2½-dollar pieces called *double eagles*, *eagles*, *half-eagles*, and *quarter-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. These are the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime (one-tenth). There is a 5-cent piece of nickel and a one cent piece of bronze.

Seven kinds of Notes are in circulation in the United States. (1) United States Notes, in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 10,000 dollars (so-called 'Greenbacks') which are covered by a gold reserve of 156 million dollars in the Treasury. (2) Gold Certificates, in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 dollars. (3) Silver Certificates in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars. (4) Treasury Notes of 1890. (5) Federal Reserve notes in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 dollars. (6) National Bank Notes in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars. (7) Federal Reserve Bank Notes. Of the note issues only United States Notes, Treasury Notes of 1890, and gold certificates are legal tender. The Treasury notes of 1890 and the Federal reserve bank notes, of which about 4,000,000 dollars were outstanding on September 30, 1931, are being withdrawn from circulation.

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 = 0·83267 gallon.
Bushel . = 0·9689 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a *Cental*, of 100 pounds, is used; the *short ton* contains 2,000 lbs.; the *long ton*, 2,240 lbs.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the United States in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Andrew W. Mellon, appointed February 4, 1932.
Counsellor of Embassy.—Ray Atherton.
Secretaries.—Benjamin Thaw, jr., Eugene H. Dooman, Raymond E. Cox, Wainwright Abbot, Walter T. Prendergast and David McK. Key.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Arthur L. Bristol, U.S.N.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Cortlandt Parker (F.A.), U.S.A.
Commercial Attaché.—William L. Cooper.
Consul-General (London).—Albert Halstead.
Minister to Canada.—William Phillips.

There are Consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in the United States.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (appointed March 11, 1930).
Minister for Canada.—Hon. Charles Vincent Massey (appointed November 26, 1926).
Minister.—F. D'A. G. Osborne, C.M.G.
Secretaries.—T. A. Shone, C. J. W. Torr, M. H. Huxley, R. M. Makins and H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather.
Naval Attaché.—Captain P. Macnamara, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Colonel M. F. Day, M.C.
Air Attaché.—Group Captain the Hon. L. J. E. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes.

Commercial Secretaries.—H. O. Chalkley, C.M.G., C.B.E., J. H. Magowan, O.B.E., and Leander McCormick-Goodhart, O.B.E.

Consul-General at New York.—Gerald Campbell, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at all the important centres, including Baltimore, Boston, Charleston (S.C.), Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Seattle, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Savannah, St. Louis, Portland (Maine), Kansas City, Washington, D.C., Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Providence.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

1. Official Publications.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 443.

See also under Education, Justice and Crime, Defence, Production and Industry.

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—Alabama was settled in 1702, organised as a Territory, 1817, and 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 elected for four years. The State is divided into 67 counties. The Capital is Montgomery. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—B. M. Miller, 1931–1935 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—John Brandon.

Area and Population.—Area, 51,998 square miles, including 719 square miles of water. Census population April 1, 1930, 2,646,248, an increase of 298,074, or 12 7 per cent., over that of 1920.

The population at the date of each Federal census was as follows :—

Years	Population			
	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	834,912	678,489	1,513,401	29·5
1910	1,229.811	908,282	2,138,093	41·7
1920	1,447,522	900,652	2,348,174	45·8
1930	1,701,414	944,834	2,646,248	51·6

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

By sex and race the population in 1930 was thus distributed :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian[1]	Total
Male	857,522	457,144	88	255	1,315,009
Female . . .	843,253	487,690	17	279	1,331,239
Total . . .	1,700,775	944,834	105	534	2,646,248

[1] Including Mexicans.

Number of families, 1930, 592,530 (of 4·5 persons); 1920, 508,769. The foreign-born white population numbered 15,710 (0·6 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,114 (13·5 per cent.) were German, 1,760 (11·2 per cent.) English, 575 Irish, 860 Scotch, 1,067 (6·8 per cent.) Russian, and 2,140 (13·6 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 28·1 per cent. were urban, 35·7 per cent. Negro, and 38·8 per cent. (771,918 males and 254,402 females) were gainfully employed.

The large cities (census population in 1930), Birmingham 259,678 ; Mobile, 68,202; Montgomery (capital), 66,079. In 1930 (census), 7,307 men and 13,019 women had been divorced.

Religion and Education.—Protestant churches are in the ascendency in the State. The leading religious bodies are: Baptist (Negro Baptists with 364,565 members in 1926, and the Southern Baptists with 271,992), Methodist (197,219), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ. Total membership, all denominations, 1,217,170.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or over numbered 251,095 (12·6 per cent.), of whom 188,673 were negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years of age, 610,529, or 62 per cent., were attending school.

The public elementary schools in 1929 reported 17,412 teachers and 638,358 enrolled pupils; the public high schools, 4,603 teachers and 123,221 pupils; the 5 white public normal schools, 8,628 pupils; the 2 coloured normal schools, 5,222 students. School buildings for white number 3,806; for coloured, 2,292. Total public expenditure on education (1929), 23,300,446

dollars. For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the most important (1931) being: the State University of Alabama (founded 1931) with 185 instructors and 3,603 students; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 150 instructors and 1,927 students, Alabama College, 88 instructors and 882 students; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, (coloured), 2,811 students.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1931, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1930	390,363
Receipts, 1930–31	36,724,398
Total	37,114,761
Disbursements, 1930–31	36,254,270
Balance, Sept. 30, 1931	860,491

The bonded debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1931, amounted to 61,416,000 dollars. In 1931, the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,209,763,336 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 209 officers, 2 warrant officer and 2,527 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the number of farms in 1930 was 257,395; the farm area was 17,555,635 acres, of which 8,199,000 acres were crop land; value of farm land and buildings was 502,371,000 dollars. Chief crops, 1931, were maize, 43,414,000 bushels; oats, 3,366,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,666,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,304,000 bushels; peanuts, 229,200,000 lbs. Sugar cane is largely grown and 1,860,000 gallons of syrup were manufactured in 1931 On January 1, 1931, the live-stock comprised 51,000 horses, 333,000 mules, 358,000 milch cows, 688,000 all cattle, 64,000 sheep, and 724,000 swine. In 1931 the area under cotton was 3,410,000 acres; the yield was 1,430,000 bales. Area of national forest lands on June 30, 1930, 122,419 acres.

In 1929, 2,848 manufacturing establishments, employing 10,471 salaried employees, earning 24,605,914 dollars, and 120,064 wage-earners, earning 102,040,108 dollars, used raw material, containers, fuel and power worth 299,518,980 dollars, and turned out products valued at 560,974,640 dollars. Steel products in 1927 reached value of 73,487,368 dollars; cotton goods, 80,833,617 dollars; cast-iron pipe, 42,590,922 dollars. Iron ore, 1930, amounted to 5,637,678 long tons; pig-iron output, 2,294,513 long tons; coal, 15,570,058 short tons. Portland cement output, 1930, was 4,821,141 barrels. The mineral output in 1929, comprising coal, iron ore, cement and clay products, was valued at 65,402,354 dollars. On July 31, 1930, there were 1,862,000 active spindles in the State consuming 584,000 bales of cotton.

The chief port is Mobile, through which there is a large ocean-going trade. The larger rivers in the State are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles; the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1929 the railways within the State had a length of 5,258 miles, exclusive of 335 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads comprises 5,539 miles, of which 3,292 had been surfaced by January 1, 1930.

On June 30, 1931, Alabama had 92 national banks with capital of

18,305,000 dollars and resources of 210,344,000 dollars, and 194 State banks and trust companies with capital of 9,276,000 dollars, and resources of 83,659,000 dollars.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona was settled in 1580, organised as a Territory in 1863 and became a State on February 14, 1912. The first State Legislature placed the government under direct control of the people through the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall.

The State Senate consists of 19 members, and the House of Representatives of 54. The State is represented in the National Congress by one member of the lower House and two Senators.

Governor.—George W. P. Hunt, 1931-33 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Scott White.

The State capital is Phoenix (population in 1930, 48,118). Tucson has a population of 32,506. The State is divided into 14 counties.

Area, Population and Education.—Area, 113,956 square miles, including 146 square miles of water. According to the 1930 census, population was 435,573, an increase of 101,411, or 30·3 per cent. over that of 1920. The Indian reservations had an area of 31,881 square miles in 1930, with a population of 47,072. Public lands unappropriated in 1930 totalled 15,180,880 acres.

The population in four census years was :—

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	86,886	1,357	88,243	0·8	1920	326,157	8,005	334,162	2·9
1910	202,345	2,009	204,354	1·8	1930	424,824	10,749	435,573	3·8

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by race and sex was :—

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	141,537	59,102	6,352	1,842	22,471	231,304
Female . .	122,841	55,071	4,397	705	21,255	204,269
Total . .	264,378	114,173	10,749	2,547	43,726	435,573

Number of families in 1930 was 106,630 (of 4·1 persons); in 1920, 80,208. In 1930, 15,591, or 3·6 per cent. of the total population were

foreign-born whites, of whom 2,309 were English, 2,018 Canadians, 1,433 Germans, 888 Irish, and 822 Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 34·4 per cent were urban, 2·5 per cent. Negro, and 38 per cent. (135,209 males and 30,095 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 census, 2,957 men and 2,348 women were reported divorced.

The order of strength of religious bodies is: Roman Catholics (96,471 adherents in 1926), Mormons (16,891), Presbyterians (6,163) and Methodists. Total membership, all denominations, 153,086.

School attendance is compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16 years, and instruction is free for pupils from 6 to 21 years of age. In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or over numbered 33,969, or 10·1 per cent. of that age group (in 1920, 15·3 per cent.). Persons between the age of 5 and 20 years attending school in 1930 numbered 94,420, or 66 8 per cent. of the total. The enrolled pupils in 1928–29 in the 397 district elementary schools were 79,085, with 2,667 teachers. Fifty-six public high schools had 13,683 pupils and 728 teachers. There are two teachers' colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff. The total expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools (1928–29) was 10,616,052 dollars. The State maintains a University and a State Agricultural School, both at Tucson.

Finance and Defence.—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, 1931, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 1930	2,187,336
Receipts, 1930–31	18,982,305
Total	21,169,641
Disbursements, 1930–31	18,294,248
Balance, June 30, 1931	2,875,393

The bonded debt, June 30, 1931, amounted to 1,588,275 dollars. The net value of taxable real and personal property amounted in 1930 to 714,945,809 dollars.

The National Guard consists (June 30, 1931) of 82 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,099 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arizona, despite its dry climate, is well suited for agriculture along the watercourses and where irrigation can be used; the soil is productive. 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 constructed by the United States and State Government.

In 1930 Arizona contained 14,173 farms, with 649,000 acres of crop land, out of a total farm area of 10,526,627 acres; value of farm lands and buildings was 184,231,000 dollars. Most important crops (1931) were:—Cotton, 119,000 bales; wheat, 672,000 bushels; corn, 576,000 bushels; citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grape fruit), 600,000 boxes. Truck crops, especially lettuce and cantaloupes, are important. On January 1, 1931, there were 84,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 40,000 milch cows, 1,025,000 all cattle, 1,261,000 sheep, and 19,000 swine. The wool clip in 1930 amounted to 5,940,000 pounds of wool; the mohair clip, 750,000 pounds. The National forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1930) of 11,371,341 acres; the Grand Canyon has been made a National Park.

The mining industries of the State are important, producing copper, gold, silver, asbestos, lead, and zinc. The production of gold in 1930 was 148,681 ounces (1929, 202,318 ounces); silver, 4,910,394 ounces (1929, 7,543,283 ounces); copper, 570,897,080 lbs.; and lead, 4,223 short tons. The total value of all minerals mined in 1929 was 157,959,792 dollars. The leading industry, the smelting and refining of copper, had 8 establishments in 1928 employing 3,000 men and with an output valued at 105,447,860 dollars.

In 1929 there were 2,494 miles of steam railroad and 37 miles of electric railroad. The State maintains 2,476 miles of road, of which 1,685 miles were surfaced in 1930.

On June 30, 1931, Arizona had 12 national banks with capital of 1,800,000 dollars and resources of 30,523,000 dollars and 25 State banks and trust companies with capital of 3,316,000 dollars and resources of 53,467,000 dollars.

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ARKANSAS.

Government.—Arkansas was settled in 1685, made a Territory in 1819 and 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 usually limited to 60 days. The State is divided into 75 counties; the Capital is Little Rock. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Harvey Parnell, 1931-33 (6,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Ed. F. McDonald.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water). Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 205,933 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,854,482, an increase of 102,278 or 5·8 per cent. over that of 1920.

Population in four census years was as follows:—

Years	Population			
	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	324,191	111,259	435,450	8·3
1910	1,131,558	442,891	1,574,449	30·0
1920	1,279,984	472,220	1,752,204	33·4
1930	1,376,019	478,463	1,854,482	35·3

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by birth and sex was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
	Native.					
Male	702,261	236,909	115	248	210	939,843
Female	672,645	241,554	81	161	198	914,639
Total	1,374,906	478,463	196	409	408	1,854,482

Number of families in 1930 was 439,408 (of 4·2 persons); in 1920, 390,960. Of the foreign-born white population (10,173) which, in 1930, represented 0·5 per cent. of the total population, 2,989 (29·3 per cent.) were German, 800 (7·9 per cent.) English, 454 Irish, 952 (9·4 per cent) Italian, and 695 Canadians. Of the total population in 1930, 20·6 per cent were urban, 25·8 per cent. Negro, and 36 per cent. (548,373 males and 119,497 females) were gainfully employed. Divorced persons in 1930 numbered 7,057 men and 9,421 women

Little Rock (capital) had a population of 81,679 in 1930; Fort Smith, 31,429; Pine Bluff, 20,760; Hot Springs, 20,238.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Baptist (Negro Baptists with 134,720 members in 1926 and Southern Baptists with 103,346), Methodist (123,676), Roman Catholic and Disciples of Christ. Total membership, all denominations, 621,107.

The State provides separate schools for white and coloured children. Illiterates 10 years of age and over in 1930 numbered 96,818, or 6·8 per cent of that age group; Negroes furnished 60,102. In 1930, of 677,542 persons between 5 and 20 years of age, 449,117, or 66·3 per cent, were attending school.

In 1929, the 6,316 elementary schools had 10,992 teachers and 440,469 enrolled pupils; the 400 high schools had 1,868 teachers and 38,639 pupils; 2 public normal schools had 37 teachers and 743 students. Higher education is provided at the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, and the State Teachers College at Conway. Philander Smith College, at Little Rock, is for coloured students. Expenditure on education (1928), 17,302,787 dollars, of which 15,649,611 dollars were for elementary and secondary schools.

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the biennium ending June 30, 1930, were :—

	Dollars.
Balance in hand, July 1, 1928 . . .	15,328,259
Receipts, July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930 .	97,940,898
Total	113,269,157
Disbursements, July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1930	104,896,202
Balance, June 30, 1930	8,372,955

The State debt on July 1, 1930, amounted to 82,277,000 dollars, most of it in 3 per cent. interest-bearing bonds. The assessed value of property (1927) was 614,383,152 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at about 8,700,000 dollars, exclusive of interest charges.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 138 officers, 1 warrant officers and 2,068 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1930 the total farm area was 16,052,962 acres, of which 7,907,000 acres were crop land (number of farms, 242,334); value of farm lands and buildings, 547,828,000 dollars. In the north maize (43,965,000 bushels in 1931), wheat (475,000 bushels), oats, sorghum (1,400,000 gallons of syrup), potatoes (3,784,000 bushels), hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1931 the cotton area was 3,676,000 acres, and the yield 1,855,000 bales. 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, 1931, comprised 115,000 horses, 332,000 mules, 386,000 milch cows, 780,000 all cattle, 52,000 sheep, and 531,000 swine. The national forests in Arkansas on June 30, 1930, had an area of 1,161,895 acres.

The State has a large coal area; 1,533,434 short tons were mined in 1930 (1,695,108 tons in 1929). The State also produces manganese ores (18,082 long tons in 1930), lead, whetstones (from novaculite), bauxite for aluminium (315,273 long tons), petroleum (19,663,000 barrels), natural gasoline or petrol (31,800,000 gallons), and natural gas (18,585,000 *M* cubic feet). The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate, besides asphalt, and mineral waters. Total mineral output in 1929 was valued at 41,324,576 dollars.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is one of the most important. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1929, had 1,731 manufacturing establishments employing 44,073 wage-earners earning 39,221,333 dollars, and with an output valued at 208,897,093 dollars.

The foreign trade of the State is carried on through the port of New Orleans; cotton and lumber transported down the Mississippi are the chief exports. In 1929, there were in the State 4,809 miles of steam railway and 122 miles of electric railway. State-maintained highways total 8,467 miles, of which 6,015 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Arkansas had 56 national banks with capital of 5,805,000 dollars and resources of 73,845,000 dollars and 265 State banks and trust companies with capital of 10,678,000 dollars and resources of 114,721,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State, including the Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture.

CALIFORNIA.

Constitution and Government.—California, first settled in 1769, 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, 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, the territory was formally ceded by Mexico to the United States, and was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.

The Senate is composed of 40 members elected for four years—half being elected each two years—and the Assembly, of 80 members, elected for two years. Regular sessions are held biennially. The State capital is Sacramento.

California is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—James Rolph, Jr., 1931-35 (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. The legislative authority is vested in a board of 15 supervisors elected from the city and county at large. Each of the other counties is governed by a board of 5 supervisors elected from districts.

Area and Population.—Area, 158,297 square miles (2,645 square miles being water). Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 16,623,488 acres.

Census population, April 1, 1930, 5,677,251, an increase of 2,250,390, or 65·7 per cent. over 1920.

The population at the date of recent Federal censuses was as follows :—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1870	555,975	4,272	560,247	3 6
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15 3
1920	3,388,098	38,763	3,426,861	22·0
1930	5,596,203	81,048	5,677,251	36·5

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Mexican	Asiatics [1]	Negro	Indian	Total
Male	2,577,434	199,228	115,863	40,052	10,018	2,942,595
Female	2,462,813	168,785	52,868	40,996	9,194	2,734,656
Total	5,040,247	368,013	168,731	81,048	19,212	5,677,251

[1] California leads in the number of Asiatics, they include males, 27,988 Chinese, 56,440 Japanese and 28,625 Filipinoes; females, 9,378 Chinese, 41,016 Japanese and 1,845 Filipinoes

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth. Of the 810,034 persons of white foreign birth in 1930 (14 3 per cent. of the total) 107,249 (13 2 per cent.) were Italian, 101,445 (12·5 per cent.) Canadian, 85,019 (10·5 per cent.) English, 81,840 (10·1 per cent.) German, 45,385 (5·6 per cent.) Irish, 27,803 Scotch, 44,047 Russian, 41,734 Swedish, 23,175 Danish, and 22,695 Portuguese. Of the total population in 1930, 73·3 per cent. were urban, 14 per cent. Negro, and 44·1 per cent. (1,942,155 males and 558,814 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 59,586 men and 68,567 women divorced.

There are about 27 Indian reservations in the State, with a total area (1930) of 774 square miles and population of 19,197 Indians.

The census population of the larger cities on April 1, 1930, was: Los Angeles, 1,238,048; San Francisco, 634,394; Oakland, 284,063; San Diego, 147,995; Long Beach, 142,032; Sacramento, 93,750; Berkeley, 82,109; Pasadena, 76,086; Glendale, 62,736; San José, 57,651; and Fresno, 52,513.

Religion and Education.—The Roman Catholic Church, with 720,803 adherents in 1926, is much stronger than any other single church; next are the Jewish congregations with 122,724 members, Methodists (116,974), Presbyterians and Baptists. Total membership, all denominations, 1,522,211.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 124,810 (2·6 per

cent. of that age group), of whom 45,600 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,104,943 (78·5 per cent.) were attending school. Education is compulsory for children from 8–16 years of age for eight months in the year. In 1930–31, 1,914 kindergartens had 1,787 teachers and 43,365 pupils; the 4,036 elementary schools had an enrolment of 605,449 pupils, with 23,780 teachers; the 567 public high schools (including 169 junior high schools) had an enrolment of 314,028 pupils (of whom 109,801 were in junior high schools), and 15,074 teachers. The 7 teachers' colleges had 12,785 students and 543 teachers.

There are in California three great universities—the University of California (State), Leland Stanford Junior University, and the University of Southern California. The University of California has colleges for resident instruction and research at Berkeley; at San Francisco; at Los Angeles; at Mount Hamilton (the Lick Astronomical Department); at Riverside and Davis; and at La Jolla (the Scripps Institution of Oceanography). In 1930–31, during the regular college year, there were at Berkeley, 1,096 officers of instruction and 11,824 students; at Los Angeles, 316 officers of instruction and 6,391 students; at other centres, 730 officers of instruction and research and 1,106 students: a grand total (with deduction for duplicates) of 2,143 officers and 19,235 resident students. The total income of the University, 1930–31, was 16,141,275 dollars. Leland Stanford Junior University near Palo Alto was chartered in 1885, and opened its doors to students in 1891. It has an endowment now amounting to about 30,000,000 dollars in interest-bearing funds. The original endorsement, including large landed estates, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford in memory of their son. In 1930–31 it had 683 professors and teachers and 4,581 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 550 instructors and 16,185 students (1930–31). It has an endowment of one million dollars. California (State) Polytechnic School is located at San Luis Obispo.

California has a comprehensive library system, at the head of which stands the State Library at Sacramento, with 415,624 volumes in 1929.

Charity.—On June 30, 1931, there were in the State: 58 institutions for dependent children, with approximately 13,000 orphans and half orphans in addition receiving State aid outside of institutions; 70 licensed homes for the aged with a capacity of 3,800 persons; 66 county hospitals (43 of which are combined institutions housing both sick and aged patients); 13 preventoria; 6 State hospitals for the insane with 15,799 inmates; 2 State homes for the feeble minded with 2,814 inmates; 1 State narcotic hospital with 83 inmates; 34 county detention homes for juvenile delinquents; 3 State correctional schools with 1,157 inmates; 58 county jails with 3,560 inmates; and 2 State prisons with 6,821 men and 125 women inmates.

Finance and Defence.—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the receipts and disbursements of all State funds were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1930	71,640,575
Receipts, 1930–31	172,306,128
Total	243,946,703
Disbursements, 1930–31	167,065,448
Cash in hand, June 30, 1931	76,881,255

The assessed value of taxable property on June 30, 1931, was 9,402,188,441 dollars, and the net bonded State debt amounted to 131,244,500 dollars.

The National Guard, on June 31, 1931, consisted of 439 officers, 7 warrant officers, and 6,014 enlisted men.

Agriculture and Forestry.—Extending seven hundred miles from north to south, and 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. On April 1, 1930, there were 135,676 farms, comprising 30,442,581 acres, from 6,549,967 of which crops were harvested in 1929; 4,502,755 acres were classed as woodland. On April 1, 1930, the value of all farm lands and buildings was 3,419,470,764 dollars

The cereal crops in 1931 were: maize, 2,610,000 bushels; wheat, 6,475,000 bushels; oats, 1,273,000 bushels; barley, 13,776,000 bushels; rice, 8,000,000 bushels; beans, 5,905,000 bushels. California leads in the following fruit crops (with output in 1931): wine grapes, 337,000 tons; table grapes, 221,000 tons; raisin grapes, 729,000 tons; oranges, 34,900,000 boxes; lemons, 8,000,000 boxes; pears, 8,917,000 bushels; figs, 28,300 tons; peaches, 24,460,000 bushels; apricots, 245,000 tons; plums, 65,000 tons, prunes, 173,000 tons; olives, 16,000 tons, almonds, 14,800 tons; and walnuts, 28,000 tons. It also leads in truck or vegetable crops; total value, 69,359,000 dollars.

The hay crop is the most valuable of all crops grown in the State; acreage, 1931, 437,910; crop, 3,761,000 tons. The State leads in output of alfalfa, 2,699,000 tons in 1931. Hops amounted to 5,500,000 pounds, and cotton 181,000 bales.

On January 1, 1931, the farm animals were: 226,000 horses, 42,000 mules, 613,000 milch cows, 1,818,000 all cattle, 4,119,000 sheep, and 542,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1930 was 27,001,000 lbs. from 4,030,000 sheep. The coast and river fisheries are important.

There are (1930) in the State 19 national forests covering a total net area of 18,971,409 acres; 4 national parks with a total net area of 928,021 acres; 4 State parks with a total area of 49,242 acres; a total ocean beach frontage of 5·7 miles; and private timber land with a total area of 5,800,000 acres.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Gold was first discovered in 1848. In 1930 the gold output was 457,199 ounces, valued at 9,450,781 dollars, silver output (1,622,803 fine ounces) valued at 624,779 dollars. Other mineral products (1930) were copper, 26,262,447 pounds; 715 short tons of lead (1929); and quicksilver (1929), 10,139 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 1,238,428 dollars. California is one of three most important petroleum-producing States of the Union (Oklahoma and Texas being the other two); in 1930 the output reached 228,099,000 barrels Natural gas utilised (1930) amounted to 334,789,000 *M.* cubic feet, valued at 27,754,000 dollars. Natural gasoline or petrol output (1930) was 814,100,000 gallons. Portland cement (1930) was 9,426,837 barrels. From California comes the whole of the borate materials produced in the United States. The output in 1930 was 177,360 short tons, valued at 5,351,999 dollars. The State produces a wide variety of mineral products. The value of all the minerals produced in 1930, 365,604,695 dollars.

In California in 1929 there were 12,003 manufacturing establishments, employing 290,702 wage-earners earning 418,797,162 dollars, using materials, fuel and power costing 1,759,929,383 dollars, and giving an output worth

3,104,086,175 dollars. Petroleum refining, the chief industry, reached a production in 1927 valued at 356,910,953 dollars; motion picture industry, 101,044,521 dollars; meat packing, 124,546,033 dollars; canning and preserving fruit, 181,661,591 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The chief commercial ports of California are San Francisco and Los Angeles. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, total exports through San Francisco were valued at 130,592,466 dollars; imports, 118,391,125 dollars. Exports through Los Angeles were valued at 110,213,551 dollars; imports, 45,456,006 dollars.

Total mileage of steam railroads (1930) was 13,471 miles; electric railways, 3,120 miles. During the year 1930 there were 485 automobile stage and truck lines operating on the highways of California. During 1930 the foregoing carriers transported (1) freight: steam roads, 41,525,073 tons; automobile stage and truck lines, 2,035,744 tons; and (2) passengers: steam roads, 38,119,557; electric roads, 621,077,410; automobile stage and truck lines, 30,078,107. On June 30, 1931, the State had 6,337 miles of highway, of which 4,912 miles were constructed by the State.

On June 29, 1931, 32 State savings banks and 158 savings departments of State departmental banks had 1,249,353 depositors with 806,142,379 dollars to their credit; 18 State commercial banks and 157 commercial departments of State departmental banks had 441,381 depositors with 287,722,296 dollars to their credit. The combined assets of all California building and loan associations on June 30, 1931, were 476,871,506 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the State had 189 national banks with capital of 142,125,000 dollars and resources of 2,608,505,000 dollars, and 222 State banks and trust companies with capital of 70,299,000 dollars and total resources of 1,434,350,000 dollars.

There are British Consular representatives at San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

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COLORADO.

Government.—Colorado was first settled in 1858, made a Territory in 1861 and 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. 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. The State is divided into 63 counties. The Capital is Denver. The State sends to Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

Governor.—Wm. H. Adams, 1931–1933 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles M. Armstrong, 1931–1933.

Area and Population.—Area, 103,948 square miles (290 square miles being water). Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 8,027,468 acres. Indian reservations in 1930 covered an area of 619 sq. miles, with a population of 813.

Census population April 1, 1930, 1,035,791, an increase of 96,162 or 10·2 per cent. over that of 1920.

Population in four census years was as follows :—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0 3
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7·7
1920	928,311	11,318	939,629	9·1
1930	1,023,963	11,828	1,035,791	10 0

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians. In 1920, 291 Chinese and 1,883 Indians.

In 1930 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Mexicans	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	491,121	30,824	5,739	2,320	748	530,752
Female . .	469,996	26,852	6,089	1,455	647	505,039
Total .	961,117	57,676	11,828	3,775	1,395	1,035,791

In 1930 there were 268,531 families (3·9 persons) compared with 220,843 in 1920. In 1930, the foreign-born white population numbered 85,406 (8·2 per cent. of the total State population), of whom 12,979 (15·2 per cent.) were Russian, 10,670 (12·5 per cent.) Italian, 9,988 (11 7 per cent.) German, 8,328 Swedish, 6,891 English, 2,877 Scottish, 4,084 Irish, and 5,816 Canadian. Of the total population in 1930, 50·2 per cent. were urban, 1·1 per cent. Negro, and 38·9 per cent. (321,718 men and 81,176 women) were gainfully employed. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1930 of 287,861 ; Pueblo, 50,096 ; Colorado Springs, 33,237 ; Trinidad, 11,732 ; Fort Collins, 11,489 ; Boulder, 11,223. Divorced persons, 1930, numbered 6,938 men and 7,013 women.

Religion and Education.—Roman Catholics, with 125,757 members in 1926, outnumber other denominations, with Methodists (46,974) and Presbyterians (27,090) ranking next. Total membership, all denominations, 352,863.

In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 23,141 or 2·8 per cent. of that age group ; 231,728 persons between the ages of 5 and 20 were attending school ; this was 73·2 per cent. of that age group. In 1930 the 690 public elementary, the 322 senior high schools, the 158 junior high

schools, and the 2,079 rural schools had 9,744 teachers with 252,718 enrolled pupils. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College (110 teachers and 4,172 students) and at the Western State College at Gunnison (53 teachers and 780 students). Public school expenditure, year ending June 30, 1930, 26,213,618 dollars. Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, has 88 professors and 769 students; University of Colorado, at Boulder, 353 professors and 6,910 students (including summer school); University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, has 201 professors and teachers and 3,730 students (including summer school). There are also an Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, with 147 professors and 2,363 students (including summer school); and a School of Mines with 41 professors and 697 students.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the nineteen months ending June 30, 1930, were as follows:—

	Dollars
On hand December 1, 1928	5,034,809
Receipts, December 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930 .	34,911,646
Total Receipts	39,946,455
Disbursements, December 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930	34,206,183
Balance June 30, 1930	5,740,272

The State total debt on June 30, 1931, was 8,052,200 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1931 amounted to 1,436,864,728 dollars.

On September 1, 1931, the National Guard consisted of 136 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,710 men.

Production and Industry.—The number of farms in 1930 was 59,956, with a total area of 28,876,171 acres, of which 8,448,684 acres were crop land and 19,338,377 acres pasture. The value of land and buildings in 1930 was 629,346,675 dollars; of machinery and implements, 50,241,437 dollars. By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. The chief crops in 1931 were wheat (16,552,000 bushels), corn (19,278,000 bushels), alfalfa, 1,152,000 tons, and oats (3,404,000 bushels). Colorado leads in production of sugar beets; output in 1931, 2,537,000 tons. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated; output in 1931, beans, 1,376,000 bushels, potatoes, 9,595,000 bushels, and apples, 2,090,000 bushels. On January 1, 1931, the number of farm animals was: 287,000 horses, 29,000 mules, 244,000 milch cows, 1,396,000 all cattle, 3,407,000 sheep, 520,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1930 yielded 10,800,000 pounds of wool from 1,440,000 sheep. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1930) of 13,330,832 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal (8,238,094 tons in 1930) and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. In 1930 the value of the gold output (218,471 fine ounces) was 4,516,196 dollars and the silver output was 4,290,587 fine ounces valued at 1,651,876 dollars. The copper output (1930) was 9,787,000 pounds, valued at 1,213,588 dollars; the lead output was 44,646,000 pounds; the zinc output was 72,903,000 pounds. Total mineral output in 1930 was valued at 38,326,487; in 1929, 50,866,766 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1929, engaged 1,545 establishments with 32,735 wage-earners who earned 43,429,074 dollars. They consumed materials, fuel and power valued at 182,452,517 dollars and gave an output valued at 304,654,661 dollars.

In 1931, there were in the State 5,262 miles of main-track steam railway, and 227 miles of electric railways. The State maintains 9,203 miles of highway, of which 4,192 miles are surfaced.

The State on June 30, 1931, had 113 national banks with capital of 12,300,000 dollars, and 137 State banks and trust companies with capital of 4,941,000 dollars and total resources of 63,329,000 dollars.

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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—Connecticut was first settled in 1635 and 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 Constitution 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 original thirteen States of the Union.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. All 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 consists of 35 members, the House of Representatives of 258 members. Members of each House are elected for the term of two years; salary, 300 dollars and mileage. Legislative sessions are biennial. The State Capital is Hartford.

Governor.—Wilbur L. Cross, 1931–33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—William M. Higgins, M.D.

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 subdivided into towns within which are cities and boroughs.

Area and Population.—Area, 4,965 square miles (145 square miles being water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,606,903, an increase of 226,272 or 16·4 per cent. over that of 1920. Population in four census years was as follows:—

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1840	301,856	8,122	309,978	64·3
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231·3
1920	1,359,585	21,046	1,380,631	286·4
1930	1,577,549	29,354	1,606,903	333·4

[1] Including Asiatics, Mexicans and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1930 was :—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatics	Indian	Total
Male .	786,018	14,573	20	602	90	801,303
Female .	790,655	14,781	7	85	72	805,600
Total .	1,576,673	29,354	27	687	162	1,606,903

In 1930, the foreign-born white population, representing 23·8 per cent. of the total State population, numbered 382,871, of whom 22,062 were English ; 10,013 Scottish ; 38,428 (10·1 per cent.) Irish ; 37,808 Canadian ; 23,465 (6·1 per cent.) German ; 25,769 (6·7 per cent.) from Russia ; 49,267 (12·9 per cent.) Polish ; 18,453 Swedish ; 87,123 (22·8 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population (in 1930) 70·4 per cent. were urban, 1·8 per cent. Negro, and 42·1 per cent. (498,924 males and 178,368 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 3,482 men and 4,302 women were reported divorced.

The chief towns are Hartford (capital), with population (census April 1, 1930), 164,072 ; New Haven, 162,655 ; Bridgeport, 146,716 ; Waterbury, 99,902 ; New Britain, 68,128 ; Stamford, 46,346 ; Meriden, 38,481 ; Norwalk, 36,019.

Religion, Education, and Charity.—Of the 65 religious denominations in the States, the most important in order of strength are the Roman Catholic (557,747 members in 1926), Jewish Congregations (90,165), Protestant Episcopal (89,434), and Congregationalist. Total membership, all denominations, 956,728.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 59,874 (4·5 per cent. of the age group) ; 353,540 persons between the ages of 5 and 20 (72·4 per cent. of the age group) were attending school. 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 1929–30, the 1,186 public elementary schools had 7,467 teachers with 249,556 enrolled pupils ; the 20 junior high schools had 572 teachers and 15,056 pupils ; the 88 public high schools, 1,959 teachers and 48,170 pupils. The four normal schools had 205 teachers and 915 pupils. There were also 11 State and State-aided trade schools with 131 teachers and 2,671 pupils. Total expenditure on education for the year ending June 30, 1930, 32,217,924 dollars. The Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs had 77 professors and 585 students in 1930–31. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1930–31, 754 professors and 5,290 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had 64 professors and teachers, and 600 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had 39 professors and teachers, and 351 students ; and Connecticut College for Women, 58 teachers and 567 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the State on June 30, 1931, 105 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). On that date the number of State paupers was 13,693, and the number of inmates in State Hospitals, 7,486. The total expenditure for correctional, reformatory and social welfare ends for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, was 1,920,321 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, were :—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1930	8,804,327
Receipts, 1930–31	40,931,681
Total	49,736,008
Disbursements, 1930–31	39,581,829
Balance, July 1, 1931	10,154,179

The assessed value of real property on October 1, 1930, was 3,149,273,092 dollars. On July 1, 1931, the outstanding debt amounted to 16,291,100 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 312 officers, 5 warrant officers, and 4,010 enlisted men. The Naval Militia consisted of 27 officers and 290 enlisted men ; the Air Service, 18 officers, 102 enlisted men (included in total of National Guard).

Production and Industry.—In 1930, the State had 17,195 farms with a total area of 1,502,279 acres. Total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 227,412,905 dollars. In 1931 the output of tobacco was 29,295,000 pounds.

The State has some mineral resources ; total production in 1929 was valued at 7,053,468 dollars.

The census of manufactures of 1929 showed 3,121 manufacturing establishments employing 253,468 wage-earners, who earned 329,656,824 dollars, used raw material, fuel and power worth 667,133,307 dollars and produced output valued at 1,495,635,453 dollars. On July 31, 1930, there were 1,090,000 active spindles in the State, consuming 90,000 bales of cotton.

On January 1, 1930, there were 931 miles of steam railroad track, 716 miles of electric railway track, and motor-bus lines in operation on 2,090 miles. The State maintains 2,123 miles of highway, all surfaced.

Connecticut on June 30, 1931, had 61 National banks with capital of 21,312,000 dollars and resources of 315,869,000 dollars and 178 State banks and trust companies with capital of 25,895,000 dollars and total resources of 1,194,169,000 dollars.

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DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware, first settled in 1726, is one of the original thirteen 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.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, and complied with local residential requirements, have the right to vote. But no person who has attained the age of 21 since the year 1900 has the right to vote unless he is able to read English and to write his name.

Delaware is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—C. Douglass Buck, 1929–33 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles H. Grantland.

The State Capital is Dover. Delaware is divided into three counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 2,370 square miles (405 square miles being water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 238,380, an increase of 15,377, or 6·9 per cent., over that of 1920; in four census years it was as follows:—

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32·7
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103·0
1920	192,662	30,341	223,003	113·5
1930	205,778	32,602	238,380	121·3

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and colour was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican and Indian	Total
Male . .	104,200	16,983	47	27[1]	121,257
Female . .	101,494	15,619	8	2	117,123
Total .	205,694	32,602	55	29	238,380

[1] Twenty-four Mexican males.

The foreign-born whites, 1930 (7·1 per cent. of the total State population), numbered 16,885, of whom 3,769 (22·3 per cent.) were Italian, 2,954 (17·5 per cent.) Polish, 2,264 (13·4 per cent.) Irish, 1,459 (8·6 per cent.) German, 1,302 (7·7 per cent.) English, and 1,450 (8·6 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1930, 51·7 per cent. were urban, 13·7 per cent. Negro, and 41·2 per cent. (77,153 males and 20,951 females) were gainfully employed. Total number of families in 1930 was 59,295 (of 4·0 persons) compared with 52,070 (of 4·3 persons) in 1920. In 1930, 661 men and 731 women were reported divorced.

The largest city in the State is Wilmington, with a census population of 106,597 in 1930. Other towns (1930), Dover, 4,800; Milford, 3,719; Newark, 3,899.

The most numerous denominations of the State are: Roman Catholic with 36,696 adherents (1926), Methodists (29,351), and Episcopalian with 7,402. Total membership, all denominations, 110,142.

The State has free public schools and compulsory school attendance, with separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,805 (4 per cent. of the age group); of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 48,639 (69·2 per cent.) were attending school. In 1929-30, the 364 elementary schools had 1,030 teachers and 35,899 enrolled pupils, 27 high schools, 190 teachers and 7,009 pupils. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools, 5,223,539 dollars. The State has two normal schools, agricultural and mechanical colleges, and, at Newark, Delaware University, founded in 1834, having, in 1930, 87 professors and 736 students.

Finance and Defence—For the year ending June 30, 1930, the receipts and disbursements of the State were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1929	10,046,566
Receipts 1929-30	13,310,073
Total	23,356,639
Expenditure, 1929-30	10,735,612
Cash in hand, July 1, 1930	12,621,027

On June 30, 1930, the outstanding debt amounted to 5,056,785 dollars. Assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1930 was 285,117,813 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 54 officers, 1 warrant officer and 777 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1930 numbered 9,707, and had a total area of 900,815 acres, 504,000 acres being crop land; value of farm lands and buildings, 66,942,000 dollars. The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato-growing are important.

The mineral resources of Delaware are not extensive, consisting chiefly of clay products, stone, sand and gravel.

The number of manufacturing industries in the State in 1929 was 458 with 23,382 wage-earners earning 28,846,813 dollars; the cost of materials, fuel and power used was 77,050,673 dollars, and the output was valued at 146,855,606 dollars. Industries include tanning, fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1929 the length of steam railway in the State was 325 miles, besides 83 miles of electric street railway track. The State maintains 756 miles of highways, all surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Delaware had 16 national banks with capital of 1,648,000 dollars and total resources of 24,406,000 dollars and 45 State banks and trust companies with capital of 11,508,000 dollars and total resources of 172,320,000 dollars.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Government.—The District of Columbia, first settled in 1790, is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of approximately sixty-nine and one-quarter 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 Acts of Congress in 1790 and 1791, which were passed to give effect to a clause in the Constitution of the United States providing for the seat of the Government. Congress first met in it in 1800 and Federal authority over it became vested in 1801.

The present form of local government, which dates from July 1, 1878, is a municipal corporation administered by a board of three Commissioners. Two of these are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, for a term of three years each. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President from the Engineer Corps of the Army. Congress alone has authority to enact legislation and appropriate money for the municipal expenses.

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners.—Daniel E. Garges.

Area and Population.—The area of the District of Columbia is 69·245 square miles, approximately 62 of which are land.

The population at the Federal Census of 1930 was 486,869, including 353,914 white, 887 Chinese, Japanese, Filipinoes, Mexicans, and Indians, the remainder (132,068) Negroes; population in 1920, 437,571, including 326,860 whites and 109,966 Negroes.

In 1930, 27·1 per cent. of the total population was Negro or of Negro descent; 50·1 per cent. of the population (154,882 men and 88,977 women) were gainfully employed. Of the foreign-born white population, representing 6·1 per cent. of the total population, 9·5 per cent. were English, 11·7 per cent. Irish, 11·4 per cent. German, 16·4 per cent. Russian, 14·5 per cent. Italian, and 5·6 per cent. Canadian.

In 1930, 1,803 men and 2,992 women were reported divorced.

A portion of the District of Columbia embracing 6,654 acres is known in law as the City of Washington, 'The Federal Capital.' But that name is a geographical distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipal government separate from the rest of the District of Columbia, but is subject to the same national and municipal control in every respect.

Religion and Education.—The most numerous religious bodies are: Roman Catholic with 67,348 adherents (1926), Negro Baptists (41,262), Protestant-Episcopal (28,347), Methodist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran. Total membership, all denominations, 238,871.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 6,611 (4,591 Negroes), which was 1·6 per cent. of the total in that age group; 74 per cent. (83,701) of the persons between the ages of 5 and 20 were attending school. The 170 public school buildings of the District in 1930 housed 1,873 white teachers and 54,142 white pupils, and 897 coloured teachers and 27,439 coloured pupils. In addition, night schools accommodated 5,838 white and 3,505 coloured students. There were, included in the above, junior high schools with 422 teachers and 10,268 pupils; senior high schools with 524 teachers and 12,797 students; 2 normal schools with 33 teachers and 616 pupils. There were also 3,100 students in private and parochial schools in 1930. Total expenditure on public education (1930), 9,989,400 dollars.

Superior education is given in Georgetown University, an institution under the management of the Jesuit Order, founded in 1795; it has 367 professors

and 2,873 students; the George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, has 420 professors and instructors, and 5,829 students; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of coloured students, was founded in 1867, and has 247 professors and 2,473 students; the Catholic University of America, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 135 professors and 952 students; the American University has 80 professors and 500 students.

Finance and Defence.—The revenues of the District are derived from a general real and personal property tax, taxes on corporations and companies, licences for conducting various businesses, and from appropriations out of the Treasury of the United States.

In 1929–30 the finance of the District of Columbia was as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930 . . .	16,220,694
Receipts to July 1, 1931 . .	40,077,589 [1]
Total	56,298,283
Disbursements in 1930–31. .	42,994,459
Balance on July 1, 1931 . . .	13,303,824

[1] The receipts include 9,500,000 dollars appropriated by the Government of the United States as its contribution to the support of the municipal expenses of its Capital.

The District of Columbia has no bonded debt not covered by its accumulated sinking fund.

In 1929 the assessed valuation of the real property within the municipality amounted to 1,182,463,345 dollars; of tangible personal property such as furniture, horses, wagons, ships, banks and public utility corporations, 107,206,520 dollars, and intangible personal property such as stocks, bonds, gross earnings of corporations, and tax on private bankers—545,188,143 dollars; total 1,834,858,008 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 69 officers, 1 warrant officer and 974 enlisted men.

Productions and Industry.—The District has considerable industries, the products of which are mainly for local consumption. The United States census of manufactures in 1929 showed that the raw material, fuel and power used cost 36,052,533 dollars, and the output was valued at 88,642,562 dollars.

Within the District are 185 miles of electric street railway track and 36 miles of steam railway.

On June 30, 1931, there were in the District 12 national banks with capital of 11,175,000 dollars and total resources of 188,790,000 dollars; there were also 27 trust companies and other banks with a capital of 12,153,000 dollars and total resources of 151,390,000 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. The first settlement dates from 1559. It was claimed by Spain until 1763, then ceded to England; back to Spain in 1781, and to the United States in 1819. Florida became a Territory in 1822 and was admitted into the Union on March 3, 1845. The present constitution dates from 1885. The State Legislature consists of a Senate of 38 members, and House of Representatives with 95 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. Two Senators and four Representatives are elected to Congress.

Governor.—Doyle E. Carlton, 1929-33 (9,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—R. A. Gray.

The State Capital is Tallahassee (population 10,700 in 1930). The State is divided into 67 counties.

Area and Population.—Area, 58,666 square miles, including 3,805 square miles of water. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 18,897 acres. The Indian reservations had an area in 1930 of 42 square miles, and a population of 578.

Census population April 1, 1930, 1,468,211, an increase of 499,741 or 51·6 per cent. over that of 1920. Population in census years as follows:—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	4·9
1910	343,950	308,669	752,619	13·7
1920	638,983	329,487	968,470	17·7
1930	1,036,383	431,828	1,468,211	26·8

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was as follows:—

	White	Negro	Asiatics	Indians	Mexicans	Total
Male . .	521,816	215,148	315	299	97	737,675
Female . .	513,389	216,680	91	288	88	730,536
Total . .	1,035,205	431,828	406	587	185	1,468,211

Of the total, the foreign-born white (1930) numbered 59,057, of whom 6,287 (10·6 per cent.) were from Cuba, 2,131 from other West Indies, 7,084 (12 per cent.) from England, 1,843 from Ireland, 1,797 from Scotland, 5,464 from Germany, 5,262 from Italy, 8,156 (13·8 per cent.) from Canada, and 4,125 from Spain. Of the total population in 1930, 51·7 per cent. were urban, 29·4 per cent. Negro, and 40·8 per cent. (448,606 men and 150,404 women) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 6,442 men and 8,878 women were reported divorced.

The largest cities in the State are: Jacksonville with a census population of 129,549 in 1930; Miami, 110,637; Tampa, 101,161; St. Petersburg, 40,425; Pensacola, 31,579; Orlando, 27,330; West Palm Beach, 26,610.

Religion and Education.—Of the 528,380 church members of the State (1926), Southern Baptists lead with 103,135 adherents, followed by Negro Baptists (98,194) and Southern Methodists (74,242).

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 83,242 (7·1 per cent. of that age group), of whom 65,167 were Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20 years, 66·2 per cent. (304,430) were attending school. Attendance at school is compulsory. All public schools are required to have readings from the Bible without sectarian comment once every school day. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children.

In 1930, the 2,103 public elementary schools had 7,898 teachers and 275,846 enrolled pupils. In 422 public high schools there were 3,062 teachers and 70,588 pupils. Total expenditure on public schools, 13,419,351 dollars. The State provides higher education in a University of the State of Florida at Gainesville (founded 1884) with (1930) 160 professors and 2,256 students, and a State College for Women (founded at Tallahassee in 1905), with 160 teachers and 1,642 students. There are three small private colleges.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1928–29, the receipts and disbursements amounted to the following sums :—

	Dollars
Balance July 1, 1928 . . .	4,782,680
Receipts 1928–29	33,069,884
Total . .	37,852,564
Disbursements 1928–29 . .	32,553,529
Balance July 1, 1929 . . .	5,299,035

The State has no public debt. The assessed value of all property in 1928 was 656,546,993 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the National Guard consisted of 171 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,364 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Florida is largely a peninsula stretching from north to south, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Agriculture is pursued generally in all parts of the State. In 1930 there were 58,966 farms with a total acreage of 5,026,617, of which 1,969,000 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1930, 438,792,738 dollars. Florida leads in production of grape fruit (11,000,000 boxes in 1931). Other crops are oranges (15,000,000 boxes in 1931), truck products, tobacco (7,598,000 pounds in 1931), rice, maize, oats and peas. In 1931 the cotton area was 118,000 acres, and the yield 43,000 bales. On January 1, 1931, the State had 23,000 horses, 37,000 mules, 56,000 sheep, 470,000 pigs, 74,000 milch cows, and 410,000 all cattle. The total national forest area in June, 1930, was 343,180 acres.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock (3,261,530 long tons in 1930); and stone (2,267,140 short tons in 1929); fuller's earth, lime, kaolin, and mineral waters are also produced. Total mineral output in 1929 was valued at 14,803,606 dollars.

Florida, with its long coast line, has extensive fisheries; the industry yields 20,000,000 dollars annually. The chief fishery products are oysters, shad, red snappers, mullet, turtles, and sponges, of which Florida has almost a monopoly.

The manufacturing industries of Florida in 1929 had 2,214 establishments

with 64,936 wage-earners, earning 54,661,968 dollars, using raw material, fuel and power valued at 97,102,524 dollars; output was valued at 232,912,261 dollars.

The tobacco industries are prosperous, and Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of fine cigars.

The State has facilities for transportation both by land and water. In 1929 there were 5,686 miles of steam and 226 miles of electric railway. The Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Florida East Coast are the leading railroads. State-maintained highways total 6,520 miles, of which 3,582 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Florida had 51 national banks with capital of 15,435,000 dollars and resources of 190,447,000 dollars and 142 State banks and trust companies with capital of 9,050,000 dollars and total resources of 81,019,000 dollars.

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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 original thirteen States.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 207 members. Both Senators and Representatives are elected for two years. Legislative sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 12 Representatives.

Governor.—R. B. Russell, jr., 1931-33 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Geo. H. Carswell.

Georgia is divided into 161 counties. The State Capital is Atlanta.

Area and Population.—Area, 59,265 square miles, of which 540 square miles are water. Census population April 1, 1930, 2,908,506, an increase of 12,674 or 0·4 per cent. over that of 1920.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2·8
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44·4
1920	1,689,467	1,206,365	2,895,832	49·3
1930	1,837,381	1,071,125	2,908,506	49·5

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican and Indian	Total
Male . .	920,781	513,451	231	64	1,434,527
Female . .	916,193	557,674	86	26	1,473,979
Total .	1,836,974	1,071,125	317	90	2,908,506

Of the total population (1930) 13,917 (0·5 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born white, of whom 2,200 (15·8 per cent.) were from Russia, 1,682 (12·1 per cent.) from Germany, 693 from Ireland, 1,328 from England, and 1,197 (8·6 per cent.) from Greece. Of the total population in 1930, 30·8 per cent. were urban, 36·8 per cent. Negro, and 40 per cent. (849,852 males and 312,322 females) were gainfully employed.

The largest cities in the State are Atlanta (capital) with census population (1930) of 270,366; Savannah, 85,024; Augusta, 60,342; Macon, 53,829; Columbus, 43,131.

In 1930, 6,341 men and 12,271 women were reported divorced.

Religion and Education.—Baptists predominate, having more than half of the religious membership of the State. Southern Baptists had 400,560 adherents in 1926, and Negro Baptists 381,312. Methodists had 249,722. Total membership, all denominations, 1,350,184.

Illiterates 10 years of age or over in 1930 numbered 210,736 (163,237 Negroes), which was 9·4 per cent. of the total in that age group; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 660,964 (60·4 per cent.) were attending school. Since 1916 education has been compulsory. There are separate schools for whites and negroes. In 1929 the 6,855 public elementary schools had 623,508 enrolled pupils and 15,135 teachers, the 1,721 public high schools, 81,428 pupils and 3,914 teachers, and 8 public normal schools, 226 teachers and 3,323 pupils. Total expenditure for education (1928), 21,194,169 dollars, exclusive of expenditure for normal schools.

For higher education the more important State institutions are: the University of Georgia, Athens (founded in 1785), with 1,908 students, the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, with 2,400 students, and the Emory University, Atlanta, with 1,500 students.

Finance and Defence.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1928 are stated as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1928	1,147,269
Receipts in 1928	27,615,159
Total, 1928	28,762,428
Disbursements, 1928	27,614,938
Balance, January 1, 1929	1,147,490

On January 1, 1930, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 4,780,202 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the State has a defaulted debt estimated at 13,500,000 dollars, exclusive of interest. The bulk of these bonds was issued chiefly for railway construction during the military reconstruction period in Georgia after the Civil War and by legislative Act have been declared null and void. The

assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1929 amounted to 1,293,332,397 dollars.

The National Guard on June 31, 1931, consisted of 247 officers, 3 warrant officers and 3,446 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930 there were 255,998 farms in the State, having an area of 22,078,630 acres, of which 10,447,000 acres were crop land; value of farm lands and buildings, 577,388,000 dollars; 33 per cent. of the farms are operated by Negroes, and 87 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 1931 the cotton yield was 1,395,000 bales; area under cultivation, 3,440,000 acres. In the northern part of the State corn is important; output in 1931 was 36,720,000 bushels. Rice is an important product of coast counties. Production of sweet potatoes, 1931, 4,550,000 bushels; sugar cane syrup, 2,800,000 gallons (approaching Louisiana as chief producer). Tobacco output in 1931 was 59,640,000 pounds. National forests in 1930 covered 254,999 acres. On January 1, 1931, the farm animals were 33,000 horses, 337,000 mules, 360,000 milch cows, 863,000 all cattle, 51,000 sheep, 1,154,000 swine.

The State has varied but moderate mineral resources: bauxite clay (288,490 tons in 1929), fuller's earth and stone (977,910 tons) are the most important. The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) are also important. Mineral products in 1929 reached the value of 15,294,103 dollars.

In 1929, Georgia had 4,178 manufacturing establishments employing 158,280 wage-earners earning 109,551,586 dollars, using material, fuel and power costing 430,026,560 dollars, and giving an output worth 718,602,596 dollars. Chief industry, cotton goods, reached production in 1927 valued at 180,509,344 dollars. On July 31, 1930, there were 3,240,000 active spindles in the State, consuming 1,090,000 bales of cotton.

On June 30, 1931, Georgia had 69 national banks with capital of 19,080,000 dollars and resources of 278,886,000 dollars and 281 State banks and trust companies with capital of 17,624,000 dollars and resources of 128,146,000 dollars.

The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage.

The steam railways in the State have a length (1929) of 6,762 miles, beside 425 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads includes 6,290 miles of which 3,854 miles have been surfaced.

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IDAHO.

Government.—Idaho, first settled in 1842, was organised as a Territory in 1863 and admitted into the Union as a State on July 3, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 44 members, and a House of Representa-

tives of 70 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.—C. Ben Ross, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Fred E. Lukens.

The State is divided into 44 counties. The capital is Boise (census population, 21,544 in 1930). Pocatello has a population of 16,471.

Area, Population, Religion, Education.—Area, 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles are water. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 10,617,970 acres. Total Federal and unappropriated lands, 17,177,834 acres, or 32·2 per cent. of the area of the State. Area of Indian reservations in 1930, 90 square miles, with a population of 3,890. Census population April 1, 1930, 445,032, an increase of 13,166 or 3 per cent. over that of 1920. In 5 census years the total population was:—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880 . . .	32,557	53	32,610	0·4
1900	161,479	293	161,772	1·9
1910 . .	324,943	651	325,594	3·9
1920 . . .	430,946	920	431,866	5·2
1930	436,894	668	445,032	5·3

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	232,954	395	907	1,258	1,883	237,347
Female .	204,608	273	371	628	1,805	207,685
Total .	437,562	668	1,278	1,886	3,688	445,032

Of the total 1930 population, 30,454 (6·8 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born white, 3,252 being English, 3,427 German, 6,211 Canadian, 5,219 Swedish, 3,164 Norwegian, and 1,421 Irish; 29·1 per cent. were urban, 0·2 per cent. Negro, and 36·5 per cent. (139,872 men and 22,351 women) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 3,020 men and 1,995 women were reported divorced.

The leading religious denomination is the Mormon Church, with 85,495 adherents in 1926; Roman Catholics had 23,143, and Methodists, 12,788. Total, all denominations, 162,679.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 3,743 or 1.1 per cent. of the total in that age group; of the persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 114,382 (75 per cent.) were attending school. In 1928-29 the 1,469 public elementary schools had 3,163 teachers, and 98,260 enrolled pupils, the 212 high schools, 1,021 teachers and 25,156 pupils, and the two public normal schools, 1,748 pupils and 61 teachers. Total expenditure on education (1928-29) was 11,673,486 dollars. The State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, has 163 professors and 1,992 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending September 30, 1930, the receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, October 1, 1928	2,024,101
Receipts, 1928-30	29,465,359
Total	31,489,460
Disbursements, 1928-30	28,400,668
Balance, September 30, 1930	3,088,792

On Sept. 30, 1930, the State bonded debt amounted to 4,910,500 dollars, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1929 to 486,604,395 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 101 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,193 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 2,152,176 acres (1930), and other projects are under construction. In 1930 the number of farms was 41,674, with a total area of 9,346,908 acres, of which 4,073,000 acres were crop land. Total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930, 417,249,000 dollars. The most important crop is wheat, to which, in 1931, 1,059,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 19,641,000 bushels. Other crops in 1931 were alfalfa, 1,802,000 tons; oats, 3,944,000 bushels; barley, 4,108,000 bushels; besides prunes, 19,500 tons, sugar beets, 299,000 tons, and potatoes, 24,200,000 bushels. There is an active live-stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1931, being 184,000; mules, 7,000; sheep, 2,373,000; milch cows, 185,000; all cattle, 636,000; swine, 268,000. The wool clip (1930) was 18,768,000 pounds from 2,040,000 sheep. The State contains (June 30, 1930) 19,317,373 acres of national forest.

The State has rich mineral deposits. Output in 1930 was, of gold 21,445 ozs., valued at 443,289 dollars (in 1929, 19,597 ozs., valued at 405,100 dollars); silver, 9,420,639 ozs., valued at 3,626,946 dollars (in 1929, 9,414,403 ozs., valued at 5,017,584 dollars); lead 134,057 short tons; copper, 3,111,555 pounds; and zinc, 36,679 short tons; phosphate rock, 64,129 long tons. Total mineral output in 1929 reached value of 32,142,685 dollars.

In 1929 there were altogether 564 industrial establishments, employing 15,656 wage-earners, who earned 22,468,035 dollars. The cost of material, fuel and power was 52,131,077 dollars and value of output, 96,682,764 dollars. The chief of these industries is the working of lumber and timber, with output valued at 31,660,296 dollars in 1927.

The State has (1929) 2,939 miles of steam railway, besides 121 miles of electric railway track. Since 1915 the Celilo Canal, on the Oregon side of the Columbia River, has connected Idaho with the Pacific ocean. Vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston, a distance of 480 miles. The State maintains 4,245 miles of roads of which 2,484 miles have been surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Idaho had 39 national banks with capital of 2,650,000 dollars and resources of 41,822,000 dollars; 92 State banks and trust companies had capital of 3,292,000 dollars and total resources of 50,714,000 dollars.

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ILLINOIS.

Government.—Illinois was first discovered by Joliet and Marquette, two French explorers, in 1673, and settled in 1720. 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 organised as a territory in 1809 and 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, subject to the usual residential qualification.

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.—Louis L. Emmerson, 1929–33 (12,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—William J. Stratton.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,665 square miles, of which 622 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 7,630,654, an increase of 1,145,374, or 17·7 per cent. over 1920.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86·1
1920	6,303,006	182,274	6,485,280	115·7
1930	7,301,682	328,972	7,630,654	136·2

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	3,685,284	164,425	18,216	5,282	250	3,873,457
Female . .	3,581,077	164,547	10,690	664	219	3,757,197
Total .	7,266,361	328,972	28,906	5,946	469	7,630,654

Of the total population in 1930, 1,218,158 (16 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born white, of whom 190,605 (15·6 per cent.) were from Germany, 173,007 (14·2 per cent.) from Poland, 111,016 (9·1 per cent.) from Sweden, 110,449 (9·1 per cent.) from Italy, 87,026 (7·1 per cent) from Russia, 76,420 from Czechoslovakia, 67,262 from Ireland, 50,685 from England, 48,589 from Canada, 33,336 from Austria, and 24,839 from Scotland. The urban population in 1930 was 73·9 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 4·3 per cent. ; 41·7 per cent. (2,467,644 males and 717,231 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 35,562 men and 40,186 women divorced.

The largest city in the State, and after New York, the largest in the United States, is Chicago. On April 1, 1930, it had a population of 3,376,438. Other cities with populations in 1930 are : Peoria, 104,969 ; Rockford, 85,864 ; East St. Louis, 74,347 ; Springfield (State Capital), 71,864 ; Cicero, 66,602 ; Oak Park Village, 63,982 ; Evanston, 63,338 ; Decatur,

57,510; Berwyn, 47,027; Aurora, 46,589; Joliet, 42,993; Quincy, 39,241; Rock Island, 37,953; Danville, 36,765; Elgin, 35,929; Waukegan, 33,499; Moline, 32,236; Bloomington, 30,930; Alton, 30,151; Galesburg, 28,880; Belleville, 28,425; Maywood, 25,829; Granite City, 25,130; Chicago Heights, 22,321; Freeport, 22,045; Kankakee, 20,620; Champaign, 20,348.

Religion and Education.—The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, with 1,352,719 adherents in 1926, Jewish Congregations (839,730), Methodist (383,230), Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian. Total membership, all denominations, 3,363,385.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 153,507 (2·4 per cent. of that age group) of whom 108,984 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,548,001 (71·2 per cent.) were attending school. In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between 7 and 16 years of age. For the year ending June 30, 1930, the 11,968 public elementary school districts had approximately 35,000 teachers, and 1,094,788 pupils; and the 956 high schools had 11,259 teachers and 300,965 pupils. Five State normal schools had 556 teachers and 19,758 students in 1929–30. Total current expenditure on public schools, 149,994,738 dollars. There are 54 colleges, universities and junior colleges in the State (including the teachers' colleges and normal schools); the principal ones, with teachers and students for 1930, are:—

Founded	Colleges, &c.	Location	Professors, &c.	Students
1867	University of Illinois (State)	Urbana	1,223	14,594
1892	University of Chicago (Non-sect.)	Chicago	789	14,245
1851	North-Western University (M. E.)	Evanston	632	14,664
1850	Illinois Wesleyan University (M. E.)	Bloomington	58	1,238
1909	Loyola University (Cath.)	Chicago	445	4,992
1901	James Milliken University (C. Presb.)	Decatur	84	612
1837	Knox College (Non-sect.)	Galesburg	57	721
1861	North-Central College (Ev. Assn.)	Naperville	40	579
1898	De Paul University (Cath.)	Chicago	204	6,745
1829	Illinois College (Presbyterian)	Jacksonville	30	410
1847	MacMurray College (M.E.)	Jacksonville	42	350
1847	Rockford College (Non-sect.)	Rockford	55	400
1897	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Peoria	72	1,940
1860	Augustana College (Ev. Luth.)	Rock Island	29	612

There are 481 benevolent institutions, hospitals, orphanages, homes, and schools for the deaf and blind. The State maintains 9 hospitals for the insane, 5 penitentiaries, a school for the blind, a school for the deaf, and 8 other institutions.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1931, the receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, July 1, 1930	54,529,807
Receipts, 1930–31	124,131,049
Total	178,660,856
Disbursements, 1930–31	130,051,717
Balance, July 1, 1931	48,609,139

The total bonded indebtedness of the State outstanding on July 1, 1931, was 194,972,500 dollars.

For 1929 the assessed value of all property was estimated at 8,332,765,328 dollars for the new assessment on the full value basis.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 658 officers, 11 warrant officers and 9,447 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1930, there were 214,497 farms, with an area of 30,695,339 acres, of which 21,139,907 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1930, 3,336,049,028 dollars. The total acreage under cultivation in the State was 20,563,230 acres. The chief cereal crops are corn, 339,845,000 bushels in 1931; wheat, 45,076,000 bushels; oats, 142,188,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat are also grown. The potato crop in 1931 amounted to 4,675,000 bushels; and hay to 2,687,000 tons. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1931, there were 790,000 horses, 130,000 mules, 1,007,000 milch cows, 2,087,000 all cattle, 678,000 sheep, and 4,204,000 swine in the State. The estimated production of wool in 1930 was 4,650,000 pounds from 630,000 sheep. National forest area is 10,710 acres.

In 1929, Illinois had 15,327 manufacturing establishments, employing 687,917 wage-earners, using material, fuel and power costing 3,401,595,452 dollars, and giving an output worth 6,232,438,498 dollars. The amount paid in wages was 1,038,832,796 dollars. Value of products of chief industries, 1929: meat packing, 760,872,847 dollars; foundries, 317,485,569 dollars; electrical machinery, 435,021,917 dollars.

The chief mineral product of Illinois is coal, in the production of which the State ranks third, the productive coal-fields having an area of 37,486 square miles. During 1930 there were 939 mines in operation, yielding an output of 54,035,116 tons. Mineral production for 1930 included petroleum, 4,693,401 barrels; natural gasoline or petrol, 6,300,000 gallons; natural gas, 2,890,000 *M.* cubic feet; fluorspar, 66,014 tons; lead, 392 tons; cement, 7,934,563 barrels; pig iron, 3,050,743 long tons. Total value of mineral products, 1929, was 182,791,131 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, Illinois had 418 national banks with capital of 88,475,000 dollars and resources of 1,506,098,000 dollars and 1,045 State banks and trust companies with capital of 207,865,000 dollars and total resources of 2,718,319,000 dollars.

On the Great Lakes there is a large fleet of steamers engaged in the carrying trade between the lake ports. Within the State there are (1931) 12,881 miles of steam railway and 1,421 miles of electric railway.

Preparations for a World's Fair, to be known as 'The Century of Progress Celebration' and to be held in Chicago in 1933, are now being made; this will celebrate the city's centennial anniversary and is designed to illustrate the world's scientific and cultural advance.

There is a British Consul-General and a British Vice-Consul in Chicago.

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INDIANA.

Government.—Indiana, first settled in 1753, was made a territory in 1800 and 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. Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Harry G. Leslie, 1929-33 (8,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Frank Mayr, jun.

The State is divided into 92 counties and 1,017 townships. The State Capital is Indianapolis.

Area and Population.—Area, 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles are water. Census population, April 1, 1930, 3,238,503, an increase of 308,113 or 10·5 per cent. since 1920. Population in census years :—

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
1920	2,849,580	80,810	2,930,390	81·3
1930	3,126,521	111,982	3,238,503	89·8

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

The population by sex and birth in 1930 was :—

	White	Negro	Mexicans	Indians	Asiatic	Total
Male .	1,575,729	57,068	6,708	158	398	1,640,061
Female .	1,540,407	54,914	2,934	127	60	1,598,442
Total .	3,116,136	111,982	9,642	285	458	3,238,503

Of the total in 1930, 135,134 (representing 4·2 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, 28,152 (20·8 per cent.) being from Germany, 2,709 from Austria, 7,674 from Hungary, 4,976 from Ireland, 7,465 from England, 3,898 from Scotland, 4,666 from Sweden, 17,482 (12·9 per cent.) from Poland, 4,749 from Russia, 6,873 from Italy, and 6,201 from Canada. Urban population formed 55·5 per cent. of whole, the Negro population, 8·5 per cent., and those gainfully employed (1,015,163 males and 236,014 females) 38·6 per cent.

In 1930, 18,076 men and 18,458 women were reported divorced. Marriages in 1930 were 38,598; divorces, 7,423; annulments, 96.

The largest cities in the State are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, according to the census of 1930, of 364,161; Fort Wayne with 114,946; South Bend, 104,193; Evansville, 102.249; Gary, 100,426; Hammond, 64,560; Terre Haute, 62,810; East Chicago, 54,784; Muncie, 46,548; Anderson, 39,804; Kokomo, 32,843; Elkhart, 32,949; Richmond, 32,493.

Religion and Education.—The religious denominations most numerously represented are, in order of rank, Roman Catholic, with 312,194 adherents in 1926, Methodists (288,181), Disciples of Christ (154,067), Baptist, Presbyterian, and United Brethren. Total membership, all denominations, 1,382,818.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 52,034 (2·2 per cent. of that age group) of whom 24,981 were native whites, 17,555 were foreign-born whites and 6,476 were negroes. Of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 685,895 (72·2 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1929–30 the 3,858 public elementary schools had 14,469 teachers and 504,269 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 904, and had 7,531 teachers with 142,200 pupils. Teachers are trained in two State Teachers' Colleges (143 teachers and 8,478 students). The total expenditure for public schools in 1929–30 was 74,804,014 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1930–31:—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington	State.	308	5,891
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle	M E	118	1,651
1842	University of Notre Dame	R C	210	3,227
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette	State.	316	5,160

The number of prisoners in penal institutions, including both county and State institutions (September, 30, 1930), was 8,594. On August 31, 1930, the almshouses contained 4,724 paupers.

Finance and Defence.—In the year ending September 30, 1930, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
In hand, October 1, 1929	9,387,727
Receipts, 1929–30	53,741,058
Total Receipts	63,128,785
Disbursements, 1929–30	54,821,091
Balance Sept. 30, 1930	8,307,694

On September 30, 1930, the State had a bonded debt of 3,039,400 dollars.

The net assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1930 was 5,161,069,113 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 375 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,460 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 89 per cent. of its total area being in farms. The 1930 census showed 181,570

farms occupying 19,688,675 acres, of which 11,722,236 acres were crop lands. The total assessed value of all farm property in 1929 was 1,748,663,614 dollars. The chief crops are corn (168,535,000 bushels in 1931), wheat (43,327,000 bushels), oats (61,339,000 bushels), hay, and rye. Tobacco output in 1931 was 16,060,000 pounds. Total value of 75 crops, 1931, was 109,649,000 dollars. The live-stock on January 1, 1931, consisted of 447,000 horses, 1,360,000 other cattle, 896,000 milch cows, 800,000 sheep, 2,505,000 swine, and 91,000 mules. In 1930 the wool clip yielded 4,810,000 pounds of wool from 668,000 sheep.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1930 the output of coal was 16,489,962 short tons; natural gas, 1,217,000 *M.* cubic feet; output of crude petroleum was 991,000 barrels, valued at 1,270,000 dollars; limestone (1929) was valued at 22,191,883 dollars. The production of pig-iron (1930) was 3,195,517 tons, valued at 52,869,137 dollars. The clay-working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 18,503,240 dollars. The total mineral output (not including pig-iron) was valued at 96,961,947 dollars in 1929.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various, numbering (1929 Census) 5,074 in all, employing 313,829 wage-earners, earning 416,713,642 dollars, using materials, fuel and power worth 1,404,865,189 dollars, and turning out products valued at 2,534,716,550 dollars.

In 1930 there were 8,610 miles of main steam railway; besides 2,056 miles of electric railway. In 1929 there were 5,440 miles of State road, 42,698 county road, and 31,383 township road, making a total of 79,521 miles of public highway in the State.

On June 30, 1931, there were in operation 187 national banks with capital of 28,832,000 dollars and total resources of 437,190,000 dollars, and 403 State banks, 123 trust companies, 94 private banks, and 5 mutual savings banks, with capital of 36,167,000 dollars and total resources of 600,944,394 dollars. The assets of the 5 savings banks at this date amounted to 27,819,288 dollars, and savings deposits were 23,883,099 dollars. Savings deposits in all banks were 124,489,738 dollars, exclusive of 71,948,912 dollars in certificates of deposit and 9,443,832 dollars in trust deposits.

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IOWA.

Government.—Iowa, first settled in 1788, was made a territory in 1838 and admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846. The General Assembly comprises a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting biennially for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for 4 years, half retiring every second year; Representatives for 2 years. The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 9 Representatives. Iowa is divided into 99 counties; the capital is Des Moines.

Governor.—Dan W. Turner, 1931–33 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—G. C. Greenwalt.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water). Census population, April 30, 1930, 2,470,939, an increase of 66,918, or 2·8 per cent., over that of 1920. Indian Reservations in 1930, 5 square miles with a population of 389.

Census Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29·2
1910	2,209,798	14,973	2,224,771	40 0
1920	2,385,016	19,005	2,404,021	43·2
1930	2,453,559	17,380	2,470,939	44 5

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	1,243,197	8,987	2,380	188	349	1,255,101
Female .	1,205,185	8,393	1,915	34	311	1,215,838
Total .	2,448,382	17,380	4,295	222	660	2,470,939

At the census of 1930, there were 165,735 foreign-born whites (6·7 per cent. of the total), of whom 53,901 (32·5 per cent.) came from Germany, 16,810 (10·1 per cent.) from Sweden, 14,698 (8·9 per cent.) from Denmark, 9,045 (5 5 per cent.) from England, 5,957 from Ireland, 12,932 (7·8 per cent) from Norway, 3,834 from Italy and 6,333 from Canada Of the total population in 1930, 39·6 per cent were urban, 0·7 per cent. Negro, and 36·9 per cent. (749,008 males and 163,824 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 11,758 men and 12,224 women were reported divorced. Marriages in 1930 were 20,642 ; divorces, 4,319 ; annulments, 35.

The largest cities in the State, with their census population in 1930, are Des Moines (capital), 142,559 ; Sioux City, 79,183 ; Davenport, 60,751 ; Cedar Rapids, 56,097 ; Waterloo, 46,191 ; Council Bluffs, 42,048 ; Dubuque, 41,679 ; Ottumwa, 28,075 ; Burlington, 26,755 ; Clinton, 25,726 ; Mason City, 23,304 ; Fort Dodge, 21,895 ; Marshalltown, 17,373 ; Muscatine, 16,778 ; Iowa City, 15,340

Religion and Education.—The more important bodies (1926 census figures) are : Roman Catholic, 287,066 members, Methodist Episcopal, 206,689 ; Presbyterian, 68,445 ; Lutheran ; Disciples of Christ ; Baptists ; Congregational ; United Brethren ; reorganized Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy). Religious bodies represented in the State numbered 109, with 5,175 churches and 1,080,158 members

Iowa leads all the States in literacy, with only 15,879 illiterates over 10 years of age (0·8 per cent of the total) in 1930 ; 76·7 per cent. of the persons between the ages of 5 and 20 (571,228) were attending school in 1930. School attendance is compulsory for 24 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7–16). In 1929–30, the 3,558 public elementary schools had 437,426 pupils and 25,206 teachers, and the 917 high schools had 117,229 pupils and 6,328 teachers. The public normal school has 307 teachers and about 7,000 students. Total expenditure on public elementary and

secondary schools in 1929, 57,486,062 dollars. The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1930) :—

Year of Founding	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1855	University of Iowa at Iowa City	State	714	9,705
1868	State College of Agriculture, Ames	State	525	5,308
1847	Grinnell College at Grinnell	Congregational	65	661
1853	Cornell College at Mt. Vernon	Methodist	47	630
1881	Drake University at Des Moines	Disciples	100	2,297
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids	Presbyterian	75	2,095
1894	Morningside College	Methodist	53	1,158

Finance and Defence.—For the biennial period ending July 1, 1930, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1928	17,694,161
Revenue, 1928–30	152,480,917
Total	170,175,078
Disbursements, 1928-30	155,320,329
Balance, July 1, 1930	14,854,749

The State has a bonded debt, July 1, 1930, of 13,202,000 dollars, incurred for soldiers' bonuses.

The assessed value of real, personal, and public utility property in 1930 was 1,215,465,888 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 363 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,362 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1930 it had 214,928 farms with 34,019,332 acres of farm land, 22,738,000 acres under cultivated crops. The value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 4,224,506,000 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. Iowa leads in production of oats (186,806,000 bushels in 1931) and of corn (389,940,000 bushels). In 1931 the crop of wheat was 7,594,000 bushels; barley, 13,546,000 bushels; rye and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes (1931) amounted to 4,455,000 bushels; of hay, to 3,442,000 tons; of flax-seed, to 216,000 bushels. The State has active live-stock industries. Iowa leads in the number of horses (1,004,000 on January 1, 1931), and of swine (10,543,000); other live-stock on that date included 1,353,000 dairy cows, 4,012,000 other cattle, 84,000 mules, and 1,109,000 sheep. The wool clip (1930) yielded 6,802,000 pounds of wool from 861,000 sheep.

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 8,000 miners; they produced 3,892,571 short tons in 1930. Gypsum, ochre, sandstone, limestone, clay products and cement (7,088,108 barrels in 1930) are also worked. Mineral products, 1929, were valued at 35,954,895 dollars.

The census of manufactures in 1929 showed 3,317 enterprises, with 82,615 wage-earners, earning 103,582,117 dollars; raw material, fuel and power used, 579,991,440 dollars; output valued at 907,929,170 dollars. Chief industries

were meat packing, with products valued (1927) at 212,353,210 dollars, and butter and cheese making, valued at 86,842,907 dollars.

Within the State in 1929 there were 9,709 miles of steam railway, besides 982 miles of electric railway single track. State-maintained roads totalled 7,241 miles in 1930, of which 6,135 miles had been surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Iowa had 214 national banks with capital of 18,555,000 dollars and resources of 308,864,000 dollars; 924 State banks and trust companies had capital of 39,212,000 dollars and total resources of 560,221,000 dollars.

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Harsha (W J.), The Story of Iowa. Omaha, 1890.

KANSAS.

Government.—Kansas, first settled in 1727, was made a territory (along with part of Colorado) in 1854, and was admitted into the Union with its present area on January 29, 1861. The Legislature includes 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 divided into 105 counties; the Capital is Topeka. The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 8 Representatives.

Governor.—Harry H. Woodring, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,880,999, an increase of 111,742, or 6·3 per cent., over that of 1920.

The population in five Federal Census years was :—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,378,398	49,710	1,428,108	17·5
1900	1,418,492	52,003	1,470,495	18·0
1910	1,636,919	54,030	1,690,949	20·7
1920	1,711,332	57,925	1,769,257	21·6
1930	1,814,655	66,344	1,880,999	23·0

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the Federal Census gave the population by sex and birth as :—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	914,026	33,980	11,200	152	1,333	961,291
Female	878,221	32,364	7,950	52	1,121	919,708
Total .	1,792,847	66,374	19,150	204	2,454	1,880,999

Of the total population in 1930, 69,716 (or 3·7 per cent.) were foreign-born whites: 17,384 (24·9 per cent.) German, 8,781 (12·6 per cent.) Russian, 7,315 (10·5 per cent.) Swedish, 2,165 Italian, 5,268 (7·6 per cent.) English, 1,701 Irish, and 4,037 Canadian. Of the total population in 1930, 38·8 per cent. were urban, 3·5 per cent. Negro, and 36·9 per cent. (574,823 males and 119,453 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 10,279 men and 9,672 women were reported divorced.

Indian Reservations in 1930 covered 2 square miles, with an Indian population of 1,602.

The census of 1930 gave Kansas City a population of 121,857; Wichita, 111,110; Topeka (Capital), 64,120; Hutchinson, 27,085; Salina, 20,155; Pittsburg, 18,145; Leavenworth, 17,466; Coffeyville, 16,198; Parsons, 14,903; Emporia, 14,067; Arkansas City, 13,946; Lawrence, 13,726.

The most numerous religious bodies are Methodist, with 177,165 adherents in 1926, Roman Catholic (171,178), and Disciples of Christ (77,409). Total membership, all denominations, was 747,078.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 18,680 (1·2 per cent. of that age group); of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 433,116 (74·7 per cent.) were attending school. In 1931, the 8,453 public elementary schools had 13,812 teachers and 315,983 enrolled pupils; 688 public high schools had 5,800 teachers and 92,014 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1931 had 3,221 students. Expenditure in 1931, 43,378,595 dollars.

Leading institutions for higher instruction are (1930):—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1865	University of Kansas, Lawrence	State	275	5,337
1863	Agricultural College, Manhattan	"	328	3,800
1896	Kansas City University	M. Prot.	15	175
1865	Ottawa University	Bapt.	32	450
1865	Washburn College, Topeka	Cong.	72	861
1886	Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina	Wesleyan	26	461

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1929, the total receipts and disbursements were:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance, July 1, 1928	13,202,188
Receipts, 1928–29	52,698,779
Total	65,900,967
Disbursements, 1928–29	48,669,969
Balance, July 1, 1929	17,230,998

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1929 was 3,728,707,730 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 245 officers, 4 warrant officers and 2,947 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but sometimes suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1930 there were 166,042 farms, with an area of farmland of 46,975,647 acres, of which 26,535,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 2,281,102,000 dollars The chief crops are maize (113,838,000 bushels in 1931), wheat (239,868,000 bushels, leading all states), and hay. Oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are also grown. The production of Kaffir corn is

mostly confined to this State; 5,000 tons in 1931. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1930, 677,000 horses, 155,000 mules, 747,000 milch cows, 3,042,000 all cattle, 741,000 sheep, and 2,713,000 swine. Wool clip (1930), 3,270,000 pounds from 440,000 sheep.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, from which 2,429,929 short tons were mined in 1930. There are also important oil fields. Yield of petroleum in 1930 was 41,617,000 barrels, and of natural gasoline or petrol, 32,300,000 gallons. Other mineral products in 1930 were: natural gas, 37,630,000 *M* cubic feet; lead, 26,596 short tons (1929); zinc, 13,682 short tons; Portland cement, 6,012,360 barrels. The State also produces salt, which is important both for live-stock and dead-meat industries. Total value of mineral products (1929), 124,472,480 dollars

In the manufacturing industries in 1929 there were 1,918 establishments with 46,906 wage-earners earning 72,628,477 dollars, using materials, fuel and power costing 544,010,255 dollars; output was valued at 734,919,439 dollars The slaughtering and milling industries are the most important; in 1927 their products were valued, respectively, at 249,465,685 dollars and 133,625,683 dollars.

Kansas, traversed by numerous rivers and six important trunk railways, has abundant transport facilities. There were 9,342 miles of steam railway line in 1929, and 570 miles of electric railway track within the State. The State maintains 8,691 miles of highway, of which 3,464 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Kansas had 237 national banks with capital of 17,262,000 dollars and resources of 246,105,000 dollars; 738 State banks and trust companies had capital of 20,623,000 dollars and total resources of 207,728,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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Spring (L. W), Kansas, Prelude to the War for the Union Boston, 1907

KENTUCKY.

Government.—Kentucky, first settled in 1765, was originally part of Virginia; it was admitted into the Union on June 4, 1792. 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 are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors. The State is divided into 120 counties; the Capital is Frankfort (census pop. in 1930, 11,626). The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—Ruby Laffoon, 1932–36 (6,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Miss Ella Lewis.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which 417 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,614,589, an increase of 197,959, or 8·2 per cent. over that of 1920.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	919,517	236,167	1,155,684	28·8	1910	2,028,249	261,656	2.289,905	57·0
1880	1,377,239	271,451	1,648,690	41·0	1920	2,180,692	235,938	2,416,630	60·1
1900	1,862,468	284,706	2,147,174	53·4	1930	2,388,549	226.040	2,614,589	65·1

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	1,209,165	113,501	53	58	16	1,322,793
Female.	1,179,199	112,539	35	17	6	1,291,796
Total .	2,388,364	226,040	88	75	22	2,614,589

The foreign-born white population (0·8 per cent. of the whole) numbered 21,840, of whom 7,552 were German (34·6 per cent.), 1,847 Irish, 1,589 Italian, 1,629 Russian, and 1,478 English. Of the total population in 1930, 30·6 per cent. were urban, 8·6 per cent. Negro, and 34·7 per cent. (759,966 males and 147,200 females) gainfully employed. In 1930, 9,005 men and 10,411 women were reported divorced.

The census population of the principal cities was in 1930 as follows:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Louisville .	307,745	Paducah .	33,541	Owensboro' .	22,765
Covington .	65.252	Newport .	29,744	Bowling Green	12,348
Lexington .	45,736	Ashland .	29,074	Henderson .	11,668

The predominant religious denominations of the State are: Southern Baptists, with 305,582 members (in 1926), Roman Catholic (177,069), and Disciples of Christ (121,372). Total membership, all denominations, in 1926 was 1,051,504.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 131,545 (6·6 per cent. of the total in that age group), of whom 100,763 were native whites and 28,553 were Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 578,270 (64·3 per cent.) were attending school. Attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years is compulsory, the minimum term being 28 weeks, and in the larger cities 40 weeks. In 1931, the 7,950 public schools of the State had 13,919 teachers and 529,012 pupils; 723 public high schools had 3,269 teachers and 64,367 pupils. The State had 6 public normal schools with 9,383 students. Expenditure on elementary and high school education in 1931, 28,931,339 dollars. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1930) were Berea College (non-sectarian), with 25 teachers and 500 students; Kentucky University (State), Lexington, 269 teachers and 4,744 students; University of Louisville, 244 teachers and 2,015 students.

Finance.—For the year ending June 30, 1929, the receipts and expenditures were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1928	3,847,258
Receipts, 1928–29	35,011,742
Total	38,859,000
Disbursements, 1928–29	35,142,204
Balance, July 1, 1929	3,716,796

The bonded debt of the State on July 1, 1927, was 2,702,761 dollars. In 1926 the assessed value of real and personal property was 3,021,271,621 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 216 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,586 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1930 there were 246,499 farms with an area of 19,927,286 acres, of which 6,927,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 871,449,000 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 1931, the maize crop amounted to 80,388,000 bushels; and the wheat crop to 4,840,000 bushels, other farm products being hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, water-melons, and fruits of many sorts. Besides, hemp, some cotton, and also sorghum are grown. The chief crop, however, is tobacco; output in 1931, 506,890,000 pounds.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live-stock on January 1, 1931, consisted of 231,000 horses, 246,000 mules, 493,000 milch cows, 879,000 other cattle, 936,000 sheep, and 529,000 swine. In 1930, the wool clip yielded 4,580,000 pounds of wool from 916,000 sheep.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 51,208,995 short tons mined in 1930. Output of petroleum for 1930, 7,345,000 barrels; natural gasoline or petrol, 6,000,000 barrels; natural gas, 28,023,000 *M.* cubic feet. Other mineral products are pig iron (85,328 long tons), lead, stone, barytes, lime, and natural cement. Total value of mineral products in 1929, 132,649,508 dollars.

In 1929, the census of manufactures showed there were 2,227 manufacturing establishments; 76,211 wage-earners who earned 87,517,967 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 490,492,239 dollars, the value of the material, fuel and power used being 262,557,633 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1929, the State had 4,033 miles of steam railway besides 489 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 11,500 miles of highway, of which 5,528 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Kentucky had 123 national banks with capital of 14,403,000 dollars and resources of 235,259,000 dollars, and 392 State banks and trust companies with capital of 25,173,000 dollars and deposits of 295,831,000 dollars.

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LOUISIANA.

Government.—Louisiana was first settled in 1699. That part lying east of the Mississippi river was organised in 1804 as the Territory of New Orleans, and admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. The section west of the river was added very shortly thereafter. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 39 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members, both chosen for four years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are (with the usual exceptions) all registered citizens with the usual residential qualifications. The State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 8 Representatives. Louisiana is divided into 64 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States); the Capital is Baton Rouge.

Governor.—Huey P. Long, 1928–32 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Miss Alice Lee Grosjean.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,101,593, an increase of 303,084, or 16·9 per cent., over that of 1920.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36·5
1920	1,098,252	700,257	1,798,509	39·6
1930	1,325,267	776,326	2,101,593	46·3

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1930 by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	664,681	379,173	2,392	777	800	1,047,823
Female.	653,479	397,153	2,160	242	736	1,053,770
Total .	1,318,160	776,326	4,552	1,019	1,536	2,101,593

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1930 the foreign-born whites (1·7 per cent. of the total) numbered 34,910, of whom 13,526 (38·7 per cent.) were Italian, 3,616 (10·4 per cent.) German, 2,935 French, 1,204 Irish, and 1,512 English. Of the total population in 1930, 39·7 per cent. were urban, 36·9 per cent. Negro, and 38·8 per cent. (623,787 males and 191,938 females) gainfully employed. In 1930, 6,121 men and 10,142 women were reported divorced. The largest city in the State is New Orleans with a census population of 458,762 in 1930. Other cities are Shreveport, 76,655; Baton Rouge (Capital), 30,729.

Most of the Southern States are strenuously Protestant, but over 56 per cent. of the church membership of Louisiana are Roman Catholic. Latter had 587,946 adherents in 1926. Of Protestants in the State, Baptists (Negro Baptists, 132,743, and Southern Baptists, 117,220), and Methodists are the most numerous. Total, all denominations, 1,037,008.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 219,750 (13·5 per cent. of the total in that age group), of whom 69,288 were native whites and 139,393 were Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 465,064 (63·2 per cent.) were attending school. Attendance in elementary schools is compulsory. In 1930–31, there were 1,331 public elementary schools for white children with 282,337 pupils and 9,216 teachers; 1,593 negro schools

with 154,772 pupils and 3,071 negro teachers. The 363 high schools for white pupils had 2,479 teachers and 51,541 pupils. There were 4 negro high schools employing 73 teachers and having 2,661 pupils. The 2 Normal Colleges had (1928–29) 136 instructors and 1,920 students. Total expenditure on education (1930–31), 34,094,047 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University (1877), with, 1931, 177 professors and 2,452 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans has 436 professors and 3,286 students This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have Loyola University (founded 1904) at New Orleans with 179 professors and 600 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) and the Straight University are for coloured persons.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1929, the receipts and the disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, January 1, 1929 .	3,949,523
Receipts, 1929	49,535,812
Total	53,485,335
Disbursements, 1929	44,453,660
Balance December 31, 1929 . .	9,031,675

The bonded and floating debt of the State at June 30, 1930, amounted to 31,397,329 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 1930 amounted to 1,746,869,796 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the National Guard consisted of 135 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,861 enlisted men. There is also a naval militia.

Production and Industry.—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. Agriculture is the leading industry. In 1930, the State had 161,445 farms, with an area of 9,355,437 acres, of which 4,741,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 418,192,000 dollars. Louisiana leads in the production of cane sugar (166,000 short tons in 1931), of sugar cane syrup, 5,045,000 gallons, of strawberries, 1,870,000 crates, and of rice (17,192,000 bushels) Other crops in 1931 were corn, 20,592,000 bushels ; sweet potatoes, 5,400,000 bushels. For 1931, the cotton area was 1,920,000 acres, and the yield 865,000 bales. On January 1, 1931, the State contained 92,000 horses, 171,000 mules, 118,000 sheep, 394,000 swine, 613,000 other cattle, and 212,000 milch cows.

Louisiana has valuable fisheries. The area suitable to planting and growing oysters is over 7,000 sq. miles. The State ranks third as a lumber producer, though nine-tenths of its original forest area of 22,000,000 acres has been cut over at least once.

Rich sulphur mines are found in Louisiana, and wells for the extraction of sulphur by means of hot water and compressed air are in operation. The yield of crude petroleum in 1930 was 23,107,000 barrels ; of natural gasoline or petrol, 70,200,000 gallons. Output of natural gas (1930) was 278,841,000 *M.* cubic feet. The State has four of the largest salt mines in the world ; output in 1930 was 535,250 tons, valued at 2,164,365 dollars. Total mineral output in 1929 was valued at 62,725,997 dollars.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State: sugar, lumber, cotton-seed, rice. In 1929, there were 1,926 manufacturing establishments which employed 87,511 wage-earners, who earned 83,990,368 dollars. The material, fuel and power used cost 441,979,590 dollars, and the output was valued at 684,885,999 dollars.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the imports amounted to 113,420,522 dollars, and the exports to 206,350,844 dollars.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads (9,113 miles maintained by the State), the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1929, the steam railways in the State had a length of 4,763 miles, besides 316 miles of electric railway track.

On June 30, 1931, Louisiana had 29 national banks with capital of 8,725,000 dollars and resources of 140,642,000 dollars and 177 State banks and trust companies with capital of 23,336,000 dollars and total resources of 372,516,000 dollars.

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MAINE.

Government.—Maine, settled in 1624, and originally a part of Massachusetts, was admitted into the Union on March 15, 1820. There is a Legislature consisting of the Senate with 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected simultaneously for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all citizens, 21 years of age, who can read English and write their own names. Paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote. For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The Capital is Augusta.

Governor.—William T. Gardiner, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Edgar C. Smith.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles are land. Census population on April 1, 1930, 797,423, an increase of 29,409, or 3·8 per cent., over that of 1920.

Population for four census years.

Year	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	647,485	1,451	648,936	21·7
1910	741,008	1,363	742,371	24·8
1920	766,704	1,310	768,014	25·7
1930	796,827	1,096	797,423	26·7

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and race in 1930 was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	400,063	597	107	518	401,285
Female . . .	395,122	499	23	494	396,138
Total . . .	795,185	1,096	130	1,012	797,423

The foreign-born white population (12·6 per cent. of the total) numbered 100,368, of whom 36,796 (36·7 per cent) were English Canadian, 36,947 (36·8 per cent.) French Canadian, 4,115 (4·1 per cent.) Irish, 4,463 English, 1,906 Scotch, 1,882 Swedish, 1,880 Russian and 2,359 Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 40 3 per cent were urban, 0·1 Negro, and 38·7 per cent. (239,994 males and 68,623 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 4,102 men and 4,211 women were reported divorced

The largest city in the State is Portland with a census population of 70,810 in 1930. Other cities and towns (with population in 1930) are : Lewiston, 34,948 ; Bangor, 28,749 ; Auburn, 18,571 ; Biddeford, 17,633 ; Augusta, 17,198 ; Waterville, 15,454 ; South Portland, 13,840.

The largest religious body is Roman Catholic with 173,893 members in 1926 ; then come Baptists (32,031), Methodists (22,938), and Protestant Episcopalians. Total membership of the 1,447 churches of all denominations was 294,092.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 17,172 (2 7 per cent. of that age group), of whom 5,745 were native whites and 8.393 were foreign-born whites ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 176,349 (75 per cent.) were attending school. Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. In 1930–31, the 4,887 public elementary schools had 5,017 teachers and 126,630 enrolled pupils The 227 public high schools had 1,429 teachers and 31,412 pupils. There are 53 academies with about 300 teachers and 5,000 pupils For the training of teachers there are six public Normal Schools with 117 teachers and 1,396 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1930) 182 professors and teachers and 1,613 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had 54 professors and 563 students, Bates College at Lewiston, 42 professors and 643 students, and Colby College at Waterville, 39 professors and 612 students in 1930. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1930–31, 11,783,805 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the financial year ending June 30, 1931, the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930	1,928,893
Receipts, 1930–31	31,476,893
Total	33,405,786
Payments, 1930–31	30,529,914
Balance, July 1, 1931 . . .	2,875,872

The bonded debt on January 1, 1932, amounted to 27,778,300 dollars.

In 1930, the assessed value of real property amounted to 641,092,045 dollars, and of personal property to 115,768,338 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 174 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,294 enlisted men.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. In 1930, the State contained 39,066 farms with a total acreage of 4,639,938 acres, of which 1,402,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 194,280,000 dollars. Maine leads all States in production of potatoes (50,960,000 bushels in 1931). Other crops are oats, 3,776,000 bushels; maize, 588,000 bushels; buckwheat, and hay. On January 1, 1931, the farm animals comprised 60,000 horses, 135,000 milch cows, 233,000 all cattle, 82,000 sheep, and 43,000 swine.

The chief minerals are stone, lime, clay products, slate and feldspar.

In 1929, according to the census of manufactures, the State had 1,557 manufacturing establishments employing 69,593 wage-earners, earning 73,601,093 dollars. The cost of raw materials, fuel and power amounted to 218,984,735 dollars, and the value of the output to 392,096,124 dollars. On July 31, 1930, active cotton spindles numbered 1,063,000, consuming 114,000 bales.

Lumber is the principal manufacturing product, the cut being 650,000,000 feet, white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech, ash, and basswood or linden. The paper pulp mills produced 88,594,957 dollars in 1927.

In 1928, there were 2,197 miles of steam railway and 501 miles of electric railway within the State. The railways are connected with the Canadian railway systems. The State maintains 2,041 miles of drained and graded roads, of which 1,833 miles have been surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Maine had 47 national banks with capital of 6,870,000 dollars and total resources of 151,495,000 dollars and 75 State banks and trust companies with capital of 6,206,000 dollars and total resources of 323,216,000 dollars.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—Maryland, first settled in 1634, was one of the thirteen original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 29, and a House of Delegates of 118 members, both elected for four years. Voters are United States citizens who have resided one year in the State and six months in the Legislative District.

Governor.—Albert C. Ritchie, 1931-35 (4,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—David C. Winebrenner.

The State is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The State Capital is Annapolis. Maryland sends to Congress two Senators and six Representatives.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 12,327 square miles, of which 9,941 square miles are land and 2,386 are water, the Chesapeake Bay alone occupying 1,203 square miles. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,631,526, an increase of 181,865 or 12·5 per cent. since 1920.

Population according to four Federal censuses.

Year	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	515,918	171,131	687,049	69·1
1910	1,063,096	232,250	1,295,346	130·3
1920	1,205,182	244,479	1,449,661	145 8
1930	1,355,147	276,379	1,631,526	164·1

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians

In 1930 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male . .	679,693	140,506	738	38	34	821,009
Female .	674,477	135,873	133	18	16	810,517
Total . .	1,354,170	276,379	871	56	50	1,631,526

Of the total population 95,093 (or 5·8 per cent.) were foreign born whites, of whom 18,925 were from Germany (19·9 per cent.), 10,872 (11·4 per cent.) from Italy, 4,845 from Ireland, 18,782 (19 8 per cent.) from Russia, 12,027 from Poland, and 5,067 from England. Of the total population in 1930, 59·8 per cent. were urban, 16·9 per cent. Negro, and 41·2 per cent. (514,611 males and 158,295 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 4,869 men and 5,853 women were reported divorced

The largest city in the State (containing 49 per cent. of the population of the State in 1930) and also the chief manufacturing and commercial centre is Baltimore; census population in 1930, 804,874. Other cities, with population in 1930, are Cumberland, 37,747; Hagerstown, 30,861; Frederick, 14,434; Salisbury, 10,997; Annapolis (Capital), 12,531.

The Roman Catholic Church, 233,969 adherents in 1926, is the leading denomination; next comes the Methodist, with 118,426. Jewish Congregations are third, with 69,974. Total membership of the 2,959 churches of all denominations, 758,366.

Education is compulsory for children 7 to 14 years of age, and from 14 to 16 unless legally employed. In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 49,910 (3·8 per cent. of that age group), of whom 11,561 were native whites, 11,539 foreign-born whites and 25,073 Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 322,141 (65·7 per cent.) were attending school.

In 1930–31 the State had 1,748 elementary and junior high schools (1,203 white, 545 negro), with 235,417 pupils (187,608 white and 47,809 negro)

and 6,977 teachers (5,617 white and 1,358 negro). The 186 public senior high schools (159 white and 27 negro) had 46,100 pupils (41,547 white and 4,553 negro), with 1,720 teachers (1,580 white and 140 negro). The State had 4 normal schools, with 70 teachers, and 1,081 pupils (972 white and 109 negro). The total expenditure on education in 1930–31 was 29,333,545 dollars.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1930–31 had 675 faculty members and 6,316 students. Goucher College, founded in 1888, had 106 instructors and 884 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, and Maryland University, with (1931–32) 500 professors and 5,185 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1931, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1930	10,631,946
Receipts, 1930-31	37,110,584
Total	47,742,530
Disbursements, 1930-31	38,837,130
Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1931	8,905,400

On September 30, 1931, the funded debt of the State amounted to 31,917,000 dollars. In 1931 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 2,547,286,038 dollars, and that of taxable securities to 623,160,109 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 245 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,131 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is an important industry in the State; about 71 per cent. of the farms are worked by their owners. In 1930, there were 43,203 farms with an area of 4,374,398 acres, of which 2,129,264 acres were crop land. The total value of farm property (excluding livestock), in 1930 was 381,852,431 dollars. The chief crops in 1931 were: wheat (9,696,000 bushels), maize (20,710,000 bushels), hay, potatoes (3,360,000 bushels), vegetables and fruit. In 1931, the yield of tobacco was 31,540,000 pounds. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1931, were: horses, 90,000; mules, 28,000; milch cows, 195,000; other cattle, 291,000; sheep, 109,000; swine, 161,000.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal-mining, which, in 1930, gave an output of 2,270,593 short tons (in 1929, 2,649,114 tons). Value of clay products in 1929, 5,115,816 dollars. Total mineral output (1929), 18,469,568 dollars.

According to the census report of 1929, Maryland had 3,229 manufactories, with 131,399 wage-earners; wages 149,051,281 dollars; cost of material, fuel and power, 560,183,235 dollars; value of products 1,120,409,058 dollars.

The State maintains a network of roads 3,216 miles in extent, all surfaced; steam railways had (1929) 1,632 miles of line and 731 miles of electric railway; 51 steamship lines use the port of Baltimore, which is the ocean port nearest to the steel centres of Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland, Gary and Chicago, and handles a large part of grain and other exports.

On June 30, 1931, Maryland had 73 National banks with capital of 11,309,000 dollars and total resources of 235,126,000 dollars and 146 State banks and trust companies with a capital of 30,399,000 dollars and total resources of 770,274,000 dollars.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Constitution and Government.—In 1615 the Plymouth Company undertook exploring expeditions to New England, and in 1620 obtained a Royal Charter granting sovereign powers over the region lying to the north of Virginia. 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.

The legislative body, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, is styled the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected biennially by popular vote. The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, elected in 159 districts, each of which returns one, two, or three representatives according to the number of legal voters. There is an annual session of the Legislature.

All citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and over, who can read and write the English language may vote in all State, city or town elections, provided they are not paupers or under guardianship, and provided they have lived one year in the State and six months in the city or town.

The State sends 2 Senators and 16 Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—Joseph P. Ely, 1931–33 (salary, 10,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Frederic W. Cook.

There are 14 counties in the State, 39 cities and 316 towns. The State Capital is Boston.

Area and Population.—Area, 8,266 square miles (227 square miles being water). The census population, April 1, 1930, was 4,249,614, an increase of 397,258 or 10·3 per cent. since 1920.

The population at the date of each of the censuses was as follows :—

Years (Census)	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. mile
1890	2,215,373	23,570	2,238,943	278·5
1900	2,769,764	35,582	2,805,346	349·0
1910	3,324,926	41,490	3,366,416	418·8
1920	3,803,524	48,832	3,852,356	479·2
1930	4,192,926	56,688	4,249,614	528·6

[1] Includes Asiatics, Mexicans, Indians and all others.

In 1930 the population by sex and race was :

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian and Mexican	Total
Male . .	2 042,218	26,097	2,861	501	2,071,672
Female .	2,150,713	26.268	522	439	2,177,942
Total . .	4.192,926	52,365	3,383	940	4,249,614

Of the total population in 1930, 1,054,636 (24·8 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 172,810 (16·4 per cent,) were Canadian (English) and 115,241 (10·9 per cent.) were French Canadians; 158,744 (15·0 per cent.) were from Ireland; 126,103 (12·0 per cent.) from Italy; 78,418 (7·4 per cent.) from England; 71,442 (6·8 per cent.) from Poland; 67,684 (6·4 per cent.) from Russia; 36,810 (3·5 per cent.) from Sweden; 32,724 (3·1 per cent.) from Scotland; 24,840 (2·4 per cent.) from Portugal and 20,538 (1·9 per cent.) from Germany. Of the total population in 1930, 90·2 per cent. were urban, 1·2 per cent. Negro, and 42·7 per cent. (1,284,454 males and 529,968 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 10,610 men and 15,020 women were reported divorced.

In 1930, the population of the principal cities of the State was as follows :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital) .	781,188	Somerville . .	103,908	Brockton . .	63,797
Worcester . .	195,311	Lynn . . .	102,320	Medford . .	59,714
Springfield . .	149,900	Lowell . .	100,234	Malden . .	58,036
Fall River . .	115,274	Lawrence . .	85,068	Holyoke . .	56,537
Cambridge . .	113,643	Quincy . .	71,983	Pittsfield . .	49,677
New Bedford .	112,597	Newton . .	65,276	Haverhill . .	48,710

Other cities (with population in 1930) are Everett, 48,424; Brookline, 47,490; Chelsea, 45,816; Chicopee, 43,930; Fitchburg, 40,692; Salem, 43,353; Waltham, 39,247; Taunton, 37,355; Revere, 35,680; Watertown, 34,913.

The principal religious bodies are the Roman Catholics with 1,629,424 members in 1926, Jewish Congregations with 213,085 members, and Congregationalists with 159,252. Total membership, all denominations, was 2,500,204.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 124,158 (3·5 per cent. of that age group), of whom 111,568 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 910,482 (75·0 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. For the school year ending June 30, 1930, the total expenditure was 69,244,996 dollars, plus 1,630,074 dollars for normal schools. The number of teachers required for all schools was

25,573, the total number of pupils enrolled was 744,246. The 249 public high schools had 5,518 teachers and 129,926 pupils. There are 10 State normal schools with a total enrolment for the school year, 1928-29, of 3,270 pupils and 212 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, 1929: in classes, 309,275; in correspondence courses, 56,950; total, 366,255.

Within the State there are 31 colleges and universities, with 4,993 professors and instructors, and a total enrolment of 51,048 students. The Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and the Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, are the only two publicly controlled; all the others are privately controlled. Some of the leading institutions (1930) are:—

Year opened	Location, and Name of Universities and Colleges	Professors and Instructors	Students
1821	Amherst . Amherst College[1]	77	675
1867	Massachusetts Agricultural College[2]	105	601
1869	Boston . Boston University[2]	566	13,527
1919	Emmanuel College[3]	39	320
1898	Northeastern University[1]	249	6,383
1902	Simmons College[3]	137	1,520
1636	Cambridge Harvard University[1]	1,592	8,442
1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology[2]	563	3,209
1879	Radcliffe College[3]	300[4]	993
1852	Medford . Tufts College[2]	434	1,903
1865	Newton . Boston College[1]	58	1,285
1871	Northampton Smith College[3]	288	2,082
1834	Norton . Wheaton College[3]	50	450
1837	South Hadley Mount Holyoke College[3]	122	1,030
1875	Wellesley . Wellesley College[3]	162	1,550
1793	Williamstown Williams College[1]	89	820
1889	Worcester . Clark University[2]	44	330

[1] For men only [2] Co-educational [3] For women only
[4] Radcliffe College is affiliated with, but is not legally a part of, Harvard University, certain professors in the University offering instruction to students in Radcliffe College.

Charity and Correction.—On October 1, 1930, there were in the State 13 public institutions strictly, or in part, for the insane, 3 for the feeble-minded, and 1 for epileptics. The number of insane in institutions and in family care in the State on October 1, 1930, was 21,474 (10,769 males and 10,705 females), of which number 20,018 were under public care.

On September 1, 1930, there were 5 institutions under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare, consisting of the State infirmary with 2,763 inmates, three industrial schools with 1,119 inmates, and a hospital school for crippled children with 246 inmates. As State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, there were 4,518 children boarded in families and 1,533 children in families without board, also 3,154 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 persons in infirmaries during the fiscal year ending March 1, 1929, was 8,100.

The penal institutions in the State consist of 6 strictly State institutions and 17 county jails or houses of correction. On December 31, 1929, the number of prisoners in these institutions was 5,121 males and 468 females.

Finance and Defence.—For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1930	26,333,371
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1931	138,517,164
Total	164,850,535
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1931	147,717,517
Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1931	17,133,018

The total net bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1931, amounted to 62,680,075 dollars.

In 1931 the assessed value of real property was 6,381,896,179 dollars, and of personal property, 1,100,534,085 dollars.

The National Guard on Sept. 1, 1931, consisted of 657 officers, 10 warrant officers and 9,102 men.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—In 1930, the number of farms in Massachusetts was 25,598, with an area of 2,005,461 acres, of which 564,000 acres were crop land. The value of all farm land and buildings in 1930 was 261,222,000 dollars. Of the 25,598 farms in the State, 23,198 were operated in 1930 by the owners, 958 by managers, and 1,442 by tenants. The total value of 75 principal crops during the year 1931 was 19,382,000 dollars. Massachusetts leads in production of cranberries (450,000 barrels in 1931). Other crops in 1931 were: Hay, 487,000 tons; potatoes, 1,625,000 bushels; corn, 1,591,000 bushels; tobacco, 10,184,000 pounds; apples, 366,000 barrels; onions, 970,000 bushels. On January 1, 1931, there were on farms in the State 24,000 horses, 130,000 milch cows, 179,000 all other cattle, 13,000 sheep, and 83,000 pigs.

The census of manufactures in 1929 showed 9,952 establishments, employing 559,443 wage-earners, who earned 695,351,100 dollars, using raw material, fuel and power, valued at 1,685,585,153 dollars, and turning out products worth 3,392,149,485 dollars. Chief industries in 1928 produced goods valued as follows: cotton, excluding small wares, 216,997,848 dollars; boots and shoes, 322,863,850 dollars; woollen and worsted goods, 234,206,586 dollars. In 1930, 7,828,000 active cotton spindles consumed 628,000 bales of cotton.

There is practically no mining within the State. The principal minerals, as in most of the New England States, are from the stone quarries and the clay pits.

A large foreign trade is carried on through the Massachusetts Customs District (*i.e.*, Boston and eight minor ports).

On January 1, 1929, there were 2,017 miles of main and branch steam railroads in the State and 2,158 miles of electric railways. The State system of highways covers 1,625 miles of drained and graded roads, all surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, there were 149 National banks, with capital of 115,236,000 dollars and total assets of 1,733,168,000 dollars, in operation in the State, and 295 savings banks, co-operative banks and trust companies with capital of 48,240,000 dollars and total assets of 3,126,585,000 dollars.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—Michigan, first settled in 1650, was admitted into the Union on January 26, 1837. The Senate consists of 32 members and the House of Representatives of 100 members. Electors are all citizens over 21 years of age resident in the State for 6 months next preceding the election. The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Wilbur M. Brucker, 1931–33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Frank D. Fitzgerald.

For local government the State is organised in counties, cities, townships, and villages. There are 83 counties, each of which has a Board of Supervisors as its administrative authority. Cities (131 in 1930) must have each a population of not less than 3,000, but a few which have been long incorporated have a smaller population. 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 are 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 1930 census, 4,842,325, an increase of 1,173,913, or 32 per cent., since 1920.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13·0
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48·9
1920	3,608,330	60,082	3,668,412	63·8
1930	4,672,872	169,453	4,842,325	84·2

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Mexican	Total
Male . .	2,416,089	88,936	1,971	3,835	8,529	2,519,309
Female .	2,284,182	80,517	815	3,245	4,807	2,323,016
Total .	4,650,171	169,453	2,286	7,080	13,336	4,842,325

Of the total population in 1930, 840,268 (or 17·4 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 202,316 (24·1 per cent.) were from Canada, 81,714 (9·7 per cent.) from Germany, 62,721 from England, 34,348 from Russia, 119,228 (14·2 per cent.) from Poland, 17,528 from Ireland, 23,905 from Sweden, 27,022 from Finland, 35,257 from Scotland, 7,201 from Norway, 43,087 from Italy, 13,299 from Austria, and 32,128 from Holland. Of the total in 1930, 68·2 per cent. were urban, 3·5 per cent. Negro, and 39·8 per cent. (1,566,797 men and 360,701 women) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 28,261 men and 25,259 women were reported divorced. In 1929, the area of the Indian reservations was 191 acres, and the population 1,192.

According to the census of April 1, 1930, the population of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Detroit . . .	1,568,662	Hamtramck . .	56,268	Battle Creek . .	48,573
Grand Rapids .	168,592	Jackson . . .	55,187	Muskegon . .	41,390
Flint	156,492	Kalamazoo . .	54,786	Port Huron .	31,861
Saginaw . . .	80,715	Highland Park .	52,959	Wyandotte . .	28,368
Lansing . . .	78,397	Dearborn . . .	50,358	Ann Arbor . .	26,944
Pontiac . . .	64,928	Bay City . . .	47,355	Royal Oak . .	22,904

The more important religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, with 844,106 members in 1926, Methodist (165,064), Lutheran (Synod of Missouri, 90,851), Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational. Total membership, all denominations, 1,786,831.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 76,800 (2 per cent. of that age group), of whom 55,034 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,090,754 (75·8 per cent.) were attending school. 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 1930, was 166,436,517 dollars. For the University, State colleges, and normal schools, it was (1929) 8,927,295 dollars. In 1930 there were 6,822 school districts (elementary and secondary schools) with 1,119,267 pupils and 34,552 teachers. There are 4 training colleges with 604 teachers and 6,771 students. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor; in 1930 it had 833 professors and teachers and 12,531 students. The Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, founded in 1857, had, in 1930, 295 professors and 3,432 students. The Michigan College of Mining and Technology, founded in 1886, at Houghton, had 56 instructors and 570 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1931, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930	32,728,356
Receipts, 1930–31	131,150,490
Total	163,878,846
Disbursements, 1930–31	135,422,827
Balance, June 30, 1931	28,456,019

Total bonded indebtedness of the State was 83,250,000 dollars on June 30, 1930; total assessed valuation of the State as equalized by the State Board of Equalization amounted to 7,853,914,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 330 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,290 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 1930, it contained 169,372 farms with a total area of 17,118,951 acres of which 9,094,000 acres were crop land. Principal crops were (1931) oats, 43,768,000 bushels; corn, 40,944,000 bushels; wheat, 18,446,000 bushels; hay, 2,581,000 tons; potatoes, 23,750,000 bushels; and sugar beets, 590,000 tons. On January 1, 1931, there were in the State 1,257,000 sheep, 393,000 horses, 901,000 milch cows, 591,000 other cattle, and 523,000 swine. In 1930, the wool-clip yielded 8,502,000 pounds of wool from 1,090,000 sheep. The area of national forest land (June 30, 1930) was 290,747 acres; State forests totalled 450,000 acres.

Of the mineral output, coal, in 1930, amounted to 661,113 short tons; coke, 2,603,815 short tons; natural gas, 2,075,000 *M.* cubic feet; cement, 11,510,895 barrels; iron ore shipped, 11,154,773 long tons; gypsum, 519,225 tons; copper, 142,985,522 pounds; pig iron, 711,224 long tons; silver, a by-product of copper mining, 10,720 ounces; salt, 2,558,290 short tons. Recently discovered petroleum fields yielded 3,928,000 barrels in 1930, against 594,000 barrels in 1928. Mineral output in 1929 was valued at 151,975,563 dollars.

The State maintains 16 fish hatcheries. Commercial fish catch in 1929 was valued at 2,927,984 dollars.

Motor manufacturing is by far the leading industry; the 1927 census showed that 160 plants employed 209,458 men, paid 364,048,051 dollars in wages, and produced vehicles and parts valued at 2,233,854,723 dollars. The total number of manufacturing establishments (1929 census) was 6,683, employing 528,512 wage-earners, who earned 838,241,649 dollars. The output was valued at 4,636,361,417 dollars, the value of the material, fuel and power used being 2,578,818,719 dollars.

On December 31, 1930, there were 8,278 miles of steam railway in operation, besides 326 miles of electric railway. The St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, located at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, is said to be the largest ship canal in the world. Highway mileage, maintained by the State, is 7,725, of which 7,139 is surfaced.

On July 30, 1931, there were 528 State banks, 8 industrial banks, 17 trust companies, the total resources being 1,584,845,727 dollars. On June 30, 1931, there were 119 national banks with capital of 32,150,000 dollars and total resources of 637,996,000 dollars.

British Consul at Detroit.—J. A. Cameron.

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MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota, first settled in 1805, was made a territory in 1849 (with parts of North and South Dakota), and was admitted into the Union, with its present boundaries, on May 11, 1858. The Legislature

consists of a Senate of 67 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 131 members, elected for 2 years.

Governor.—Floyd B. Olson, 1931-33 (7,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Mike Holm.

There are 87 counties, few of which contain less than 400 square miles and 8,000 inhabitants. Townships are 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 and two years. Cities, of four classes, according to population, frame their own charters and are governed by a mayor and council or by a commission. The State Capital is St. Paul.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 84,682 square miles, of which 3,824 square miles are water. This is exclusive of 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,563,953, an increase of 176,828, or 7·4 per cent. over that of 1920.

The population at the date of recent Federal Censuses was as follows :

Year	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	1,737,036	14,358	1,751,394	21·7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25·7
1920	2,368,986	18,139	2,387,125	29·5
1930	2,538,973	24,980	2,563,953	31·7

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans, Asiatics and others.

In 1930 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,303,109	5,005	697	2 069	5,691	1,316,571
Female .	1,285,864	4,440	185	1,557	5,386	1,247,382
Total .	2,588,973	9,445	882	3,626	11,077	2,563,953

The foreign-born white inhabitants in 1930 numbered 388,294 (15·1 per cent. of the total) comprising 90,623 (23·3 per cent.) Swedes, 71,562 (18·4 per cent.) Norwegians, 59,993 (15·5 per cent.) Germans, 27,102 Canadians, 24,360 Finns, 15,015 Poles, 13,831 Danes, 11,902 Russians, 8,445 (2·2 per cent.) English, 7,757 Italians, and 6,498 Irish. Of the total population in 1930, 49·0 per cent. were urban, 0·4 per cent. Negro, and 38·7 per cent. (791,553 males and 201,294 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 8,135 men and 9,283 women were reported divorced. Marriages in 1930 were 22,697 ; divorces, 2,855. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1930) of 868 square miles and contain 15,767 Indians.

The largest cities are Minneapolis with a population of 464,356 in 1930 ; St. Paul (capital), 271,606 ; Duluth, 101,463 ; St. Cloud, 21,000 ; Winona, 20,850 ; Rochester, 20,621 ; Hibbing, 15,666.

The chief religious bodies are : Roman Catholic, with 475,809 members in 1926, Norwegian Lutheran (168,622), Lutheran—Synod of Missouri (92,588). Total membership of all denominations, 1,282,188.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 26,302 (1·3 per cent. of that age group), of whom 16,759 were foreign-born whites ; of

persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 589,607 (74·2 per cent.) were attending schools. In 1930-31 the 8,197 public elementary school districts of the State had 15,363 teachers and 423,195 enrolled pupils; 556 public high schools had 6,581 teachers and 131,748 secondary pupils, of whom 104,357 are enrolled in grades 9 to 12; 7 junior colleges had 81 teachers and 1,258 pupils. Six public State teachers' colleges had 234 teachers and 3,462 pupils. Total expenditure on education for public schools, 54,615,401 dollars in 1930-31 The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis had 29,432 students in 1930-31. Hamline University, at St. Paul, had 58 instructors and 469 students. St. John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, had 77 instructors and 461 students; Carleton College, at Northfield, had 70 instructors and 950 students; St. Olaf College, at Northfield, had 80 instructors and 949 students.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue fund and expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1931, were: —

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1930	6,312,642
Receipts to June 30, 1931	30,345,887
Total	36,658,529
Payments to June 30, 1931	28,740,300
Balance July 1, 1931	7,918,229

State-owned trust funds on June 1, 1931, totalled 81,304,655 dollars, of which royalties from State-owned iron mines contributed 30,098,221 dollars, special tax on iron ore, 12,530,862 dollars, sales of land, etc., 23,305,188 dollars, and sales of timber, 15,003,812 dollars.

The net State debt on January 1, 1931, was 3,567,759 dollars, not including counties and townships The assessed value of taxable property was (1930): 2,390,898,189 dollars.

The National Guard of the State of Minnesota on May 1, 1931, consisted of 332 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,202 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1930, it contained 185,255 farms with a total area of 30,913,367 acres of which 19,490,692 acres were crop land. The total value of all unplotted property in 1930 was 2,125,093,278 dollars. (Practically all unplotted property is farm property.) Minnesota ranks first in the production of barley (37,480,000 bushels in 1931); rye, 5,475,000 bushels; and flax seed, 6,027,000 bushels. Other crops (1931) were wheat, 18,011,000 bushels; corn, 115,056,000 bushels; oats, 123,525,000 bushels. On January 1, 1931, the farm animals included 805,093 horses, 3,165,178 all cattle and calves, 1,442,031 milch cows, 995,000 sheep, and 3,815,466 swine. In 1930, the wool-clip amounted to 5,770,200 pounds of wool from 740,000 sheep. The total national forest area in 1930 was 1,073,213 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi, Vermilion, and Cuyuna ranges, is of great importance. The production in 1930 amounted to 34,879,490 long tons, of which 8,890,065 tons came from the State-owned mines. Value of mineral products, 1930, was 90,835,451 dollars; in 1929, 136,349,610 dollars.

The census of manufactures of 1929 showed 4,319 manufacturing establishments, employing 102,408 wage-earners, who earned 130,949,720 dollars; the cost of materials, fuel and power used was 769,477,057 dollars, and the output was valued at 1,171,710,384 dollars. Flour milling, the chief

industry, reached in 1927 production valued at 185,140,950 dollars; meat packing, 173,785,796 dollars; butter and cheese, 128,637,337 dollars.

In 1930, Minnesota had 9,398 miles of steam railway, besides 713 miles of electric railway track, including urban street railways.

On June 30, 1931, there were 675 State banks, 5 mutual savings banks, and 14 trust companies. The mutual savings banks had 67,014,006 dollars to their credit. Total deposits in State banks were 240,748,867 dollars, in trust companies 62,203,164 dollars. On June 30, 1931, there were 244 national banks in the State with capital of 37,420,000 dollars and total resources of 679,935,000 dollars.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—Mississippi, settled in 1716, was organised as a territory in 1798 and 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.—Martin S. Connor, 1932–36 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Walker Wood.

The State Capital is Jackson. Mississippi is divided into 82 counties.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 46,865 square miles, 503 square miles being water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,009,821, an increase of 219,203 or 12·2 per cent. over that of 1920.

Years	White[1]	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1910	787,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38·8
1920	855,434	935,184	1,790,618	38·6
1930	1,000,103	1,009,718	2,009,821	43·4

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male .	504,921	498,338	445	694	743	1,005,141
Female .	491,935	511,380	123	527	715	1,004,680
Total .	996,856	1,009,718	568	1,221	1,458	2,009,821

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1930 numbered 7,049 (0·4 per cent. of the total) of whom 1,613 (22 9 per cent.) were Italian, 739 German, 470 English, and 524 Russian. Of the population in 1930, 16 9 per cent. was urban, 50·2 per cent. Negro, and 42 per cent. (612,947 males and 231,940 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 6,546 men and 11,597 women were reported divorced. The largest cities (with population in 1930) are Jackson, 48,282; Meridian, 31,954; Vicksburg, 22,943; Hattiesburg, 18,601; Laurel, 18,017.

About half the church-going inhabitants of Mississippi are Baptists (Negro Baptists with 226,989 members in 1926 and Southern Baptists with 211,370 members) and one-sixth are Southern Methodists (134,573 members). Total membership, all denominations, 800,509.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 199,761 (13·1 per cent. of that age group), of whom 19,752 were native whites and 177,605 were Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 511,095 (68 7 per cent.) were attending school. There is a law for compulsory attendance at school; white and coloured children are taught in separate schools. In 1928–29, the elementary and secondary schools had 300,996 white and 289,582 coloured pupils and 9,888 white and 5,453 coloured teachers. The 759 white public high schools had 2,116 teachers and 43,205 pupils. One public normal school had 38 teachers and 1,582 students. For higher education Mississippi has 20 universities and colleges. Among them are the University of Mississippi, established 1844, which in 1930 had 69 instructors and 1,143 students; Mississippi College with 25 teachers and 388 students; Mississippi State College at Columbus with 92 instructors and 1,310 students; Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) with 98 teachers and 1,169 students. The public expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1928 was 18,162,000 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1930, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand Oct. 1, 1929	3,899,374
Receipts to Sept 25, 1930	33,173,994
Total	37,073,368
Disbursements to Sept. 25, 1930	35,224,902
Balance in hand September 25, 1930	1,848,466

On September 30, 1927, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 14,819,750 dollars. According to the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders the State has a defaulted debt of 7,000,000 dollars, exclusive of interest charges. For 1927 the assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property amounted to 724,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 116 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,655 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1930 the farms numbered 312,663 with an area of 17,332,195 acres, of which 7,455,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 568,322,000 dollars. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 3,988,000 acres, and yielded 1,725,000 bales in 1931. Other crops are pecans, 5,000,000 lbs. in 1931; sweet potatoes, 5,355,000 bushels; maize, 42,532,000

bushels; rice, wheat, and oats. On January 1, 1931, there were in the State 86,000 horses, 343,000 mules, 435,000 milch cows, 965,000 other cattle, 34,000 sheep, and 620,000 swine.

Though there are mineral deposits in Mississippi such as hydrated limestone, coal, gypsum, and rich clay, there is no mining enterprise.

In 1929, 1,912 manufacturing establishments employed 52,039 wage-earners, earning 42,508,069 dollars; materials, fuel and power used cost 113,093,147 dollars, and output was valued at 220,209,414 dollars.

The State in 1929 had 4,284 miles of steam railway, besides 47 miles of electric railway. The state maintains 10,038 miles of highways of which 5,110 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Mississippi had 28 national banks with capital of 4,535,000 dollars and total resources of 65,535,000 dollars, and 239 State banks and trust companies with capital of 9,071,000 dollars and total resources of 128,842,000 dollars.

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MISSOURI.

Government.—Missouri, first settled in 1764, was made a Territory in 1812 and admitted to the Union on August 10, 1821. In 1837 its boundaries were extended to their present limits. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 34 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 150 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. The State is divided into 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. Jefferson City is the State Capital. Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor.—Henry S. Caulfield, 1929-33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Charles U. Becker.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 69,420 square miles (693 square miles water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 3,629,367, an increase of 225,312 or 6·6 per cent. over that of 1920.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47·9
1920	3,225,814	178,241	3,404 055	49·5
1930	3,405,527	223,840	3,629,367	52·8

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,706,844	111,929	2,834	923	336	1,822,866
Female .	1,692,043	111,911	2,155	150	242	1,806,501
Total .	3,398,887	223,840	4,989	1,073	578	3,629,367

The foreign-born white population in 1930 numbered 149,390 (4·1 per cent.), of whom 42,276 (28·3 per cent.) were German, 15,689 Russian, 15,204 (10·2 per cent.) Italian, 9,869 Irish, 8,324 Polish, 7,928 Austrian, 7,919 English, 5,824 Canadian, and 3,895 Swedish. Of the total population in 1930, 51·2 per cent. were urban, 6·2 per cent. Negro, and 40·2 per cent. (1,158,060 males and 299,994 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 18,442 men and 21,162 women were reported divorced.

The largest cities in the State, with census population in 1930, are:—

Cities	Pop	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
St. Louis .	821,960	Joplin . .	33,454	Sedalia .	20,806
Kansas City .	399,746	UniversityCity	25,809	Webster Grove	16,487
St. Joseph .	80,935	Hannibal .	22,761	CapeGirardeau	16,227
Springfield .	57,527	Jefferson(Cap.)	21,596	Independence	15,296

The strongest religious bodies in the State are Catholic, with 517,466 members in 1926, Southern Baptist (221,690), and Disciples of Christ (144,791). Total membership, all denominations, 1,581,278.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or over numbered 67,905 (2·3 per cent. of that age group), of whom 35,824 were native whites and 16,532 Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 730,854 or 69·4 per cent. were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years for the full term. In 1929–30, the 8,758 public elementary schools had 8,379 rural teachers and 10,182 elementary teachers and 524,023 enrolled pupils; 1,006 public high schools had 182,050 pupils and 6,348 teachers. There were in 1930, 5 Teachers' Colleges with 11,317 students. Total expenditure for public schools in 1929–30, 55,462,082 dollars. For superior instruction, the more important institutions (1930) are the University of Missouri, at Columbia, founded in 1839, with 279 teachers and 6,813 students, Washington University (non-sectarian) at St. Louis founded in 1857 (500 teachers and 3,418 students) and St. Louis University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1818, with 551 teachers and 4,340 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1930, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1930 . . .	12,538,349
Receipts, 1930	96,346,975
Total	108,885,324
Disbursements, 1930	95,913,955
Balance, Jan. 1, 1931 . . .	12,971,369

On January 1, 1931, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 87,829,000

dollars (including 13,329,000 dollars Soldiers' Bonus Bonds, and 74,500,000 dollars State Road Bonds). The assessed value of property (July 1, 1930) was 4,968,850,691 dollars.

On September 1, 1931, the National Guard consisted of 308 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,275 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is one of the chief occupations in the State. The 1930 census showed 255,940 farms, with a farm area of 33,743,091 acres, of which 15,646,272 acres were crop land, 14,297,736 acres pasture and 1,361,653 acres in other uses. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 1,796,246,519 dollars, and of implements and machinery, 94,521,636 dollars. Maize is the principal crop, representing nearly 50 per cent. of crop acreage and often 40 per cent. of total crop values. Output in 1931, 170,060,000 bushels; winter and spring wheat, 29,933,000 bushels; oats, 50,355,000 bushels. Potatoes in 1931 amounted to 3,675,000 bushels. In the south-east Missouri cotton counties the 1931 cotton acreage was 350,000 acres, producing 270,000 bales of lint cotton. Tobacco in 1931 amounted to 8,505,000 pounds. There are many orchards, and much small fruit is grown. Missouri is a great livestock state, the April, 1930, totals being 295,778 mules, 597,090 horses, 947,000 sheep, 3,861,240 hogs, 819,006 milk cows and 1,963,394 all cattle. The 1930 wool clip was 6,728,000 pounds from 975,000 sheep; mohair clip, 179,000 pounds. Total value of all farm products in 1929 was 685,454,811 dollars.

The productive coal-fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 5,700 miners. In 1930, 3,853,150 short tons of coal were produced. Other important minerals are zinc (19,289 short tons in 1930), lead (261,134 short tons), Portland cement (7,808,543 barrels), grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead and 5,335,427 short tons of lime-stone, sandstone, and granite. The lead mines yielded in 1930 187,548 ounces of silver valued at 72,206 dollars. Total mineral production, 1930, 35,431,775 dollars; in 1929, 78,948,484 dollars.

Missouri is the largest manufacturing State west of the Mississippi river. Its largest industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes; output in 1930 was valued at 245,523,310 dollars. The 1929 census of manufacturers showed in all 5,757 plants, employing 201,174 wage-earners. Output was valued at 1,876,140,033 dollars, materials, fuel and power used, 1,124,967,658 dollars, and wages paid, 238,432,655 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, Missouri had 118 national banks with capital of 34,785,000 dollars and total resources of 537,014,000 dollars, and demand deposits of 247,327,000 dollars and time deposits of 121,668,000 dollars; 983 State banks and trust companies with capital of 71,769,000 dollars and total resources of 897,728,000 dollars.

In the State there were in 1930, 8,244 miles of steam railway, besides 861 miles of electric railway track. A new system of State highways, covering 15,248 miles, is under construction; present state-maintained highway system, 7,827 miles, of which 4,827 miles are surfaced.

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MONTANA.

Government.—Montana, first settled in 1809, was made a Territory (out of a portion of Idaho Territory) in 1864 and was admitted into the Union on November 8, 1889. The Senate consists of 53 Senators, elected for 4 years, one half at each biennial election. The members of the House of Representatives, 102 in number, are elected for two years. The State is divided into 56 counties The Capital is Helena. The State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 2 Representatives.

Governor.—J. E. Erickson, 1931–33 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—W. E. Harmon.

Area, Population, Education.—The State has a total area of 147,182 square miles, including a water surface of 796 square miles. Public lands, unappropriated, on June 30, 1929, totalled 6,900,144 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 537,606, a decline of 11,283, or 2 1 per cent from that of 1920. Montana was the only State to show a decline during the decade.

The Federal census results give the population as follows :—

	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1880	38,813	346	39,159	0 3
1900	241,806	1,523	243,329	1 7
1910	374,219	1,834	376,053	2 6
1920	547,231	1,658	548,889	3 8
1930	536,350	1,256	537,606	3·7

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	281,793	1,766	710	1,205	7,664	293,228
Female . . .	235,534	805	546	359	7,134	244,378
Total . .	517,327	2,571	1,256	1,654	14,798	537,606

Of the total population in 1930, 72,961, or 13·6 per cent., were foreign-born whites. Of these, 8,787 (12 per cent.) were Canadian English, 5,045 Irish, 6,020 English, 6,155 German, 8,991 (12·3 per cent.) Norwegian, 5,655 Swedish, 4,212 Russian, and 2,840 Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 33·7 per cent. were urban, 0·2 per cent. Negro, and 40·3 per cent. (184,117 males and 32,354 females) gainfully employed. In 1930, 4,338 men and 2,659 women were reported divorced. There are Indian reservations of 1,183 square miles, with a population of 14,238 (1930). The largest cities in the State are Butte, with a population of 39,532 in 1930; Missoula, 14,657; Great Falls, 28,822; Helena (capital), 11,803; Billings, 16,380; Anaconda, 12,494

The leading religious bodies are Roman Catholic, with 74,224 members in 1926, Methodist (14,972), Norwegian Lutheran, with 8,782 members. Total membership, all denominations, 152,387.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,303 (1·7 per

cent. of that age group), of whom 3,085 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 126,657 (74·6 per cent.) were attending school. The 3,055 public elementary schools in 1928 had 5,214 teachers and 93,698 enrolled pupils. The 193 public high schools had 1,163 teachers and 24,274 pupils. The two normal schools had 60 teachers and 1,108 students. Total expenditure on public school education in 1928, 13,005,000 dollars. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman (1930, 1,183 students and 92 instructors), the School of Mines at Butte (167 students and 17 instructors), the Normal School at Dillon, and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895 (90 instructors and 1,518 students), constitute the University of Montana.

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and disbursements for the two years ending June 30, 1930, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1928	2,688,610
Receipts, 1928–30	33,845,900
Total	36,534,510
Disbursements, 1928–30	33,268,289
Balance, July 1, 1930	3,266,221

The bonded debt of the State on July 1, 1929, was 5,605,000 dollars. The assessed valuation of real property in 1927 was 840,343,305 dollars, and of personal property, 292,864,881 dollars.

The National Guard, on June 30, 1931, consisted of 77 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,125 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources. In 1930, there were 47,495 farms with an area of 44,659,152 acres, of which 11,399,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 527,610,000 dollars. In 1920, there were 10,807 farms of 1,071,769 acres irrigated. National forest area (1930), 16,174,810 acres.

The chief crops are wheat, amounting in 1931, to 14,684,000 bushels; hay, 1,733,000 tons; corn, 1,722,000 bushels; oats, 2,654,000 bushels; barley, 1,946,000 bushels; sugar beets, 614,000 tons; flax seed, 331,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,805,000 bushels. Total value of all crops in 1931 was 32,751,000 dollars. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. On January 1, 1931, there were 4,326,000 sheep; horses, 446,000; milch cows, 188,000; other cattle, 1,199,000; swine, 272,000. The wool-clip in 1930 was 33,440,000 pounds from 3,800,000 sheep.

Montana has great mineral resources. Chief products (1930), coal, 3,022,004 short tons, copper 198,795,883 pounds, lead (1929) 19,607 tons, gold 46,900 ounces, valued at 969,500 dollars, silver 8,596,966 ounces, valued at 3,309,832 dollars, petroleum 3,139,000 barrels, zinc, 68,176 tons (1929), tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters and sapphires. Total mineral production in 1929 was valued at 93,842,135 dollars.

In 1929, there were 583 manufacturing establishments in the State with 13,673 wage-earners, earning 21,718,995 dollars; the cost of materials, fuel and power used was 173,594,372 dollars; the value of output, 247,952,720 dollars.

In 1929 there were 5,232 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 109 miles of electric railway. State-maintained highway mileage, 8,148 of which 1,513 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Montana had 58 national banks with capital of 4,600,000 dollars and total resources of 88,794,000 dollars, and 108 State banks and trust companies with capital of 5,200,000 dollars and total resources of 69,093,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State
'Montana.' Issued by Department of Agriculture, Labour and Industry.

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541. It was 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 Its first settlement was in 1847 and on May 30, 1854, it became a territory and on March 1, 1867, a State.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 33 members and a House of Representatives of 100 members; both chambers are elected for two years. The present constitution was adopted in 1875. Amendments adopted in 1912 and 1920 provide for legislation through the initiative and referendum, for biennial instead of annual elections, and permit cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants to frame their own charters. There are 93 counties in the State. The Capital is Lincoln. Nebraska is represented in Congress by two Senators and six Representatives.

Governor.—C. W. Bryan, 1931–33 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Frank Marsh.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles are water. Public lands, unappropriated, on June 30, 1929, totalled 28,960 acres. Census population, April 1, 1930, 1,377,963, an increase of 81,591, or 6·3 per cent from that of 1920. The population in decennial census years from 1900 was :—

	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	1,060,031	6,269	1,066,300	13 9
1910	1,184,525	7,689	1,192,214	15 5
1920	1,283,130	13,242	1,296,372	16·9
1930	1,364,211	13,752	1,377,963	17 9

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	693,399	7,063	3,585	627	1,674	706,348
Female .	660,303	6,689	2,736	305	1,582	671,615
Total .	1,353,702	13,752	6,321	932	3,256	1,377,963

The foreign-born white population in 1930 (8·4 per cent. of the whole) numbered 115,346, of whom 32,544 (28·2 per cent.) were German, 14,335

(12·4 per cent.) Swedish, 11,234 (9·7 per cent.) Russian, 10,210 Danish, 3,642 Italian, 3,303 Irish, 4,213 English, and 4,378 Canadian. Of the total population in 1930, 35·3 per cent. were urban, 1·0 per cent. Negro, and 36·8 per cent. (417,123 males and 89,899 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 5,645 men and 6,072 women were reported divorced Marriages in 1930, 10,248; divorces, 1,635. The largest cities in the State are: Omaha with a population of 214,006 in 1930; Lincoln (capital), 75,933; Grand Island, 18,041; Hastings, 15,490. Indian Reservations in 1930 covered an area of 12 square miles and had a population of 4,358.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are Roman Catholic with 154,889 members in 1926, Methodist, 92,820 members, Lutheran—Synod of Missouri, 53,397 members, as well as Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian and others. Total, all denominations, 561,553.

In 1930, illiterates over 10 years of age numbered 12,725 (1·2 per cent. of that age group), of whom 6,924 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 332,945 (76·5 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age for not less than six months each year. The 6,987 elementary schools in 1929-30, had 14,400 teachers and 256,284 enrolled pupils; the 489 accredited high schools, 3,402 teachers and 63,572 pupils; the 4 State normal schools, 198 teachers and 6,211 students. Total expenditure for common schools for year ending June 30, 1930, was 27,853,595 dollars. Higher instruction is provided in academic institutions, of which the more important are (1930-31):—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State) . .	391	8,685
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.) . . .	200	2,985
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ (M.E.) . . .	60	693
1882	Hastings College, Hastings (Presby.) . .	56	958

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 this policy. The total value of the permanent school endowment is 21,564,714 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the financial year ending June 30, 1931, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930	6,349,518
Receipts, 1930-31	25,752,421
Total	32,101,939
Disbursements, 1930-31	26,100,975
Balance, June 30, 1931	6,000,964

The State has no debt. In 1930, the assessed valuation of tangible real and personal property amounted to 3,102,050,571 dollars, of which 744,508,983 dollars were personal, and 2,357,541,588 dollars real property.

The National Guard on May 30, 1931, consisted of 109 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,606 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States. In 1930, it contained 129,458 farms with a total area of 44,708,565 acres, of which 22,343,612 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 2,495,203,000 dollars. The irrigated district in Western Nebraska embraces 702,000 acres. The principal crops are cereals, sugar beets, hay, potatoes, and apples. In 1931, the yield of maize was 172,346,000 bushels; wheat, 58,376,000 bushels; oats, 49,686,000 bushels; sugar-beets, 891,000 tons, alfalfa, 1,606,000 tons; potatoes, 6,812,000 bushels. About 2,800 farms grow sugar-beets for 7 factories; Nebraska ranks third as producer of beet sugar; output, 1931, 121,000 tons. It leads in production of wild hay, 1,532,000 tons in 1931. Total value, all crops, 1931, was 140,946,000 dollars. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. Value, 1930, 333,911,000 dollars. On Jan. 1, 1931, the State contained 742,000 horses, 88,000 mules, 3,121,000 cattle, 966,000 sheep and goats, and 5,137,000 swine. The area of national forest lands is 206,026 acres.

In 1929, there were 1,490 manufacturing establishments in the State with 28,219 wage-earners, earning 36,882,542 dollars; the material, fuel and power used cost 364,305,751 dollars, and the output was valued at 484,262,511 dollars. The chief of these industries is slaughtering and meat-packing, which has its centre at South Omaha; total product in 1927 was valued at 183,271,414 dollars.

In 1930, there were 6,243 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 179 miles of electric railway track. The state-maintained highway system embraces 8,371 miles, of which 4,190 miles are surfaced

On June 30, 1931, Nebraska had 165 national banks with capital of 14,510,000 dollars and total resources of 263,140,000 dollars, and 562 State banks and trust companies (of which 170 were in the Federal Reserve system) with capital of 14,646,000 dollars and total resources of 155,234,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

The Nebraska Blue Book Lincoln. Biennial.
The Reports of the various Executive Departments.
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.

NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada, first settled in 1850, was made a Territory in 1861 and 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 Emblem is the sage-brush.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and one Representative.

Governor.—Fred. B. Balzar, 1931-35 (7,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—W. G. Greathouse.

The State capital is Carson City (population in 1930, 1,596). There are 17 counties.

Area, Population, Education, Charity.—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water. Area in 1930 of Indian reservations, 1,300 square miles, with 4,975 Indians. Census population on April 1, 1930, 91,058, an increase of 13,651, or 17·6 per cent. from that of 1920.

The population in decennial census years was :—

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	61,778	488	62,266	0·6
1900 . . .	42,201	134	42,335	0·4
1910 . . .	81,862	513	81,875	0·7
1920	77,061	346	77,407	0·7
1930	90,542	516	91,058	0 8

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	47,295	277	2,221	912	2,456	53,161
Female . . .	34,130	239	869	244	2,415	37,897
Total . . .	81,425	516	3,090	1,156	4,871	91,058

In 1930, the foreign-born white population numbered 12,275 (13·5 per cent. of the whole), of whom 2,563 (20·9 per cent.) were Italian, 994 (8·1 per cent.) English, 974 (7·9 per cent.) German, 783 (6·4 per cent.) French, 618 Irish, 952 Canadians. Of the total population in 1930, 37·8 per cent. were urban, 0·6 per cent. Negro, and 47·1 per cent. (36,959 males and 5,926 females) were gainfully employed. The largest city in the State is Reno, with population in 1930 of 18,529.

In 1930, 1,574 men and 911 women were reported divorced.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are the Roman Catholic with 8,447 members in 1926, the Mormon with 4,899, and the Protestant Episcopal with 2,933. Total membership, all denominations, 19,769.

Illiterates 10 years of age or under in 1930 numbered 3,330 (4·4 per cent. of the total in that age group); of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 17,276 (74·7 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 18 years of age. In 1930, the 330 elementary public schools had 637 teachers and 14,295 enrolled pupils. The 33 public high schools had 229 teachers and 3,762 pupils. The total expenditure on elementary and high school education was 2,026,328 dollars. The University at Reno was founded in 1886 and had 74 professors and instructors and 1,105 students in 1929–30.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the 18 months ending June 30, 1931, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1930	1,018,545
Receipts, 1930–31	8,217,355
Total	9,235,900
Disbursements, 1930–31	8,127,635
Balance on hand, June 30, 1931 . . .	1,108,265

The outstanding bonds of the State on July 1, 1931, amounted to 842,000 dollars. The total assessed value of taxable property in 1929 was 216,937,132 dollars. The National Guard on June 30, 1931, had 7 officers and 119 men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930, there were 3,442 farms with a farm area of 4,080,906 acres, of which 494,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 60,111,000 dollars. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. Principal crops in 1931:—Oats, 50,000 bushels; wheat, 319,000 bushels; barley, 155,000 bushels; potatoes, 300,000 bushels. On January 1, 1931, there were in the State 38,000 horses, 20,000 milch cows, 281,000 all cattle, 1,175,000 sheep, and 25,000 swine. In 1930 the wool-clip yielded 7,745,000 pounds of wool from 993,000 sheep. The area of national forests in the State is 4,978,400 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper (87,475,019 pounds in 1930), lead (9,846 short tons in 1929), zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1930, the output of gold was 140,220 ozs., valued at 2,898,000 dollars, and of silver, 4,178,943 ozs, valued at 1,608,893 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1929, 36,776,293 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance. In 1929 there were 123 manufacturing establishments employing 2,201 wage-earners, earning 3,585,425 dollars. The raw material, fuel and power used amounted to 13,896,029 dollars, and their output to 33,717,059 dollars.

In 1929, the length of steam railway in the State was 2,645 miles. The State maintains 3,741 miles of highway, of which 1,560 miles are surfaced.

Nevada, on June 30, 1931, had 10 national banks with capital of 1,500,000 dollars and total resources of 22,147,000 dollars, and 23 State banks and trust companies with capital of 1,697,000 dollars and total resources of 24,149,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the State Controller, State Treasurer, and other Executive Officers.
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, first settled in 1623, 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 of 24 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives, of from 418 to 427 members, the number depending on the 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 paupers or under sentence for crime.

Governor.—John G. Winant, 1931–33 (5,000 dollars)
Secretary of State.—Enoch D. Fuller.

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, Education.—Area, 9,041 square miles, of which 10 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 465,293, an increase of 22,210 or 5 per cent. over that of 1920.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45·6
1910	429,906	666	430,572	47·7
1920	442,831	752	443,083	49·1
1930	464,350	943	465,293	51·5

[1] Including Negro, Mexican and Asiatic.

In 1930, the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	231,127	524	75	33	231,759
Female .	233,223	266	13	32	233,534
Total .	464,350	790	88	65	465,293

Of the total population in 1930, 82,660 (representing 17·8 per cent. of the total population) were foreign-born white, of whom 50,959 (61·7 per cent.) were Canadian, 1,608 Swedes, 1,427 Russians, 1,517 Germans, 3,922 English, 5,817 Irish, 4,101 Polish, 3,233 Greeks, and 1,938 Italians. Of the population in 1930, 58·7 per cent. were urban, 0·2 per cent. Negro, and 41·4 per cent. (142,626 males and 50,045 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 2,545 men and 2,534 women were reported divorced.

The largest city of the State is Manchester, with a population of 76,834 in 1930. Other cities are Nashua, 31,463; Concord (capital), 25,228; Berlin, 20,018; Portsmouth, 14,495; Keene, 13,794; Dover, 13,573; Laconia, 12,471; Rochester, 10,209.

The leading church is the Roman Catholic, which, with 146,646 adherents in 1926, had 65 per cent. of the Church membership; other bodies are Congregational with 20,346 members, Methodist (14,018), and Protestant Episcopal. The Roman Catholics maintain parochial schools in all the cities and some of the large towns.

In 1930 there were 5,142 marriages performed; and 645 divorces granted.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 10,231 (2·7 per cent. of that age group) of whom 7,820 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the age of 5 and 20, 95,254 (72·2 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term; or to 16 if they have not completed the elementary grades. In 1931, the 1,933 public elementary schools of the State had 2,241 teachers and 59,732 enrolled pupils; 90 public high schools had 785 teachers and 15,353 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 57 teachers and 928 students. For higher education there are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the University of New Hampshire, at Durham founded in 1866. Dartmouth had (1931) 280 instructors and

2,469 students; the State University, 136 instructors and 1,602 students. Expenditure on education (1930–31), 6,458,229 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1930	1,259,135
Receipts, 1930–31	16,022,992
Total	17,282,127
Disbursements, 1930–31	15,956,344
Balance, July 1, 1931	1,325,783

The funded indebtedness on July 1, 1931, amounted to 5,444,500 dollars. The assessed value in 1931 of taxable property was 623,381,852 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 74 officers, 2 warrant officers and 971 men.

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; in 1930, there were 14,906 farms with a total acreage of 1,960,061 acres, of which 422,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 77,355,000 dollars. The chief crops are (1931), hay (381,000 tons), corn (598,000 bushels), potatoes (1,485,000 bushels), oats (228,000 bushels); the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1931, the farm animals in the State were 19,000 horses, 76,000 milch cows, 12,000 other cattle, 18,000 sheep, and 15,000 swine. The area of national forest lands on January 1, 1930, was 460,753 acres.

Minerals are little worked, but granite, feldspar and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are also produced.

In 1929, the number of manufacturing establishments was 1,065; the wage-earners numbered 65,119; the wages paid amounted to 70,107,388 dollars; the raw materials, fuel and power used were valued at 185,375,703 dollars, and the output at 331,366,164 dollars. On July 31, 1930, there were 1,302,000 active spindles, and the amount of cotton consumed was 169,000 bales. Cotton goods account for 18 per cent. of total manufactures; boots and shoes for 16 per cent.; paper and pulp for 13 per cent. An important occupation in the State is the summer entertainment of guests in the mountain and lake regions.

In 1929, the length of steam railway in the State was 1,686 miles, and of electric railway, 151 miles. The State maintains 2,365 miles of highways, of which 2,164 miles are surfaced

New Hampshire on June 30, 1931, had 54 national banks with capital of 5,540,000 dollars and total resources of 86,620,000 dollars and 65 State banks and trust companies with capital of 1,230,000 dollars and total resources of 236,660,000 dollars.

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Hasse (Adelaide R.), Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States (N.H 1789–1904), Washington, 1921.
McClintock (J. N.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H.
Metcalfes (H.H.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H., 1926.

NEW JERSEY.

Government.—New Jersey, first settled in 1664, 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 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, approximately one-third being elected 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.—A. Harry Moore, 1931–34 (10,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Joseph E. S. Kirkpatrick.

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, towns, boroughs, and townships. The State Capital is Trenton.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 8,224 square miles (710 square miles water area). Population, according to Federal Census, April 1, 1930, 4,041,334, an increase of 885,434, or 28·1 per cent. over that of 1920.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	396,581	48,352	1,444,933	192·3
1900	812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250·7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337·7
1920	3,037,087	118,813	3,155,900	420·0
1930	3,829,209	212,125	4,041,334	537·8

[1] Including Negroes, Mexicans, Asiatics, and others.

In 1930, the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,924,994	102,929	2 303	295	123	2,030,644
Female . . .	1,904,215	105,899	327	159	90	2,010,690
Total . . .	3,829,209	208,828	2,630	454	213	4,041,334

In 1930, the foreign-born whites numbered 844,442 (20·9 per cent. of total population), of whom 190,858 (22·6 per cent.) were Italian ; 112,753 (13·4 per cent.) German ; 102,573 (12·1 per cent.) Polish ; 63,236 (7·5 per cent.) Irish ; 62,152 (7·4 per cent.) Russian ; 51,629 (6·1 per cent. English ; 32,358 Czechoslovakian ; 32,332 Hungarian ; 13,360 Swedish ; 14,762 Dutch. Of the total population in 1930, 82·6 per cent. were urban, 5·2 per cent. Negro, and 42·4 per cent. (1,294,419 males and 417,706 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 7,137 men and 9,678 women were reported divorced.

Census population of the larger cities was as follows in 1930 :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark . .	442,337	Bayonne . .	88,979	Irvington . .	56,733
Jersey City .	316,715	East Orange .	68,020	Clifton . .	46,875
Paterson . .	138,513	Atlantic City	66,198	Perth Amboy	43,516
Trenton(capital)	123,356	Passaic . .	62,959	Montclair .	42,017
Camden . .	118,700	Hoboken . .	59,261	Kearney . .	40,716
Elizabeth . .	114,589	Union City .	58,659	Bloomfield .	38,077

The Roman Catholic Church with 1,055,998 members in 1926 had 53 2 per cent. of the church-going population ; other bodies are the Jewish congregations with 219,455 members, Methodist (141,244), Presbyterian, Baptist, and Protestant Episcopal. Total membership, all denominations, 1,983,781.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 128,022 (3·8 per cent. of that age group), of whom 107,192 were foreign-born whites ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 871,532 (72·7 per cent) were attending school. Elementary instruction is free and compulsory for all children from 7 to 16 years of age ; the schools are open to all from 5 to 20 years of age On June 30, 1928, the 2,300 public schools had 26,414 teachers and 753,753 enrolled pupils, and 157 public high schools had 3,019 teachers and 100,045 pupils. In 1928, 5 public normal schools had 3,389 students. There are 4 schools for industrial education. The total expenditure on public schools (1930–31) was 19,518,578 dollars.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1930, had 331 professors and 2,262 students ; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 325 professors and instructors and 2,799 students (the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station are connected with this institution) ; and at Stevens Institute of Technology (1870) at Hoboken (a school of Mechanical Engineering), with 65 professors and 512 students.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the State Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1930, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1929	11,505,894
Receipts, 1929-30	41,769,892
Total	53,275,786
Disbursements, 1929-30	38,917,988
Balance, June 30, 1930 . . .	14,357,798

The State debt on June 30, 1930, amounted to 98,116,000 dollars ; the assessed valuation of real and personal property (July 1, 1931) to 5,528,511,891 dollars.

The National Guard of New Jersey on June 30, 1931, consisted of 361 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,634 men. There is also a brigade of naval militia with a strength of 700.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture, and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1930, New Jersey had 25,378 farms with a total area of 1,758,027 acres, of which 987,000 acres were crop land. The value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 289,845,000 dollars. In 1931, the chief crops were : potatoes, 7,831 000

bushels; maize, 6,970,000 bushels; hay, 366,000 short tons. The farm animals on January 1, 1931, comprised 36,000 horses, 117,000 milch cows, 152,000 all cattle, 6,000 sheep, and 72,000 swine.

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.

The chief mineral products are clay products (valued at 39,417,968 dollars in 1929), zinc, cement, sand and gravel, and stone. The chief clay product is sanitary ware, in which New Jersey is pre-eminent. Zinc (103,740 short tons in 1929) is also important. The total value of all mineral products in 1929 was 71,891,861 dollars.

In 1929, the manufacturing establishments numbered 8,364 and employed 441,105 wage-earners; materials, fuel and power, used was valued at 2,128,167,537 dollars, and the output at 3,937,656,019 dollars; 628,097,520 dollars were paid in wages. The principal industries, ranked by value of products in 1927, were: petroleum refining, 273,341,828 dollars; smelting and refining, 210,201,789 dollars: silk goods, 163,967,060 dollars; chemicals, 115,370,137 dollars. On July 31, 1930, active cotton spindles numbered 871,000, consuming 31,000 bales of cotton.

In 1929, the length of steam railroad within the State was 2,297 miles; electric railway track, 1,093 miles; the length of canals was 174 miles. The State maintains 1,821 miles of highway, of which 1,759 miles are surfaced.

New Jersey on June 30, 1931, had 294 national banks with capital of 56,520,000 dollars and total resources of 1,013,329,000 dollars, and 251 State banks and trust companies with capital of 82,928,000 dollars and total resources of 1,725,051,000 dollars.

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NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government.—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. Its first settlement dates from 1664. When the war with Mexico was concluded on February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States, and on September 9, 1850, it was made a Territory. Part of the Territory was assigned to Texas. Later 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. In January, 1912, New Mexico was admitted to Statehood. It sends to the National Congress two Senators and one Representative.

The State legislature consists of 24 members of the Senate and 49 members of the House of Representatives, meeting biennially.

Governor.—Arthur Seligman, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Mrs. Marguerite Pendaries Baca.

For local government the State is divided into 31 counties. The State capital is Santa Fé; population (1930), 11,176.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area). Census population on April 1, 1930, 423,317, an increase of 62,967, or 17·5 per cent. over that of 1920.

In five census years the population was:—

Years.	White.[1]	Negro	Total.	Per Sq Mile
1880	118,550	1,015	119,565	1 0
1900	193,700	1,610	195,310	1 6
1910	325,673	1,628	327,301	2 7
1920	354,617	5,733	360,350	2 9
1930	420,467	2,850	423,317	3 5

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics

In 1930 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	171,748	30,775	1,531	304	14,864	219,222
Female . .	160,007	28,565	1,319	127	14,077	204,095
Total . .	331,755	59,340	2,850	431	28,941	423,317

In 1930, 7,797 (1·8 per cent. of population) were foreign-born whites (excluding from this category the large Mexican population previously counted as foreign-born white), of whom 1,259 (16·1 per cent.) were Italians, 936 Germans, 648 English, and 309 Irish. Of the total population in 1930, 25·2 per cent. were urban, 0·7 per cent. Negro, and 33·7 per cent. (120,687 males and 22,179 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 1,678 men and 1,628 women were reported divorced.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population of 26,570 in 1930; Santa Fé with 11,176; Roswell, 11,173; Las Vegas, 9,113; Raton, 6,090 Indian reservations, with an area of 5,524 square miles in 1930, have Indian population of 28,113, chiefly Navajo, Apache, and Pueblo (or town) Indians.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic, with 174,287 members in 1926; Southern Baptists had 9,570 members and Southern Methodists, 8,848. Total, all denominations, 215,563.

In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 41,845 (13·3 per cent. of that age group), of whom 18,468 were native whites and 7,755 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 102,268 (67·1 per cent.) were attending school. Elementary education is free, and compulsory between 6 and 16 years of age. There were, June 30, 1931, 1,147 public elementary schools in the State with 96,102 enrolled pupils, and 2,240 teachers; and 153 public high schools with 609 teachers and 13,862 pupils. Besides, there are 26 Indian schools with 2,291 pupils, and 141 teachers (maintained by the Federal Government). Three public normal schools have about 80 teachers and 800 students. Total expenditure on education (1930–31), 7,780,992 dollars. For special and higher instruction (1930): College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Las Cruces, with 49 professors and 407 students, School of Mines, at Socorro, with 9 professors and 104 students, and New Mexico Normal University, with 27 professors and 1,247 students.

At Albuquerque is the State University, founded in 1892, with 63 professors and 1,120 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1931, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930	5,028,561
Receipts for year 1930–31	16,248,680
Total	21,277,241
Disbursements for year 1930–31	17,156,530
Balance, July 1, 1931	4,120,711

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on July 1, 1931, was 2,977,000 dollars. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1931 was 330,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 75 officers, 1 warrant officer and 880 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. The principal crops in 1931 were: maize, 5,660,000 bushels; wheat, 5,112,000 bushels; potatoes, 385,000 bushels; grain sorghums, 7,832,000 bushels; cotton, 98,000 bales. Dry farming has proved a valuable adjunct. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracts of fertile country, has now reached 550,000 acres and the completion of existing projects will bring the total up to 945,000 acres. In 1930, there were 31,404 farms with an area of 30,822,034 acres, of which 1,799,000 acres were crop land. The value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 207,859,000 dollars. Total acreage of leading crops in 1931, 1,531,000 acres; total value of leading crops, 18,150,000 dollars. The farm animals on January 1, 1931, comprised 142,000 horses, 34,000 mules, 68,000 milch cows, 1,045,000 all cattle, 2,780,000 sheep, and 66,000 swine. In 1930, the wool-clip amounted to 16,167,000 pounds of wool from 2,343,000 sheep; mohair clip, 658,000 pounds. The national forest area (June 30, 1930) covered 8,478,355 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership; public lands unappropriated amount to 15,664,121 acres.

The State has valuable mineral resources, of which, in 1930, gold (31,589 ounces), silver (1,160,374 ounces), copper (74,187,966 pounds), coal (1,969,433 short tons), lead, and zinc were the most important. Petroleum output, 1930, was 10,172,000 barrels; in 1929, 1,830,000 barrels. The quarries yield granite, sandstone, limestone, and marble. Turquoise is profitably worked in four localities within the State; the sands contain traces of platinum. The value of the total mineral output in 1929 was 37,127,621 dollars.

The manufactured output of New Mexico (251 manufacturing establishments) in 1929 amounted to the value of 21,760,361 dollars. The number of wage-earners was 4,490, earning in a year 5,639,557 dollars, and the cost of materials, fuel and power, used was 10,484,960 dollars.

New Mexico had on June 30, 1931, 26 national banks with capital of 1,910,000 dollars and total resources of 33,878,000 dollars, and 26 State banks and trust companies with capital of 1,060,000 dollars and total resources of 12,094,000 dollars.

In 1929, there were 2,875 miles of steam railway and 11 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 9,343 miles of highway of which 2,196 miles are surfaced.

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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 Senate consists of 51 members elected every two years, and the Assembly of 150 members elected annually. The State capital is Albany.

The right of suffrage resides in every citizen 21 years of age, who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has resided for a year in the State, four months in the county, and 30 days in the election district preceding election.

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.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1929–33 (25,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Edward J. Flynn.

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 April 1, 1930, 12,588,066, an increase of 2,202,839 or 21·2 per cent. over that of 1920. Population in census years:—

Year	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	3,831,730	49,005	3,880 735	81·4
1910	8,979,423	134,191	9,113,614	191·2
1920	10,186,744	198,488	10,385,227	217·9
1930	12,175,252	412,814	12,588,066	264·2

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by race and sex was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male . . .	6,094 500	199,485	13,072	1,879	3,584	6 312,520
Female . .	6,055,793	213,329	2,016	1,019	3,389	6,275,546
Total . .	12,150,293	412,814	15,088	2,898	6,973	12,588,066

Of the total in 1930, 3,191,549 (25·4 per cent. of total population) were foreign-born whites, including Italian 629,322 (19·7 per cent.), Russian 481,306 (15·1 per cent.), Polish 350,383 (11·0 per cent.), German 349,196 (10·9 per cent.), Irish 293,225 (9·2 per cent.), Austrian 142,298, English 146,485, Canadian 147,874, Hungarian 70,631, Scotch 67,623, Swedish 61,233, Czechoslovakian 56,176, Rumanian 51,014, Norwegian 44,882, Greek 33,387 and French 32,145. Of the total population in 1930, 83·6 per cent. were urban, 3·3 per cent. Negro and 43·9 per cent. (4,104,369 males and 1,418,716 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 22,117 men and 30,596 women divorced.

The population of New York City, according to the Federal Census, on April 1, 1930, was :—

Manhattan . .	1,867,312	Queens . . .	1,079,129
Bronx . . .	1,265,258	Richmond . .	158,346
Brooklyn . . .	2,560,401		
Total N.Y.			6,930,446

Other cities, 1930, were :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo . .	573,076	Poughkeepsie	40,288	Olean . . .	21,790
Rochester . .	328,132	Auburn . .	36,652	Middletown .	21,276
Syracuse . .	209,326	White Plains	35,830	Ithaca . .	20,708
Yonkers . .	134,646	Amsterdam .	34,817	N.Tonawanda	19,019
Albany . . .	127,412	Rome . . .	32,338	Glens Falls .	18,531
Utica . . .	101,740	Watertown .	32,205	Dunkirk . .	17,802
Schenectady .	95,692	Newburgh .	31,275	Batavia . .	17,375
Binghamton .	76,662	Kingston . .	28,088	Peekskill . .	17,125
Niagara Falls .	75,460	Lackawanna .	23,948	Ogdensburg .	16,915
Troy . . .	72,763	Cohoes . .	23,226	Kenmore . .	16,482
Mt. Vernon .	61,499	Lockport . .	23,160	Hornell . .	16,250
New Rochelle .	54,000	Gloversville .	23,099	Endicott . .	16,231
Elmira . . .	47,397	Port Chester .	22,662	Watervliet .	16,083
Jamestown .	45,155	Oswego . .	22,652	Geneva . .	16,053

Indian reservations in 1930 covered an area of 137 square miles and had a population of 4,959.

The chief churches are Roman Catholic, with 3,115,424 members in 1926, Jewish congregations (1,899,597) and Protestant Episcopal (354,700). Total membership, all denominations, 1926, was 6,799,146.

Education.—In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 388,883 (3·7 per cent. of that age group) of whom 341,345 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 2,510,946 (72·7 per cent.) were attending school. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 17. 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 compulsory. In 1929–30, the children enrolled in the 11,760 public school buildings numbered 2,141,479; the number of teachers was 74,961. There were 1,211 public high schools and academies with 472,659 pupils and 18,958 teachers; 8 public normal schools with 340 teachers and 7,955 students; and day vocational schools employing 1,044 teachers with 25,667 pupils. Total expenditure on public schools in 1930 was 391,417,287 dollars; on all types of institutions, including special schools, normal schools and universities, 500,037,304 dollars. There were 155 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 11,101 professors and teachers, and 121,054 students.

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of 12 Regents. The University is the State Education Department.

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in 21 of the colleges and universities in 1930–31 were as follows:—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c	Students
1896	Adelphi College, Brooklyn [2]	45	618
1889	Barnard College, New York [2]	118	1,104
1883	Canisius College, Buffalo [1]	49	567
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton [1]	75	984
1854	College of the City of New York [1]	741	6,063 [4]
1754	Columbia University, New York [3]	1,794	17,139
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca [3]	1,040	5,893
1853	Elmira College [2]	58	599
1846	Fordham University, New York [3]	329	6,578
1812	Hamilton College, Clinton [1]	44	436
1825	Hobart College, [5] Geneva [3]	39	476
1888	Hunter College, New York [2]	302	7,507
1890	N.Y.S. College for Teachers, Albany [3]	76	1,328
1831	New York University [3]	1,620	33,101
1883	Niagara University, Niagara Falls [1]	42	417
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton [3]	88	3,466
1870	Syracuse University [3]	641	5,501
1795	Union University, Schenectady, Albany Schs [3]	210	1,409
1846	University of Buffalo [3]	495	1,756
1846	University of Rochester [3]	275	1,578
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie [2]	168	1,166

[1] For men only. [2] For women only. [3] For men and women.
[4] Not including 7,184 students in afternoon session, and 20,584 in evening session.
[5] Including William Smith College.

There are 33 other colleges in the State, and 12 extra-territorial colleges, chartered by the University of the State of New York and located in Brazil, Syria, Turkey and China.

There are also 19 schools of theology, 10 of law, 7 of education, 11 of medicine, 3 of dentistry, 1 of dental hygiene, 6 of pharmacy, 12 of engineering, 3 of library science, 1 of optometry, 7 of accountancy, 5 of architecture, 8 of art, 1 of journalism, 3 of music, and 3 of agriculture.

The institutions subject to State supervision June 30, 1930, included 6 State charitable institutions with a population of 4,147. In addition, the State Department of Social Welfare has supervisory authority over 1,092 charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions and agencies which are supported partly by monies derived from taxation and partly by contributions from private sources. Over three million persons were aided in 1930 by such agencies and institutions. Of these, 1,070,786 were cared for in institutions other than State institutions, and 2,087,985 outside of institutions. Institutions supervised included: 62 public homes,

48 boards of child welfare, 309 dispensaries, 16 homes for the aged, 117 homes for children, 5 homes and schools for the blind, 308 hospitals, 96 placing-out, boarding-out, and after-care agencies, 9 reformatories, 7 temporary homes for adults, and 34 temporary and special institutions for children.

Finance and Defence.—The State receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1931, were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance in hand, July 1, 1930	97,192,534
Cash Receipts, 1930–31	269,061,542
Total	366,254,076
Disbursements, 1930–31	310,777,479
Balance, July 1, 1931	55,476,597

The total net funded debt of the State, June 30, 1931, amounted to 298,505,557 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1931 was 29,151,830,644 dollars; of personal property, other than bank stock, 361,213,336 dollars; total, 29,513,043,980 dollars. The assessed valuation in 1931 of taxable real property in New York City was 19,715,710,684 dollars; non-taxable real property (1930), 564,413,855 dollars; taxable franchises (1930), 4,732,971,990 dollars; personal property, 1,341,288,490 dollars.

The City of New York, January 1, 1931, had a net funded debt of 1,702,799,141 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the active National Guard consisted of 1,395 officers, 20 warrant officers and 20,076 men; the Naval Militia, of 1,968 officers and men.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1930 (census), it had 159,806 farms, with a total area of 17,979,633 acres—59 per cent. of total land area of the state. About 8,984,943 acres of this is in woods and pastures, and 450,000 acres in orchards and vineyards. Total area of harvested crops (1929) was 6,958,936 acres. In 1931, 3,976,000 acres were in hay crops and 1,283,000 acres in grain for feeding live-stock. In 1930, the crops of the State had a farm value of 260,187,000 dollars, and furnished a gross income of 146,601,000 dollars; live-stock and products thereof furnished a farm income of 252,864,000 dollars.

The agriculture of New York is dominated by the demands of the large urban population. The State is noted for the production of fruit and vegetables; dairying is, however, the leading type of farming. In 1930, the production of milk was 7,342,810,000 pounds. In 1931, the crops comprised corn, 22,074,000 bushels; wheat, 5,311,000 bushels; oats, 24,596,000 bushels. New York leads in production of tame hay; output, 1931, 5,330,000 tons. The farm animals on January 1, 1931, comprised approximately 363,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 1,424,000 milch cows, 433,000 sheep, and 195,000 swine The wool-clip in 1930 yielded 2,815,000 pounds of wool from 391,000 sheep.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1930, shipments of iron ore were 760,196 long tons, valued at 3,691,506 dollars; pig iron, 1,638,323 long tons valued at 29,160,894 dollars; gypsum, 912,070 tons, valued at 7,059,108 dollars; salt, 14,352,000 barrels, valued at 5,837,103 dollars; Portland cement, 10,372,748 barrels. Quarry products of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble limestone and lime were valued

at 18,884,143 dollars; brick, tile, and pottery were (1929) valued at 17,661,711 dollars. Yield of crude petroleum (1930) was 3,802,000 barrels, valued at 10,300,000 dollars; output of natural gas was 9,624,000 *M.* cubic feet. The total value of mineral output in 1929 was estimated at 109,361,349 dollars.

In 1929 the manufacturing establishments numbered 39,360, employing 1,106,976 wage-earners who earned 1,651,133,696 dollars, utilized materials, fuel and power valued at 5,018,231,694 dollars, and turned out products, including certain duplications, valued at 9,979,958,958 dollars. In 1930, 696,000 active cotton spindles consumed 101,000 bales.

In 1930, there were 2,207 publications, &c., of which 192 dailies, 900 weekly, 19 semi-weekly, 5 tri-weekly, 863 monthly, 37 semi-monthly, 24 fortnightly, were published in English; of the foreign languages there were 19 in Spanish, 32 in Italian, 19 in German, 15 in Yiddish, 3 in Hungarian, 15 in Polish, 8 in French, 5 in Czecho Slovak, 6 in Arabic, 8 in Greek, 4 in Swedish 5 in Portuguese, 7 in Jugo-Slovak, 3 in Chinese, 2 in Finnish, 1 in Hebrew, 2 in Japanese, 2 in Welsh, 1 in Armenian, 3 in Danish-Norwegian, 3 in Lithuanian, 1 in Esthonian, 4 in Russian, 1 in Ukrainian.

New York City now claims to be the first shipping port of the world. The imports of merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, amounted to the value of 1,170,683,071 dollars, and the exports to the value of 1,072,287,536 dollars.

In New York State there were on December 31, 1930, 8,269 miles of steam railroads and 1,415 miles of electric railroads. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 525 miles, of which the Erie canal has 339 miles. The State maintains 13,959 miles of highway of which 10,908 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, New York had 541 national banks with capital of 429,071,000 dollars and total resources of 6,977,604,000 dollars, and 538 State banks and trust companies with capital of 493,506,000 dollars and total resources of 15,549,660,000 dollars.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.—North Carolina, first settled in 1650, was 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 precinct four 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.—O. Max Gardner, 1929–33 (6,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. A. Hartness.

North Carolina is divided into 100 counties. The State Capital is Raleigh.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,686 square miles are water. Population at the census April 1, 1930, 3,170,276, an increase of 611,153 or 23·9 per cent over 1920.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	38·9
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45·3
1920	1,795,716	763,407	2,559,123	52·5
1930	2,251,629	918,647	3,170,276	65·0

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans, and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,120,270	446,500	8	77	8,353	1,575,208
Female .	1,114,678	472,147	2	15	8,226	1,595,068
Total .	2,234,948	918,647	10	92	16,579	3,170,276

Of the total in 1930, 8,788 (representing 0·3 per cent. of the total population) were white foreign-born, 1,208 (13·7 per cent.) being English, 1,006 (11·4 per cent.) Greek, 903 German, and 758 Russian. Urban population formed 25·5 per cent., and the Negro population 29·0 per cent. of the whole; 36·0 per cent. (867,807 males and 273,322 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 3,815 men and 6,704 women were reported divorced. Cities (with population in 1930) are: Charlotte, 82,675; Winston-Salem, 75,274; Durham, 52,037; Asheville, 50,193; Raleigh (capital), 37,379; Greensboro, 53,569; High Point, 36,745; Wilmington, 32,270. Indian reservations in 1930 covered an area of 99 square miles and had a population of 3,194.

Leading religious denominations are the Southern Baptists (385,940 members in 1926), Southern Methodists (249,916), and Negro Baptists (206,807). Total, all denominations, 1,407,005.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 236,261 (10 per cent. of that age group), of whom 93,205 were native whites and 139,105 Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 796,426 (64·4 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory between 7 and 13, inclusive. Separate schools are provided for white, coloured and Indian children. In 1929–30 the 5,474 public elementary schools of the State had 18,701 teachers and 750,002 enrolled pupils. There were 866 public high schools with 4,674 teachers and 116,937 pupils. There are 7 normal schools and teachers' colleges, 3 white, 3 negro and 1 Indian and 5 four-year

colleges (3 white and 2 negro). Total expenditure on account of public elementary and high schools in 1929–30, 33,425,755 dollars.

Higher instruction is given in 7 State and 39 private and denominational university and college institutions. The more important are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) with (1931) 225 professors and 8,639 students; and the Agricultural and Engineering College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 155 professors and 8,210 pupils. Higher education for young women is given in the State College for Women (Greensboro) which, in 1930–31, had 120 professors and 3,246 students.

Finance and Defence.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending June 30, 1931, as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1930	12,958,201
Receipts, 1930–1931	75,741,965
Total	88,700,166
Disbursements, 1930–1931	80,002,844
Balance, June 30, 1931	8,697,322

On June 30, 1931, the recognized net bonded debt amounted to 178,721,600 dollars; sinking fund, 9,321,000 dollars. The assessed value of personal and real property in 1929 was 2,975,208,279 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.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 259 officers, 5 warrant officers and 3,129 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1930, the U.S. census showed 279,704 farms, including both owners and tenants, with a farm population of 1,597,220. Total farm area, 18,122,401 acres; total value all farm property, 850,342,794 dollars. The census showed 270,187 active farm owners and tenants and 227,566 farm labourers. Wheat and corn are grown extensively, the production of the former in 1931 being 4,407,000 bushels, and of the latter, approximately 48,072,000 bushels. The chief money crop, however, is cotton, of which the area in cultivation (1931) was 1,348,000 acres, with a production of 775,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). North Carolina leads, usually, in the production of tobacco (1931, 468,520,000 pounds); of peanuts (323,150,000 pounds), and of sweet potatoes (6,560,000 bushels in 1931). On January 1, 1931, the farm animals were 80,000 horses, 270,000 mules, 299,000 milk cattle, with a total of 547,000 for all cattle, 92,000 sheep, and 827,000 swine. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1931) was 450,665 acres.

Minerals in great variety, but not in large quantities, are found in the State, the chief being clay products, mica, soapstone barytes, feldspar, and coal. The quarries yield granite, limestone, and sandstone. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of incandescent light mantles, are also found. Mineral products, 1929, were valued at 10,963,896 dollars.

North Carolina in 1929 had 3,792 industrial establishments, employing 208,068 wage earners, who received 159,794,761 dollars, and turning out products valued at 1,301,319,152 dollars. The leading industries, measured

by the value of their products in 1929 were: textile, 450,000,000; tobacco, 445,000,000; and lumber, 58,000,000 dollars. North Carolina leads all States in the manufacture of cotton goods, cotton yarn, hosiery, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobaccos and wooden furniture. Active cotton spindles on July 31, 1931, numbered 5,921,170, consuming 1,370,369 bales. The State ranks first in the number of cotton mills and in consumption of cotton, and second in the number (6,233,438) of spindles in place.

The State in 1931 contained 4,959 miles of steam railway, and 157 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 8,309 miles of highways of which 7,333 miles are surfaced.

North Carolina on June 30, 1931, had 55 national banks with capital of 10,380,000 dollars and total resources of 113,949,000 dollars. On the same date, there were 356 State banks, including branches, having total resources of 252,178,490 dollars. In addition, there were trust assets of 67,104,257 dollars and assets of 54 industrial banks of 20,669,792 dollars.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota, first settled in 1780, was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889; previously it had formed part of the Dakota Territory. 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. The State is divided into 53 organised counties. The capital is Bismarck (census population 11,090 in 1930). An explosion and fire on December 28, 1930, destroyed the State Capitol with almost total loss of official records. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and three Representatives.

Governor.—George F. Shafer, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Robert Byrne.

Area, Population.—Area, 70,837 square miles (654 square miles being water). Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 146,505 acres. The area in 1930 of the Indian reservations was 2 square miles with a population of 10,798 Indians. The population of the State on April 1, 1930 (Census) was 680,845 an increase of 33,973 or 5·3 per cent. over that of 1920.

The population at several Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq Mile.
1900	311,712	7,434	319,146	4·5
1910	569,855	7,201	577,056	8·2
1920	639,954	6,918	646,872	9 2
1930	671,243	9,602 [2]	680,845	9 7

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics
[2] Including Mexicans, previously recorded as "white."

In 1930, the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	354,519	376	243	184	4 293	359,615
Female . .	316,724	232	134	46	4,094	321,230
Total . .	671,243	608	377	230	8,387	680,845

The number of white foreign-born in 1930 was 105,148 (15·4 per cent. of the total population), of whom 31,337 (29·8 per cent. were Norwegian, 22,617 (21·5 per cent.) Russian, 12,241 (10·4 per cent.) Canadian, and 10,114 (9·6 per cent.) German. The urban population formed 16·6 per cent. and the Negro population 0·1 per cent. of the whole; 35·3 per cent (204,060 males and 36,257 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 1,611 men and 1,474 women were reported divorced. The only considerable cities in the State are Fargo with population, 1930, of 28,619, Grand Forks, 17,112, Minot, 16,099 and Bismarck, 11,090.

The leading religious denominations are the Roman Catholic, with 104,195 members in 1926, Norwegian Lutherans, with 74,301, and Lutherans–Synod of Missouri, with 16,265. Total, all denominations, 304,936.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,814 (1·5 per cent of that age group), of whom 4,649 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 175,938 (71·2 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1930, there were 5,107 public elementary schools, with 139,580 pupils and 7,932 teachers. There were 175 high schools with 29,697 pupils and 1,570 teachers. Five normal schools had 4,606 students and 206 teachers. The State University, founded in 1884, had (1930) 147 teachers and 1,739 students; the State Agricultural College, 132 teachers and 1,447 students; Jamestown College (founded 1883), 33 teachers, 488 pupils. Expenditure on education in 1930, 19,762,224 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1931, were :—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1930	12,764,590
Receipts, 1930–1931	21,823,660
Total	34,588,250
Expenditure, 1930–1931	22,628,544
Balance in hand, June 30, 1931	11,959,706

Bonded debt on June 30, 1931, 40,357,200 dollars; assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1927, 996,188,783 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 78 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,113 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1930, there were 77,975 farms, with an area of 38,657,894 acres, of which 24,528,000 acres were crop land. The value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 951,225,000 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres. North Dakota leads, usually, in the production of spring wheat (21,590,000 bushels in 1931), of durum wheat (11,127,000 bushels) and of flax seed (3,521,000 bushels). Other important products are potatoes (8,436,000 bushels); wild hay (809,000 tons); oats (18,276,000 bushels); barley (18,482,000 bushels); and corn (21,442,000 bushels). The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising. On January 1, 1931, the farm animals were: 570,000 horses, 526,000 milch cows, 1,347,000 all cattle, 814,000 sheep, and 708,000 swine. The wool-clip yielded 5,330,000 pounds of wool in 1930 from 650,000 sheep.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal-mines (output 1930, 1,700,157 short tons).

In the State in 1929 there were 374 manufacturing establishments, employing 4,033 wage-earners, who earned 5,688,308 dollars, using raw materials, fuel and power costing 39,692,399 dollars, and giving an output valued at 55,346,976 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling.

In 1929, there were 5,275 miles of steam railway in the State, and 19 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 7,396 miles of highway of which 2,823 miles are surfaced.

North Dakota had on June 30, 1931, 98 national banks with capital of 5,070,000 dollars, and total resources of 77,787,000 dollars; 204 State banks and trust companies had capital of 3,740,000 dollars and total resources of 35,095,000 dollars.

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OHIO.

Government.—Ohio, first settled in 1788, 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 35 members and a House of Representatives of 130 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.—George White, 1931-33 (10,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Clarence J. Brown.

Ohio is divided into 88 counties. The State Capital (since 1816) is Columbus.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 41,040 square miles, of which 300 square miles are water (exclusive of 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie).

Census population on April 1, 1930, 6,646,697, an increase of 887,303, or 15·4 per cent. over that of 1920

The population at the date of various censuses was :—

Year	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	4,060,644	96,901	4,157,545	102 1
1910	4,655,669	111,452	4,767,121	117 0
1920	5,573,207	186,187	5,759,394	141 4
1930	6,337,393	309,304	6,646,697	163 1

[1] Including Mexicans, Indians and Asiatics.

In 1930 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	3,197,509	2,806	159,128	1,446	252	3,361,141
Female .	3,133,627	1,231	150,176	339	183	3,285,556
Total . .	6,331,136	4,037	309,304	1,785	435	6,646,697

The foreign-born whites in 1930 numbered 644,151 (9·7 per cent. of the whole), of whom 95,697 (14 9 per cent.) were German, 71,496 (11·1 per cent.) Italian, 68,738 (10·7 per cent.) Czechoslovakian, 64,493 (10·0 per cent.) Poles, 40,665 (6·3 per cent.) English, and 26,847 Canadian. Of the total population in 1930, 67·8 per cent. were urban, 4·7 per cent. Negro, and 39·4 per cent. (2,074,880 males and 541,058 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 33,696 men and 37,165 women were reported divorced.

Population of the chief cities was as follows, according to the census of April 1, 1930:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland	900,429	Cleveland Hgts.	50,945	Newark	30,596
Cincinnati	451,160	Lorain	44,512	Middletown	29,992
Toledo	290,718	Portsmouth	42,560	Massillon	26,400
Columbus	290,564	Lima	42,287	Elyria	25,633
Akron	255.040	Warren	41,062	Sandusky	24,622
Dayton	200,982	East Cleveland	39,667	Barberton	23,934
Youngstown	170,002	Zanesville	36,440	East Liverpool	23,329
Canton	104,906	Steubenville	35,422	Ashtabula	23,301
Lakewood	70,509	Mansfield	33,525	Alliance	23,047
Springfield	68,743	Norwood	33,411	Cuyahoga Falls	19,797
Hamilton	52,176	Marion	31,084	Findlay	19,363

The chief religious bodies are Roman Catholic, with 972,109 members in 1926, Methodist (434,905), Jewish Congregations (166,154), Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Baptist. In 1926 a total of 130 denominations reported 9,809 churches and 2,866,386 members.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 123,804 (2·3 per cent. of that age group), of whom 74,131 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,435,431 (73·9 per cent) were attending school. School attendance during full term is compulsory for children from 6 to 18 years of age. In Ohio in 1930–31, the 6,944 public elementary schools had 25,235 teachers and 845,107 enrolled pupils; 1,202 public high schools had 10,204 teachers and 283,109 pupils; 32 officially recognised teachers' training institutions had 16,380 students and 633 teachers. Expenditure on education in 1929–30 was 167,756,873 dollars. Total debt of school districts, December 31, 1929, 233,875,685 dollars. For superior instruction the State contains 40 Universities and colleges, of which the following are the more important (1930):—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all departments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	1,026	15,126
1874	Cincinnati University (City)	596	5,585
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	148	1,842
1804	Ohio University, Athens (State)	232	2,918
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	833	4,766
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin	168	1,660
1809	Miami University, Oxford (State)	147	2,756
1870	Municipal University of Akron	140	1,696
1880	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	82	768
1831	Denison University, Granville (Bapt.)	70	1,049
1845	Wittenberg College, Springfield (Luth.)	111	2,142
1868	Wooster College (Presb.)	73	897
1872	Toledo University	66	1,403

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1930, were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, January 1, 1930	23,684,236
Income, 1930	92,660,225
Total	116,344,461
Disbursements, 1930	105,502,250
Balance, December 31, 1930 . .	10,842,211

The public debt of the State on December 31, 1931, amounted to 2,500,000 dollars, for soldiers' bonus. The assessed value of real property in 1930 was 9,376,136,025 dollars and of personal property 4,076,810,901 dollars, the total value of taxable property being 13,452,946,926 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 621 officers, 9 warrant officers and 7,861 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. There were 219,296 farms (21,514,059 acres) in 1930. Value of land and buildings, 1,693,031,000 dollars The chief crops are corn (160,920,000 bushels in 1931); oats (62,138,000 bushels); winter wheat (50,534,000 bushels); potatoes (11,220,000 bushels); tame hay (3,196,000 tons); tobacco (53,622,000 pounds). The wool-clip in 1930 yielded 15,066,000 pounds from 1,860,000 sheep. On January 1, 1931, the livestock on Ohio farms was: 489,000 horses, 31,000 mules, 945,000 milk cows, 1,637,000 all cattle, 1,974,000 swine and 2,021,000 sheep.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources; value of total mineral output (excluding value of pig-iron), 1929, 220,061, 343 dollars. Coal and clay products are the most important. In 1930, 717 mines produced 22,551,974 short tons of coal. Pig iron output (1930), 6,541,212 tons, valued at 111,529,209 dollars. Petroleum output (1930) was 6,708,000 barrels, valued at 14,100,000 dollars; natural gas output (1930) was 63,394,000 *M.* cubic feet; natural gasoline or petrol, 8,900,000 gallons. Cement output (1930) was 8,632,062 barrels.

In 1929, there were 11,815 manufacturing establishments with 737,469 wage-earners earning 1,103,938,912 dollars; the raw material, fuel and power used cost 3,127,167,725 dollars, and the value of the output was 5,999,123,993 dollars.

The railways of the State had for the year ending December 31, 1929, a length of 9,526 miles steam track, besides 2,049 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 10,953 miles of highway, of which 10,497 are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, there were 290 National banks in the State, with 57,608,000 dollars capital, and total resources of 826,493,000 dollars; 631 State banks and trust companies had capital of 128,335,000 dollars and total resources of 2,226,093,000 dollars.

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OKLAHOMA.

Government.—The Territory of Oklahoma was organized in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory and was thrown open to white settlers. In 1893 its boundaries were extended and on November 16, 1907, it was combined with the Indian Territory and admitted as a State. 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 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 115 nor more than 120 members. Qualified as electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens resident one year in the State, six months in the county, 30 days in the precinct. Indians, to be qualified as voters, must have severed tribal relations.

Governor.—William H. Murray, 1931–35 (7,500 dollars).

Secretary of State.—R. A. Sneed.

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 are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,396,040, an increase of 367,757, or 18·1 per cent., since 1920. Indian reservations in 1930 had an area of 60 square miles with a population of 121,884, including the Five Civilized Tribes who number 101,506.

The population at the date of recent Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per square mile
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	23·9
1920	1,821,194	207,089	2,028,283	29·2
1930	2,123,424	272,616 [2]	2,396,040	34·5

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.
[2] Including Mexicans, previously recorded as "white."

In 1930 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Mexican	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,095,000	86,818	4,434	268	46,744	1,233,264
Female . .	1,028,424	85,380	2,920	71	45,981	1,162,776
Total . .	2,123,424	172,198	7,354	339	92,725	2,396,040

In 1930, 26,753 were foreign-born whites (1·1 per cent of the total population), of whom 5,893 (22·0 per cent.) were Germans, 3,613 (13·5 per cent.) Russians, 1,157 Italians, 3,023 Czechoslovakian, 2,099 English and 1,119 Canadians. Of the total population in 1930, 34·3 per cent. were urban, 7·2 per cent. Negro, and 34·6 per cent. (698,218 males and 129,811

females) were gainfully employed. In 1930 12,548 men and 14,397 women were reported divorced.

The most important cities are Oklahoma City (population in 1930, 185,389), Tulsa (141,258), Muskogee (32,026), Enid (26,399), Shawnee (23,283), Okmulgee (17,097), Ponca City (16,136), Ardmore (15,741), Bartlesville (14,763).

Religion and Education.—The chief religious bodies are Southern Baptists (131,139 members in 1926), Southern Methodists (75,771), and Disciples of Christ (59,349). Total membership, all denominations, 581,083.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 51,102 (2·8 per cent. of that age group), of whom 26,941 were native whites and 12,560 were Negroes, of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 592,921 (70 2 per cent.) were attending school. The State has a public school system embracing 8-year elementary and 4-year 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 1929–30 there were 4,666 public elementary schools with 578,491 pupils and 15,169 teachers; 834 public high schools with 104,159 enrolled pupils and 5,144 teachers. Total expenditure on pre-collegiate education (1928–29) 30,000,000 dollars. The University (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1930, 318 professors and 7,191 students; the Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 252 professors and 3,500 students; while the Oklahoma City University (founded in 1911) had 60 instructors and 1,312 students. Total enrolment of 27 colleges, 1929–30, was 43,957 students.

Finance and Defence.—Income and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1931.—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, June 30, 1930 . .	3,700,713
Receipts, 1930–31 . .	32,542,887
Total	36,243,600
Disbursements, 1930–31 . . .	33,270,874
Balance in hand, July 1, 1931 . .	2,972,726

On June 30, 1931, the State debt amounted to 9,122,556 dollars The assessed value of real and of personal property (1927) was 1,697,364,213 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 397 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,811 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1930, it had 203,868 farms with a total area of 33,978,260 acres; total value of farm lands and buildings was 1,244,937,126 dollars. Oklahoma leads in production of broom corn (19,600 tons in 1931). The yield of corn in 1931 was 51,868,000 bushels; of winter wheat, 74,919,000 bushels; of oats, 43,206,000 bushels; of grain sorghums, 12,987,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1931 on 3,352,000 acres amounted to 1,220,000 bales. Total value all crops, 1931, was 108,328,000 dollars. On January 1, 1931, the stock comprised 666,000 milch cows, 1,994,000 all cattle, 907,000 hogs, 184,000 sheep, 455,000 horses, and 297,000 mules. National forest lands total 61,480 acres.

Oklahoma has become an important mineral State in the last few years. With 16,594 miles of oil pipe lines, it leads all the states in pipe line mileage

with Texas second and Pennsylvania third; with local oil storage capacity of 121,540,000 barrels it is exceeded only by Texas, 170,000.000 barrels, and California, 200,000,000 barrels. In 1930, 215,227,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced and 578,030,000 gallons of natural gasoline. Natural gas is also obtained in large quantities (348,116 million cubic feet in 1930). Coal (2,793,954 short tons in 1930), lead (46,513 short tons in 1929), and zinc (79,742 tons in 1930) are also worked. Total mineral output in 1929, 516,685,232 dollars.

There are few manufacturing industries, Petroleum refining is the chief industry; value of output, 1927, was 153,278,576 dollars; flour and grist-milling, cotton ginning, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil cake are less important. In 1929, the State had a total of 1,651 industrial establishments, employing 31,279 wage-earners who earned 40.721,920 dollars, the cost of materials, fuel and power used being 306,990,041 dollars, and the value of the output 452.161,249 dollars.

In 1930, Oklahoma had 6,078 miles of steam railway besides 217 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 6,275 miles of highway, of which 2,928 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Oklahoma had 260 national banks with capital of 25,625,000 dollars and total resources of 362,207,000 dollars, and 290 State banks and trust companies with capital of 6,582,000 dollars and total resources of 74,483,000 dollars.

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OREGON.

Government.—Oregon, first settled in 1838 and organized as a Territory in 1848, 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, to reserve to the voters the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independently of the Legislative Assembly, and also to give them 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. The Legislature in 1927 adopted an official State song entitled 'My Oregon.'

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.—Julius L. Meier, 1931-1935 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Hal E. Hoss.

The State Capital is Salem. There are 36 counties in the State.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water. Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1930,

totalled 13,069,136 acres. Census population, July 1, 1930, 953,786, an increase of 170,397, or 21 8 per cent. since 1920.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1880	174,281	487	174,768	1 8
1910	671,273	1,492	672,765	7 0
1920	781,245	2,144	783,389	8 2
1930	951,552	2,234	953,786	10 0

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

In 1930, the population by sex and race was —

	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	489,232	1,247	1,210	5,541	2,442	499,672
Female .	447,797	321	1,024	2,638	2,334	454,114
Total .	937,029	1,568	2,234	8,179	4,776	953,786

The foreign-born whites in 1930 numbered 105,475 (11·1 per cent of total population), of whom 17,916 (17·0 per cent.) were Canadian, 12,913 (12 2 per cent.) German, 11,032 (10·5 per cent.) Swedish, 8,077 (7 7 per cent.) English, 7,450 Norwegian, 6,278 Russian, 5,507 Finns, and 4,728 Italian Of the total population in 1930, 51·3 per cent. were urban, 0·2 per cent Negro, and 43·0 per cent (328,359 males and 81,321 females) were gainfully employed. In 1930, 10,126 men and 8,783 women were reported divorced.

The Indian reservations in 1930 comprised 1,756 square miles with a population of 4,139 Indians.

The largest towns, according to the 1930 census, are Portland, with a population of 301,815 ; Salem, 26,266 ; Eugene, 18,901 ; Klamath Falls, 16,093 ; Medford, 11,007 ; Astoria, 10,349

The chief religious bodies in the State are (in order of strength) Catholic (55,574 members in 1926), Methodist (32,135), Presbyterian (21,545), Disciples of Christ, Baptist, and Jewish. Total membership, all denominations, 232,731. Marriages in 1930, 7,678 ; divorces, 2,830 ; annulments, 25.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 7,814 (1·0 per cent. of that age group), of whom 3,743 were foreign-born whites ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 197,719 (75 per cent) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for all children from 8 to 16 years of age ; children between the ages of 16 and 18 years, if legally employed, must attend part-time or evening schools unless they have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning. For school year ending June 30, 1930 the 2,237 public elementary schools had 5,657 teachers and 154,908 enrolled pupils; 275 four-year high schools had 1,967 teachers and 47,827 pupils; and the three Normal Schools at Monmouth, Ashland, and La Grande had (1930–31) 132 teachers and 2,404 students. Total expenditure on education (1929–30), 18,529,305 dollars. The Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, has an agricultural experiment station, with eight branch stations, an engineering experimental station, an extension service in agriculture and home economics, and 10 schools of instruction. In 1931 the staff numbered

638, with 324 engaged in instruction, and the student enrolment, 5,570, of whom 3,694 were in regular full-year degree courses. The University of Oregon, organized at Eugene in 1876, had in 1930-31, 317 professors and 10,801 students (including 8,008 extension and summer school students). There are also Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, Congregational, and Baptist Colleges.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the State, for the year ending December 31, 1930 :—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1930	366,318
Receipts, 1930	23,987,544
Total	24,353,862
Disbursements, 1930	24,885,302
Balance, overdrawn January 1, 1931	531,440

On January 1, 1931, the amount of the State bonded indebtedness was 60,339,510 dollars. In 1930 the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,125,160,592 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the National Guard of the State of Oregon consisted of 205 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,850 men.

Production and Industry.—Oregon is divided by the Cascade Range into two distinct zones as to climate. West of the Cascade Range there is a good rainfall and almost every variety of crop common to the temperate zone is grown. East of the Range lack of rainfall has been to some extent compensated for by irrigation by private companies as well as by State and Federal enterprise. Stock raising is the principal industry of eastern Oregon. With a stand of 400 billion feet Oregon has now one-fifth of the standing timber of the United States; about four billion feet are cut annually. In 1929, the forest area was 24,000,000 acres. National forest lands on June 30, 1931, amounted to 13,297,938 acres.

In 1930 there were 55,153 farms with an acreage of 16,548,678; total value, land and buildings, was 630,847,927 dollars. In 1930 only 4,172,519 acres out of total area of 61,118,480 acres were devoted to general farm crops; 13,227,141 acres of Government land are still open to entry. Oregon leads in the production of hops (16,430,000 pounds in 1931) and of fresh prunes (21,500 tons). Leading crops are wheat (17,662,000 bushels in 1931); oats (7,136,000 bushels); hay (1,727,000 tons), and potatoes (5,460,000 bushels). Rye, barley, flax-seed, and hops are important crops. Field crop valuation for 1931, 44,694,000 dollars. Fruits are grown, especially plums, apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, cherries, and loganberries. Dairying is an important industry, and there is an active live-stock industry. Horses on January 1, 1931, numbered 170,000; milch cows, 215,000; all cattle, 450,000; sheep, 2,560,000; swine, 240,000. Range land for grazing cattle and sheep, 45,000,000 acres. In 1930 the wool-clip yielded 21,375,000 pounds from 2,375,000 sheep; mohair, 456,000 pounds from 120,000 goats. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant. During 1930 the fish caught in the Columbia river—of which two-thirds was canned on the Oregon side—totalled 429,505 cases. The total canned salmon pack on the Oregon coast, 1930, was 12,233 cases.

Oregon's mineral resources are extraordinarily varied in character, including gold, silver, mercury and platinum as well as useful earths, but output is

not large. Output of mercury leads in value (3,700 flasks in 1930, valued at 400,000 dollars). Output of gold in 1930 was 14,300 ounces, valued at 295,600 dollars; silver, 9,816 ounces; and copper, 229,753 pounds. Value of mineral products, 1929, was 6,876,703 dollars.

In 1929 Oregon had 2,466 industrial establishments employing 65,521 wage-earners who received in wages 86,865,165 dollars; the cost of the materials, fuel and power used was 205,547,630 dollars, and the value of the product 412,330,623 dollars.

Oregon has good water facilities in the Pacific Ocean, and the Columbia, Willamette, and Snake rivers. The Dalles and Celilo Canal, completed in 1915, opens the Columbia and Snake rivers to navigation to a length of 570 miles from the ocean. Large ocean-going vessels can navigate the Columbia and Willamette rivers to Portland, 100 miles inland, through a channel 35 feet in depth. The State had (1930) a total steam railway mileage of 4,974 besides 550 miles of electric railway track The State maintains 4,444 miles of highways, of which 3,660 are surfaced; the counties maintain 43,037 miles of highway of which 10,328 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, there were 90 National banks in the State, with capital of 13,665,000 dollars and total resources of 234,027,000 dollars; there were 125 State banks with capital of 7,511,000 dollars and total resources of 76,816,000 dollars.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania, first settled in 1682, 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 208 members chosen for two years. The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 34 Representatives.

Governor.—Gifford Pinchot, 1931-1935 (18,000 dollars).

Secretary of State —Richard J. Beamish.

For local administration the State is organised in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, and school districts. There are 67 counties. The State Capital is Harrisburg.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles are water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie).

Census population April 1, 1930, 9,631,350, an increase of 911,333, or 10·5 per cent., since 1920. Population at various Federal censuses :

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	2,849,266	56,949	2,906,215	64·6
1910	7,471,192	193,919	7,665,111	171·0
1920	8,435,449	284,568	8,720,017	194·5
1930	9,200,093	431,257	9,631,350	214·8

[1] Includes Asiatics, Mexicans and Indians.

In 1930, the population by race and sex was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Males .	4,621,340	218,412	3,084	2,376	805	4,845,517
Females .	4,571,262	212,845	479	1,029	218	4,785,833
Total .	9,192,602	431,257	3,563	3,405	523	9,631,350

In 1930, the foreign-born white population of the State numbered 1,233,051 (12·8 per cent. of the total population), of whom 225,979 (18·3 per cent.) were Italian, 166,672 (13·5 per cent.) Polish, 115,792 (9·4 per cent.) Russian, 111,171 (9 per cent.) Czechoslovakian, 110,622 (9·0 per cent.) German, 97,600 (8·0 per cent.) Irish, and 78,019 (6·3 per cent.) English. Of the total population in 1930, 67·8 per cent. were urban, 4·5 per cent. Negro, and 38·6 per cent. (2,915,673 males and 806,755 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 21,287 men and 24,360 women divorced.

The population of the larger cities, according to the census of 1930, was :

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia .	1,950,961	Altoona . .	82,054	McKeesport .	54,632
Pittsburgh .	669,817	Harrisburg(cap.)	80 339	New Castle .	48,674
Scranton .	143,433	Johnstown .	66,993	Upper Darby .	46,626
Erie . .	115,967	Lancaster .	59,949	Williamsport .	45,729
Reading . .	111,171	Chester . .	59,164	Hazleton .	36,765
Allentown .	92 563	Bethlehem .	57,892	Norristown .	35,853
Wilkes-Barre .	86,626	York . .	55,254	Lower Merion	35,166

The chief religious bodies in the State are the Roman Catholic with 2,124,382 members in 1926, United Lutheran (551,202), Methodist, (452,145), Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed and Baptist. In 1926 a total of 135 denominations reported 13,843 churches and 5,213,023 members.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 240,323 (3·1 per cent. of that age group), of whom 187,942 were foreign-born whites ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 2,135,688 (69·4 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 14 years of age for the full school term ; children employed who have passed the sixth grade are required to attend a continuation school. In the year 1929–30, the 12,000 public elementary schools had 43,206 teachers and 1,495,919 enrolled pupils. The 1,188 high schools had 17,840 teachers and 406,454 pupils. Public kindergartens numbered 502. Enrolment in all-day, part-time and evening vocational classes offered by the public schools of the Commonwealth averages 17,550. In the 14 State normal schools there were (1929–30) 614 teachers and 10,284 students. Total expenditure on public school education (1929–30) was 254,989,989 dollars, including normal schools, colleges and universities.

The more important academic institutions (1930) within the State are as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	611	8,420
1787	University of Pittsburgh (non-sect.)	663	13,675
1833	Haverford College (Quaker)	26	298
1855	Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.	540	4,379
1864	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore (Quaker)	68	577
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburgh (R.C.)	64	1,016
1900	Carnegie Institution of Technology, Pittsburgh	244	2,552
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	200	7,971
1891	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia	92	1,547
1832	Lafayette College, Easton	91	1,009
1885	Bryn Mawr College	58	654
1866	Lehigh University, Bethlehem (non-sect.)	150	1,569

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending May 31, 1931, the statement on finance, including general and special funds, is as follows —

	Dollars
Balance in Treasury, June 1, 1929	75,504,102
Receipts, all funds, June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1931	398,134,839
Total	473,638,941
Expenditures, all funds, June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1931	392,483,289
Balance in Treasury, May 31, 1931	80,795,653

On May 31, 1931, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 89,362,320 dollars The assessed value of taxable real property in 1929 amounted to 9,365,418,071 dollars, and of personal property to 3,279,432,186 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 840 officers, 12 warrant officers and 11,094 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1930, there were 172,419 farms; the farm area was 15,309,485 acres, of which 7,813,826 were crop land and 4,576,192 pasture land, the remainder being woodland. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 1,203,017,645 dollars; implements and machinery, 154,756,206 dollars. Pennsylvania leads in the production of buckwheat (3,483,000 bushels in 1931). In 1931, production of winter wheat was 19,756,000 bushels; rye, 2,025,000 bushels; oats, 28,143,000 bushels; corn, 66,766,000 bushels; potatoes, 26,549,000 bushels; tobacco, 58,487,000 pounds; tame hay, 3,154,000 tons; total crop of apples, 14,000,000 bushels; commercial apples, 1,838,000 barrels; peaches, 2,720,000 bushels; pears, 448,000 bushels; and grapes, 33,950 tons. On January 1, 1931, farm animals in Pennsylvania were: 336,000 horses, 49,000 mules, 916,000 dairy cows two year old and over, 1,411,000 all cattle, 481,000 sheep, 578,000 swine. wool clip, 1930, was 3,192,000 pounds from 420,000 sheep. National forest lands total 317,333 acres; State forests, 1,429,133 acres.

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. Mineral products in 1929 reached a value of 892,913,833 dollars, of which 73,828,195 tons of anthracite

coal represented 385,642,751 dollars and 143,516,241 short tons of bituminous, 258,607,000 dollars, the two accounting for 72 per cent. of the total. In 1930 anthracite coal output reached 69,884,837 tons and bituminous, 122,459,000 tons. Other minerals that year were petroleum (12,797,000 barrels), natural gas (88,706 million cubic feet), natural gasoline or petrol (15,900,000 gallons), iron ore (magnetite and hematite, 894,039 long tons), and pig-iron, 9,734,591 long tons. Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of coke in 1930 was 14,540,579 short tons; cement, 37,843,662 barrels.

The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, 1930, reports 20,065 industrial establishments, with an aggregate capital of 5,498,843,100 dollars, employing 165,728 salaried officials and 1,191,983 wage-earners; salaries amounted to 425,822,400 dollars, and the wages to 1,462,942,200 dollars. The value of the output was 6,531,113,200 dollars. Metals and metal products had the largest value, 2,701,954,800 dollars. Then come textiles, 986,756,000 dollars; mines and quarries, 605,336,200 dollars; food products, 627,222,200 dollars; chemicals, 425,915,800 dollars; paper and printing, 380,248,700 dollars; clay, glass and stone products, 188,089,500 dollars; leather and rubber products 175,454,800 dollars; lumber products, 102,219,600 dollars; tobacco products, 93,200,900 dollars. Pennsylvania has 34·5 per cent. of the country's blast furnace capacity, 36·4 per cent. of its iron and steel manufactures, 40·9 per cent of its silk manufactures. In 1929 Federal census showed 16,870 manufacturing establishments employing 1,006,946 (wages, 1,390,782,260 dollars), using raw materials, fuel and power valued at 4,000,673,484 dollars, and with output valued at 7,387,856,808 dollars.

The total value of imports at the port of Philadelphia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, was 133,475,356 dollars, and of exports, 87,150,568 dollars. In 1930, the aggregate length of steam railroads within the State was 12,749 miles, and the total of all tracks operated by electric railways, 3,621 miles.

Roads. The State road system, not including township, city and borough roads and streets, has a mileage of 13,384 miles of which 10,270 miles have been hard-surfaced.

On June 31, 1931, 808 national banks had capital of 164,384,000 dollars and total resources of 3,261,522,000 dollars; 644 State banks and trust companies had capital of 203,088,000 dollars and total resources of 3,629,143,000 dollars.

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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 42 members, besides the Lieutenant-Governor who is *ex officio* President of the Senate. 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.

Governor.—Norman S. Case, 1931–33 (8,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Ernest L Sprague.

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, 1,300 square miles, of which nearly 246·9 square miles are water. Population according to Federal Census, April 1, 1930, 687,497, an increase of 83,100, or 13·7 per cent. since 1920. Population of census years :—

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1820	79,457	3,602	83,059	76·6
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	508 5
1920	594,361	10,036	604,397	566·4
1930	697,410	9,913	687,497	644 3

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Indian and Mexican	Asiatic	Total
Male . . .	330,140	4,862	160	210	335,372
Female. . .	346,876	5,051	168	80	352,125
Total . .	677,016	9,913	328	240	687,497

The foreign-born whites in 1930 numbered 170,714 (24·8 per cent. of the total), of whom 32,493 (19·0 per cent.) were Italian, 31,501 (18·5 per cent.) French Canadian, 24,696 (14·5 per cent.) English, 17,740 Irish, 8,696 Polish, and 6,401 Scottish. The urban population in 1930 was 92·4 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 1·4 per cent. ; 43·2 per cent. (209,216 males and 87,952 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 2,070 men and 3,056 women divorced.

The chief cities are Providence, which (1930) had a population of 252,981 ; Pawtucket, 77,149 ; Woonsocket, 49,376 ; Cranston, 42,911 ; E. Providence, 29,995 ; Newport. 27,612 ; Central Falls, 25,898 ; Warwick, 23,196 ; West Warwick, 17,696 : Bristol, 11,953.

The principal religious bodies are Catholic with 325,375 members in 1926. Protestant Episcopal (36 197), Jewish congregations (24,034), Congregational, and Methodist. Total, all denominations, 452,044.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 27,506 (4·9 per cent. of that age group), of whom 24,124 were foreign-born whites ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 144,033 (69·7 per cent) were attending school. In 1929–30, the 2,553 public elementary schools had 2,950 teachers and 92,850 enrolled pupils. There are 423 high school buildings and 13 junior high schools. Teachers, 925 ; enrolment, 21,624. Local expenditures for schools for the school year ending June 30, 1930, totalled 11,699,000 dollars ; State expenditures for public schools were 1,735,159 dollars. Total expenditures on education, 13,434 159 dollars. The State maintains a College of Education with 54 professors and teachers and 600 students (1929–30), and a State College with 53 professors and 608 students (1929–30). Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is under Baptist control. In 1929–30, it had 110 professors, 39 instructors, and 2,200 students. Providence College, at Providence, founded in 1928–29 under Roman Catholic administration, has 25 professors and 800 students.

Finance and Defence.—State's fiscal year now ends June 30 ; for the 7 months of 1929-30, receipts and payments were as follows —

	Dollars
Cash on hand November 30, 1929 . .	6,263,765
Receipts to June 30, 1930	7,222,223
Total	13,485,988
Payments, 7 months	7,228,216
Balance, June 30, 1930 . . .	6,257,772

The net bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1929, amounted to 18,399,146 dollars. The assessed value of the property within the State in 1929 was as follows :—Real property, 918,332,791 dollars ; personal property, 475,409,350 dollars ; total, 1,393 742,141 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 155 officers, 3 warrant officers and 1,788 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming. In 1930, it had 3,322 farms with an area of 279,363 acres, of which 68,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 34,508,000 dollars.

According to the Federal census in 1929, manufacturing establishments numbered 1,693 with 124,838 wage-earners, who earned 142,340,508 dollars, the materials, fuel and power used were valued at 342,078,104 dollars, and the output at 664,216,174 dollars. On June 30, 1930, there were 2,176,020 spindles in the State (1,234,270 active) consuming (month, May, 1930), 9,667 bales of cotton. Active spindle hours, June, 1930, 207,297,400.

In 1929, the railroads within the State comprised 190 miles, of which 186 were operated; there were 174 miles single track of electric railway. The State maintains 952 miles of highway, of which 533 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Rhode Island had 10 national banks with capital of 4,520,000 dollars and total resources of 61,567,000 dollars; 25 State banks and trust companies had capital of 11,905,000 dollars and total resources of 156,237,000 dollars.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina, first settled in 1670, was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 46 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. The State is divided into 46 counties. The capital is Columbia. South Carolina is represented in the United States Congress by two Senators and seven Representatives.

Governor.—Ibra C. Blackwood, 1931-35 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—W. P. Blackwell.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 30,989 square miles, of which 494 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,738,765, an increase of 55,041, or 3·3 per cent., since 1920.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44·4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49·7
1920	819,005	864,719	1,683,724	55·2
1930	945,084	793,681	1,738,765	57·0

[1] Including, Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian [1]	Total
Male . .	473,312	379,300	68	478	853,158
Female. .	470,728	414,381	8	490	885,607
Total .	944,040	793,681	76	968	1,738,765

[1] Including 4 male and 5 female Mexicans.

The foreign-born white population in 1930 numbered 5,266 (0·3 per cent. of the total), of whom 747 (14·2 per cent.) were German, 627 (11·9 per cent.) Greek, 556 (10·6 per cent.) Russian, and 479 (9·1 per cent.) English. Of the total population in 1930, 21·3 per cent. were urban, 54·3 per cent. Negro, and 39·6 per cent. (480,843 males and 206,878 females) were gainfully employed. Divorce is not allowed; the 1930 census showed 1,418 men and 2,667 women residing in the State who had been divorced.

Large towns are: Charleston, with a population of 62,265 in 1930; Columbia (capital), 51,581; Greenville, 29,154; Spartanburg, 28,728.

The most numerous religious bodies in the State are the Negro Baptists, with 235,227 members in 1926, Southern Baptists, 217,104, and Southern Methodists, 135,129. Total, all denominations, 873,528.

In 1930 illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 192,878 (14·9 per cent. of that age group), of whom 36,143 were native whites and 156,065 were Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 429,150 (60·1 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory since 1922. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1930, the 4,093 public schools of the State had 469,370 enrolled pupils (both white and negro) and 13,480 teachers. The 302 public high schools had 40,020 pupils and 2,024 teachers. Expenditure on public school education in 1930 was 16,187,319 dollars. For higher instruction the State has the University of South Carolina, founded at Columbia in 1801, with, in 1930, 93 professors and 1,710 students; Clemson Agricultural College, founded in 1893, with 106 professors and 1,238 students as well as a number of smaller colleges.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and expenditures for the twelve months from October 1, 1930, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1930	17,391,881
Receipts to September 30, 1931	71,267,654
Total	88,659,535
Expenditure in the period	64,717,486
Balance, September 30, 1931	23,942,049

On September 30, 1931, the funded debt amounted to 29,361,351 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 145 officers, 2 warrant officer and 2,001 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 1930, 157,931 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 10,393,113 acres, 5,037,000 acres being crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 379,191,000 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops in 1931 were winter wheat, 689,000 bushels; maize, 22,994,000 bushels; and oats, 9,450,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1931 were 1,950,000 acres, yielding 1,015,000 bales of upland cotton. Tobacco in 1931 amounted to 70,070,000 pounds. On January 1, 1931, the farm animals in the State were 27,000 horses, 160,000 mules, 140,000 milch cows, 250,000 all cattle, 14,000 sheep, and 382,000 swine. National forest lands amount to 43,490 acres.

The minerals worked are phosphate rock, granite, clay products, gold, silver, manganese, iron ore, lime, and monazite in small quantities

The manufacturing establishments of the State in 1929 numbered 1,658 with 108,600 wage-earners; raw materials, fuel and power used were valued at 227,103,083 dollars, the wages paid amounted to 73,231,687 dollars, and the output to 385,339,461 dollars. There were 5,676,000 active spindles on July 31, 1930, and the amount of cotton consumed was 1,124,000 bales.

In 1929, the length of steam railway in the State was 3,779 miles, and of electric railway 286 miles. The State maintains 5,981 miles of highways, of which 4,891 miles are surfaced.

South Carolina on June 30, 1931, had 31 national banks with capital of 5,550,000 dollars and total resources of 76,195,000 dollars; 110 State banks and trust companies had capital of 8,468,000 and total resources of 102,527,000 dollars.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota, first settled in 1794, was organized as a State from part of the Dakota territory and admitted into the Union on November 2, 1889. It ceded a small part of its territory to Nebraska in 1908. Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all citizens over 21 years of age who have complied with certain residential qualifications. Legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, but the people reserve the right of the initiative and referendum. 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. The State is divided into 64 counties. The Capital is Pierre (population, 1930, 3,659). The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—Warren E. Green, 1931–33 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Gladys Pyle.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles are water area. Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 439,880 acres. The area of the Indian reservation in 1930 was 382 square miles, having a population of 23,726 Indians.

Federal Census population on April 1, 1930, 692,849, an increase of 56,302, or 8·8 per cent., since 1920.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5·2
1910	563,771	20,117	583,888	7·6
1920	619,147	17,400	636,547	8·3
1930	669,453	23,396[2]	692,849	9·7

[1] Including Indians, Asiatics and Negroes.
[2] Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white.'

In 1930, the population by sex and race was as follows:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male . .	351,571	343	83	481	11,172	363,650
Female	317,882	303	18	335	10,661	329,199
Total . .	669,453	646	101	816	21,833	692,849

The 1930 Census showed 65,648 [(9·5 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born whites; of these, 13,061 (19·9 per cent.) were Norwegians, 12,739 (19·4 per cent.) Germans, 9,023 (13·7 per cent.) Russians and 6,540 Swedes. The urban population formed 18·9 per cent. and the Negro population 0·1 per cent. of the whole in 1930; 35·7 per cent. (210,315 males and 37,363 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 2,314 men and 2,021 women divorced.

The population of the chief cities (census of 1930) was: Sioux Falls, 33,362; Aberdeen, 16,465; Huron, 10,946; Mitchell, 10.942; Watertown, 10,214; Rapid City, 10,404; Yankton, 6,072; Lead, 5,733.

The religious bodies with most numerous adherents are, in their order: Roman Catholic, with 97,077 members in 1926, Norwegian Lutherans (41,778), Methodist (29,514), Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal. Total, all denominations, 294,622.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 6,763 (1·2 per cent. of that age group), of whom 2,422 were foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 171,834 (72·9 per cent.) were attending school. 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 5,360 elementary schools in 1930–31, there were 134,286 pupils and 7,149 teachers; 510 secondary schools had 1,794 teachers and 31,338 pupils. State educational institutions in 1928–29 were four Normal Schools with an enrolment of 3,656 students; a School of Mines, established 1885, with (1930) 392 students; an Agricultural College with 1,161 students; the State University, founded at Vermilion in 1882, 1,116 students. There are six small denominational colleges.

The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, at Flan-

dreau, Rapid City, and Pierre. Total expenditure on education (1930–31), 19,213,610 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1930, the receipts and disbursements were .—

	Dollars
Balance on June 30, 1929	8,413,124
Receipts for 1929–30	23,787,862
Total	32,200,986
Disbursements for 1929–30	21,781,927
Balance on June 30, 1930	10,419,059

The State debt on June 30, 1929, consisted of Highway bonds, 3,000,000 dollars; soldier bonus bonds, 6,000,000 dollars; internal improvements, 2,000,000 dollars; land settlement bonds, 450,000 dollars; rural credits, 43,656,000 dollars; total, 55,106,000 dollars.

The assessed valuation of all the property of the State in 1930 was 1,689,898,995 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 104 officers 2 warrant officers and 1,250 men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930, there were 83,157 farms, with an acreage of 36,470,083, of which 19,003,000 acres were crop lands. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 1,285,153,000 dollars. The yield of spring wheat in 1931 amounted to 9,225,000 bushels; corn, 25,152,000 bushels; oats, 20,068,000 bushels; barley, 16,680,000 bushels; rye, 2,723,000 bushels; flax-seeds, 462,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,160,000 bushels. Total national forest area, 1,062,383 acres. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1931, consisted of 551,000 horses; 19,000 mules; 544,000 dairy cows; 1,801,000 all cattle; 1,230,000 sheep; 2,996,000 swine. The wool-clip amounted to 7,428,000 pounds of wool from 895,000 sheep in 1930.

The mineral products of the State include gold, silver, lead, copper, clays and building stones of various sorts. In the north-western part of the State there are small lignite coalfields. In 1930, gold output was 406,297 ounces, valued at 8,398,900 dollars, and silver, 105,166 ounces, valued at 40,489 dollars. Total value of mineral products, 1929, was 8,914,344 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and flour and grist milling. In 1929, there were 618 industrial establishments, employing 6,518 wage-earners, who earned 8,085,912 dollars, the cost of materials, fuel and power being 75,167,023 dollars and the value of the output, 97,768,846 dollars.

In 1929, the steam railways of the State were 4,236 miles in length, besides 16 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 5,983 miles of highways, of which 3,618 are surfaced.

South Dakota had on June 30, 1931, 92 national banks with capital of 4,705,000 dollars and total resources of 75,628,000 dollars; 238 State banks and trust companies had capital of 5,750,000 dollars and total resources of 64,628,000 dollars.

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TENNESSEE.

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee, first settled in 1757, 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 nine Representatives.

Governor.—Henry H. Horton, 1931–33.

Secretary of State.—Ernest N. Haston.

The State is divided into 95 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,022 square miles (335 square miles water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,616,556, an increase of 278,671, or 11·9 per cent., since 1920.

In four census years the population was as follows:—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	1,540,373	480,243	2,020,616	48·5
1910	1,711,701	473,088	2,184,789	52·4
1920	1,886,127	451,758	2,337,885	56·1
1930	2,138,910	477,646	2,616,556	62·8

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

In 1930 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian and Mexican	Total
Male . .	1,071,798	232,569	91	101	1,304,559
Female . .	1,066,821	245,077	14	85	1,311,997
Total .	2,138,619	477,646	105	186	2,616,556

The foreign-born whites numbered, in 1930, 13,066 (being 0·5 per cent. of the total), of whom 1,946 (14·9 per cent.) Italian, 1,803 (13·8 per cent.) Russian, 1,783 (13·6 per cent.) were German, and 1,351 (10·3 per cent.) English. Of the total population in 1930, 34·3 per cent. were urban, 18·3 per cent. Negro, and 36·6 per cent. (762,321 males and 195,338 females)

gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 8,269 men and 13,026 women divorced.

The cities, with population in 1930, are: Memphis, 253,143; Nashville (capital), 153,866; Chattanooga, 119,798; Knoxville, 105,802; Johnson City, 25,080; Jackson, 22,172.

The leading religious bodies are the Southern Baptists, with 271,921 members in 1926, Southern Methodists (189,830), Negro Baptists (138,605), Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ, and Roman Catholics. Total, all denominations, 1,018,033.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 145,460 (7·2 per cent. of that age group), of whom 87,025 were native whites and 57,251 Negroes: of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 590,266 (64·4 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is now compulsory throughout the State and the employment of children under 16 years of age in workshops, factories or mines is illegal. There are separate schools for white and for coloured children. In 1930, the 6,725 public elementary and secondary schools had 625,493 enrolled pupils with 18,282 teachers. Total expenditure for maintenance of public schools for year ending June, 1930, 20,613,994 dollars. There are in the State 5 public normal schools with 185 teachers and 8,881 pupils in 1930. Higher education is provided in 26 universities and colleges, the more important of which (1930) are.—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M E.)	30	413
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	457	3,556
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Negro)	44	552
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non-sectarian)	350	1,500
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb.)	21	600
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P.E)	42	326
1819	Maryville College, Maryville (Presb)	43	786
1875	George Peabody College for Teachers	138	2,562

Finance and Defence.—For the biennium ending June 30, 1930, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1928	10,629,988
Receipts, 1928–30	128,410,738
Total	139,040,726
Disbursements, 1928–30	114,293,094
Balance, July 1, 1930	24,747,632

The funded debt on June 30, 1930, amounted to 34,079,000 dollars. The assessed value of all property (1926) was 1,724,111,071 dollars (real property, 1,281,875,205 dollars, personal property, 170,110,625 dollars, railroads and public utilities, 272,124,241 dollars).

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 191 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,519 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930, there were 245,657 farms in the State with an acreage of 18,003,241, of which 7,666,000 acres were cropland. Total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 743,222,000 dollars. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1931 to 71,800,000 bushels. The winter wheat yield was 4,410,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes

and sweet potatoes (5,440,000 bushels in 1931), pease, sorgo for syrup (1,820,000 gallons), and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley; output, 1931, 6,300,000 pounds. The cotton crop for 1931 covered 1,109,000 acres and yielded 605,000 bales. The tobacco crop (1931) was 127,528,000 pounds. Fruit-trees and small fruits (notably strawberries) are cultivated. There are important forest products from about 27,300 square miles of woodland. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1930) was 376,857 acres. Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1931, the domestic animals consisted of 179,000 horses, 314,000 mules, 465,000 milch cows, 987,000 all cattle, 384,000 sheep, and 677,000 swine. Wool clip in 1930, 1,432,000 pounds from 333,000 sheep.

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal. The coal-fields have an area of about 4,400 square miles, and in 1930 produced 5,130,428 short tons. Other mineral products (1930) are iron-ore (27,384 long tons), copper (16,374,261 pounds in 1928), zinc, gold, silver (85,533 ounces), clay products (3,695,837 dollars in 1929), phosphate rock (618,341 tons), sandstone, marble, and limestone. Pig iron production, 1930, was 42,197 tons; cement, 3,874,549 barrels. Total value of mineral products in 1929, exclusive of pig-iron, was 40,719,706 dollars.

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. On July 31, 1930, the State had 613,000 active cotton spindles, consuming 169,000 bales.

Census of manufactures, 1929, showed 2,846 manufacturing establishments, employing 126,921 wage-earners, who received wages of 114,077,559 dollars; cost of materials, fuel and power used, 387,620,698 dollars; value of output, 706,053,577 dollars.

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1929) 3,962 miles of steam railway, besides 507 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 6,751 miles of highways, of which 5,006 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Tennessee had 93 national banks with capital of 21,074,000 dollars and total resources of 296,180,000 dollars; 340 State banks and trust companies had capital of 17,412,000 dollars and total resources of 179,950,000 dollars.

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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. The State's first settlement dates from 1686.

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 150 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are all 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 21 Representatives.

Governor.—Ross D. Sterling, 1931-33 (4,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum.

The State is divided into 254 counties. The State Capital is Austin.

Area and Population.—Area, 265,896 square miles (including 3,498 square miles of water). Census population April 1, 1930, 5,824 715, an increase of 1,161,487, or 24·9 per cent., since 1920.

Population for the four census years was as follows :—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1900	2,427,988	620,722	3,048,710	11·6
1910	3,206,493	690,049	3,896,542	14·8
1920	3,921,534	741,694	4,663,228	17·8
1930	4,969,751	854,964	5,824,715	22·2

[1] Including Asiatics, Mexicans and Indians.

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Mexican	Indian	Asiatic	Total
Male . .	2,190,628	422,608	351,077	516	1,170	2,965,994
Female . .	2,092,868	432,356	332,604	485	408	2,858,721
Total . .	4,283,491	854,964	683,681	1,001	1,578	5,824,715

Of the total number (1930) 98,396, or 1·7 per cent., were foreign-born whites, 25,913 (26·3 per cent) being German, 12,282 (12 5 per cent.) Czechoslovakian, 6,550 Italian, and 6,782 (6·9 per cent.) English; of the total 41 0 per cent. were urban, 14·7 per cent. Negro, and 37 9 per cent. (1,784,100 males and 423,018 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 27,808 men and 37,182 women divorced.

The largest cities of the State with census population in 1930, are :—

Houston . .	292,352	El Paso . . .	102,421	Waco . . .	52,848
Dallas . . .	260,475	Beaumont . .	57,732	Port Arthur .	50,902
San Antonio .	231,542	Austin . . .	53,120	Wichita Falls .	43,690
Fort Worth .	163,447	Galveston . .	52,938	Amarillo. . .	43,132

The largest religious bodies are the Roman Catholic, with 555,899 members in 1926, Southern Baptists (465,274), Southern Methodists (380,453), Evangelical Lutheran, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. Total, all denominations, 2,280,366.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 308,121 (6·8 per cent. of that age group), of whom 40,777 were native whites and 90,225 Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 1,233,956 (61·9 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1929-30 the public elementary schools had 1,071,890 enrolled pupils; the public high schools, 236,138 pupils; teachers for all public schools numbered 43,802. There are also 8 teachers' colleges with (1929) 60 teachers and 20,383 students. The total net amount

expended on all public schools for all State and local purposes for 1929 was 66,660,646 dollars. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1930) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1883	University of Texas, Austin	State	447	6,755
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., College Station	State	200	2,790
1902	College of Industrial Arts, Denton	State	133	1,822
1845	Baylor University, Waco	Baptist	95	1,646
1845	Baylor College, Belton	Baptist	70	948
1873	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth	Christian	85	1,191
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist	154	2,639
1889	Howard Payne College, Brownwood	Baptist	31	585
1873	South-Western University, Georgetown	Methodist	30	650
1849	Austin College, Sherman	Presb.	18	348
1891	Texas Women's College, Fort Worth	Methodist	34	418
1912	Rice Institute, Houston	—	95	1,338
1889	Daniel Baker College, Brownwood	Presb.	17	324
1924	Texas Technological College, Lubbock	State	133	2,353
1879	Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View (for coloured)	State	65	2,066
1906	Christian College, Abilene	Church of Christ	45	506
1891	Simmons University, Abilene	Baptist	54	1,014

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements from all sources in the year ending August 31, 1930, were :—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 1, 1929	18,827,721
Receipts, 1929-30	110,075,667
Total	128,903,388
Disbursements, 1929-30	114,446,674
Balance, Aug. 31, 1930	14,456,714

The bonded debt, August 31, 1929, amounted to 4,002,200 dollars. In 1930 the total assessed value of all property was 4,328,212,712 dollars.

The National Guard on July 31, 1931, consisted of 582 officers, 9 warrant officers and 7,473 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1930, it had 495,489 farms covering 124,707,130 acres ; value of farm lands and buildings was 3,597,407,000 dollars. There are 1,567,642 acres of irrigable lands in Texas, of which 797,695 acres are irrigated. Texas leads in the production of cotton (5,270,000 bales from 15,421,000 acres in 1931), of grain sorghum (60,000,000 bushels), of onions (3,944,000 bushels) and of pecans (32,000,000 pounds). Other important crops in 1931 were (in bushels) maize, 94,248,000; wheat, 57,433,000 ; oats, 59,976,000 ; rice, 10,441,000 ; potatoes, 4,891,000 ; sweet potatoes, 4,968,000. Other products are peanuts (85,333,000 pounds), vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches, oranges, and grape-fruit). The State has a very great livestock industry, leading in the number of all cattle (5,563,000 on January 1, 1931), of sheep (6,050,000), and of mules (951,000) ; it also had on that date 602,000 horses, 1,008,000 milch cows, and 884,000 swine. It leads in wool and mohair production, the clip in 1930 amounting to 50,092,573 pounds of wool from 5,073,000 sheep and of 15,645,371 pounds of mohair from 3,140,000 goats.

The chief mineral products are petroleum, sulphur, natural gas, cement, and quicksilver. In 1930, 289,965,000 barrels of petroleum were produced (in 1929, 298,441,000 barrels); natural gasoline or petrol, 489,700,000 gallons. Some quicksilver is produced. Texas leads in production of petroleum (with California a close second) and in natural gas, output in 1930, 517,880 million cubic feet. Output in 1930, coal, 833,872 short tons; cement, 7,083,572 barrels. Salt, sulphur (2,435,483 tons in 1929), gypsum, granite, sandstone, and limestone are also produced. Western Texas has extensive undeveloped potash fields. Total value of mineral products in 1929, 495,819,500 dollars.

In 1929, there were in the State 5,187 manufacturing establishments with 131,503 wage-earners earning 147,888,053 dollars. The cost of material, fuel and power used was 997,932,276 dollars, and the value of the output was 1,449,801,916 dollars.

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 is now second only to New York. Imports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, 16,636,344 dollars; exports, 322,945,560 dollars. A permanent causeway over 2 miles in length now connects Galveston with the mainland. The steam railways in the State (January 1, 1929) have a total mileage of 16,727 miles (main lines). There are 518 miles of electric inter-urban railway in active operation in Texas. The State maintains 18,034 miles of highways, of which 10,896 miles are surfaced.

There are 1,047 miles of navigable water in the rivers of Texas. The long coast-line with its good harbour facilitates traffic by sea. The Houston Ship Channel (50 miles long), connecting Houston with the Gulf of Mexico, makes that city the largest inland cotton market of the world.

Texas had on June 30, 1931, 537 national banks with capital of 76,478,000 dollars and total resources of 982,573,000 dollars; 644 State banks and trust companies had capital of 32,699,000 dollars and total resources of 282,699 dollars.

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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 Jan. 4, 1896.

The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; the Constitution provides for the initiative and referendum.

The Senate (in part renewed every two years) consists of 20 members, elected for four years; the House of Representatives has 55 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 preceding the election.

Governor.—Geo. H. Dern, 1931-33 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Milton H. Welling.

There are 29 counties in the State. The Capital is Salt Lake City.

Area and Population.—Area, 84,990 square miles, of which 2,806 square miles are water. The area of the Indian reservations in 1930 was 531 square miles, and the population, 2,869 Indians.

Census population on April 1, 1930, 507,847, an increase of 58,451, or 13 per cent. since 1920.

The population at the date of four Federal censuses was :—

Years	White	Coloured[1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White	Coloured[1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	272,465	4,284	276,749	3·4	1920	441,901	7,495	449,396	5·5
1910	366,583	6,768	373,351	4·5	1930	495,955	11,892[2]	507,847	6·2

[1] Including Negroes, Asiatics, and others.
[2] Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white.'

In 1930, the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Female .	252,556	609	2,590	2,728	1,516	259,999
Male . .	243,399	499	1,313	1,284	1,353	247,848
Total .	495,955	1,108	3,903	4,012	2,869	507,847

Of the total in 1930, 43,772 (8·6 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 10,851 (24·8 per cent.) were English, 4,883 (11·2 per cent.) Danes, 4,389 (10·0 per cent.) Swedes, 4,104 (9·4 per cent) German, 2,814 Italian, and 2,197 (5·0 per cent.) Greek. Of the total population in 1930, 52·4 per cent. were urban, 0·2 per cent. Negro, and 33·5 per cent. (140,953 males and 29,060 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 2,153 men and 2,357 women divorced.

The largest city is Salt Lake City with a population of 140,267 according to the census of 1930. Ogden had 40,272 ; Provo, 14,766 ; and Logan, 9,979.

Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) form about 91 per cent. of the Church membership of the State with 337,200 members in 1926 out of a total, for all denominations, of 369,591. There are Catholics (14,595), Protestant Episcopalians (3,837), Presbyterians, Methodists, and others in small numbers.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 4,640 (1·2 per cent. of that age group) ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 141,399 (76 8 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age. For the school year, 1928-29, the total expenditures for elementary and secondary education amounted to 11,869,723 dollars. There were enrolled 107,259 pupils in the 526 elementary schools and 29,990 in the 153 high schools. There were 2,953 elementary teachers and 1,515 high school teachers.

The University of Utah (1850), Salt Lake City, during the school year

1930, had 195 instructors and 3,608 regular students. The Agricultural College of Utah, Logan (1890), during the same year, had 90 instructors and 1,324 regular students. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo (1875), with 90 instructors and 1,400 students and five other colleges. Other denominations also maintain colleges in the State.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1930, the revenue and expenditure were :—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1929	1,977,220
Receipts for 1929-30	16,617,723
Total	18,594,943
Total disbursements for 1929-30 . . .	16,156,261
Cash on hand, July 1, 1930	2,438,682

The bonded debt of the State on July 1, 1930, amounted to 10,260,000 dollars.

The assessed valuation of real and of personal property in 1929 was 700,705,295 dollars

The National Guard on July 1, 1931, consisted of 129 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,293 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands within the State on June 30, 1930, was 23,881,445 acres, of which 12,378,068 acres were surveyed; the State contained 7,497,644 acres of national forest. In 1930, it had 27,159 farms with a total area of 5,613,101 acres, of which 1,495,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 221,223,000 dollars.

In 1931, the chief crops were wheat, 4,679,000 bushels; oats, 1,290,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,950,000 bushels; hay, 894,000 tons; sugar beets, 504,000 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, 1931, the numbers were: horses and mules 95,000, milch cows 100,000, all cattle 444,000, sheep 2,926,000, swine 63,000. The wool clip (1930) yielded 21,600,000 pounds of wool from 2,400,000 sheep.

In 1930 the principal minerals were gold (208,455 fine ounces, valued at 4,308,764 dollars), silver (13,129,421 fine ounces, valued at 5,054,819 dollars), copper (180,526,423 pounds); coal (4,257,541 tons); lead (115,494 short tons), gypsum and salt. Other products are sulphur, zinc (88,990,938 pounds), and asphalt. Total value of mineral production, 1929, 115,180,581 dollars.

In 1929, there were 654 manufacturing establishments with 15,650 wage-earners, who earned 19,765,145 dollars. The materials, fuel and power used were valued at 159,191,176 dollars, and the value of the output was 216,529,294 dollars.

In 1930, the State had 1,807 miles of main line railways, and 279 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 3,448 miles of highway, of which 1,795 miles are surfaced.

Utah on June 30, 1931, had 17 national banks with capital of 3,275,000 dollars and total resources of 57,256,000 dollars; 79 State banks and trust companies had capital of 7,871,000 dollars and total resources of 127,871,000 dollars.

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VERMONT.

Constitution and Government.—Vermont, first settled in 1724, was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The first Constitution was established by Convention at Windsor, July 2, 1777; in 1793 a new Constitution was adopted which, with amendments, is still in force. Amendments are proposed by two-thirds vote of the Senate each decennium, and must be accepted by two sessions of the Legislature before being submitted to popular vote. The State Legislature, consisting of a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 248 members, meets in January in odd numbered years. Electors are all citizens of the United States who possess certain residential qualifications and have taken the freeman's oath set forth in the Constitution. The Capital is Montpelier (7,837, Census of 1930). The State is divided into fourteen counties, and 248 towns and cities. The State sends two Senators and two Representatives to the United States Congress.

Governor.—Stanley C. Wilson, 1931–33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Rawson C. Myrick.

Area and Population.—Area, 9,564 square miles, of which 440 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 359,611, an increase of 7,183, or 2 per cent. since 1920. Population at four census years was as follows.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	342,815	826	343,641	37·7
1910	354,335	1,621	355,956	39·0
1920	351,856	572	352,428	38·6
1930	359,043	568	359,611	39·4

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1930 according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	182,904	310	32	20	183,266
Female . . .	176,061	258	9	17 [1]	176,345
Total 1920 . .	358,965	568	41	37	359,611

[1] Including 1 Mexican female.

In 1930, the foreign-born white population numbered 43,061, or 12·0 per cent. of the total Of these, 17,320 (40·2 per cent.) were Canadian French, 9,862 (22·9 per cent.) Canadian English, 3,082 (7·2 per cent.) Italian, 1,806 Irish, 1,929 English, and 1,454 Scottish. Of the population in 1930, 33·0 per cent. were urban, 0·2 per cent. Negro, and 39·3 per cent.

(112,762 males and 28,428 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 1,779 men and 1,582 women divorced. The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1930 of 24,789; Rutland, 17,315; Barre, 11,307.

The principal religious denominations are: Roman Catholic with 89,424 members in 1926, Congregational (20,915), Methodist (16,950), Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, and Universalist, in the order given. Total, all denominations, 161,123.

Education.—Illiterates 10 years of age or older in 1930 numbered 6,299 (2·2 per cent. of that age group), of whom 1,921 were native whites and 3,005 foreign-born whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 74,617 (70 4 per cent.) were attending school. School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years of age. In 1930–31, the 2,091 public elementary schools had 2,357 teachers and 54,105 enrolled pupils; the 94 high schools had 530 teachers and 11,798 pupils; the 4 normal schools had 27 teachers and 417 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, 1930, 197 instructors and 1,266 students; Middlebury College (1800) had 60 instructors and 640 students, Norwich University (1834) had 34 academic and 6 military instructors and 330 students. Expenditure on education (1930–31) amounted to 5,938,940 dollars.

On August 1, 1931, the number of persons in State institutions was as follows: House of correction, 152; State prison, 252; hospital for insane, 935; school for feeble-minded, 296; industrial school, 262.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1931, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1930	1,430,174
Receipts, 1930–31	15,232,795
Total	16 662,969
Disbursements, 1930–31	15,788,799
Cash balance June 30, 1931	874,170

Total bonded debt, January 1, 1931, 9,102,032 dollars.

The assessed value of real property in 1930 was 237,055,966 dollars, and of personal property, 45,039,155 dollars

The National Guard on July 1, 1931, had 85 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,108 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1930, the State contained 24,898 farms with a total area of 3,896,097 acres, of which 1,128.000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 145.937,000 dollars. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,089 000 tons in 1931), but cereals are grown; in 1931, the yield of oats was 1,952,000 bushels; of maize, 2,944,000 bushels; wheat, 21,000 bushels; and barley, 150,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1931 was 2,550,000 bushels; and apples, 800,000 bushels. The production of maple products in Vermont in 1931, was 593,000 gallons of syrup, and 838,000 pounds of sugar. Vermont produced 5,582,000 pounds of maple products, sugar basis, or approximately 80 per cent. of the New England total.

Cattle raising, especially dairy cattle is one of the chief agricultural pursuits. On January 1, 1931, Vermont had 286,000 dairy cows or heifers

two years old and over, 421,000 all cattle, 51,000 horses, 42,000 sheep, and 26,000 swine.

The forests of the State provide annually over 180,000,000 board feet of lumber, approximately 38,500 cords of pulpwood, and 450,000 cords of fuelwood.

According to the Federal census of manufactures in 1929, there were in Vermont 930 manufacturing establishments, paying 34,035,098 dollars in wages to 27,582 wage-carners, using raw material, fuel and power costing 66,523,769 dollars, and giving an output valued at 144,156,389 dollars.

The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half of the marble of the United States. In 1929 Vermont ranked first in the production of monumental and memorial granite (1,350,950 cubic feet), and marble for monumental work (579,280 cubic feet), and stood second in production of marble for building stone (605,820 cubic feet). The State contains the largest and most valuable deposits of marble, granite, and asbestos of any State in the United States, and ranks second in the production of slate, talc, and soapstone. Metals occur only in small quantities. Total mineral output in 1929 was valued at 14,602,589 dollars.

There were (January 1, 1930) 1,120 miles of steam railway in the State, and electric railways with 15·98 miles of track. The State maintains 1,013 miles of highways.

On June 30, 1931, there were 19 mutual savings banks and 36 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 238,261 savings depositors, having to their credit 156,161,805 dollars. The average amount of savings deposits per depositor was 659 dollars. On June 30, 1931, 45 national banks reported capital of 5,260,000 dollars and total resources of 74,407,000 dollars; 58 State banks had capital of 2,676,000, and total resources of 189,828,000 dollars.

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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 some in the western portion of the State, who set up a separate government which in 1863 was admitted into the Union as West Virginia.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 40 members elected for 4 years and a House of Delegates of 100 members, elected for 2 years. Qualified as electors are (with few exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age,

fulfilling certain residential qualifications who have paid their State poll-taxes and registered. The State Capital is Richmond. The State sends to the Federal Congress 2 Senators and 10 Representatives.

Governor.—John G. Pollard, 1930–34 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of the Commonwealth.—M. A. Hutchinson.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,627 square miles, including 2,365 square miles water area. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,421,851, an increase of 112,664, or 4·9 per cent. since 1920. Population for four Federal census years:—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	1,193,462	660,722	1,854,184	46·1
1910	1,390,516	671,096	2,061,612	51 2
1920	1,619,170	690,017	2,309,187	57 4
1930	1,771,686	650,165	2,421,851	60 2

[1] Including Indians, Mexicans and Asiatics.

In 1930, the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Mexican	Total
Male . .	893,650	321,545	395	436	20	1,216,046
Female . .	876,755	328,620	71	343	16	1,205,805
Total .	1,770,405	650,165	466	779	36	2,421,851

Of the total population in 1930, 23,820, or 1 0 per cent, were foreign-born whites, of whom 3,088 (13·0 per cent.) were English, 1,164 Irish, 2,505 German, 2,989 (12 5 per cent) Russian, and 1,239 Scotch The urban population in 1930 formed 32·4 per cent. and the Negro 26·8 per cent. of the whole; 36·3 per cent (697,555 males and 182,721 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 5,801 men and 7,765 women divorced.

The population, according to the census of 1930, of the principal cities was: Richmond, 182,929; Norfolk, 129,710; Roanoke, 69,206; Portsmouth, 45,704; Lynchburg, 40,661; Newport News, 34,417; and Petersburg, 28,564.

The principal churches are: the Negro Baptists, with 316,095 members in 1926, Southern Methodists (237,903), Southern Baptists (223,270), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal. In 1926, 82 denominations reported a total of 7,566 churches and 1,172,447 members.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 162,588 (8·7 per cent. of that age group), of whom 65,114 were native whites and 95,148 negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 540,683 (62·6 per cent.) were attending school. 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 1930–31, the elementary schools had 13,310 teachers and 498,350 enrolled pupils; the 440 public high schools, 3,408 teachers and 79,716 pupils. In

1929, the 5 public normal schools had 225 teachers and 3,359 students. Expenditure on public schools, 1930-31, 25,704,974 dollars. Statistics of the more important institutions for higher instruction are (1930):—

Founded	Name and Place of College	Professors, etc.	Students
1693	William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg (State)	74	1,503
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington	55	912
1819	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	140	2,500
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Colored; Bapt.)	25	463
1872	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (State)	130	1,434
1839	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington (State)	52	714
1776	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney (Pres.)	18	274
1832	Randolph-Macon College, Ashland (Methodist)	36	283
1832	University of Richmond, Richmond (Baptist)	57	785
1892	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg	63	830

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30, 1930, are shown thus:—

	Dollars
On hand July 1, 1930	10,845,420
Receipts, 1930-31	50,297,389
Total	61,142,809
Disbursements, 1930-31	54,134,401
Balance, June 30, 1931	7,008,408

The bonded debt of the State amounts (June 30, 1931) to 24,163,561 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1931 was: Real estate, 1,187,391,219 dollars; personal and incomes, 1,148,115,065 dollars. Total for 1931, 2,335,506,284 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, had 258 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,580 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930, there were 170,610 farms in Virginia with an area of 16,728,620 acres, of which 5,059,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 855,850,000 dollars. In 1931, the chief crops were maize, 43,061,000 bushels; wheat, 13,266,000 bushels; oats, 4,888,000 bushels; potatoes, 14,160,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 4,750,000 bushels; apples, 4,200,000 barrels. The tobacco crop was 106,276,000 pounds of tobacco. The cotton crop for 1931 covered 72,000 acres and yielded 43,000 bales. The area of national forest lands is 595,949 acres.

The domestic animals on January 1, 1931, were 184,000 horses, 105,000 mules, 404,000 milch cows, 772,000 all cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 468,000 swine. The wool-clip (1930), was 2,132,000 pounds of wool from 418,000 sheep.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth, coal being the most important with output in 1930 of 10,907,377 short tons. Other products are coke (219,656 tons in 1930); granite and other stone; lime; clay products; iron ores. The production of pig-iron (1930) amounted to 50,629 long tons. In 1929, the total output of minerals (including iron ore but excluding pig-iron) was valued at 39,752,683 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 pros-

perous. The manufacture of tobacco and of cigars, &c., is an important industry. The Virginia cotton mills consume much more cotton than the State produces. On July 31, 1930, there were 688,326 active spindles, and the consumption of cotton was 120,449 bales. The Federal census of manufactures in 1929 showed 3,274 manufacturing establishments, employing 118,399 wage-earners, earning 116,847,113 dollars: the cost of raw materials, fuel and power used amounted to 353,749,349 dollars, and the value of the output was 727,606,298 dollars.

In 1929, there were 4,505 miles of steam railway in the State; and 541 miles of electric railway The State maintains 6,932 miles of highways, of which 4,983 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, Virginia had 153 national banks with capital of 29,118,000 dollars and total resources of 366,076,000 dollars; 277 State banks and trust companies had capital of 27,268,000 dollars and total resources of 256,530,000 dollars.

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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 November 11, 1889. Its settlement dates from 1811. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the latter composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members, the number of Senators being not more than half nor less than one-third of that of members of the House of Representatives. Senators are elected for 4 years, half their number retiring every 2 years; members of the House of Representatives are elected for 2 years. The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

Qualified as voters are (with some exceptions) all citizens 21 years of age, having the usual residential qualifications, who can read and speak English.

Governor.—Roland H. Hartley, 1929-33 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—J. Grant Hinkle.

To the United States Congress the State sends 2 Senators and 5 Representatives.

Area and Population.—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles are water area. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 920,584 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,563,396, an increase of 206,775, or 15·2 per cent., since 1920. Population in four Federal census years :—

Years	White	Coloured[1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	67,199	7,917	75,116	1·1
1910	1,109,111	32,879	1,141,990	17·1
1920	1,319.777	36,844	1,356,621	20·3
1930	1,521,099	42,297[2]	1,563,396	23·4

[1] Including Negroes, Indians and Asiatics.
[2] Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white.'

In 1930, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Mexican	Total
Male . .	800,924	3,797	15,416	5,778	477	826,392
Female .	720,175	3,043	8,226	5,475	85	737,004
	1,521,099	6,840	23,642	11,253	562	1,563,396

The foreign-born white population in 1930 numbered 244,256, constituting 15·6 per cent. of the total population. Of this number 48,064 (19·7 per cent.) came from Canada, 34,084 (14·0 per cent.) from Sweden, 31,429 (12·9 per cent.) from Norway, 20,542 (8·4 per cent) from Germany, 20,304 (8·3 per cent.) from England and 11,002 (4·5 per cent.) from Finland. Of the total population in 1930, 56·6 per cent. were urban, 0·4 per cent. Negro, and 42·5 per cent (537,716 males and 127,097 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 14,876 men and 13,706 women divorced.

There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1930) of 1,330 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres ; total Indian population (1930), 12,572.

The principal cities are Seattle, with a population, according to the census of 1930, of 365.583 inhabitants ; Spokane, 115,514 ; Tacoma, 106,817 ; Bellingham, 30,823 ; Everett, 30,567 ; Yakima, 22,101 ; Aberdeen, 21,723 ; Walla Walla, 15,976 ; Vancouver, 15,766 ; Hoquiam, 12,766 ; and Olympia, the State capital, 11,733.

The prevailing forms of religion in the State are Catholic, with 121,249 members in 1926, Methodist, (48,140), Presbyterian, (34,425), Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples, and Congregationalist. Total, all denominations, 384,182.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age and older numbered 13,458 (1·0 per cent. of that age group), of whom 7,103 were foreign-born whites ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 331,644 (75·7 per cent.) were attending school. Education is given free, and is compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. In 1931, the 2,284 elementary schools had 8.291 teachers and 255,914 pupils ; the 337 high schools had 3,730 teachers and 90,508 children. The 3 State normal schools have 200 teachers and 4,000 students. The total expenditure on public elementary and secondary schools for the school year 1931 was 33,546,029 dollars.

The University of Washington, founded 1861, near Seattle, had, in 1930,

475 professors and teachers and 8,394 students; and the State College at Pullman for science and agriculture, founded 1890, had 195 professors or teachers and 3,358 students. There are two denominational colleges.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending December 31, 1929, the revenue and expenditure were as follows.—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, December 31, 1928	16,894,217
Receipts, 1929	40,766,809
Total	57,661,026
Disbursements, 1929	41,590,739
Balance, December 31, 1929	16,070,287

The assessed valuation of taxable property in 1929 amounted to 1,253,051,064 dollars. The total bonded debt on December 31, 1929, amounted to 9,400,000 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the National Guard consisted of 221 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,480 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. In 1930, there were 70,904 farms with an acreage of 13,533,778, of which 6,275,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 773,663,000 dollars. The wheat yield in 1931 was 40,843,000 bushels; barley, 1,888,000 bushels; oats, 7,742,000 bushels; corn, 1,369,000 bushels; potatoes, 6,820,000 bushels. Fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities Washington far excels other states in production of apples; 8,400,000 barrels in 1931. In 1931, the domestic animals were 175,000 horses, 26,000 mules 316,000 milch cows, 602,000 all cattle, 683,000 sheep and 173,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1930 amounted to 5,510,000 pounds of wool from 580,000 sheep. The national forest-lands of the State have an area of 9,564,576 acres

Coal is mined in large quantities: 2,301,928 short tons in 1930. Copper output (1930) was 1,206,438 pounds; gold output, 4,244 ounces; silver, 32,816 ounces; lead, 1,152,585 pounds. Clay products, granite, sandstone, marble, limestone and cement are produced Antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found. Total mineral products in 1929 reached a value of 22,435,359 dollars.

In 1929, the manufacturing industries had 3,665 establishments employing 114,591 wage-earners, who earned 160,513,782 dollars; they used raw material, fuel and power costing 426,842,332 dollars, and gave an output valued at 794,142,726 dollars.

The steam railways within the State had, in 1929, 5,539 miles (main track); there were also 904 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 3,289 miles of highways, of which 2,845 miles are surfaced. The imports at the port of Seattle for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, totalled 84,426,361 dollars, and the exports 84,758,129 dollars.

Washington had on June 30, 1931, 100 national banks with capital of 25,875,000 dollars and total resources of 340,079,000 dollars; 211 State banks and trust companies had capital of 14,642,000 dollars and total resources of 227,894,000 dollars.

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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, and whose first government began on June 20, 1863.

The Legislature consists of the Senate and the House of Delegates. 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. The right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and meeting certain residential requirements.

Governor.—William G. Conley, 1929–33 (10,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—George W. Sharp.

The State sends to the Federal Congress two Senators and six Representatives. For local administration the State is divided into 55 counties. The State Capital is Charleston.

Area and Population.—Area, 24,282 square miles, of which 260 square miles are water area. The population, according to the census of April 1, 1930, is 1,729,205, an increase of 265,504, or 18·1 per cent. since 1920. Population in four Federal census years:—

Year	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile	Year	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. mile
1900	915,801	43,499	958,800	39·9	1920	1,377,356	86,345	1,463,701	60·9
1910	1,156,946	64,173	1,221,119	50·8	1930	1,614,312	114,893	1,729,205	72·0

[1] Including Mexicans, Asiatics and Indians.

In 1930 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male . .	828,743	60,873	85	155	15	889,871
Female .	785,191	54,020	18	102	3	839,334
Total .	1,613,934	114,893	103	257	18	1,729,205

Of the total population in 1930, 51,520, or 3·0 per cent., were foreign-born whites, and of these 12,088 (23·5 per cent.) came from Italy, 5,545 (10·8 per cent.) from Poland, 3,683 (7·1 per cent.) from Hungary, 3,282 from England, and 3,129 (6·1 per cent.) from Germany. Urban population was 28·4 per cent. and the Negro population 6·6 per cent. of the whole; 33 per cent. 487,705 males and 82,754 females) were gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 5,183 men and 5,600 women divorced.

In 1930 the population of the principal cities was: Huntington, 75,572;

Wheeling, 61,659; Charleston, 60,408; Parkersburg, 29,623; Clarksburg, 28,866; and Fairmount, 23,159.

The most numerous denominations are Methodists with 94,161 members in 1926, Northern Baptists (76,934), Roman Catholics (71,265), and Presbyterians. Most of the denominations have colleges within the State. Total, all denominations, 531,983.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 62,492 (4·8 per cent. of that age group), of whom 41,657 were native whites and 10,173, Negroes; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 413,581 (66·6 per cent) were attending school. Elementary education is free for all from 6 to 21 years of age, and school attendance for 160 days annually is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years The public or free schools are non-sectarian. In 1930–31, the 6,751 public elementary schools had 335,835 enrolled pupils and 12,288 teachers, and 273 public high schools had 3,563 teachers and 81,700 pupils The 8 public normal schools had 243 teachers and 3,738 students. Expenditure on public schools in 1930–31 was 26.957,280 dollars.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868 at Morgantown, had in 1930, 250 professors and instructors and 2,400 students (exclusive of summer school and short course students and extension courses). Bethany College (1841), under the control of the Christian Church, has 25 instructors and 352 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, has 30 instructors and 350 students.

In 1928, there were in penitentiaries 1,942 (1,883 male and 59 female), and in correctional industrial homes, 701 (539 boys and 162 girls).

Finance and Defence.—The State Fund revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1930, were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, June 30, 1929	14,100,965
Receipts, 1929–30	81,715,886
Total	95,816,851
Disbursements, 1929–30	80,978,110
Balance, June 30, 1930	14,838,741

The total net bonded indebtedness of the State was 78,738,700 dollars on June 30, 1930.

The assessed value of real property in 1931 was 1,010,284,290 dollars, of personal property, 295,815,717 dollars, and of public utility property, 571,868,460 dollars; total, 1,477,986,466 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 123 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,833 men.

Production and Industry.—In 1930, the State had 82,641 farms, with an area of 8,802,348 acres, of which 1,907,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm lands and buildings in 1930 was 341,976,000 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1931 were wheat, 2,373,000 bushels, maize, 12,934,000 bushels, oats 3,552,000 bushels, hay, 655,000 tons, and potatoes, 3,200,000 bushels. The tobacco yield amounted to 5,328.000 pounds. Apples (12,954,000 bushels in 1931), peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1, 1931, the domestic animals were 114,000 horses, 13,000 mules, 235,000 milch cows, 499,000 all cattle, 654,000 sheep, and 142,000 swine. In 1930, the wool-clip produced 2,855,000 pounds of wool from 549,000 sheep. National forest lands amount to 278,371 acres.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, ranking fifth for mineral production in the United States. In 1930, output of petroleum was 5,092,000 barrels; natural gasoline, 63,000,000 gallons; natural gas output, 144,180 million cu. ft. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and 121,472,638 short tons were produced in 1930. The quarries yield sandstone and limestone. Salt production in 1930 was 28,670 tons. The total value of the mineral output in 1929 was 346,564,746 dollars.

In the State there are important leather industries. The census of manufactures of 1929 showed 1,487 manufacturing establishments employing 84,460 wage-earners who earned 114,130,578 dollars. The cost of the raw material, fuel and power used was 253,609,031 dollars, and the value of the output was 500,393,174 dollars.

In 1929, there were within the State 4,006 miles of steam railway, besides 381 miles of electric railway track. The State has a new system of improved highways totalling 4,005 miles, of which 2,734 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1931, West Virginia had 104 national banks with capital of 13,308,000 dollars and total resources of 181,865,000 dollars; 158 State banks and trust companies had capital of 16,221,000 dollars and total resources of 193,514,000 dollars.

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WISCONSIN.

Government.—Wisconsin, first settled in 1670, became part of the Territority of Michigan and 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 10 Representatives.

Governor.—Philip F. La Follette, 1931-33 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Theodore Dammann.

The State Capital is Madison; 1930 census population, 57,899.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,066 square miles, of which 810 square miles are water, exclusive of 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior

and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan. Census population, April 1, 1930, 2,939,006, an increase of 306,939, or 11·7 per cent. since 1920.

The population at the date of each of the Federal censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured[1]	Total	Per Square Mile
1900	2,057,911	11,131	2,069,042	37·4
1910	2,320,555	13,305	2,333,860	42·2
1920	2,616,938	15,129	2 632,067	47·6
1930	2,913,859	25,147[2]	2,939,006	53·2

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.
[2] Including Mexicans, previously recorded as 'white'

In 1930, the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Mexican	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,497,014	5,811	391	1,648	5,951	1,510,815
Female .	1,416,845	4,928	73	748	5,597	1,428,191
Total .	2,913,859	10,739	464	2,396	11,548	2,939,006

The foreign-born white population in 1930 numbered 386,213, representing 13·1 per cent. of the total population. Of these 128,269 (33·2 per cent.) were German, 42,359 (11 per cent.) Polish, 34,391 Norwegian, 19,580 Czechoslovakian, 18,808 Swedish, 16,418 Russian, 15,572 Canadian, and 8,477 English. Of the total population in 1930, 52·9 per cent. were urban, 0·4 per cent. Negro, and 38·4 per cent. (913,853 males and 215,693 females) gainfully employed. The Indian reservations cover 428 square miles and had a population of 11,705 Indians on June 30, 1930.

According to the census of April 1, 1930, the population of the cities was as follows:—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Milwaukee .	578,249	Lacrosse. .	39,614	Fond du Lac.	26,449
Racine . . .	67,542	Sheboygan .	39,251	Eau Claire .	26,287
Madison . .	57,899	Green Bay .	37,415	Appleton . .	25,267
Kenosha . .	50,262	Superior . .	36,113	Wausau . .	23,758
Oshkosh . .	40,108	West Allis .	34,671	Beloit . . .	23,611

In 1930 there were 15,218 marriages performed and 2,506 divorces granted; annulments, 46. The 1930 census showed 10,814 men and 11,158 women divorced.

The chief religious bodies are: Roman Catholic, with 657,511 members in 1926, Lutheran-Synod of Wisconsin (146,373), Lutheran-Synod of Missouri (123,346), Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, and others. Total, all denominations, 1,472,890.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 44,232 (1·9 per cent. of that age group), of whom 29,960 were foreign-born

whites; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 666,555 (74·2 per cent.) were attending school. All children between the ages of 7 and 14, and those between 14 and 16 not regularly employed are required to attend school. Compulsory part-time education in the day-time is required for employed children. In 1929–30, the 7,845 elementary schools had 15,567 teachers and 407,622 enrolled pupils, the 437 public high schools had 4,992 teachers and 118,251 pupils. The 9 State teachers colleges had, in 1930–31, 419 teachers and 5,859 students. The 36 public part-time day schools had 32,928 pupils, and the 43 State supervised evening schools had a total enrolment of 54,600. There are also 31 rural county normal schools, training teachers for the rural schools, and Stout Institute which trains teachers for the vocational schools.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison, established in 1848, had, in 1930–31, 1,444 professors and instructors and 10,001 students. Instruction by correspondence was imparted to 8,892 students.

The total expenditure for public education in 1929–30 was 71,041,457 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ended June 30, 1931, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance July 1, 1930	20,154,547
Receipts for year 1930–31	99,919,427
Total	120,073,974
Disbursements for year 1930–31	97,749,375
Balance June 30, 1931	22,324,599

The State has no debt except to its own trust funds, which on June 30, 1931, was 1,263,700 dollars.

In 1931, the assessed valuation of real property in the State was 4,755,363,251 dollars, and of personal property 495,358,905 dollars, total 5,250,722,156 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1931, consisted of 353 commissioned officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,561 enlisted men.

Production, Industry, Communications.—Wisconsin has slightly more people engaged in manufactures than in agriculture, but is the leading dairy State of the Union. In 1930, the farms numbered 181,767 with a total area of 21,883,664 acres; value of all farm land and buildings was 1,732,586,647 dollars. The yield of the principal crops in 1931 was: maize, 58,240,000 bushels; wheat, 1,154,000 bushels; oats, 68,852,000 bushels; barley, 19,006,000 bushels; potatoes, 24,924,000 bushels; tame hay, 3,833,000 tons. The tobacco yield in 1931 was 47,200,000 pounds. Wisconsin leads in the number of milk cows (2,125,000 on January 1, 1931); other live-stock on that date included 549,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 3,120,000 all cattle, 542,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,415,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1930 amounted to 3,157,000 pounds of wool from 410,000 sheep.

Iron ore (1,148,277 long tons in 1930), zinc (16,986 short tons in 1929), and lead (1,536 short tons in 1929), are the chief mineral products. Excluding pig-iron, the total value of mineral products in 1929 was 24,222,229 dollars.

In 1929, Wisconsin had 7,480 manufacturing establishments, with 264,061 wage-earners earning 352,813,581 dollars; materials, fuel and power used

amounted to 1,205,139,221 dollars; value of the manufactured product was 2,158,400,172 dollars.

On January 1, 1931, there were 7,899 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 835 miles of electric railway track.

Exclusive of the 6,319 miles of city and village streets, there are in the State 82,916 miles of highway divided between the State trunk highway, the county highways, and the town highways. Of this, 3,513 miles are concrete, 781 bituminous macadam, 35,286 gravel, and 43,336 earth roads. The total expenditure for roads supervised by the State during the past fiscal year and available from State funds was approximately 22,700,000 dollars. In addition to this the counties spent approximately 21,400,000 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, there were 148 national banks with 32,730,000 dollars capital and 18,747,000 surplus, with 542,648,000 dollars in resources; there were also 767 State banks with 38,202,000 dollars capital, 19,347,937 dollars surplus, and 546,735,975 dollars in resources.

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WYOMING.

Government.—Wyoming, first settled in 1834, 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 62 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who have the usual residential qualifications.

Governor.—Frank C. Emerson, 1931–1935 (8,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Vacant.

The capital is Cheyenne.

Area and Population.—Area, 97,914 square miles, of which 320 square miles are 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. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1930, totalled 15,929,460 acres.

Census population on April 1, 1930, 225,565, an increase of 31,163, or 16 per cent. since 1920.

The Federal census results since 1900 were as follows :—

Years	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	89,051	3,480	92,531	0·9	1920	190,146	4,256	194,402	2·0
1910	140,318	5,647	145,965	1·5	1930	214,067	11,498 [2]	225,565	2·3

[1] Including Negroes, Asiatics and Indians.
[2] Including Mexicans, previously counted as 'white.'

In 1930, the population according to sex and race was :—

—	White	Mexican	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	117,703	4,582	699	819	982	124,785
Female . .	96,364	2,592	551	410	863	100,780
Total . .	214,067	7,174	1,250	1,229	1,845	225,565

In 1930, the foreign-born white population numbered 19,658 (8·7 per cent. of the total), of whom 2,105 (10·7 per cent.) were English, 1,783 (9·1 per cent.) Germans, 1,783 Swedish, 1,653 Italians, 1,424 Scotch, 1,375 Russians, 1,322 Jugoslavs, and 1,136 Canadians. Of the total population in 1930, 31·1 per cent. were urban, 0·6 per cent. Negro, and 41 per cent. (79,690 males and 12,761 females) gainfully employed. The 1930 census showed 1,611 men and 1,057 women divorced.

The Indian reservation within the State has (1930) an area of 3,120 square miles, and a population of 2,014.

The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital), with census population in 1930 of 17,361 ; Casper, 16,619 ; Laramie, 8,609 ; Sheridan, 8,536 ; Rock Springs, 8,440.

Education.—In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 2,895 (1·6 per cent. of that age group) ; of persons between the ages of 5 and 20, 51,671 (73·7 per cent.) were attending school.

The religious bodies with the most numerous membership are the Roman Catholic, with 18,772 members in 1926, Mormon (11,610), Methodist, (6,923), and Presbyterian. Total, all denominations, 62,975.

In 1930, the 1,497 public schools had 2,114 teachers, and 43,341 enrolled pupils ; there were 141 accredited high schools with 637 teachers and 11,164 pupils. The University of Wyoming, founded at Laramie in 1887, had in 1930, 130 professors and instructors and 1,125 students. There is also a State Agricultural College at Laramie. Expenditure on elementary and secondary schools in the school year 1929–30 was 7,715,445 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The cash receipts and disbursements of the State (exclusive of trust funds) for the year ending September 30, 1929, are given as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, October 1, 1928	4,435,175
Receipts for 1928–29	10,834,276
Total	15,269,451
Disbursements 1928–29	11,319,277
Balance, Sept. 30, 1929 . . .	3,950,174

On September 30, 1929, the bonded debt amounted to 1,790,000 dollars, and the assessed value of property in the State in 1929 to 447,954,091 dollars.

The National Guard on July 31, 1931, consisted of 47 officers, 1 warrant officer and 581 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi-arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by 'dry farming.' In 1930, there were 16,011 farms, with a total area of 23,525,234 acres, of which 2,293,000 acres were crop land. The total value of farm land and buildings in 1930 was 206,852,000 dollars. Crops include alfalfa (879,000 tons in 1931), sugar beets (556,000 tons), potatoes (3,860,000 bushels), as well as cereals. The wool-clip (1930) yielded 30,360,000 pounds of wool from 3,300,000 sheep. The domestic animals on January 1, 1931, were 166,000 horses, 69,000 milch cows, 811,000 all cattle, 3,806,000 sheep, and 117,000 swine.

In 1930, 8,476,276 acres in the State, being 13 per cent. of its area, were national forest land. The State has numerous fish hatcheries which stock the streams with trout, and also possesses the largest elk herds in the world.

Wyoming is largely a coal-producing State. In 1930 the output of coal was 6,088,133 short tons; natural gas, 43,219 million cubic feet; petroleum, 17,846,000 barrels; of natural gasoline, 51,000,000 gallons; iron ore production, 320,023 long tons. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock (1,339 tons in 1930). Total value of mineral products in 1929 was 51,237,407 dollars.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption. The 1929 Federal census showed 251 industrial establishments; the wage-earners numbered 6,288, wages paid amounted to 10,306,294 dollars, the materials, fuel and power used cost 63,516,935 dollars, and the output amounted to 96,466,461 dollars.

In 1930, the steam railways in the State had a length of 1,991 miles.

The State highway system comprises 3,052 miles, of which 1,424 miles are surfaced. The system of motor stage route transportation is still common.

On June 30, 1931, Wyoming had 25 national banks with capital of 2,270,000 dollars and total resources of 40,300,000 dollars; 57 State banks and trust companies had capital of 1,935,000 dollars, and total resources of 27,904,000 dollars.

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OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

Government.—Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia under the treaty of March 30, 1867, for 7,200,000 dollars. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States for 4 years.

By Act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, Alaska became a Territory,

vith a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that he Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by ts local legislative assembly. Regular sessions are held biennially and last or 60 days Special sessions may be called by the Governor. The latter s appointed for four years by the President.

To facilitate administration, Congress in 1927 authorized the appointment of 3 ex-officio Commissioners who enjoy large powers.

Governor—Geo. A. Parks, 1929–33 (7,000 dollars).
Secretary of Alaska—Karl Theile.

Area and Population.—The gross area (land and water) of the Territory is 586,400 square miles. The census population from 1900 to 1930 s shown as follows :—

Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Year	Population	Per Sq. Mile
1900	63,592	0·1	1920	55.036	0·1
1910	64,356	0·1	1930	59 278	0·1

Of the population in 1930, 35,764 were males and 23,514 females ; 28,640 were whites and 29,983 were Indians, 26 Chinese, 278 Japanese, and 136 Negroes. 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 ; of the 28,640 whites, 10,180 are foreign-born.

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of Government, which had (census of 1930) a population of 4,037 ; the second largest is Ketchikan with a population of 3,786 ; other towns are Anchorage, 2,276 ; Fairbanks, 2,099 ; Petersburg, 1,249 ; Nome, 1,218 ; Sitka, 1,053 ; Cordova, 979 ; Wrangell, 916 ; Seward, 832 ; and Douglas, 593. There are altogether 18 incorporated towns.

Education, 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 1930 there were 89 territorial white schools with 5,066 enrolled pupils and 253 teachers ; 15 four-year high schools are maintained. Total cost of instruction, 594,662 dollars. The Bureau of Education of the Federal government handles the education, hospitalisation and general care of the native population. There are 93 native schools in operation and 7 hospitals. For the administration of justice the territory is a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

Finance.—Federal receipts and expenditures in the territory, administered by the various Federal Departments in Washington in recent years, have been as follows, in dollars :—

	Receipts	Expenditure		Receipts	Expenditure
1927	4,523,405	10,884,513	1929	5,474,868	11,483,967
1928	4,226,832	11,147,773	1930	4,846,276	12,331,647

Territorial receipts (largely from licences to conduct businesses) and expenditures for two bienniums are : 1929–30 (actual), receipts, 2,415,893

dollars; expenditures, 2,468,659 dollars: 1931–32 (estimated), receipts, 1,890,390 dollars; expenditures, 2,572,451 dollars.

The Territory has no funded debt.

Production and 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 1920, there were 364 farms with a total area of 90,652 acres, of which 5,736 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 1,808,641 dollars. In Northern and Western Alaska are 200,000 square miles of treeless region worthless for agriculture but capable of furnishing pasturage for 4,000,000 reindeer. About 1,280 reindeer have been introduced from Siberia, and the industry is thriving. There were (in 1930) approximately 600,000 reindeer in the country distributed in 78 herds and valued at 8,750,000 dollars. During 1930–31, 1,566,585 pounds of reindeer, valued at 157,933 dollars, were shipped from Alaska. The Government-owned fur-seal herd of the Pribilof Islands, administered by the Department of Commerce, comprises about 85 per cent. of the fur seals of the world. This herd contains 970,000 animals; number of skins taken, 1930–31, 43,316. About 275 blue fox ranches, stocked with 36,000 blue foxes, represent an investment of 6,850,000 dollars. Value of furs and fur skins (including seal skins) shipped in 1930–31, 3,193,061 dollars.

The southern coastal section of Alaska contains large and readily accessible timber resources which maintain a considerable sawmill industry and are capable of supporting an immense pulp and paper development. This timber is largely included in two National Forests aggregating 21,345,925 acres and officially estimated to contain 84,760 million board feet of timber, 74 per cent. western hemlock and 20 per cent. Sitka spruce.

The chief industries of Alaska are salmon fishing and mining. In 1930, all the fisheries of Alaska employed 29,283 persons; the value of the products was 50,795,819 dollars; exports to United States in 1930–31, 35,510,990 dollars. Salmon canning in 1929 employed 24,271 persons; products were 5,370,159 cases, valued at 40,469,385 dollars. The number of salmon canneries operated in 1929 was 156.

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. Output of gold in 1930 was 407,356 ounces, valued at 8,420,800 dollars; of silver 392,024 ounces, valued at 150,929 dollars; and of copper 36,380,038 pounds. Tin ore deposits near Cape Prince of Wales are of a high grade; lead, coal, petroleum, marble, gypsum, quicksilver and lode platinum metals are found. Total value of mineral output in 1916, 48,000,000 dollars; in 1928, 14,061,000 dollars; in 1929, 16,066,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The value of the domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in the year ending December 31, 1930, amounted to 31,303,291 dollars, and from Alaska to the United States, 48,996,962 dollars. Merchandise from foreign ports amounted to 1,709,636 dollars and exports to foreign ports, 347,191 dollars, including gold and silver. In the calendar year 1929, 3,608 vessels of 1,038,739 tons entered the ports of Alaska in domestic and foreign trade, and 3,404 vessels of 954,923 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 airplane, or,

in summer, by steamer. The Copper River and North Western Railway has completed a line (standard gauge) from Cordova to Kennecott, a distance of 197 miles. The Alaska railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 467 miles (509 miles with branches). Total mileage, 1930, 914. Aviation services are maintained between 63 landing places throughout the year. Alaska has 1,589 miles of wagon roads, 1,404 miles of sled roads, and 7,860 miles of trails. The Alaskan towns are connected with the United States and with Canada by telegraph; there are 3 broadcasting stations. There are about 180 post-offices, and good mail services in the territory.

The territory had, on June 30, 1931, four National Banks with capital of 275,000 dollars and total resources of 5,012,000 dollars; 13 territorial banks had a total capital of 640,000 dollars; and total resources of 8,435,000 dollars.

There is a British Consul at Skagway.

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HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54′ and 22° 15′ north latitude, and 154° 50′ and 160° 30′ west longitude. They are about 2,020 miles south-west of San Francisco, and are in the line of steamer travel between San Francisco and the Orient, Victoria, B.C., Australia and New Zealand.

Government.—The Hawaiian Islands (formerly known as the Sandwich Islands), celebrated in August, 1928, the 150th anniversary of their discovery by Captain James Cook, the English navigator. The 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 the request of the people of Hawaii expressed through the Legislature of the Republic, and a resolution of the United States Congress of July 6, 1898 (signed July 7 by President McKinley), 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. In 1930 the registered voters numbered 52,127, including 19,858 Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, and 10,244 American. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

Governor.—Lawrence M. Judd, 1929–1933.
Secretary of the Territory.—Raymond C. Brown.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate elected biennially.

Area and Population.—The total area of the islands is 6,407 square miles with population (census of 1930) of 368,336 (222,640 males and 145,696 females). The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,016 square miles (population, 1930, 73,325); Maui, 728 (48,756); Oahu, 598 (202,887); Kauai, 547 (35,806); Molokai, 261 (5,032); Lanai, 140 (2,356); Niihau, 97 (136); Kahoolawe, 69 (2). The Capital, Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, had a population of 137,582, and Hilo, 19,468. The number of Hawaiians was 22,636, and part-Hawaiians, 28,224. There were 27,179 Chinese, 139,631 Japanese, 27,538 Portuguese, 63,052 Filipinos, 6,671 Porto Ricans, 1,219 Spanish, 44,895 Americans, British, Germans, and Russians, 6,461 Koreans, 780 others.

Religion and Education.—The Hawaiians are Christians. There is an American Protestant Episcopal bishop at Honolulu; also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations.

Elementary education is free. The language in the schools is English. In 1931 there were 183 public schools with 2,656 teachers and 76,530 enrolled pupils; also 70 private schools with (1930) 599 teachers and 12,178 enrolled pupils. The pupils in public schools in 1931 were classed by ancestry as follows: Hawaiian, 3,206; part-Hawaiian, 8,073; Portuguese, 5,881; other Caucasians, 3,210; Porto Rican, 1,257; Spanish, 253; Filipinos, 3,807; Asiatic, 49,936; others, 907. There are a normal and training school, a reformatory industrial school for boys and one for girls, a territorial trade school, a school for the deaf and blind, a school for feeble-minded; also a territorial university (University of Hawaii, Honolulu), founded in 1907, with 92 instructors and 2,372 students in 1930 (including part-time summer session and extension students).

Justice.—Hawaii has a supreme court, circuit courts, a court of domestic relations, 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, and the U.S. Marshal, are appointed by the President.

Finance and 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, 1931, the receipts were 13,594,170 dollars and disbursements, 11,895,693 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the bonded debt amounted to 32,000,000 dollars. In 1931 the assessed value of property was 332,198,835 dollars.

On June 30, 1931, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 1,605 men, and 109 officers. The Federal Government, with a view to the protection of the Pacific coast and the control of the Panama Canal, has constructed extensive

naval works at Pearl Harbour, about 7 miles from Honolulu, and military works at Honolulu and other places on the island of Oahu.

Production and Commerce.—In 1920, there were 5,284 farms with an acreage of 2,702,245, of which 435,242 acres were improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 151,129,085 dollars. Sugar and pineapples are the staple industries, while coffee, hides, bananas, and wool are also exported. For the year 1930, the raw sugar production amounted to 848,694 short tons, and refined sugar to 17,092 short tons. The pineapple crop in 1930 totalled 12,672,296 cases. The forest reserves in the Territory now number 63, aggregating 1,021,314 acres.

For the year ending December 31, 1930, the imports amounted to 91,213,049 dollars, and the exports to 100,915,783 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year ending Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to 81,726,404 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 98,923,737 dollars, of which 55,233,469 dollars were for sugar, 37,889,805 dollars for fruits (mostly pineapples), 1,093,108 dollars for coffee. The imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) in 1931 totalled £1,792, and the exports to the United Kingdom, £154,873.

Shipping and Communications.—Several lines of steamers connect the islands with the mainland of the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, 1,407 vessels of 10,807,037 tons entered ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company with 14 steamers provides communication between the different islands. There are about 1,038 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 tramways. 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. Commercial air services between the islands carried 14,114 passengers in the year ending June 30, 1931.

Twenty-nine banks were in operation on June 30, 1931. Total deposits were 83,805,596 dollars. There were 176,072 savings bank accounts with total deposits of 41,587,979 dollars, representing 236 dollars to each depositor.

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PORTO RICO.

Government.—Porto Rico, by the treaty of December 10, 1898 (ratified April 11, 1899), was ceded by Spain to the United States. Its constitution is determined by the 'Organic Act' of Congress (1917), known as the 'Jones Act.' Porto Rico has representative government, the franchise being restricted to citizens 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 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 seven heads of departments, who form a Council to the Governor, known as the Executive Council. 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; 8 District Courts with 11 Judges appointed by the Governor; and 36 municipal courts, the judges and officials of which, as well as the 56 justices of the peace, are appointed by the Governor.

Governor.—James R. Beverley, appointed January 20, 1932 (10,000 dollars).

Executive Secretary.—E. J. Saldaña.

Area, Population and Education.—The Island has an area of 3,435 square miles, and a population, according to the census of April 1, 1930, of 1,543,913, or 449·5 per sq. mile. Males numbered 771,761; females, 772,152.

The population in 1930 was distributed as follows:—White, 1,141,114; coloured, 397,156; foreign-born white, 5,605; other races, 38. During the decade ending 1930 the white population increased by 20·9 per cent., and the coloured population by 13·1 per cent. Of the working population, 52 per cent. were engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining; 9 per cent. in domestic and personal service; 22 per cent. in manufacturing industries; 11 per cent. in trade and transportation.

Chief towns, San Juan, 114,158 inhabitants (1930); Ponce, 53,430; Mayaguez, 37,060.

Education was made compulsory in 1899. In 1931, there were 4,462 class-rooms in 1,992 school-buildings, with 226,215 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. In 1930, the percentage of illiteracy was 41·4 of those 10 years of age or older.

Finance.—Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1931:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1930	401,878
Receipts, 1930–31	16,478,299
Total	16,880,177
Disbursements, 1930–31	16,327,150
Balance, July 1, 1931	553,027

The assessed value of property on June 30, 1931, was 331,683,530 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 29,097,000 dollars.

The police force consists of 815 men, and the National Guard (on June 30, 1931) of 89 officers and 1,431 enlisted men.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—The cultivated land in 1920 was divided into 41,078 holdings, having a total area of 2,022,404 acres, of which 1,303,547 acres was improved land. Total value of all farm property in 1920 was 179,392,511 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, &c. The disastrous hurricane of September, 1928, destroyed millions of coffee trees, reducing exports of coffee from 19,354,000 pounds in 1927–28 to 1,963,067 pounds in 1930–31, valued at 543,731 dollars. It also damaged tobacco seed beds, reducing exports of tobacco and manufactures from 24,884,000 dollars in 1926–27 to 13,165,247 dollars in 1930–31. But sugar production flourishes. Sugar crops for three years: 1928, 748,677 tons; 1929, 586,760 tons; and 1930, 787,796 tons. Raw sugar exported in 1930–31 amounted to 722,789 tons, valued at 46,939,514 dollars. In 1930–31 exports of fresh pineapples amounted to 2,283,843 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 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, imports into Porto Rico amounted to 77,326,063 dollars (United States merchandise amounting to 68,018,167 dollars); exports were valued at 98,486,834 dollars (94,876,997 dollars to the United States). Imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1931, £76,448; exports to United Kingdom, £192,190.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1930–31, 3,174 American and foreign vessels entered and cleared Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.

There are over 1,080 miles of road in the Island, and about 463 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. There are 35,419 miles of telephone, and 1,098 miles of telegraph wire. There are 99 post offices, 87 telegraph stations and five wireless stations.

The Porto Rican island of Vieques, 13 miles to the east, is about 21 miles long and 6 miles broad, and has 10,582 inhabitants, who grow sugar and rear cattle. The island is fertile and healthy. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour.

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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 both nations 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 were vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice of the Senate; the Danish code of laws, dated April 6, 1906 (along with Tax and Customs laws) was continued in effect except where incompatible with the new sovereignty. Danish citizens residing in the islands were permitted to declare their Danish citizenship before a court of record; failing to do that, they were held to have accepted citizenship in the United States. On February 25, 1927, full American citizenship was granted to the natives. St. Thomas is the capital.

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 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. The Government is now strictly civil, having been transferred in 1931 from the U.S. Navy Department to the Department of the Interior.

There are six heads of Departments, who form the Governor's cabinet. There is one Judge of the District Court for the Virgin Islands, and four Police Courts, presided over by magistrates.

Governor.—Paul M. Pearson.
Government Secretary.—Boyd J. Brown.

Area, Population and Education.—The Virgin Islands group, lying about 60 miles due east of Porto Rico, between the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, comprises the Islands of St. Thomas (32 square miles), St. Croix (82 square miles), St. John (19 square miles), and about 50 small islets or kays, mostly uninhabited and unnamed. The total area of the three principal islands is 133 square miles.

The population, according to the census of April 1, 1930, is 22,012, com-

pared with 26,051 in 1917, a decrease of 4,039 or 15·5 per cent. Population has slowly declined since 1835 when it stood at 43,178. Lack of employment has caused persistent emigration. Of the present total, 61·3 per cent. is urban; 9·1 per cent. is white, 78·3 per cent. Negro and 12·4 per cent. mixed; 16·1 per cent. are illiterates. The populations of each of the islands are 9,834, 11,413, and 765. The islands contain 3 towns, St. Thomas (formerly Charlotte Amalie), on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 7,036; and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with populations of 3,767 and 2,698 respectively. Education is compulsory. In St. Thomas there are 9 public and 5 private and parochial schools, 1,883 pupils and 54 teachers; and in St. John there are 5 public schools with an enrolment of 164 pupils and 9 teachers. In St. Croix there are 9 public schools and 6 private and parochial schools; total enrolment, 2,091 with 50 teachers. There are churches of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths in St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Finance.—Revenues are derived from customs, export tax on sugar, income tax, real and personal property tax, trade tax, pilotage charges, &c. Estimated revenue for fiscal year ending June 30, 1932: 1,171,995 francs. Expenditures are estimated at 4,749,897 francs (1 franc = 19¼ cents, U.S.). The annual deficit in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States.

Production and Industry.—The census of 1930 shows 193 farms in St. Croix, 55 in St. Thomas and 81 in St. John, a total of 329. 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, extracted from the leaves of the bay tree, and St. Thomas for the finished product of bay rum. Exports in 1930, 124,000 gallons compared with the average annual export, 1920–29, of 82,000 gallons. St. Croix is the largest and most fertile of the islands, and its industries are mainly sugar cane (at present languishing) and cattle-raising. A plant for manufacturing industrial alcohol has recently been erected there; output, 1930, 98,834 gallons.

Exports to the United States in the calendar year 1930 were 768,342 dollars; imports from the United States, 1,672,903 dollars. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for 1931, £200; imports from United Kingdom, £10,688.

Communication.—The Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Munson Line maintain regular semi-monthly passenger and freight services from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and lower islands. The Ocean Dominion Steamship Co. operates a monthly service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix and Leeward Islands. Several companies operate regular service from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, whence frequent steamer service may be had to ports in the Virgin Islands. There is a weekly air-mail service with Continental United States. There is a powerful radio station at St. Thomas and cable offices in St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Money and Banking.—The official money of the islands is that issued by the National Bank of the Danish West Indies, the official unit being the franc valued at 19¼ cents United States money. United States currency is acceptable anywhere on the islands, the dollar being worth 1.04 dollars in Danish West Indian currency. United States money will be legal tender in 1934, at which time the charter of the National Bank of the Danish West Indies expires. The bank has its head office in St. Thomas, with a branch in Christiansted and one in Frederiksted.

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.—Theodore Roosevelt, appointed January 20, 1932.

Government.—The Governor-General is appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate. Under him are the secretaries of six executive departments, who, with the exception of the Vice-Governor (appointed by the President) who acts as Sectretary of Public Instruction, must all be Filipinos. Members of the cabinet may appear before the legislature and speak on matters pertaining to their departments. The Governor-General may veto any Bill containing an appropriation; if passed again over his veto, the bill goes to the President of the United States for final action. The United States Congress has power to annul any Act of the Legislature, but has never exercised it.

The legislature consists of the Senate (24 members) and the House of Representatives (with 94 members). All are elected by popular vote, with the exception of nine representatives and two senators, who are appointed by the Governor-General to represent certain districts. Suffrage is enjoyed by all males 21 years of age or older who formerly exercised the right or, failing that, have property of at least 500 pesos value, and can read or write Spanish, English, or a native language. Registered voters number about 1,140,000.

A Council of State, created by Executive Orders in 1918 and 1928, forms the connecting link between the executive and the legislative branches. It is composed of the Governor-General, as President, the Presidents of both houses of the Legislature, the leaders of the majority parties in both houses and the six Secretaries of the Departments. Its purpose is to advise the Governor-General on such matters of public policy as he may lay before it.

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 latter exercising authority over nine special provinces. Each province has a provincial governor. He and two other members form the provincial board, which constitutes the legislative branch. All three offices are usually filled by popular vote, though in certain provinces the provincial governors are appointed and the third members of the provincial boards are elected by the executives of the municipal units. Each town or municipality has a president and a municipal council of from four to eight councillors, depending upon the annual income of the municipality. The president, the vice-president and the councillors are all elected by popular vote except in some municipalities of the special provinces where the presidents are appointed. On December 31, 1928, there were 494 Americans and 19,606 Filipinos in Government service.

Area and Population.—The group is composed of 7,083 islands and islets, of which only 466 have areas of one square mile or over. Total area, 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 was estimated in 1929 at 12,082,366 and in 1930 at 12,204,100 or 111 per square mile. Philippine Census of 1918 gave 10,314,310, chiefly of Malay race, 91 per cent. of whom are Christians, and only 932,953, or 9 per cent., are Moros and Pagans, though these are fast taking advantage of the all-pervading system of public schools. About 1,500,000 have some knowledge of English and about 660,000 some knowledge of Spanish; for Government and commercial purposes these two languages are used. The population of Manila, the capital and the leading commercial and industrial centre, is estimated at 324,522.

Other towns with their estimated present population, including suburbs, are: Iloilo on Panay, 67,143; Cebu on Cebu, 86,152; Legaspi (formerly Albay), 33,048; Laoag, 40,879; Vigan, 19,939; Naga, 9,468 (all on Luzon); and Zamboanga on Mindanao, 47,302. Baguio, in the Mountain Province, is the summer capital, corresponding to Simla in India, and has a population of 8,449.

Justice and Defence.—The judiciary consists of a supreme court, with a chief justice (a Filipino) and eight associate justices (three Filipinos); 28 judicial districts, each with a judge of first instance, except eight districts which have 2 judges each, and one, covering the city of Manila, which has six judges. In addition there are twenty-five auxiliary judges of first instance. There are justices of the peace for the various municipalities and municipal districts. Manila has a municipal court of 3 judges. The Bureau of Justice is headed by the Attorney-General, aided by the Solicitor-General and assistants; under the Bureau is a fiscal or prosecuting attorney for each province.

Public order is maintained through the municipal police and the Philippine Constabulary, latter consisting of 398 officers (28 Americans) and 6,331 enlisted men, distributed at 157 stations throughout the Archipelago. Expenditures on the Constabulary totalled 2,583,590 dollars in 1928. The United States maintains a force of about 11,000 troops of the United States Army, including 6 regiments of Filipino soldiers.

Religion.—The dominant religion of the islands is the Roman Catholic (8,823,163 adherents). In 1902, an independent Filipino Church was founded which adheres to modern science, proclaims that science is superior to Biblical tradition, denies the possibility of miracles, and conceives God as an invisible Father with one essence and a single person. The ritual resembles somewhat that of the Roman Church. Latin was originally prescribed, but the Spanish language is now the official tongue, and encouragement is given to the vernacular dialects. Marriage is allowed to its apostles. According to the Government Census of 1918, the Independent Filipino Church had 1,417,448 followers, but in the last Church Census its followers numbered 4,000,000. Several Protestant denominations have extensive organisations and have many communicants, probably more than 200,000. They co-operate in maintaining a Union Theological Seminary, the Philippine Council of Religious Education, and a National Christian Council, which forwards reform movements, evangelistic campaigns, etc. The Buddhist religion is professed by 24,263 men and women, while the Mahommedans number 443,037, and are chiefly to be found in the districts of Mindanao and Sulu.

Education.—Education in the public schools of the Philippines is free, secular, and co-educational, its principal aim being the spread of literacy on the basis of a common language, English. In 1929–30, there was an

nrolment of 1,163,039 pupils (36·6 per cent. of those of school age) in the ',612 public schools, with 292 American and 27,274 Filipino teachers. The expenditure on public-school education for 1929 was 14,497,488 dollars insular only, excluding provincial and municipal). There are a number of pecial schools, including the Philippine Normal School, and nine provincial ormal schools; the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and 22 provincial rade schools; the Central Luzon Agricultural School, 29 provincial agricultural chools, together with some 275 farm settlement schools; the Philippine Nautical School, the Philippine School of Commerce and the School for the Deaf and the Blind. For higher education there is the State-supported Jniversity of the Philippines, with 481 professors, 1931, and 6,097 students; nd 26 accredited private institutions of higher learning—among them the Jniversity of Sto. Tomas, founded in 1611, the oldest university under the merican flag—giving collegiate instruction in liberal arts and sciences and n technical courses. There are in all 351 separate private schools of all rades of instruction accredited by the Government. The total enrolment n these approved private schools and colleges in 1929 was over 90,000, and he total number of instructors and teachers was about 3,916.

There are 172 newspapers and periodicals published in English and other anguages.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government or five fiscal years were:—

—	1928	1929	1930[1]	1931[1]	1932[1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	42,607,254	43,685,288	38,000,000	33,000,000	27,500,000
Expenditure	39,813,403	39,416,919	38,000,000	32,500,000	27,500,000

[1] Estimates.

The total bonded debt on June 30, 1930, amounted to 75,098,500 dollars, ncluding provinces and municipalities. Sinking fund, 30,117,000 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The principal products are rough rice 'palay'), Manila hemp ('abacá'), coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco nd maguey. There are 41 sugar centrals; output in 1928–29, 699,699 metric ons; in 1929–30, 786,103 tons. Much uneasiness exists over the efforts of American beet sugar producers to have a tariff placed on Philippine sugar. The principal fruit is the banana; there are also mangoes, papaya, anonas, ilinut (*Canarium commune*), and mandarin and oranges. Production of rice n 1928 was 2,112,800 metric tons. The cultivation of rubber is increasing early, especially in the southern provinces where the large plantations are ocated; output, 1927, 292 tons, 1928, 809 tons, and 1929, 312 tons. About 6 per cent. of the total cultivated area is owned by Filipinos whose farms verage 3 acres.

In the production of copra and coconut oil the Islands are classed among the foremost countries in the world. During the year 1929, there were produced 483,442 metric tons of copra and 191,054 tons of coconut oil.

The live-stock industry is increasing steadily. On December 31, 1927,

there were: 1,888,137 carabaos (water buffaloes); 1,069,462 cattle; 317,672 horses and mules; 9,798,064 hogs; 1,409,625 goats and 367,745 sheep.

The areas of uncultivated land are very considerable. The Archipelago has a total area of 71,111,040 acres, and of these only 8,896,584 acres, or 12 per cent., are cultivated, the remainder being distributed as follows: commercial forest lands, 39,285,220 acres; non-commercial forests, 7,198,300 acres (forests thus accounting for 63·5 per cent. of the total area); grass or bare lands, 13,451,565 acres; mangrove swamps, 650,083 acres; unexplored lands, 2,947,540 acres.

The commercial forests furnish chiefly cabinet and construction timber, but also gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and dye woods. About 98 per cent. of this belongs to the Government. Exports of logs and sawn timber, 1930, totalled 82,351,824 board feet.

Gold is the only mineral produced in commercial quantities. Output in 1930, 185,208 ounces valued at 3,828,600 dollars. Some silver and a small amount of platinum are recovered from the gold mining operations. Chromite has been discovered in Zambales. The small iron production is consumed entirely in the manufacture of native agricultural implements. The total value of mineral production in 1928 was 6,359,000 dollars, in 1927, 4,578,500 dollars.

All manufacturing is carried on in small factories; the only exceptions are 37 sugar mills, 6 cocoanut oil mills, 7 dessicated cocoa factories and 3 large cigar and cigarette factories.

Commerce.—Free trade exists between the United States and the Philippines, but the American Congress has placed a tariff of about 20 per cent. on foreign imports into the Philippines. The values of imports and exports for recent calendar years are stated as follows in U.S. dollars (50 cents U.S. currency = 1 peso):—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports .	119,782,834	119,298,902	115,851,472	134,656,898	147,160,275	128,092,954
Exports .	148,877,205	136,884,320	155,574,085	155,054,546	164,446,843	138,167,128

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, the commerce was distributed principally as follows (in Philippine pesos, 1 peso = 50 cents U.S. currency):—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
United States .	184,432,249	256,562,119	Dutch E. Indies	6,402,988	641,513
Hawaii . .	1,094,559	703,369	British E. Indies	7,000,554	2,291,995
Japan . .	25,545,825	14,656,780	Netherlands .	1,065,888	3,268,984
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,587,768	14,738,154	France . .	3,329,180	6,425,620
China. . .	14,769,570	6,314,586	Switzerland .	3,410,995	109,961
French E. Indies	8,149,662	114,900	Belgium . .	3,021,524	2,392,522
Germany . .	9,825,970	7,245,429	Hong Kong .	515,058	2,107,002
Australia . .	4,825,300	1,158,889	Japanese-China.	1,647,682	43,362
Spain . . .	1,987,080	11,924,116	Italy . . .	594,859	3,541,090
			Canada . .	734,198	455,656

The principal articles of commerce of the Philippines in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, were the following:—

Imports			Exports		
Articles	1929	1928	Articles	1929	1928
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Cotton goods .	58,728,145	53,624,218	Sugar . . .	100,428,197	98,935,036
Iron and steel manufactures .	44,892,557	34,276,727	Hemp . . .	56,506,002	56,571,044
Meat and Dairy products . .	13,407,799	13,503,884	Coconut oil .	60,889,774	43,404,600
Wheat flour . .	10,456,503	10,130,397	Copra . . .	43,088,202	36,399,456
Silk goods . .	9,183,992	8,761,721	Tobacco products . .	18,011,270	17,666,153
Automobiles, and parts of . .	12,108,369	8,704,982	Embroideries .	10,792,166	7,620,325
Paper, and manufactures of .	8,514,113	8,257,253	Desiccated and shredded cocoanuts . .	7,561,976	6,486,622
Naphthas, and all lighter products of distillation .	9,407,451	6,104,071	Lumber . .	6,930,987	5,662,656
Tobacco, and manufactures of	6,146,898	5,873,598	Hats . . .	3,862,538	4,393,620
Illuminating oil .	5,455,032	5,008,597	Maguey .	3,325,034	3,775,303

Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1931, £1,246,504; imports from United Kingdom, £479,699. These totals include Guam.

Shipping and Communications.—The overseas trade of the Philippine Islands during 1930, was carried mainly by 361 American vessels aggregating 1,782,891 net tons, 481 British with 1,724,920 net tons, 264 Japanese with 820,644 net tons, 120 German with 546,736 net tons, 24 Philippine with 88,765 net tons; in all 1,548 vessels with a net tonnage of 5,949,224 entered direct from foreign countries. The coastwise trade of the Islands is carried exclusively by domestic vessels.

On January 1, 1929, there were in operation, 965 post-offices, 592 money-order offices, 8,354 miles of insular telegraph lines, and 655 miles of cable, with 462 telegraph offices, including 45 radio stations, with 509 combined telephone-telegraph stations. At the same time there were 962 postal savings banks in operation, with 289,145 accounts, amounting to 8,092,516 pesos (Philippine currency).

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. At the end of 1929, the Manila Railroad Co. had 66·5 miles on Luzon, and the Philippine Railroad Co. had 132 miles on Panay and Cebu. The Government has taken over the former of these companies. Total railway mileage, about 799. Total length of roads, 7,385 miles of which 3,956 miles are first-class, 2,071 second-class and remainder third-class. Besides the foregoing roads there were 3,110 miles of foot and horse trails. January 1, 1929, there were 19,778 motor cars and 9,070 trucks registered.

Banking and Coinage.—There are twelve banks doing business in the Islands. Four are foreign: the International Banking Corporation, the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and the Yokohama Specie Bank. Combined resources of all banks on June 30, 1931, was 138,912,000 dollars; capital, 12,742,000

dollars. The Philippine National Bank was inaugurated, under a special charter granted by the Philippine Legislature, on May 2, 1916. The Government has now purchased all the privately-owned shares of stock of the bank and guarantees the final redemption and payment of the circulating notes of the institution. Since July 1, 1916, the Bank has been the sole Government depository. This bank and the Bank of the Philippine Islands, founded 1852, are the only ones that have the privilege of issuing notes.

The Philippines is on the gold-exchange standard.

The coins used in the Philippine Islands are of the following decimal denominations: Peso, one-half peso, peseta (20 centavos), media peseta (10 centavos), all in silver; five centavo, in nickel; and one centavo, in copper. 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 Gold Standard Fund Act of June 13, 1922. The new peso now coined contains twenty grammes of silver, 800 fine. The Philippine coins are now coined at the Mint in Manila. Gold coins of the United States are legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise provided in the contract.

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 a Naval Station and saluting port under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department of the United States. A garrison of marines and a shore naval force are maintained here.

The length of the island is 32 miles, the breadth from 4 to 10 miles, and the area 206 square miles. Agaña, the seat of Government, is about eight miles from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. The port of entry is Piti. The number of inhabitants (including the military establishment and non-native residents) on June 30, 1931, was 20,857, of whom 19,611 were classed as 'natives.' The census of April 1, 1930, showed a population of 18,509. The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English are also spoken. English is the official language.

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 3,491 pupils registered, 2,535 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 also in cable telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There is an irregular mail service per westbound U.S. army and navy transports, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, and to Manila.

A line of commercial steamers, with scheduled sailings from San Francisco every 90 days, stops at Guam westbound en route to Manila. The station

ship makes about four trips a year to Manila, China, and Japan for freight and coal.

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. Copra (exports, 1930, 2,376 tons) and coconut oil are the principal exports. There are about 4,500 head of cattle, including 980 water buffaloes. The imports into the island in the year ending June 30, 1931, amounted to 541,939 dollars, and the exports to 130,588 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—E. S. Root, Captain U.S. Navy (appointed May 15, 1931).

SAMOAN ISLANDS.

(American Samoa.)

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 rights of freedom of trade and extra-territorial jurisdiction in Samoa were granted. On June 14, 1889, a treaty between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain proclaimed the Samoan Islands neutral territory, with an independent government, the natives being allowed to follow their own laws and customs, while for civil and criminal causes involving foreigners a Supreme Court of Justice, with an American citizen as presiding judge, was established. This arrangement continued till 1899, when owing to disturbances, the kingship was abolished, and, by the Tripartite Treaty of November 14 of that year, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favour of the United States all rights over the 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 total area of American Samoa is 76 square miles and according to the 1930 census, contained 10,055 inhabitants. The Island of Tutuila 70 miles from Apia, has an area of about 40 2 square miles, with a population of 7,809 (including the island of Aunu'u) according to the 1930 census. Ta'u has an area of 14 square miles, and the other islets (Ofu and Olosega) of the Manu'a group have an area of about 4 square miles with a population of 2,147. Swain's Island, annexed in 1925, is from a mile and a half to two miles in diameter. Population (1930) is 99. 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.

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. In each District there is a Native Governor, County Chiefs and Village Chiefs. All of these officials are appointed by governmental authority although the District Governor has indirect control of the County Chiefs, and the County Chiefs of the Village Chiefs. Judicial power is vested in village courts, in six judicial district

courts, and in a High Court. There is a native guard (known as the Fitafitas) of 70.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. Nearly all the land is owned by natives. The soil is fertile; the fruits comprise orange, lime, banana, mangoes and alligator pears. Copra of excellent quality is abundant.

The Government maintains 20 public schools, giving every child over 6 years of age the opportunity of an elementary English education: 2,118 pupils are enrolled. All private schools must teach English a percentage of the time. There are four parochial schools under missionary auspices having, in all, six white and six Samoan teachers and about 350 children of all ages; instruction is chiefly in Samoan.

The native taxes, both poll and school, are fixed by the Board of Assessors in November, payable before the following June 30. The annual output of copra is between 1,000 and 1,700 tons. The chief island products, besides copra, are taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, pine-apples, oranges, and bananas. Copra is the only article exported. Imports: 1930, 206,060 dollars. Exports: 1930, not available (to the United States, 140,422 dollars).

About 30 miles of public roads have been constructed. There is a United States Naval high-powered radio station (open to commercial traffic) on Tutuila, which reaches New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu, the United States, and the islands of the Pacific. The fast mail steamers of the Matson Navigation 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 former Kingdoms of Tigré, in the north-east; Amhara and Gojjam, in the centre, and Shoa in the south; besides many other smaller and formerly independent or quasi-independent dependencies, together with the modern acquisitions to the south, Harrar, and the Galla, Shankalla and Dankali territories. The following are the principal provinces into which the country is divided: Harrar, Wollo, Gurage, Kaffa, Gore, Sayu, Benishangul, Wogera, Southern Tigré, Adowa and Aksun, Sokota, Lasta, Goffa, Nekemti (Lekempti) and the Western Galla countries, Sellale, Wollaga, Gimira, Sidamo, Arussi, Borana, Gojjam, Gondar, Jimma. The whole area is 350,000 sq. miles. For treaties relating to the boundaries of Abyssinia *see* The Statesman's Year-Book for 1907, p. 667, and for 1923, p. 677.

By the convention of Addis Ababa of October 26, 1896, between Italy and King Menelik, the independence of Abyssinia was recognized.

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. By an exchange of Notes dated December 14–20, 1925, Great Britain and Italy more specifically defined their respective spheres of interest in Abyssinia, as indicated in the above agreement; in particular Italy recognised the exclusive right of Great Britain to deal with the waters of Lake Tsana, while Great Britain agreed not to oppose any Italian scheme for railway development in the hinterland of Eritrea or Italian Somaliland, which may affect Abyssinia.

On August 2, 1928, Italy and Abyssinia signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration (the first of the kind ever made by Abyssinia), providing for arbitration in all disputes for a period of 20 years. A further agreement was signed at the same time whereby Abyssinia was granted a free zone at the port of Assab in Eritrea; provision was also made for the construction of a motor road from that port to Dessie in Abyssinia.

Government.

Emperor.—**Haile Silassie I.**, born July 17, 1891; crowned King (Negus) on October 7, 1928, proclaimed Emperor, after the death of the Empress Zauditu, on April 3, 1930, and crowned Emperor, November 2, 1930. Married Waizeru Menen in 1912, and has 3 sons and 3 daughters. On January 25, 1931, the eldest son, Asfaou Wossan was proclaimed Crown Prince and heir to the throne.

After the overthrow of the Emperor Theodore by the British in 1868, the suzerain power passed to Prince Kassai of Tigré, who assumed the old title of Negusa Nagast ('King of Kings'), and was crowned in 1872 as John IV., Emperor of Ethiopia. After the death of this potentate in 1889, Menelik II., King of Shoa (born 1844), became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia. Menelik died in December, 1913, and was succeeded by Lij Yasu, born in 1896,

son of his second daughter, Waizeru Shoaragga and Ras Mikael, the chief of the Wollo Gallas.

On September 27, 1916, Lij Yasu was deposed by public proclamation, and Zauditu, another daughter of Menelik, was nominated Empress and 'Queen of Kings of Ethiopia,' and Ras Taffari, son of Ras Makonnen, and great-nephew of Menelik, proclaimed heir to the throne.

On July 16, 1931, a constitution was proclaimed. This provides for a unified state under the government of the Emperor advised by two nominated chambers. All are equal before the law and succession to the Throne is reserved to the present dynasty.

Abyssinia was admitted into the League of Nations on September 28, 1923.

Population.

No reliable figures of population exist, but recent estimates indicate a figure of about 10,000,000. The Abyssinians, properly so called, number rather less than 3 millions, and inhabit the provinces of Tigré, Amhara, Gojjam, and Shoa (in part), covering an area of over one-third of the whole country. They are Christians, and are of Hamitic origin, semiticized by waves of Semitic invasion from Arabia and adulterated by intermarriage with Negro and other conquered races. The Gallas, some of whom are Christian, some Moslem, and some Pagan, comprise more than two-thirds of the entire population, and are a pastoral and agricultural people of Hamitic origin. Ogaden, Issa and other Somalis inhabit Harrar, the Somaliland plateau, and the south-east. The Danakil are Mohammedans, and are still somewhat turbulent. There are also Negroes (in the South-West), and the Falashas (of Jewish religion), in the N.-E. centre with a growing number of foreigners (Indians, Arabs, Armenians, Europeans) in the towns.

There are few towns in Abyssinia in our sense of the word—Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harrar being the most important. Addis Ababa, the capital, has 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants with a foreign population of several thousands, of whom the majority are British Indian and British Arab subjects, Greeks and Armenians. Dire Dawa contains about 30,000 people, of whom about 300 are Europeans, and the old walled city of Harar has a population of about 40,000, with about 100 foreigners, mostly Indians and Arabs. Other important towns, politically or commercially, are: Debra Markos, capital of Gojjam, 5,000; Gondar, capital of Amhara, 3,000; Adua, capital of Tigré, 5,000; Axum, ancient capital of Ethiopia, 5,000; Antalo, former capital of Tigré, 1,000; Ankober, former capital of Shoa, 2,000; Debra-Tabor and Makallé; Gore, Saiyu, Nekemti, Sameré 3,000–4,000, and Sokoto, 1,500, important trading centres. Gambeila, 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.

Domestic slavery is a recognized institution, but slave trading, by an ancient law renewed by a decree issued in June 1923, is punishable by death. A comprehensive edict of 45 clauses was issued in March 1924, providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves, beginning with the children born of slaves.

Religion and Education.

Since the conversion of the Abyssinians to Christianity in the fourth century they have retained their connection with the Alexandrian Church through the Abuna, or head bishop, who is always a Copt, and who is appointed and consecrated by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria. Under

the Abuna is the Itchege, a native ecclesiastical dignitary, who presides over the spirituality, numbering about 100,000 ecclesiastics. In addition to the Itchege, who was consecrated bishop in January 1930, there are four other Abyssinian bishops, who were consecrated as such by the Coptic Patriarch in 1929. Their consecration was a great innovation, as hitherto no Abyssinian priest had been consecrated a bishop. The priestly class is very numerous and the Church holds a considerable proportion of the land. Both Copts and Abyssinians are monophysite, rejecting the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

Education is mostly in the hands of the priests and monks, but a number of secular schools have been founded in recent years. There are 4 at Addis Ababa, 2 at Harar, and others at Jijiga, Gore, Sidamo, and Dessie. In addition, a few foreign missions, Swedish, American French, Italian and German, carry on a limited amount of educational work. The Greeks and Armenians have their own schools.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the provincial governors, and *shums*, or petty chiefs, with the right of appeal to the Emperor. The *Fetha Nagast*, or Code of Laws, deals with ecclesiastical, civil and penal law. The legal system is said to be based on the Justinian Code. The penal code is based on the Mosaic law. Foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of a special ('mixed') court or to their own consular Courts according to circumstances. Administration of Justice is very defective, but punishments for crimes are less barbarous than formerly.

Defence.

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 join the army on the outbreak of war, every man, except the priests, being an actual or potential soldier. The standing army, instituted by Menelik, forms in effect the paid standing garrison of each province, and amounts altogether to something under 100,000 men. Both they and the militia, amounting to perhaps 300,000–400,000 men, are very loosely organized, and have nothing in the shape of transport, and little modern equipment. A Belgian military mission was engaged in 1929 and is now at work training some 2,500 men of the Royal Bodyguard. The latter is armed with a certain amount of modern armament, including a 5-ton tank given to the king by the Duke of Abruzzi during his visit to Abyssinia in May, 1927. A beginning has been made with the formation of an Air Force, which has been started under French auspices.

Agriculture and Industry.

The chief industries are pastoral and agricultural. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. The horses of the country are small but hardy, and make excellent polo ponies; mules are bred, being used as pack animals; donkeys are also small and serve for baggage animals. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine thrive well in many districts, but, except coffee, 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 native produce includes hides and

skins, wax, barley, millet (dhurra), wheat, gesho (which serves as a substitute for hops), and tobacco; but, with the exception of hides, skins, wax, grain and coffee, not in sufficient quantities for export. Manufacturing industries are practically non-existent. The forests abound in valuable trees including rubber. Iron is found in some districts and is manufactured into spears, knives, hatchets, &c. Placer gold mining and washing are carried on in the western districts; coal, copper and sulphur have been found, also platinum. There are said to be valuable deposits of potash salts in the Asal salt plains in the north-eastern part of the country, and their exploitation has been carried on with the aid of Italian capital.

Foreign enterprise has begun to establish itself in the country; two Belgian companies are working coffee plantations, and a Franco-Belgian company is experimenting on a large scale with cotton.

Commerce.

The total trade of Abyssinia (export and import) in 1930 was valued at about 600 million francs (French), of which three-quarters pass through French Somaliland.

The principal artery of trade is the Franco-Ethiopian railroad, but caravans also do a large trade in the interior. The chief trade routes besides the railway are the following:—(1) Khartum-Gambeila, Khartum-Gallabat, and Sudan; (2) Mombasa-Nairobi-Moyale (British East Africa); (3) Zeila Jijiga, Hargeisa-Ogaden (British Somaliland); (4) Massawa-Asmara-Gondar-Assab-Dessie (Italian Eritrea); (5) Mogadishu-Lugh-Dolo-Arusi (Italian Somaliland).

The exports consist mainly of hides and skins (including leopard and monkey), coffee, wax, ivory, civet, and native butter. The imports comprise grey sheeting, cotton yarns, artificial silk, corrugated sheets and bars, hardware cement, kerosene and petrol, glass and salt. The imports are chiefly from England, France, India, Italy, Germany, Japan, and the United States. The value of the leading imports into Abyssinia from and *via* the Sudan in 1930 were:—cotton and silk goods, £E.29,926 (£E.34,159 in 1929); salt, £E 13,329 (£E.19,665 in 1929); other goods, £E.20,349 (£E.22,889 in 1929). Exports from Abyssinia to and *via* the Sudan in 1930 were:—coffee, £E.219,138 (£E.216,590 in 1929); other goods, £E.11,586 (£E.20,221 in 1929).

The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns) was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia	233,811	351,079	166,891	229,032	216,600
Exports to Abyssinia .	16,051	19,954	88,785	33,343	22,636
Re-exports to Abyssinia	1,042	752	1,148	953	662

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 several miles of metalled road were constructed in 1926. In 1896 the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Co. was formed for the construction of a line from Jibuti in French Somaliland, which reached the capital in 1917. The line is of metre gauge, with a total length of 488½ miles. Trains run twice weekly in each direction, covering the distance in three days, but running

by day only. In the dry season a weekly express is also run, which does the journey in 36 hours. The railway is under French management, and depends financially on a subvention from the French government.

Considerable interest is now being taken in road construction. Chief among the roads now under consideration or actually under construction are the following: Dessie-Assab, Addis Ababa, Jimma, Jijiga-Berbera, Dim Dawa-Harar, Gore-Gambeila, Addis Ababa-Lake Tsana. The total road mileage of all kinds is estimated at about 2,050 miles, of which about 1,000 miles are caravan tracks.

There are telegraph lines under Italian control (about 1,229 miles) connecting Addis Ababa with Harrar, with Sidamo, and with Massawa in Eritrea. Telephone lines connect Addis Ababa with Harrar, and Jibuti in French Somaliland, also with Gore and Gambeila (in the west), Jimma and Sharada (south-west), Dessie (north), and Debra Tabor and Gojjam, and with Ankober, and Asmara with Adua and Borromeida. Length of line is estimated at 5,113 miles. In 1929, there were 16 post offices.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, which held a banking monopoly in the country since its institution in 1905, was bought in 1931 and replaced by a State Bank named the Bank of Ethiopia, with an initial nominal capital of 15 million English shillings or their equivalent in a new Ethiopian gold currency, in shares of 500 shillings, 50 per cent. paid up. Sixty per cent. ('A' shares) were to be subscribed by the Government and represented by six directors, and 40 per cent. ('B' shares) by the public and represented by four directors. No other bank is permitted in the country without special Government sanction. The transfer has actually not yet (March, 1932) taken place, but is expected to take place very shortly.

The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar (nominally worth about 2*s.*, but greatly depreciated as a result of the fall in the value of silver) weighing 28·0668 grammes, ·8333 fine, and the Menelik dollar, weighing 28·075 grammes, ·835 fine. It has nominally the same value as the Maria Theresa dollar, but in some places it is not taken at all. Other silver coins are the half, quarter, sixteenth (girsh or piastre) of a dollar, and there is also a copper coin, the *besa* (= one thirty-second of a dollar). The number of piastres or besa obtainable for a dollar although theoretically fixed by law, is in fact liable to constant fluctuation. Various articles, however, are used as medium of exchange; bars of salt are accepted as money in many parts of the country, at a fluctuating rate according to supply and cost of transport. Cartridges are also currency, although to a diminishing extent; and in most places barter prevails.

The Maria Theresa dollar was originally minted in Vienna in the middle of the 18th century.

The metric system of weights and measures is used to a certain extent in the capital and district bordering the railway line. The principal native weights and measures, which are also used in trade with foreigners, are shown below.

Weights and Measures.

Weights.

Oke = weight of Maria Theresa/Menelik dollar = 28·067 grammes, approximately 1 oz. avoirdupois.

Natr = 30 okets, approximately 1 lb. 14 ozs. avoirdupois.

Farasula = 20 natrs, approximately 37½ lbs.

Kantar = 100 lbs.
1 *Waggia* (for ivory) = 480 dollars' weight.
1 ,, (for rubber) = 640 dollars' weight.

LINEAL MEASURES.

Kinnd = French Coudée (length of forearm and hand) = cubit = 50 centimetres = 19¾ inches.
Khalad = 130 kinnds = 65 metres = 213¼ feet, say 71 yards.

LAND MEASURE.

The measure is a *Gasha*, which varies according to the quality of the land, and ranges between 15 *khalads* by 25 *khalads*, and 7 *khalads* by 11 *kkalads*, the latter equalling roughly 80 acres.

GRAIN MEASURES.

10 *kounna* = 1 *ladan*.
2 *ladan* = 1 *dawala* = 80 kilos.

MEASURE FOR HONEY AND CIVET.

10 *wanche* (horn cups) = 1 *goundo* = about 3 litres.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF ABYSSINIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Bajirond Zallaka Agdau (appointed April, 1931).
First Secretary.—Ato Bakkala Habt Mikail.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

Minister.—Sir Sidney Barton, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed May 21, 1929).
First Secretary.—P. M. Broadmead, M.C.
Oriental Secretary.—Philip Zaphiro C.M.G.
Consul at Addis Ababa.—Col. G. Mackereth, M.C.

There are Consuls also at Harrar, Goré, Maji, Dangila and Mega, and a Consul at Jijiga.

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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 (Wákhán). For the boundaries, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, pp. 654–55; for the treaty of November 1921, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1928, p. 642; and for earlier British relations with Afghánistán, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, pp. 662–3.

Government.—The government of Afghánistán is a constitutional monarchy with a National Council (under an elected President), and a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister. The Council sits permanently at Kábul and consists of 106 deputies, selected from each of the administrative divisions of the country and from the nomad tribes. A Great Assembly, purporting to represent the whole Afghan people, is summoned at irregular intervals of about four years to consider major questions of policy referred to it by the King. The title of King instead of Amír was adopted in 1926. The country is divided into five major provinces of Kábul, Mezar, Kandahár, Herat, and Kataghan-Badakhshán; and four minor provinces: Simat-i-Mashriqi (i.e. Eastern Province), Simat-i-Janubi (Southern Province), Farah, and Maimena. Each province is under a governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hukumeh* and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-'Aala*).

There are separate departments of War, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Education, Commerce, Justice, and Revenue, each in charge of a Minister and two departments (1) Health; (2) Posts and Telegraphs, under director-generals.

Reigning King.—**Nadir Shah**, born on April 10, 1880, was called to the throne on October 16, 1929, after a successful campaign against Habibullah Ghazi, who had assumed power on the abdication of King Amanulláh.

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 given variously as about 245,000 or 270,000 square miles. Population, according to the latest estimate, about eleven millions. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtoo, and Turkish in Turkistan and parts of Badakhshán. The predominant religion is Islam.

The largest towns are Kábul, the capital (population about 80,000), Kandahár (population with suburbs 60,000), Herát (population 30,000), and Mazar-i Sharif (46,200).

Education.—Elementary and secondary schools exist throughout the country. Both elementary and secondary education are free. There are at present eight primary and secondary schools in Kábul.

Justice.—The law is based on the *Shara'* or Islamic law. Lower Courts (*Mahakima-i-Ibtidaia*) are established in each seat of government, and Higher Courts (*Mahakima-i-Murafiaah*) may have appeals from the former brought before them. A High Court in Kábul is the supreme judicial authority. In many instances efforts are made by litigants to compose their differences by the aid of unofficial juries in each locality.

Finance.—The revenue of Afghánistán 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 about seventy million rupees, a considerable portion of which is found from Customs.

Defence.—The Army, which is being reorganised, will probably consist of 35,000 to 45,000 regular troops of all arms, and in time of war these would be supported by considerable numbers of tribesmen in the form of irregulars. There is also a small air force, officered by Afghans trained in Europe.

Production and Industry.—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. The castor-oil plant, madder, and the asafœtida plant abound. Fruit, *viz.* the apple, pear, almond, peach, quince, apricot, plum, cherry, pomegranate, grape, fig, mulberry, is produced in profuse abundance. They form a staple 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. The fat-tailed sheep is native to Afghánistán. 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 and iron are found in many parts. Coal is found in the Ghorband Valley and near the Khurd Kábul Pass. Gold in small quantities is also brought from the Laghmán Hills and Kunar. Badakhshan is said to be the only country in the world to produce first-quality lapis lazuli. This is smuggled in considerable quantities to China and Bokhara.

Silks, felts, carpets, articles from camels' and goats' hair, are some of the principal industries. At Kábul there are factories for the manufacture

in small quantities of matches, buttons, leather and boots. There is also a 'Machine-Khana' where arms and ammunition, boots and clothing, etc., for the army are manufactured. It also includes a mint. All these factories are owned and supervised by the State.

Commerce.—No accurate registration of the trade of Afghánistán has yet been obtained.

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, asafœtida and other drugs, spices, wool, silk, cattle, hides, and tobacco.

Communications.—Afghánistán joined the Postal and Telegraphic Unions in 1928.

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 Badakhshán and Nuristan (formerly Kafiristan) to Kábul; from India by the Khaibar 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; from Parachinar (Kurram) via Peiwar and Shutargardan Passes to Logar and Kábul.

There are no railways in the country. The following roads are fit for motor traffic, except after snow or heavy rain, but are badly constructed and mostly unmetalled: Khaibar–Kábul, Kábul–Kandahár, Kábul–Gardez, Kandahár–Chaman, and Kábul–Bamian. In addition there are some 200 miles of minor roads fit for motor traffic, mostly in the vicinity of Kábul. Merchandise, however, is still transported chiefly on camel or pony back. There are practically no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, and timber is the only article of commerce conveyed by water, floated down stream in rafts. Telephones are installed in a few of the larger towns. There is telegraphic communication between Peshawar–Kábul, Kábul–Kandahár, Kandahár–Chaman. A wireless installation connects Kábul with Eastern Europe and India.

Money and Currency.—There are two currencies in circulation, the 'Afghani' and the 'Kabuli.' Roughly 10 Afghani equals 11 Kabuli. Gold coins:—1 Amani = 20 Afghani; ½ amani = 10 Afghani; 2 amania = 30 Kabuli; 1 amania = 15 Kabuli; ½ amania = 7½ Kabuli. Silver coins: Afghani, ½ Afghani; 1 Kabuli, Kran or ½ Kabuli. Copper coins: 20 Pul, 10 Pul, 5 Pul, 2 Pul, 1 Pul (all Afghani). Abbasi equals ⅓ Kabuli (Kabuli). Afghani currency is gradually replacing the Kabuli.

Weights and Measures.—The metric units have now officially replaced the old Afghani units—the Gaz-i-shah (the Persian Zar), the linear standard equal to 40·95 inches; the Gaz-i-zarib, the square standard equal to 1,000 to 1,066 Gaz-i-shah or 1,294 to 1,379 square yards, about ¼ acre; and the Gaz-i-nix memar, the cubic standard equal to one cubic Gaz-i-shah or 1,625 cubic feet. All avoirdupois weights, formerly current hitherto under the name nakhud (3 grains), are now in terms of the gramme.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Afghánistán in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan. Appointed August, 1931.

Secretaries.—Mohammad Haider Khan, Mohammad Wali Khan, and Mohammad Sarwar Khan.

There is an Afghán Consul-General at the headquarters of the government in India, Consuls at Bombay and Karachi, and *visa* officials at Peshawar and Quetta.

2. Of Great Britain in Afghánistán.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Richard Roy Maconachie, K B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. (appointed December 27, 1929)

Counsellor.—Major W. K. Fraser Tytler, M.C.

Military Attaché —Major A. E. Farwell.

Secretary.—Captain A. E. H. Macann.

Oriental Secretary.—K. S. Sikandar Khan.

There are Consuls at Jalalabad and Kandahár.

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ALBANIA.

(Shqiperia.)

The territory known as Albania is made up of the old Turkish Provinces of Scutari and Yanina, and of parts of those of Kosova and Monastir. The

Albanians, from the point of view of their language, are divided into two principal groups—the Ghegs, who live to the north of the river Shkumbi, and the Tosks in the south.

The early history of the Albanians is complicated and local. But after the death of George Kastriota—nicknamed and popularly known as Skenderbeg—in 1479, under whom the Albanians had united and heroically resisted the Turks for a quarter of a century, Albania passed under Turkish suzerainty, and thus remained—nominally or actually according to the locality and period—until 1912. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Ali Pasha of Tepelen established a virtually independent Albanian State with Janina as its capital, and waged war against his Albanian rivals the Pashas Bushati (1750–1831) of Shkoder (Scutari), who had temporarily thrown off Turkish control in the north. Between 1878 and 1880 an Albanian League unsuccessfully attempted to establish Albanian autonomy.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Vlonë (Valona) on November 28, 1912, and on December 17, 1912, the London Conference of Ambassadors agreed to the principle of Albanian autonomy. Subsequently that Conference decided upon 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 Principality from an Albanian deputation at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo (Durrës) on March 7, 1914. Previously, an International Commission of Control had been constituted to control the International loan to Albania.

Prince William's reign was foredoomed to failure. Intrigue and treachery were followed by revolt in central Albania. After the outbreak of the European War in 1914, the Prince and nearly all the members of the International Commission on September 3 left Albania, which fell into a state of anarchy. By the secret Pact of London of April 26, 1915, provision was made for the partition of Albania; but this arrangement was repudiated by Italy on June 3, 1917, when the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Albania, General Ferrero, proclaimed at Gjinokaster the independence of Albania. After the Armistice there was fighting between the Albanians and both the Italians and Yugoslavs; but eventually foreign forces were withdrawn beyond the Albanian frontier, and the independence of the country confirmed. On December 17, 1920, Albania became a member of the League of Nations. In January, 1925, the country was proclaimed a Republic, which continued until 1928. A Constituent Assembly for the purpose of changing the Albanian Republic into a Monarchy was opened on August 25, 1928, and on September 1, the necessary amendments to the Constitution were voted and Ahmed Beg Zogu, President of the Republic since January 31, 1925, was proclaimed King. The new régime was generally recognised by the European Powers.

According to the constitution of 1928, Albania is a democratic, parliamentary, independent monarchy, without any state religion and with only one elected Chamber.

On November 27, 1926, a treaty of friendship and arbitration was signed at Tirana between Albania and Italy, and on November 22, 1927, a defensive alliance was signed between the two countries.

Reigning King.—**Zog I.**, born October 8, 1895, a Moslem by religion and hereditary chieftain of the Mati clan, proclaimed king September 1, 1928. The king is assisted in the administration by a council of ministers appointed by him.

Area and Population.—The area of the country is 10,629 square miles, while the population, according to the Census held on May 25, 1930, was 1,003,068.

The country is divided into 10 prefectures, named after the principal towns, which with the population in 1930 are as follows :—

Prefectures	Population in 1930		Prefectures	Population in 1930	
	Prefecture	Town		Prefecture	Town
Berat . .	142,616	10,403	Korcha . .	147,536	22,787
Diber . .	86,992	—	Kosova . .	49,081	—
Durres . .	77,890	8,739	Shkoder . .	132,336	29,209
Elbasan . .	111,422	13,796	Vlone . .	53,461	9,100
Gjinokastèr .	143,926	10,836	Tirana (Capital)	57,808	30,806

Religion and Education.—There is no State religion. The population is distributed according to the following estimates :—Moslems, 688,280 ; orthodox Christians (National Albanian Church), 210,313 ; Roman Catholics, 104,184. The Gheg Christians in the north are for the most part Roman Catholics under two Archbishops, three Bishops, one Mitred Abbot and an Apostolic Delegate, and the Tosk Christians in the south are members of the Albanian Autocephalous Church, which is under the rule of the Holy Synod (constituted February 18, 1929) and four bishops.

Primary education is nominally compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, but owing to the shortage of schools this cannot be enforced. There were in 1929, 495 State primary schools with 807 teachers (103 women) and 28,199 pupils (5,232 girls) ; 32 State secondary schools, with 106 teachers (8 women), and 1,247 pupils (94 girls). There are also 14 Infants Schools, and 2 training colleges for teachers. About 902 Albanians are studying abroad.

Justice.—There is in every province a tribunal of first instance with three judges, and a court of cassation, composed of six judges, at Tirana. On January 1, 1928, the new Albanian Penal Code, which is based on that of Italy, and the new Civil Code (April 1, 1929), based on that of Italy, France and Switzerland, came into force, to take the place of the Ottoman laws previously imposed. According to the new Code polygamy is abolished, although Islam is the dominant religion in Albania.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for five years ending March 31 is as follows (in gold francs) :—

—	1927–28	1928–29 [1]	1929–30 [1]	1930–31 [1]	1931–32 [1]
	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs
Expenditure .	25,372,740	28,185,900	31,827,200	31,385,000	31,538,422
Revenue . .	27,362,314	28,186,900	31,827,200	31,385,000	29,097,000

[1] Estimates.

In May 1925 Albania obtained a foreign loan for the nominal amount of 50,000,000 gold francs in Italian lire, and by the rise in value of the lire the Government made a profit of 15,000,000 gold francs. Thus the sum to be expended was 65,000,000 gold francs. The loan, administered by the Italian Company for the Economic Development of Albania, and guaranteed

by the yield of the Albanian Customs, and of the Albanian Monopolies on salt, matches, cigarette papers and playing cards, is also guaranteed by the Italian Treasury, and is being used exclusively in carrying out public works. This loan proving inadequate, the Italian Government agreed in June, 1931, to subsidise the Albanian revenues to a maximum annual amount of 10,000,000 gold francs, for a period of ten years. This sum bears no interest; but, on the instance of the Albanian Government. repayment is to be considered when the Albanian revenues amount to 50,000,000 gold francs, provided such repayment does not effect the economic development of the country. Expenditure is to be controlled by a commission of two Italian and two Albanian members, one of whom is chairman having equal vote with the other members; but decisions are by majority vote. The Commission has the right to scrutinise all accounts and budgetary provisions, and to make such recommendations for economy as it thinks fit.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory and begins at the age of 19. Liability to service continues to the age of 50. Service in the active army is for 18 months. An Albanian Militia of 10 battalions (one in each Prefecture), which all boys must join on reaching the age of 17 was instituted in 1930. It provides pre-military training. The peace strength of the army in 1930 was 11,450. The gendarmerie numbers 3,131.

The nucleus of a navy has been formed by the purchase of two patrol vessels, and four motor boats for coastguard purposes.

Production and Industry.—The Albanian economic system is very primitive; each family provides for its own needs. Great tracts of the country remain uncultivated, and the areas at present under cultivation (about 926 square miles) are dealt with in a primitive way. A number of agrarian reforms were initiated in 1930, including the formation of an Agricultural Bank. The State owns some 125,000 acres of the best land in the plain between the rivers Shkumbi and Vjosa. The country for the greater part is rugged, wild, and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Koroha Basin, which are fertile. Tobacco, timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese and dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn, cattle and bitumen are the principal products of the country. Cattle-breeding receives special attention. The wool is made up into coarse and heavy native cloth and exported. There are vast tracts of forest land composed of oak, walnut and chestnut trees, as well as beeches, pines and firs. The mineral wealth of Albania is considerable but undeveloped. The copper mines in the Puka district are being exploited. The salt-pits at Vlonë (Valona) are said to be of commercial importance, and Selenizza Bitumen mines are also worked successfully. The principal industries in the country are those connected with agriculture, such as flour-milling, olive-pressing and cheese-making.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in gold francs):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports .	24,864,741	24,681,888	32,311,588	38,648,900	33,288,900
Exports .	11,963,982	11,106,901	14,604,208	14,682,608	12,352,063

The distribution of trade in 1930 was as follows (in gold francs):—Imports from Italy, 16,707,000; United Kingdom, 2,465,000; Czechoslovakia, 2,430,000; Yugoslavia, 2,554,000; Greece, 1,186,000; United

States, 2,417,000. Exports to Italy, 7,879,000; to United States, 2,111,000; to United Kingdom, 47,000; to Greece, 2,322,000; to Yugoslavia, 445,000.

The principal imports in 1930 were: cotton and cotton textile, 6,947,000 gold francs; cereals, 1,715,000 gold francs; metals, 3,086,000 gold francs; the principal exports: animal foods and fish, 4,502,000 gold francs; hides and skins, 1,715,000 gold francs.

Total trade between Albania and Great Britain (according to Board of Trade Returns) was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Albania	955	273	278	2,544	469
Exports to Albania	48,877	36,771	32,486	22,531	29,775
Re-exports to Albania	1,371	1,619	167	150	298

Communications.—All the principal towns of Albania are connected by passable roads which compare very favourably with those in other Balkan countries. The mountain districts of the north are still, however, mostly inaccessible with wheeled vehicles, and communications are still by means of pack ponies or donkeys. The total length of completed roads in the country at the end of 1929 was 857 miles, but a further 360 miles were under construction. A railway to join Durrës with Tirana, 22 miles in length, is under construction. The ports are four in number, viz. Shengjin, Durres, Vlone, and Sarande. Durres is being fully equipped; but the others remain primitive. Number of post and telegraph offices, 55. There are five regular air routes in service: Tirana–Shkoder, Tirana–Korcha, Tirana–Vlone–Gjinokastër, Tirana-Peshkepijë and Tirana–Kukes; and 3 wireless stations.

Banking and Currency.—On September 2, 1925, the National Bank of Albania was established in Rome, with branches in Tirana, Durres, Koicha, Vlonë, and Shkodër It has a capital of 12,500,000 gold francs. Albanian participation was to have amounted to 5,625,000, but owing to the failure of Albanians to subscribe, almost the whole of the Albanian quota was eventually taken up by Italians. The remainder of the capital was subscribed by an international financial group headed by the Credito Italiano. The Bank has the exclusive right of issuing paper money and metal coinage. A new currency based on notes freely convertible into gold coin, gold exchange, or foreign bank notes convertible into gold has been established. The monetary unit chosen is the (Frank ari) gold franc (5 *Lek*) (.3225806 gr. 900 fine), with a parity of 25·2215 to the £.

The Bank has issued Bank notes of 100, 20, 5 gold francs and 5 *Lek* (1 gold franc); and metallic currency as follows:—gold, 100 and 20 franc pieces; silver, 5, 2 and 1 franc pieces; nickel, 1, ½ and ¼ *Lek;* and bronze, 0·10 and 0·05 *Lek.* On August 31, 1931, there were in circulation notes amounting to 12,494,000 francs and coin to the value of 1,811,000 francs, of which 1,038,000 francs were gold, and 764,000 francs nickel coins. Silver and bronze coins, and the 5 *Lek* (1 gold franc) note, are no longer in circulation. The cover for the note circulation on that date consisted of 19,815,000 francs, of which 3,065,000 francs were in gold, 14,238,000 francs in dollars and 2,510,000 francs in other currencies.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Albania in Great Britain.

Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim).—Malik bey Libohova.
First Secretary (acting).—Atlante Koçi.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ALBANIA.

Minister and Envoy and Consul-General.—Sir Robert Macleod Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed June 12, 1928).

Vice-Consul.—E. L. Hadwen.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. R. B. Ramsay. (Resident in Athens.)

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. H. R. G. Stevens. (Resident in Rome.)

Air Attaché.—Group Captain C. R. S. Bradley, O.B.E. (Resident in Rome.)

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ARABIA.

ARABIA is essentially a desert country comprising an area of roughly 1,000,000 square miles and inhabited for the most part by nomadic Bedouin tribes eking out a precarious pastoral existence by the breeding of camels, sheep and goats. Bounded on the north by Iraq and Transjordan (Palestine), it is enclosed on the other three sides by the sea—the Red Sea on the west, the Arabian Sea on the south and the Persian Gulf on the east. The land-surface of the peninsula enclosed within these limits slopes down steadily from the elevated mountain barrier, which runs down the whole length of its western side parallel with the Red Sea, to sea-level on the Persian Gulf, and the uniformity of this slope is only interrupted in the extreme south-eastern corner of the peninsula, where the mountains of the Oman district rear their crests to an elevation of 10,000 feet above sea-level, With the exception of this mountainous district and the similar district of the Yemen, Arabia is a barren country consisting of vast tracts of steppe-desert, sand-waste and mountainous wilderness. It is a country of insignificant rainfall (the Yemen and Oman excepted); here and there, scattered oases, or oasis-groups, are formed. The Taif district, for instance, in the Hejaz mountains above Mecca, the Qasim and Jebel Shammar provinces in Central Arabia and the Hasa province near the Persian Gulf are among the best examples of such districts, while Medina, Taima, Riyadh, Jauf and Wadi Dawasir are but a few among the many large oases which occur frequently throughout the country.

The population of Arabia cannot be estimated with any certainty, but would seem to be about 7 millions.

The inhabitants of Arabia are at present found in every degree of transition from the purely nomadic life of the Bedouin to the simple civic life of towns in the interior like Anaiza or Buraida and the more highly developed civilization of Mecca, Medina and Jedda. Political changes have contributed to a development whereby the patriarchal, tribal organisation of the Bedouin has weakened steadily before a natural tendency to communal organisation into States and principalities imposed on the people by the development of civic life.

The introduction of modern fire-arms and the growth of an Arab nationalist spirit (directed against Turkish domination) in the borderlands of Syria and Iraq tended to encourage this process during the first decade of the present century, and the rise to power of Abdul Aziz ibn Sa'ud, the present Wahhabi King, gave it a further impetus. Ibn Sa'ud set to work to organise the unsettled Bedouin into civic communities under cover of a great Wahhabi revival, and in the spring of 1913 struck the first blow for the Arabs against the Turks by capturing the Hasa province from the latter. The Great War completed and stereotyped the process of political organisation in Arabia, and the ejection of the Turks from the Hejaz, Asir and the Yemen left the Arabs to work out their own salvation unchecked by foreign control. Internecine warfare not unnaturally followed, and the result of a six years' struggle was that a single power (the Ibn Sa'ud dynasty of Nejd) achieved a paramount position throughout the peninsula beyond the southern coastal fringe, where the States of Yemen and Oman are the most important of those which maintain an independent existence together with the lesser principalities of Kuwait and Bahrain, the trucial chiefs of the Oman coast, the Hadramaut and the Aden hinterland, all of which enjoy in a greater or less degree the protection of Great Britain. The principality of Asir (capital Sabiya), reduced in extent to a mere strip of the coast, maintained a precarious independence between Ibn Sa'ud and the Imam of Yemen (capital Sana') until October, 1926, when it accepted the suzerainty of Ibn Sa'ud. In 1930 under a new arrangement with its titular sovereign the Idrisi it was practically annexed to the Hejaz which had itself been conquered at the end of 1925 by Ibn Sa'ud. A dispute between Ibn Sa'ud and the Imam regarding the frontier between Asir and the Yemen is understood to have been settled by a general Treaty concluded between them on December 15, 1931, but not published pending justification. The northern province of Aqaba-Maan was annexed by the British Government to the Palestine mandated area in July 1925.

The Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies form a personal union under the rule of Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdur-Rahman Al-Faisal Al Sa'ud, G.C.I.E., who on January 8, 1926, was proclaimed king in Mecca under the style King of the Hejaz and in 1927 changed his title of Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies to that of King. On May 20, 1927, a treaty was signed at Jedda between Great Britain and Ibn Sa'ud, by which the former recognized the complete independence of the dominions of the latter.

For a short account of the rise of the Wahhabis under Ibn Sa'ud, and of the latter's conquest of Hejaz, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1929, pp. 645-47.

Ibn Sa'ud has placed his State in a dominant position among the States of Arabia. The dual character of his realm is reflected in the maintenance of two capitals at Mecca and Riyadh. His administration as regards the kingdom of Nejd and its dependencies is simple and of a patriarchal character, without ministers of State or other imitations of Western Europe. The King's eldest son, the Emir Sa'ud, normally resides in Nejd and exercises there the functions of Viceroy. The administration of the kingdom of the Hejaz, however, as set forth in a 'Constitution' issued on August 29, 1926, is controlled by the King acting through a Viceroy resident in Mecca. There are six State Departments, two of which, namely the Department of Internal Affairs and the Department of Public Education, are responsible in the first place to the Viceroy. The Department of Foreign Affairs which is directly responsible to the King, was elevated into a Ministry in December 1930 under the Emir Faisal, the King's second son, who is also the Viceroy of the Hejaz. The King is himself in charge of the Department of Military Affairs, while the

Chief Judge is responsible for the Department of Sharia (legal) Affairs. The Constitution also provides for the setting up of certain advisory Councils, comprising a consultative Legislative Assembly in Mecca, Municipal Councils in each of the towns of Medina and Jedda, and Village and Tribal Councils throughout the provinces. The members of these Councils consist of chief officials and of notables nominated or approved of by the King.

The Hejaz-Nejd Government has adhered to the International Postal Conventions, and is in treaty relations with the British Empire, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Persia, Germany and Turkey. A treaty with France was concluded in November 1931, but has not yet been ratified.

The total population of Nejd is estimated at about 3,000,000. Towns with a population exceeding 10,000 inhabitants are: (1) Hufuf; (2) Mubarraz; (3) Riyadh; (4) Shaqra; (5) Anaiza; (6) Buraida; (7) Haïl; (8) Jauf; (9) Sakaka; and (10) Hauta. Of these Hufuf and Riyadh have populations of about 30,000, but none of the others exceed 20,000.

The products of Nejd are dates, wheat, barley, fruit of various kinds, hides, wool, clarified butter (*saman* or ghi) and abas (Arab cloaks), besides camels, horses, donkeys and sheep. The export trade is still insignificant, though capable of considerable development, especially as regards dates, hides and clarified butter. The export of Arab horses to Bombay is not as active as it was in the past, but the annual export of camels to Syria and Egypt is a steady source of income to the Bedouin. The chief imports of Nejd are piece-goods, tea, coffee, sugar and rice.

The frontiers of the Hejaz are not sufficiently definite to allow of anything like an accurate estimate of its area, which probably does not exceed 150,000 square miles. The population is probably about 1,000,000, of whom Mecca, the capital, accounts for some 85,000, Medina for 80,000 and Jedda for 25,000, while the great majority of the rest are Bedouin. The chief port is Jedda, the seaport of Mecca; Yanbu, next in importance, occupies a similar position in relation to Medina; while ports of less importance are Aqaba (now annexed to Palestine), Muwaila, Wajh, Rabigh, Lith and Qunfuda. Medina produces excellent dates in abundance; Taif and other oases in the mountains and valleys produce honey and a large variety of fruit; while Bedouin products are hides, wool and clarified butter. But the exports of the Hejaz are insignificant, and the country depends for existence almost entirely on the annual pilgrimage which brings large numbers of pilgrims from abroad each year.

For defence Ibn Sa'ud depends mainly on tribal levies, but the elements of a small regular army, not numbering more than about 1,000 men, have recently been brought together in the Hejaz.

There are no roads, properly so called, in the Hejaz. From Jedda to Mecca (45 miles), a track across the desert is in some parts metalled. There is also a track from Mecca eastward through Riyadh to Ukair on the Persian Gulf, a distance of 829 miles, which is used for motor transport. A similar route connects Jedda with Medina via Rabigh and Yambo.

The Hejaz Railway from Amman to Medina was administered from April 1924 to July 1925 by the Hejaz Government, the Amir (afterwards King) Ali having taken a prominent part in restoring through-traffic to Medina. In July 1925 the Palestine Railway administration took over the section from Amman to Maan, while the southern section was put out of commission by the Wahhabi siege of Medina.

The English gold sovereign is the basis of the currency. On January 22, 1928, a new silver currency, the *Riyal*, weighing 24·055 grammes, ·830 fine, was introduced in place of the Turkish *Mejidie* currency. Ten *Riyals* = £1 (gold). The *Riyal* is subdivided into 11 *Qarsh* (piastres) *Miri*, and each Q.M.

contains 2 *Qarsh Dariy*. The Q.D., ½ and ¼ Q.D. are nickel coins. A branch of the Netherlands Trading Society of Amsterdam conducts banking business in Jedda.

Five powers viz.: Great Britain, Soviet Russia, Turkey, Persia and Holland maintain legations at Jedda, with Ministers in the first two cases and Chargés d'Affaires in the other three. France is represented by a Chargé d'Affaires but has not changed the status of its Consulate. Italy and Egypt maintain, unofficially, consular representatives.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Andrew *Ryan*, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed January 31, 1930).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (in London) —Sheikh Hafiz Wahba. (November 10, 1930).

Yemen.—The Yemen may be divided as follows: Aden; the Aden Protectorate; and the domains of Imam Yahya b. Muhammad b. Hamid ed Din.

The Zaidi Imam Yahya, whose capital is Sana' (Lat. 15° 20′ N., Long. 44° 12′ E.), has a domain of some 75,000 square miles with a population of two to three millions. His territories include the area recently abandoned by the Turks, and so march with the Anglo-Turkish boundary drawn in 1902–4. In a northerly direction his influence extends to Nejran (Lat. 17° 30′ N., Long. 44° 15′ E.) of the Yam, whose tenets are those of the sect of Ismailiya or Fatimiya, and their chief is the Da'i Ali Mohsin Al Shibami, of the house of the Makarima, whose descent is from Ismail b. Jafar Alsadiq, the offspring of Al Husein, the second son of the fourth Caliph Ali. The same tenets are professed by the inhabitants of Haraz near Menakha. To the north of San'a are the Imamic large towns of Amran, Tawila, Al Khamr, Al Suda, Sada (Lat. 16° 47′ N., Long. 43° 43′ E.), Quflat Al Udhr, and also the region of Al Jauf, Upper, Middle and Lower, with their capitals respectively at Al Matamma, Al Hazm, and Al Ghail, where live the 'Shawaf,' clansmen of the influential Bakil tribe, all of which tracts, watered by the River Kharid, own the Imam's suzerainty. To south of Al Jauf, and to east by north of Sana' at a distance of six days' journey, lies the district of Marib, or Saba, whose ruler pays homage to Imam Yahya. Other large towns in the Yemen are Taizz (alt. 4600 ft.), Ibb (6275 ft.), Yerim (8600 ft.), Dhamar (7650 ft.). The altitude of Sana' is 7260 ft. The highest mountain is Nabi Shuaib (11,000 ft.). Sumara, Kinan, Takar and many others are all over 9000 feet altitude.

The population of Sana', a walled city with eight gates, is between 20,000 and 25,000. The old-time granaries of the Upper Yemen still exist, and lie chiefly between the towns of Ibb and Al Jubla, and in the Wadi Sahul below Ibb and to its north, though indeed the agricultural products are widely distributed throughout the country and comprise barley, wheat, and millet, together with coffee—the finest berries coming from Menakha. Hides also are largely exported.

The Zaidi Imams are descended from Zaid, a Huseini, the second son of Ali Zain al Abidin, the son of Al Husein, the second son of the fourth Caliph Ali. Imam Yahya Hamid ed Din, who succeeded his father Muhammad in 1904 and took the name of Al Mutawakkil as Commander of the Faithful, traces his own descent from Al Hasan and his descendant Imam Al Hadi ila l Haqq Yahya, who died in A.H. 298 (A.D. 910). Thus the present Imam is of Hasani stock, as are the Sherifs (Ashraf) of Mecca, and the Idrisi Seyyids of Sabia in the Asir Province. The early line of Imams began their rule in the town of Sada' (above mentioned).

The Imam has twelve sons, the eldest of whom is the Emir el Hadi Mohamed Seif al Islam, who commands in the country to the north of Sana'.

The Hadramaut is a considerable tract of fertile valleys lying to the East of the Aden Protectorate. The greater part of it owes allegiance to the Qa'aiti dynasty, whose representative is the present Sultan of Makalla. A rival dynasty, the Kathiri, rules a number of towns and villages inland. The whole area is loosely under British protection and control.

Oman.—Muscat is the capital of the independent Sultanate of that name situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 900 miles long and extends from Tibbat on the west side of Cape Mussandam round Ras Rajir, rather over 200 miles due north of the Island of Socotra, with the exception of a small strip of the east coast of the Mussandam peninsula from Dibbeh to Khor Kalba, which is in the administration of the minor chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Great Desert, but of late years the Omanis have become virtually autonomous, and are now more subject to the Imam of Oman and his lieutenant, Shaikh Isa bin Saleh, than to His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. The interior is for the most part mountainous, the high country extending down to the sea-coast in a series of arid rocky heights, though vegetation exists on the higher mountains. North-west of Muscat the sea-coast littoral tract is fertile and prosperous, and date groves extend along it for over 100 miles. This strip is known as the Batineh Coast, and it is to here that the hillmen from Oman, finding the struggle for existence too keen in the face of a decreasing water supply, are gradually descending and forcing out the date and fisher folk. The remainder of the coast, with one notable exception, is barren and forbidding and rarely visited by Europeans. The exception is Dhofar, which is the name of a small fertile district, comprising a group of villages, at the south-west corner of the Sultanate. Gwadur, a port on the Mekran coast, and a small tract of country round it also own allegiance to Muscat. It is the last remnant of the Omani possessions on the Persian side of the Gulf.

The town of Muscat, once so important and prosperous, has been falling into decay for years now. Most of the trade goes to the sister port of Matrah, which is the starting point of the trade route to the interior, but Muscat still remains the capital and seat of government.

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 Muscat and Matrah hardly contain an Arab, being inhabited almost entirely by Baluchis and Negroes. The capital, Muscat, and the adjacent town of Matrah have together about 20,000 inhabitants.

The present Sultan is H.H. Seyyid Sir Taimur bin Feisal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (b. 1886), who succeeded his father, the late Sultan Seyyid Feisal bin Turki, October 5, 1913, as the 13th of his dynasty to be Imam or Sultan of Oman. The Sultan's sister was consort to the late Seyyid Ali II, 9th Sultan of Zanzibar (1902–11), of the other branch of the dynasty which has been reigning there since the separation of the crowns on the death of the Seyyid Said ibn Sultan, Imam of Oman and 1st Sultan of Zanzibar, October 19, 1856.

The revenue of the Sultan from all sources varies between seven and eight lakhs of rupees yearly. The population is poor. In the valleys of the interior, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development were the water supply more certain. 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.

Trade is mainly in the hands of British Indians, and imports and exports are mainly from and to India. The chief imports in 1930–31 (figures for

1929–30 in parentheses) were: rice, 99,059*l.* (94,970*l.*); coffee, 21,548*l.* (36,815*l.*); cotton piece goods, 43,220*l.* (60,819*l.*). Dates are the principal export, 78,054*l.* in 1930–31 (94,586*l.* in 1929–30). Pomegranates, fresh and dried limes, and dried fish are the only other exports of any note. There are no industries of any importance. Total imports for 1930–31 amounted to 282,478*l.*, and total exports to 132,797*l.* Import duty is at present 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. There is no export duty, and imports for re-export by the importer within six months are not subject to any duty.

The only port of call for steamers is Muscat where, in 1930–31, 139 steamships of 402,607 tons and 278 sailing vessels of 33,422 tons entered and cleared. It is one of the ports on the subsidiary mail route between Bombay and Basra. The mail service is a weekly one in both directions. The Indian Government maintains a post office and the Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., a telegraph office at Muscat.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar (*see* p. 639). On the coast, but not in the interior, the rupee circulates. There is one Omani 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 Kiyas = the weight of 6 dollars or 5·9375 oz.; 24 Kiyas = 1 Maskat Maund; 10 Maunds = 1 Farásala; 200 Maunds = 2 Bahár. 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.—Major T. C. Fowle, C.B.E.

The State of Kuwait is situated on the north-western coast of the Persian Gulf. The reigning dynasty was founded by Subah abu Abdullah, who ruled from 1756 to 1762. The Sheikh is subsidised by the British Government, which maintains a Political Agent at his Court. The present Sheikh, Ahmed ibn Jabir al Subah (b. 1885), succeeded his uncle, the 9th Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak, on February 23, 1921. Although His Highness has two sons by his first marriage—Abdullah (b. 1905) and Mohamed (b 1909)—and one by his present consort, the daughter of the late Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak Jabir (b. June 29, 1926)—the Heir Presumptive according to the Koweiti rule of succession is the Sheikh's uncle, Hamad ibn Mubarak (b. 1894), who has a son Mubarak.

Estimated population, 50,000, to which an indeterminate number of Bedouins must be added.

Indian rupees and annas are legal tender in Kuwait town, and the post office, which is administered by the Iraqi postal department, issues Indian stamps overprinted 'Kuwait.' Maria Theresa dollars are still used in the interior.

Political Agent.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. More, D.S.O.

The British Protectorate of Aden (*see* p. 95).

The Emirate of Bahrein (*see* p. 96).

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

ARGENTINA was discovered in 1516 by Juan Diaz de Solis and Vicente Yánez 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 25, 1853, with modifications in 1860, 1866 and 1898; extensive modifications were being discussed in 1932. The President is elected for six years by 376 electors appointed by the fourteen provinces and the capital, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined. In the presidential election of November 8, 1931, total vote cast was 1,347,584. A Vice-President, elected at the same time, presides over 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. The President has a salary of 96,000 paper pesos (£8,800 at par), and 28,800 paper pesos for official expenses. The National Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Deputies. The Senate numbers 30, two from the capital and from each province, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by a special body of electors in the capital, and by the legislatures in the provinces. The Chamber of Deputies has 158 members elected by the people. The deputies are elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30; the lower house receives the budget and initiates fiscal legislation.

President of the Republic.—General Don Augustin P. *Justo.* Elected November 8, 1931. Assumed office, February 16, 1932.

Vice-President and President of the Senate.—Senor Guilio *Roca.*

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.

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 Central Government. The governors of the various provinces, elected by the people of each province for a term varying between three and four years, are invested with very extensive powers, and are independent of the central executive. 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 of 30 elected by the male inhabitants over 18 years including foreigners who comply with certain conditions. Voting is compulsory under penalty of a fine. 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 Census 1914	Population Jan 1, 1931 (est.)	Pop per sq mile 1931
Federal District.				
Buenos Aires (the Federal Capital)	72	1,576,597	2,167,620	30,105·8
Provinces.				
Buenos Aires (La Plata)	117,777	2,066,165	3,109,946	26·4
Santa Fé	50,713	899,640	1,340,739	26·4
Córdoba	66,912	735,472	1,084,682	16·2

[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: Census 1914	Population: Jan. 1, 1931 (est.)	Pop. per sq. mile 1931
Entre Ríos (Parana)	29,241	425,373	614,505	21·0
Corrientes	33,535	347,055	439,543	13·1
Tucumán	10,422	332,933	451,394	43·3
Mendoza	56,502	277,535	434,736	7·6
Santiago del Estero	55,385	261,678	389,849	7·0
Salta	48,302	140,927	177,924	3.6
San Juan	37,865	119,252	176,563	4·6
San Luis	29,035	116,266	168,000	5·7
Catamarca	36,800	100,391	128,422	3·4
La Rioja	37,839	79,754	98,963	2·6
Jujuy	14,802	76,631	96,959	6·5
Territories.				
La Pampa (Santa Rosa)	56,320	101,338		
Misiones (Posadas)	11,511	53,563		
Chaco (Resistencia)	52,741	46,274		
Río Negro (Viedma)	79,805	42,242		
Chubut (Rawson)	93,427	23,065		
Neuquén	40,530	28,866	562,119	1·0
Formosa	41,402	19,281		
Santa Cruz (Gallegos)	109,142	9,948		
Los Andes (San Antonio de Los Cobres)	34,740	2,487		
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,299	2,504		
Total	1,153,119	7,885,237	11,441,92	9·9

[1] The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

The movement of population for five years is given as follows (excluding territories):—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1927[1]	73,670	302,560	139,028	169,588	65,435
1928	76,617	309,303	138 929	137,364	62,125
1929	79,738	312,621	141,657	148,916	82,805
1930	—	—	—	124,006	59,784
1931	—	—	—	50,333	53,677

[1] Capital and Provinces.

The Indian population, steadily dwindling, is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Population of the capital, Buenos Aires, on November 30, 1930, was 2,148,719; Rosario (Santa Fé) (estimated, 1931), 480,936; Córdoba, 1930, 253,182; La Plata, May, 1928, 165,813; Avellaneda (1930), 209,512; Tucumán, 91,216; Bahía Blanca, 44,143; Santa Fé, 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Paraná, 36,089; Salta, 28,436; Lomas de Zamora, 22,231; Río Cuarto, 18,421; Corrientes, 28,681; Quilmes, 77,887; Concordia, 20,107; Mar del Plata, 27,611; Santiago del Estero, 23,479; Chivilcoy, 23,241; Resistencia, 21,322; Mercedes (San Luis), 18,256; Tandil, 15,784; Junín,

21,172; Bell-Ville, 8,732; Gualeguaychú, 17,880; Pergamino, 20,549; San Juan, 16,631; Catamarca, 18,262; Posadas, 15,734; La Rioja, 12,536; Jujuy, 7,956.

Religion and Education.

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.

Illiteracy among the voters has fallen from 35 per cent. in 1916 to 21·98 per cent. in 1930; in the Federal capital, to 2·6 per cent. Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1931 the primary schools numbered 11,330 with 56,750 teachers and an enrolment of 1,509,373; there were also 215 secondary, normal and special schools with 48,965 pupils under the Ministry of Public Instruction, and 241 provincial secondary schools with 13,709 pupils. National schools throughout the Republic in 1931 numbered 4,786, with 23,330 teachers and 638,306 students. Private schools numbered 1,360, with 169,598 pupils. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 2,500 students; Buenos Aires (1821), with 12,532 students; La Plata (1897), with 3,000 students; Tucumán (1912), with 600 students; the National University of the Litoral, in Santa Fé, with branches in Rosario (1920) with 4,000 students. In 1928, 22,939,907 paper pesos were spent on university education, and a total of 200,658,513 paper pesos on all forms of educational activity.

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, Paraná, 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 designated) and several minor courts. Trial by jury is established by the Constitution for criminal cases, but never practised.

Finance.

Total *reported* receipts and expenditures for recent years have been as follows, in paper pesos (£1 sterling at par = 11·45 paper pesos).

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos		Paper pesos	Paper pesos
1927	681,393,000	767,965,000	1930[2]	727,500,000	1,091,175,000
1928	700,125,000[1]	674,595,000	1931[2]	630,000,000	886,175,000
1929	791,817,500	814,849,000	1932[3]	913,600,000	847,175,000

[1] Excluding 213,882,466 pesos received from long-term bond issue.
[2] Provisional. [3] Budget estimate.

According to the Ministry of Finance actual receipts appear to have been: 1926, 619,000,000 paper pesos; 1927, 658,000,000; 1928, 700,000,000; 1929, 718,000,000; 1930, 616,000,000.

On December 31, 1930, the national consolidated debt, according to the Argentine Corporation of Bondholders, was as follows: external debt, 1,012,971,519 paper pesos, internal debt, 1,282,657,707 paper pesos, floating debt, 1,072,740,196 pesos, making a total of 3,368,369,422 paper pesos. On January 1, 1932, the external debt amounted to 68,810,612 paper pesos and the internal debt to 96,425,800 paper pesos. The Provinces had a total indebtedness of 1,056,873,520 paper pesos, and the Municipalities one of 376,394,811 paper pesos. Grand total, 4,701,638,053 paper pesos. National Mortgage bonds outstanding September 30, 1931, totalled 1,443,165,050 paper pesos out of a total of 2,000,000,000 authorized. The 1932 budget proposed foreign debt service amounting to 4,237,000*l.*, 22,421,000 dollars, U.S., 3,973,000 francs and 7,040,000 pesetas (total, 258,200,000 paper pesos). British investments in Argentina, January 1, 1930 (listed on Stock Exchange) totalled 432,717,280*l.*, of which 258,437,145*l.* were in railways, 63,004,718*l.* in Government bonds, and 111,275,417*l.* in miscellaneous undertakings. United States investments, December 31, 1930, are estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce at 807,770,000 dollars, of which 358,519,000 dollars were direct investments and 449,258,000 represented purchase of Government, Provincial and Municipal bonds.

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. Naturalised citizens are exempt for a period of 10 years. For the first 10 years the men belong to the 'active' army, or first line (Permanent Forces). 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 latter is only mobilised in case of war. The period of continuous service, or training in the ranks with the Permanent Forces, is for 1 year. The reservists can be called out for training periodically.

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military districts for administrative purposes. According to the Army Regulations which came into force in January, 1916, the establishment for 1929 included 1,501 officers, 1,723 under-officers, 1,940 non-commissioned officers, 1,320 volunteers, and 21,000 conscripts called up. The army is organised in 5 divisions, 3 cavalry brigades and 2 mountain detachments.

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 numbers 100,000 men.

The weapon of the Argentine infantry is at present the Mauser magazine rifle. The cavalry have a carbine of the same pattern. The artillery are armed with a Krupp 7·5 cm. Q.F. gun.

The estimated military budget for the year 1929 was 5,902,863*l.*

There is a Military Aviation Training School at El Palomar. In 1929 the air force was organised in 3 aviation groups, each comprising 1 bombing flight and 1 observation flight; one group has in addition 1 fighting flight; each group has a photographic and a training centre.

NAVY.

Laid down	Name	Displacement Tons	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated Horse Power	Nominal speed
			Belt	Guns				
	BATTLESHIPS		in.	in.				knots.
1910	Moreno . . . . . Rivadavia	27,940	10	12	12 12-in., 12 6-in, 4 3-in. A.A.	2	45,000	23
	CRUISERS							
1927	Almirante Brown . . 25 de Mayo	6,800 standard	1	2	6 7 5-in., 12 4-in. . .	6	85,000	
1894	Garibaldi . . . . San Martin . . .	6,840	6	6	2 10-in., 10 6-in., 6 4 7-in 2 8-in., 8 6-in .	—	13,000	20
1896	Pueyrredón . . . Belgrano	6,840	6	6	1 10-in, 8 6-in. . . 2 10-in, 8 6-in. .	—	13,000	20
1894	Buenos Aires . . .	4,780	—	—	4 6 in, 6 4·7-in.	—	17,000	24
	COAST DEFENCE VESSELS							
1889	Independencia . . Libertad	2,336	8	8	2 9·4-in, 4 4·7-in . .	—	3,000	14

There are also 5 modern flotilla leaders, 4 destroyers, 3 submarines, and some training and miscellaneous craft.

In 1924–25, the battleships *Moreno* and *Rivadavia* and 4 destroyers were refitted at a cost of 9,500,000 gold pesos, the boilers of all six vessels being adapted to burn oil. The coast defence ironclads *Independencia* and *Libertad* and 3 of the 4 cruisers of the *Garibaldi* type have since been converted to oil burning and otherwise modernized. A new naval programme, to involve the expenditure of 75,000,000 gold pesos, spread over a period of ten years, was approved in 1926. It provides for extension of the present dockyard accommodation in the River Plate and at Puerto Belgrano, and the construction of a new yard at Mar del Plata. New construction covered by this legislation includes the cruisers *Almirante Brown* and *25 de Mayo*, and 3 submarines, built in Italy, as well as the 5 flotilla leaders mentioned above, three of which were built in England. Two British-built surveying vessels were delivered in 1928. Further orders are to be placed when funds become available.

The active personnel of the navy comprises 337 officers, 130 engineers, 27 electrical engineers, and about 11,000 men (including 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. The training of officers and men has recently been placed on a much higher scientific level.

Production and Industry.

Argentina has an area of about 699,278,300 acres, of which about 250,000,000 acres may be used for agriculture, 250,000,000 acres for cattle raising, 96,250,000 acres are woodland, and the remainder, 103,028,300 acres, are 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 area and produce of principal crops are shown as follows for three years :—

	Acreage			Produce[1] (Metric Tons)		
	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32[2]	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32[2]
Wheat . .	19,421,610	20,702,800	17,287,530	4,424,628	6,421,837	6,149,000
Oats . .	3,732,170	3,824,640	3,502,460	991,282	765,106	1,006,000
Maize . .	13,553,760	11,738,735	14,468,000	6,382,293	9,744,780	9,464,320
Linseed .	7,150,650	7,259,000	8,635,120	1,270,179	1,784,807	2,171,000

[1] The reorganized Department of Agricultural Statistics questions the accuracy of the production figures for 1929 and 1930, and is officially revising them. [2] Estimated.

The total grain exported for three years, in metric tons, is shown as follows :—

Year	Wheat	Maize	Linseed	Oats
1928	5,295,835	6,372,181	1,944,402	299,704
1929	6,613,341	5,047,792	1,617,488	430,197
1930	2,213,389	4,670,309	1,169,661	453,638

Alfalfa, on about 14 million acres, for feeding livestock, is Argentine's most successful crop. It is drought-resisting. Cotton, potatoes, sugar, vine, tobacco, and yerba maté (Paraguayan tea) are also cultivated. About 237,500 acres, chiefly in Tucumán, Jujuy, and Salta produced in 1931, 377,289 tons of sugar. Potato crop for 1930 was 1,287,000 metric tons ; from 60,000 to 80,000 tons are exported. The total vine area is about 280,000 acres, chiefly in Mendoza and San Juan ; production of wine in 1929, 181,938,326 gallons. The area under tobacco averages 22,000 acres ; output, 7,700 metric tons ; Yerba maté, 80,000 acres, producing 22,000 tons. Production of raw cotton in 1928–29, 98,700 tons ; of ginned cotton, 28,700 tons ; exports, 1930, 27,597 tons. Production of vegetable oils, principally from peanuts, totalled 29,165,941 kilos in 1928. Export of quebracho-extract in 1930 totalled 140,996 tons, but export of logs for treatment abroad (136,771 metric tons in 1930) is cutting into the demand for extract.

In the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios 463,000 acres of agricultural lands have been acquired by the Jewish Colonisation Association ; 158,000 acres are under cultivation. Some 80,000 square miles of State lands are cultivated. In 1930 there were 106 rural co-operative societies in Argentina.

The livestock census (July 1, 1930) showed cattle, 32,211,855 ; horses, 9,858,111 ; sheep, 44,413,221 ; goats, 5,647,396 ; pigs, 3,768,738. The Province of Buenos Aires contains one-third of the sheep within the Republic. Argentine wool exports in 1930–31 were 349,502 bales, compared with 313,332 in 1929. Production of butter in 1930 was 33,568 metric tons (exports, 23,204 metric tons) ; of casein (nearly 75 per cent. of the world's output), 13,993 tons (exports, 13,734 tons) ; cheese, 15,294 tons (exports, 337 tons).

The principal industry is meat refrigeration. In 1930, 345,500 metric tons of chilled, and 98,700 metric tons of frozen beef, 830 tons of pork, and 80,100 metric tons of mutton were exported. The largest refrigerating plant in the world, with a daily capacity of 5,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep, is at Buenos Aires. Cattle killed in Argentine in 1930, 2,791,586 head ; sheep, 5,850,906 ; hogs, 879,741. Exports in 1930 of dry hides, 18,300

tons; of salted hides, 118,700 tons Flour milling ranks second to refrigeration. The average yearly output is 7,000,000 sacks. Near Bahia Blanca is being constructed the largest grain elevator in the southern hemisphere, with capacity of 81,000 tons. Mining is of no great importance. Gold, silver, and copper are worked in Catamarca, where there are also two valuable tin mines, and gold and copper in San Juan, La Rioja and the south-western territories. Coal is found in the Andine Provinces, in the Cordillera region of Patagonia and in Northern Patagonia. Tungsten is also an important mineral, others being borate, salt, and limestone. During 1930 the crude-oil production in the State-owned oil-fields in Argentina amounted to 5,206,918 barrels; from private oil-fields, 3,701,874 barrels.

The Government estimated Argentine manufacturing establishments in 1927 at 61,000, with 600,000 operatives, 1,000,000 horse-power, and a gross output of 2,889,000,000 paper pesos; raw materials used, 1,624,000,000; net added value, 1,265,000,000 (about 101,000,000*l.*).

Commerce.

Agriculture accounts for from 50 to 65 per cent. of total exports. Real values of foreign trade in gold pesos, exclusive of coin and bullion (1 gold peso = 4 shillings at par or 96 cents, U.S.):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
Imports	856,804,404	836,707,729	861,997,355	739,182,744	516,337,000
Exports	1,009,325,088	1,054,507,653	953,743,919	614,104,180	639,105,858

[1] Provisional

Gold exports in 1930, 25,165,174 gold pesos; in 1929, 174,397,522; gold imports in 1930, 51,820 pesos, in 1929, 11,296 gold pesos.

Imports and exports in 1930. Imports are stated in their 'tariff' or customs values; exports in their 'real' values.

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Living animals	2,866,017	Live-stock products.	
Foodstuffs	72,341,892	Meat & living animals	138,553,766
Tobacco	10,306,855	Wool, skins, hides, etc.	92,677,891
Beverages	5,292,574	Dairy products	16,522,462
Textiles	126,868,344	Animal byproducts	14,927,610
Fuel, oils and lubricants	144,506,315	Total	262,681,729
Chemicals	18,393,406	Agriculture products:	
Colours	4,597,554	Grain and linseed	298,206,807
Timber and wood	22,376,898	Flour and milled products	11,525,512
Paper	29,363,521	Oils and other byproducts	14,227,542
Leather	3,150,254	Total (all other)	322,896,093
Iron and steel	83,253,220	Forestal products	16,779,678
Other metals	31,375,708	Mineral products	295,579
Agricultural implements, &c.	13,165,994	Hunting and fishing products	213,223
Glassware and crockery	30,182,824	Various products	11,822,042
Electrical goods	9,352,019		
Total of machinery & vehicles	100,775,803		
Total, including all others	753,734,505	Total	614,104,180

The customs receipts were: in 1927, 137,613,854 gold pesos; in 1928, 157,706,892; in 1929, 186,718,571; and in 1930, 153,711,179 gold pesos.

Trade by countries; imports in 'tariff' values and exports in 'real' values:—

Principal Countries	1929		1930	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom	168,632,861	306,382,391	155,271,741	224,366,821
Germany	197,678,802	95,452,221	87,266,079	54,158,157
Belgium	43,638,474	102,053,337	33,292,873	56,683,818
Netherlands	12,461,660	91,988,044	9,194,481	57,218,007
France	49,840,600	67,880,015	39,966,770	41,128,724
Italy	62,156,011	54,800,828	57,948,079	26,679,375
United States of America	287,040,678	93,558,334	166,301,945	59,448,330
Brazil	23,340,051	37,311,082	24,098,882	28,465,605

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.	1929	1930	Exports from U.K.	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	22,906,500	6,788,152	Cotton piece goods	4,929,813	3,839,885
Maize	10,534,589	6,419,516	Automobiles	645,164	440,198
Mutton (frozen)	4,771,176	4,118,617	Woollens	2,737,534	2,041,501
Beef (frozen)	2,417,364	2,074,207	Iron and Steel	4,912,896	4,219,074
Beef (chilled)	22,275,517	20,248,423	Machinery	1,458,556	1,516,629
Beef (tinned, etc.)	3,204,551	3,934,179	Railway carriages	816,865	1,607,549
Linseed	3,163,903	2,226,265	Coal	2,559,264	2,485,108
Wool	3,486,806	2,521,677	Electrical goods	931,748	1,011,961
Butter	2,537,187	2,574,220	Locomotives	829,053	979,566

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U.K.	76,495,859	76,788,817	82,446,943	56,665,769	52,763,706
Exports to Argentina from U.K.	26,991,958	31,209,978	29,074,250	25,234,178	14,789,272
Re-exports to Argentina from U.K.	609,544	563,533	603,182	442,006	270,889

Shipping and Navigation.

The total shipping entering Argentine ports in 1930 was 2,557 vessels with 9,886,812 tons, of which 1,064 with 4,289,082 tons were British.

Internal Communications.

The first railway concession dates from 1854. Railways open, January 1, 1931, 25,435 miles, of which 5,922 miles belong to the State, and 19,513 miles to private companies. Operating receipts in 1930 of both the State and private railways were 128,750,000 gold pesos as against 146,407,400 gold pesos in 1929. Passenger traffic in 1929 was 166,797,300; freight traffic, 51,513,700 tons. Length of good motor roads in 1931, 2,000 miles; of unsurfaced roads, 126,697 miles. Registered motor-cars numbered 360,000.

Aviation, under the auspices, chiefly, of foreign companies, has developed rapidly in the Republic. Aerial routes for mail and passengers have been organised from Buenos Aires to numerous points within the Republic and abroad.

National post office in 1929, handled, it is estimated, 2,300,000,000 pieces of mail and 8,279,920 telegrams. National telegraph lines, 75,247 miles in 1929. Number of telephone exchanges in Argentina in 1930, 493,

with 241,170 subscribers. Telephone service is operated mainly by the United River Plate Telephone Company, and by the Compania Telefonica Argentina in Buenos Aires, both connecting with Chile and Uruguay; they have been absorbed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. There are 12 wireless stations. Wireless telephony between Buenos Aires, Chile, the United States and Europe is in general use.

International cable service to other Latin American countries and the United States is provided by All America Cables.

Banking and Credit.

According to the First Banking Census taken by the National Department of Statistics, on December 31, 1925, there were 112 banks in Argentina with 1,038,946,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves, 91 (1 State Bank—*Banco de la Nacion*—77 other Argentine banks, and 13 foreign banks) were ordinary Discount and Deposit Banks with capital and reserves amounting to 710,228,000 paper pesos, 15 were Mortgage Banks with 310,000,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves and 6 were Pignorative Banks whose capital and reserves amounted to 13,454,000 paper pesos.

The Banco de la Nacion (founded in 1905) reported September 30, 1931, capital of 162,065,785 paper pesos; reserves of 29,554,352 paper pesos (apart from the three special Conversion Funds totalling 34,313,274 gold pesos); cash, 1,269,467 gold pesos, and 205,000,000 paper pesos, deposits, 1,505,130,907 paper pesos, and 399,896 gold pesos. It has 231 branches. Although it is the State Bank, it is not a Central Bank in the ordinary sense; it does commercial banking in competition with others.

On April 5, 1915, a national postal savings bank (Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal) was incorporated. On September 30, 1930, 4,718 branches had 1,397,592 depositors (12 per cent. of the population) with total deposits amounting to 96,871,162 paper pesos; 3,357 of the branches were in schools. The bank is also patronized largely by married women, who are given, by the law, exclusive control of their accounts.

In August, 1927, the Caja de Conversion returned to the gold standard after a suspension lasting for 13 years, undertaking to redeem paper pesos at the legal rate established in 1889, that is, 1 paper peso for 44 centavos in gold. But heavy withdrawals of gold to New York and London forced the Government to close the Caja de Conversion on December 17, 1929. On Debember 2, 1931, total stock of gold was 273,472,478 gold pesos; total circulation, 1,230,804,581 paper pesos. In April, 1931, the system was expanded to permit the Conversion Office to issue notes to the Banco de la Nacion, re-discounting prime commercial bills, providing that such notes do not reduce the gold cover below 40 per cent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary system of the Republic is nominally on a gold exchange standard, the unit (for foreign transactions) being the *peso oro* (gold dollar) which weighs 1·6129 grammes of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine. The *Peso oro* which is divided into 100 *centavos*, is of the value of 47.62*d.*; in 1931 the exchange value of the gold peso in London ranged between 41½*d.* and 28⅝*d.*; in New York, between 34.68 cents and 21.43¾ cents. One pound sterling (at par) = 5·04 gold pesos. Figures in gold pesos are followed by the abbreviation o/s (*oro sellado*, minted gold). The monetary law of November 5, 1881, authorizes the coinage of five and two-and-a-half gold peso pieces. The 5-peso gold piece (the *Argentino*) weighs 8·0645 grammes, ·900 fine, and therefore contains 7·25805 grammes of fine gold.

Gold is not widely in circulation. The money in domestic circulation is chiefly paper (*peso papel*), though foreign coinages are legal tender at fixed rates. The paper peso is equal to ·44 gold peso, which makes it worth 1*s.* 8$\frac{11}{16}$*d.* (11·45 to the £). To convert paper pesos into gold pesos, multiply by ·44. To convert gold pesos into paper pesos, multiply by 2·27. Figures in paper pesos are usually followed by the abbreviation m/n (*moneda nacional*, national money). Ten-centavo pieces of nickel are coined to meet the demand for small currency.

Since January 1, 1887, the use of the metric system is compulsory.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Argentine Republic in Great Britain.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Manuel Malbran. (Appointed June 5, 1931.)

Counsellor.—Carlos Miguens.

Secretaries.—Dr. Pablo Santos Muñoz; and Dr. Mariano A. Barrenechea.

Military Attaché.—Col. Avelino J. Alvarez.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Dalmiro Saenz.

Air Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Pedro Zanni.

Commercial Counsellor.—Juan Richelet.

Consul-General in London.—Dr. Ernesto C. Pérez.

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.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sir James W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (Appointed May 9, 1930.)

Counsellor.—E. Millington Drake.

Second Secretary.—D. F. Howard.

Naval Attaché.—Captain E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Comdr. R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor.—S. G. Irving.

Consul-General (at Buenos Aires).—Victor H. St. John Huckin.

There are Consuls at Rosario and Port Madryn, and Vice-Consuls at Bahia Blanca, La Plata, Mendoza, Rio Gallyos, San Julian, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Rio Grande (Tierra del Fuego), 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; every Austrian subject, male and female, has a vote if 21 years of age, and is eligible for election if 29 years of age. At the elections held on November 9, 1930, the following parties were returned:—Christian Socialists, 66; Social Democrats, 72; Economic *Bloc*, 19; Fascist Home *Bloc*, 8; total, 165.

The Constitution, which was adopted December 7, 1929, provides for a President, elected by all citizens of 21 years of age (who may also depose him); his term is for 4 years, and he appoints the ministry and has power to dissolve Parliament; 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 Federal Republic composed of eight provinces and the city of Vienna. All special privileges are abolished, and equal rights granted to all citizens.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Wilhelm *Miklas* Born October 15, 1872. Elected December 5, 1928. Re-elected October 9, 1931.

The Ministry, constituted on January 29, 1932, is as follows:—

Federal Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Karl *Buresch* (Christian Socialist).

Vice-Chancellor.—Franz *Winkler.*

Minister of Defence.—Karl *Vaugoin* (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. *Schuschnigg.*

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.—Dr. Engelbert *Dollfus* (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Finance —Dr. Otto *Juch* (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Commerce and Communications. — Dr. Eduard *Heindl* (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Education.—Dr. Emmerich *Czermak* (Christian Socialist).

Minister of Interior.—Herr *Hantsch.*

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 9 provinces, viz., the City of Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Burgenland. There is in every province a Provincial Assembly (*Landtag*), consisting likewise of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the 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. 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 21 years of age have a vote, while for the passive suffrage the attained age of 24–30 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 of Austria (census taken on March 7, 1923) are shown as follows:—

Provinces	Area, English square miles	Population (Census 1923)			Percentage of Population 1923	Population per square mile 1923
		Males	Females	Total		
Vienna . . .	107	860,119	1.005,661	1,865,780	28·55	17,437
Burgenland . .	1,532	141,144	144,465	285,609	4·37	186
Lower Austria	7,452	725,884	754,565	1,480,449	22·65	199
Upper Austria .	4,626	425,917	450,157	876,074	13·41	189
Salzburg . .	2,762	108,847	114,176	223,023	3·41	81
Styria . . .	6,323	483,291	495,554	978,845	14·98	155
Carinthia . .	3,680	179,911	190,906	370,817	5·67	101
Tyrol . . .	4,882	154,028	159,857	313,885	4·82	64
Vorarlberg . .	1,005	68,263	71,736	139,999	2·14	139
Total . .	32,369	3,147,404	3,387,077	6,534,481	100·00	202

Compared with the total population in 1920, the total for 1923 shows an increase of 108,187, or 1·68 per cent., excluding Burgenland of 117,427, or 1·92 per cent. The male population (excluding Burgenland) has increased by 70,530 or 2·40 per cent. as compared with 1920. Estimated population December 31, 1930, 6,722,395.

Movement of population (including Burgenland) in 1930:—Marriages, 51,700 (7·7 per mille); living births, 112,601 (16·8 per mille.); deaths, 90,512 (13·5 per mille); divorces (1930), 6,573 (0·98 per mille). Emigrants, 1929, 4,850; 1930, 4,181. Of the emigrants in 1930, 1,257 went to United States, 621 to Canada, 355 to Brazil, 1,021 to Argentina, and 17 to Australia.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of the principal towns of Austria on March 7, 1923, was as follows:—Vienna, 1,865,780 (estimated pop. Dec. 31, 1930); Graz, 152,706; Linz, 102,081; Innsbruck, 56,401; Salzburg, 37,856; Wiener Neustadt, 36,956; St. Pölten, 31,576; Klagenfurt, 27,423; Baden, 22,217; Steyr, 22,111; Villach, 22,099; Mödling, 18,677; Wels, 16,418.

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 1910 there were (including Burgenland), 6,225,843 Catholics (93·68 per cent.), 206,505 Protestants (3·11 per cent.), 194,584 Jews (2·93 per cent.), and 19,052 'others' (0·28 per cent.). The Catholic Church has 2 archbishoprics and 4 bishoprics.

Education.

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 1929–30 there were in the Republic 5,325 public and private elementary schools, with 30,317 teachers and 792,623 pupils.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasia, Real-Gymnasia, Modern Schools and High Schools for women. These institutions are maintained by the State, the provinces, the towns, or private individuals. Of all kinds of secondary schools there were (1929-30) 157 with 51,982 pupils, and 4,348 teachers.

There are also 8 Commercial Academies with 214 teachers and 4,278 pupils.

Austria has three universities maintained by the State, viz, Vienna (in 1929–30, 912 teachers and 11,337 students), Graz (318 teachers and 2,154 students), and Innsbruck (253 teachers and 2,041 students); and there are also two technical high schools at Vienna (366 teachers and 3,563 students) and Graz (133 teachers and 847 students).

The theological high school (Fakultat) at Salzburg for Roman Catholics was, on November 25, 1928, proclaimed a free German Roman Catholic University with the right to confer degrees. Number of teachers (1929–30), 17, students, 145. There are also 13 other theological colleges, of which 11 are Roman Catholic, 1 Armenian Catholic, and 1 Jewish. In 1928 there were also 35 training colleges for teachers, with 775 lecturers and 5,285 students.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court of Justice (Oberster Gerichtshof) in Vienna is the highest court in the land. Besides there are 3 higher provincial courts (Oberlandesgerichte), 19 provincial and district courts (Landes- und Kreisgerichte), and, in connection with these, the jury courts (Geschworenengerichte) and the Schoffengerichte, which are courts composed of professional and non-professional judges. In Vienna is a court for young criminals. There are likewise 244 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), and 1 special court for commercial affairs, 1 constitutional court, 1 administrative court, 1 electoral court, and 11 for industry.

In 1929, 114,673 persons were tried for criminal offences (111,406 in 1928).

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.

The law for unemployment insurance bears date March 24, 1920. The means for unemployment relief are contributed as to one-half by the employers, and as to the other half by the workers.

Finance.

The budgets for five years provided revenue and expenditure as follows, in thousands of schillings :—

	1928[1]	1929[1]	1930[1]	1931[1]	1932[2]
Revenue . . .	1,658,905	1,628,335	1,980,845	2,172,492	2,002,060
Expenditure . .	1,831,003	2,018,388	2,214,967	2,408,437	1,999,710
Surplus or Deficit .	— 172,098	— 190,053	— 234,113	—235,945	+ 2,350

[1] Estimated budget as passed by the Legislative Assembly. [2] Estimates.

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1931 in thousands of schillings : —

Revenue	Thousands of Schillings	Expenditure	Thousands of Schillings
Direct Tax Revenue .	394,710	Interest on Debt .	218,458
Indirect Tax . . .	255,900	Subventions to Provinces and Municipalities .	7,687
Customs	347,730	Pensions	226,404
Monopolies (surplus). .	226,480	Social welfare . . .	355,966
Telegraphs, Telephones and Post Office . . .	267,617	Justice	60,935
Excise	187,680	Railways (deficit) . .	102,156
		Army	110,360

The public debt of the Republic of Austria was composed as follows on Dec. 31, 1930 (in schillings) :—

Pre-War Debt	268,209,544
War Debt	280,916
Debts incurred by the Republic	2,129,475,465

Defence.

1. Army.

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 depôt troops. The effective strength in 1931 was 1,415 officers and 21,463 other ranks.

Austria is permitted at her own discretion to organise this number of troops either in divisions or in mixed brigades.

The latter organisation has been chosen, and the army has been organised in 6 mixed brigades and 1 independent artillery regiment.

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 Howitzers, mountain	3	. 1,000	,, ,, ,, ,,

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 were demobilised. The armed forces of Austria therefore do not include any military or naval air forces. The manufacture, importation, and exportation of aircraft, and parts of aircraft, are forbidden.

The military budget for 1931–32 amounted to 103,022,700 schillings.

2. Navy.

As Austria now has no seaboard, the former Austro-Hungarian fleet has ceased to exist.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture forms the main occupation of the country. In 1930 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,753,581 acres. Of the total in 1930, 2,134,713 acres were in Lower Austria, and 998,035 acres in Upper Austria

The size of farms in Austria is as follows: under 0·5 hectare (1·2 acre), 11·1 per cent.; from 0·5 to 5 hectares (1·2 to 12 3 acres), 42 8 per cent., from 5 to 20 hectares (12·3 to 49·4 acres), 31·1 per cent.; from 20 to 50 hectares (49·4 to 123 5 acres), 12 per cent.; from 50 to 200 hectares (123·5 to 494 acres), 2·5 per cent.; over 200 acres, 0·5 per cent.

The chief products are shown as follows for two years:—

Crop	1929		1930	
	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat . .	515,101	314,590	507.757	326 798
Rye . . .	924,859	510 488	926,784	524.168
Barley . . .	390,911	269,414	429,870	267 822
Oats . . .	732,867	451 041	771,833	400,708
Potatoes	469,124	2,808,043	465 911	2,658,077
Turnips . .	147,841	1,728,190	139,162	1,771,271
Sugar beet . .	—	691,200	—	805,400

Production of raw sugar in 1929–30 was 120,392 metric tons

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population Forests abound and timber forms an appreciable asset of Austria The number of animals on June 14, 1930 was: horses, 247,724; cows, 1,207,803; oxen, 259,840; bulls, 78,765; and calves, 766,843.

In 1930 the production of lignite was 3,062,981 metric tons (3,524,792 metric tons in 1929), and of anthracite, 215,888 metric tons (208,020 metric tons in 1929). There were 4 anthracite mines worked in 1930, and 42 lignite mines. The output of iron ore was 1,180,500 tons in 1930. Some copper, zinc, lead, and salt (81,940 tons in 1930) are also produced.

Of important industries, piano-making and the manufacture of motor-cars, furniture, and textiles still remain in Austria to a certain extent. The knitting industry is an important branch of the textile industry, manu-

facturing principally sports knitted goods and hosiery. There were about 10,000 knitting machines in use in 1927. The 9 factories of the Austrian tobacco monopoly in 1930 made 223,475,000 cigars, 4,925,849,000 cigarettes, and 45,060 metric quintals of smoking tobacco.

The output of pig iron in 1930 was 296,824 tons as against 458,973 tons in 1929; the output of raw steel was 467,701 tons in 1930 and 631,933 tons in 1929.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years (in 1,000 schillings) were as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports . . .	3,184,298	3,306,492	3,317,700	2,738,900	2,208,200
Exports . . .	2,098,093	2,241,123	2,219,600	1,879,600	1,340,500

The following table shows the values of the chief trading groups during 1930 and 1931 in thousands of schillings:—

Group	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Livestock	227,200	168,000	23,700	17,700
Foodstuffs	622,000	507,500	61,000	37,000
Mineral Fuel	190,300	177,100	—	—
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	570,400	450,000	415,800	269,900
Manufactured goods . . .	1,089,200	857,500	1,355,900	980,200
Gold and silver	89,800	48,100	28,200	35,700

The trade in 1930 was distributed among principal countries as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings		1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings
Czechoslovakia .	479,274	227,201	Yugoslavia .	148,763	149,746
Germany . .	577,965	330,189	Hungary . .	284,525	122,414
Poland. . .	217,782	88,480	Great Britain .	93,493	101,804
United States .	144,335	49,384	Switzerland .	119,056	113,369
Italy . . .	105,705	179,347	Rumania . .	130,188	85,557

The total trade between England and Austria (Board of Trade returns) for five years were as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Austria to U.K. .	2,426,810	2,319,370	2,781,641	3,389,520	2,730,049
Exports to Austria from U.K. .	2,419,822	2,705,003	2,520,532	2,039,555	1,31[illegible],918
Re-exports to Austria from U.K. .	405,528	575,437	469,174	455,516	413,671

Internal Communications.

Austria had in 1931, 4,154 miles of railway lines, of which 2,306 miles were operated by the State, 981 miles were private railways operated by the State on its own account; 322 miles, private railways operated by the State on account of their owners, and 545 miles were private railways operated by private interests. There were also 279 miles of light railways privately

owned. At the end of 1928, 441 miles of the State railways had been electrified. The amount of freight carried by the Federal Railways in 1930, was 27,200,000 metric tons, the number of passengers, 104,473,000. Gross earnings in 1930 were 650,931,000 schillings and expenditure, 637,784,000 schillings.

There were 21,273 miles of road at the end of 1928, of which 2,450 miles were national, or first-class; 1,029 miles provincial, or second-class; 11,926 departmental and 5,868 miles municipal, or third-class.

In 1929 number of pieces of mail handled: internal, 269,204,000 letters, 106,261,000 post-cards, 254,660,000 printed packets. Received from abroad, 60,320,000 letters, 32,065,000 post-cards; sent abroad, 88,511,000 letters and 38,995,000 post-cards.

Length of telegraph line 1929, 7,443 kilometres; length of wire, 37,696 kilometres; number of offices, 3,418; number of inland telegrams, 1,583,148, of foreign telegrams, 3,299,388.

At the end of 1930 there were 233,912 telephones in use on the principal systems in the country. Length of line (1929), 14,689 kilometres; length of wire, 194,997 kilometres; inter-urban cables, 11,322,145.

An Austrian Air Transportation Company (Oesterreichische Luftverkehrs A. G.) is subsidised by the State (1,750,000 schillings in 1929), and runs a series of regular services.

Banking and Credit.

A new National Bank for Austria was opened on January 1, 1923. It has capital of 43,200,000 schillings. It is a private, not a State, institution. The note circulation on February 29, 1932, was 1,043,885,511 schillings. Gold and bullion amounted to 258,436,021 schillings. Savings banks deposits amounted to 1,323,000,000 schillings in 1929.

According to the Treaty of St. Germain the Austro-Hungarian Bank was liquidated on July 29, 1923.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Austrian unit of currency was the krone. But as from June 30, 1925, there came into general use a new unit, the gold *schilling*, made up of 100 *groschen*. The *schilling* contains 0·21172086 grammes of fine gold. It was equivalent to 10,000 kronen. The National Bank issues token coins as follows:—2 schilling pieces, silver; 1 schilling pieces, silver; half-schilling pieces, silver; 10 groschen pieces (copper and nickel), 2 groschen pieces (copper) and 1 groschen pieces (copper). Since July, 1926, 100 schilling pieces, gold, and 25 schilling pieces, gold, have also been issued.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Austria in Great Britain.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Georg Franckenstein. Appointed October 6, 1920.

Counsellor of Legation.—Dr. Lothar Wimmer.

Secretary of Legation.—Dr. Max Attems.

Consul-General in London.—Max Mannaberg.

2. Of Great Britain in Austria.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Eric Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Appointed June 5, 1928.

First Secretary.—R. H. Hadow, M.C.
Third Secretary.—W. G. Hayter.
Commercial Secretary.—O. S. Phillpotts, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Military Attaché.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. N. Mason-Macfarlane, M.C.
Consul at Vienna.—H. C. Dick, M.B.E.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—KONINGLIJK BELGIE.)

Reigning King.

Albert, born April 8, 1875, son of the late Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, younger son of King Leopold I. (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; married on Nov. 4, 1926, to Princess *Astrid of Sweden.* Offspring:—Josephine Charlotte, born October 11, 1927. Prince Baudouin, born September 7, 1930. (2) Prince *Charles*, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903. (3) Princess *Marie-José*, born Aug. 4, 1906, married to Prince Umberto, heir-apparent to the crown of Italy, on January 8, 1930.

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.

King Albert has a civil list of 9,500,000 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 (June 28, 1919), 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 were revised in October 1921. For both Senate and Chamber all elections are held on the principle of universal suffrage.

The Senate consists of members elected for four years, partly directly and partly indirectly. The number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber; the minimum age of electors is fixed at twenty-one years, and the minimum length of residence required is six months. In Belgium only the following women may vote in parliamentary elections: (1) Widows, not re-married, of soldiers killed in the Great War; widows of Belgian citizens killed by the enemy during the War, or, failing them, their mothers, if the latter are widows; (2) Widowed mothers of bachelor soldiers killed in the War: (3) Women condemned to imprisonment or subjected to preventive detention, for political reasons, during the enemy occupation of Belgium. 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, on the basis of one for 200,000 inhabitants. Every addition of 125,000 inhabitants gives the right to one senator more. Each provincial council elects at least three senators. There are at present forty provincial senators. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. Senators are elected by the Senate itself in the proportion of half of the preceding category. The senators belonging to these two latter categories are also elected by the method of proportional representation. All senators must be at least forty years of age. They receive 28,000 francs per annum. 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, 187 (law of March 6, 1925), is proportioned to the population, and cannot exceed one for every 40,000 inhabitants. They sit for four years. Deputies must be not less than twenty-five years of age, and resident in Belgium. Each deputy has an annual indemnity of 42,000 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 elected May 26, 1929:—Catholics, 77; Socialists, 70; Liberals, 28; miscellaneous, 12.

Parties in the Senate elected May 26, 1929:—Catholics, 70; Liberals, 23; Socialists, 55; miscellaneous, 5.

The Executive Government consists of 11 departments, under the following Ministers (appointed June 6, 1931):—

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.—Jules *Renkin* (Catholic).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Paul *Hymans* (Liberal).
Minister of Justice.—Fernand *Cocq* (Liberal).
Minister of Education.—Robert *Petitjean* (Liberal).
Minister of Home Affairs and Hygiene.—Henri *Carton* (Catholic).
Minister of Agriculture.—J. van *Dievoet* (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Industry and Labour and of Social Insurance.—Henri *Heyman* (Flemish Democrat Catholic).
Minister of Transport.—Philippe van *Isacker* (Christian Democrat).
Minister of National Defence.—Léon *Dens* (Liberal).
Minister of the Colonies.—Paul *Crockaert* (Catholic).
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—F. *Bovesse* (Liberal).
Minister of Public Work.—J. van *Caenegem* (Flemish Democrat Catholic).

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,671 in 1930) of Belgium have a large measure of autonomous government.

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, the president, and a certain number of aldermen.

Area and Population.

Belgium (including the districts of Eupen and Malmédy) has an area of 30,444 square kilometres, or 11,755 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	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1·09
1890	6,069,321	549,312	0·99	1920	7,465,782	41,998	0·06
1900	6,693,548	624,227	1·03	1930	8,092,004	626,222	8·39

Area and population of provinces :—

Provinces	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1930
		Census Dec. 31, 1920	Census Dec. 31, 1930	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	1,016,963	1,173,363	1,074
Brabant . .	1,268	1,521,699	1,680,065	1,325
Flanders { West	1,249	803,687	901,588	722
Flanders { East	1,158	1,107,325	1,149,199	992
Hainaut . .	1,437	1,220,271	1,270,231	884
Liége . . .	1,119	863,092	973,031	869
Limbourg . .	930	300,455	367,642	395
Luxembourg .	1,706	223,739	220,920	129
Namur . . .	1,413	348,338	355,965	252
Eupen and Malmédy[1]	382	60,213	—[2]	—[2]
Total . .	11,755	7,465,782	8,092,004	688

[1] Ceded to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles.
[2] The cantons of Eupen and Malmédy were joined to the province of Liége by a decree of March 6, 1925.

According to the Census of 1920, 477,658 people were engaged in agriculture, 2,906 in fishing, 1,466,646 in industry, 566,340 in commerce and transport, 116,017 in the liberal professions, 173,037 in the civil service, and 160,081 in domestic service.

In 1920 there were 3,673,433 males, 3,792,349 females; in 1930, 4,007,418 males and 4,084,586 females.

In 1930 the foreigners in Belgium were: Germans, 12,749 (7,960 in 1920); French, 70,201 (67,309 in 1920); Dutch, 64,079 (39,051 in 1920); British, 11,532 (6,246 in 1920); Polish, 48,840 (5,329 in 1920); Italian, 34,890 (3,723 in 1920); total, all nationalities, 316,982 (149,677 in 1920).

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

—	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1927	71,921	145,275	106,751	+ 38,524
1928	71,485	146,981	105,915	+ 41,066
1929	71,811	146,206	120,782	+ 25,424
1930	71,624	151,406	107,468	+ 43,938

Of the living births in 1930, 6,111 were illegitimate. There were also 5,144 still-births.

Divorces in 1928, 2,351; in 1929, 2,134; in 1930, 2,491.

Emigration in 1929, 29,161 (24,848 to European countries and 4,313 to extra-European countries); in 1930, 29,567 (25,949 to European countries

and 3,618 to extra-European countries). Immigration in 1929, 55,595; in 1930, 54,409.

The most important towns, with estimated population on December 31, 1930:—

Brussels & suburbs[1]	839,581	St. Nicolas	38,563
Antwerp (Anvers)	294,902	Alost	38,370
Ghent (Gand)	169,322	Tournai	36,020
Liége (Luttich)	166,820	Hoboken	33,391
Mechlin (Malines)	61,648	Mouscron	33,105
Borgerhout	53,928	Namur	30,465
Bruges (Brugge)	51,191	Jumet	30,208
Seraing	45,241	Genck	28,918
Ostend (Ostende)	44,213	Roulers	28,164
Verviers	43,696	Lierre	27,987
Deurne	42,832	Charleroi	27,887
Berchem	42,038	Mons	27,816
Louvain (Loewen)	39,147	Turnhout	27,257
Courtrai	38,740		

[1] The suburbs comprise 12 distinct communes, viz., Anderlecht, Etterbeek, Forest Ixelles, Jette, Koekelberg, Molenbeek St. Jean, St. Gilles, St. Josse-ten-Noode, Schaerbeek, Uccle, Woluwe St. Lambert.

Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority are Roman Catholic; but no inquiry as to the profession of faith is now made at the censuses. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1929:—Roman Catholic higher clergy, 86; inferior clergy, 6,186; Protestant pastors, 22; Anglican Church, 9 chaplains; Jews (rabbis and ministers), 17. 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.

Education.

There are universities at Brussels, Louvain, Ghent, and Liége, the two latter being State institutions. In October, 1930, Ghent University became a Flemish University. In 1929–30 Brussels had 2,242 students; Ghent, 1,690; Liége, 2,469; and Louvain, 3,963. On November 11, 1923, the Colonial School at Antwerp (founded January 11, 1920) and the School of Tropical Medicine were constituted a Colonial University.

There were also 7 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, 63 schools of design, and 4 royal conservatoires at Brussels, Liége, Ghent, and Antwerp. *Higher Education*: (Dec. 31, 1930): 24 royal athenæums, with 7,526 pupils; 18 special athenæums with 1,307 pupils (775 boys and 532 girls); 5 communal and provincial colleges with 1,592 pupils, and 11 private colleges with 2,063 pupils. There were also 8 lycées for girls with 2,051 pupils. The next grades of schools are the higher grade schools, of which there were 138 State schools (90 for boys and 48 for girls) with 29,316 pupils (20,166 boys and 9,150 girls), 14 communal and provincial (7 for boys and 7 for girls) with 3,727 pupils (2,014 boys and 1,713 girls), and 3 private higher-

grade schools with 791 pupils (1 for boys with 258 pupils, and 2 for girls with 533 pupils). *Elementary Education*: (December 31, 1930), there were 8,504 primary schools, with 871,172 pupils; 3,928 infant schools with 248,936 pupils; and 1,449 adult schools with 40,969 pupils. *Normal Schools*: there are (1930) 7 for training secondary teachers (264 students) and 81 for training elementary teachers (7,603 students).

There are many private or free schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care. No statistics are available for these.

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.

In 1929, there were 2,255 libraries, with 4,035,912 volumes and 595,444 readers; number of volumes borrowed, 7,639,855.

French and Flemish are both spoken.

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 230 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 (ordinary and extraordinary) for 5 years :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs	1,000 francs	1,000 francs	1,000 francs
Revenue . . .	10,550,463	11,510,089	11,561,508	11,685,000	10,887,000
Expenditure . .	9,330,918	10,340,695	11,513,669	12,305 000	11,144 000

Ordinary budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1932:

Revenue	1,000 francs	Expenditure	1,000 francs
Direct taxes	2,552,000	Public debt	3,297,000
Customs and excise . .	2,466,000	Civil List	43,000
Stamp duties	2,282,000	Foreign affairs . . .	87,000
Tolls	20,500	Justice	344 000
Other ordinary receipts and taxes	1,786,000	Science and arts . . .	1,040,000
Compensating revenues. .	419,000	Public Works	326 000
		Social Insurance, Industry, and Transport . . .	939,000
		National defence . . .	1,057,000
Total of all ordinary receipts . . .	9,506,000	Total of all ordinary expenditure . .	9,075,000

On September 30, 1931, the Belgian public debt amounted to 52,384,000,000 Belgian francs. Internal long term debt was 25,891,000,000 francs; internal short debt, 770,000,000 francs; total internal debt, 26,661,000,000 francs; external long term debt 25,723,000,000 francs.

On October 25, 1926, a debt of 20,000,000*l.* was contracted, for 30 years, for the purpose of stabilising the franc.

Defence.

Army.

According to the Military Law passed in 1923, 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.

Voluntary enlistment is 5 years (for youths less than 17), 4 years (for youths less than 18), and 3 years (for youths over 18).

By the law of 1928 the period of service of 21,000 of the annual contingent is 14 months in the supplementary orders, 13 months for cavalry, horse artillery, and the routine troops of Liége, 12 months for the remainder. The rest of the annual contingent, about 23,000, does 8 months active service. The duration of military obligation is 25 years, of which 15 are in the Regular Army and reserve, and 10 years in the Territorial Army.

The Law provides for the calling out of the reserve only in the event of war or if the country is threatened.

The strength of the army with the Colours for 1931 was 4,010 officers and 68,920 other ranks organised as follows:—

	Army Corps	Divns.	Brigades	Regts.	Btns	Coys	Squadrons			Batteries	Air Crafts	
	Regular	Regular		Regular	Regular	Regular	Cavalry	Cyclist	M. gun	Regular	B'loons	Flights
Infantry	3	6	—	18	60[1]	234[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavalry	1	2	—	8[3]	—	—	24	8	16	—	—	—
Artillery												
Field	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—
Horse	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Heavy	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air Force	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
Tanks	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	

[1] Includes 6 Machine gun Battalions [2] Includes 72 Machine gun Companies.
[3] Including 2 cyclist regiments.

Navy.

On grounds of economy, the small Navy formerly maintained by Belgium has been abolished. The *ex*-British sloop *Zinnia*, of 1,200 tons, is still employed on fishery protection service.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of 3,044,400 hectares, there were in 1929, 1,829,000 hectares under cultivation, of which 39·38 per cent. were under cereals, 1·15 per cent. vegetables, 5·26 per cent. industrial plants, 4·34 per cent. root

crops and 39·87 per cent. forage. In 1928, 1,836,000 hectares were under cultivation. The forest area covers 18 per cent. of the land surface.

The following figures show the yield of the chief crops for three years:—

Crop	Acreage			Produce in metric tons.		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Wheat . .	430,282	356,223	410,729	489,515	359,935	360,232
Barley . .	78,172	62,686	84,422	95,007	61,699	83,277
Oats . .	674,770	743,751	674,102	704,337	747,345	554,807
Rye . .	579,085	566,815	573,578	588,146	562,950	473,215
Potatoes. .	415,847	422,404	401,689	3,634,144	3,908,004	2,962,382
Beet (sugar) .	159,595	142,656	140,116	1,827,853	1,570,329	1,865,291
Beet (fodder).	193,447	208,393	200,139	4,468,335	4,564,654	6,215,263
Tobacco. .	7,642	7,439	7,279	7,041	6,820	6,980

On December 31, 1930, there were 245,971 horses, 1,758,654 horned cattle (including 925,556 dairy cows), and 1,249,621 pigs.

II. Mining and Metals and other Industries.

Coal production (in metric tons):—

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Workpeople
1927	27,550,960	1,688,970	5,696,980	182,086
1928	27,578,300	1,956,130	6,111,610	170,672
1929	26,939,930	2,018,110	5,951,760	159,029
1930[1]	27,405,560	1,875,040	5,360,680	155,109
1931[1]	27,035,270	1,850,330	4,931,060	155,054

[1] Provisional.

The following table summarises the production of iron and steel and crude zinc:—

Products	1913	1929	1930	1931
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Pig-iron	2,484,696	4,040,530	3,393,540	3,231,580
Wrought iron . . .	304,850	153,460	122,370	62,880
Steel	2,466,630	4,009,190	3,270,680	3,056,450
Wrought steel . . .	1,796,010	3,114,610	2,793,060	2,350,600
Crude zinc	204,228	197,900	205,144	—

In 1929, the value of the pig-iron was 2,333,884,000 Belgian francs; of wrought steel 3,362,566,000 francs; and of zinc 837,601,000 francs. In 1929, the production of lead amounted to 82,850 metric tons, value 344,087,000 francs.

In 1929, there were 45 sugar factories, output 233,000 metric tons of raw sugar; 16 refineries, output 191,216 tons; 31 distilleries, output 50,088 kilolitres of alcohol, 50°; 1,631 breweries, output 1,537,652 kilolitres of beer; 14 margarine factories, output 49,317 tons; 54 vinegar factories, output 14,841 kilolitres; 17 match factories, output 78,693 million matches.

According to an industrial census taken on October 31, 1926, there were 13,082 industrial concerns (of more than ten employees) with a total number of 1,080,331 workpeople, of whom 874,309 were men and 206,022 women. There were also 96,567 salaried officials (84,005 men and 12,562 women).

Of the more important industries the following may be mentioned: iron and steel, glass, artificial silk, motor-cars, lace (particularly hand-made lace), linen, and gloves.

Commerce.

By the Convention concluded at Brussels on July 25, 1921, between Belgium and Luxemburg and ratified on March 5, 1922, an Economic Union was formed by the two countries, and the Customs frontier between them was abolished on May 1, 1922.

The following table shows imports and exports for 6 years (in thousands of paper francs):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	1000 francs	1000 francs		1000 francs	1000 francs
1926	23,062,814	19,998,676	1929	35,623,791	31,879,905
1927	29,138,507	26,696,614	1930	31,047,016	26,151 571
1928	32,060,472	30,954,440	1931 [1]	23,964,359	23,235,797

[1] Provisional.

The imports and exports, special trade, for 1931 [1] were made up as follows.—

—	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1000 francs	Metric tons	1000 francs
Live animals	89,579	217,390	22,286	213,808
Foodstuffs and beverages	4,503,836	5,570,625	1,035,501	2,015,205
Raw materials	33,232,527	10,858,148	17,842,847	7,887,870
Manufactures	899,762	7,095,781	5,718,677	18,009,596
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin)	12	222,415	119	109,318

[1] Provisional figures.

Trade by principal countries:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930 [1]	1929	1930 [1]
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	6,938,623	5,516,473	4,016,431	4,130,638
United States	3,406,555	3,105,719	2,154,770	1,332,826
United Kingdom	3,979,880	2,831,734	5,806,488	4,998,666
Netherlands	4,134,008	4,015,553	4,043,491	3,467,712
Germany	4,907,671	5,170,906	3,812,061	2,988,102
Argentine Republic	2,347,261	1,551,705	941,275	713,137
Italy	351,648	356,145	809,263	595,863
Switzerland	378,640	381,789	792,934	666,181
Belgian Congo	1,400,490	1,185,960	832,148	693,559

[1] Provisional.

In 1930 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Belgium (according to Board of Trade returns) were:—worsted yarn, 638,333*l.*; glass and glass ware, 1,975,649*l.*; cotton piece goods and yarns, 2,100,126*l.*; zinc, crude, 372,705*l.*; iron and steel bars, etc., 4,641,748*l.*; billets, etc., 1,198,514*l.* The principal exports to Belgium were:—cotton piece goods, 833,706*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 1,097,119*l.*; machinery,

1,610,915*l.*; coal, 2,391,704*l.*; chemicals, 150,219*l.*; skins and fur skins, 758,701*l.*; woollen piece goods, 717,278*l.*

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U.K. ...	46,524,295	48,400,977	44,019,077	38,615,786	33,231,022
Exports to Belgium from U.K. ...	16,471,444	17,002,370	19,412,970	15,035,266	10,016,665
Re-exports to Belgium from U.K.	8,779,209	10,348,182	9,205,388	6,543,682	4,549,943

Shipping and Navigation.

On January 1, 1931, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 161 ships of 362,701 tons, among which were 140 steamers of 318,552 tons.

There were 36 Belgian shipping companies at the beginning of 1931, of which the most important were the Compagnie Maritime Belge, with 44 ships, and the Adolf Deppe, with 35 ships.

The navigation at Belgian ports was as follows:—Number of vessels entered, 1930, 18,413; tonnage, 29,113,791; 1929, 19,058; tonnage, 29,754,051. Number of vessels cleared, 1930, 18,331; tonnage, 28,964,997; 1929, 19,063; tonnage, 29,630,625. In 1930, 11,672 vessels of 23,578,808 tons entered the port of Antwerp, in 1931, 10,559 vessels of 22,388,342 tons.

Internal Communications.

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1930) was as follows:—State roads, 5,428 miles; provincial roads, 981 miles; conceded roads, 22 miles; total, 6,431 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1929 was 1,036 miles.

In September 1926 the State handed over its control of the railways to a private company, the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges for a period of 75 years. The length of railway operated on January 1, 1931, was 2,985 miles of main line. There were also 187 miles of private railways and 2,921 miles of provincial lines. It is proposed to electrify the railway system of the country. Receipts in 1931 were 3,085·2 million francs, and expenditure was 3,022·2 million francs.

In 1930 the Post Office in Belgium handled 369,425,000 private letters, 71,235,000 official letters, 100,303,000 post-cards, 452,032,000 packets of printed matter, and 427,832,000 newspapers. On December 31, 1930, there were 1,705 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1930 amounted to 390,987,000 francs, and the expenditure to 478,960,000 francs (in 1929, 364,664,000 and 409,575,000 respectively).

A Régie of telegraphs and telephones for running the services on business lines was created by the law of July 19, 1930, effective Nov. 1, 1930. The following statistics relate to the first ten months of 1930, when the two systems were still controlled by the State. During this period the telegraph system carried 9,708,999 dispatches, of which 2,727,542 were official. Total length of public telegraph wires was 30,244 miles, and of line 6,251 miles. There were 1,577 telegraph offices. Receipts for the period were 56,922,341 francs; expenditure, 58,984,413 francs.

In 1930 there were 183 radiograph stations and 29,002 radiotelegrams were despatched (January–October, 1930).

On October 31, 1930, the telephone service comprised 445 exchanges, connecting 498 public telephone stations and 220,033 subscribers. There were 1,269,787 miles of telephone line in service, including 1,022,316 miles of

local line, 200,504 miles of inter-urban line and 46,968 miles of international lines, and the total number of calls, including 2,402,000 long-distance calls, was 183,816,000. Receipts in the ten months period under State control, 222,724,000 francs; expenditure, 117,514,000 francs.

The following are some traffic figures relating to Belgian Air Service (Brussels, Ostend, Antwerp, Liége and Le Zoute):—

	General Traffic				Belgian Traffic			
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1926	1927	1928	1929
Passengers	18,403	27,797	28,566	31,767	1,117	2,029	1,052	968
Freight (kilos)	640,283	1,067,863	1,408,699	1,391,114	21,843	47,540	36,289	57,478
Mails (kilos)	73,193	92,618	101,238	173,852	—	—	22,580	32,160

Money and Credit.

The *franc*, containing 0·0418422 gramme of fine gold, is the unit of currency.

No gold has been minted since 1882 (save only 5,000,000 francs struck in 1914), and no silver 5-franc pieces since 1876.

On October 26, 1926, the Belgian franc was stabilised and the paper currency relinked to gold, when all notes of the National Bank of Belgium became payable in gold or its equivalent in foreign currency. A new currency unit—called the *Belga*, with a weight of 0·20921 grammes of fine gold—has been introduced One belga equals five paper francs and 35 belgas equal £1 gold. The franc, however, remains the basis of the monetary system, and will continue to circulate in the country, and is the medium of exchange in all domestic business. New nickel coins of the value of 5 francs or 1 belga were put into circulation in 1930; 20-franc nickel pieces are shortly to be minted. The use of the belga is compulsory in all foreign exchange transactions. To provide the necessary funds, a stabilisation loan for the equivalent of 100,000,000 dollars was floated abroad.

The one bank of issue 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. In 1926 its privileges were prolonged for a further 25 years. Its capital and reserve amounted in 1927 to 264,063,000 francs. It is the cashier of the State, and is authorised to carry on the usual banking operations. Its reserve, in gold or foreign gold securities, must be equal to 40 per cent. of its right engagements, 75 per cent. of which must be in gold. Its position on February 11, 1932, was (in thousands of belgas):—

—		—	
Gold and silver	2,536,294	Notes in circulation	3,723,219
Securities	927,153	Treasury bills	14,247
		Private bills	50,782

There are joint-stock and private banks, also agricultural banks, credit unions, and popular banks

The popular savings bank in Belgium is mainly concentrated in the Caisse Générale d'Epargne et de Retraite, at Brussels. The Caisse d'Epargne is a private company with legally regulated functions and operates under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. It co-operates with the Belgian

postal service, thus obviating any need of a postal-savings system. On December 31, 1930, this institution had 4,966,604 accounts, with deposits amounting to 7,768,177,000 francs.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Belgium in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne; appointed in 1927.
Counsellor of Embassy.—Robert Silvercruys.
First Secretary.—H. Borel de Bitche.
Second Secretary.—Pierre Forthomme.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Nérinex.
Air Attaché.—Capt.-Aviateur Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Counsellor.—Charles Bastin.
Vice-Consul in London.—A. de Clerq.

2. Of Great Britain in Belgium.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.; appointed August 1, 1928.
Counsellor.—G. N. M. Bland, C.M.G.
First Secretary.—V. A. L. Mallet.
Third Secretary.—J. S. Somers Cocks.
Commercial Secretary.—N. S. Reyntiens, O.B.E.
Military Attaché.—Major the Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Air-Attaché.—Group-Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, Consuls at Liége and Leopoldville (Congo), and Vice-Consuls at Brussels, Ghent, Ostend and Charleroi.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium

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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 September 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 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.

The Annexation has been recognised by all the Powers.

Governor-General.—Lieut.-General Tilkens (appointed December 27, 1927).

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:—Lower Congo, Urban district of Léopoldville, Kwango, Sankuru, Kasai, Lake Leopold II., Equator, Lulonga, Bangala, Ubangi, Uele-Itimbiri, Uele-Nepoko, Kibali-Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Kivu, Maniema, Lomami, Tanganyika—Moero, Lulua, Elisabethville, and Upper Luapula. The last five 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 seven districts form the Eastern Province, with its capital at Stanleyville. The capital of the Colony, formerly Boma, was, by royal decision (1923), changed to Léopoldville. At the head of each Province there is a governor, and at the head of each district a commissioner. Each district is divided into territories of which there are 182 in the whole country.

The districts of Ruanda and Urundi (formerly in German East Africa) have been ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations. Area about 20,550 square miles. Both districts were united administratively with the Congo, under the direction of a Vice-Governor, by a law of August 21, 1925. Ruanda-Urundi is populated by three races—the Wa-tusi, the Wa-hutu, and the Batwa. Both districts are rich in cattle. The frontier was formally ratified on October 20, 1924. Usumbura is the capital.

On July 22, 1927, a convention was signed between Belgium and Portugal by which the former ceded to the latter territory in the extreme south-west portion of the Belgian Congo, having an area of 3,500 square kilometres (480 square miles), in return for a cession by Portugal of an area in the estuary of the Congo, near Matadi, of three square kilometres. Belgium further undertook to commence the construction of a railway to link up with the Portuguese railway (the Lobito Bay–Katanga line). This railway was opened on July 1, 1931.

Area and Population.—The area of Belgian Congo is estimated at 918,000 square miles. The population of Bantu origin according to the latest census was 8,803,422. The white population on January 1, 1931, numbered 25,179. Of these, 17,432 were Belgians, 906 English, 564 Americans, 1,543 Portuguese, 1,489 Italians, 649 French, 361 Dutch, 648 Greeks, 354 South Africans, and 263 Swiss.

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 Education.—The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism, but mission work is actively carried on. There were, on January 1, 1931, 2,321 missionaries, of whom 1,623 were Catholic and 698 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government. The school statistics give 254,035 children as receiving elementary education. Several educational bodies direct under control of the Government establishments for general and professional training, especially at Boma, Léopoldville, Moanda, Lusambo, Kabinda, Stanleyville, Buta, Elisabethville and Bunia. In 1931 the Government grant to the missionaries for general purposes amounted to 11,255,971 francs, while the total expenditure on education was 23,879,043 francs. An organised medical service exists on which, in 1931, the Government spent 92,134,821 francs. The income from a special fund of 150 million francs is also applied to the medical service.

Justice.—There are 8 courts of first instance, 22 district courts, 22 prosecutors' courts, 182 police courts, and 2 courts of appeal (one at Léopoldville and the other at Elisabethville).

Finance.—Estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for five years (in francs):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Revenue .	316,708,200	521,563,585	575,619,000	690,810,000	625,860,190
Expenditure .	406,963,114	521,241,955	605,607,286	690,732,121	699,564,422

For 1931 the ordinary receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows:—

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs	196,464,400	Administration . . .	92,771,073
Direct taxes	244,792,800	Marine . . .	20,462,739
Public Services . . .	171,781,240	Religion and Education . .	27,841,735
Agricultural receipts . .	12,821,750	Army	67,550,982
		Provincial Services . .	309,672,179
		Colonisation, missions, etc.	27,375,370
		Debt	153,890,344
Total	625,860,190	Total	699,564,422

Debt, December 31, 1930, 2,381,860,883 francs, of which 1,760,838,883 francs were Consolidated Debt and 621,022,000 francs Floating Debt.

Defence.—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to 177 European officers, 198 European non-commissioned officers and 14,300 natives, including the recruits and about 6,500 men of the territorial police. The force is recruited by conscription and voluntary enlistment. The term of service is five years, and the recruits are trained in three camps of instruction before being drafted to their units.

Production.—The chief vegetable products in the order of their importance are palm-oil, cotton, palm-nuts, rice, copal, coffee, cacao and rubber. Ivory is very abundant. Cattle thrive satisfactorily in all districts

where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga, Ituri and Kivu. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being copper, diamonds, gold, tin, cobalt, uranium, radium, coal and iron. The gold mines in 1930 produced 6,540 kilos, chiefly from the Kilo-Moto mines. The most important mines in the Congo are the copper mines near Kambove in Haut Katanga, operated by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga. The total output from these mines in 1931 was 120,000 metric tons of copper. The Union Minière produces radium from the Chinkolobwe mines. The output of diamonds (chiefly from the mines of the Forminière company in the Kasai district) in 1930 amounted to 2,519,948 carats, of radium 60 gr., of coal 133,800 tons, of tin 662 tons, of cobalt 600 tons.

Commerce and Shipping.—The value of the commerce for six years was as follows (in francs):—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1925	876,245,151	628,573,946	1928	1,624,498,658	1,227,867,419
1926	1,293,197,242	729,301,977	1929	1,943,192,906	1,444,266,477
1927	1,496,358,868	1,055,239,249	1930	1,581,315,177	1,511,490,871

The chief imports and exports were:—

—	Imports		—	Exports	
	1929	1930		1929	1930
	Francs	Francs		Francs.	Metric tons
Arms, ammunition, &c.	6,701,829	16,529,591	Rubber	8,711,803	7,175,317
Steamers and ships	63,757,528	49,964,959	Ivory	37,411,983	21,550,858
Machinery	286,545,450	245,508,920	Palm-nuts	154,546,321	99,534,705
Wines, spirits, beer	67,101,592	61,976,752	Palm-oil	98,462,715	110,966,480
Provisions	212,912,601	154,990,361	Copal	47,504,167	86,695,120
Cottons	147,239,421	86,808,699	Gold, crude (kg.)	85,804,244	105,774,865
			Copper, crude	600,825,886	719,069,071
			Diamonds (carats)	131,299,810	137,039,720
			Tin ore	23,219,700	15,616,720
			Cotton	134,746,220	119,720,160

The special trade was distributed as follows:—

—	Imports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1929	In metric tons 1930	In francs 1929	In francs 1930
Belgium	255,721	235,753	968,517,497	807,178,979
United Kingdom	12,663	8,318	176,484,419	128,961,627
Rhodesia	409,592	337,086	128,467,889	122,243,947
Germany	7,876	15,464	84,874,618	77,369,650
France	6,877	6,676	82,124,846	58,667,863
United States	20,270	20,998	123,422,880	100,959,421
Luxemburg	21,509	12,516	33,191,623	17,623,544
South Africa	12,710	9,230	65,456,506	50,485,874
Angola	15,007	10,946	49,356,744	34,335,704
Netherlands	3,789	2,137	31,544,961	21,150,665

—	Exports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1929	In metric tons 1930	In francs 1929	In francs 1930
Belgium	151,627	149,728	817,693,996	791,388,819
Rhodesia	8,461	17,948	7,160,890	20,872,127
Tanganyika	22,691	29,203	110,341,553	141,200,188
Mozambique	64,945	80,623	318,232,197	394,711,784
South Africa	9,057	867	46,413,080	4,495,389
United States	18,602	22,528	60,491,169	67,598,115
French Eq. Africa	10,209	10,648	44,106,579	39,766,987
Angola	2,786	6,145	8,190,555	9,890,106
United Kingdom	1,982	5,065	7,000,315	13,544,103
Germany	6,566	14,830	13,521,274	22,800,244

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1931 amounted to the value of 209,754*l.*; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo to 447,614*l.*; re-exports from U.K were 33,654*l.*

At the port of Boma in 1930 there entered 291 sea-going vessels of 1,076,542 tons. In the coasting trade there entered 119 vessels, including sailing ships, of 8,267 tons, and there cleared 122 vessels, including sailing ships, of 8,680 tons. The two other ports are Banana and Matadi. In 1930, 584 steamships with tonnage of 2,154,633 entered, and 558 with tonnage of 2,166,019 cleared the three ports of Belgian Congo.

Internal Communications.—The Congo is navigable for 95 miles from its mouth to Matadi, and on this section 15 steamers belonging to the State ply. Above this, for over 249 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 (total, 6,279 miles). 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 were (January 1, 1931) 21,180 miles of road. The total length of railways on January 1, 1931, was 2,422 miles. A new line is being constructed from Buta to Dembia and Zobia, from Bondo to Bangassou, and from Uvira to Costermansville.

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 Léopoldville, the terminus. The concession is for 70 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.

From Léopoldville a river transport service as far as Stanleyville and the tributaries of the Congo is carried out by different companies, of which the chief is the Unatra Company. The fleet of the various companies consists of 270 steamers and 491 barges.

There is a regular air service between Léopoldville and Luluabourg with intermediate stages. The distance is 612 miles. There is also a service

between Léopoldville and Stanleyville (1,062 miles) with stages at Banundu, Inongo, Coquillhatville, Basankuru, Lisala and Basoko.

In 1931 there were 78 post offices. There were in addition 76 special telegraph offices. In the internal service (1930) 2,885,500 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted; and in the external, 5,398,800 were handled. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Total length of telegraph lines 4,190 miles. In 1930, 189,300 internal and 132,400 foreign telegrams were transmitted, besides 35,900 official telegrams. There are 25 stations of wireless telegraphy in the Belgian Congo. There were 60 telephone offices and 15 central stations serving 1,365 subscribers, 4,000 miles of telephone lines, and 5,540 miles of telephone wire. Number of calls in 1930, 2,354,400.

Money and Credit.—The monetary unit is the *franc* equivalent to one-fifth of the *belga* and containing 0·0418422 gramme of fine gold. This value was fixed by an agreement with the Banque du Congo Belge on October 10, 1927, approved by Royal Decree on November 14, 1927, authorising the Bank to issue notes in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. The notes at present in circulation are of a nominal value of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, and 5 francs. By Royal Decree of December 28, 1920, the Government was authorised to issue copper-nickel coins in denominations of 1 franc and 50 centimes. There are also perforated coins, also in copper-nickel, of 20, 10 and 5 centimes. The notes and coins in circulation in the Colony are not legal tender in Belgium. Eight banks are in existence, of which the three most important are the 'Banque du Congo Belge,' the 'Banque Commerciale du Congo,' and the 'Banque Belge d'Afrique,' all three with branches in all the commercial centres.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910.

British Consul.—H. Kelsall (at Léopoldville).

There are British Vice-Consuls at Elisabethville and Stanleyville.

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BHUTÁN.

STATE in the Eastern Himálaya, 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 Chumbí and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 18,000 square miles; population estimated at 300,000.

The original inhabitants of Bhután, the Tephús, 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 repeated outrages on British subjects committed by the Bhután hill men 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 Bhután 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 Rájá, who was also Dharma Rájá, resigned his position, and the Tongsa Penlop, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, G.C.I.E., K.C S.I., was elected as the first

hereditary Maharaja of Bhután. He died on August 21, 1926, and was succeeded by Maharaja Jik-me Wang-chuk, K.C.I.E.

Chief fortresses or castles: Punakhá, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong (Tashichödzong), Pàro, Angduphorang (Wangdupotrang), Trongsa, and Byaka.

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 (Tashichödzong), the chief monastery in Bhután, contains 300 priests.

Beyond the guards for the defence of the various castles, there is no standing army.

The chief productions are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, different kinds of cloth, musk, elephants, ponies, chowries, and silk. Extensive and valuable forests abound. Muzzle-loading guns and swords of highly-tempered steel are manufactured.

His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong who is also Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim for Bhutanese affairs.

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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. Executive power is vested in a President, elected for four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election, as well as two Vice-presidents similarly elected. There is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which sits at La Paz. The suffrage is possessed by all males over 21 years of age who can read and write and have an 'assured income.' There are 16 Senators (2 for each Department) elected for six years (one-third retiring every two years), and 70 Deputies elected for four years (one-half retiring every two years); both by direct vote of the people. Senators and Deputies receive a salary of 900 bolivianos (70*l.*) per month. Sittings, as a rule, last for 60 days, but may be extended to 90 days. Extraordinary sessions may be held for special purposes. The President's Cabinet consists of the secretaries of six departments—Foreign Relations and Worship; Finance, Industry and Agriculture; Government and Justice; Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs; War and Colonisation; and Education. In June, 1930,

after a revolution of short duration, President Siles fled the country and a Military Junta assumed control.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Daniel *Salamanca.* Elected January 5, 1931; assumed office March 10, 1931, for the period 1931–1935.

The Republic is divided into 8 departments, 3 territories, 72 provinces administered by sub-prefects, and 681 cantons administered by corregidores. The supreme political, administrative, and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect. The territories in the north-west of the Republic and in the Chaco and Oriente are governed by three officials, called *delegados nacionales.* Prefects and sub-prefects are appointed by the President of the Republic; corregidores and village 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.

Bolivia's most serious boundary difficulty is with Paraguay, its southern neighbour, and grows out of a long-standing dispute as to where the frontier line crosses the Gran Chaco. Bolivia claims all the Chaco between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers, whereas the Paraguayan claim would cut her off from the Paraguayan River. Clashes between the garrisons in the disputed territory brought both nations to the verge of war in December, 1928, but the dispute was submitted to an international commission for mediation in January, 1929.

The boundary line between Bolivia and Peru in the peninsula of Copacabana is (1932) being delimited by a joint commission. That between Argentine and Bolivia was determined by treaty which was ratified in 1929.

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 1929	Per square mile 1929
La Paz (La Paz) .	40,686	445,616	736,985	18 1
Cochabamba (Cochabamba) . . .	25,288	328,163	542,735	21 6
Potosí (Potosí) . .	45,081	325,615	538,521	11 9
Santa-Cruz (Santa-Cruz) . .	144,941	209,592	346,636	2·3
Chuquisaca (Sucre) .	36,132	204,484	327,929	9 0
Tarija (Tarija) . .	31,567	102,887	170,160	5 4
Oruro (Oruro) . .	20,657	86,081	142,366	6·8
El Beni (Trinidad) .	95,354	32,180	53,221	0 5
El Chaco (Villa Montes)	46,561	—	—	—
Colonial Territories (Riberalta) . .	27,988	10,000	52,730	1·8
Total . . .	514,155	1,744,568	2,911,283	5 6

Another official estimate puts the population at 2,974,904. Boundary disputes make exact calculations of area impossible; one official estimate puts the area at 506,467 square miles, exclusive of the area disputed by Paraguay.

The 1929 estimate showed 1,586,649 Indians, 426,212 whites and 898,429 mixed races. Other estimates (1930) distribute the population thus: Indians, 57 per cent.; mixed, 30 per cent.; white 13 per cent.; and 6,000 Chinese, Negroes, etcetera.

Of the population (1900) 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 language of the educated classes is Spanish, that of the natives Qūechūa and Aymara.

The estimated population (1929) of the principal towns: La Paz (the actual seat of government, though Sucre is nominally the capital), 146,930; Cochabamba, 36,196; Potosí, 34,083; Sucre (the legal capital and the actual seat of the Judiciary, the University, and the Archbishop), 34,577; Tarija, 11,543; Oruro, 40,700; Santa-Cruz, 30,323.

Religion, Education, 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 6 bishops (La Paz, Cochabamba, Santa-Cruz, Oruro, Potosi, and Tarija). The maintenance of the Church costs the State 120,000 bolivianos a year, 23,000 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 1926 there were 1,598 elementary schools with 2,765 teachers and 79,973 pupils. For secondary instruction there were 27 colleges (17 national), 5 clerical institutions, and 5 private lyceos with, in all, 403 teachers and 4,213 pupils. For special instruction there are 22 establishments with 177 professors and 1,913 students. At Sucre and La Paz are the only two universities which possess more than one faculty. The University at Sucre, known as the St. Francis Xavier University, is one of the oldest in America, having been founded in 1624. There are also a number of training colleges for teachers, including one (1931) for Indians. There are eight institutions offering university instruction; they have 107 teachers and 802 students. 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 judicial power resides in the Supreme Court, in superior district courts, and in the courts of local justices. The Supreme Court sitting at Sucre has 7 judges; the district courts have each 5 judges; there are local tribunals and parish alcaldes. 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, export duties on tin, silver, gold, wolfram, antimony, lead and other minerals, rubber export, patents, and stamps. Tin is the chief single source of revenue; the government levies an export duty of 7½ per cent. on the gross value, plus a tax on profits which may run as high as 35 per cent., and various special charges for the State's 'social services.' Domestic taxes are collected through the National Tax Collecting Company. The chief branches

of expenditure are public debt, war, and instruction. The budget estimates of ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos		Bolivianos	Bolivianos
1927	49,135,126	50,807,124	1930[2]	32,514,161	43,756,603
1928	51,897,187	55,802,972	1931[3]	19,350,000	34,870,657
1929	46,983,673	46,927,457[1]	1932	26,986,158	31,502,470

[1] This may be raised to 50,691,403 bolivianos by additional expenditures on the public debt service amounting to 3,763,946 bolivianos.

[2] The deficit was partly covered by an Internal Patriotic Loan of 7,000,000 bolivianos

[3] Decrease due to closing down of tin mines which normally contribute 10,500,000 bolivianos in export duties and income tax as well as contributing a large part of the 13,000,000 bolivianos of customs revenue. Executive has asked permission to borrow 15,000,000 bolivianos.

In 1928, following the recommendations of the Kemmerer Financial Mission, Congress enacted various laws providing for the legal stabilization of the currency, for the reorganization of the National Bank on the lines of a central bank, for the reform of the budget system and the collection and expenditure of revenues and for taxes on incomes, personal property and real estate.

The principal items of expenditure in the 1931 budget were (in bolivianos): public debt, 5,739,800; war ministry, 9,302,612, instruction, 3,362,300; interior, 2,069,000; communications, 1,740,691; justice, 1,462,600.

The public debt of Bolivia on June 30, 1930, amounted to 199,590,715 bolivianos, being external debt, 175,508,473 bolivianos; internal, 11,951,525 bolivianos; and floating, 12,130,717 bolivianos. Total on December 31, 1930, 211,210,503 bolivianos. Only 4 million bolivianos were available for external debt service in 1931; payment of interest due January and March, 1931, on the 1927 and 1928 loans was postponed. British investments are estimated at around 8,600,000*l.*; American investments (U.S. Department of Commerce estimate) at end of 1930, 116,043,000 dollars, of which 61,619,000 were direct investments and 54,424,000 public loans floated in United States.

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, to which is added an annual contingent of conscripts divided into two categories, the total number of effectives being about 8,000. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 50th year. Those from 19 to 25 years of age serve not more than 2 years with the standing army; those from 25 to 30 years of age, 'the ordinary reserve,' return at some time for 3 months' service. After this the men pass to the 'extraordinary reserve' for 10 years, and finally complete their service by 10 years' enrolment in the Territorial Guard.

The permanent army consists of 12 infantry regiments, each of 2 battalions; 6 cavalry regiments, each of 4 squadrons; 3 mountain artillery regiments, each of 2 batteries; a field artillery regiment of the same strength; 3 regiments of engineers; 1 aviation corp.

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.

The extensive and undeveloped region of Bolivia lying east of the Andes comprises about three-quarters of the entire area. 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. Potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, coca, highland rice, and rubber are the principal products. Bolivia ranks as the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil. Tropical forests with woods ranging from the 'iron tree' to the light palo de balsa await exploitation. 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. In 1929 it was estimated that there were 1,854,915 cattle, 5,552,074 sheep, 747,581 goats, 1,882,000 llamas and alpacas, 335,580 pigs, and 375,738 equines.

Mining is practically the only important industry, and Oruro is its centre. The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes tin, silver, copper, 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. The capital invested in mining on December 31, 1929, was 338,651,668 bolivianos, of which 139,111,332 was Bolivian and 199,540,336 foreign. Practically all the tin ore is shipped to Great Britain, where it is reduced to tin in pigs and reshipped to the United States, which is the ultimate consumer of the bulk of Bolivian tin. Under the International Tin Restriction scheme, Bolivia, June 1, 1931, accepted a quota of 28,818 tons per annum for 1932 and 1933. Production of minerals in 1930 and 1929 was, in metric tons, as follows: Tin (metal equivalent), 38,755 and 47,081; silver, 220 and 193; lead, 12,016 and 14,961; copper, 3,986 and 7,188; zinc, 6,027 and 1,395; antimony (metal equivalent), 1,159 and 3,778; bismuth, 61 and 151; wolfram, 532 and 978. Output of gold, 1930, was 16,479 ounces; of silver, 7,091,100 ounces. Bismuth is mined in La Paz and Potosi by an international company which adjusts production to market demand. Next to China, Bolivia is the world's chief source of antimony. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopó and in the south of Bolivia. Surface indications of petroleum and gas abound in the whole territory between the Argentine frontier and the north-west territory bordering Peru; the Standard Oil Company with 16 wells is developing production at Chaco Oriental.

Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years are given as follows (13·33 bolivianos = 1*l.*) at par:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Bolivianos	Bolivianos	Bolivianos	Bolivianos	Bolivianos
Imports . . .	70,881,469	66,104,672	62,699,055	71,417,273	56,829,898
Exports . . .	122,681,287	127,083,926	115,906,853	160,617,974	107,305,247

Tin ore has usually constituted in value about 90 per cent. of Bolivia's exports since 1920, but in 1929, owing to the sharp decline in prices, export of tin (102,590,522 bolivianos) constituted only 63 per cent. of the value of total exports. Other principal exports in 1929 were silver, 7,076,679

bolivianos ; copper, 5,336,927 bolivianos ; lead, 3,644,892 bolivianos ; rubber, 2,894,991 bolivianos ; tungsten (or wolfram), 1,573,492 bolivianos ; antimony, 1,445,224 bolivianos ; bismuth, 1,187,004 bolivianos ; and hides, 1,047,440 bolivianos. In 1929 the United States furnished 33·73 per cent. of imports, Great Britain, 16·58 per cent., and Germany, 13·63 per cent. ; of exports, Great Britain took 77·22 per cent., and the United States, 13·93 per cent.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass chiefly through Arica, Mollendo, Antofagasta, and river-ports on the Paraguay, Iténez, Madeira, and the Upper Acre rivers. The chief imports are sugar, flour, coal, iron and steel products, mining machinery, rice, wines and spirits, textiles, and ready-made clothes.

Total trade between U.K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U K. .	6,739,376	7,248,999	5,089,034	3,391,748	2,282,405
Exports to Bolivia from U.K. .	410,141	497,931	673,349	346,813	170,118
Re-exports to Bolivia from U K.	15,949	14,346	15,066	17,972	20,610

Communications.

In 1930 the total length of railway open in Bolivia was 1,384 miles, including the new line, opened in July, 1917, from Oruro to Cochabamba ; 175 miles are under construction from Cochabamba to Santa-Cruz. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway, from Antofagasta, on the Pacific coast (in Chile), to Ollague, thence to Oruro, thence to Viacha, thence to La Paz. Total length in Bolivia, 575 miles. Under the Bolivian-Chilian treaty of October 24, 1904, the Arica-La Paz line (276 miles, of which 151 miles are in Bolivia) was built from La Paz via Lluta with Taregra and to Corocoro. The Bolivian section was handed over to the Government of Bolivia on May 13, 1928 ; the Bolivian section is managed by a Bolivian company.

The Lloyd Aero Boliviano, under the supervision of the War Ministry, has established a number of routes since 1927 ; principal one is from Cochabamba to Santa-Cruz. Passengers carried (1930), 3,715.

Traffic on Lake Titicaca is carried on by the steamers of the Peruvian Corporation. About 12,000 miles of rivers, in three systems, are open to navigation by light-draught vessels.

There are about 6,843 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns. Of main highways there were (1929) 1,789 miles passable throughout the year and 1,107 passable during the dry season ; 1,264 miles were under construction.

In Bolivia there were, in 1929, 454 post offices. Number of pieces of mail handled, domestic, 2,251,500 ; foreign, 2,505,695 pieces.

There are (1930) about 5,627 miles of telegraph lines. Number of telegrams dispatched, 1929, 855,876 : received, 964,468. There are 318 telegraph, telephone and wireless offices. The Bolivian Power Co. was given in 1928 a concession to build and operate a countrywide telephone system ; an exchange was opened in Oruro in 1930.

Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures.

On July 1, 1929, on the recommendation of the Kemmerer Mission, the Banco Central de Bolivia was inaugurated at La Paz, taking over the

assets of the Banco de la Nación Boliviana; it acts as a central Bank of issue. On August 31, 1931, the bank's reserves were 28,300,000 bolivianos (legal reserve, 24,500,000 bolivianos); note circulation, 28,400,000 bolivianos; deposits, 10,200,000 bolivianos. On December 31, 1930, it had paid-up capital of 23,823,000 bolivianos; gold, 2,779,000; reserves, 6,155,827; notes in circulation, 31,794,887; deposits, 14,659,267. Its gold reserves include silver and nickel coins; on December 31, 1930, nickel coins in the gold reserve totalled 1,344,000 bolivianos.

On July 11, 1928, a monetary law was passed providing for the adoption of a gold standard, which went into effect by presidential decree on September 2. Notes of the Banco Central de Bolivia (which has a monopoly of the note issue) are convertible on demand into gold or gold exchange. The unit of account is the gold boliviano containing 0·54917 grams of fine gold. In U.S. money the new boliviano = 36·5 cents. But on September 23, 1931, gold payments were suspended. The law provides for the minting of coins of ten and twenty bolivianos, the former to be called a 'Bolivar' and the latter a 'Double Bolivar,' the 'Bolivar' to weigh 6·10189 grams of 900 fine. There is no Bolivian gold yet in circulation. Gold coins of the United States circulate at the rate of 2·7399 bolivianos to the dollar. Gold is legal tender up to any amount, and silver up to 10 bolivianos. Silver coins are minted in denominations of 1 boliviano (15 grams 800 fine), one-half, and one-fifth bolivianos. But paper notes in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivianos are the chief circulating medium.

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.—Carlos Victor Aramayo (appointed March 25, 1926).

First Secretary.—Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Financial Counsellor.—Carlos Navarro.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Meliton Brito.

Consul-General (in London).—Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

2. Of Great Britain in Bolivia.

Minister and Consul-General.—R. L. Nosworthy (appointed August 4, 1931).

There are Consular representatives at Oruro, Sucre, Potosi, and Cochabamba.

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BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

Constitution and Government.

Brazil was discovered on May 3, 1500, by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral, and thus became a Portuguese settlement; in 1815 the colony was declared 'a kingdom,' and on May 13, 1822, Dom Pedro, eldest surviving son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Defender' of Brazil by a National Congress. He proclaimed the independence of the country on September 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on October 12, 1822. In 1889 his only son, Dom Pedro II. (born 1825, died 1891), was dethroned by a revolution, and Brazil declared a Republic under the title of the United States of Brazil.

The existing constitution, adopted in 1891 and modified in 1926, was reaffirmed by the Military Junta, which took over control in October, 1930. The following text describes the old constitution. The United States of Brazil

consists of twenty States, the Federal Territory of the Acre, 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, for the reorganization of the State finances when payments on its funded debt are suspended for more than two years, and for the execution of the Federal laws and judgments. Control of import duties, stamps, rates of postage, and bank-note circulation belongs to the Union; but export duties as well as taxation on real property, professions and industries, are the property of the various States.

The National Congress, which consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, meets usually on the 3rd of May at Rio de Janeiro (the Federal capital) and sits four months, but may be prorogued or convoked extraordinarily. Deputies and Senators are paid, and cannot become Ministers of State without resigning their seats in Congress. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 212 members elected for three years by direct vote (providing for the representation of the minority). No State has less than four representatives. The Chamber initiates legislation relating to taxation, to fixing the strength of land and sea forces, 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, one-third being elected every three years. The Vice-President is President of the Senate.

The President of the Republic must be a Brazilian by birth, over thirty-five years of age. His term of office is four years, and he is not eligible for the succeeding term. He 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. No candidate may be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual President or Vice-President, or to one 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, with the authorization of the National Congress, when recourse to arbitration has failed, has the power to declare war and make peace. He (with the consent of the Senate) 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 committees of the Chambers.

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. The State of Rio Grande do Norte has enfranchised women, several of whom have been elected to city councils.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Getulio *Vargas.* Assumed office November 3, 1930, after a military uprising in various states and the capital had forced the resignation of President Washington Luis Pereira *de Souza* and prevented the installation of Dr. Julio *Prestes*, elected March, 1930. National and State legislatures have been dissolved, pending a revision of the constitution and the electoral laws.

There are 7 Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments:—1. Finance, 2. Justice and Interior, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture. In addition President Vargas established ministries of: 8. Labour, Industry, and Commerce, and 9. Instruction and Public Health.

I. Local Government.

Each State is organised under the republican form of government, with administrative, legislative, and judicial authorities distinct and independent. However, taxes on inter-state commerce, which previously flourished, were abolished by a decree of the Provisional Government, to take effect January 1, 1932. The governors and members of the legislatures are elected, but magistrates are appointed and are not removable from office save by judicial sentence. Each State is governed by its own Constitution and laws which must agree with the constitutional principles of the Union; if they infringe the latter, 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 by the President of the Republic. At present (1932) the States and the Federal District are being administered by Interventors or Delegates appointed by the Federal Government.

Area and Population.

Following are the census returns of 1920 and estimate for December 31, 1929 (capitals of States in brackets):—

States	Area: sq miles	Population		
		1920 (Census)	Per sq mile 1920	1929 (Estimated)
Alagôas (Maceió)	22,577	978,748	43·3	1,189,214
Amazonas (Manáos)	731,363	363,166	0 5	433,777
Bahia (São Salvador)	164,601	3,334,465	20·2	4,135,894
Ceará (Fortaleza)	40,241	1,319,228	32·7	1,626,025
Espirito Santo (Victoria)	17,308	457,328	26·0	661,416
Goyaz (Goyaz)	288,462	511,919	1·9	712,210
Maranhão (S. Luiz)	177,515	874,337	4 9	1,140,635
Matto Grosso (Cuyabá)	532,210	246,612	0·4	349,857
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte)	221,894	5,888,174	26·5	7,442,243
Pará (Belém)	443,789	983,507	2·2	1,432,401
Parahyba (Parahyba)	28,846	961,106	33·3	1,322,069
Paraná (Curytiba)	93,269	685,711	7 3	974,273
Pernambuco (Recife)	49,560	2,154,835	43·4	2,869,814
Piauhy (Therezina)	116,494	609,003	5·2	809,508
Rio de Janeiro (Nictheroy)	26,627	1,559,371	58·5	1,996,899
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal)	22,189	537,135	24·2	738,889
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre)	91,310	2,182,713	22·6	2,959,627
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis)	20,785	668,743	32·1	948,398
São Paulo (S. Paulo)	112,278	4,592,188	40·9	6,399,190
Sergipe (Aracajú)	15,089	477,064	31·6	547,965
Federal District (Rio de Janeiro)	431	1,157,873	2,686·4	1,468,621
Acre Territory	58,672	92,379	1·6	113,725
Total	3,275,510	30,635,605	9·3	40,272,650

In 1920 the population consisted of 15,443,818 males and 15,191,787 females. Of these 1,565,961, or 5 per cent., were foreigners, viz., 558,405 Italians, 433,575 Portuguese, 219,142 Spaniards, 52,870 Germans, 50,251 from Asiatic Turkey, 33,621 Uruguayans, 27,976 Japanese, 26,354 Austrians, 22,117 Argentinians, and 141,650 other nationalities. Some 100,000 Indians are to be found in the Amazon area. The language is Portuguese, though Italian and German are widely used in the Southern States.

In 1929 the estimated population of Rio de Janeiro was 1,468,621; São Paulo, 879,788; S. Salvador, 329,898; Recife, 340,543; Belem, 279,491; Curitybe, 100,135; Porto Alegre, 273,376; Manáos, 83,736; Nictheroy, 108,233; Bello Horizonte, 108,849; Fortaleza, 98,848; Maceió, 103,930; São Luiz, 62,895; Parahyba, 74,104.

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1930 was 4,518,558, including 1,480,000 Italians, 1,288,000 Portuguese, 574,000 Spaniards, 198,000 Germans, 110,000 Russians and 89,000 Austrians. In 1930 the number of immigrants was 67,066, including 18,719 Portuguese, 14,067 Japanese, 4,253 Italians, 4,719 Poles, and 4,180 Germans.

Religion.

The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, but in 1889 connection between Church and State was abolished, and absolute equality declared among all forms of religion. The Government left to the Church all religious buildings and their properties and income; religious orders are allowed and are prosperous. They maintain 6 seminaries; there is a Cardinal whose seat is at Rio de Janeiro and who acts as an Archbishop, and there are besides 14 archbishops, 44 suffragan bishops, 7 prelates, and 3 apostolic prefects. There are 20 seminaries. There are eight leading Evangelic sects (and innumerable small ones), while Judaism, Buddhism, Mahometanism, Spiritualism, and Positivism have many followers. Evangelic sects maintain 10 seminaries.

Education.

Education is free but not compulsory, except in some States (*e.g.* Ceará, Maranhão, Alagôas, Matto Grosso, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Santa Catharina). 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 schools are chiefly maintained and supervised, either by the States or by the municipalities and private initiative. There is one official university in Brazil, the University of Rio de Janeiro (Federal District), founded on September 7, 1920, and two private universities, at Bello Horizonte (Minas Geraes) and Curityba (Paraná); there are moreover 56 faculties which confer degrees. At the Capital are maintained by the Federal Government a school for the blind; another for deaf and dumb; a School of Fine Arts; and a National Institute of Music, there being similar private institutions in the Federal District and some States. There are seven engineering and mining polytechnics at Rio de Janeiro (University), S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Minas Geraes, and Pernambuco; 19 schools of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry; 12 schools of law and social sciences; and 97 industrial schools, 41 agricultural, and 48 commercial schools. The Oswaldo Cruz Institute, in Rio de Janeiro, is devoted to experimental medicine, and the Butantan Institute, in S. Paulo, to the preparation of anti-ophidic serum.

There were in January, 1930, in the various States, 29,430 primary

schools with 2,052,000 pupils, and 47,000 teachers. There were also in the States 212 secondary schools recognized by the National Department of Education, and 367 professional schools with more than 37,000 pupils. There are 76 teachers' training schools.

Justice.

There is a supreme Federal court of Justice at Rio de Janeiro, which celebrated its centenary on January 20, 1929; it has 11 justices appointed by the President; there are also 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. Capital punishment has been abolished. There is no divorce.

Finance.

Receipts and expenditures in recent years have been as follows (1 gold milreis = 4·567 paper milreis = at par about 6*d.* sterling = 12 cents. U.S.):—

—	Revenue		Expenditure	
	(Gold) Milreis	(Paper) Milreis	(Gold) Milreis	(Paper) Milreis
1927 [1]	177,125,000	1,230,577,000	108,567,911	1,136,017,152
1928 [1]	198,859,000	1,308,325,000	125,401,346	1,349,453,397
1929 [1]	190,886,000	1,530,109,000	126,043,156	1,442,054,444
1930	120,933,000	1,074,746,000	127,123,000	1,820,635,000
1931 [2]	77,382,000	1,108,340,000	82,789,000	1,218,412,000
1932 [3]	109,536,000	1,392,751,000	84,406,000	1,894,285,000

[1] A commission of auditors appointed by the Provisional Government to examine the accounts for the 3 years, 1927 to 1929, reported that instead of the aggregate surplus shown of 404,189 contos paper, there was actually a deficit of 491,169 contos paper.
[2] Estimated. [3] Budget estimate.

The budget of 1932, converted at the rate of 1 gold milreis = 6·75 paper, was: revenue, 2,132,119 contos of reis paper; expenditures, 2,126,525 contos; surplus, 5,594 contos.

The consolidated Federal foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1930, amounted to 100,569,755*l.* (British), 193,556,110 gold francs, 135,778,500 paper francs, and 143,336,998 dollars (United States); service on this debt for 1931 called for 7,307,374*l.*, 17,010,021 francs and 14,851,842 dollars (United States). Inability to secure sufficient foreign exchange for service on this foreign debt forced Brazil in October, 1931, to tender 5 per cent. scrip as interest payments on all but three of her foreign loans; the situation will be reviewed in 1932 to see if cash payments can be resumed. Internal funded debt, December 31, 1930, was 2,533,916 contos paper; in addition, inconvertible Treasury notes in circulation totalled 2,543,570 contos paper. External debts of the States and of the Coffee Institute, on December 31, 1930, totalled about 94,000,000*l.* British investments on January 1, 1931, were 287,306,750*l.*, of which 168,708,033*l.* were in Federal, State, Coffee and Municipal bonds, and 48,668,538*l.* in railway securities; American in-

vestments on that date (U.S. Department of Commerce estimate) totalled 557,001,000 dollars, of which 346,835,000 were in governmental bonds.

Defence.

Army.—Under the military law of 1923 military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from 21 years of age to 44. The terms of service are 9 years (from the 21st to the 30th years of age) in the army 'first line' (1 in the ranks, the rest in the reserve), and 14 years (from the 30th to the 44th years of age) in the army 'second line' (7 in the 'second line' 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 total peace strength for 1930 was 47,103 officers and men, organized in 4 divisions, 3 cavalry divisions, 1 mixed brigade, and 1 coast defence district.

Mobilisation would yield about 120,000. The military police under the War Office number 38,450, capable of expansion to 130,000. Infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle, the field and horse artillery with 75 mm. guns.

Navy.—Ships of the Brazilian navy are as follows:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	H.-P.	Nominal speed
			Belt	Gun				
	BATTLESHIPS.							
1907	Minas Geraes São Paulo	19,281	9	9	12 12-in., 22 4·7-in., 2 3-in. A.A.	—	23,500	21
	PROTECTED CRUISERS.							
1907	Bahia Rio Grande do Sul	3,150	—	—	10 4·7-in., 4 3-in. A.A.	4	22,000	27
1895	Barroso	3,450	—	—	6 6-in., 4 4·7-in.	—	7,500	20
	COAST DEFENCE VESSEL.							
1898	Floriano	3,200	14	8	2 9·4-in., 4 4·7-in.	—	3,400	15

There is 1 river monitor (*Pernambuco*), 2 river gunboats, 11 destroyers, 4 submarines (of which only one is of an ocean-going type), and a submarine depôt and salvage vessel. The cruisers *Bahia* and *Rio Grande do Sul* were refitted in 1925–26, new engines and oil-fired boilers being installed.

There are three naval arsenals—at the Ilha das Cobras (Rio de Janeiro), Pará, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal).

Rio de Janeiro (Federal District) is the seat of the military college, the general staff school, the military school, the veterinary school, the school of aviation, the improvement school for officers, the naval school of war, and the professional schools of the navy. In the State of Rio de Janeiro is the naval school.

Production and Industry.

Brazil is an agricultural country, though only a small fraction of its soil has been brought under culture, and she is a heavy importer of wheat and flour. After exchanging with the United States in August, 1931, 1,275,000 bags of Santos coffee for 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, Brazil prohibited

further imports of wheat flour for 18 months. The cultivated area covers about 17,387,000 acres, of which 4,133,000 acres are in coffee, 6,919,000 in maize, 1,500,000 in cotton, and 1,315,000 in rice. Coffee, the chief product cultivated, accounts annually for from 60 to 75 per cent. of Brazil's total exports. The four States of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and Minas Geraes are the principal districts for coffee growing. Brazil, with 2,579,859,000 coffee trees, has two-thirds of the world total of 3,366,697 900 trees. Three-fourths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts. Sales are now controlled by the National Coffee Council, under Government supervision. The average annual crop of Brazil in the past has been about 13 million bags (1 bag = 132 pounds); exports, 1931, 17,291,143 bags; 1930, 15,288,409 bags. Brazil is the second largest producer of cacao; output, 1930, 1,032,947 bags of 60 kilos. Tobacco is grown; output, 1930, 88,234 metric tons. Exports of orange are growing,—in 1931, 1,704,311 boxes.

Indiarubber is another great natural product of the country, the principal rubber-growing districts being the Acre Territory and the States of Amazonas and Pará. The best rubber to be found on the world's markets, the '*fine hard Pará*,' comes from Pará, but production has declined.

The chief crops, with estimated production and value for 1929 were:—

Crops	Amount	Value	Crops	Amount	Value
	(Metric tons)	£		(Metric tons)	£
Coffee	1,890,330	55,613,500	Maté	210,850	3,378,000
Maize	4,798,093	19,189,000	Potatoes	248,613	3,480,000
Sugar	987,823	13,829,000	Wheat	146,856	1,174,000
Rice	1,098,470	10,984,000	Cocoa	79,861	1,597,000
Tobacco	108,412	6,540,000	Rubber	19,860	1,222,000
Mandioc	859,567	7,165,000	Oil-producing nuts	40,181	444,000
Beans	694,950	6,949,000	Bananas(bunches)	61,896,120	2,475,000
Cotton	118,881	5,466,000			

The census of cattle for 1920 showed that there were in Brazil 34,271,324 oxen; 16,168,549 swine; 7,933,437 sheep; 5,086,655 goats; 5,253,699 horses; 1,865,259 asses and mules.

Both the forests and mines of Brazil are important. Total exports of timber 1930, 115,549 metric tons. Manganese ores, found in Minas Geraes, are the principal mineral export; exports in 1930, chiefly to the United States, were 192,122 metric tons. Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Paraná, and São Paulo. Total reserves are estimated at about 5,000 million tons, and the annual output, from 7 mines, about 370,000 tons. Iron is found chiefly in Minas Geraes. At Itabira foreign capital is now opening up what is believed to be one of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. Gold is found in practically every State, though large scale mining is confined to a single mine in Minas Geraes; the production in 1930 was 96,750 ozs. Export of gold has been forbidden since 1918; the output is used to guarantee the inconvertible Treasury and Bank notes. Diamond districts are Diamantina, Grão Mogol, Chapada Diamantina, Bagagem, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and other States. Exports in 1929 were valued at 56,105*l*. A great part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil, chiefly from Bahia and Espirito Santo; total exports of precious stones, 1930, were valued at 89,000*l*.

The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is cotton weaving, protected by a tariff wall since April, 1929. There were in 1929, 347 cotton factories with 2,620,471 spindles and 78,910 looms. There are also 13 silk mills, 35 woollen mills, 16 jute mills, 18 paper mills (output, about 70,000 metric tons annually), over 2,000 tobacco factories, and approximately 216 sugar factories. In Rio de Janeiro flour milling is important, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics and the United States. There are 15 packing houses. There are about 500 hydro-electric plants, with a combined capacity of 700,000 horse-power.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for 5 years (Brazilian official values: 1 conto of reis = 25*l.* at par). :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis
Imports . . .	3,273,163	3,694,990	3,527,738	2,343,705	1,880,934
Exports . . .	3,644,118	3,970,278	3,860,482	2,907,354	3,398,164

Exports in 1929, excluding specie (which amounted to 2,311*l.*), totalled 2,235,988 metric tons ; imports, 3,552,214 metric tons.

Principal exports in 1929 and 1930 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.):—

—	Quantities		Value	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
			Milreis	Milreis
Coffee . . . (Bags)	14,280,815	15,288,409	2,740,073,314	1,827.577,364
Rubber . .(Metric tons)	19,860	14,137	61,114,039	33,584,088
Leaf Tobacco . ,,	29,751	35,764	61,599,747	65,671,174
Sugar . . ,,	14,879	84,457	9,029,731	25,218,901
Yerba Maté (Tea) ,,	85,972	84,845	106,358.788	95,352,081
Cocoa . . ,,	65,558	66,862	104,948,880	91,727,664
Cotton (raw) . ,,	48,728	30,416	153,914,809	84,601,867
Hides . . ,,	51,976	50,754	119,428,520	83,835,312
Skins . . ,,	5,247	5,919	49,554,210	60,096,926
Frozen & chilled meat ,,	79,342	113,116	111,342,531	163,361,358

Principal imports in 1930 and 1931 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs) :—

—	Quantities		Value	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
			Milreis	Milreis
Motor Cars . . . . (units)	1,946	4,429	15,147,654	24,133,000
Cotton Goods . . (metric tons)	1,844	588	43,898,178	20,122,000
Chemicals . . . ,,	40,636	41,581	65,546,182	80,528,000
Iron and Steel Products ,,	202,500	101,468	182,115,826	116,959,000
Machinery . . . ,,	54,184	20,248	331,178,987	197,671,000
Coal and Coke . . ,,	1,767,885	1,285,494	120,583,189	111,292,000
Beverages . . ,,	18,147	7,788	39,212,512	20,766,000
Wheat and flour . . ,,	800,518	857,200	357,121,243	302,178,000

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1930 and 1931 was as follows:—

From or to	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis	Contos of reis
United Kingdom	452,841	326,846	237,126	240,123
Germany	267,120	194,330	265,046	314,225
United States	566,184	472,436	1,179,421	1,487,782
France	118,293	86,621	266,808	311,071
Portugal	46,019	26,098	18,670	15,928
Spain	21,155	17,638	24,829	25,022
Belgium	90,800	62,049	91,626	100,216
Argentina	312,059	277,096	199,109	203,480
Uruguay	30,748	10,180	145,394	123,748
Holland	66,622	64,041	147,847	188,061
Italy	88,836	78,906	125,653	134,846

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	1929	1930	Exports from U.K. to Brazil	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Rubber	329,608	151,601	Coal	1,583,370	1,099,967
Raw cotton	2,324,660	2,555,621	Cottons (piece goods)	1,563,580	847,392
Coffee	37,287	23,796	Machinery	1,529,484	698,592
Sugar (unrefined)	118,563	560,510	Iron and steel	1,423,250	1,126,125

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Brazil into U.K	4,479,543	4,685,075	7,292,865	8,111,092	5,714,612
Exports to Brazil from U.K.	14,388,564	16,034,408	13,888,059	7,970,173	4,062,088
Re-exports to Brazil from U.K.	277,104	390,665	321,993	171,879	106,184

Shipping and Navigation.

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. All coasting and river vessels must be Brazilian. Merchant shipping under Brazilian flag in 1931 included 14 sailing vessels of 4,846 tons, and 269 steam vessels of 440,048 gross tons. Rio de Janeiro and Santos are the two leading ports.

Internal Communications.

Railway history in Brazil begins in 1854 with 89 miles. On December 31, 1930, the total length of railways 19,840 miles, with 4,200 locomotives, 65,013 freight waggons and 5,488 passenger cars. Of this total 11,829 miles were the property of the Union, 2,982 were operated under Federal concessions, and 5,024 miles belonged to the States. The Central Brazil Railway (1,817 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 Paulista railway is electrified from Jundiahy to Rincao (177 miles), and the Oeste de Minas railway from Barra Mansa to Augusto Pestana, a length of 44 miles. The total length of highways in 1930, was 70,370 miles, of which 13,330 miles were first-class roads, and 57,040 miles second-class roads.

Of the telegraph system of the country about half, including all inter-State lines, is under control of the Government. There are 75,000 miles of line, including 46,291 miles of Government property, 7,516 miles of railway property and 21,196 miles of submarine cables. In 1928 there were 5,115 telegraph offices. Three submarine cables connect Brazil with Europe, 2 with the United States, and 3 with the River Plate. All-America Cables operates land lines between Sao Paulo and Santos, and submarine cables from Rio de Janeiro and Santos, linking those points with all Latin America and the United States. Telephone service in the State of Rio Grande do Sul as well as point-to-point radio telegraph service between the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Florianopolis and Curityba are furnished by the Companhia Telefonica Rio Grandense.

About 40 wireless stations, including one very powerful one, have been established; there are 485 wireless land stations. Radio telephonic communications with the United States was opened in December, 1931.

Brazilian Post-office, with 4,870 offices, during 1929 handled inland 385,010,200 letters, 12,723,200 post-cards, 538,397,200 printed packets; received from abroad 44,222,600 letters and 972,300 post-cards; sent abroad 32,410,200 letters and 1,304,800 post-cards.

Since 1927 several companies, especially the Compagnie Generale Aeropostale, the Kondor Syndicate and the Pan American Airways, furnish air-mail and passenger services; in 1930 62 planes carried 46,667 passengers and 32 tons of mail.

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, Credit, and Banking.

A law, passed December 18, 1926, set up a new unit of account called the *cruzeiro*, a gold coin to contain 2 grammes of gold ·900 fine. Gold coins of 2, 5 and 10 *cruzeiro* will eventually be minted, along with subsidiary token coinage. In the meantime the unit is the milreis (1,000 reis) which was stabilized at that time as follows: 1 gold milreis = 4·567 paper milreis = 5$\frac{5}{32}$*d.* (sterling at par) = 11·96 cents (U.S.). But in its 1931 finances, the Government reckoned 1 gold milreis = 6·75 paper milreis = 4*d.* sterling. To convert gold milreis into paper, multiply by 6·75. The exchange value of the gold milreis in London in 1931 ranged between 4$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* and 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; in New York between 9·60 cents and 5·45 cents. The currency in use is chiefly paper, of the following denominations: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 milreis. The last-named is always called '1 conto of reis.'

A law of April, 1927, placed the volume of currency under control of the *Caixa de Estabilizacdo*, but the Provisional Government on November 22, 1930, abolished the bureau and transferred its functions, with certain restrictions, to the Bank of Brazil.

Total paper currency in circulation, December 31, 1930, had been reduced to 2,713,600,000 milreis (about 56,500,000*l.*), but its convertibility into gold had been suspended by the decree of November 22, which transferred the entire gold reserve abroad to protect the foreign exchange value of the milreis.

The Bank of Brazil with an authorised capital of 70,000 contos of reis (increased in June, 1921, to 100,000 contos of reis) had, in 1931, 83 branches throughout the Republic. Its reserves, September 30, 1931, stood at 211,055 contos; current accounts, 1,461,165 contos; collateral loans, 1,406,627 contos; cash on hand, 220,575 contos; notes in circulation, 170,000 contos.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system has been in use in all official departments since 1862. It was made compulsory in 1872, 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, or 40 litres.
,, *Oitava*	. . .	=	55·34 grains.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Brazil in Great Britain.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Raul Régis de Oliveira (appointed December 13, 1924).

Counsellor.—Carlos Taylor.

Secretaries.—Mario de Lima Barbosa, Decio H. de Moura, O.B.E.

Consul-General in London.—A. de Maya Monteiro.

There are Consul-Generals also at Liverpool and Southampton, Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Newport, Swansea, and Glasgow, and Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cork, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and other places.

2. Of Great Britain in Brazil.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G., appointed April 11, 1930.

Counsellor.—E. A. Keeling.

Third Secretary.—A. N. Noble.

Commercial Secretaries.—E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C. and J. G. Lomax, M.B.E., M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Captain E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Major L. H. G. Andrews.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

There are Consular representatives at Rio de Janeiro (C.G.), Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Santos, Ceará, Maceió, Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Manáos, Morro Velho, Ilheos, and other towns.

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BULGARIA.

(BLGARIYA.)

Reigning King (Tsar)

Boris III, eldest son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and of the late Marie Louise (died January 31, 1899), eldest daughter of Robert the last reigning Duke of Parma, born January 30, 1894, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, October 3, 1918, married October 25, 1930, to Princess *Giovanna* of Savoy, daughter of King Victor Emanuel III of Italy.

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; m. January 24, 1924, to Duke Albert Eugène of Württemberg

According to the Constitution the Sovereign and the heir to the throne must profess the Orthodox religion, and must reside permanently in the country. The royal title is hereditary.

The civil list is fixed (1932) at 5,000,000 leva, besides 23,550,000 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. On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria declared her independence, and the Powers recognised Bulgarian independence, and the title of 'King of the Bulgarians' assumed by Prince Ferdinand. On September 18, 1885, the province of Eastern Rumelia was united with Bulgaria.

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. Crete was eventually ceded to Greece.

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.

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, composed of 227 members. The members are elected by universal manhood suffrage at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population. On April 13, 1927, the Sobranye agreed to adopt the principle of proportional representation. Every member receives 400 levas 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.

Parties in the Sobranye (elected June 21, 1931):—Liaptchef Coalition, 82; National Bloc (194) consisting of: Agrarians, 74; non-Radoslavist Liberals, 32; Democrats, 44; Radicals, 6; Social Democrats, 5; Communists, 33. Total, 276.

The executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers nominated by the King. The cabinet (appointed October 12, 1931) is composed as follows:—

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship.—Nicholas *Moushanoff* (Democrat).
Minister of Interior.—Dr. Alexander *Ghirghinoff* (Democrat).
Minister of Education.—Constantine *Muravieff* (Agrarian).
Minister of Justice.—Dimitri *Varbenoff* (National Liberal).
Minister of Commerce.—Gheorghi *Petroff* (National Liberal).
Minister of Finance.—Stephen *Stephanoff* (Democrat).
Minister of Public Works.—Gheorghi *Yordanoff* (Agrarian).
Minister of Posts and Railways.—Stoïan *Kosturkoff* (Radical).
Minister of Agriculture.—Dimitri *Ghitcheff* (Agrarian).
Minister of War.—General *Kissioff*.

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 area of Bulgaria is 103,146 square kilometres, or 39,814 English square miles, and the census population on December 31, 1926, was 5,478,741 (2,743,025 males and 2,735,716 females), as against 4,846,971 (2,420,784 males and 2,426,187 females) in the census of 1920. Population on June 30, 1931, was estimated at 6,006,000 (3,013,000 males and 2,993,000 females); 20·7 per cent. of the population was urban and 79·3 per cent. rural.

By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, signed on November 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to the Allied and Associated Powers and the Strumnitza line and a strip of territory on the north-west frontier to Serbia. Bulgaria was deprived of its Aegean littoral, but an efficient economic outlet

to the same sea was promised to her by the Treaty, but has not yet been put into effect.

Population of districts, according to census of December 31, 1926 :—

District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Per sq. mile	District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Per sq. mile
Burgaz . .	5,257	484,759	92 2	Shumen .	2,313	359,485	150·5
Haskovo . .	1 916	245,354	128·1	Sofia . .	3,567	641,135	179·7
Kustendil .	1,532	243,493	158·9	Stara Zagora	2,561	326,285	127·4
Mastanly . .	1,523	183,828	120·7	Tirnovo .	3,010	505,251	168·0
Pashmakly .	1,067	68,860	64·5	Varna . .	1,472	230,121	156 6
Petritch . .	2,624	186,040	70 9	Vidin . .	1,635	276,904	169 4
Pleven . .	2,948	431,804	146·4	Vratza . .	2,661	392,753	147·3
Plovdiv . .	3,823	561,021	146·7				
Ruse. . .	1,905	341,648	179 4	Total. .	39,814	5,478,741	137 7

According to the census of 1926, there were 4,455,355 Bulgarians, or 81·32 per cent. of the total population, and 128,747 belonging to other Slav races. Of non Slav races, Turks numbered 577,552, or 10·54 per cent.

The capital is the city of Sofia, with a population (census, 1926) of 213,002. The other principal towns, with population in 1926, are Philippopolis (Plovdiv), 84,655 ; Varna, 60,563 ; Ruschuk (Ruse), 45,788 ; Slivno (Sliven), 29,263 ; Plevna (Pléven), 28,775 ; Stara Zagora, 28,957 ; Shumen, 25,137 ; Burgaz, 31,157 ; Jambol, 23,037 ; Haskovo, 26,256 ; Pazarjik, 21,578 ; Vidin, 18,507 ; Vratza, 15,672 ; Kustendil, 15,440.

The movement of population in four years has been :—

Years	Marriages	Living Births	Still-births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
1927	51,340	183,334	1,127	112,119	+ 71.215
1928	55,987	185,189	1,214	98,713	+ 86,476
1929	55,852	178,417	1,282	102,653	+ 70,764
1930[1]	54,387	179,964	1,449	92,693	+ 87,271

[1] Preliminary figures.

Religion and Education.

The national faith is that of the Orthodox 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 Archbishops. There are 11 Dioceses, viz., Sofia, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Sliven, Varna, Ruse, Tirnovo, Vratza, Lovetch, Vidin and Nevrokop, in addition to 4 in Macedonia and 1 in Thrace (suspended at present). In addition to the Archbishops in charge of these dioceses there are Bishops of Bregalnitza, Dragovitza, Nichava, Velitza, Vranitza and Znepolye. The clergy, both Orthodox and of other religious bodies, are paid by the State and also receive fees for services at burials, marriages, &c. There were, according to the last census of 1926, 4,568,773 members of the Orthodox Church of Bulgaria, 789,296 Moslems and 40,347 Catholics, 6,735 Protestants, 46,431 Jews, 25,402 Armenian-Gregorians, and 1,757 others.

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 14. The census of 1926 showed that 26·58 per cent. of the male population and 58·60 per cent. of the female population were illiterate.

The following are the educational statistics of Bulgaria for 1929–30 :—

Schools		Number	Teachers			Attendance		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary	National	4,600	6,806	7,990	14,796	282,667	265,231	547,898
	Private	897	1,330	634	1,964	34,635	27,837	62,472
Pro-Gymnasia	National	1,302	2,501	2,608	5,109	71,216	40,386	111,602
	Private	66	181	112	293	2,613	1,620	4,233
Gymnasia (complete & incomplete)	National	86	840	802	1,642	20,539	13,048	33,587
	Private	17	76	69	145	644	895	1,539
Schools for Special Instructions	National	18	213	157	370	2,674	1,557	4,231
	Private	7	28	7	35	415	138	553
Professional and Domestic Economy Schools	National	212	1,056	261	1,317	16,722	2,313	19,035
	Private	52	86	188	274	1,518	3,856	5,374
Normal Colleges	National	2	26	7	33	234	280	514
Domestic Economy College	National	1	3	5	8	—	37	37
Co-operative School	National	1	10	—	10	57	10	67
Military College	National	1	37	—	37	323	—	323
Commercial Colleges	National	1	18	—	18	344	41	385
Academy of Fine Arts	National	1	18	1	19	152	44	196
Academy of Music	National	1	29	22	51	176	218	394
State University (Sofia)	National	1	336	18	354	3,579	1,452	5,031
Free University	Private	1	42	1	43	1,756	84	1,840
School of Dramatic Art	Private	1	7	1	8	193	18	211
Schools for Abnormal Children	National	4	31	11	42	141	84	225
	Private	1	1	—	1	15	3	18
Total . .		7,278	13,675	12,894	26,569	440,613	359,152	799,765

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, Plovdiv and Ruse. The highest tribunal is the Court of Cassation, sitting at Sofia, and composed of 12 judges.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 5 years were as follows (in thousands of leva) :—

—	1926- 7	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue . .	6,924,000	6,993,100	6,788,000	6,509,000	6,487,000
Expenditure . .	6,924,161	6,992,877	6,750,000	6,900,000	6,436,018

Revenue and expenditure for 1930–31 :—

Revenue	Thousand Leva	Expenditure	Thousand Leva
Direct taxes . . .	937,000	Civil List . . .	74,486
Indirect taxes . .	2,718,000	Audit Office . . .	22,000
Duties	726,000	Public Debt . .	2,200,000
Fines and requisitions .	88,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	141,000
Railways, harbours, post, telegraphs, and telephones . . .	431,000	Ministry of Interior	442,000
State property . .	504,000	,, ,, Education	897,960
Various (including balance from previous budget . . .	961,000	,, ,, Finance .	191,090
		,, ,, Justice .	207,054
		,, ,, War . .	1,987,040
		,, ,, Commerce	134,451
		,, ,, Agriculture	200,600
		,, ,, Public Wks.	393,669
		,, ,, Railways, Post and Telegraphs	318,403
		For execution of Peace Treaty . . .	33,000
Total . .	6,437,000	Total . .	6,436,018

On June 30, 1931, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as follows: Foreign debt: consolidated, 570,090,802 gold francs, 259,639,387 French francs, 4,209,591*l.* sterling, 17,242,000 dollars, 3,618,250 paper roubles, total equivalent to 21,097,750,509 leva; non-consolidated, 11,000,000 French francs, 15,164*l.* sterling, 16,863,733 gold francs, 55,000,000 lei, total equivalent to 642,127,519 leva, or a grand total of consolidated and non-consolidated foreign debt of 21,739,878,028 leva. Internal debt: 6,330,329,947 leva (consolidated, 2,486,986,400 leva; non-consolidated, 3,843,343,547 leva).

Defence.

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, enrolled by voluntary system. The obligatory military service is abolished. 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 . .	8	1,000 ,,

No military or naval aircraft is permitted.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material is only to be carried out at one factory under State control. The importation and exportation of arms and munitions are prohibited.

In 1931 the strength of the active army was 972 officers, 17,088 other ranks, organised in 8 infantry regiments each of 3 battalions, 3 cavalry regiments each of 4 squadrons, 8 artillery groups each of 3 batteries, 3 battalions of engineers and auxiliary services. The gendarmerie numbered 361 officers and 6,137 other ranks, and the frontier guard 152 officers and 2,810 other ranks.

The military budget for 1929-30 amounted to 1,120,000,000 levas.

Under the terms of the treaty Bulgaria has surrendered all warships and submarines, but is permitted to maintain on the Danube and along the coast 4 torpedo boats and 6 motor boats, now of little value, all without torpedoes and torpedo apparatus, for police and fishery protection 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.

According to the census of 1926, 80·02 per cent. of the population (2,464,421) were 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 10,314,620 hectares, or 25,786,550 acres; of this the cultivated area is 3,716,070 hectares, or 9,182,409 acres, and the forest area 2,881,264 hectares, or 7,203,160 acres (841,100 hectares belonging to the State and 1,516,162 hectares to the municipalities).

The area and yield of cereals for 2 years are given as follows:—

Cereals	1930		1931[1]	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	Acres	Metric tons	Acres	Metric tons
Wheat	3,004,433	1,559,938	2,962,330	1,665,476
Rye	657,170	320,571	596,987	306,637
Barley	691,923	432,587	606,773	360,550
Oats	344,851	110,550	295,127	124,909
Maize	1,688,247	775,108	1,675,546	997,148
Total (including all others)	6,717,130	3,358,489	6,454,947	3,627,817

[1] Provisional.

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighbourhood of Kustendil. The area under vines was 200,000 acres in 1929, and the vintage about 19,800,000 gallons. Cotton in 1929 yielded 9,063 quintals, and in 1930, 9,707 quintals from 13,715 acres and 13,937 acres respectively. Sugar production in 1930 was 312,467 metric tons, the area under beet being 51,385 acres; 15,354 acres were under rose cultivation in 1931, producing 1,863 kilogs of essence, as against 16,540 acres and 2,068 kilogs in 1930. Tobacco

area in 1929, 90,928 acres, yield, 32,778 metric tons; 1930 yield 23,961 metric tons from 75,650 acres. In 1929, the production of silkworm cocoons amounted to 2,378,672 kilos valued at 190,291,360 levas; in 1930, the production was 2,265,545 kilos valued at 79,294,075 levas.

According to the census of December 31, 1926, there were in Bulgaria 8,739,803 sheep; 1,817,437 cattle; 1,260,647 goats; 1,002,089 pigs; 482,180 horses; 27,057 mules; 185,314 donkeys.

Industry is not much developed, though the State encourages industrial enterprise. On January 1, 1930, there were 1,158 'encouraged' undertakings in operation. Mining development has been slow. The country is rich in coal; there are three State mines (at Pernik, Bobovdovl and Maritza), and several privately-owned mines. Total coal production in 1930, 1,593,041 metric tons, of which 1,396,238 tons came from State mines and 196,803 tons from privately-owned mines, compared with 1,651,819 tons (1,444,604 tons from state mines and 207,215 tons from private mines) in 1929. The following were the principal minerals in 1930 in metric tons (figures for 1929 in parentheses):—copper, 27,448 (31,370); zinc-lead 2,762 (11,396); lead-copper 9,737 (9,923); aluminium 5,747 (3,613); salt 1,704 (1930), (3,653).

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva
Imports . . .	6,128,942	7,040,935	8,234,633	4,589,725	4,660,063
Exports . . .	6,627,145	6,231,247	6,397,061	6,191,140	5,934,174

The following table shows the trade by principal countries for 2 years:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva
United Kingdom .	375,999	617,071	127,568	58,958
Austria . . .	310,850	334,565	477,899	993,200
Belgium . . .	110,089	110,797	303,142	507,802
Germany . . .	1,065,460	1,084,194	1,620,598	1,748,325
France . . .	424,918	328,234	320,746	283,800
Italy . . .	628,372	637,500	514,141	344,279
Turkey . . .	93,903	90,278	79,907	79,890
United States .	86,488	52,358	63,620	50,596
Greece . . .	47,963	43,215	273,090	97,092
Rumania . . .	366,664	217,651	22,901	11,871
Hungary . . .	88,797	104,309	235,927	180,326
Netherlands . .	137,360	97,571	207,360	171,254
Czechoslovakia .	430,061	431,176	395,718	273,874
Switzerland . .	132,328	150,470	261,573	310,595

The following were the most important articles of import and export for 2 years:—

Imports			Exports		
Articles	1930	1931	Articles	1930	1931
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva		1,000 leva	1,000 leva
Textiles	1,271,518	1,472,811	Tobacco	2,654,288	2,579,780
Metals	777,920	909,642	Attar of Roses	194,402	85,095
Oils and fats	128,309	104,996	Maize	537,870	295,102
Skins	159,292	211,264	Eggs	887,282	849,590
Resin, mineral oils	273,225	170,984	Cocoons	71,890	42,879
Machinery	649,988	664,180	Sugar	12,186	19,157

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U.K.	69,554	73,104	105,822	88,966	53,411
Exports to Bulgaria from U.K.	924,351	914,088	853,384	433,843	546,449
Re-exports to Bulgaria from U.K.	10,430	12,633	11,691	4,410	18,423

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at all the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria in 1930 was 5,952 of 1,973,728 tons; number of vessels cleared, 5,963 of 1,976,464 tons. At all the Danube ports there entered, in 1930, 11,417 vessels of 2,311,054 tons; and cleared, 11,470 vessels of 2,332,621 tons.

In 1930, there were in Bulgaria 4,687 miles of State roads, and 5,339 miles of communal roads; total: 10,026 miles of road.

In 1930, Bulgaria had 1,515 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 306 miles of narrow gauge; total, 1,821 miles. All the lines belong to the State, which works them. Railways connect Sofia with the general European system, In 1930, there were 36 miles of electric tramways.

There were, in 1930, 578 post offices. Total correspondence handled, 47,461,362 letters and postcards, 916,205 parcels. Length of telegraph line (excluding line belonging to the railways) in 1930, 1,397 miles; number of offices, 570; number of messages, 3,129,296. In 1930 there were 551 telephone stations; length of line, 8,349 miles, number of conversations, 55,873,662, of which 23,009 were international.

Money and Credit.

The National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches in the different towns of Bulgaria, has a capital of 500,000,000 leva, provided by the State. It has the sole right of note issue. On January 7, 1932, it had in hand 1,511,521,000 leva in gold and silver, and reserves of 1,189,474,000 leva. The note circulation on the same date was 2,938,808,000 leva. There is also a State Agricultural Bank for the purpose of providing cheap credit for the agricultural community. Its capital is 639,802,000 leva. The Bulgarian International Bank for facilitating and encouraging international trade was established on January 11, 1922. The original capital of this bank was 75,000,000 leva, of which 30,000,000 leva were apportioned to the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, and the remainder to foreign banks and organisations. The Bulgarian Co-operative Bank is another State bank founded in 1910.

Deposits in the 508 Postal Savings Banks of Bulgaria at December 31, 1932 amounted to 937,927,000 leva.

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 *leva* has been stabilised at 92 leva to 1 gramme of fine gold, or 673·659 leva = 1*l* (gold).

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 Plenipotentrary.—Pantcho Hadji-Mishéff. Appointed October 16, 1924.

First Secretary—Dimitri A Naoumoff.

Military Attaché.—Major Vladimir Stoitcheff.

2. Of Great Britain in Bulgaria.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. Appointed October 12, 1929.

Second Secretaries.—A. H. Hamilton-Gordon and K. R. Johnstone.

Military Attaché.—Major B. J. O'Leary.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Consul.—T. C. Rapp, M.C.

There are Consular representatives at Sofia, Varna, and Bourgas.

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CHILE.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the Crown of Spain, constituting a national government on September 18, 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. By the Constitution which came into force on October 18, 1925, legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, both of which are nominally elected by direct popular vote, though by a national agreement reached by the various political parties in February, 1930, the election scheduled for March 29 was waived and a Congress, selected by the parties, began its sessions in May. The Senate consists of 45 members, elected for eight years, who represent 9 provincial groups of departments. Each group elects five senators. One-half the Senate is renewable every four years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 132 members elected by departments or groups of departments, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction of not less than 15,000. Electors are all registered citizens of 21 years of age or over, who are able to read and write; electorate numbers 368,436 of whom 287,000 participated in the presidential election of October 4, 1931. All voting is by ballot. Congress sits from May 21 to September 18. The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, by direct popular vote. 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 validity of all elections of President, Deputies and Senators is determined by a special body called *Tribunal Calificador*, consisting of five members chosen by lot from among the following: One each from past-presidents or vice-presidents of the Chamber and Senate; two from members of the Supreme Court; and one from members of the Court of Appeal of the city where Congress meets. The capital is Santiago.

President of the Republic.—Señor Juan Esteban *Montero*. Elected October 4; assumed office December 4, 1931.

The salary of the President is fixed at 120,000 pesos, with 30,000 pesos for expenses.

The President is assisted by a number of Ministers of State, one for each ministry, who constitute a Cabinet and who are responsible to him. Ministers may speak in Congress but do not vote.

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, appointed by the President. The Depart-

ments constitute one or more municipal districts each with a council or municipality of 5 to 15 members, elected for three years. The Federal Government in 1930 took over control of the finances of the 65 Departments, to safeguard a loan made to them in New York of 15 million dollars.

Area and Population.

Chile is divided into 15 provinces and 2 territories. All provinces except two now extend from the Pacific to the international boundary, while the inter-provincial boundaries in most cases now follow watersheds instead of rivers, thus confining within one province the waters of a single system and avoiding jurisdictional disputes.

For an account of the dispute between Chile and Peru regarding the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna-Arica, see the STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1931, p. 718.

The present areas of the various provinces and their populations, as determined by the census of 1920 and that of November 27, 1930, are as follows:—

Provinces	Area: Sq. Miles (1930)	Population 1920[1] (Census)	Pop. 1930 (Census)	Provinces	Area: Sq. Miles (1930)	Population 1920[1] (Census)	Population 1930 (Census)
Tarapacá .	21,252	117,289	113,331	Concepción .	4,404	291,071	329,495
Antofagasta	47,305	172,330	178,765	Bio-Bio .	6,129	164,362	180,688
Atacamá .	31,409	48,413	61,098	Cautin. .	10,472	312,466	383,791
Coquimbo .	15,333	176,041	198,336	Valdivia .	10,686	185,410	236,115
Aconcagua	5,774	422,160	463,544	Chiloé . .	12,680	179,507	183,499
Santiago .	6,530	718,211	967,603	Territories:			
Colchagua .	6,141	284,942	295,971	Aysen .	38,351	1,660	9,711
Talca. .	5,911	200,665	218,227	Magallanes	52,054	28,960	37,913
Maule .	5,987	208,155	197,468				
Ñuble .	5,462	229,981	231,890	Total . .	285,133	3,731,573	4,287,445

[1] Population in 1920 of the present areas as revised in 1927.

Many islands to the north, west, and south belong to Chile. The coast-line is about 2,485 miles in length; the average width of the country, 100 miles.

In 1885 the population of the present area numbered 2,507,380; in 1895, 2,695,911; in 1907, 3,231,496; of the 3,753,799 shown by the census (of 1920, which included Tacna, since handed over to Peru), 1,865,827 were males and 1,887,972 females. Of the total population in 1930 49·4 per cent. were urban. 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 *Araucanians* (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. The total number of foreigners included in the census of 1920 was 120,436, as against 134,524 in 1907.

The two leading cities, with census population in 1930, are Santiago, 696,231, and Valparaiso, 193,205: Viña del Mar has 49,488. Other towns with census population in 1930 are:—Concepción, 77,589; Iquique, 46,458; Talca, 45,020; Chillán, 39,511; Antofagasta, 53,591; Temuco, 35,748; Magallanes, 24,307; Talcahuano, 27,594; Valdivia, 34,296.

Births in 1930, 169,395; marriages, 39,202; deaths, 105,140; immigrants, 39,270; emigrants, 37,860.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic religion was maintained by the State, but in 1925 the church was disestablished. There is one archbishop (Santiago), 10 bishops, and four vicars apostolic. There were in 1928, 595 churches and chapels.

Education.

Education is gratuitous and at the cost of the State, and since August 26, 1920, compulsory for at least six years in the cities and four years in the rural districts. A decree issued February, 1928, makes it compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15. There were in 1930, 3,860 public and private primary schools with 559,016 pupils and 9,856 teachers; 6 public normal schools with 1,342 pupils and 200 teachers; 175 public and private secondary schools with 51,624 pupils and 2,438 teachers; 10 public commercial schools with 211 teachers and 4,229 pupils. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the State University of Chile, with 3,338 students in 1930, the Catholic University at Santiago (1,049 students in 1930), the National Institute of Santiago, the University of Concepción (1920), and in the lyceums and colleges established in the capitals of provinces, and in some departments. A school of technology was opened at Valparaiso (Universidad Industrial de Valparaiso). There are besides agricultural schools, schools of mines, and professional schools. Education expenditures in 1929 took 160,546,991 pesos.

There are 678 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 86 dailies and 137 weeklies.

Justice and Crime.

There are, in addition to a High Court of Justice in the capital, eight Courts of Appeal distributed over the Republic, Tribunals of First Instance in the departmental capitals, and second class judges in the subdelegations. The police force includes about 15,815 officers and men; it is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Finance.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure were as follows (40 pesos = £1 at par; 1 peso = 12 cents, U.S.):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
1927	909,129,764	905,665,712	1930	1,132,811,535	1,131,490,328
1928	1,021,041,399	982,733,620	1931 [1]	1,039,617,387	1,089,159,914
1929	1,267,556,419	1,189,934,017	1932 [1]	597,860,645	597,849,345

[1] Estimates.

The above figures, down to 1932, are those reported by Colonel Carlos Ibanez, who was President from 1927 to his deposition in July, 1931. Customs revenue in 1929, 696,751,436 pesos; in 1930, 532,805,478 pesos. Nitrate taxes, 1929, furnished 299,782,473 pesos (23·65 per cent. of revenue); in 1930, 181,072,542 pesos (33·96 per cent.).

On November 16, 1931, direct external and internal debt was 2,910,890,419 pesos, guaranteed loans, 1,167,997,473 pesos, short term debt, 518,744,566 pesos. In addition, service on external debt in default, amounted to 125,877,295 pesos. Balance in the Treasury was 1,164,634 pesos against current obligations of 129,000,000 pesos. Congress had suspended in

August, 1931, for 2 years, service on foreign debts incurred by municipalities, State railways and Caja de Credito Hipotecario, and postponed service on the Government's 6 per cent. sterling loans of 1928 and 1929. On January 7, 1932, the Government authorized the Treasury to issue 200,000,000 pesos of 5-year Treasury notes, to be rediscountable at the Central Bank.

On January 1, 1931, British investments in Chile (listed on London Stock Exchange) comprised 28,145,803*l.* in Government bonds, 21,241,685*l.* in railways, and 18,694,686*l.* miscellaneous; American investments, same date (U.S. Department of Commerce) included 260,092,000 dollars in Government bonds and 440,843,000 dollars in direct investments, of which 330,000,000 dollars was in mining and smelting.

Defence.

Army.

The Chilian Army is a national militia in which all able-bodied citizens are obliged to serve. Liability extends from the 20th to the 50th year, inclusive. Recruits are called up in their 20th year, and are trained for one and a half years. Afterwards they serve for 12 years in the reserve of the active army, after which they belong till the completion of their 50th 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. The army is organised in 4 divisions and 1 cavalry division, comprising 16 regiments and 3 infantry battalions, 9 cavalry regiments, 5 regiments and 6 artillery groups, 1 engineering regiment and 5 engineering battalions, 5 battalions of railway troops and 2 aviation groups. The total strength of the active army in 1927 was 1,430 officers and 20,950 other ranks

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.

Navy.

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
Battleship:							
Almirante Latorre . .	1913	28,000	10	10 14-in.; 14 6-in.; 44-in.	4	37,000	23
Coast Defence Vessel:							
Capitan Prat	1890	6,900	12	4 9·4-in.; 8 4·7-in . .	2	12,000	18 8
Armoured Cruiser:							
O'Higgins	1897	8,500	7	4 8-in.; 10 6-in.; 12 3-in.	2	16,000	21·5
Protected Cruisers:							
Blanco Encalada . .	1893	4,420	—	2 8-in.; 10 6-in. . .	5	14,500	22·0
Chacabuco	1898	4,500	—	2 6-in.; 10 4·7-in.; 5 3-in.	5	15,500	24·0

The *Almirante Latorre* served in the British Fleet during the war as the *Canada*, and in 1930–31 was refitted and modernised at Devonport Dockyard under a contract between the Chilian Government and the Admiralty.

There are 11 large destroyers, all built in England, 9 submarines, and various training and auxiliary vessels. A submarine depot ship, the *Araucano*, and two oil tankers were completed in British yards in 1930. The general efficiency of the personnel of the Navy appears to be high; the active strength at present is about 8,000.

Ten British naval officers and one air officer are at present lent to the Chilean Navy in connexion with the re-organisation of training in certain branches.

Agriculture and Industry.

There are three zones in Chile—the arid zone in the north, which for many years has furnished the world's entire supply of natural nitrate of soda, 90 per cent. of its iodine and 18 per cent. of copper consumed; the agricultural zone in the centre; and the forest zone in the south. Mining in the north and agriculture in the centre are the principal occupations. Total area of agricultural land (1927) was 59,038,055 acres; of forest land, 11,231,685 acres; of fruit trees and vines, 273,907 acres; of meadows, 32,557,067 acres. Number of farms in 1930, 210,736 with an average value of 28,800 pesos. Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine (5,737,893 litres exported in 1930, chiefly to Germany and Belguim), fruit, and vegetables. Capital invested in vineyards is about 414,000,000 pesos. Toba cco output from 7,950 acres in 1930 was 6,035,400 kilos. The principal crops of the harvest for 3 years are shown as follows:—

—	Acreage			Produce in Metric Cwts.		
	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1929	1930	1931
Wheat .	1,065,362	1,723,845	1,516,632	8,077,423	9,125,261	5,767,004
Barley .	188,136	152,107	106,291	1,331,589	999,176	843,830
Oats .	218,897	297,370	166,251	1,034,158	1,509,591	741,517
Maize .	111,645	93,632	93,090	710,299	596,015	687,570
Haricots .	157,526	164,247	164,340	752,835	766,900	638,885
Peas . .	48,615	52,008	48,800	165,709	196,251	202,161
Potatoes .	107,817	105,288	110,631	4,342,735	4,023,065	4,472,937
Vines .	200,101	209,910	—	72,182,217[1]	70,527,943[1]	—

[1] Gallons.

The live stock census of June 30, 1930, showed 441,027 horses, 37,455 asses, 31,414 mules, 2,387,940 cattle, 6,263,482 sheep, 788,831 goats, and 331,156 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, largely by British subjects; wool exports, 1930, 9,096 tons. Extensive natural forests are found, the largest in the provinces of Valdivia (1,963,172 acres), Llanquihue (1,971,656 acres), and Chiloé (371,510 acres). Exports of soap bark (*quillaya*) in 1930 amounted to 2,291 tons, principally to Germany. This was 93 per cent. of Chile's exports of crude drugs and botanicals.

The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacá. The metals obtained are gold, silver, copper (Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper, with 1930 output of 220,304 tons), cobalt, lead (1,515 tons exported in 1930), zinc and manganese; the non-metallic substances being

coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur (about 15,500 tons per year), and guano. Production of gold in 1930 was 16,686 ounces; of silver, 732,441. Iron-ore deposits are found in the provinces of Atacama and of Coquimbo, estimated at over 1,000,000,000 tons. Exports now exceed 1,000,000 tons annually (1,723,522 tons in 1930, principally by the Bethlehem Street Corporation which operates the largest mine at El Tofo). Coal production in 1930, 441,370 tons. Reserves total 2,000,000,000 metric tons, mostly low in thermal units.

Nitrate of soda, or 'salitre,' is Chile's most important article of export and a substantial source of governmental revenue. 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. There are 152 nitrate works or oficinas with a productive capacity of 58,136,000 quintals; 32 were in operation in 1930. On July 21, 1930, the Government set up the Chilean Nitrate Company, "Cosach," into which all nitrate companies were merged; the Government owns half the stock. In lieu of former export duties, "Cosach" will pay the Government 22,500,000 dollars in 1931; 20,000,000 dollars in 1932 and 17,000,000 dollars in 1933, relying thereafter upon dividends for its revenue from the industry. Production, 1929, 3,237,594 tons, exports, 2,841,900 tons; production, 1930, 2,445,822 tons, exports, 1,785,728 tons. About 90 per cent. of the world's supply of iodine is a by-product of the Chilean nitrate oficinas; output, 1929, 1,400 tons.

In 1928 Chile had 8,585 manufacturing establishments, with capital of 1,446,587,060 pesos, using raw materials valued at 835,269,411 pesos, with output worth 1,575,237,072 pesos; 97,832 employees (including 4,762 foreigners) earned 218,608,865 pesos. Electric power is abundant.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports and including bullion and specie). 1 peso = 6*d.* at par or 12 cents, U.S.:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Imports . .	1,072,991,063	1,200,013,860	1,617,563,791	1,400,124,721	708,900,000
Exports . .	1,689,557,556	1,940,079,106	2,293,726,138	1,328,122,967	926,400,000

[1] Preliminary.

The following table shows in pesos the principal imports and exports for 1929 and 1930 (1 peso = 6*d.*):—

Imports			Exports		
	1929	1930		1929	1930
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Coal and coke . .	2,894,572	251,764	Nitrate . . .	965,860,181	593,306,208
Petroleum . . .	48,996,766	40,539,516	Iodine	80,451,290	19,624,300
Sugar	55,827,195	32,900,913	Wool	56,254,857	31,614,971
Paper	30,520,960	25,257,324	Copper, all forms.	958,326,608	464,379,993
Automobiles . . .	65,118,321	36,551,557	Iron ore . . .	15,430,570	26,465,720
Coffee, tea and maté	41,044,326	32,082,528	Meats (fresh and frozen) . . .	24,492,840	22,087,079
Textiles, exclusive of jute bagging	331,181,198	254,445,786			

In 1930, the imports of gold and silver currency and bullion amounted to 80,332 pesos. Exports of currency and bullion in 1930 totalled 1,766,645 pesos.

Foreign trade of Chile in gold pesos equal to 6*d.* :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Great Britain . .	286,041,734	213,731,544	306,464,111	195,205,153
Germany . .	249,948,898	236,614,791	197,711,363	104,352,987
United States .	520,523,098	467,356,358	582,469,996	337,780,886
France . . .	71,003,040	70,265,681	140,591,459	79,729,731
Belgium . .	76,388,038	55,136,647	68,201,633	21,168,337
Peru . . .	81,255,314	59,149,811	6,466,999	7,266,505
Argentina . .	75,090,277	57,041,496	38,642,088	30,313,922
Italy . . .	52,593,472	45,697,528	40,958,985	19,261,327
Spain . . .	16,630,244	17,148,186	1,528,312	405,488
Holland . . .	16,251,772	15,485,441	24,841,427	7,375,460
Japan . . .	12,480,197	11,821,098	11,976,474	7,884,057
India . . .	57,138,895	34,049,074	2,988,056	1,714,398

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	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Nitrates . . .	733,625	378,477	Cottons . . .	1,482,740	896,452
Frozen Mutton .	951,212	779,788	Woollens . . .	543,082	458,802
Copper . . .	4,066,562	2,848,979	Iron and Steel .	739,204	789,291
Tin ore . . .	1,796,325	879,309	Coal	29,136	2,949
Wool	1,207,296	1,420,593	Machinery . .	442,527	304,963
Barley	253,659	284,310	Electrical Goods	255,481	154,843

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade figures) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U.K. .	7,461,782	9,103,716	10,615,169	7,271,652	4,737,002
Exports to Chile from U.K. .	5,183,333	5,127,719	9,195,855	5,962,671	1,932,488
Re-exports to Chile from U.K.	227,557	257,512	396,959	321,409	216,208

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial shipping of Chile consisted, in 1931, of 126 steamers, motor-driven vessels and sailing vessels of 108,141 tons net. A project to combine all Chilean companies into one, with a capital of 39,000,000 pesos was started by the Government in 1930. The shipping entered and cleared at the ports of Chile in foreign trade in 1930 was as follows: Entered, 939 vessels of 2,912,000 tons ; cleared, 941 vessels of 2,942,000 tons.

Communications.

In 1930, there were in Chile 24,414 miles of highways, of which 20,045 miles were earth roads, 3,878 miles of sand and clay or gravel, 358 miles of macadam and 37 miles of concrete orasphalt. Only 37 miles can be called first-class and 358 second-class About 16,000 are fit for motor traffic.

There were (1930) about 30,000 automobiles and 14,700 trucks and motor-buses. There are 851 miles of navigable river, and 497 miles of navigable lakes.

The length of State Railway lines amounted in 1930 to 3,600 miles; private railway lines, principally British-owned, to 1,940 miles, making a total of 5,540 miles. State Railway lines are:—Arica-La Paz Railway, (Chilean section) 128 miles; North Longitudinal Railway, 442 miles; Central North Line, 1,078 miles; Central South Line, 1,770 miles; and Puente Alto-Valcan Railway, 38 miles. The Government has 70 per cent. ownership of the Chilean Transandine Line. State-owned lines produced an operating profit in 1930 of 23,649,545 pesos. Electrification of the railways was commenced in 1921 on the line between Valparaiso and Santiago, a distance of 115 miles. Aviation is highly developed between interior points and abroad; a plant for the manufacture of airplanes was established in 1930.

The 890 post-offices and agencies dispatched in 1930, 101,231,000 postal pieces. The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1930 was 19,727 miles (10,555 miles Government and 9,172 miles private). In 1930, there were 430 Government offices, and 532 private offices. There were (1930) 327 telephone exchanges with 35,489 subscribers. The largest telephone company is the American-owned Chile Telephone Company which operates in Santiago, Valparaiso and other cities, with 249 exchanges and 30,967 subscribers.

A chain of wireless stations along the coast for shore-to-ship transmission is operated by the Navy; stations are at Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, Magallanes (formerly known as Punta Arenas), and Quilicura (near Santiago). The first international radio station was opened at Quilicura in 1928. A wireless station is also being erected on the Juan Fernandez Islands, about 400 miles west and south of Valparaiso. There are 3 large broadcasting stations.

Banking and Credit.

In August, 1925, the Government established at Santiago the Central Bank of Chile, with (1930) 90,832,000 pesos paid up capital, which should have the right of issuing a new peso, value 6*d*., to be the basis of a new national currency. The Central Bank commenced operations on January 11, 1926, and gold payments were re-established. On December 25, 1931, the Central Bank had gold at home amounting to 66,831,000 pesos, gold abroad, 122,150,000 pesos and deposits, 87,683,000 pesos; bank notes in circulation were 313,852,000 pesos. In January, 1932, its minimum reserve was set at 25 per cent.

The paid-up capital and reserve funds of 16 leading Chilean and 7 foreign banks amounted on December 31, 1930, to 643,325,838 pesos; total loans and investments, 1,834,525,098 pesos. Three mortgage banks specializing in industrial, agrarian and mining loans were merged in 1931 into the Chattel Mortgage Bank at Santiago. A decree in March, 1931, gave the Caja Nacional de Ahorros a monopoly of savings accounts, other banks being given from 6 to 12 months in which to close out their savings accounts; on December 31, 1930, the savings deposits amounted to 28,400,000 pesos; total deposits, 472,200,000 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the gold *Peso*, containing 0·183057 gramme of fine gold, worth 6*d*. sterling or 12 cents, U.S. £1 sterling therefore equals,

at par, 40 gold pesos. Only gold coins of 20, 40 (called, officially, the 'libra Chilena' and equal to the £ sterling), 50 and 100 pesos are minted. The stability of the currency, normally the concern of the Central Bank, was placed in charge of a control commission in June, 1931. In 1931 the exchange value of the peso in London ranged between 26·80 pesos to the £ and 40·10; in New York it was maintained at from 12·11 cents, U.S. to 12·18 cents. The law also provides for silver coins of 5, 2 and 1 pesos, and nickel coins of 0·20, 0·10 and 0·05 peso. Actually the currency in circulation is chiefly paper issued by the Banco Central in lieu of gold, in denominations of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10 and 5 pesos. Coins in circulation are 2 and 1 peso in silver, and 20, 10 and 5 centavos in nickel.

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. Greenwich time has been adopted in place of Chilian time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Chile in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Señor Don Enrique Villegas. (Appointed April, 1930.)
Minister-Counsellor.—Don Manuel Salinas.
Secretaries.—Luis Renard, Carlos Nieto del Rio and Alfredo Condon.
Commercial Counsellor.—Jorge Buchanan.
Naval Attaché.—Commander Alberto Obrecht.
Commercial Attaché.—Santiago Monk.
Consul-General in London.—Vicente Echeverria.

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.

Ambassador.—Sir H. G. Chilton, K.C.M.G. (Appointed July 31, 1930.)
Second Secretary.—G. H. Thompson.
Naval Attaché.—Captain E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Major L. H. G. Andrews.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.
Commercial Secretary.—A. J. Pack.
Consul-General at Valparaiso.—D. F. S. Filiter.

There are Consular representatives at Coquimbo, Antofagasta (C.), Arica (V.C.), Caldera, Coronel, Iquique (V.C.), Pisagua (V.C.), Magallanes (C.), Santiago (V.C.), Talcahuano (V.C.), Tocopilla, and other centres.

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CHINA.

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO, *i. e.* REPUBLIC OF CHINA.)

Government.

ON February 12, 1912, China, one of 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 canonised series of Ta Ch'ing Emperors. He was

born on February 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle the Emperor Kuang-Hsü on November 14, 1908, and abdicated on February 12, 1912. On December 1, 1923, he was married. He retained the title of Emperor of the Manchu Imperial House up to November 5, 1924 (when it was abolished), together with other rights of preferential treatment secured under the Abdication Agreement, making P'u-y'i an ordinary citizen of the republic. 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, and the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p. 734.

The present Government at Nanking (March 1932) is a Committee Government, representing broadly the "Kuomintang," or Nationalist party. According to the "Organic law of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China" which the Kuomintang promulgated on October 4, 1928, the Nationalist Government is to be composed of five *Yuan* (Councils)—Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination, and Control. There shall be a President and from 12 to 16 State Councillors of the National Government, from whom Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the five Councils shall be appointed. The Executive Council shall be the highest organ of the National Government. It shall establish Ministries to which will be entrusted various executive duties, and it may appoint commissions for specified executive matters. It may introduce in the Legislative Council Bills on matters within its competence. Budgets, amnesties, declarations of war, peace negotiations, conclusions of treaties, and other important international matters are to be submitted to the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council shall be the highest legislative organ. It shall have power to decide, upon legislation, budgets, amnesties, declarations of war, negotiations for peace, the conclusion of treaties, and other important international matters. It shall have a President and Vice-President, and shall be composed of between 49 and 99 members to be appointed by the National Government at the instance of the President of the Legislative Council. The term of office shall be two years, and members shall not concurrently be non-political administrative officials of the various organs of the Central or local Governments.

The Judicial Council shall be the highest judicial organ, and shall take charge of judicial trial, judicial administration, disciplinary punishment of officials, and trial of administrative cases. The granting of pardons, reprieves, and restitution of civil rights shall be submitted by the President of the Judicial Council to the National Government for approval and action.

The Examination Council shall be the highest examination organ, and shall take charge of examinations and determine qualifications for the public service. All public functionaries shall be appointed only after they have passed an examination and their qualifications for the public service have been determined by the Examination Council.

The Control Council shall be the highest supervisory organ, and shall, according to law, exercise the powers of impeachment and auditing. It shall have a President and Vice-President, and shall be composed of 19 to 29 members who are to be appointed by the National Government at the instance of the President of the Control Council. The security of tenure of office by members shall be determined by law, and members shall not concurrently hold any office in any organs of Central or local Governments.

The Provisional Constitution was adopted by the National People's Convention on May 12, 1931, to take effect on June 1, 1931.

President of the National Government of China.—Lin *Sen* (December 27, 1931).

There is also a Cabinet of Ministers, appointed in January, 1932, as follows:—

President of the Administrative Council.—Wang *Chao-min.*
Minister of Finance.—Soong *Tse-ven* (T. V. *Soong*).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Lo *Wen-kan.*
Minister for War.—General Ho *Yin-chin.*
Minister of the Navy.—Admiral Chen *Shao-kuan.*
Minister of Industry.—Chen *Kung-Po.*
Minister of Education.—Chu *Chia-Hua.*
Minister of Railways.—Chen *Kung-po.*
Minister of the Interior.—General Feng *Yu-hsiang.*
Minister of Communications.—General Chen *Ming-shu.*
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Lo *Wen-Kan.*

The Ministers are merely the functionaries of the Executive Council. There are four other councils, but the five councils themselves are subordinate to the "three conferences" over which that of the Kuomintang is supreme, the system of Government being designed to secure the supremacy of the Kuomintang.

Local Government.

In July, 1928, six special municipalities were organized at Nanking, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton, and several new ordinary municipalities were also established, but in May, 1930, the distinction between special and ordinary municipalities was revoked. There is still a difference between municipalities under the direct control of the Executive *Yuan* and those under provincial control. The Mayor of a city of the former type is appointed by the Government, while in the other case a Mayor is recommended by the Provincial authorities, for approval by the Central Government, or else is directly appointed by the local authorities. In municipalities under Executive *Yuan* control, the heads of the different bureaux are either directly appointed by Government or are recommended by the Mayor for subsequent approval by the Government. Bureau heads in municipalities under provincial control are either directly appointed by the provincial authority or are recommended by the Mayor for approval by the Provincial Government.

Area and Population.

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Interior (July 1931), the total population of China is 474,487,000.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to the estimate of the Post Office in 1926:—

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area · English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Population per square mile	Capital
Chile . . .	115,630	38,905,695	335	Peiping
Shantung . .	55,984	34,375,849	614	Tsi-nan
Shansi . . .	81,853	12,158,127	149	T'ai-ynan
Honan . . .	67,954	35,239,752	522	K'ai-fêng
Kiangsu . .	38,610	34,624,483	896	Chinkiang
Anhwei . . .	54,826	20,198,840	368	Anking
Kiangsi . . .	69,498	27,568,410	395	Nauch'ang
Chêkiang . .	36,680	24,139,766	657	Hangchow
Fukien . . .	46,382	14,329,594	309	Foochow
Hupeh . . .	71,428	28,616,576	400	Wuchang

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area: English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Population per square mile	Capital
Hunan	83,398	40,529,988	486	Ch'angsha
Shensi[4]	75,290	17,222,571	228	Sian
Kansu	125,488	7,422,818	59	Lanchow
Szechwan	218,583	52,063,606	238	Ch'êngtu
Kwangtung	100,000	36,773,502	368	Canton
Kwangsi	77,220	12,258,385	159	Kueilin
Kweichow	67,182	11,291,261	168	Kuei-yang
Yünnan	146,714	11,020,591	75	Yünnan
New Dominion:—				
Sinkiang	550,340	2,688,805	—	Urumchi (Tihwafu)
Manchuria[3]	—	—	—	—
Liaoning	368,700	24,040,819	66	Shenyang
Kirin				Kirin
Heilungkiang				TsitsiharHeilung(Hsien)
Total	2,446,855	485,508,838		
Dependencies:—				
Mongolia	1,367,600	1,800,000	—	Urga[1]
Tibet	463,200	2,000,000	—	Lhasa[2]

[1] The seat of the Bogdo Khan.
[2] The seat of the Dalai Lama.
[3] The three eastern provinces.
[4] Population of Shensi in 1928: 11,665,191.

Estimates prepared by the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1929 give the total of 438,933,373, inclusive of 19,290,000 for Manchuria. The figures for Mongolia and Tibet are rough estimates, and a certain amount of reserve should be maintained in regard to all these figures.

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 June 2, 1895.

By agreement with the Chinese Government, dated March 27, 1898, Russia took possession of Port Arthur and Talienwan (called Dalny by Russia and Dairen by Japan) 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'êngtsu), 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.

The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-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.

In accordance with a Convention signed between the British Government and the National Government of China on April 18, 1930, the Rendition of Wei-hai-Wei to China took place on October 1, 1930.

The Belgian concession at Tientsin was formally restored to China on January 15, 1931.

Peking (now called Peiping), the capital of China until 1928, has a population of 811,138 according to the 1926 census of the Municipal Bureau. According to the Census of the Metropolitan Police Administration, taken in 1927, the population of Peking and its suburbs is close on 1,297,718 (779,704 males and 518,014 females). The population of the treaty ports is given as follows for 1929 by the Chinese Maritime Customs: Aigun, 36,800; Harbin, 252,988; Hunchun, 37,535; Lungchingtsun, 6,313; Antung, 93,781; Dairen, 220,588; Newchwang, 106,242; Chinwangtao, 19,100; Tientsin, 1,388,747; Lungkow, 9,409; Chefoo, 119,305; Tsingtao, 350,464; Chungking, 635,000, Wanhsien, 207,837; Changsha, 606,972; Yochow, 4,200, Ichang, 112,309; Shasi, 95,843; Hankow, 777,993 (including Wuchang and Hanyang); Kiukiang, 43,987; Wuhu, 130,706; Nanking, 522,696; Chinkiang, 153,613; Shanghai (including neighbouring districts), 2,674,447 (the International Settlement at Shanghai has a total of 1,007,868 inhabitants, of which 971,397 are Chinese and 36,471 foreigners); Soochow, 260,000; Hangchow, 426,916; Ningpo, 212,518; Wenchow, 678,376; Santuao, 9,000; Foochow, 388,164; Amoy, 196,717; Swatow, 141,063; Canton, 812,241; Kongmoon, 94,598; Samshui, 9,050; Kiungchow, 45,751; Pakhoi, 34,600; Wuchow, 77,353; Nanning, 73,412; Lungchow, 14,731; Mengtsz, 38,562; Szemao, 10,000; Tengyueh, 19,000. In addition, there are also a number of other places open to international trade; these are called commercial ports or marts, and were opened at the instance of the Chinese Government. Nanking is the present capital.

According to the estimate of the Customs authorities, in 1930 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 361,940, made up as follows:—

American	6,875	French	8,575	Russian	65,861
Austrian	249	German	3,006	Spanish	327
Belgian	527	Italian	713	Swedish	192
British	13,015	Japanese	255,686	Swiss	354
Czechoslovak	560	Mexican	4	Other Countries	783
Danish	638	Norwegian	280		
Dutch	652	Polish	1,526	Total	361,940
Finnish	287	Portuguese	2,330		

The total number of Chinese abroad was estimated in October 1928 to be about 6,246,682 persons, including 1,456,264 in British South India and South Sea Islands.

Until 1929 there were 28 Treaty Powers in China, as follows: Great Britain (1842), United States (1844), France (1844), Norway and Sweden (1847), Denmark (1863), Netherlands (1863), Spain (1864), Belgium (1865), Italy (1866), Peru (1874), Brazil (1881), Portugal (1887), Japan (1895), Mexico (1899), Chile (1915), Switzerland (1918), Bolivia (1919), Persia (1920), Germany (1921), Soviet Russia (1924), Austria (1926), and Finland (1927). Of these powers, Germany, Bolivia, Persia, Chile, Austria, Mexico, Soviet Russia, and Finland have renounced the privilege of consular jurisdiction. Fixed Customs Tariff Conventions have been definitely renounced by all powers except Japan in 1928. Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Spain and Portugal signed treaties with China in 1928 and on certain conditions agreed to subject to Chinese jurisdiction after January 1, 1929.

During 1928 the National Government announced that treaties that had

lapsed, or were about to lapse, would be abrogated and new treaties negotiated on a basis of "equality." Treaties of a commercial character have been made with the principal nations. As from January 1, 1930, the Chinese Government withdrew extra-territorial privileges of foreigners in China. In an Aide Mémoire from the British Government on December 20, 1929, however, it was stated that 'His Majesty's Government are willing to agree that January 1, 1930, should be treated as the date from which the process of the gradual abolition of extra-territoriality should be regarded as having commenced in principle.' This date was later extended to January 1, 1932, but at the end of December 1931 the Chinese Government announced that the proposal to abandon extraterritorial rights on January 1, 1932, had been postponed.

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.

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. Most Chinese (not Mohammedans 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, Sinkiang, Shansi, Shensi, Chihli, and Yunnan. There are 30,000 in Peking, with 30 mosques. Estimates for all China vary widely, from 3,000,000 to 80,000,000; 20,000,000, however, is generally favoured.

Roman Catholicism has had a footing in China for more than three centuries. In 1929 it had 76 bishoprics and 3,616 foreign missionaries, and counted 2,486,841 native Christians. Protestant Missions date from 1807. In 1922, native Christians numbered 806,926 (366,524 communicants). Attached to Protestant Missions in 1920 were 27 colleges of university standing, 256 middle schools, and 581 higher elementary schools. Under Christian instruction were 189,794 pupils. The Russian Orthodox Mission dates from 1685. In 1923, the Church counted 5,000 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 colony of Chinese Jews in K'aifêng, capital of Honan.

Education.

Since September 3, 1905, 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.

There are two kinds of primary schools: the higher and the lower. The former are established by district governments, and are intended as intermediaries between the lower primary schools and the middle schools. The total for the whole country in 1923 was 10,236, with 582,579 pupils. The latter—also called Citizen Schools—are established by local government boards, although in recent years a good number have been founded with private funds. The total number was 167,076, with 5,814,375 pupils in 1923.

The Government Universities are the National University at Peking;

Wuchang Normal University; Chung Chow University, Kaifeng; National South-Eastern University at Nanking; North-Western University at Sianfu, in Shensi Province; North-Eastern University at Mukden; Tung Luh University in Yunnan Province; Peking Normal University; and Hangchow University. In addition to the above there are several Universities supported by private funds. The Chiaotung (Communications) University, under the ægis of the Ministry of Communications, was opened on July 21, 1921. It is now divided into three Colleges, each with a university status; Nanyang, Shanghai; Tangshan, Chihli Province; Communications, Peking. The National University of Peking was established in 1898, and completely reorganised in 1917. In February, 1920, five women students were admitted for the first time. In the year 1928–29, there were 34 universities and colleges and 16 High Technical Colleges in China, including Government and private institutions. The total number of students was 19,453, of whom 3,507 were enrolled in the Faculty of Law; 2,271 Arts; 2,135 Engineering; 1,232 Science, and 1,127 for Business Administration.

The Peking Union Medical College was founded early in 1906 for the training of Chinese medical students. On July 1, 1915, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation assumed the full support of the Union Medical College.

There are numerous Protestant and Catholic mission schools, colleges and universities at Shanghai and other ports, where the English and French languages and lower branches of Western science are taught

A modern university for Chinese with British professors has been successfully established in Hongkong, and attracts students from many parts of China.

According to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education, 1,484 students in 1929–30 were granted certificates to study abroad Of this total, 826 students proceeded to Japan, 272 to America, 173 to France, 84 to Germany, 60 to Belgium, 55 to Great Britain, and 14 to Austria. Among these were 162 women students, or about 11 per cent.

Justice.

A provisional Criminal Code 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 sentence for each case. A second draft of this code was completed in 1919. Texts in both English and French have also been published. Altogether, three codes have been drawn up and revised —the Code of Civil Procedure, the Commercial Code, and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The work of drawing up and revising the new Codes is undertaken by the Law Codification and Compilation Commission, which is also engaged in the drafting of commercial laws.

There are at present 276 courts and procuratorates, with the Supreme Court and the Procuratorate-General at the head of all. The Supreme Court of China may be likened to the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain. As its name implies, it is the highest tribunal in the land. It was reorganised in 1912 into two divisions —Criminal and Civil—since increased to seven, five Civil divisions and two Criminal divisions. In each division there is a presiding Judge with four

other judges. The cases handled by the Supreme Court in 1926 were: Civil, 5,430; Criminal, 1,953.

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).

Finance.

Receipts and disbursements of the Nationalist Government, for 4 years, from July 1 to June 30 are shown as follows:—

	1927–1928	1928–1929	1929–30	1930–1931 [1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	148,256,001	834,296,466	438,063,208	500,000,000
Expenditure . . .	148,256,001	434,440,712	539,005,919	640,000,000

[1] Estimates.

Principal items of revenue, 1929–30: Salt tax, 122,146,170 dollars; customs duties, 275,545,215 dollars; rolled tobacco and kerosene, 36,566,506 dollars; wine and tobacco tax, 6,830,995 dollars; stamp tax, 5,426,844 dollars; flour tax, 3,924,260 dollars; miscellaneous, 21,309,161 dollars. Proceeds from borrowing amounted to 100,942,710 dollars. Principal items of expenditure: military services, 245,445,112 dollars; loan services, 158,995,288 dollars; civil expenses, 51,470,476 dollars; party expenses, 4,617,000 dollars.

The estimated expenditure for the twentieth fiscal year (July 1931–June 1932) is 977,087,761 dollars, of which military expenditure is represented by 406,617,220 dollars.

Likin (local customs dues on internal transit) was abolished on January 1, 1931.

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. 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 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.

By exchange of Notes effected on September 19 and September 22, 1930, it was agreed that Great Britain will return her share of the Boxer Indemnity as from December 1, 1922, to the control of the Chinese Government which will apply the bulk of the funds thus remitted to the creation of an endowment to be devoted to the rehabilitation and building of railroads in China and to educational purposes. The funds to which the agreement refers amounted on June 30, 1930, to 3,515,419*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and the total amount of the sums payable by the Chinese Government between that date and December 31, 1945, when all payments are due to cease, will be 7,847,098*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The customs receipts for 4 years were (in Haikwan taels):—

Year	Foreign Trade	Home Trade	Total	Total	Exchange
	Taels	Taels	Taels	£	Pence
1928	67,770,597	14,561,929	82,332,526	12,028,267	35$\frac{1}{8}$
1929	133,817,451	19,012 642	152,830,093	20,257,945	31$\frac{13}{16}$
1930	159,847,073	20,772,685	180,619,758	16,415,455	22$\frac{1}{16}$
1931	—	—	248,314,000	22,869,455	—

The public debt on January 1, 1931, amounted to the equivalent of about 152,900,000*l.*, and the internal loans on June 1, 1931, to 741,640,699 dollars, of which 191,558,860 were Peking issues and 550,081,839 were Nanking issues. Of the former, arrears of capital and interest to January 1, 1931, amounted to some 19,989,000*l* ; and of the internal loans, 488,413,139 dollars were secured on customs revenue.

Defence.

Army.

The task of creating an army on modern lines was undertaken during the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, when Judge Hu Yun-mei, a provincial treasurer, was instructed to raise a combatant force. This force was taken over and renamed the New Imperial Army in 1895 by Yuan Shih-kai, who came from Korea, where he was Chinese Resident, to act as Director-General of the force. There were 8,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and pioneers—in this army in the early days of its existence, and they were trained under German instructors at Hsiaochan, which lies between Tientsin and Taku, and which was the old camping-place of the troops that Li Hung-chang brought up in the '60's after fighting the Taiping rebels. The new army was concentrated at Hsiaochan till 1899, when Yuan Shih-kai was made Governor of Shantung. He took the troops with him to his new province and they remained there till their Director-General was made Viceroy of Chihli in 1902. By 1904, the force had grown to 6 divisions of 12,000 men each, with headquarters at Paotingfu.

Added to the regular divisions of the army list are numerous bodies of irregulars, and these are directly controlled by independent *Tupans* and commanders, who, however, look to the Government for the payment of their forces.

According to the 1923 Constitution, the organisation of the national army was based on a system of compulsory citizen service. Service is normally voluntary for three years with the active army and three years in the reserve. Recruits must be between the ages of 20 and 25. The army is at present composed of approximately 1,300,000 men, but the vast majority owe allegiance only to independent and semi-independent commanders.

Civil war in China has caused the disrupture of the national army. Authorities estimate that there are over 750,000 men under arms in China at present (1931).

Navy.

The weakening of the central power had seriously affected the efficiency of the Navy, but this has been restored to some extent since the Nanking Government was established. In July, 1929, the Government requested the services of a British Naval Mission to reorganise the training of the Fleet; the services of two officers of the Royal Navy and a number of ratings have since been lent. A number of Chinese junior naval officers are under training in the British Navy.

The largest vessel is the 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. The *Ying Swei* and the *Chao Ho* were built in England (1911), mainly for training purposes, 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 also three 3,000-ton cruisers, *Hai Yung*, *Hai Chou*, and *Hai Shen*, built 1897–98, of 19·5 knots speed, armed with 3 6-in. and 8 4·1-in. guns; and the *Yat Sen*, built 1930, of 1,650 tons, armed with 1 6-in., 1 5·5-in., and 4 3-in. guns. In addition there are 21 steel gunboats of over 400 tons, 16 smaller river and other gunboats, 4 destroyers, 8 torpedo-boats, and various other vessels, many of which, as the result of neglect, are believed to be without fighting value. A cruiser of 1,900 tons and a number of gunboats are under construction.

There are no naval bases of any importance. Existing dockyards are Foochow, Taku, Kiangnan (Shanghai), and Whampoa (Canton).

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—China is essentially an agricultural country, and the land is mostly freehold held by families on the payment of an annual tax. Total arable land in China is estimated at about 192,060 square miles. The holdings are in general small; 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 peas 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 wheat, soya beans, kaoliang, indian corn, buckwheat, and barley from Manchuria. An embargo may be applied in case of a famine in China. China's fibre crops are also important: chief are abutilon, hemp, jute, ramie and flax.

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the southern and central parts of Chihli, the chief area of production being the Yangtse valley. In 1930–31, the area under cotton in the 11 principal cotton producing provinces (Hopei, Shangtung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan) was given as 37,593,012 *mow* or 6,265,502 acres, and the yield 8,809,567 *piculs* of ginned cotton. In 1929–30, the area was 33,811,255 *mow* (5,635,209 acres), and the yield 7,589,958 *piculs*. Tea is cultivated exclusively in the west and south; silk culture is one of the most successful industries of China; about 25 per cent. of the world's supply of raw silk is from China. The production of silk cocoons is estimated at 3,300,000 *piculs*, of which about 40 per cent. is produced in the central provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

Pigs are raised everywhere in China, and pigs' bristles have become an important article of export. The annual output is over 100,000 *piculs* valued at about 10,000,000 Hk. Tls.; about two-thirds are exported. In Mongolia, camels are raised solely for the hair they produce, each camel yielding on an average 6½ lb. of good quality fine, soft wool at its annual shearing. 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. The production of cotton yarn in China during the year ended December 31, 1931, totalled 2,380,671 bales, of which

823,437 bales were produced in Japanese, 1,480,919 bales in Chinese, and 76,315 bales in British-owned mills. The production of cotton piece goods for the year amounted to 16,179,844 pieces, of which 7,587,767 pieces were manufactured in Japanese, 6,854,091 in Chinese, and 1,737,986 bales in British mills. In December 1931, 130 cotton mills in China had 4,497,902 spindles and 33,580 looms distributed as follows: 45 Japanese-owned mills (1,821,280 spindles and 14,082 looms); 82 Chinese-owned (2,499,394 spindles and 17,018 looms); 3 British-owned (177,228 spindles and 2,480 looms). At the large centres flour and rice mills are beginning to supersede native methods of treating wheat and rice. Flour milling is making rapid strides in China There are 173 modern mills in Shanghai (of which only 18 were working in 1930), 11 mills at Tsingtao, 6 at Wusih, and 5 at Hankow. Manchuria possesses about 50 flour mills. At Hanyang, near Hankow, are large Chinese iron-works, supplied with ore from mines at Tayeh, about 60 miles distant. There are also 400 glass factories.

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 29,000,000 metric tons, of which 9 to 10 million metric tons are from native coal mines, over 7½ million metric tons from semi-modern mines, and 11,196,100 metric tons from the Fushun and Kailan coal mines. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, where the iron industry is the oldest in the world, in Chihli, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. Three hundred million tons of ore are estimated to be in Shansi; the reserve of other deposits amounts to about 300 million tons. The production of iron ore in 1928 was about 2,003,800 tons. The Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, are among the richest in the world. They have an ore reserve of 35,000,000 tons. On the Upper Yangtse and in Shensi province petroleum is being worked; there are 91 wells in the country. Oil is also being extracted from shale beds in South Manchuria and Shansi Province. Tin ore is plentiful in Yunnan where the tin-mining industry has long existed. Tin is the most important mineral export; about 10,000 tons are produced annually. It is mined extensively in Yunnan, and through Mengtsz it reaches Hong Kong, whence it is shipped to foreign countries. In antimony China occupies a unique position; since 1908 the country has produced more than 60 per cent. of the world's total production. More than 90 per cent. comes from Hunan; the output in 1930 was 14,700 tons. Mining for wolfram is being carried on at Swatow, and in the Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces; molybdenum ore has been found at Yungtaih-sien, in Fukien and Kiangsi; bismuth has also been worked. The total output of salt in 1930 was 2,562,000 tons (2,408,000 tons in 1929).

Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports . . .	142,707,294	174,625,685	167,781,606	123,812,847	152,795,295
Exports . . .	129,420,114	144,830,767	134,631,454	84,590,688	94,984,982

Trade by principal countries in 1931 and 1930 in HK. Taels (1 HK. Tael = 2*s.* 1 1/16*d.* in 1931, and 1*s.* 10 1/16*d.* in 1930).

—	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	HK. Taels	HK Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Great Britain . .	108,257,932	123,953,000	62,669,051	64,035,000
Hong Kong . . .	218,369,938	193,656,000	158.018,135	135,616,000
India	132,169,471	84,209,000	16,953 071	19,294,000
Russia and Siberia[1] .	3,734,991	3,190,000	43,570	3,329,000
France . . .	16,986,885	22,550,000	42,699.749	34,068,000
Singapore . . .	9,588,686	9,587,000	19.176,840	15,352,000
Italy	14,699,487	19,516,000	9,331,847	8,747,000
United States . .	232,405,941	321,341,000	131,880,076	123,400,000
Japan	327,164.867	296,809,000	216,555,242	239,496,000
Germany . . .	69,105,357	86,940,000	23,361,413	25,850,000
Total (all countries) .	1,309,755,742	1,427,576,380	894,843.594	887,450,938

[1] By land frontier.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows in HK. Taels :—

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels		HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Cotton and cotton goods .	282,104,477	305,583,199	Yellow Beans . .	95,666,587	118,580,809
Wool and woollen goods .	18,638,842	36,536,255	Bean cake . . .	49,494,392	53,629,914
Metals and minerals .	75,880,806	85,204,543	Coal	27,113,393	27,559,666
Fishery and sea products .	25,853,222	22,907,142	Raw Cotton . .	26,499,807	27,065,052
Tobacco . .	58,372,740	62,175,452	Silk, silk materials and products. . .	143,285,573	119,399,679
Chemicals .	46,904,944	51,193,857	Hides	7,464,555	31,212,852
Dyes and pigments . .	25,765,471	41,708,732	Tea	26,283,923	28,040,009
Coal, coke, etc.	25,359,487	22,498,968	Wood Oil . . .	30,546,872	18,881.883
Machinery .	25,901,908	52,021,322	Metals and minerals .	84,210,630	22,555,896
			Textile and textile products . .	62,006,896	56,077,688
			Bean Oil . . .	22,396,740	16,597,512

Of the tea in 1930, 92,736 piculs were exported to Hong Kong, 65,924 to Great Britain, 20,362 to France, 63,085 to the United States, and 222,181 to Russia. The total export of tea to foreign countries has been as follows (in lbs.):—1895, 248,757,333 ; 1905, 182,573,064 ; 1915, 237,647,066 ; 1928, 123,469,600 ; 1929, 126,364,000 ; 1930, 92,539,733.

Total export of raw silk for past five years: 1926, 166,632 piculs; 1927, 157,580 piculs ; 1928, 176,039 piculs ; 1929, 180,034 piculs ; 1930, 146,862 piculs.

The following figures give the import and export of gold and silver through the Maritime Customs in thousands of Haikwan Taels :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1928	6,329	270	111,662	5,266
1929	1,005	2,975	121,430	15,604
1930	2,574	19,110	102,560	35,554
1931	6,966	19,765	71.570	26,444

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 flags are allowed to participate. At the end of 1930,

3,220 vessels were on the register, of which 544 were foreign, and 2,676 Chinese; at the end of 1929, the figures were 549 and 2,450 respectively.

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.	£
1925	10,247,029	715,698	1928	6,580,893	525,719
1926	13,581,155	949,125	1929	9,209,619	629,931
1927	12,517,351	852,359	1930	8,740,961	529,479

Other important articles of trade between Great Britain and China (according to the Board of Trade returns) in two years were —

Imports into U K	1929	1930	Exports from U.K.	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Raw and waste silk .	375,008	202,535	Cottons . . .	6,176,962	1,867,981
Egg yolk . . .	3,574,658	3,375,606	Iron and steel .	1,485,310	1,417,904
Bristles . . .	484,215	356,696	Woollens . . .	1,919,369	1,037,043
Camels' hair . .	456,297	418,864	Machinery . .	1,516 683	1,487,336

Total trade between United Kingdom and China[1] for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U K.	12,123,145	11,973,885	12,156,621	9,888,819	7,751,770
Exports to China from U K .	9,689,977	15,723,992	14,028 983	8,572,923	7,858,723
Re-exports to China from U K .	120,078	134,675	116,793	85,755	114,775

[1] Exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Leased Territories

Shipping and Navigation.

During 1930, 180,981 vessels of 155,605,954 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 49,402 of 57,246,927 tons were British; 6,638 of 6,490,351 tons, American; 1,131 of 1,846,278 tons, French; 1,045 of 4,245,842 tons, German; 211 of 734,495 tons, Italian; 33,755 of 45,630,705 tons, Japanese; 2,043 of 4,218,277 tons, Norwegian; 3,339 of 1,121,459 tons, Portuguese. Of the total tonnage, 135,206 were steamers with a tonnage of 151·7 million tons, and 45,775 were sailing vessels (all Chinese junks), with a tonnage of 3 91 million tons.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows:—

Nationality 1930	Entrances		Clearances	
	No.	Tons	No	Tons
British	5,800	8,455,143	5,699	8,166,154
American	604	2,078,900	575	1,960,228
French	261	702,464	250	691,744
Italian	51	219,935	47	200,863
Japanese	4,848	8,592,656	4,656	8,240,810
Portuguese	674	214,560	645	203,694
German	228	948,807	226	925,194
Chinese	19,249	2,161,835	16,920	2,081,561
Total (all Nationalities)	32,580	25,690,289	29,837	24,548,479

Internal Communications.

China is traversed in all directions by numerous roads, and, though few are paved or metalled, and most are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on partly over them, but chiefly by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. At the end of 1929 there were 34,810 miles of motor roads open for traffic.

Chinese railway history began in 1876 when the Woosung line, built by foreign enterprise, was opened. At the end of 1930, there were 12,335 miles of railway in China (excluding 1,857 miles in Manchuria), of which about 1,300 miles have been constructed by British enterprise and British capital.

The principal railways in China are :—(1) South Manchuria Railway, from Changchun to Dairen, 693 miles [*see* also under Manchuria]; (2) Peiping-Mukden line, 847 miles; (3) Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, 817 miles; (4) Peiping-Hankow Railway, 1,244 miles; (5) Lung Hai Railway, 832 miles; (6) Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 253 miles; (7) Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1009 miles; (8) Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, 219 miles; (9) Hupeh-Hunan Railway, 417 miles; (10) Kiaochou-Tsinan Railway, 395 miles; (11) Yunnan Railway, from the Tonkin border to Yunnanfu, 290 miles; and (12) the Chinese Eastern Railway running eastward from Manchuli through Northern Manchuria to Suifenho (Russian name, Pogranichnaya), the last station in Chinese territory, where it joins the Ussuri Railway, and then runs due east to Vladivostok, and southerly from Harbin to Changchun, joining the South Manchuria Railway. This line was built by the Russians, and under agreements dated October 2, 1920, and May 31, 1924, is operated by Russians and Chinese. It runs for 1,100 miles in Chinese territory. The gauge is the Russian standard of 5 feet, whilst that of all the other railways is 4 feet 8½ inches, with the exception of the Yunnan Railway, which has a gauge of 1 metre. The total revenue of the Government railways in 1930 amounted to 104,848,368 dollars, as compared with 103,788,746 dollars in 1929.

China has a fairly well developed telegraph service. Telegraphs connect all the principal cities in the country, and there are lines to all the neighbouring countries. The telegraph lines have a length of 52,050 miles. Number of telegrams transmitted by the Post-office in 1929, 24,501. The value of the international money orders issued in 1929 was 1,800,332 dollars, and of those cashed, 3,136,692 dollars. Domestic money orders issued in 1929 amounted to 131,784,800 dollars, and those cashed to 131,204,800 dollars. The administration is now completely under Government control. Wireless Telegraph Stations have been installed at many centres.

Telephones are in use in the main cities of China, and long distance telephone communication has been introduced along the railways and in the trade areas. Wireless telephone services have also been established.

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 (42,518 at the end of 1924). The Postal Service with Tibet has been suspended. In 1929, there were 12,263 post offices open, and the number of letters posted was 447,060,250; of postcards 44,166,090; of newspapers, 49,876,890; of printed matter, 63,596,810; of commercial papers, 3,413,920; of samples of

merchandise, 1,216,100 ; of trade circulars, 7,897,360 ; grand total of 724,512,360. The number of parcels posted in 1929 was 6,857,250. The revenue of the post office in 1929 was 38,423,311 dollars, and the expenditure 37,411,618 dollars. On December 31, 1929, the postal staff numbered 85 foreigners and 37,783 Chinese. China in 1914 joined the Postal Union.

The transmission of mails by air on the Shanghai-Nanking sectional line of the Hu-jung (Shanghai Chengtu) Aerial Transportation Administration and the Shanghai-Hankow line of the China National Aviation Corporation was commenced from July 8 and October 21, 1929, respectively.

Banking and Credit.

Banking on modern lines dates from the close of the Tai-ping rebellion in the 'sixties, when the rapid expansion of trade in Shanghai created a demand for credit facilities. In 1902, the Board of Finance established the Ta Ching Bank, with a capital of 4,000,000 Kuping Taels, which was soon raised to 10,000,000 Kuping Taels. Prompted by the success of the Ta Ching Bank, the Board of Posts, Railways, and Telegraphs launched in 1905 a scheme to organise a bank for the control of the finances of the Railways, Telegraphs, Posts and Navigations, and the management of an issue of national loan bonds for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railways, and this scheme finally culminated in the establishment of the Bank of Communications in 1906. The year 1905 marked also the beginning of commercial banks in China. The Chekiang Railway Company, which was then a private company, founded the National Commercial Bank in Hangchow, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars, half of which was subscribed by the Railway itself, and the other half by its stockholders. In the same year was formed the Commercial Bank of China, in the following year, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, and in 1910, the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli. In 1911, the Manchu régime collapsed, and with it the Ta Ching Bank. However, it was speedily reorganised as the Bank of China. From 1914 onwards the establishment of new banks proceeded at a rapid pace, and there are now about 150 banks with over 400 branch offices. The total capitalisation of Chinese banks approximates 400,000,000 dollars, but not more than 150,000,000 dollars have been paid up. Total reserve funds amount to about 20,000,000 dollars.

Of these banks, the Bank of China is the largest, having about 100 branches and sub-branches, and an authorised capital of 60,000,000 dollars, and a paid-up capital of 19,760,200 dollars. Next in order comes the Bank of Communications, whose capital has reached 20,000,000 dollars, 7,713,500 dollars of which are paid-up. It has about 40 branches. The Chinese Government's share in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications has been wiped out. The Bank of China declared a net profit in 1925 of 1,347,076 dollars ; the Bank of Communications, 597,548 dollars.

A new State bank, called the Central Bank of China, was opened in Shanghai on November 1, 1928. It is capitalised at 20,000,000 dollars and has the right to issue convertible notes, to mint and issue coins, and direct the flotation of foreign and domestic loans. The Minister of Finance is appointed Director-General of the bank. The capital is supplied by the Treasury, and though shares may be issued to the public they must never exceed 49 per cent. of the total capital. On December 31, 1930, total assets were 124,336,244 dollars, and included total cash, 56,963,622 dollars ; reserve against notes in circulation, 19,475,228 dollars in cash and 3,191,000 dollars in securities. Deposits amounted to 66,042,175 dollars, and the

notes in circulation were 22,669,228 dollars. The name of the State bank was subsequently changed to 'The Exchange Bank of China' and a sum of 4,000,000 dollars added to the share capital.

Sino-foreign banking institutions are numerous, having grown rapidly during 1921. In 1918, the Exchange Bank of China was established with Sino-Japanese capital. It has a subscribed capital of 10,000,000 yen. The Italian Bank of China, the Sino-French Bank, the Sino-Scandinavian Bank, and numerous Sino-Japanese institutions were inaugurated in 1921. The Chinese American Bank of Commerce was established by American and Chinese capitalists, with equal interests, under a special charter issued on April 12, 1920, by the Chinese Government.

On July 1, 1924, the Manchurian Official Bank, Fengtien Industrial Bank, and the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces were amalgamated under the name of the Government Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, with a capital of 20,000,000 dollars.

Government ordinances governing savings banks in China were first promulgated in 1908. About May in that year a savings department was organised by the Ta Ching Bank, now Bank of China. This was followed later by the establishment of special savings banks in various provinces and other savings departments attached to commercial banks in recent years. In 1925, there were 20 such institutions with total savings deposits amounting to 33,017,942 dollars.

Post Office savings banks at 11 district head offices were opened on July 1, 1919. By the end of 1930, there were 288 savings banks, with 72,343 depositors, and total deposits amounting to 12,699,370 dollars in big dollar account, and 12,435 depositors with 2,317,288 dollars in small coin currency.

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. Theoretically it is divided into 10 *mace*; 1 *mace* = 10 *candareens*. The denominations of the dollar are: 1 dollar = 100 coppers; 1 copper = 10 cash. The *tael* varies in different parts of the country, the principal taels being (1) the *haikwan* or customs *tael*, weighing 583·3 grains (in 1928 it was equal in value to 2*s.* 11½*d.*) (2) the *K'up'ing tael*, weighing 575·8 grains, (3) the *Tsaoping tael*, weighing 565·65 grains. These are all called treasury taels. The principal local taels are: (1) Peking or *Kungfah* tael; (2) Tientsin or *Hang P'ing Hwa Pao* tael; (3) Canton tael; (4) Newchwang tael (nominal); (5) Shanghai tael. Different taels, about 170 altogether, are in use in every province in the country.

There is unparalleled currency confusion. Although a dollar should be equal to 100 coppers, in fact it is worth almost 350 coppers in some parts of the country, varying from day to day. 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.*, 25*c.*, 20*c.*, and 10*c.*) were 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 as they are at a discount in every province other than the one in which they are minted, confusion has been rendered more confounded. There are ten different varieties of dollars in circulation. Although the law of May, 1910, was intended to bring the provincial mints under the control of the Central Government, the Governors have effected a serious depreciation of silver and copper money by their indiscriminate minting of subsidiary coins. A new Central Mint has now been established in Shanghai by the National Government.

In China, standards of weights, measures and length vary all over the country. Generally speaking, two kinds of standards are now in use, namely, the old and the new. The old standard was formulated from the Weights and Measures Law promulgated in 1914, establishing a double system, the standard metric unit and that based on *ying tsao ch'ih*, or 'builder's foot' for length and Kuping tael or *liang* for weight. The law governing the new standard was promulgated by the National Government on February 6, 1929, and it is intended to be the legal standard of weights and measures throughout China. For convenience' sake and customary usage it also established a double system; one is the standard metric unit and the other, which is temporary in nature and to be abolished as soon as the people are accustomed to the use of standard units, is designed only for market use. The latter is derived from the former by taking one litre of Kung Sheng as one Shih Sheng, which is nearest to the Chinese customary unit of capacity '*Sheng*'; one-half kilogramme as one *Shih Chin*, which is the average weight of the different varieties of '*Chin*' in different localities; and one-third of a metre or *Kung Ch'ih* as one *Shih Ch'ih*, which is the average length of different varieties of Chinese 'Foot' in different localities, thus constituting the so-called 1-2-3-system of Chinese weights and measures based on International metric standard. Such a system as devised by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour and proclaimed by the National Government to be put into force may also have great bearing on the users of British 'Foot-Pound' system by taking the following approximate value: 1 quart equals to 1 litre, 1 pound equals to ½ kilogramme and 1 yard equals to 1 metre. The Russian and Japanese system can also be thus varied accordingly so as to fit themselves to the International System. The following table shows the old units of weight, capacity and length:—

WEIGHT.

10 *Ssŭ*	= 1	*Hao*.
10 *Hao*	= 1	*Li*.
10 *Li*	= 1	*Fên* (Candareen).
10 *Fên*	= 1	*Ch'ien* (Mace).
10 *Ch'ien*	= 1	*Liang* (Tael) = 37·301 grammes.
16 *Liang*	= 1	*Chin* (Catty) = 596·816 ,,

CAPACITY.

10 *Sho*	= 1	*Ko*.
10 *Ko*	= 1	*Sheng*.
10 *Sheng*	= 1	*Tou* = 10·354688 litres.
5 *Tou*	= 1	*Hu*.
2 *Hu*	= 1	*Tan*. 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) = ·32 metre.
10 *Ch'ih*	. = 1	*Chang* = 3·2 metres.
180 *Chang*	. = 1	*Li* = 576 metres = ⅓ mile.

By treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Ch'ih* of 14$\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the standard, the Tael, Catty, and Picul have been fixed at 1⅓ oz., 1⅓ lb., 133⅓ lb. avoirdupois respectively. 1 *Mow* = ⅙ of an acre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze (appointed January 1, 1929).
Counsellor.—Dr. Wei-Cheng Chen.
First Secretaries.—Hsiachang Sze-Ping and Dr. Ching-Lin Hsia.
Second Secretary.—Kin-Yu Sun.
Third Secretaries.—Tsooming Chiu and Albert Tung-Ping Lu.
Attaché.—Charles Kwang Hua Sun.
Consul-General in London.—Dr. Kuangson Young.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir M. W. Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (Appointed October 22, 1926.)
Counsellor.—E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.
Secretaries.—A. F. Aveling, C.B.E., A. Holman, M.C., C. N. Stirling, and S. G. Harcourt-Smith.
Chinese Secretary.—E. Teichman, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Naval Attaché.—Captain M. G. B. Legge, D.S.O.
Military Attaché.—Major V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Commercial Secretary.—H. J. Brett, C.M.G.
Judge—His Honour Sir P. Grain, Kt. (at Shanghai).

There are British Consular representatives at Peking, Amoy, Canton (C.G.), Changsha, Chefoo, Cheng-tu, Chung-king, Foochow, Hankow (C.G.), Harbin, Ichang, Mukden (C.G.), Newchwang, Nanking (C.), Shanghai (C.G.), Swatow, Teng-Yueh, Tien-tsin (C.G.), Yunnan-fu (C.G.), Ningpo, Kashgar (C.G.), Tsinanfu, and Tsingtao.

Chinese Outer Territories.

Manchuria.

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, according to the latest investigation, of 24,520,661 at July 31, 1927. Immigration from the densely crowded parts of Central China is rapidly increasing the population. In the year ending June 30, 1930, 77,000 Chinese arrived in Manchuria. Manchuria consists of 3 provinces, Sheng-King or Feng-tien (area, 56,000 sq. miles; population, 15,000,000), capital Mukden; Kirin (105,000 sq. miles; population, 7,500,000), capital Kirin; and Heilung-chiang or the Amur province (203,000 sq. miles; population, 2,500,000) with Tsitsihar (Heilung Hsien) (population 30,000) for its capital. The chief towns are Mukden, the capital, with about 250,000 inhabitants; Newchang (65,600) standing about 30 miles up the Liao

river, at the mouth of which is the port of Ying-k'ou, often called Newchang. Besides Newchang, Mukden, An-tung (72,500), Tatung-kou, Tiehling, Tung-chiangtzu, and Fakumen are open to commerce. Other important towns are Hsin-min-fu, Liao-yang, Feng-hwang-cheng, 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.

There is no longer a Manchu population in Manchuria. A few scattered communities alone remain. Owing to the enormous development of the soya-bean industry 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. The area under cultivation in Manchuria totals 81,718,945 acres. Beans, millet, wheat and rice are the principal crops. In 1930 the area under wheat was 2,125,000 acres (1,552,470 tons); millet, 2,890,000 acres (3,692,000 tons); soya-beans, 7,000,000 acres (5,351,000 tons), kaoliang, 3,060,000 acres (5,136,000 tons) Formerly the whole of the wheat yield was exported, but of late years the flour industry has been growing with the increase in the wheat production There are now some 40 mills in Manchuria, which turn out about 15,000,000 sacks annually. Extensive forests also abound; their estimated extent is 28,756,000 acres. The soil of certain districts—especially in the vicinity of Mukden and Harbin—is suitable for beet and flax growing, and the industry is slowly developing. Manchuria is rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, gold, silver, lead and marl for cement.

The Russian lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan (called Dalny by the Russians and Dairen by the Japanese), and the southern extremity of the Liao-tung peninsula and the South Manchuria 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 Manchuria Railway to Kirin, constructed by joint Japanese and Chinese enterprise, and operated under special convention by the South Manchuria Railway, was opened to traffic. The total length of the South Manchuria Railway is 693 miles (Dairen to Changchun, main line 438 miles; branch to Port Arthur, 29 miles; branch to Newchwang, 14 miles; Fushun coal mines, 31 miles; branch to Yentai, 10 miles; and Mukden to Antung, 171 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 Manchuria 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 Leningrad is effected. The total capital of the company is, 440,000,000 yen, and the operating revenue from railways in 1929–30, 122,103,742 yen; expenditure, 47,213,507 yen; net profit, 74,890,234 yen. The total receipts, including those from industrial undertakings, in 1929–30, 240,998,062 yen; total expenditure, 195,492,205 yen; profit, 45,505,857 yen. Besides the South Manchuria Railway, Manchuria is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Railway (1,078 miles), the Perping-Mukden Railway (723 miles), the Ssupingkai-Taonan Railway (312 miles), and a number of smaller lines (2,058 miles); total length, 35,448 miles. The Kirin Provincial Government proposes to construct a new railway running from Kirin in a north-easterly direction to Tungkiang. There are 265 post offices and 550 postal agencies.

Tibet.

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. 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 'special administrative area,' Sikang, or Szechwan Marches, with Batang, re-named Baantu, 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. A telegraph line, 144 miles long, connects Lhasa with Gyantse.

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.

For the removal of hindrances to the Indian trade a treaty was made with China 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 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.

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 Governor residing at Urumchi, or Tihwafu, 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 Urumchi, 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 A trade agreement with Soviet Russia was signed in 1924.

In 1927, imports from India totalled 11,86,848 rupees, and exports to India 28,14,568 rupees; trade with Afghanistan in the same year was: imports, 8,30,500 rupees; exports, 5,47,540 rupees; with China: imports, 19,39,850 rupees; exports, 7,37,250 rupees.

British Consul-General at Kashgar.—Lieut.-Colonel R A. *Lyall.*

Mongolia.

The vast and indefinite tract of country called **Mongolia** stretches from the Khinghan 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 1,875,000 square miles, and its population about 750,000 Mongols and about 100,000 other nationalities, principally Chinese and Russians. The monks (lamas) are the most important element in the population, forming 15 per cent. of the total, and over 30 per cent. of the male population. 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, and has in fact been absorbed within Chinese administration in Manchuria. Chinese settlers are gradually invading the Gobi Desert. Irrigation alone is needed. Inner Mongolia and portions of the adjacent provinces in China proper have been divided into three special districts or administrative areas, Jehol, Chahar, and Suiyuan, each of which is governed by a Tartar-General (Tu'tun) appointed by the Chinese Government. The chief town or centre of population is Urga (which, since 1924, is known as Ulan Bator Hoto, *i.e.* 'Town of the Red Heroes'), 170 miles due south of Kiakhta, a frontier emporium for the caravan trade carried on with China across the Gobi Desert. Urga has some 100,000 inhabitants. Kiakhta is a Siberian frontier town, and stands about 100 miles from the south end of Lake Baikal. Chief exports are wool, skins and hides, furs, horns, &c. Number of animals in 1928: horses, 1,340,000; camels, 270,000; cattle, 1,500,0000; sheep, 10,600,000. During the summer months motor-car services cross the Gobi desert, the journey between Kalgan and Urga (1,160 road miles) occupying 4–6 days. It was inaugurated in 1917. During 1930 work was commenced on the new railway line from Tao An to Solun.

Many gold mines are found in Outer Mongolia, but few are worked. There are also deposits of copper, silver, iron, and tin. The only industries are one tannery, one brick-works and one saw-mill.

For a history of political events in Mongolia from 1912 to 1923, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1923, p. 794.

In May 1924, Outer Mongolia became a Republic now known as the 'Mongolian People's Revolutionary Government,' run on Soviet lines; Inner Mongolia remaining part of China and the Mongolian-Buryatik Republic joining the Soviet Union. In 1928 Outer Mongolia had a population of 676,036, of whom 579,000 are Mongols, 90,000 Russians and 7,000 Chinese. Principal towns: Urga, Uliassuti and Kobdo.

On December 12, 1929, a new independent Republic was proclaimed in the district of Burga, with Hailar as its capital.

According to the Mongolian constitution, the highest power is vested in a parliament (the large *Huruldan*) which is elected by universal suffrage, male and female, over 18 years of age. This met first in November 1924. It has to meet once a year at least, and alone has the power to amend the constitution. It elects from its number 30 members who form the executive committee (the small *Huruldan*) which is responsible to it. This committee elects five of its members to a Board which carries on current state affairs.

Since March, 1915, Mongolia has had a legal currency of its own, based on the '*Tukhrik*,' a silver coin equivalent theoretically to half an American gold dollar, and divided into 100 *Mongo*, but recent political troubles have delayed the passing of the system of barter in business transactions. In 1923 a state note-issuing bank, the 'Commercial and Industrial Bank,' ('Mongolbank') was founded.

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 17, 1819, together with the present territories of Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador, the State of 'Greater Colombia,' which continued for about twelve years. It then split up into Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Republic of New Granada in 1830. The Constitution of May 22, 1858, changed New Granada into a confederation of eight States, under the name of Confederation Granadina. May 8, 1863, saw another Constitution, and the adoption of the name of the United States of Colombia. The revolution of 1885 led the National Council of Bogotá, composed of two delegates from each State, to promulgate the Constitution of August 5, 1886, which abolished the sovereignty of the States, converting them into departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, though they retained some of their old rights, such as the management of their own finances. A decree of May, 1928, abolished their right to borrow abroad without the sanction of the central Government.

The legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, of about 58 members, elected for 4 years, and the House of Representatives, of about 131 members, chosen for 2 years By the Act of 1930 the Senators are elected indirectly by departmental assemblies, at least 3 senators for each department and more according to population; the Representatives are chosen by the people in each department (one for every 50,000). Congress meets annually at Bogotá on July 20.

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. Congress elects, for a term of one year, two substitutes, one of whom occupies the presidency in the event of a vacancy during a presidential term. Public expenditures are supervised by the Controller General, who is responsible, not to the President, but to Congress.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Enrique *Olaya-Herrera*. Elected February, 1930. Holds office from August 7, 1930, to August 7, 1934.

The ministries are those of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Public Instruction, Industry and Labour, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, and Posts and Telegraphs.

On November 3, 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 Bogotá, agreeing to recognise the independence of Panama and receiving as indemnity for the Panama Canal zone 25 million dollars (5 millions sterling) and certain rights in the zone. (*See* Introduction of The Statesman's Year-Book, 1915.) This Treaty was ratified by both countries in 1921.

A boundary dispute with Peru, which has lasted for over 100 years, was settled in 1928; another with Brazil was settled in 1930. Diplomatic relations with Ecuador, suspended in 1925, were resumed in 1931.

Area and Population.

The area of the Republic is estimated at about 447,536 square miles. It has a coastline of about 2,046 miles, of which 868 miles are on the

Caribbean Sea and 1,178 miles on the Pacific Ocean. The area and population of the 14 departments, 3 intendencies and 7 commissaries were, according to the census of November, 16, 1928, as follows (the capitals in brackets).

—	Area sq. miles	Census Population, 1928			
		Males	Females	Indians	Total
Departments.					
Antioquia (Medellín)	25,516	490,664	520,660	—	1,011,324
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,194	124,141	118,669	—	242,810
Bolívar (Cartagena)	28,515	319,399	323,378	—	642,777
Boyacá (Tunjà)	27,230	469,160	476,814	4,290	950,264
Caldas (Manizales)	5 459	325,416	298,785	—	624,201
Cauca (Popayán)	10,917	157,527	160,255	—	317,782
Cundinamarca (Bogota)	8,674	522,158	534,412	—	1,056,570
Huila (Neiva)	11,073	97,361	109,673	—	207,134
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	21,916	154,802	146,583	646	302,031
Nariño (Pasto)	12,150	203,043	208,720	—	411,763
Norte de Santander (Cúcuta)	9,024	169,565	159,307	—	328,872
Santander (Bucaramanga)	12,347	304,192	290,607	—	594,799
Tolima (Ibagué)	9,166	223,159	221,484	—	444,593
Valle (Cali)	8,208	264,432	241,858	—	506,290
Intendencies.					
Chocó (Quibdó)	18,283	40,419	40,222	4,758	85,399
Meta (Villavicencio)	32,692	9,651	8,082	1,587	19,320
San Andrés (San Andrés)	22	2,812	3,175	—	5,987
Commissaries.					
Amazonas (Leticia)	13,211	250	103	1,660	2,013
Arauca (Arauca)	10,811	5,107	4,948	2,628	12,683
Caquetá (Florencia)	49,014	6,145	4,664	3,345	14,154
Goajira (San Antonio)	4,619	3,108	3,132	27,125	33,365
Putumayo (Puerto Asis)	29,176	4,701	3,743	8,076	16,520
Vaupés (Calamar)	65,412	1,392	992	6,948	9,332
Vichada (Puerto Carreño)	38,507	1,319	994	8,804	11,117
Grand Total	447,536	3,899,923	3,881,210	69,867	7,851,000

Of the total population (including Indians) in 1928, 3,937,892, or 50·16 per cent., were males, and 3,913,108, or 49·84 per cent., were females. Immigration is almost negligible; foreigners in 1928 numbered 35,251, including: German, 1,682; English, 1,436; United States, 1,607; Italian, 1,916; Syrian, 2,967; and Venezuelan, 14,748. Urban population totalled 2,437,848, or 31 per cent.; for every 1,000 townspeople there are 2,200 country people. Population over 10 years of age numbers 5,610,715, of whom 51·57 per cent. are literate. Illiterate men number 23·12 per cent., and illiterate women 25·12 per cent. of those over 10 years of age. Illiterates were 68 per cent. of the population at the 1918 census.

The bulk of the population lives at altitudes of from 4,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level.

The capital, Bogotá (census population, 1928, 235,421), lies 8,600 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns, with their population in 1928, are Barranquilla (139,974), connected with the coast at Puerto Colombia by 17 miles of railway; Cali (122,847); Medellin (120,044), a coffee and mining centre; Cartagena (92,494); Manizales (81,091); Ibague (56,333); Cúcuta (49,279); Bucaramanga (44,083). Buenaventura, the principal port on the Pacific, was destroyed by fire in 1931; it is being rebuilt.

The language spoken is Spanish—the purest Spanish spoken in South America.

Religion, Education and Justice.

The religion of the nation is Roman Catholicism. There are 4 Catholic archbishops, viz. of Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellin, and Popayán, the first having 4 suffragans and the other three 2 each. One of the suffragan sees is Panamá, belonging to ecclesiastical province of Cartagena, and now also to the Republic of Panamá. Other forms of religion are permitted, so long as their exercise is 'not contrary to Christian morals nor to the law.'

The Ministry of Public Instruction has supreme direction of education. Primary education is free but not compulsory. In 1930-31 there were 7,506 primary and secondary schools with 458,079 pupils; 25 industrial schools with 1,392 children; 6 art schools with 399 pupils; 17 normal schools with about 1,000 pupils. The oldest University is that of Bogotá (founded 1572). This and the School of Mines at Medellin are national institutions. The other Universities are maintained by Departments, they are the Universities of Antioquia at Medellin (founded 1822), with 1,000 students, of Bolivar at Cartagena, of Cauca at Popayan, and of Narino at Pasto.

A new judicial code, published in the Diario Official, October 24, 1931, went into effect January 1, 1932. The Supreme Court, at Bogotá, is divided into 4 chambers—civil cassation, criminal cassation, general business and civil 'de unica instancia.' Each judicial district has a superior court of 3 judges or more. Circuit and municipal courts hear minor cases.

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 fiscal years in gold pesos (1 gold peso = 97 cents, U.S.):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1927-28	63,267,488	55,607,764	1930-31	49,357,917	61,991,755
1928-29	75,514,380	52,334,199	1931-32[1]	39,610,000	37,610,000
1929-30	75,238,928	84,025,618	1932-33[1]	35,800,000	35,800,000

[1] Estimates.

The main items of ordinary expenditure in 1930-31 were: Interior, 8,919,030 pesos; Finance, 20,840,752 pesos; War, 4,325,273 pesos; National Education, 4,406,095 pesos; Public Works, 14,248,684 pesos; Posts and Telegraphs, 5,635,028 pesos.

The external debt on June 30, 1931, stood at 204,381,037 gold pesos, divided as follows: Central Government, 66,839,872 pesos; Departments, 63,427,076 pesos; Municipalities, 23,451,340 pesos. This does not include 50,662,746 pesos borrowed abroad by various banks. About 88 per cent. are dollar obligations. The national internal debt on December 31, 1930, was 20,913,370 pesos. On February 12, 1932, the Government suspended the transfer abroad of the sinking fund payments on its external debt.

British investments in 1930 were 8,609,808*l.*, including 2,920,041*l.* in Government bonds and 2,919,840*l.* in railways; American investments (U.S. Department of Commerce estimate) were 171,698,000 dollars in Government, departmental and municipal bonds, and 129,994,000 dollars in direct investments, including about 56,000,000 dollars in oil lands.

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; 2 cavalry regiments, each of 4 squadrons; 1 artillery regiment; 1 engineer battalion; 1 transport battalion of 3 companies. The peace effective in 1930 was 499 officers and 8,000 other ranks. 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 1 seagoing gunboat, 3 coastguard patrol vessels built in 1925, 5 river gunboats, and several motor launches for customs services. Three of the river gunboats, armed with one 3 in. and four machine guns each, built in the United Kingdom were supplied to the Colombian Government in 1930.

Production and Industry.

Very little of the country is under cultivation; Colombia is a heavy importer of foodstuffs. But much of the soil is fertile, and is coming into use as roads improve. Colombia is the largest producer of mild coffee, demand for which is unaffected by over-production in Brazil. Crops are grown by smallholders, and are picked all the year round. Quality is carefully guarded; importation of foreign seeds has been forbidden since 1923. Exports, 1931, 3,660,221 bags of 60 kilos. United States takes over 80 per cent. of the total. Tobacco is also grown. Cotton area is 150,000 acres. Cocoa, sugar (about 40,000 metric tons annually), vegetable ivory, tagua (or vegetable ivory nut), and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending; exports, 1931, 5,424,000 stems. About one-third of the bananas imported into the United Kingdom are from Colombia. 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. Forest lands total 150 million acres.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments; exports in 1930, 9,063,057 pesos. The richest mines are in Antioquia, Cauca, Caldas, Tolima, Nariño, Choco, and Cundinamarca. Other minerals are copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, manganese, emeralds, and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which is abundant in the alluvial deposits of the Choco River; almost the whole population of the Choco region is engaged in platinum mining; average annual output, 45,000 ozs. The working of the emerald mines is a Government monopoly or Government-controlled; exports are rigidly controlled, only the finest stones being sent abroad. The chief mines are those of Muzo (Government-owned) and Chivor (American-owned). The country also has coal, iron, limestone, sand, and fireclay deposits, so that in some parts it is highly favourable for the development of metallurgical industries. The extraction of salt from the mines in Zipaguira and the evaporation at the numerous natural salt pans along the Caribbean coast are a Government monopoly, leased to the Banco de la República; annual revenue is about 1,500,000 gold pesos. There are extensive deposits of coal of high quality, especially near Cali. Petroleum has recently been found; production has risen from 447,744 barrels in 1924 to 20,346,000 barrels in 1930; 1931, 17,000,000 barrels. The output is piped from the oilfields to the coast.

Commerce.

Exports and imports were placed in 1931 under Government control, to protect the foreign exchange value of the gold peso.

Imports and exports for 6 years (5 gold pesos = 1*l.*):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Gold pesos.	Gold pesos		Gold pesos.	Gold pesos.
1925	88,790,721	84 824,444	1928	148,546,867	133.606,432
1926	110,690.629	111,717,249	1929	126,376.990	126,871,945
1927	125,765,863	108,998,722	1930	62,941,091	112,708,549

Trade by principal countries (1930) in pesos gold:—

Imports	1930	Exports	1930
United States	28,537,392	United States	91,676,570
United Kingdom	7,806,808	United Kingdom	3,347,309
Germany	8,087,187	Belgium	1,389,540
France	3,365,013	Holland	5,119,153
Belgium	2,887,093	Germany	3,753,454
Holland	2,980,182	Canada	4,277,274

Important articles of export (1930) were, in gold pesos:—Coffee, 63,491,049; petroleum, 26,292,419, bananas, 8,740,667; gold, 9,063,058; platinum, 1,887,551. The chief imports are textiles, food-stuffs, metals, and agricultural and mining implements.

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 5 years (Board of Trade figures):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U.K.	2,353,686	2,276,072	2,106,245	1,397,085	767,445
Exports to Colombia from U.K	3,457,805	3,654,126	3,240,655	1,552,756	1,352,245
Re-exports to Colombia from U K.	39,260	53,956	62,672	31,060	25,715

Shipping and Communications.

Owing to the mountainous character of the country, the construction of arterial roads and railways is both costly and difficult. The roads are generally simple mule tracks, though some progress has been made by the Government in the construction of main roads, railways and ropeways. Overhead ropeways are used; one connecting Mariquita with Manizales is the longest in the world. Total length of motor roads in use, about 3,560 miles; total of graded roads, 19,014 miles in 1930.

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway (11 national, and 3 British companies), with a total length (1930) of 1,846 miles; about 2,480 miles are under construction. Of the total, 614 miles have a gauge of 3 ft.; the rest a metre gauge. The national lines were placed in 1931 under the administration of a non-political council. Most of them are small disconnected lines serving principally as feeders to the Magdalena river, which is the main traffic route between the Caribbean and the interior. A new railway to serve the western section of the Republic, the Bolombolo-Canafistula Railway, 521 miles in length, is under construction.

A daily airplane service connects Bogotá with Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast; from there a bi-weekly service (mail and passengers),

reaches New York in 3½ days. A Colombian company furnishes daily service between Barranquilla and Buenaventura on the Pacific coast, as well as Colon.

The Magdalena river is subject to drought and despite possible minor improvements, navigation will always be impeded during the dry season. That river is navigable for 900 miles; small steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. 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. A project is on foot to open the Bocos de Cenezia to navigation by ocean steamers, converting Barranquilla into an ocean port.

In 1930, the post-office handled 15,286,583 letters and post-cards and 15,659,322 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Number of offices, 1,075. There are 23,020 miles of Government telegraph lines; number of offices, 880. Telephone system is being extended; wireless telephony is utilized between Colombia and Chile.

International cable service to all Latin America and the United States is furnished by the lines of All-America Cables which touch Colombia at Cartagena, Barranquilla and Buenaventura. From the last point a connecting land line, operated by the company, extends to Bogotá *viâ* Cali. The company is installing wireless telephone and telegraph stations at Bogotá and Medellin for North American and European service; the Marconi Wireless has a station in Bogotá covering points in the interior as well as abroad.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Under the Law of June 12, 1907, the monetary unit is a gold peso equal to one-fifth of a pound sterling and of proportionate weight, the fineness being the same; it equals 97·3 cents, U.S. Gold coins are 2½, 5, and 10 pesos. Silver coins are (900 fine) the half-peso, and 20 and 10 centavos. Nickel coins for 1, 2, and 5 centavos are legal tender. There are also notes representing gold pesos of 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos respectively. On June 30, 1931, the total currency of Colombia consisted:—gold coinage, 11,393,000 pesos; bullion, 588,000 pesos, nearly all in the Banco de la República; paper money (gold certificates and old issues), 36,819,000 pesos; silver and nickel coinage, 11,551,000 pesos; Treasury bonds, 40,000 pesos; other domestic specie, 55,000 pesos; foreign specie, 56,000 pesos, making a total of 55,502,000 pesos. Gold reserves on June 30, 1931, were 10,080,000 held at home and 11,089,000 held abroad by the Banco de la República; other banks had gold reserves of 1,901,000 pesos, making a total of 23,070,000 pesos of which 11,981,000 was held within the country. Bills of the Banco de la República totalled 23,889,000 pesos.

On July 23, 1923, the Banco de la República was inaugurated as a central bank. The capital and reserves (June 30, 1931) amount to 14,102,000 pesos; total assets, 43,583,850 pesos. It has the exclusive privilege until 1943 of issuing banknotes in Colombia. Its deposits and note issues must be covered (law of December 1, 1931) by a gold reserve of 50 per cent. of their value (later reduced to 35 per cent.); a decree of October, 1931, required all banks to turn their gold over to the Central Bank, which has sole power, through a Central Exchange Board, to buy and sell gold and foreign exchange.

The Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Bogotá, formed by the consolidation of the mortgage departments of 5 principal banks in 1925, was supplemented in 1931 by the Agrarian Credit Bank with capital of 10 million pesos subscribed by Government, Departments, Municipalities and others.

There are 21 commercial banks with total paid-up capital and reserves (June 30, 1931) of 45,437,000 pesos, including 4 foreign (2 English, 1 Canadian) commercial banks and 2 native mortgage banks. This does not include the Banco de la República.

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 27·5 pounds, or 12½ kilos; the quintal, of 4 arrobas, or 50 kilos; and the carga, or "mule load," of 2½ quintals, 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 Plenipotentiary.—Alfonzo Lopez.

Consul-General.—Alejandro Lopez.

There are consuls or vice-consuls at Liverpool, Cardiff, Bristol, Glasgow, Southampton and Hull.

2. Of Great Britain in Colombia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Spencer Stuart Dickson. Appointed February 12, 1930.

There is a consul at Barranquilla, and vice-consuls at Bogotá, Cartagena, Pasto, Medellin, Manizales, Santa Marta and Cali, and consular agents at Honda and Buenaventura.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica (literally the 'Rich Coast'), an independent State since the year 1821, and forming from 1824 to 1829 part 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 now vested in a single chamber called the Constitutional Congress, and made up of 43 deputies, one for every 8,000 inhabitants. The members of the Chamber are elected for the term of four years, one-half retiring every two years. The President is elected for four years. 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, by the Law of July 26, 1925, secret, direct and free. Diplomatic relations with Panama, severed since 1921, were resumed October, 1928.

President of the Republic.—Don Cleto González *Viquez*, elected on February 12, 1928; assumed office May 8, 1928.

The administration normally is carried on by seven Secretaries of State, appointed by the President, who direct the departments of: Interior and Police; Foreign Affairs; Justice, and Public Worship; Education; Public Security; Finance and Commerce; Public Works and Hygiene and Public Health.

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, Puntarenas, and Limón. The last Census, taken in May, 1927, showed a population of 471,525, made up as follows:—

Province	Population	Province	Population
San José . . .	153,183	Guanacaste . .	51,142
Alajuela . . .	97,577	Puntarenas .	28,739
Heredia . . .	38,407	Limón . . .	32,278
Cartago . . .	70,199	Total . .	471,525 [1]

[1] There are about 3,500 aborigines (Indians).

Estimated population on January 1, 1931, was 516 031.
The vital statistics for four years were as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1927	3,769	22,588	10,677	11,911	7,975	7,274
1928	3,517	23,109	11,332	11,777	8,858	8,420
1929	3,098	22,662	11,829	10,833	8 506	8,024
1930	2,975	23,650	11,225	12 425	6.707	6,957

The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly around the capital, the city of San José (population, 1928, 51,459, with suburbs, 62,637), and in the towns of Alajuela (8,611), Cartago (16,261), Heredia (10,763), Liberia (7,473), Puntarenas (7,848), and Limón (15,690). The last-named, on the Caribbean coast, is the country's chief seaport. There are some 18,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limón Province, on the banana farms. The native Indian population is dwindling.

Spanish is the language of the country.

Religion and Education.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but there is entire religious liberty under the Constitution. The Archbishop of Costa Rica has under him the Bishop of Alajuela.

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 1931 there were 516 elementary schools with 1,892 teachers and 51,668 enrolled pupils. For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 684 pupils and 38 instructors, and a college for girls with 423 pupils and 43 teachers. A normal school established in 1915 at Heredia has 689 pupils and 28 teachers. The towns of Cartago and Alajuela have each a college. Expenditure on education, 1930, 5,032,320 colones (£257,120).

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 1930 there were 2,534 criminal cases, of which 783

were convicted, and 9,718 cases of misdemeanour, including 5,877 drink convictions; there were 5,961 civil cases.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been as follows (nominally, £1 sterling = 10·45 colones; 1 colon = 46½ cents, U.S., but since 1926 it has been stabilized at 25 cents, U.S.):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	colones	colones	colones	colones	colones
Revenue . . .	30 552 744	33,284,521	35,395,988	27,468,498	26,906,000
Expenditure . . .	23,285,281	28,377,295	36,220,066[2]	32,513,818[2]	24,078,084

[1] Estimates. [2] Excluding provision for amortizing the public debt.

Revenue in 1930, at 19·57 colones to the £, equalled 1,403,460*l.*; expenditures, 1,661,240*l.* Customs revenue furnished 12,579,323 colones; liquor monopoly 4,384,725, and Pacific Railway 2,332,200 colones. The largest items of expenditure are finance (about 12 per cent.), public instruction (19 per cent.), and internal development (17 per cent). Military expenditures were 1·73 per cent. of the total. In 1931 the importation and sale of gasoline was made a government monopoly, proceeds of which are to be applied to the floating debt.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on January 1, 1931, was 68,341,190 colones, made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, 1,542,000*l.*; the French Loan of 1911 (in liquidation), 5,774,000 (pre-War gold) francs; a U.S. loan of 1926, 7,600,000 dollars; Pacific Railway bonds, 1,800,000 dollars (U.S.); and 97,369*l.* due to an English construction company. The internal debt amounted to 25,753,562 colones. British investments in Costa Rica (1930) were about 5,200,000*l.*; American investments (U.S. Department of Commerce) were 10,247,000 dollars in Costa Rican bonds, and 22,416,000 dollars in railways, public utilities and agriculture.

Defence.

Costa Rica has an army, including reserve and national guard, of 150,485 officers and men, of whom in 1929, 50,485 were enrolled and organized in 33 battalions to be called out on mobilization. The standing and active army is limited to 500 by a convention reached in 1923 by the States of Central America. Its strength in 1930 was 321. The Republic has also 1 motor launch on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for Revenue purposes.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the principal industry. The cultivated area is about 1,039,883 acres; grass lands cover 6,552,000 acres. 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, 23,536 metric tons in 1930–31, bananas 5,834,045 stems, and cocoa, 7,317 metric tons. Coffee and bananas account for nine-tenths of the exports. Maize, sugar-cane, rice, and potatoes are commonly cultivated. About 5,000 acres are under tobacco. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. The live-stock, in 1929, consisted of 398,737 cattle, 84,563 horses, 83,174 pigs and 8,177 mules. The second industry of importance is that of gold and silver mining on the Pacific slope. Gold output, 1930, was valued at

38,699 dollars, U.S. There are also deposits of quartz, alabaster, granite, oil, alum, slate, onyx, and mercury; and sulphur and copper also exist, but mining in the Republic is not very fully developed.

There were (1929) officially enumerated 6,532 factories and industries in the Republic, all small, including 144 cigar and cigarette factories, 308 cheese-making establishments, 151 hydraulic sawmills, 68 candle-making factories and many coffee-drying establishments, starch, broom and wood-work factories. The most important industries are shoes, soap, and candles. Electricity, derived from water power in the highlands, is widely used as motive power; it was nationalized in 1928.

Commerce.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (at par 10·45 colones = £1, and 1 colon = 46·5 cents, U.S., but since 1926 it has been stabilized at 25 cents, U.S.):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Imports . . .	55,303,908	65,243,136	71,570,830	79,171,543	43,886,360
Exports . . .	75,848,719	72,233,331	78,543,348	72,671,548	65,838,000

The value of the chief imports for 1929 and exports for 1930 was as follows (19·57 colones = £):—

Chief Imports	1929	Exports	1930
	£		£
Cotton	501,787	Coffee	2,129,500
Iron and steel other than machinery . . .	189,871	Bananas. . . .	894,248
Flour	191,176	Cacao	197,430
Mineral oil and derivatives	162,400	Gold and silver bullion .	24,520
Motor cars and trucks .	153,861	Timber . . .	16,900
Silk goods . . .	100,595	Fruit and vegetables .	7,889
		Hides and skins . .	13,267

Of the import value in 1930, 50 per cent. was from the United States, 12 per cent. from Germany, 12 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. from Central and South America. Of the value exported in 1930, 59 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 26 per cent. to the United States, 10 to Germany, and 3 per cent. to Latin America.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Costa Rica into U.K.	2,719,908	2,859,040	2,559,687	2,796,284	2,331,516
Exports to Costa Rica from U.K. .	403,702	394,883	408,661	162,341	135 021
Re-exports to Costa Rica from U.K.	10,110	8,372	8,879	4,905	4,064

Shipping and Communications.

No official figures are available as regards Costa Rican shipping. On the Atlantic coast there are several small sailing vessels and power launches, and on the Pacific coast some motor launches.

In 1930, there entered the ports of the Republic 595 ships of 1,313,078 tons, and cleared, 588 ships of 1,310,851 tons. Nearly all the steamers of the United Fruit Company are under the British flag.

The railway system connects San José with Limón, the Atlantic port, and has been extended to connect the capital with Puntarenas, the Pacific port. The length of railway is 413 miles—the Costa Rica Railway, 189 miles (main line and branches; San José to Limón, 103 miles); the Pacific Railway (state owned), 81 miles (San José to Puntarenas, 73 miles); the Northern Railway, 75 miles, and the United Fruit Co. Railway, 67 miles. When the railway system is completed, through rail communication will be established between Port Limón and the new port of Almirante in Panama. About 130 miles of motoring roads are now open.

In 1930 there were 205 post offices; air mail service between San José and Puntarenas, and with Central America and the United States was established in 1930.

There are about 3,000 miles of telegraph lines, with 205 telegraph offices. On December 31, 1928, there were 2,560 telephones; the telephone lines had a length of about 1,387 miles. Wireless telegraphy is working from Limón to Bocas del Toro (Panama) 60 miles, and to Bluefields, in Nicaragua, and to Colon, in Republic of Panama. Limón has a radius of 300 miles. The Government has a large wireless station at San José, and a small one at Colorado (mouth of R. San Juan, near Nicaraguan border). There is an international wireless station at Paraiso of high power; it is open for public service.

Banking and Credit.

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, un-issued balance of Costa Rica Gold Refunding Bonds of 1911, and other Government securities). The Exchange Control Department, founded in November 1922, is authorised to purchase and sell New York Bank drafts at a fixed rate of 400 per cent. (4 to 1), and to issue and to receive in exchange for such drafts its own notes. On July 31, 1931, the Department had balances at New York bankers or in hand of 318,767 U.S. dollars gold. The total circulation of the country on that date was: Banco Internacional de Costa Rica, 14,816,000 colones; Exchange Control Department, 1,275,071 colones; silver certificates, 1,374,700 colones; copper, 710,000 colones. Total, 18,175,771 colones.

The National Insurance Bank—a Government bank which has a monopoly of new insurance business—reported July 31, 1931, total insurance written amounting to 75,912,846 colones. The Mortgage Loan Bank on that date, with capital and reserves of 1,800,000 colones, had mortgage loans outstanding of 23,555,162 colones.

Money, Weights, and Measures

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.* at par or 46·5 cents, U.S.). The colon (1930) has been practically stabilized at 1 colon = 25 cents, U.S. Gold coins have, however, practically disappeared from circulation. Silver coins are: 1 colon, 50 centimos, 25 centimos. There are copper coins of 10 centimos, 5 centimos, 1 centimo, and a nickel coin of 2 centimos.

The metric system is legally established and now in use; but in the country districts the following old Spanish weights and measures are found:—

The *Libra*	= 1·014 lbs.	avoirdupois.
,, *Quintal*	= 101·40	,,
,, *Arroba*	= 25·35	,,
,, *Fanega*	= 11 bushels	(imperial bushel).

On January 15, 1921, the Republic adopted as its standard time that of the meridian 90 degrees west of Greenwich.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Costa Rica in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Europe.—Vacant.
Consul-General.—John C. Eggers.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Manchester, Southampton and Swansea.

2. Of Great Britain in Costa Rica.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (who is also Minister at Panama, where he resides). Appointed July 16, 1931.
Consul.—F. N. Cox, M.B.E. (San José).

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CUBA.

Constitution and Government.

Cuba, except for a brief period of British occupancy in 1762–63, 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 station of Guantanamo Bay was 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. A constitutional convention was convened March, 1928, and approved various changes in the constitution including a proposal to increase the President's term to 6 years without right of re-election. These changes came into effect on May 11, 1928, and, among other things, conferred upon women over 21 years of age the right to vote.

President.—General Gerardo *Machado* y Morales. Inaugurated (second term) May 20, 1929; term expires May 20, 1935.

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, Sanitation and Charity, and of Telegraph and Posts (created in 1925).

The National Congress is made up of a Senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives (126 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants). The latter, like the Senators, sit for six years (one-half elected every 3 years), but after 1933 senators will sit for nine years.

The country is divided into six provinces and 119 municipalities. The province is ruled by a Governor elected indirectly by the people and a Council; and the municipality by an Alcalde (Mayor), and an elected municipal council. Havana, the capital, was made a Federal District in 1931, with an Alcade and Council appointed by the President.

Area and Population.

Cuba has an area of 44,164 square miles (41,634 square miles for the island of Cuba, 1,180 square miles for the Isle of Pines, and 1,350 square miles for the other islands), with an estimated population, on December 31, 1930, of 3,638,174, excluding 63,478 tourists and 12,219 immigrants. About 68 per cent. are white. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces, on that date, were as follows:—

Province	Area	Population (December 31, 1930)	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	3,170	971,466	306·4
Pinar del Rio	5,206	324,066	62·2
Matanzas	3,256	359,562	110·4
Santa Clara	8,257	787,449	95·3
Camagüey	10,064	271,286	26·9
Oriente	14,211	924,845	65·0
Total	44,164	3,638,174	82·4

The language is Spanish, though English is widely understood. Havana is the capital.

The chief towns (with population, excluding suburbs, 1930) are Havana, 589,079; Cienfuegos, 39,946; Camaguey, 48,773; Santiago de Cuba, 44,975; Guantánamo, 14,199; Santa Clara, 26,740; Manzanillo, 24,670; Pinar del Río, 17,563; Sancti Spiritus, 30,419; Trinidad, 13,851; Cárdenas, 29,804.

Justice and Religion.

There is a Supreme Court in Havana and a Court of Appeal in each of the Provinces. The Provinces are divided into judicial districts, with courts for civil and criminal actions, with municipal courts for minor offences. The Civil Code guarantees aliens the same property and personal rights as are enjoyed by natives. There is no State Church, though Roman Catholics predominate.

Education.

Education is compulsory and free. In the year ending June 30, 1931, the 3,816 elementary schools had 7,567 teachers, and an average attendance of 452,016 children. There were also 70 travelling teachers who taught 3,499 children; 102 night schools for working people with 9,185 pupils. There were also 568 private schools with 1,668 teachers and 32,450 pupils. In each province the Government maintains a special Institute for advanced education, and 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 on September 12, 1721). In 1929–30, it had 4,795 students, of whom 2,303 were studying medicine.

Cuba has 58 libraries containing 622,461 volumes. There are 193 periodicals published, including 50 dailies, 44 weeklies and 46 monthlies.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (budget estimates) for 5 years.—

	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . .	80,988,000	84,400,000	85,450,000	69,500,000	52,000,000
Expenditure . .	80,929,547	84,387,210	85,392,151	69,500,000	52,000,000

The principal items of income anticipated in the budget for 1931–32 were —Customs Revenue, 25,787,500 dollars; land duties, 22,682,000 dollars; National Lottery, 2,400,000 dollars; posts and telegraphs, 2,515,500 dollars. The principal items of expenditure were: Debt redemption and interest, 8,067,285 dollars (5,808,300 dollars external and 2,158,985 dollars internal); War and Marine, 10,121,907 dollars; Instruction, 9,566,015 dollars; public works, 2,275,287 dollars.

Customs revenues in 1929 were 40,918,988 dollars.

The debt of the Republic of Cuba on June 30, 1931, amounted to:— Foreign debt, 63,563,600 dollars, and internal debt, 105,415,500 dollars. Of the internal debt, 97,000,000 represented a public works loan underwritten by the Chase National Bank of New York. The U S. Department of Commerce (January 1, 1931) estimates American investments in Cuba at 1,138,957,000 dollars, of which 544,012,000 dollars were in sugar; British investments are estimated at 36,556,369*l.*, of which 29,269,613*l.* were in railways.

Defence.

The army is composed of 614 officers and 12,055 men, organized in 6 cavalry regiments, 7 battalions and 3 batteries with auxiliary services. The navy consists of 2 cruisers (*Cuba* and *Patria*), 5 gunboats, an armed transport, and about a dozen coastguard vessels of small size. The strength of the navy is 1,000 men, 150 officers and 25 cadets. The air force consists of 116 men.

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. Cuba is the largest producer of sugar in the world. In July, 1929, there were 168 sugar mills. Sugar plantations cover 1,600,000 acres. The sugar crop was in 1928–29, 5,178,012 tons; in 1929–30, 4,787,676 tons; in 1930–31, 3,120,796 tons. Exports, 1929, 4,885,411 long tons; in 1930, 3,353,600 tons. By the 'Chadbourne Agreement' of December 8, 1930, Cuba agreed to segregate its surplus stocks of 1,500,000 tons and to market for five years no more than 3,400,000 tons annually, plus 20 per cent. of its surplus. Production of raw sugar in recent crop years has been limited by presidential decree; in 1931–32, to 3,000,000 tons, or possibly less. Exports of refined sugar, 284,171 tons. The production of molasses in 1930–31 amounted to 129,332,412 gallons. Exports, 1930, chiefly to the United States, 160,000,000 gallons. Tobacco exports in 1930:—cigars, 72,483,000 (8,109,683 dollars); cigarettes, 95,393,000 (254,261 dollars); leaf tobacco, 55,342,341 lbs. (24,293,381 dollars). Domestic consumption in 1930 was valued at 26,920,211 dollars. Total tobacco exports, 1930, 33,540,575 dollars; 1929, 37,878,765 dollars. Tobacco is grown principally in the famous Vuelta-Abajo district, near Pinar del Rio. Coffee production, chiefly from the Province of Oriente, 1929, 20,620,926 kilos; 1928, 19,823,424 kilos. The principal fruits exported are pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, and coconuts. Cuban fisheries had an output in 1930 valued at 4,442,949 dollars. Output of sponges, 1930, 1,111,703 dozen.

In 1930, the live stock in the island included 4,338,819 head of cattle, 629,112 horses, 89,389 mules, 101,737 sheep and 590,912 swine.

Cuba has forest lands, many of which are in private ownership: State forests total 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; hard woods are used for railway sleepers, carts, ploughs and other local purposes.

Iron ore abounds; total exports 1930, 25,001 tons. Copper (61,113 tons exported in 1930), manganese (exports, 2,148 tons in 1930) and gold are also worked. Six salt deposits yield about 50,000 tons annually.

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years were as follows (the Cuban peso = the U.S. dollar):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	260,826,456	257,384,062	212,816,812	216,215,113	162,452,268
Exports . .	301,708,781	324,867,706	278,069,689	241,622,760	167,410,669

The imports and exports were distributed as follows :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	127,050,534	91,872,214	208,753,671	116,050,839
Other American Countries	17,976 806	12,891,703	10,334,316	9,450,598
Germany	7,477,468	6,102,925	2,251,284	2,181,899
Spain	8,929,258	7,588,587	3,273,138	2,484,715
France	8,989,712	5,464,805	5,817,666	4,047,088
United Kingdom	12 020,591	8,860,142	8,424,737	25,469,874
Other European countries	14,384,009	10,901,919	4,696,432	5,441,890
All other countries	19,387,235	18,774,973	3,071,516	2,284,271
Total	216,215,113	162,452,268	241,622,760	167,410,669

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco; the principal imports foodstuffs, earths and ceramic products, machinery, metals and metal manufactures, and chemicals.

In 1930, the United Kingdom imported from Cuba 5,825,731*l.* worth of sugar, and 886,849*l.* worth of cigars; and exported to Cuba 247,441*l.* worth of cotton piece goods.

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years.—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cuba into U.K.	6,608,330	10,289,566	7,984,001	6,872,033	4,289,043
Exports to Cuba from U.K.	2,098.702	1,649,156	2,026,988	1,282,796	656,416
Re-exports to Cuba from U.K.	76,278	44,394	53,996	31,883	18,525

Shipping and Communications.

In 1930, 5,543 vessels of 22,997,053 gross tons entered and cleared the ports of the Republic in the foreign trade. In the coastwise trade (1930) 8,295 vessels entered and cleared.

In Cuba there were in 1929, 3,057 miles of railway—the United Railways of Havana, 1,393 miles and the Cuba Railway, 778 miles, being the greatest systems. The lines now connect the principal towns and seaports from Pinar del Rio in the west, to Santiaga de Cuba in the east. The larger sugar estates have extensive private lines connecting them with the main lines.

There were 1,990 miles of Government highways open to traffic in 1930, of which 846 miles are first-class. The new and impressive Central Highway, traversing the island for 706 miles from Pinar del Rio to Santiago and costing 101,123,000 dollars, was opened February 24, 1931. There are 463 post, 346 telegraph offices, and 150 radio and radio-telegraph stations; there are ten wireless stations operated by the Government. There are 10,939 miles of telegraph wires. The telephone system (1929) had 74,584 instruments and 239,417 miles of wire. Direct telephone connection with American and European cities has been maintained since 1921. Air mail service between Cuba and Mexico, and between Cuba and New York, was established in 1930; air service between domestic points is highly developed.

Currency and Banking.

On November 7, 1914, a law was published authorising a new coinage issue in Cuba with a gold peso (equal to the U.S. gold dollar) 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 determined by the National Executive. The United States coinage is legal tender.

The total amount of currency on June 30, 1931, was 50,276,591 dollars, of which 26,827,958 dollars were United States bank notes, 718,748,775 dollars were Cuban and American gold coins, and 3,718,648 dollars were silver coins.

Banking is largely in the hands of the Royal Bank of Canada, the National City Bank of New York, the Chase National Bank of New York, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Banco del Comercio. Total number of banks and branches is 169. Total deposits, June 30, 1931, 134,390,848 dollars, compared with 144,696,522 dollars the previous year.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Cuba in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Guillermo Patterson (August 13, 1925).
Counsellor.—Dr. G. S. Solar.
Secretary.—Dr. Alberto Diaz Pardo.
Commercial Attaché.—Marino Pérez.
Consul (in London).—Francisco Saúchez.

There is a Consul-General in Liverpool, and Consuls in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Hull, Belfast, Cardiff, and other towns.

2. Of Great Britain in Cuba.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir John Joyce Broderick, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed June 11, 1931).
Naval Attaché.—Captain P. Macnamara.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.

There is a British Consul at Santiago, and Vice-Consuls at Cienfuegos, Camagüey, Antilla, and Nuevitas.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA.)

THE term Czechoslovaks comprises two branches of the same Slav nation: the Czechs (pronounced Tchechs) of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks of Slovakia.

The Czechoslovak State came into existence on October 28, 1918. On that day the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) took over the government of the Czechoslovak countries, including Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, which had hitherto belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. On November 14, 1918, the Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a Republic, with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President.

By the Treaty of Peace of September 10, 1919 (the Treaty of St. Germain), the Allied and Associated Powers formally recognized the Czecho-Slovak Republic, declaring that 'the peoples of Bohemia, of Moravia, and of part of Silesia, as well as the peoples of Slovakia, have decided of their own free will to unite . . . for the purpose of forming a single sovereign independent state under the title of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.' For the sake of brevity the Czecho-Slovak Republic is designated Czechoslovakia.

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 Czechoslovak State is a democratic Republic having an elected President at its head. The territory of the Republic forms a single and indivisible unity. 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 elect the President of the Republic for seven years. 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. Privileges derived from sex, birth or calling are not recognised. Marriage, the family and motherhood are placed under the special protection of the law. All these guarantees and rights are protected by the Supreme Administrative Court, which sees to the legality of the public administration.

In principle the two Chambers are equal in so far that they both enjoy the right of initiative, and that even Government Bills may be first introduced in either house. Only in the case of the Budget and Army Bills must the measures first pass through the Chamber of Deputies. It is also the Chamber of Deputies alone that by a vote of non-confidence can compel the resignation of the Government. A measure passed by the Chamber of Deputies becomes law, despite an adverse decision of the Senate, if the Chamber of Deputies adheres to its first decision by an absolute majority of all its members.

The franchise for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens, without distinction of sex, who are over 21, while all citizens over 30 are eligible for election. The franchise for the Senate is open to all citizens who are over 26; and all citizens over 45 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, 9 (for Chamber of Deputies), 5 (for Senate); Moravia and Silesia, 6 and 3; Slovakia, 7 and 4; Carpathian Ruthenia, 1 and 1.

At the elections held on October 31, 1929, the political parties were returned as follows:—

Senate (150 members):—Czechoslovak Coalition, 88 (Agrarians, 24; Clericals, 13; Social Democrats, 20; Czechoslovak Socialists, 16; National Democrats, 8; Middle Class Party, 6; League for Election Reform, 1); Slovakian Clericals, 9; German Social Democrats, 11; German Christian Socialists, 8; German National Socialists, 4; German Agrarian and Middle Class Parties, 9; Hungarian Christian Socialist, 6; Communists, 15.

Chamber of Deputies (300 members) at the elections held on October 31, 1929, is as follows:—Czech Agrarian, 46; Czech Socialist Democrats, 39; Czech National Socialists, 32; Communists, 30; Czech Clericals, 25; German Social Democrats, 21; Slovak Clericals, 19; German Agrarian and Middle Class Parties, 16; Czech National Democrats, 15; German Christian Socialists, 14; Czech Small Traders, 12; Hungarian Christian Socialists, 9; German National Socialists, 8; German Nationals, 7; Poles and Jews, 4; League for Election Reform, 3.

President.—Thomas Garrigue *Masaryk* (born in 1850 in Hodonín, in Moravia). Elected May 28, 1920; re-elected May 27, 1927, for a period of 7 years.

According to the Constitution, no one may be elected for more than two successive terms, but an exception has been made in the case of President Masaryk.

The Czechoslovak Government, appointed on December 8, 1929, consists of the following Ministers:—

Prime Minister.—František *Udržal* (Czech Agrarian).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Edvard *Beneš* (Czech National Socialist).
Minister of National Defence.—Dr. K. *Viškovský* (Czech Agrarian).
Minister of Finance.—Karel *Trapl* (April 16, 1931).
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. J. *Slávik* (Czech Agrarian).
Minister of Commerce.—Dr. Josef *Matoušek* (Czech National Democrat).
Minister of Health.—Dr. Franz *Spina* (German Agrarian).
Minister of Railways.—Rudolf *Mlčoch* (Czech Small Traders).
Minister of Social Welfare.—Dr. Ludwig *Czech* (German Social Democrat).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Alfred *Meissner* (Czech Social Democrat)
Minister of Agriculture.—Bohumil *Braddč* (Czech Agrarian).
Minister of Education.—Dr. Ivan *Dérer* (Czech Social Democrat).
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Dr. Emil *Franke* (Czech National Socialists).
Minister of Public Works—Jan *Dostálek* (Czech Clerical).
Minister for the Unification of Laws.—Dr. Jan *Šrámek* (Czech Clerical).
Minister of Food.—Rudolf *Bechyně* (Czech Social Democrat).

Area and Population.—The Czechoslovak Republic consists of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia (Sub-Carpathian Russia). Its frontiers have been defined by the Peace Treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary. The area and population of the various provinces, according to the census of 1921, and the preliminary results of the census December 1, 1930, are as follows:—

—	Area in square kilometres	Area in English sq. miles	Population Feb. 15, 1921	Population per square mile, 1921	Preliminary Census Dec. 1, 1930	Population per square mile, 1930
Bohemia	52,064	20,102	6,670,582	331 8	7,106,766	353·5
Moravia & Silesia	26,738	10,324	3,335,152	323·0	3,568,157	345·1
Slovakia	48,936	18,895	3,000,870	158 8	3,330,885	176 3
Ruthenia	12,656	4,886	606,568	124 1	725,350	148 5
Total	140,394	54,207	13,613,172	251 1	14,726,158	271 7

Of the Czechoslovak citizens 8,760,937 are Czechoslovaks, 3,123,568 Germans, 745,431 Magyars, 461,849 Ruthenians, 75,853 Poles, 180,855 of Jewish nationality, and 25,871 others. There were besides 238,808 aliens.

The population of the principal towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants at December 1, 1930 (preliminary census figures), was:—

Prague	848,081	Chomutov (Komotau)	33,266	Aš (Asch)	22,943
Brno	263,646	Cheb (Eger)	31 549	Varnsdorf	22,793
Ostrava, Moravská	125,847	Jihlava	31,681	Podmokly (Bodenbach)	22,648
Bratislava	123,852	Teplice-Šanov (Teplitz-Schönau)	30,911	Přerov	22,362
Plzeň	114,150	Pardubice	28,841	Karviná	22,330
Košice	70,232	Most	28,211	Ostrava Slezska	22,239
Olomouc	65,989	Užhorod	26,669	Zámky Nové	22,141
Budějovice České	43,886	Mukačevo	26,128	Prešov	21,870
Ústí n/L (Aussig)	43,802	Znojmo	25,882	Zlín	21,584
Liberec (Reichenberg)	38,525	Vary Karlovy (Karlsbad)	24,029	Nitra	21,259
Opava	36,088	Trnava	23,971	Komárno	21,187
Jablonec n/N (Gablonz a.d. Neisse)	33,855	Krnov (Jägerndorf)	23 465	Kladno	20,671
Prostějov	33 487				

Movement of population is shown as follows for 3 years.

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1928	337,289	137,147	4,639	219,290	117,999
1929	326,397	139,035	4,862	225,557	100,840
1930	333,327	136,357	—	207,630	125,697

Religion.—The majority of the population is Catholic. In 1921 the division of the population according to religion was :—Roman Catholics, 10,384,833 ; Greek and Armenian Catholics, 535,543 ; Protestants, 990,319 ; Greek Orthodox, 73,097 ; Jews, 354,342 ; Old Catholics, 20,255 ; other faiths, 4,943 ; and without any religion, 724,507.

In January, 1920, the reformed clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and to found a Czechoslovak Church, which had, according to the Census of 1921, 525,333 adherents.

Education.—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.

The following table contains the data for elementary and advanced schools (public and private) in Czechoslovakia as at October 31, 1930.

	Elementary Schools (public and private)			Higher Grade Schools (public and private)		
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils (boys)	No. of Pupils (girls)
Bohemia .	6,660	360,424	362,417	1,086	67,314	59,733
Moravia & Silesia	3,606	208,780	210,149	623	38,679	32,848
Slovakia	3,932	243,186	239,690	141	14,128	13,289
Ruthenia .	702	49,803	47,216	18	2,915	2,896
Total .	14,900	862,143	859,472	1,868	123,036	108,766

Of the 14,900 elementary schools, 10,111 (67·8 per cent.) were Czechoslovak ; 3,299 (22·1 per cent.) German ; 505 (3·4 per cent.) Ruthenian ; 813 (5·5 per cent.) Magyar ; 90 (0·6 per cent.) Polish, and 82 (0·6 per cent.) other schools. Of the 1,868 higher grade schools, 1·385 (74·1 per cent.) were Czechoslovak ; 434 (23·2 per cent.) German ; 4 (0·2 per cent.) Ruthenian ; 13 (0·7 per cent.) Magyar ; 10 (0·6 per cent.) Polish, and 22 (1·2 per cent.) miscellaneous schools. There were 4 foreign national (elementary) schools with 545 pupils.

During the school-year 1929–30 there were in Czechoslovakia 347 secondary Latin and technical schools (gymnasia and real-schools) with 88,412 pupils. Of these 248 were Czech or Slovak, 89 German, 6 Magyar, 8 Ruthenian, and 1 Polish. There were 5 foreign Latin and technical schools (gymnasia and real-schools) with 676 students. The public, or state-aided, schools of commerce numbered, during the school-year 1929–30, 182, with 35,756 pupils.

There are 4 universities in Czechoslovakia, and 4 technical high schools with students as follows (winter term 1929–30) :—

Universities	Number of Students		Technical High Schools	Number of Students	
	Total	Females		Total	Females
Prague, Czech (1348)	9,934	2,120	Prague, Czech .	5,108	163
Prague, German	4,714	666	Prague, German	2,039	60
Brno, Czech (1918)	2,933	505	Brno, Czech . .	1,402	88
Bratislava, Slovak (1919)	1,761	230	Brno, German .	1,795	28
	19,342	3,521		10,344	284

There are, moreover, 2 faculties not comprised in the University Association (in Prague and Olomouc) ; a Ukrainian University at Prague ; and a Ukrainian agricultural academy in Poděbrady ; a higher veterinary academy (715 students) ; a mining academy (298 students) ; a higher agricultural college (248 students) ; an academy of arts (196 students) ; and a high commercial school (in Prague).

Justice.—The courts of the Republic are :—The Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Cassation sitting in Brno ; 4 High Courts of Justice (Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Košice) ; 37 County Courts (besides the Commercial Court and the Penal Tribunal in Prague) ; and 420 District 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 five years in thousands of crowns :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	1000 crowns	1000 crowns	1000 crowns	1000 crowns	1000 crowns
Revenue .	9,562,270	9,569,907	9,419,867	9,848,827	9,328,376
Expenditure .	9,586,074	9,584,378	9,866,904	9,838,525	9,318,708

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1932 :—

Revenue	Millions of Crowns	Expenditure	Millions of Crowns
Finance	8,820	Foreign Affairs . .	155
Public Works . . .	151	National Defence . .	1,309
Pensions	100	Interior	698
Health	86	Justice	328
Education	29	Education . . .	1,014
Railways	25	Agriculture . . .	231
Posts and Telegraphs . .	13	Social Services . .	873
		Finance	2,673
		Pensions	881
		Public Works . . .	762
Total (including all other items)	9,328	Total (including all other items)	9,319

According to the budget for 1932, the national debt is as follows (in million crowns):—

	Million Crowns
Internal debt	25,901
Foreign debt	8,350
Note-Debt	3,300
Total	37,551

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.—Service in the army is regulated by the law of March 19, 1920. Liability to service lasts from the ages of 17 to 60, but begins normally at the age of 20. Service in the active army is for 14 months, after which the soldier passes to the first reserve until he attains the age of 40, when he passes to the second reserve, where he remains until 50. By the law of April 8, 1927, the peace strength of the army, beginning with October 1, 1927, has been fixed permanently as follows: for the period from October 1 up to March 31 at 140,000, and for the period from April 1 up to August 30 at 100,000, military persons. By the law of April 8, 1927, as from October 1, 1928, there must be elected from the recruits fit for military service a number of 70,000, with due regard to the probable decrease and increase during the first months after entering the active service. The average strength of the army in 1931 was 138,788 all ranks, inclusive of 12,647 gendarmerie. The air force numbered 6,482 all ranks, with 546 aeroplanes. The army is organised in 4 military commands, comprising 12 infantry divisions each of 2 brigades, 2 mountain infantry brigades, 3 cavalry brigades, 12 light artillery brigades, 2 heavy artillery brigades and administrative services.

In the 1932 budget, 1,309 million crowns were allocated for the army.

There is a small defensive force consisting of the 200 ton patrol vessel *President Masaryk* and 22 armed motor launches and tugs for river service.

Production and Industry.—The Czechoslovak 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 1929 and 1930, the area and the yield of the crops were as follows:—

Crops	Area (in acres)		Yield (in metric tons)	
	1929	1930 [1]	1929	1930 [1]
Wheat	2,022,996	1,974,935	1,489,772	1,377,289
Rye	2,689,983	2,599,560	1,833,600	1,787,571
Barley	1,839,294	1,673,271	1,395,023	1,217,790
Oats	2,150,114	2,049,111	1,493,993	1,307,817
Potatoes	1,879,951	1,640,141	10,695,718	8,950,431
Sugar-beet	603,731	553,601	6,209,131	6,421,334
Maize	334,567	364,104	231,480	248,501

[1] Provisional.

In 1929-30, there were 148 sugar factories in the country, which produced 1,035,687 metric tons of sugar. Hops of excellent quality are also grown,

both for export and beer production (Pilsener). In 1930, Czechoslovakia produced 14,725 metric tons of hops. The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and foodstuffs industries. In 1930, the Republic had 447 breweries producing 11,423,476 hectolitres of beer. In 1929–30, there were 916 distilleries with an output of 703,438 hectolitres of spirits

On December 31, 1930, the number of live-stock was: Cattle, 4,457,522; cows, 2,433,830, pigs, 2,776,215; sheep, 607,612.

In 1930, the fruit crop yielded 162,216 tons of apples, 64,940 tons of pears, and 202,319 tons of stone fruit.

Czechoslovakia ranks among the most richly wooded countries in Europe. The forests comprise 33 per cent. of the whole area (about 11,348,321 acres).

The mineral production of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Most, Chomutov, Teplice, Moravaska Ostrava, and Falknov), iron, graphite, and garnets. Gold (annual production from 230 to 350 kilogrammes from the mine at Roudny), silver in Bohemia, copper and lead are found in Slovakia, and rock-salt in Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Coal production in 1930, 19,193,669 tons of lignite and 14,435,002 tons of hard coal. In 1930, there were 272 coal mines, employing 98,020 persons. The output of pig-iron in 1930 was, 1,437,089 metric tons; raw steel, 1,817,209 metric tons; in 1931, 1·20 and 1·57 million metric tons respectively.

The number of factories in 1929 was 11,996. Of these, 1,970 were textile mills, 2,271 glass works and stone factories, 1,239 for food production, 1,397 for furniture and bent wood manufacture, 923 machine factories, 901 for metal manufacture, 393 paper mills, 645 chemical factories.

Commerce—Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in thousands of crowns):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports . . .	17,961,682	19,207,903	19,987,858	15,714,503	11,789,201
Exports . . .	20,135,488	21,224,211	20,498,869	14,475,782	13,140,039

Principal articles of import and export in 1930 and 1931:—

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns		1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Cereals . . .	1,147,340	1,041,761	Woollen Goods	1,671,657	1,139,291
Cottons . . .	1,797,152	1,066,414	Cottons. . .	2,408,599	1,578,286
Woollen Goods.	1,292,807	947,748	Coal. . . .	—	—
Fats and Oils .	462,705	611,836	Glass . . .	1,153,805	642,880
Iron Goods . .	503,562	371,360	Sugar . . .	827,885	974,223
Machinery . .	580,318	406,423	Iron and Iron Goods . .	1,860,901	1,328,730
			Cereals & Milled Products. .	679,033	424,950

Imports and exports 1929 and 1930 were distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1926
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Austria	1,565,845	1,210,672	3,074,034	2,489,131
Belgium	313,032	235,400	188,405	243,591
France	763,898	569,810	823,449	404,657
Germany	5,003,073	3,985,811	3,973,221	2,970,054
Great Britain	817,257	579,293	1,420,132	1,877,797
Holland	311,537	206,922	441,701	442,252
Hungary	967,031	929,980	1,305,690	1,004,456
Italy	460,677	383,132	560,267	491,396
Poland	1,299,403	878,707	887,782	623,868
Rumania	473,465	502,421	769,684	596,414
Switzerland	485,306	418,256	559,106	504,638
United States of America	1,088,881	785,903	1,471,951	976,946
Yugoslavia	340,081	438,876	1,154,595	1,520,450
Other Countries	6,099,372	4,529,321	4,308,852	3,678,682
Total	19,987,858	15 714,503	20,498,869	17,473,732

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Czechoslovakia in 1930 were, according to the Board of Trade returns: sugar, refined, 341,903*l.*; iron and steel, 258,943*l.*; barley, 224,882*l.*; boots and shoes, 502,258*l.*; glass, 820,613*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Czechoslovakia in 1930 were cotton yarns, 349,838*l.*; woollen goods, 261,380*l.*

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Czechoslovakia into U.K.	9,293,589	8,188,905	6,675,687	6,402,617	6,611,294
Exports to Czechoslovakia from U.K.	1,834,728	2,167,941	2,100,970	1,730,693	1,337,433
Re-exports to Czechoslovakia from U.K.	204,473	177,504	135,977	115,508	127,507

Communications.—On December 31, 1930, there were 13,232 kilometres or 8,217 miles of railway line in the Republic State owned or operated. There are also 159 miles of privately owned railways. Of the State railways 1,049 miles are double-tracked, and of the privately owned lines 63 miles. In 1930, total number of passengers carried on the State railways was 264,761,818, and the quantity of freight, 73,894,290 metric tons. Gross earnings were 4,641,444,710 crowns and expenses of operation 4,521,131,404 crowns.

In 1931, there were nearly 49,000 miles of road in the Republic, of which 5,300 miles are maintained by the State, 31,300 by the provinces, the remainder being interregional roads, for the upkeep of which the district authorities are responsible.

The Peace Treaty vested the Czechoslovak State with the right to use certain wharves in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin, and a strip of land on the River Elbe was, in Nov. 1929, leased to the Czechoslovakian Government for 99 years. Of the waterways of the country, the Danube is the most important; its chief port is Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Labe (Elbe) the two main ports are Ústí (Aussig) and Děčín (Teschen). On the Vltava and Elbe in 1930, 1,009,536 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 692,667 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic

amounted to 686,839 tons. By way of the Danube 657,053 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 487,449 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic amounted to 52,782 tons.

In 1930 there were 15 air routes operating in the international service, and 5 in the national service. The former connect Prague with Paris, Warsaw, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin.

In 1930, there were 4,567 post offices and 3,983 telegraph offices, and 81,891 miles of telegraph wire; 15,900,300 telegrams were despatched and received. Number of letters handled, 1,110,849,446. In 1929, there were 143,676 telephone stations and 469,484 miles of telephone wire.

Banking and Currency.—In 1929 there were 22 joint-stock banks in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia with a total paid-up share capital of 1,844,600,000 crowns and with reserve funds of 1,636,400,000 crowns; 6 Land-banks issuing their own bonds, which at the beginning of 1929 amounted to 4,011,947,000 crowns. In 1929, there were 92 small joint-stock banks in Slovakia and Podkarpatská Rus with a share capital of 391,200,000 crowns and reserve funds of 209,500,000 crowns In 1929, there were 368 savings banks with 18,032 828,000 crowns of deposits In 1928, there were in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia 4,190 Reiffeisen banks with deposits amounting to 4,894,102,000 crowns. On December 31, 1930, the deposits in the Czechoslovak banks amounted to 52,929,800,000 crowns.

The monetary unit is the *Koruna* or Crown of 100 *haleru* or heller.

In October, 1929, the value of the Czechoslovak crown was fixed at 44 58 milligrammes of fine gold, and the currency placed on a gold basis. The share capital of the National Bank, which was set up in 1926, was fixed at 405,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns instead of 12,000,000 dollars as hitherto. The notes of the Bank will be covered by gold to the extent of 25 per cent. till the end of 1929, 30 per cent. till the end of 1930, and afterwards to the extent of 35 per cent.

The note circulation on February 7, 1932, amounted to 6,446,915,000 crowns; the metallic reserve was 1,648,114,000 crowns

On June 30, 1931, there were in circulation 1,000,000 ten-crown pieces, 32,364,991 five-crown pieces, 97,614,104 crown pieces, 53,179,431 fifty-heller pieces, 120,735,341 twenty-heller pieces, 109,720,518 ten-heller pieces, and 87,562,556 five-heller pieces, of the total value of 336,951,032 crowns.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Czechoslovakia in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Jan G. Masaryk, C.B E. (appointed June 1925).
Counsellor.—Vilém Černý.
Secretary —J. K. Fragner.
Military Attaché.—Major Štepan Andreas.
Consul.—Josef Bujňák.

2. Of Great Britain in Czechoslovakia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (appointed April 7, 1930).
Secretaries.—K. T. Gurney and R. H. S. Allen.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Oxley, M.C.
Commercial Secretary.—H. Kershaw, O.B.E.

There are Consular Representatives at Prague, Bratislava, Brno, Liberec (Reichenberg), and Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad).

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DANZIG.

(Die Freie Stadt 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.—Count Manfred *Gravina.* Appointed September 22, 1928.

The proclamation of the Freedom of the City and adjacent territory, as well as the coming into force of the Danzig-Polish Treaty, in accordance with Article 104 of the Treaty of Versailles, took place on November 9, 1920 According to this Treaty Danzig and Poland form a single customs territory Since January 1, 1922, the Polish-German customs frontier extends to the sea, *i.e.*, Danzig is a unit in the Polish customs administration

The Constitution provides for a *Volkstag* or Diet of 72 members elected for 4 years and a Senate. This Senate consists of a President, a Vice-President and 10 Senators, whereof the President the Vice-President and 4 Senators receive salaries. The members of the Senate are elected by the popular assembly (*Volkstag*) for an indefinite period Election is by majority of votes. Any citizen over 25 years of age is eligible. The salaried members of the Senate may hold no other public office, nor may they without the approval of the Senate follow any other profession; the unpaid members hold no public office except with the approval of the Senate. No member may serve on a board of managers or of directors of a commercial company without the consent of the Senate. The President of the Senate directs and exercises general supervision over the work of the Administration. The Senate is the highest State authority, and its meetings are not public. Plebiscites take place if demanded by a tenth 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.

Elections are 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 have attained 20 years of age. The

elections for the Legislative Assembly held on November 16, 1930, resulted in the return of the following parties: Social Democrats, 19; German Nationalists, 10; Centre, 11; National Liberals, 2; Communists, 7; German-Danzig People's Party, 2; German Liberals, 1; Poles, 2; German People's Community, 3; National Socialists, 12; smaller parties, 3; total, 72.

Area and Population.—The area of the Free City of Danzig is about 754 square miles, and population 407,517 (August 1929).

The territory contains a total of 264 localities, of which 258 are rural communes, 2 forest-estate districts, and 4 cities. In addition to the municipality of Danzig, whose administrative district had a population in August, 1929, of 235,237 (the district of Oliva having been incorporated with it on July 1, 1926), the following localities are cities:—Zoppot, 30,835 inhabitants; Neuteich, 3,160; and Tiegenhof, 3,252. Several centres classed as rural communes or otherwise are considerably larger than most of the 'cities,' as appears from the following list:—Ohra, 13,218; Praust, 3,878: Emaus, 2,503; Bürgerwiesen, 2,249; Stutthof, 2,698; Brentau, Hohenstein, Pasewark, Kalthof, Steegen, Lichtenau, Liessau, and Schöneberg, between 1,000 and 2,000.

Births 1930, 8,811; marriages, 3,258; deaths, 4,907.

Education.—In May, 1929, Danzig had the following schools:—8 high schools for boys, 8 for girls, and 2 for boys and girls; 11 middle schools and 296 elementary schools. In the high schools there were 6,207 pupils (2,915 girls); in the middle schools, 3,228 pupils (1,328 girls); in the elementary schools, 44,632 pupils (21,869 girls). Teachers in high schools, 351, and middle schools, 141; in elementary schools, 1,120.

The Technical University had in the summer term of 1931, 77 teachers and 1,858 students.

Finance.—For 1926, the Budget of the Free City of Danzig balanced at 117,885,180 gulden; for 1927 at 113,209,220 gulden; for 1928 at 117,028,590 gulden; for 1929, at 128,000,410 gulden; for 1930 at 134,842,600 gulden, and for 1931 at 142,896,050 gulden.

Commerce and Shipping.—The total registered gross tonnage on January 1, 1930, was 148,372, comprising 41 steamships, 12 motor-ships, 8 sea lighters of over 250 tons burden each, 7 motor sailing-boats, and 7 other ships; on April 1, 1931, there were registered 83 ships of 210,493 tons.

Shipping in 1930: entered, 6,078 vessels of 4,143,098 tons, and cleared 6,087 vessels of 4,142,802 tons, German shipping predominating, followed by Danish, Swedish, Latvian, Polish, English and Norwegian.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Polish-Danzig Convention of November 9, 1920, a Danzig Port and Waterways Board, composed of 5 Polish and 5 Danzig Commissioners with a President of Swiss Nationality, has been formed to administer and exploit the Port of Danzig.

For centuries Danzig has been a well-known grain and timber 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. For lumber Great Britain is Danzig's best customer. Exports in 1930 were as follows: lumber 824,300 tons (661,250 tons in 1929); grain, 391,300 tons (257,400 tons in 1929); sugar, 192,900 tons (211,600 tons in 1929); coal, 5,848,300 tons (5,321,800 tons in 1929).

Communications.—Danzig is connected with Germany by four main railway lines:—Danzig to Koenigsberg, 120 miles; Danzig (via Kreuz-Schneidemuehl) to Berlin, 292 miles; Danzig to Stettin, 230 miles; Danzig to Breslau (via Posen) 297 miles. Danzig is connected with Poland by three main lines:—Danzig to Warsaw, 236 miles; Danzig to Lodz, 230 miles; and Danzig to Posen, 183 miles. Besides these railway-lines there are regular connections by aeroplanes to Berlin (3 hours), to Konigsberg (1 hour), to Warsaw (3 hours), to Marienburg (25 minutes), to Stolp (1 hour), to Stettin (2 hours, 20 minutes). A regular passenger-steamer service is carried on between Danzig (Zoppot) and Swinemunde, Pillau (Königsberg), and Memel. Other shipping-lines have arranged a regular passenger-service to Libau (weekly), to London–Hull (weekly), to Reval–Leningrad (weekly), to Riga and Helsingfors (weekly), to America and Canada (every third week), to Kalmar and Stockholm (every tenth day), to Copenhagen (every tenth day).

The Berlin Konigsberg air line and the Polish mail air line serves Danzig. There is also a freight air service between Danzig and Warsaw

On January 1, 1931, there were 11,520 principal and 8,361 branch telephone connections in Danzig, or a total of 19,881. Telephone calls in 1929 numbered 21,282,000, of which 1,130,000 were toll calls the remainder being local calls.

The metric system is the sole legal system of weights and measures in Danzig.

Banking and Currency.—On October 22, 1923, a new gulden currency was issued by the Danziger Zentralkasse, the provisional bank of issue. According to this arrangement the pound sterling becomes current in the Free City, being equivalent to 25 gulden of 100 pfennige each. On September 21, 1931, the currency was placed on the gold standard. The introduction of the Danzig currency was effected through the Bank of Danzig, which was founded in January, 1924. Bank of Danzig Return, dated January 31, 1931, in Danzig gulden :—Assets: Coin and bullion 3,479,000 (of which gold coin 118,000, Danzig subsidiary coin 3,361,000), balances with the Bank of England inclusive notes 17,100,000, bills of exchange 19,488,000, foreign currencies, 16,151,000. Liabilities: Capital paid up 7,500,000, notes in circulation 36,519,000, deposits on demand 1,795,000.

At the end of 1929, there were 68,476 depositors in the Savings Banks with deposits amounting to 54,570,917 gulden, compared with 56,991 depositors with deposits of 44,892,311 gulden at the end of 1928.

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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 *Carl*, born August 3, 1872; elected King of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII., November 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 Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910; Princess Caroline Mathilde, born April 27, 1912; Princess Alexandrine Louise, born December 12, 1914; Prince Gorm, born February 24, 1919.

III. Princess *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878; married August 27, 1897, 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; married November 23, 1922, to Lieutenant Jörgen Castenskiold.

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-Glücksburg, 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 72,000 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 5,600 kr. or 7,200 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 April 29, 1929), acting under the king as president, and called the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following departments:—

The Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Navigation and Fishing.—Th. *Stauning*
Minister of Agriculture.—K. M. *Bording.*
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—P. *Munch.*
Ministry of the Interior.—B. *Dahlgaard.*
Ministry of Social Affairs.—K. K. *Steincke.*
Ministry of Justice.—C. Th. *Zahle.*
Ministry of Defence.—L. *Rasmussen.*
Ministry of Public Instruction.—F. *Borgbjerg.*
Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—N. P. L. *Dahl.*
Ministry of Public Works.—J. F. N. *Friis-Skotte.*
Ministry of Finance.—C. V. *Bramsnaes.*
Ministry of Commerce and Industry.—C. N. *Hauge.*

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.

State of parties in the Landsting, after the election of September, 1928:—28 Liberals, 27 Socialists, 12 Conservatives, and 8 Radicals.

Folketing, elected April 24, 1929:—44 Liberals, 16 Radicals, 61 Socialists, 24 Conservatives, 1 Slesvig (German Party), and 3 Georgistic 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 22 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 1,300). There are 88 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 November 5, 1930, the area of Denmark is 16,576 square miles (42,931 square kilometres), and the population 3,500,656, including North Slesvig with 1,500 square miles (3,882 square kilometres) and 177,696 inhabitants.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1930:—

Divisions	Area 1930 English sq m.	Population 1930	Population 1930 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) without suburbs . . .	28	617,069	22,038
Islands in the Baltic . . .	5,136	1,310,225	255
Peninsula of Jutland . . .	11,412	1,623,362	142
Total	16,576	3,550,656	214

The area of the Faroe Islands is 540 square miles, and the population in 1930 was 24,200.

The population (excluding the Faroes) consisted of 1,736,306 males and 1,814,350 females in 1930 The total population at the census of 1925 was 3,434,555, showing an increase during 1925–30 of 0·67 per cent. per annum. In Denmark the town population has increased from 1,482,297 in 1925 to 1,558,910 in 1930; while the rural population has increased from 1,952,258 in 1925 to 1,991,746 in 1930. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian; in 1921, of the inhabitants of Denmark proper, 96 57 per cent. were born in Denmark.

The population of the capital, Copenhagen (Kjobenhavn), in 1930 was 617,069, or with suburbs, 771,168; Aarhus, 81,279, Odense, 56,759; Aalborg, 44,365; Horsens, 28,363; Randers, 27,722.

The following table gives the total number of births, deaths, and marriages with the surplus of births over deaths, for three years.—

Years	Total Births (living)	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1928	68,516	1,636	27,300	38,484	30,032
1929	65,297	1,619	27,725	39,486	25,811
1930	66,303	1,588	28,973	38,174	28,129

Of the births in 1928, 11·04 per cent. were illegitimate; in 1929, 10·77; in 1930, 10·70. In 1930, there were 2,300 divorces; in 1929, 2,265.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States and Canada, in 1928, 7,699; in 1929, 6,277; in 1930, 3,348.

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 1921 there were 3,221,843 Protestants, 22,187 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident in Copenhagen), 535 Greek Catholics, 5,947 Jews, 17,349 other or of no confession.

Education.

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. In 1930 Denmark had 4,479 lower schools; of these 34 were maintained by the Government, 3,870 by the local communities and 575 were private institutions. The instruction in the public schools is mostly gratuitous. The number of pupils in the 4,479 schools was on January 1, 1930: 494,883. In 1930, 1,693 pupils were admitted to the university; of these 517 were girls. For higher instruction there are furthermore (1930): a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 70 professors and teachers and 600 pupils; 283 technical schools with about 28,000 pupils; 20 training colleges for teachers with about 1,800 pupils; a high school of commerce with about 450 pupils; 95 commercial schools with about 13,000 pupils; 22 agricultural or horticultural schools and 61 *folkehojskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 9,400 pupils); a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 10 teachers and about 100 students; a school for dentists with 18 teachers and about 150 pupils; a Royal academy of arts (founded 1754) with 22 teachers and about 250 pupils; a Polytechnic Institution (founded 1829) with 100 professors and teachers and about 1,000 students. The *folkehöjskoler* are all private, but to them and the agricultural schools the State annually makes a grant of about 1,320,000 kroner. The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has about 120 professors and teachers, and about 4,700 students. The University of Aarhus, founded in 1928, has about 100 students.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

Ordinary *poor relief* is regulated by the poor relief law of April 9, 1891 (and its amendments), under which in the financial year 1929–30, 113,172 (3·2 per cent. of the population) were relieved at a cost of approximately 39 million kroner.

A law of July 1, 1927, entering into force on October 1, 1927, grants an annual sum of money as old age pension (*Aldersrente*) to any person being 65 years of age and fulfilling certain conditions. The old age pension, which does not involve the loss of civil rights, is granted according to the principle of fixed rates, the law stating the sums which have to be paid under the various circumstances. The pension varies according as the commune of domicile is a town commune or a rural one, and certain deductions are made for self-earned incomes. In Copenhagen, for example, the old age pension of a married couple, both 65 years of age, without any earned income, is 1008 kroner per annum. The subvention is paid by the commune of domicile and seven-twelfths of it is refunded by the State. For the financial year ending March 31, 1930, 98,500 persons were relieved. The total expenditure was 59·7 million kroner.

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 the financial year 1929–30 to 2,200,000 kroner.

Justice and Crime.

The lowest courts of justice in Denmark are organized in 99 tribunals where cases of only small consequence are dealt with by a single judge. Cases of greater consequence are dealt with by the superior courts (*Landsretterne*); these courts are also courts of appeal for the above-named minor cases. Of superior courts there are three: *Ostre Landsret* in Copenhagen

with 17 judges, *Vestre Landsret* in Viborg with 12 judges, and *Sondre Landsret* in Sonderborg with 4 judges. From this an appeal lies to the supreme court (*Höjesteret*) in Copenhagen, composed of 13 judges. Judges under 65 years of age can be removed only by judicial sentence.

In 1928, 4,497 men and 548 women were convicted of crimes and delicts. On March 31, 1930, 1,324 men and 49 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, *i.e.* at the beginning of October. 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 four years ending March 31 and the estimates for two years :—

Year ending March 31	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Current	From State Capital	Current	For increase of State Capital
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1927-28 . .	338,050,000	182,096,000	332,196,000	194,202,000
1928-29 . .	312,087,000	482,473 000	322,955,000	403,161,000
1929-30 . . .	336,107,000	59,924,000	324,131.000	64,110,000
1930-31 . . .	343,066,000	68,586,000	317,427,000	92 838,000
1931-32[1] . . .	335,930.000	43,784,000	311,020,000	68,676,000
1932-33[1] . . .	309,936,000	46,922,000	290,152,000	64,616,000

[1] Budget estimates.

The following is an abstract of the Budget estimates for 1932-33 for current revenue and expenditure :—

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Debit balance of domain revenues . .	+ 952,725	Civil list and appanages .	1,072,000
Debit balance of State undertakings	+30,491,889	Rigsdag . . .	2,060,000
Interest (net)	520,272	Council of State . . .	498,656
Balance of funds, etc. . .	622,975	Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	4,816,363
Direct and indirect taxes .	335,943,038	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	2.526,743
Balance of lotteries . .	2 654,426	Ministry of Public Works	5,879,593
Separate revenues . .	2,680,750	Ministry of Public Instruction	69,552,995
		Ministry of Justice .	15 813,326
		Ministry of Interior .	25,058,300
		Ministry of Social Affairs .	74,776,835
		Ministry of Agriculture	9,853,661
		Ministry of War . .	32,049,703
		Ministry of Marine . .	21,886,668
		Ministry of Finance . .	23,246,880
		Ministry of Commerce and Industry . .	3,757,535
		Ministry of Navigation and Fishing . .	2,607,234
		Pensions	1,695,107
Total current revenue .	309,936,303	Total current expenditure .	290,151,549

The public debt of Denmark on March 31, 1931, amounted to 71,311,000*l.* The total foreign debt was 39,185,000*l.*

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 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 reserve. At the time of joining, the recruits are continuously trained for 150 days in the infantry, 215 days in the field artillery, 245 days in the coast artillery, and 425 days in the cavalry. The engineers have 200 days, and the train 60 days' 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 twice in the remaining eight years of army service, and then only for 28 days on each occasion.

The country is organised in one territorial command.

Infantry and mounted troops are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen 8 mm. rifle or carbine and the Madsen machine gun, field artillery with a Krupp gun, firing a 14·88-pound shell.

The number of recruits called up annually for training is 8,625, which with the permanent establishment, armed police and air force, made up a total of 14,136 all ranks. The military budget for 1931–32 was 32,279,434 kroner.

The naval forces have been reconstructed pursuant to the law of National Defence of August 8, 1922. The Navy, as well as the Army, is under the direction of the Minister of Defence.

The fleet is for purposes of coast-defence. It now includes three coast defence ironclads of 3,650–3,800 tons, *Peder Skram*, *Olfert Fischer*, *Herluf Trolle*, each carrying a pair of 9·4-inch and four 6-inch guns, and one of 4,300 tons, *Niels Juel*, with ten 6-inch guns; 4 fishery patrol vessels (*Hvidbjornen*, *Islands Falk*, *Beskytteren* and *Diana*), the ex-British sloop *Fylla* (also used for fishery patrol work), the training cruiser *Hejmdal*, 23 torpedo boats, 13 submarines, the depot ship *Henrik Gerner*, and the minelayer *Lossen*. It has recently been proposed to scrap the three older coast-defence ironclads.

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.

According to the census of July 15, 1930, the extent of the cultivated area in Denmark was as follows (in thousand acres):—grain areas, 3,255; root crop, 1,264; other crop, 98; green fodder and grass, 3,137; fallow land, 151; total cultivated area, 7,905. The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows:—

Crops	Area		Production	
—	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	257,237	249,100	320,400	278,000
Rye	375,848	368,700	264,500	254,700
Barley	908,608	928,100	1,112,400	1,051,000
Oats	967,914	957,500	1,034,600	997,600
Mixed grain	752,685	751,900	771,800	749,600
Potatoes	157,654	166,800	1,072,000	984,400

On July 15, 1931, there were in Denmark 498,000 horses, 3,197,000 head of cattle, 5,435,000 swine, and about 20,000,000 hens.

According to statistics collected on July 15, 1925, there were 89,175 industrial factories and shops in Denmark, employing altogether 392,000 persons, of whom 270,000 were actual labourers. Of the total establishments 26,300 factories used mechanical power. In 1930, there were in Denmark 4 distilleries whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 7,161,000 litres. In 1930, there were produced 1,524,000 litres of strong beer, and 767,000 litres small beer. In the same year 139,806 tons of beet-sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 78,160 tons of margarine were manufactured at 135 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, 1928, 2,021,000*l.*; 1929, 2,097,000*l.*; 1930, 2,234,000*l.* The fleet in 1930 consisted of 15,560 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.*):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1926	89,200,000	83,500,000	1929	98,698,000	94,004,000
1927	91 800,000	85,300,000	1930	95,217,000	88 985,000
1928	95,592,000	91,229,000	1931	80,679,000	73,229,000

In 1930, 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.*):—

1930	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Food substances	330,319	315,247	1,239,098	1,222,409
Personal and domestic	239,558	226,683	29,587	11,447
Fuel	100,675	99,695	865	—
Fodder, manure, seeds	170,760	168,866	21,926	19,761
Raw products	356,746	340,631	118,131	98,216
Industrial products	466,542	444,679	179 243	150,009
Other goods	64,588	60,579	27,628	21,818
Total	1,729,188	1,656,380	1,615,978	1,523,660

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows:—

—	1929				1930			
	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	91,426	85,428	9,687	2,872	79,258	74,177	8,318	2,613
Beverages	11,272	11,203	3,796	3,706	11,792	11,702	3,608	3,521
Textile manufactures	167,910	155,290	21,522	6,230	168,519	157,814	20,602	5,852
Metals and hardware	155,275	149,077	35,046	28,746	167,935	161,889	29,846	22,454
Vehicles and machines, &c.	143,562	132,474	136,183	121,848	159,055	149,548	134,382	122,121
Wood & manufacture	79,047	77,444	5,058	3,194	92,763	91,498	5,083	3,858
Coal	118,374	117,969	459	—	100,675	99,695	365	—
Animals	8,038	7,934	88,528	88,418	6,966	6,963	59,043	59,039
Provisions, eggs, &c.	28,319	21,558	1,181,029	1,173,316	27,950	21,910	1,154,391	1,147,480
Cereals, &c.	154,285	150,957	19,537	15,783	163,665	160,746	11,684	8,813

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade:—

Countries	Imports (General).		Exports (General).	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	590,798,000	590,884,000	339,922,000	262,103,000
United Kingdom	263,413,000	250,998,000	966,509,000	950,916,000
Sweden	124,638,000	122,902,000	109,015,000	101,861,000
Norway	38,271,000	40,993,000	66,517,000	77,392,000
United States	239,060,000	194 240,000	18,528,000	9,452,000
Rest of America	73,179,000	53,055,000	24,577,000	16,970,000
Holland	72,743,000	66,836,000	12,197,000	21,141,000
France	68,988,000	69,323,000	11,750,000	16,289,000
Faroe Islands and Greenland	7,730,000	9,962,000	8,323,000	8,657,000

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.	1929	1930	Exports to Denmark	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Butter	19,736,873	17,102,544	Coal	1,626,763	1,421,609
Eggs	4,697,634	4,698,356	Cottons (piece goods)	941,803	863,746
Bacon	27,229,516	27,635,729	Woollen Goods	557,034	603,317

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Denmark to U.K.	49,978,866	53,057,529	56,177,745	54,117,596	46,697,188
Exports to Denmark from U.K.	9,797,812	9,759,926	10,670,084	10,248,522	8,633,813
Re-exports to Denmark from U.K.	766,536	781,851	829,150	741,668	556,402

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1930, Denmark possessed 1,840 vessels (above 20 registered tons gross) of 1,167,860 registered tons gross in her mercantile marine, of which 599 of 735,490 tons gross were steamers, and 1,141 motor ships of 417,464 tons gross, and 100 sailing vessels of 14,906 tons.

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (March 31, 1930) 7,553 kilometres or 4,698 miles of road, besides 26,945 miles of by-ways. There are (1930) railways of a total length of 3,290 English miles open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 1,562 English miles belong to the State. The total value of the State railways (road, buildings, cars, etc.) up to March 31, 1931, was 424,815,000 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 1930–31 carried 275,050,000 letters and post-cards, and 245,566,000 samples and printed matter. There are 1,429 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1930–31 carried 4,311,000 messages, of which 1,069,000 were internal The length of State telegraph lines (March 31, 1931) was about 7,500 English miles; number of offices 554 At the same date the railway telegraphs had 450 offices On Dec. 31, 1930, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 982,900 English miles. In the year 1930 there were 542,425,000 telephonic conversations.

Banking and Credit.

On December 31, 1931, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 510,787,000 kroner. The assets included 144,268,000 kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 346,489,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 12,048,700 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are 178 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1930, there were 532 savings banks, with 1,932,800 depositors, and deposits amounting to 2,097,100,000 kroner, or about 1,085 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, nickel, aluminium-bronze, bronze and iron	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1873–1930	156,403,880	85,170,185	241,574,015
1931	25,693,030	1,312,058	27,005,138
Total (1873–1931) . .	182,096,910	86,482,243	268,579,153

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1½d., or about 18 kroner to the pound sterling. The krone contains 0·403226 gramme of gold.

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. Small change: 2 kroner, 1 kroner and ½ kroner pieces of aluminium-bronze; 25 öre and 10 öre pieces of nickel, and 5 öre, 2 öre and 1 öre pieces of iron and of bronze.

The standard of value is gold.

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.—Count Preben Ferdinand Ahlefeldt-Laurvig (October 9, 1921).

Counsellor.—Oscar de Oxholm.

Second Secretary.—M. Vincens de Steensen-Leth.

Honorary Attaché.—Baron Paul J. Bertouch-Lehn.

Agricultural Adviser.—Soren Sorensen.

Press Attaché.—C. E. Aagaard.

Consul-General, Counsellor of Legation and Commercial Adviser.—C. M. Rottboll.

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 Thomas Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. Appointed April 10, 1928.

First Secretary.—J. H. S. Birch.

Commercial Secretary.—H. H. Cassells, M.V.O.

Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. H. Marshall Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), and Vice-Consuls in 14 other towns.

Colonies.

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark. Its area is 46,740 English sq. miles, and its population in 1930 numbered 16,630. Of the total 408 were Danes and 16,222 natives; the latter numbered 7,694 men and 8,528 women. West Greenland had a population of 15,744 inhabitants, East Greenland 886 inhabitants. In the settlement Kap York (Thüle) lived 274 natives. The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1930 amounted to 10,742,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to 3,192,000 kroner. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Columbus in 1492 discovered the island of Santo Domingo which he called La Española, and the city of Santo Domingo, founded by his brother, Bartholomew, in 1496, was for long the centre of Spanish power in America

The country declared its independence of Spain in 1821, was invaded and held by the Haitians from 1822 to 1844 when the Dominican Republic was founded and a Constitution adopted. The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 to the adoption of a new constitution in 1924.

Constitution and Government.—The Republic is governed in general under the Constitution of 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, at various dates down to 1929 when the Constituent Assembly passed a new Revised Constitution. Senators, deputies, governors of provinces and certain provincial officials are chosen by direct popular vote. An Act adopted in 1927 extended to 1930, the terms of office of the President and Congress.

Each province is represented in the legislature by one senator and (in practice) by two deputies, with the exception of Santo Domingo province which has five. Senators and deputies are elected for four years, and receive 300 dollars per month.

The executive functions of the Republic are vested in the President who may be succeeded by the Vice-President in case of death or disability. There are six Secretaries of State, who are the heads of the departments of: the Presidency; Interior, Police, War and Marine; Finance, Labour and Communications; Agriculture and Commerce; Foreign Relations; Health, Social Services and Public Works.

President of the Republic.—General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo *Molina.* (Assumed office on August 16, 1930.)

Vice-President.—Señor Rafael Estrella *Urena.*

Area and Population.—The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern portion (about two-thirds) of the island of Haiti, Quisqueya or Santo Domingo, the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti.* Area is estimated at 19,332 square miles, with 1,017 miles of coast line, 193 miles of frontier line with Haiti, and a population, according to the census of 1920, of 894,665. Total population (1931) is estimated at 1,200,000. The boundary with Haiti, long in dispute, is being resurveyed under a treaty signed in 1929. The population (1921) of the 12 provinces was as follows: Santo Domingo, 146,446; Macoris, 43,612; Seybo, 58,408; Azua, 100,577; Barahona, 48,180; Samaná, 16,915; La Vega, 105,820; Pacificador, 77,620; Espaillat, 50,956; Santiago, 122,773; Puerto Plata, 59,025; and Monte Cristi, 67,073. Immigrants, 1930, 9,827; emigrants, 10,998.

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 Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City, where the drapery 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 1828, who speak corrupt English. The Haitian patois is spoken to a considerable extent along the frontier. The political power is in the hands of the white or nearly white population.

The capital, Santo Domingo, 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. It was again practically destroyed, except for a few historic buildings, by a second disastrous hurricane on September 3, 1930. It is being rapidly rebuilt. According to the census of 1920, the City of Santo Domingo had 30,957 inhabitants and the City of Puerto Plata 7,807; Santiago de Los Caballeros 17,152; San Pedro de Macoris, 13,802; La Vega, 6,564; Samaná, 1,656; Sanchez, 3,075; Azua, 4,797; Monte Cristy, 2,580; San Francisco de Macoris, 5,188; and Moca, 3,994.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic; other forms of religion are permitted. There is a Papal Nuncio with residence at Port au-Prince (Haiti) as well as an Archbishop, known as the Primate of the Indies, in Santo Domingo City.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. 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 1930 there were 841 public schools in the Republic (33 being technical) with 90,366 pupils and 1,807 teachers. School budget, 1931, was for 700,233 dollars.

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. The death penalty was abolished in 1924.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for 6 years, in U.S dollars (adopted in 1897 as the monetary standard; 5 pesos = 1 dollar) were :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1926 . .	14,279,375	13,481,619	1929	13,984 860	13,967,544
1927 . .	15,319,674	14,495,953	1930 .	9,975,674	10,642,189
1928 . .	19,289,420	19,692,129	1931[1] . .	12,094,870	9,957,662

[1] Estimates.

Chief sources of revenue, 1929: Customs, 5,453,529 dollars, Internal Revenue, 6,118,417 dollars; Lottery (leased to private interests in 1931), 2,991,305 dollars; New Loan, 4,185,958 dollars.

In accordance with the American-Dominican Convention of 1924, which provided for a loan up to 25,000,000 dollars, an American Receiver-General of Customs supervises customs collections and controls the payment of interest and amortization of the three Dominican Bond issues. This arrangement, which dates back to the first American intervention in 1905, is to last until the loans are repaid The total customs collected by the American Receiver-General from April, 1905, to December 31, 1930, was 103,862,767 dollars.

The bonded debt of the Republic on June 30, 1931, was 17,283,000 dollars. On November, 11, 1931, the Government announced a 2-years moratorium on annual payments of principal (between 8 and 9 million dollars) though declaring that interest will be maintained. The step was attributed to lower income due to the hurricane of 1930 and the decline in sugar and tobacco industries. U S. Department of Commerce (1931) estimates American investments at about 87,000,000 dollars, of which 61,000,000 dollars are in the sugar industry and 17,000,000 in loans to the Government. British investments are about 4,000,000*l.* at par.

Defence.—The National Military Force consists of a native foot constabulary comprising, in September, 1981, 2,100 men and 139 officers.

The Republic has no navy.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief source of wealth, sugar cultivation being the principal industry. Of the total area, 9,900 square miles are cultivable, and about 6,600 are under cultivation. The remainder is forest land, mostly pine-groves, and is useless for agriculture. The largest sugar estates are in the southern part of the Republic. Exports of raw sugar in 1929, 322,088 metric tons; in 1930, 345,981 metric tons. There are 21 sugar 'centrals,' mostly owned and operated by American companies, although very little of the sugar is sold to the United States. The other principal exports in 1930 were: cocoa, 20,701 tons; coffee, 4,847 tons; leaf tobacco, 12,970 tons; sugar cane, 190,834 tons; and molasses, 91,705 tons.

The live-stock census taken on May 15, 1921, showed 360,155 cows, 87,876 oxen, 199,127 calves, 162,800 horses, 64,860 mules, 674,232 pigs, 705,000 goats and 2,949,053 fowls; a census of cattle in 1928 showed 487,608.

Various minerals are found, 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 known to exist in small quantities. Silver and platinum have been found, and rock salt near Neiba exists in large quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil.

Commerce.—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in dollars (5 pesos, by law = 1 dollar U.S.) —

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports .	28,077,553	27,784,014	26,787,940	22,729,444	15,229,219
Exports .	24,895,871	31,178,769	28,754,528	23,736,497	18,551,841

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows (in U.S. dollars):—

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1929		1930		1929		1930	
	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.
United States .	13,457,288	59·21	8,545,988	56·12	5,427,102	22·86	4,36-,121	23·55
United Kingdom	1,389,328	6 12	895,774	5·98	8,902,878	37·51	7,329,192	39·50
France . . .	586,371	2·58	346,921	2·28	2,742,701	11·55	2,456,792	13·24
Italy . . .	376,880	1·66	252,060	1·65	141,239	·60	115,928	0·62
Porto Rico .	68,618	0·30	65,609	0·43	1,914,329	8 06	1,614,400	8·70
Cuba . . .	90,007	0·40	97,299	0·64	681,805	2·66	295,289	1·59
Germany . .	1,175,616	5·17	729,079	4·79	940,467	3·96	697,848	3·76
Canada. . .	572,893	2·52	470,199	3·09	1,648,508	6·95	279,853	1·51

In 1930, the chief imports were (in dollars): cotton goods, 2,364,845; rice, 1,522,052; machinery and apparatus, 798,720; petrol, 789,313; automobiles, 175,690; wheat flour, 535,827. Principal exports in 1930 were (in dollars): raw sugar, 9,910,289; cocoa, 2,709,739; tobacco leaf, 1,032,005; coffee, 1,483,008; molasses, 745,285; refined sugar, 256,995; sugar cane, 743,442; corn, 299,038. Of the export of raw sugar in 1930, 7,234,510 dollars went to the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 1,775,261 dollars to France.

Total trade between the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Dominican Republic to U.K.	2,024,182	2,656,512	1,733,968	1,851,296	1,041,210
Exports to Dominican Republic from U.K.	291,651	285,487	256,299	152,687	103,938
Re-exports to Dominican Republic from U.K.	3,168	757	1,991	731	967

Shipping and Communications.—The merchant marine of the Republic consists of 94 vessels, two of which are steamers with a tonnage of 374 and 92 sailing vessels of 2,066 tonnage.

In 1930, 1,687 vessels of 2,381,606 tons entered the ports of the Republic and 1,509 with a tonnage of 2,218,259 cleared.

Three main trunk highways, with branches, now extend eastward from Santo Domingo City to Higuey (105 miles), northward to Santiago and Monte Cristi (180 miles), and westward to Commendador (on the Haitian border), and San Juan (161 miles). At Commendador the road joins the Haitian road to Port-au-Prince. The journey between the Haitian and Dominican capitals is now possible by motor in 12 hours. Total highway mileage in 1930 was 845 miles. There was also about 600 miles of inter-communal roads.

There are two small railway lines in the Republic: (1) Samaná-Santiago line, belonging to an English company, which runs from Sanchez on the Bay of Samaná to La Vega (62 miles) and manages several branch lines (total, 87 miles); (2) a Government line, the Dominican Central railway, which runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). Total length of line (1930) 147 miles. There are, besides, about 255 miles of private lines on the large estates.

Postal and telegraphic services are united; number of offices, 1930, 99.

The telegraph has a total length of about 1,034 miles, and has been leased to the All-America Cables, Incorporated, which also controls submarine cables connecting, in the north, Puerto Plata with Porto Rico and New York, and in the south, Santo Domingo with Porto Rico, Cuba and Curaçao.

The telephone system, owned by the Dominican Government, has been leased to an American Company which is installing modern apparatus. There are wireless stations in Santo Domingo City, Santiago and four other towns. Radio telegraph service with the United States was opened in 1931.

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. On December 31, 1930, the coinage and currency in the banks of the Republic was: gold, 129,706 dollars; Dominican silver, 122,548 dollars; U.S silver, 165,821 dollars; notes, 1,372,925 dollars. Total notes in circulation were estimated at between 2 and 3 million dollars.

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 the Dominican Republic in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Señor Rafael *Brache.*

There are consular representatives at London, Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Nottingham, Cardiff, Leeds and Birmingham.

2. Of Great Britain in the Dominican Republic.

Chargé d'Affaires and Vice-Consul in Santo Domingo.—R. G. Goldie.

There is also a Vice-Consul at San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, and Puerto Plata, and a Consular Agent at Romana.

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ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Ecuador, which is situated in the north-west of South America, was constituted May 11, 1830, following the war of independence against the Spanish power in South America. Known originally as the Presidency of Quito, it withdrew from the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-

Royalty of New Granada (now Colombia) and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela The Presidency of Quito became the Republic of Ecuador.

Under the present Constitution, promulgated March 26, 1929, the President is elected directly by the people for a term of four years; there is no Vice-President, but the Minister of the Interior succeeds in the event of a vacancy. The cabinet consists of six ministers, enjoying considerable power, both collectively and individually.

Congress consists of two Houses; the Upper has 32 senators (chosen for four years) elected in the following manner one for each province of the Interior and Coast; one for the Oriental provinces; one representative for the Universities, one for Secondary and Special Education; two for Primary and Normal Education; one for the Press, Academies and Scientific Societies; two for Agriculture; two for Commerce; one for Industry; two for Labour; two for the country folk, one for the Army and one for the defence of the Indian race. The Chamber of Deputies (56, serving for two years) has one deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants for provinces with a population of over 100,000, and two deputies for provinces with less than 100,000 inhabitants. The Oriental provinces elect one deputy each. Electors are adults, of either sex, who can read and write. Congress meets on the 10th of August every year at Quito, the capital, without being summoned by the Government.

Privileges of rank and race are forbidden under the Constitution. Peonage, which had prevailed on many landed estates, was abolished on October 20, 1918. Since 1896 the Indians have been exempted from paying tribute, and have been admitted to citizenship, provided they could read and write.

Provisional President.—Dr. Don Alfredo Baquerizo *Moreno*, assumed office on October 15, 1931.

President-Elect.—Neptali *Bonifaz* (September 1, 1932–36).

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 military Territorial Chief.

Area and Population.

Since the frontiers of Ecuador have not been settled, no definite figure of the area of the country can be given. 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 authorities Taking the boundaries arranged with Brazil in 1904, with Colombia by the Treaty of July 15, 1916, and those for Peru according to the Royal Decree of 1740, the area of Ecuador is 571,250 square kilometres (220,502 square miles) Taking its Peruvian boundary in accordance with the Protocol Pedemonte-Mosquera of 1830, its area is 443,750 square kilometres (171,287 square miles). One official estimate shows 873,844 square kilometres (337,304 square miles). Calculations of the geographer Wolf, also officially adopted, show 714,860 square kilometres (275,936 square miles). The area of the Archipelago of Colon (the 13 Galapagos Islands) adds 7,430 square kilometres (2,868 square miles) The country is divided into 17 provinces and one territory—the Archipelago of Galapagos—officially called 'Colon,' situated in the Pacific Ocean about 600 miles to the west of Ecuador.

So far no exact census has been taken. It was estimated (1929) that of the total the whites are 10 per cent.; Indians, 38 per cent.; mixed, 41 per cent.; lowland Indians, 1 per cent.; Negroes, 5 per cent.; others, 5 per cent. The foreign community is composed of about 10,000 persons.

The estimated population of the Republic (October 31, 1931) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets):—

Provinces	Area in Square Miles (Wolf's estimates)	Population (Est. 1931)	Population per Square Mile
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	5,464	40,000	7·3
Manabí (Puertoviejo)	7,891	240,000	30·4
Los Rios (Babahoyo)	2,295	95 000	41·3
Guayas (Guayaquil)	8,331	320,000	38·4
El Oro (Machala)	2,338	60,000	25·6
Carchi (Tulcán)	1,495	60 000	40·1
Imbabura (Ibarra)	2 414	120,000	49·7
Pichincha (Quito)	6,218	240,000	38·5
Leon (Latacunga)	2,595	170,000	65·5
Tungurahua (Ambato)	1,685	170,000	100·9
Chimborazo (Riobamba)	2,989	210,000	70·2
Bolivar (Guaranda)	1,159	70,000	60·4
Cañar (Azogues)	1,521	95,000	62·4
Azuay (Cuenca)	3,873	220,000	56·8
Loja (Loja)	3,705	158,000	42·6
Napo Pastaza and Santiago Zamora[1]	219,095	230,000	1·0
Galapagos Islands (San Cristobal)	2,868	2,000	0·7
Totals	275,936	2,500,000	9·0

[1] These two provinces, formed in 1925, together constitute the "Region Oriental"; of their combined areas only about 110,000 square miles have any inhabitants.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (91,641 in 1930), Guayaquil (120,000), Cuenca (40,000), Riobamba (30,000), Ambato (14,000), Loja (10,000), Latacunga (15,000), Bahia (3,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

In 1930 there were 97,361 births, 44,385 deaths and 13,799 marriages.

Religion and Education.

The State recognises no religion, but grants freedom of worship to all. The Catholic Church has one archbishop (Quito) and six suffragan bishops. Since 1895 all State appropriations for the benefit of the Church have ceased. All members of the Episcopate are required to be Ecuadorian citizens. Civil marriages are obligatory since December, 1902.

Primary education is gratuitous and obligatory. Higher education (for which fees are nominal) is carried on in 21 secondary schools or colleges (6 private) and in the Central University at Quito (founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominicans); at the Guayas University, in Guayaquil, the Azuay University, in Cuenca, and the Law College at Loja Private schools, both primary and secondary, are under some state supervision. Estimated expenditures for public education in 1931 are: superior education, 1,161,690 sucrés; secondary, 1,443,836; primary, 3,997,618; special, 863,794; total, 7,466,938 sucrés. Number of students at the Universities in 1931, 852. There are (1931) 2,081 primary schools in the Republic, including 1,638 Government schools, 155 municipal, 76 farm schools, and 212 private schools. Enrolment at the primary schools (1931) was 149,065; at the 17 secondary schools, 2,600; teachers' colleges, music and special schools, 2,302. There are 4 training colleges for teachers.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Quito is the highest tribunal and consists of 11 justices elected by Congress for a term of 6 years. The eight superior courts are located at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Loja

and Portoviejo. The first two are composed of 6 judges, the remainder of 3 judges each, all elected by Congress for 6 years. There are 496 parochial justices. The popular jury was abolished in 1928; criminal and civil cases are heard before a "special jury" consisting of 3 members of the Ecuadorean bar, or "three citizens of recognised integrity" appointed annually by the superior courts. Capital punishment and all forms of torture are prohibited under the Constitution. Likewise imprisonment for debt and contracts involving personal servitude or slavery.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows (24·3 sucrés = £1 through 1928; thereafter 24·5 sucres = £1; at par, 5 sucrés = 1 dollar U.S.)

—	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]	1932[1]
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucres	Sucrés	Sucrés
Revenue . .	61,576,027	64,479,711	60,112 141	61,476,500	47,664,900
Expenditure .	57,414,140	63,082 681	60,704,061	61,476,500	47,664,900

[1] Estimates

Customs receipts for year ending December 31, 1930, 22,287,137 sucrés.

The public debt on October 31, 1931, was:—Foreign debt, including a small loan from the Swedish Match Company of 10,000,000 sucrés obtained in 1928, 114,840,047; internal debt, 11,013,466 sucrés, total, 125,853,513 sucrés. Debt service, 1931, took 6,319,641 sucrés. The 1928 Swedish Match loan was guaranteed by a match monopoly granted the company, but Congress revoked this in 1931, following the enforced resignation of President Ayora. British investments, 1931, are estimated at 4,000,000*l*; American investments (U.S. Department of Commerce), 11,770,000 dollars.

Defence.

The Ecuadorean regular army has an establishment of 664 officers and 4,796 men. This force is composed of 3 regiments of artillery, 10 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 2 battalions of sappers, and 1 aviation company, which form the native army. Military service was made compulsory on May 24, 1921, but is not enforced. The regular infantry have the Mauser rifle; the artillery have Vickers Maxim, Z B. machine guns, old-fashioned Krupps and new Ehrards. The country is divided into 4 military districts. A military school is established at Quito. An Italian Military Mission of 4 members is at present instructing the Ecuadorean army.

The Government has established at Duran an aviation company with Ecuadorean personnel. Two American 'Travel Air' machines have been purchased by the Government. Flying fields are being established at Guayaquil, Quito, Latacunga, Ambato and Riobamba.

The Navy consists of the gunboat *Cotopaxi* (1884), 300 tons, and several small vessels on coastguard service.

Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones: the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on in an average temperature of 22° C.; and the hill country, the foothills, and the mountain valleys, adapted to grazing, dairying, and the production of cereals,

potatoes, and the fruits and vegetables suitable to temperate climes, with an average temperature of 16° C. Of the total surface of the Republic only 11,480,000 acres are actually cultivated, rendering an annual gross production of 416,000,000 sucrés. The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa; a decline in output owing to the disease known as 'witch-broom,' has now been checked. The production of cocoa was (in quintals of 101·47 lbs.), in 1929, 335,052 (exports, 18,208 metric tons); in 1930, 387,424 (exports, 20,082 metric tons). Cocoa furnishes, in value, about 30 per cent. of total exports. Coffee is also grown; 9,450,440 kilos were exported in 1930. Rice production is increasing; output, 1930, 907,807 quintals Wild rubber is abundant, but output has suffered from the competition of plantation rubber in the Orient. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok (silk cotton tree fibre, *Bombax ceiba*) are exported in small quantities. Considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of cotton, especially in the province of Manabí, and to sugar; ivory nuts, or *tagua*, are produced and exported in large quantities.

Ecuador is auriferous. In 1930, 15,597 kilos of gold (cyanide ore), valued at 7,388,624 sucrés, were exported. At Pillzhum in Cañar rich silver ore is found, but is not now worked. Petroleum is found; the estimated annual production in the Republic is about 180,000 tons. In 1930, 161,102 tons of petroleum, valued at 15,798,435 sucrés, were exported. The total area of oil lands in exploitation in the Republic is 251,253 acres, located in the Santa Elana Peninsula, in the Province of Guayas. 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. Since December, 1927, all salt mined must be sold to the Government, which has a monopoly of imports, exports and sales. Exports of mineral earth in 1930 amounted to 7,388,624 sucrés, about 10·4 per cent. of total exports.

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. The 'balsa wood,' renowned for its lightness and strength, is widely used in airplane construction.

Panama or 'Jipijapa' hats, made of *Toquilla* straw, are made very largely in Ecuador, the principal centres being Jipijapa, Monticristi 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; both Peru and Japan have become strong competitors of Ecuador in the manufacture of Panama hats. Exports in 1930 were valued at 8,402,658 sucrés. There are flour mills, 13 sugar works, breweries, chocolate factories and 20 textile factories, with capitalization of 11,500,000 sucrés.

Commerce.

The value of imports and exports for five years is given as follows in sucrés (for 1926, £1 sterling equalled 24·3 sucrés; for 1927 and 1928, 24·42 sucrés; and for 1929 and 1930, 24·5 sucrés; at par 5 sucrés = 1 dollar, U.S.).

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Imports .	47,078,069	57,050,437	82,928,926	84,835,263	63,981,106
Exports .	63,571,110	81,567,075	98,379,028	86,086,822	80,646,589

Value of the principal imports and exports in 1929 and 1930 were:—

Imports			Exports		
—	1929	1930	—	1929	1930
	Sucrés	Sucres		Sucrés	Sucrés
Cotton Goods .	15,152,955	9,899,420	Cocoa . .	21,256,296	23,403,591
Metals, Jewellery	12,392,424	9,792,526	Petroleum .	15,142,562	15,798,435
Foodstuffs . .	11,053,361	9,832,251	Coffee . . .	11,671,576	7,601,932
Vehicles . .	7,592,366	3,821,098	Panama Hats .	6,788,455	8,402,658
Machinery . .	7,530,537	6,668,286	Ivory Nuts . .	6,076,270	3,648,110
Drugs, Chemicals	5,768,645	5,842,015	Gold Ore . .	7,111,566	7,838,024
Woollen Goods .	3,527,870	2,402,519	Rice . . .	4,255,794	3,712,920
Oils&Combustibles	3,708,891	3,451,493	Live Animals .	2,640,107	779,912
Silk and Rayon	2,910,116	1,898,501	Fruit . .	1,263,233	1,169,407
Paper & Cardboard	2,655,518	2,242,591	Textiles . .	1,502,910	1,080,112

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain (according to Board of Trade returns) in 1930 consisted of cocoa of the value of 90,680*l.*; hides, 6,914*l.* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1930 were, cotton goods to the value of 128,509*l.*; woollens, 28,901*l.*; iron and steel, 41,390*l.*

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns) —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ecuador into U.K. .	245,675	162,270	136,652	165,063	109,453
Exports to Ecuador from U.K .	426,937	495,631	580,155	392,280	260,676
Re-exports to Ecuador from U.K .	7,857	11,206	13 778	7,012	4,615

Shipping and Internal Communications.

Guayaquil, the chief seaport, is visited by the steamers passing through Magellan's Straits, as well as by steamers plying only on the Pacific coast. During 1930, 695 steam and sailing vessels entered, and 709 cleared from, Guayaquil.

Considerable progress in road improvement is being made. A motor road, 375 miles long, from the Colombian border to Babahoya, a river town near Guayaquil, was opened in 1930. There are now 1,388 miles of main trunk roads, 2,217 miles of branch roads and 1,176 miles of bridle paths. There is river communication, improved by dredging, 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.

A railway is open from Duran (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (280 miles). The total length of the 9 Ecuadorean railways actually in operation is 639 miles. The journey from Guayaquil to Quito takes two days, with a stop at Riobamba. Railways for the development of local trade have been undertaken by several local authorities. A bi-weekly mail and passenger air service has been established between Ecuadorean and South American ports.

Quito is connected by telegraph with Guayaquil and the coast, with the Republics of Colombia and Peru, and by cable with the rest of the world. Wireless telegraphy has been installed; there are six stations in Quito, Guayaquil, Esmeraldas and other towns.

In 1930 there were 302 post offices in the country and 5,400 miles of telegraph wires.

Banking and Credit.

Ecuador having no mint, the coin of the country is minted in England and the United States.

On March 4, 1927, a decree was issued establishing at Quito the 'Central Bank of Ecuador,' with a capital of 10,000,000 sucrés, the only body authorised to issue currency. It is organised to protect the country's gold reserves and its general functions resemble those of the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States. On December 31, 1931, it had gold in its vaults, 5,663,375 sucrés; deposits abroad, 9,665,675 sucrés; other reserves, 4,119,912 sucrés; total reserves, 19,448,932 sucrés; note circulation was 19,134,115 sucrés; deposits, 8,974,768 sucrés. The member banks affiliated with it number 21, with an aggregate capital and reserves (November 30, 1931) of 40,422,681 sucrés.

A new General Banking Law has also been enacted, creating the office of Superintendent of Banks to supervise local banks. In addition, all commercial banks are required to have cash reserves equivalent to at least 25 per cent. of their demand deposits and to 10 per cent. of their time deposits.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

A new Monetary Law, prepared by the Kemmerer Financial Mission, was decreed on March 4, 1927. Under this law Ecuador returned to the gold standard with its currency stabilized at the rate of 24·3 sucrés to the £ or 5 sucrés per American dollar, the previous legal par value of the sucré having been 10 sucrés = £1 or 1 sucré = 48 665 cents U.S. But on February 9, 1932, the Government was forced to suspend the gold backing of the sucré "until November 10, 1932." The new gold sucré (named after the national hero, Marshal Antonio José de Sucre) is to contain 0·300933 gramme of pure gold, instead of the previous weight of 0·73224. It is divided into 100 centavos. Gold coins known as 'condors' (25 sucrés), and 'double condors' (50 sucrés), 900 fine, are minted. Also silver 2 sucré, 1 sucré and ½ sucré pieces, as well as 10 centavos, 5 centavos, 2½ centavos and 1 centavo in nickel and copper.

By a law of December 6, 1856, the metric system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the Republic; but it is not adopted by commerce, the Spanish measures being more general. The quintal is equivalent to 101·47 pounds.

The meridian of Quito has been adopted as the official time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Ecuador in Great Britain.

Minister.—(Vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires ad-interim and Consul-General in London.—Senor Carlos Ararte.

2. Of Great Britain in Ecuador.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G., appointed January 17, 1929 (who is also Minister at Lima, Peru, where he resides).

Chargé d'Affaires.—William C. Graham.

Consul-General in Quito.—R. M. Kohan.

There are consular representatives at Quito and Guayaquil.

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EGYPT.

(Misr.)

Egypt was originally part of the Turkish Empire. On December 18, 1914, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared, and the next day a Proclamation was issued deposing 'Abbás 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 was 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 Protectorate terminated on February 28, 1922, and the Sultan was proclaimed King on March 15, 1922.

King.

Fuad I. Ahmed Fuad, G.C.B , was born on March 26, 1868, son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha ; succeeded his brother as Sultan on October 9, 1917 ; took title of King on March 15, 1922 . married (1) Princess Chivekar, daughter of his cousin, Prince Ibrahim Ahmed, on May 30, 1896; divorced in 1899; (2) Princess Nazli on May 24, 1919; offspring (first marriage) Princess Fewkieh, born Oct. 6, 1897 ; married May 12, 1919, to Mahmud Pasha Fakhry; (second marriage) Prince Faruk, heir to the throne, born February 11, 1920; Princess Fawzieh, born November 5, 1921; Princess Faiza, born November 8, 1923; Princess Faika, born June 8, 1926 and Princess Fathia, born December 17, 1930.

According to Article 161 of the Constitution, the King's Civil List is fixed at £E150,000, and the Royal Family's Allowances at £E111,512.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the ninth 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. On April 13, 1922, the King issued a Rescript fixing the order of succession to the Kingdom of Egypt and declaring the Throne hereditary in the dynasty of Muhammad Ali. The Rescript confirms the King's son, Prince Faruk, as Heir Apparent, and establishes the succession of Kings in the direct male line by primogeniture. Failing such direct line, it provides that the Throne shall pass first to the King's brothers and their direct descendants by right of age, whom failing to the King's uncles and their direct descendants by right of age, it being laid down that each new King establishes a new house and that the succession is vested in his direct line.

Female members of the house and their descendants are excluded, also anyone who is not in possession of full mental powers, who is not a Moslem, or who is not the son of Moslem parents. The King's majority is fixed at 18 years, and in the event of his being a minor when he succeeds a Regency Council will be appointed either by his predecessor under a secret seal to be opened after his death and ratified by Parliament, or in default by Parliament. This Council will consist of three members chosen from Princes, ex-premiers, ministers and ex-ministers, and Presidents and ex-Presidents of whatever Houses of Parliament may exist.

Constitution and Government.

For an account of the government before 1922, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1924, pp. 834-5.

The Constitution, which was promulgated on October 22, 1930, declares Egypt to be a Sovereign State, its monarchy hereditary, and its government representative. Egyptians have equal legal, civil and political rights, irrespective of race, language, or religion. Liberty of the individual and of religious belief is guaranteed, and compulsory elementary education is established for both sexes free in Government schools. All powers emanate from the nation. The King exercises legislative powers concurrently with the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, but the right to initiate financial laws is reserved for the King. No measure can become law unless it is voted by Parliament and sanctioned by the King. The Throne is hereditary in the family of Muhammad Ali, and the succession in accordance with the existing rescript (see above). The King can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, to which the Ministers jointly and separately are responsible. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy. But no war of offence may be declared without the consent of Parliament. All powers shall be exercised through the intermediary of the Ministers. No one who is not an Egyptian, and no member of the reigning dynasty, can be a Minister. The King appoints and dismisses Ministers and, on the proposal of the Foreign Minister, diplomatists. The Parliament consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 100 members of whom the King nominates 60 and the remaining 40 shall be elected by universal suffrage, for a period of ten years. One half of the Senate is to be renewed every five years. The King nominates the President of the Senate. The number of Deputies shall be 150 elected by indirect universal suffrage, with a mandate for five years. Members of Parliament receive an annual allowance to be fixed by internal regulations Taxes can only be imposed, reduced, or abolished by law, and no public loan, or undertaking committing the Treasury, may be contracted, without the consent of Parliament. The Budget must be presented to Parliament three months before the beginning of the financial year, and must first be discussed and voted in the Chamber of Deputies. The existing financial obligations incurred through the Public Debt or other international engagement cannot be modified. The strength and organisation of the army will be fixed by law.

Islam is the State religion and Arabic the official language. Cairo is the capital of Egypt. The King may exercise his powers in regard to religious establishments and pious foundations and the nomination of religious chiefs according to the laws of the country and in the absence of legislative dispositions, in accordance with current practice. The Constitution does not affect Egypt's obligations to Foreign States or the rights of foreigners acquired in Egypt by virtue of recognised treaties and customs. The provisions relative to the representative Parliamentary *régime*, the succession to the throne, or the principles of liberty and equality cannot be revised. The Constitution is applicable to the Kingdom of Egypt without prejudice to the rights which Egypt has in the Sudan. The King's title will be established after the status of the Sudan has been definitely fixed by negotiation.

The results of the last elections (June 1–11, 1931), were as follows:—Shaabists (the Party under the leadership of Sidky Pasha) 85, Ittahadists, 38; Nationalists, 8; Independents, 19. The Government had a majority of 96 seats. The forty elected Senators included only Shaabists, Ittahadists and Independents.

The present Prime Minister took office on June 21, 1930; by October 9, 1930, the ministry was composed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Interior.—Ismail Pasha *Sidky.*
Foreign Affairs—Abdel Fattah Pasha *Yehia.*
War and Marine.—Ali Pasha *Galal Ed Din.*
Justice.—Aly Pasha *Maher.*
Agriculture.—Hafez Pasha *Hassan*
Public Works.—Ibrahim Pasha *Fahmy.*
Wakfs.—Ahmed Pasha *Ali.*
Education.—Hilmy Pasha *Issa.*
Communications.—Tewfik Pasha *Doss.*

Local Government.

The Provincial Councils were endowed in 1909 with the powers of applying bye-laws, authorising public-markets, fixing the number and pay of ghafirs (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 fourteen towns (Alexandria, Mansûra, Medînet el-Faiyûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mit Ghamr, Zifta, Kafr el-Zayât, Benha, and Port Said), Mixed Commissions composed of both Europeans and Egyptians in equal numbers have been formed to govern locally the towns and look after their interests.

With the exception of Alexandria, all Mixed Commissions have the power to impose taxes on all residents in the town alike, but in case of non-Egyptian residents taxes can only be obtained from those who have already given their express consent to be taxed for municipal purposes.

The Municipal Commission of Alexandria obtained in 1890 from European Powers full power to impose local taxation on all residents in the town.

In 56 other towns, another form of local commission exists with four elected members only. Foreign members, not to exceed two in number, can be nominated at the discretion of the Central Government.

These local commissions have practically the same taxing powers as the Mixed Commissions mentioned above.

A third form of local commissions was formed in 1918 under the name of Village Council and exists now in 39 towns in Egypt. This is composed of four elected members only, but without any power of nomination of Foreign members. It has more or less the same taxing power as the Mixed Commissions.

The Central Government has complete power of Veto on all decisions of every form of Commission in Egypt.

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 is about 383,000 square miles ; but the cultivated and settled area, that is, the Nile Valley, Delta and Oases covers only about 13,600 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—'Wagh-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 1917 and on February 18-19, 1927 :—

Administrative Divisions	Area in sq. miles (approx.)	1917 Census	1927 Census			Population per sq. mile 1927
		Total	Males	Females	Total	
Cairo	62	790,989	558,742	505,825	1,064,567	17,170
Alexandria	29	444,617	299,135	273,928	573,063	19,761
Canal	4	91,090	69,262	60,535	129,797	32,449
Suez	4	30,996	22,176	18,347	40,523	10,131
Damietta	1	80,984	17,746	17,161	34,907	34,907
Western Desert	373	11,868	26,405	22,551	48,956	—
Southern Desert		25,859	12,186	13,210	25,396	
Sinai		5,430	9,313	5,746	15,059	
Red Sea coasts		4,684	3,642	1,535	5,177	
Total for Governorates	473	1,486,467	1,018,607	918,838	1,937,445	4,096
Behetra	1,689	892,246	473,208	503,757	976,965	596
Gharbiya	2,740	1,659,813	862,138	929,852	1,791,985	654
Minûfiya	622	1,072,686	546,243	558,948	1,105,191	1,777
Daqahliya	1,025	986,643	526,784	553,909	1 080,693	1,054
Sharqiya	1,984	955 497	495,495	521,417	1,016,912	526
Qalyûbiya	368	528,581	278,408	280,468	558,876	1,519
Total for Lower Egypt	8,328	6,094,916	3,182,271	3,348,351	6,580,622	784
Giza	409	524,352	297,844	293,547	591,391	1,446
Faiyûm	670	507,617	276,497	277,543	554,040	827
Beni Suef	423	452,893	253,806	254,360	508,166	1,201
Minya	782	763,922	420,504	419,186	839,690	1,074
Asyût	812	981,197	543,808	534,792	1,078,600	1,328
Girga	609	864,746	480,123	479,260	968,388	1,590
Qena	705	838,805	454,585	447,585	902,170	1,280
Aswân	363	253,340	121,028	146,329	267,357	736
Total for Upper Egypt	4,773	5,186,872	2,857,195	2,852,602	5,709,797	1,196
Total	13,574	12,718,255	7,058,073	7,119,791	14,177,864	1,044
Nomads (estimated)	—	82,663	—	—	40,000	—
Grand Total	—	12,750,918	—	—	14,217,864	—

In 1925, Egypt ceded to Italian Cyrenaica the oasis of Jarabub. (For the new frontier between Egypt and Cyrenaica, see map in the 1927 edition of the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.)

The growth of the general population of the country is exhibited by the following figures:—

1846 (Census)	4,476,440	1907 (Census)	11,287,359
1882 (Census)	6,831,131	1917 (Census)	12,750,918
1897 (Census)	9,734,405	1927 (Census)	14,217,864

The annual rate of increase from 1846 to 1882 was 1·18 per cent.; from 1882 to 1897, 2 39 per cent.; 1897–1907, 1 49 per cent.; 1907–1917, 1·23 per cent; 1917–1927, 1·09 per cent.

Births registered, 1929, 645,217, deaths, 403,457; 1930, births, 670,817; deaths, 367,118.

The principal towns, with their populations, according to the census of 1927, are:—Cairo, 1,064,567; Alexandria, 573,063; Port Said, 104,603, Tanta, 90,016; Mansûra, 63,676; Asyût, 57,136, Fayyûm, 52,863; Zagazig, 52,839; Damanhûr, 51,709, Mahalla el Kubra, 45,642; Minya, 44,325; Suez, 40,523; Beni Suêf, 39,595; Damietta, 34,907; Benha, 28,626; Qena, 27,658; Shibîn el-Kôm, 27,440; Gîza, 26,921; Sohâg, 25,289, Rosetta, 23,048; Aswân, 16,458.

Religion and Education.

In 1927, the population (excluding 40,000 Nomads) consisted of 12,929,260 Moslems; 999,170 Orthodox; 66,080 Protestants; 116,660 Latins and Uniats; 63,550 Jews; 3,144 others and unknown. Thus Moslems formed 91·19 per cent. of the population, Christians, 8 34 per cent.; Jews, 0·45 per cent.; others, 0 02 per cent. The principal seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar at Cairo, founded in the year 361 of the Hegira, being 972 of the Christian era. Other centres of higher learning (Islamic Religious Institutions) are the Institutes of Alexandria (Mashiakhet 'Ulamâ el Iskandarîya), Tanta (Ahmadi Mosque), Asyût, Disûg (Mosque of El Disûgi), Dămietta (Ashrafiya Institute and El Bahr Mosque), and Zagazig. 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 those ancient Egyptians who adopted Christianity in the first century of the Christian era. Their head is the Coptic Patriarch Mgr. Yoannes XIX, who was consecrated on December 16, 1928. There are three metropolitans and twelve bishops in Egypt, one metropolitan and five bishops in Abyssinia, and one bishop for Khartum; there are also archpriests, 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.

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	
1926-27 .	2,588	—	169,857	30,147	200,004	19,702
1927-28 .	2,361	5,039	174,042	31,859	205,901	19,704
1928-29 .	2,271	—	166,628	32,168	198,796	18,648
1929-30 .	2,073	—	157,568	31,221	188,789	16,658
1930-31 .	1,988	—	153,600	31,803	185,403	—

The following table gives statistics concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1930–31. The schools marked with an asterisk are administered by the Provincial Councils or by Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

—	1930-31		
	Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female
The State University (founded 1925) —			
Faculty of Law	1	644	1
,, Science	1	307	6
,, Arts	1	407	—
School of Medicine	1	650	—
,, Nurses and Midwives . .	1	—	131
,, Dentistry.	1	72	—
,, Pharmacy	1	48	—
Other Higher Colleges —			
Engineering	1	579	—
*Military	1	87	—
Veterinary	1	162	—
Teaching	4	798	—
Agriculture	1	288	—
Commerce (and night classes) .	1	575	—
Higher School of Fine Arts. . .	1	77	—
Special and Technical Schools —			
Agriculture (Intermediate) . . .	8	737	—
* ,, ,, ...	1	445	—
Commerce ,, ...	4	1,977	—
Technical	2	1,695	—
Preparatory School of Fine Arts and Decorations	1	89	—
School of Applied Arts	1	652	—
Trades (Elementary)	11	1,914	—
* ,, ,, ...	17	2,536	—
*Theological Universities	10	9,116	—
Secondary Tr. Coll.	2	—	568
Elementary Training Colleges . .	45	3,587	959
Giza Girls' College	1	—	134
*Police	1	147	—
*Nurses and Midwives	10	—	109
Reformatory Schools	2	464	101
Secondary Schools	27	13,873	400
Primary Schools	70	16,972	2,417
* ,, ,, ...	90	12,901	1,703
High Elementary Schools	37	2,816	1,664
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools) .	270	24,431	18,534
* ,, ,, ,, ,, .	748	64,550	22,584
,, (Compulsory Education) .	1,733	148,656	65,126
Commercial Night Classes	19	2,071	102
Infant Schools	25	1,429	882
Evening Classes for Workmen . . .	72	6,286	—
* ,, ,, ,, ...	444	21,203	—

Justice.

Before 1883 the only native tribunals in the country were 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. Other Courts of Personal Status, the *Magalis Hasbya* (reorganised by a Law of October 1925), deal with the appointment of tutors, the interdiction of incapable persons and the nomination of guardians for them, the nomination of mandatories for the absent, and the control of the persons so appointed or nominated. 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 93 Summary Tribunals and of four Judicial Delegations, each presided over by a single judge, with civil jurisdiction in matters up to £E250 in value, and criminal jurisdiction in offences punishable by fine or by imprisonment up to three years, that is, police offences and misdemeanours; ten Central Tribunals, each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and two Courts of Appeal, one at Cairo and the other at Asyût. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings of the Markaz Tribunals (to the number of 29) in the Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia 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 one of the Courts of Appeal. The Central Tribunals also hear civil and criminal appeals from the Summary Tribunals. Since 1905 serious crimes (and, under a law of 1911, and a decree of 1925, 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. By a law of 1930 a separate Court of Cassation over and above the Courts of Appeal was set up. The new Court of Cassation is composed of twelve Judges divided into two Chambers of 6 Judges each, one for Civil and the other for Criminal cases The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Chef de Parquet*, having under him a Substitut or Substitut-Adjoint at each Summary Tribunal of the circumscription; 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 (numbering approximately 240) composed of village notables, created in 1912, with a general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £5 in value and a petty criminal jurisdiction were suppressed by Law No. 34 of 1930, their jurisdiction being transferred to the Summary Tribunals.

Owing to the Capitulations, which still apply to Egypt, foreigners who are nationals of Powers possessing capitulatory rights are exempted from the jurisdiction of the local tribunals. Mixed tribunals were instituted in 1875, 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
1927–28	38,566,805	35,389,036	1930–31	38,584,406	41,222,580
1928–29	40,366,975	37,229,559	1931–32[1]	30,816,000	38,884,000
1929–30	41,886,428	41,128,413	1932–33[1]	37,372,000	37,372,000

[1] Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1930–31, and the budget estimates for the year 1931–32, are as follows :—

Receipts	1930–31 Actual figures	1931–32 Estimates	Expenditure	1930–31 Actual figures	1931–32 Estimates
Direct taxes:	£E	£E		£E	£E
Land tax, &c.	5,877,000	6,187,000	Civil List	602,880	598,527
Indirect taxes:			Parliament	174,339	158,937
Customs	7,310,975	6,483,000	Expenses of Administration	18,495,424	19,340,358
Tobacco	5,807,462	5,900,000	Expenses of Revenue Earning Administrations.		
Excise	154,823	596,000	Railways	3,902,344	4,190,448
Miscellaneous taxes	447,433	441,000	Telegraphs	248,151	243,919
Receipts from Revenue earning Administrations:			Post Office	733,226	717,564
			Telephones	411,328	472,767
Railways	6,037,705	6,300,000	Army		
Telegraphs	203,400	210,000	Egyptian Army	1,547,177	1,582,099
Post Office	709,716	720,000	Educational Missions	132,917	140,000
Telephones	650,731	670,000	Pensions	2,271,194	1,987,220
Receipts from Administrative Services:			Tribute and Debt:		
			Tribute	1,465,075	594,626
State Domains	691,710	774,000	Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	37,717	41,745
Ports and Lighthouses	330,655	312,500	Consolidated Debt	3,507,277	3,507,277
Judicial and Registration fees	2,401,285	2,228,000	Non-Consolidated Debt	265,037	204,836
Interest on Funds	1,074,529	1,579,000	Sundries	—	66,413
Cotton Tax (P. & L.)	1,837,180	1,400,000	Total Ordinary Expenditure	33,794,086	33,846,736
Miscellaneous Revenue	4,703,082	4,827,200			
Total ordinary revenue	38,187,701	38,636,700			

Receipts	1930-31 Actual figures	1931-32 Estimates	Expenditure	1930-31 Actual figures	1931-32 Estimates
	£E	£E		£E	£E
Total ordinary revenue. .	38,137,701	38,636,700	Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	33,794,086	33,846,736
			Expenditure for new works	7,428,494	5,087,264
Extraordinary revenue .	318,901	190,000	Excess of receipts over expenditure . .	—	432,000
Egypt's share of the indemnities paid by Germany	96,554	89,300			
The share of the additional dues on Tobacco which is to be allotted to pay the indemnities to Local Bodies for the suppression of the 'Octroi' and other expenses	31,250	400,000			
Draft on the Reserve Fund	2,638,174	—			
Total. .	41,222,580	39,316,000	Total .	41,222,580	39,316,000

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 57,776,340*l.*; certain unconsolidated liabilities were added to the Preference debt, which thus rose to 22,587,800*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, 1931, were as follows:—

—	Debt	Charge
	£ sterling	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent. . . .	3,760,400	307,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. . . .	30,633,980	1,045,384
Unified Debt, 4 per cent . . .	55,250,460	2,154,768
Total	89,644,840	3,507,277

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1931-32, amount to £E4,101,903.

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 30, 1931, there was a balance of £E37,950,791. Of this amount £E19,750,509 represents the engaged Reserve.

Defence.

Egyptian Army.

By the terms of the British recognition of the independence of Egypt defence is for the present reserved and remains under British control. Service in the army is compulsory, but, owing to the small contingent required, only a fraction (approximately 4 per cent.) of the men who are liable actually serve. Service is for five years with the colours and five years in the reserve. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. The army consists of 2 squadrons of cavalry, 4 batteries and 2 garrison companies of artillery, 11 battalions of infantry, and various departments. A few of the higher posts are held by British officers. The strength of the army is about 12,500 officers and other ranks, excluding His Majesty's Body-guard. The strength of the latter is approximately 40 officers and 1,100 other ranks.

Army of Occupation.

In 1931, the normal British garrison consisted of 2 regiments of cavalry, 3 batteries R.H.A., 3 batteries Light Brigade R.A., 2 companies of engineers and 5 battalions of infantry in Egypt and 2 in the Sudan, and 2 armoured car companies (as well as companies of medical, ordnance, Pay, Service, Signal, and Veterinary departments), the strength being 9,982. Egypt is also the Headquarters of the Middle East Air Command, and contains four squadrons of aeroplanes and a number of air depôts.

Navy.

There are three patrol vessels, *El Amir Farouq*, *Rachib*, and *Abdul Moneim*, maintained by the Coastguard and Fisheries Department; the transports *Sollum* (ex-British sloop *Syringa*) and *El Amira Fauzia*, and some smaller vessels, under the Ports and Lighthouses Department; the fishery research vessel *Mabahiss*; and the Royal yacht *Mahroussa*.

Production and Industry.

The cultivable area of Egypt Proper was reckoned in 1929–30 at 8,239,185 feddâns (1 feddân = 1·038 acre), and of this 739,945 were taken up for public utility purposes and 1,950,578 were uncultivated for want of reclamation. 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. 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, on December 31, 1930, the number of landholders and the distribution of the land among 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	969	1,969	576,067	1,503,989	577,036	10 0	1,505,908	68 1
From 1-5	3,861	1,532	1,147,271	545,730	1,151 132	19 8	547,262	24 8
,, 5-10	3,628	503	562,275	82,717	565,903	9 8	83 220	3 8
,, 10-20	6,897	482	531,319	89,208	538,216	9 3	89,690	1·8
,, 20-30	6,736	275	283,316	11,760	290,052	5 0	12,035	0 5
,, 30-50	12,851	318	347,921	9,093	360,772	6·2	9,411	0 4
Over 50	445,819	1,093	1,861,620	11,722	2,306,930	39 9	12,815	0 6
Total .	480,261	6,173	5,309,789	2,204,169	5,790,050	100 0	2,210,341	100·0

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage at Nag' Hammâdi (completed in October, 1930), a barrage at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been completed. The original storage capacity of the Aswân 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 Another heightening by 7 metres is to be completed in 1933 The Nag' Hammâdi barrage secures the irrigation of Girga Province and part of Qena Province regardless of low flood. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. The Nag' Hammâdi barrage inaugurated at the end of 1930 is erected across the Nile (Upper Egypt) 588 kilometres south of Cairo It will improve and assure basin irrigation for a vast area of land, about 580,000 feddâns, on both sides of the Nile It will regulate the flood waters and thus save the cotton cultivated in these basins from the danger of early floods It will in future, after the completion of the extensive reservoir works, supply an area of 363,000 feddâns on the left bank of the Nile as well as 150,000 feddâns on its right bank with perennial irrigation. 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. Feddâns	Crop. Qantârs	Season	Area Feddâns	Crop Qantârs
1924-25	1,787,843	7,273,974	1927-28	1,516,199	6,087,188
1925-26	1,924,382	7,964,645	1928-29	1,738,472	8,067,942
1926-27	1,785,702	7,652,190	1929-30	1,841,478	8,531,172

In 1929, the area and yield of wheat were 1,555,377 feddâns and 8,206,161 ardebs ; barley, 386,895 feddâns and 2,298,610 ardebs ; beans, 501,963 feddâns and 2,290,655 ardebs ; lentils, 68,668 feddâns and 256,514 ardebs ; onions, 58,459 feddâns and 9,349,850 qantârs ; maize, 1,846,606 feddâns and 12,602,077 ardebs ; millet, 254,984 feddâns and 2,336,948 ardebs ; rice, decorticated, 315,445 feddâns and 948,812 ardebs ; sugar-cane, 53,953 feddâns and 38,915,702 qantârs.

In 1930, there were in Egypt 35,866 horses, 763,321 donkeys, 21,105 mules, 776,008 cows, 795,546 buffaloes, 1,129,033 sheep, 643,916 goats and 166,297 camels.

The principal mineral products in 1930 were (in metric tons): phosphate rock, 313,478; petroleum, 285,888; manganese iron ore, 121,211. Other products are: Nitrate shale, carbonates and sulphate of soda, ochres, sulphate of magnesia, talc, building stones, clay, gypsum, natron, nitrate of soda, salt, and turquoise. The following minerals are also known to exist, namely, alum, copper ore, beryl, granite, ornamental stones, and sulphur.

The fishing industry is of some importance. The catch of the Egyptian fisheries in 1930 amounted to 44,224 metric tons, including sea, lake and Nile fisheries. On January 1, 1930, there were 9,540 boats licensed for fishing.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for six years:—

Year	Imports	Exports [1]	Year	Imports	Exports [1]
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1926	52,400,059	41,759,391	1929	56,089,512	51,751,994
1927	48,685,785	48,340,403	1930	47,488,328	31,941,592
1928	52,048,969	56,165,256	1931	31,528,791	27,937,113

[1] Excluding re-exports and transit trade.

Commerce by principal countries:—

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Argentina	32,842	18,574	1,370	2,396
Australasia	2,196,517	1,253,863	45,593	24,729
Belgium	2,358,545	1,850,544	461,329	257,235
Chile	1,748,476	1,517,044	15	3
China	352,041	306,955	87,114	109,613
France	5,540,391	4,478,112	6,430,921	4,599,099
Germany	4,098,026	3,743,217	3,027,705	2,507,746
Greece and Crete	1,029,385	926,544	551,847	264,959
India and Aden	1,686,824	1,377,055	1,084,638	1,085,019
Italy	5,498,485	4,318,955	3,512,408	1,966,408
Japan	1,819,671	1,732,077	1,755,658	941,868
Switzerland	692,426	578,284	1,961,711	1,256,625
United Kingdom	11,895,499	9,676,767	17,958,982	11,011,716
United States	2,795,960	2,209,923	7,871,836	1,960,607
Austria	671,866	599,439	287,919	223,905
Brazil	368,541	338,705	126	43
Czechoslovakia	1,382,865	1,582,279	814,931	507,995
Finland	463,877	561,588	715	1,570
Holland	626,699	554,764	288,210	176,128
Palestine	900,739	668,295	333,703	318,105
Persia	303,252	248,063	186	351
Rumania	1,818,161	1,817,098	200,521	94,343
Russia	1,002,751	912,419	2,215,257	1,704,776
Spain	126,392	130,491	1,182,608	1,192,280
Sweden	776,869	549,845	52,303	51,601
Syria	688,276	878,937	363,886	303,724
Turkey	1,085,737	978,197	145,849	42,511

Value of the leading imports and exports during three years :—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products .	1,539,533	1,515,455	1,425,585	369,201	410,405	351,101
Hides, skins and leather goods .	721,156	726,270	589,093	403,058	359,108	336,125
Other animal products . . .	44,793	54,448	108,664	68,117	77,636	51,965
Cereals, vegetables	3,894,733	5,071,351	4,139,959	6,772,377	5,741,753	4,143,098
Colonial produce .	3,074,106	3 240,582	3,131,903	29 362	88,685	151,629
Spirits, oils, &c. .	3,906,558	3,962 039	3,832,386	784,392	947 000	883,699
Paper, books, &c.	1,042,101	1,225 443	1,014,358	92,042	93,542	84,311
Wood & coal. .	3,765,274	4,311,314	4,045,799	18,481	19,840	16,617
Stone, earthenware and glass. . .	1,591 657	1,720,685	1,440,177	215,191	258,129	282,118
Colouring materials	386,884	398,313	392,643	18,471	22,567	18,589
Chemicals, perfumes, &c. .	4,033,139	4 276,441	4,219,177	218,553	238,898	204 921
Textiles & yarns [1]	15,431,923	16,122 228	12,350 150	45,404,710	41,661,377	23,941,205
Metals and manuf	8,983,041	9,803,605	7,878,888	1,390,902	1,417 009	1,026,390
Sundries .	2,017 776	2,207 004	1,758,460	34,155	64,129	47,153
Tobacco .	1,606,345	1,454,331	1,170,635	346,249	351,916	312,279
Total	52,048 969	56 089 512	47,527,877	56,165,256	51,751,994	31,941 400

[1] The cotton piece goods imported amounted in 1929 to £E6,711,006, in 1930 to £E5,228,080 The quantity of raw cotton exported was in 1930, 5,926,910 qantârs, valued at £E23,788,474, in 1929, 7,625,065 qantârs, valued at £E41,361,040

Of the total imports in 1930, the value of £E37,910 523 and of the exports, £E29,633,668 passed through the port of Alexandria; in 1929, the corresponding figures were £E45,733,322 and £E48,598,861 respectively.

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 [1]:—

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926	20,206,262	2,420.370	293,141	932.254	3,598,900	1,005.547	1,036,111	408,706
1927	17.784 555	3.272 161	290,609	891,070	3,772,771	2 052,714	996,242	381 956
1928	20,619,416	2,384,116	350,624	868,358	2,983,625	1,758 390	780,636	458,694
1929	17,768,068	3,091,181	240,953	968,345	3,434,862	1,869 395	948 925	512,695
1931	9,328,944	2,230,406	170,561	873,158	2,417,229	1,540,798	812,429	388,809

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Egypt into U. K . . .	23,680	26 837	23,583	13,910	10,857
Exports to Egypt from U K. . . .	12,564	11,186	12,576	9,808	6,650
Re-exports to Egypt from U.K. . . .	195	198	264	192	158

[1] Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1930, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 9,284 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 33,178,137

entered at, and 9,293 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 33,215,392 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Tor, El Qoseir, Safâga, Marsa Matrûh and Sollûm). The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade) that entered the ports was 2,831 of 146,199 net tons, and of those that departed, 2,845 of 148,322 net tons.

Arrivals and departures of commercial steamers at Alexandria during five years :—

Year	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1926 [1]	2,001	4,643,717	2,004	4,671,861
1927	2,125	4,865,845	2,114	4,851,468
1928	2,175	4,959,988	2,180	4,965,987
1929	2,286	5,420,026	2,283	5,394,973
1930	2,171	5,154,751	2,178	5,187,195

[1] Excluding supplies and military transports.

Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal is 103 miles long (including 4 miles of approach channels for the harbours), connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The concession to the Suez Canal Company expires on November 17, 1968.

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 1930.

Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage	Nationality	No. of transits	Suez Canal net tonnage
British . .	3,125	17,600,483	Greek . .	54	95,363
American . .	106	670,391	Italian . .	307	1,502,599
Danish . . .	83	431,965	Japanese . .	156	936,700
Dutch . . .	591	3,312,531	Norwegian . .	193	965,827
Belgian . .	38	162,051	Swedish . .	73	354,266
French . . .	357	2 001 837	Other nationalities	78	243,944
German . .	600	3,388,842	Total . .	5,761	31,668,759

The number of Government vessels (war ships and transports) that passed through the Canal in 1930 was 78 of 289,324 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 60 British of 270,268 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	Year	No. of Transits	Net Tonnage	Receipts
			£ st.				£ st.
1926	4,980	26,060,377	7,463,600	1929	6,274	33,466,014	8,985,230
1927	5,548	28,964,941	8,346,000	1930	5,761	31,668,759	8,354,000
1928	6,081	31,906,259	8,798,998	1931	5,366	30,028,119	—

The number of passengers (civil and military) who went through the canal was, in 1925, 269,522 ; 1926, 286,432 ; 1927, 337,741 ; 1928, 315,009 ; 1929, 325,855 ; 1930, 305,202.

Internal Communications.

In 1930, there were 3,358 miles of rails belonging to and worked by the State, including 2,479 miles of main line, 155 miles of branch line, and 724 miles of sidings. There were also 868 miles of rails of agricultural light railways owned by private companies besides 100 miles of sidings. The State railways have a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. inside rails (the line, 124 miles in length, from Luxor to Assuan being opened on wide gauge in Dec. 1926), except that to the Western Oases, which is 2 ft. 5½ in

The number of passengers carried in 1929-30 was 26,937,000; weight of goods carried, excluding service transports, 5,498,000 tons; and the net receipts, £E2,962,569. The working expenses, £E4,076,825 in 1929-30, represent an average of 55 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E7,038,894.

The telephones have belonged to the Egyptian Government since April 1918. On April 30, 1930, the telegraphs and telephones had a total length of 233,861 miles of wire. The Eastern Telegraph Company, by concessions, have telegraph lines across Egypt from Alexandria via Cairo to Suez, and from Port Said to Suez, connecting their cables to England and India The number of telegrams in 1929–30 was 2,831,093, as against 2,907,967 in 1928–29, not including railway service telegrams (2,299,506), and those sent (361,112) and received (302,775) by the Eastern Telegraph. The number of telegrams forwarded and received by Alexandria wireless station in 1929 was 6,395 and 16,164 respectively.

There were, in 1930, 4,069 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1930) there passed through the post-office 81,210,000 letters and post-cards, and 29,248,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 37,208,000 letters and post-cards, and 20,470,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1930 to 10,740,000 articles. Receipts £E709,716; expenses £E733,226

There is a regular weekly passenger and air mail service between Europe and Egypt, between India, Near East and Cairo, and also between Cairo, the Sudan, and Central Africa.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l.* with reserve funds amounting to 3,000,000*l.* The Agricultural Bank has a capital of 3,740,000*l.* It has Government guarantee of interest at 3½ per cent., and it lends money to the Fellahîn at interest ranging from seven to nine per cent.

On December 31, 1930, there were, including the two banks just referred to, five mortgage banks and eight ordinary banks working chiefly in Egypt with a total paid up capital of £E50,928,677, *i.e.*, £E44,900,877 for the former, including Debentures to the amount of £E35,115,474, and £E6,027,800 for the latter. The reserve funds (including profits carried forward) of these two groups of banks amount to £E6,005,323 and £E4,219,903 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, 1930, the depositors numbered 203,788, and their balances amounted to £E2,387,117.

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 £E25,413, and the number of accounts to 127,927. On December 31, 1928, the balance amounted to £E5,983, and the number of accounts to 517.

At the beginning of 1929, this service was cancelled. The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks at the end of 1930 amounted to £E1,926,037 and the number of depositors to 31,742.

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 in which the *Tughra* of the Sultan of Turkey was superseded by that of the ruler 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 millièmes).

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 piastre pieces in nickel, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{40}$ pieces 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 British sovereigns, which are legal tender at the rate of 97½ piastres. The gold pieces of the former 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: £E1, 5, 10, 50, 100. They are in principle not legal tender, but since the war they have been made legal tender and inconvertible. The amount in circulation at the end of August, 1931, was £E17,923,417. In 1918 the Government issued currency notes of 10 piastres and 5 piastres, but these have now been withdrawn, and the amount of currency notes in circulation has shrunk from £E1,715,000 in September, 1920, to £E51,000 at the end of August, 1931.

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. 9 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.
,, ,,	*Diraa mi' mâri*	=	0 metre 75 centimetres.
,, weight:	*Dirhem*	=	3 grams 12 centigrams.
,, capacity:	*Ardeb*	=	198 litres.

Measure of Capacity.

The *Ardeb* is equal to 43·555 gallons, or 5·44439 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 rotls.

Weights.

Oqia	. . . .	=	1·3207 ounce.
Rotl	. . . .	=	·99049 lb.
Oke	. . . .	=	2·7513 lbs.
Qintâr	(or 100 Rotls or 36 Okes)	=	99·0493 lbs.

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
Diraa Baladi (for textiles)	= 22·8347
Diraa Mimâri (for building, &c.) . . .	= 29 5276
Qasaba (for agricultural land) = 3·8823 yards	= 139·7639

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddân, the unit of measure for land, = 7,468·148 sq. pics = 1 03805 acres.
1 sq. pic = 6·0547 sq. ft. = 0·5625 sq. metre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—H E Hafaz Afifi Pasha.
Counsellor—Abdel Wahab Daoud Bey.
Second Secretaries.—Georges Cattaui and Radi Abou-Seif Radi
Attaché.—Hassan Moharram.

2 OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.—Sir Percy Lyham Loraine, Bt., K C M G. Appointed August 27, 1929.
Counsellor.—R. I. Campbell, C.M.G.
Oriental Secretary.—W. A Smart.
Legal Counsellor.—Hon. Cecil Campbell, C.M.G.
Assistant Oriental Secretaries.—L. B. Grafftey Smith, F. R. H. Millar, and N. Mayers.
Commercial Secretary for Egypt and Sudan.—R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.
First Secretary.—R. C. S. Stevenson.

There are Consuls General at Alexandria and Cairo and Consuls at Port Said, and a Vice-Consul at Suez.

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ESTONIA.

(Eesti Vabariik.)

The Estonian Republic is situated on the Eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, South of the Gulf of Finland between 57° 27′ and 59° 42′ North Latitude and 21° 46′ and 28° 21′ Longitude (Greenwich), and includes the Baltic Islands Saaremaa (Oesel), Hiiumaa (Dago), and Muhumaa (Moon). The Eastern border towards Russia is formed by Lake Peipsi and the Southern by the Republic of Latvia.

In 1721, the country, which had belonged to Sweden since the early part of the seventeenth century, was handed over by Sweden to Russia, and remained under the rule of the latter until 1917. In 1917, after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, Estonia regained her independence, which was declared on February 24, 1918. By the Treaty of Tartu, of February 2, 1920, Soviet Russia recognised the independence of Estonia. On January 26, 1921, the Supreme Council accorded the Republic *de jure* recognition.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Estonian Republic was passed by the Constituent Assembly on June 15, 1920, and has been in force since December 21, 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 rest 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.

The national flag of Estonia is blue, black and white in horizontal stripes.

The elections for the Estonian State Assembly were held on May 11–13, 1929, and resulted in the return of the following parties:—Agrarians, 24; Socialists, 25; Settlers, 14; Radical Party (Töörahvakond), 10; Populists, 9; Workers' Party, 6; Christian Party, 4; Minority Nationals, 5; House-owners, 3.

The Prime Minister is called the State Head.

State Head (*Riigivanem*).—*M. Teemant*, appointed February 21, 1932.

Area and Population.—The boundary line between Estonia and Russia is defined by the Peace Treaty of February 2, 1920 The boundaries between Estonia and Latvia were settled on November 1, 1923. The total area is about 47,548 square kilometres, or 18,353 square miles.

The population of 1,117,000 (January 1, 1931) is composed as to 87·7 per cent. of Estonians, 1·7 per cent. of Germans (Balts), and 10·6 per cent of Russians and other nationalities.

The Republic is divided into eleven districts, as follows (the capitals are given in brackets, and when two are given the second mentioned is the German name):—Harju (Tallinn-Reval), Viru (Rakvere-Vesenberg), Jarva (Paide-Veissenstein), Läne (Haapsalu), Tartu (Tartu-Dorpat), Võru (Võru), Viljandi (Fellin), Pärnu (Pärnu), Saaremaa-Oesel (Kuressaare-Arensburg), Petseri (Petseri), and Valga (Valk). The capital, Tallinn (Reval), was founded in 1219 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and in 1931 had 131,500 inhabitants. The university town of Tartu (Dorpat) had 70,000 inhabitants. The population of the port of Pärnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was 21,000, and that of the manufacturing town of Narva 25,000.

Religion and Education.—There is no State religion in Estonia. Five-sixths of the population are Lutherans, the rest Greek Orthodox, Catholics, &c.

Elementary education is obligatory and gratuitous. In 1929-30, there were 1,292 elementary schools in the Estonian Republic. Of this number 1,263 were supported by local authorities and 29 were private schools. The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, and so on, was 78, of which number 25 were private schools.

For special or professional education there are 5 teachers' seminaries, 3 navigation schools, commercial schools with three years' course, agricultural schools with a 1–3 years' course, and industrial and art schools with a six years' course.

The minority nationals (Germans, Russians, Swedes, Jews, and Letts) receive education in their mother tongue.

For higher education there are the Tartu (Dorpat) University (founded in 1632), which on December 1, 1919, was re-opened as an Estonian seat of learning maintained by the Government; number of students (1930), 3,474 (2,322 men and 1,152 women); and the Technical Institute at Tallinn (January 1, 1930) with 539 students.

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.—Revenue and expenditure for five years were as follows (in thousand Estonian kroons):—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32 [1]
Revenue	133,868	96,915	91,324	89 752	90,044
Expenditure ...	130,990	95,771	95,739	96,968	90,044

[1] Estimates.

The foreign debt of Estonia (January 1, 1931) was as follows:—16,466,012 dollars to the United States, 1,211,224*l.* to United Kingdom, 8,357,408 kronor to Sweden. Financial reform loan (1927), 3,908,000 dollars and 684,200*l.*

Defence.—Military service is compulsory. The period of service in the active army is 1 year. The army is organised in 4 divisions. The peace strength in 1931 was 1,290 officers and 12,245 other ranks, and the mobilizable strength 90,000. Military aeroplanes, 74. The military budget for 1930-31 was 18,452,509 kroons; for 1931-32, 86,426,000 kroons.

The naval forces consist of two destroyers (1,800 and 1,600 tons, armed with 4-in. guns), one torpedo boat, four gunboats, and over a dozen smaller craft.

Production.—Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief occupations. There are 133,357 allotments on which about 70 per cent. of the total population is engaged. The total area is about 10,851,648 acres, divided as follows: forest land, 2,337,324 acres (21·5 per cent.); fields, 2,549,046 acres (23·5 per cent.); meadows, 2,249,686 acres (20·7 per cent.); pastures, 1,754,174 acres (16·2 per cent.); untillable land, 1,631,978 acres; (15·0 per cent.), including a peat bog of 329,440 acres.

The principal crops, with acreage and yield, are shown as follows:—

	Acreage		Yield in metric tons.	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Rye	329,248	366,519	145,703	225,677
Wheat	82,380	90,446	34,300	44,486
Barley	281,435	276,159	123,811	128,309
Potatoes	152,471	168,124	753,032	863,110
Oats	371,369	368,159	149,172	157,779

The yield of flax in 1931 was 5,647 metric tons from an area of 45,296 acres as against 10,770 metric tons and 80,425 acres in 1930.

In 1931, Estonia had 668,940 head of cattle, 478,550 sheep, 322,750 pigs, 206,790 horses, and 1,113,160 poultry.

In 1930, there were in Estonia 383 dairy factories, of which 86·2 per cent. were co-operative. Butter is the chief article of export and already represents 33 per cent. of the total exports.

In 1930, Estonia had 35,740 employees engaged in industry. The most important industries of the country are: textile, paper, cement and oil shale industries, forestry, timber, match, flax and leather industries. There are about 100 tanneries in operation. Oil shale output in 1929, was 517,646 metric tons; in 1930, 497,963 metric tons.

Commerce.—Trade for 5 years is shown as follows in Estonian kroons:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports	96,417,234	131,373,500	122,967,500	98,369,500	61,222,100
Exports	105,775,720	127,108,900	117,471 300	96,433,800	71,073,400

Principal imports in 1930 (thousand Estonian kroons) were: grain and flour, 13,040·8; raw cotton, 10,789; fish and fish products, 1,687·9; textile products, 11,187·7; metals, 4,797; machinery, 8,403. Principal exports in 1930 (thousand Estonian kroons), dairy produce, 35,798; timber, 9,468; textile products, 18,667; paper, 6,403.

The distribution of trade in 1930 was as follows (in thousand kroons):—Imports, Germany, 27,920; United Kingdom, 8,460; Sweden, 4,700; Poland, 8,330; Soviet Russia, 9,130. Exports, United Kingdom, 31,150; Germany, 29,020

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Estonia for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Estonia into United Kingdom	£ 2,249,443	£ 2,271,727	£ 2,497,127	£ 1,991,592	£ 1,912,460
Exports to Estonia from United Kingdom	671,884	600,894	463,774	388,479	212,680
Re-exports to Estonia from United Kingdom	181,893	234 142	285,922	124,313	50,856

Shipping and Communications.—During 1930, 2,648 vessels of 978,047 tons entered and 2,637 vessels of 970,302 tons cleared the ports of Estonia. The principal port is Tallinn (Reval). In 1931, the merchant

marine consisted of 93 steamers of 70,353 tons, and 280 sailing vessels of 25,018 tons, with a total tonnage of 106,189.

Estonia had a total railway mileage in 1929 of 1,241 kilometres, or 770 miles.

In 1929 the post office handled 17,520,800 letters and 6,473,200 postcards in the internal service; received 5,267,200 letters and 1,950,400 postcards from abroad and sent 3,382,301 letters and 1,562,500 postcards abroad.

In 1929 there were 338 kilometres of telegraph lines, 446 offices, 137,096 internal and 224,430 foreign telegrams. Number of telephone circuits, 349; length of telephone line, 4,477 kilometres; number of inter-urban conversations, 32,917,534.

Banking and Currency.

The Bank of Estonia (*Eesti Pank*) was founded on February 24, 1919, and began operations on May 3, 1919. Its capital was 10,000,000 Estonian marks, increased in 1921 to 250,000,000 marks. The functions of the Bank, the management of which was controlled by the Government, were to issue and regulate currency and transact ordinary banking business.

It was only on January 1, 1928 that the Bank on reorganisation, obtained the sole right of issue when the existing treasury notes were merged with the bank notes of the Bank of Estonia, and the currency placed on a gold standard.

Three institutions supply the long-term credit needs of agriculture and industry: the Estonian Hypothecary Bank, the Land Bank of Estonia (Maa Pank) and the National Mortgage Bank (Pikalaenu Pank).

A State Savings Bank was established on January 1, 1928. On December 31, 1930, total deposits amounted to 3,856,886 crowns, the number of depositors being 7,895.

There are two central institutions for co-operative banks: the Estonian People's Bank and the Farmers' Central Bank.

There are besides the above 13 joint stock, one private and 2 municipal banks.

Since January 1, 1928, the unit of currency is the *Kroon*, which is the same as a Swedish gold *krona*, and has a gold content of 0·403226 gramme of pure gold. This is subdivided into 100 *sents*, each sent being equivalent to one of the old Estonian marks, which were stable for almost three years at the ratio of 100 to 1 Swedish krona. Abbreviation for internal use Kr. for 'Kroon,' for international use Ekr. for 'Estonian Kroon,' and 'S.' for internal and international uses for 'sent.'

On February 7, 1932, there were in circulation 33,459,000 kroons in bank notes; at the same date the bank held 7,308,000 kroons of coin and bullion. The denominations of the currency are: paper notes, 50, 10, 5, 1 kroon; nickel coins, 25, 10, 5, 3 and 1 sent pieces; silver coins, 2 kroon.

The metric system of weights and measures has been in force since January 1, 1929.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Estonia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Oskar Philipp Kallas (appointed January, 1922).
Consul-General and Counsellor of Legation.—Hans Markus.
Secretary.—Voldemar Ojanson.
Agricultural Attaché.—Villebald Raud.

There are Consular Representatives in London, Aberdeen, Hull, Dover, Belfast, Leith, Bo'ness, Liverpool, Methill, Alloa, Glasgow, Manchester,

Dundee, Cardiff, Southampton, Dublin, Newcastle, Sydney, Gibraltar, Malta, Fowey, Burntisland, Grangemouth, Swansea, Montreal, Jaffa.

2. Of Great Britain in Estonia.

Envoy and Minister.—H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (appointed April 7, 1930), also minister at Riga and Kovno.

Secretary.—O. A. Scott, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Major A. Stewart-Cox, R.A.

Consul at Tallinn.—A. J. Hill.

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FINLAND.

(Suomen Tasavalta.)

Constitution and Government.

Central Government.

Finland is a Republic according to the Constitutional Law of July 17, 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 lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them on the list voted for. 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 700,000 marks and 200,000 marks for allowances. The Council of State (Ministry), appointed by the President, must enjoy the confidence of the House of Representatives.

At the elections held on October 1 and 2, 1930, the following parties were returned: Social-Democrats, 66; Agrarians, 59; Finnish Coalition Party, 42; Swedish Party, 21; Finnish Progressive Party, 11; Small Farmers' Party, 1.

President of Finland.—Dr. Pehr Evind *Svinhufvud* (born 1861; elected February 16, 1931).

The Council of State, appointed on March 20, 1931, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Dr. J. E. *Sunila* (Agrarian).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Baron *Yrjoe-Koskinen* (Unionist).
Minister of Finance.—Prof. K. *Jaervinen* (Unionist).
Minister of the Interior.—Baron Ernst von *Born* (Swedish People's Party).
Minister of Defence.—J. T. *Lahdensuo* (Agrarian).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. T. M. *Kivimaeki* (Progress Party).
Minister of Education.—M. A. *Kukkonen* (Agrarian).
Minister of Agriculture.—K. S. *Mattsson* (Agrarian).
Minister of Commerce and Industries.—Axel *Palmgren* (Swedish People's Party).
Minister of Communications.—J. *Niukkanen* (Agrarian).
Minister of Social Affairs.—M. *Paavilainen.*

Local Government.

For administrative purposes Finland is divided into nine departments. The provincial administration is entrusted in each of the departments to a prefect, who is appointed by the President. The unit of local government is the commune. Each rural parish and each town forms a commune in which all men and all women of 21 years of age who have paid the local taxes for the preceding two years are voters. In all communes a communal council is elected to decide questions of administration and local economy. The executive power is vested in rural communes in a college formed by the head of the commune and four or more aldermen elected by the council. In towns the executive authority is the magistrates with the burgomaster as president and other members elected by the council. There were, in 1931, 38 towns, 21 boroughs, and 535 rural communes in Finland. As executive officers of the Prefects there are the bailliffs of 54 and sub-bailliffs of 299 districts.

The department of Åland has a county council (*landsting*) consisting of one chamber which is elected on the basis of the same suffrage as the Parliament. The county council settles the internal affairs of the government. The executive authority is with an executive council, of which the *lantråd* is president.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Finland, according to the census taken on December 31, 1920, and that estimated on December 31, 1930, are as follows (Swedish names are given in brackets):—

Departments	Area[1] English sq miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec 31, 1930	Population per sq mile, 1930
Uusimaa (Nyland)	4,388	446,329	505,329	115·1
Turku-Pori (Åbo-Bjorneborg)	8,397	495,561	521,521	62·1
Ahvenanmaa (Åland)	551	26,911	27,093	49·1
Hame (Tavastehus)	6,787	360,528	387,101	57·4
Viipuri (Viborg)	12,072	558,202	619,019	51·3
Mikkeli (St.-Michel)	6,414	204,425	209,811	32·7
Kuopio	13,986	355,701	379,834	27·2
Vaasa (Vasa)	14,800	548,055	584,132	39·5
Oulu (Uleåborg)	65,244	369,095	424,213	6·5
Total	132,589	3,364,807	3,658,125	27·6

[1] Excluding water area, which amounts to an additional 18,397 square miles.

Of the total on December 31, 1920, 1,660,230 were males and 1,704,577 females. In 1920, 2,754,228 spoke Finnish, 340,963 Swedish, 4,806 Russian, 2,378 German, 1,603 Lapponic.

The growth of the population is shown as follows:—

Years	In Towns	In Country	Total	Percentage in towns
1800	46,604	786,055	832,659	5 60
1900	339,618	2,372,949	2,712,562	12 52
1928	637,396	2,974,395	3,611,791	17 65
1929	651,647	2,982,400	3,634,047	17 93
1930	665,835	2,992,290	3,658,125	18·20

According to the census of December 31, 1920, the population was divided according to occupations as follows: agriculture, 2,020,021 (65 per cent.); industry, 459,751 (15 per cent.); communications, 104,142 (3 per cent.); commerce, 106,276 (3 per cent.); public administration, 52,250 (2 per cent.); professions, 49,587 (2 per cent.); others, 313,076 (10 per cent.).

The movement of the population for four years was as follows:—

Year	Living Births	Of which illegitimate	Stillborn	Marriages	Deaths (exclusive of stillborn)	Excess of Births
1927	75,611	6,090	2,089	24,105	51,727	23,884
1928	77,523	6,124	1,955	25,520	48,713	28,810
1929	76,011	6,132	2,027	25,060	54,489	21,522
1930	75,236	6,228	2,086	24,841	48,240	26,996

Emigration: 1926, 6,043; 1927, 6,088; 1928, 5,055; 1929, 6,383; 1930, 3,964; 1931, 1,018.

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants at end of 1930, are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), 241,115; Turku (Abo), 66,234; Tampere (Tammerfors), 55,514; Viipuri (Viborg), 56,295; Vaasa (Vasa), 25,591; Oulu (Uleåborg), 24,166; Kuopio, 24,341; Pori (Bjorneborg), 18,395; and Kotka, 17,436.

Religion and Education.

The National Church is Evangelical Lutheran religion, but entire liberty of conscience is guaranteed to the members of all religions and confessions. Ecclesiastically (the Evangelical Church of) Finland is divided into 5 bishoprics (Turku being the archiepiscopal see), 52 provostships, and 595 parishes.

Of the total population there were at end of 1930 : Lutherans, 3,532,618 ; Greek-Catholics and Raskolnics, 62,091 ; Roman Catholics, 742 ; Baptists, etc., 10,422 ; Jews, 1,772 ; Mohammedans, 307 ; belonging to the civil-register, 50,173. The Greek-Catholics are under an archbishop, resident at Viipuri.

Finland has 3 universities: at Helsinki (founded in 1640 at Turku, and removed to Helsinki after having been burned down in 1827), with (1930) 327 teachers and 5,657 students (2,171 women) ; at Turku (Swedish, opened 1919), with 61 teachers and 242 students (64 women) ; and at Turku (Finnish, opened 1922), with 28 teachers and 421 students (207 women). In 1930, there were also 1 technical school at Helsinki, with 89 teachers and 745 students (43 women), and 2 commercial schools, one Finnish with 18 teachers and 235 students (40 women), and the other Swedish with 15 teachers and 210 students (39 women).

For secondary education there were, in 1930, 129 lyceums, leading to university, 2,468 teachers and 38,922 pupils (19,776 girls) ; 82 middle schools (with a curriculum of 5 years), with 720 teachers and 9,656 pupils. There were 8 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 111 teachers and 1,465 students; and 4 for infant school teachers, with 263 students. There were also 56 high schools for the people, with 406 teachers and 3,101 pupils (2,193 females). For elementary education (1930) there were in the country 5,114 elementary schools, with 214,837 pupils (105,446 girls) ; 4,373 lower elementary schools, with 103,250 pupils. In the towns there were (1930) 1,305 classes of higher elementary schools, with 39,886 pupils (19,174 girls). There were besides 6 navigation schools, with 249 pupils ; 44 commercial schools, with 3,199 pupils ; 10 industrial schools, with 1,327 pupils ; 2 technical schools, with 209 pupils ; 158 schools for arts and crafts, with 6,610 pupils ; 51 agricultural schools, with 1,887 pupils ; 4 dairy schools, with 109 pupils ; 43 cattle-management schools, with 1,428 pupils ; 41 household schools, with 1,736 pupils ; 6 horticultural schools, with 144 pupils ; and 5 forestry schools, with 221 pupils. The school age in primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1920, only 0·7 per cent. of persons who have completed their 15th year could neither read nor write.

In 1930, there were published 493 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 114 in Swedish, 66 in Finnish and Swedish, and 6 in other languages.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is independent of the Government. The lowest courts of justice in Finland are those of the District. In towns these district courts 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. From these courts an appeal lies to the Superior Court (*Hovioikeus*) in Turku, Vaasa and Viipuri. The Supreme Court of Judicature (*Korkein oikeus*) sits in Helsinki. Judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

Two functionaries, the *Oikeuskansleri* or the Chancellor of Justice, and the *Oikeusasiamies*, or the Attorney-General, exercise control over the administration of justice. The former acts also as counsel and public prosecutor for

the Government; while the latter, who is appointed by the Parliament, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

At the end of 1930, the prison population numbered 7,074 men and 699 women, while the number of sentences pronounced in 1928 was 118,014 for crimes and 28,245 in civil cases.

Pauperism.

The number of paupers in 1929 supported by the towns and the village communities was 125,023 (3·4 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 301,421,264 marks.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years in thousands of marks according to Balance of Accounts:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931 [1]	1932 [1]
Revenue	5,072,400	4,342,000	4,398,100	4,400,900	2,857,700
Expenditure	5,041,600	4,508,100	4,738,700	4,412,300	2,855,600

[1] Estimates

The main items of the ordinary budget of Finland for 1932 are as follows in millions of marks —

Revenue	Millions of marks	Expenditure	Millions of marks
Direct taxes	401 9	President	2·0
Customs	1107 1	Parliament	10 9
Excise	223·0	State Chancellor and Council	10·0
Mixed taxes	250 0	Administration —	
Fees	80 6	Interior	317 6
Interests, dividends, etc	139 0	Justice	103 5
Miscellaneous revenues	238 6	Foreign Affairs	37 0
State enterprises (net income) —		Finance	52 0
Communications	35·0	Defence	446 3
Industries	51 5	Church and Education	446 5
Sundry enterprises	3 3	Agriculture and Forestry	161·3
State forests	55 8	Communications	149 2
Agricultural enterprises	2·7	Trade and Industry	71 4
Capital incomes	269 2	Social Affairs	56 8
		Pensions	90·5
		Debt	361 5
		Miscellaneous expenditures	24 4
		Investments which give income	218 5
		Investments which do not give income	296 2
Total	2857 7	Total	2855 6

At the end of December 1931, the foreign loans totalled 2,817,000,000 marks and the national loans 425,100,000 marks.

Defence.

Army.

The military forces of Finland consist of: (1) the army, air force and coast defence, recruited on the principle of universal service, (2) the Civic

Protective Guards Organisation, recruited from the voluntarily enrolled citizens.

The President of the Republic is Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish military forces, but during war he may invest a general with that authority. In peace time the Minister of Defence appointed by the President is responsible for the military administration. The Chief of the Army, assisted by the General Staff, directs the commanding affairs of the army, air force and coast defence.

Every citizen is liable to serve from the age of 17 to the age of 52. The conscripts are divided into troops of the line and the "landwehr."

The troops of the line consist of the standing army and the reserve. All young men who have reached the age of 21 years are summoned to active service. The period of service is generally 12 months—in the cavalry, air force, technical troops, navy, and field and coast artillery 15 months. The term of service is the same for those who are appointed to be trained to officers of the reserve or non-commissioned officers. In the reserve to which the conscript belongs after service with the colours, the period of service is 7 years.

The "landwehr" is divided into three classes; to the first class belong the conscripts who after their service in the reserve are relegated to the "landwehr" (men of 29–52 years); to the second, the conscripts who are considered as incapable for active service in peace time (men of 21–52 years), and the third, young men who cannot on account of their youth yet be enrolled as conscripts (17–21 years).

The effectives in 1931 amounted to 2,190 officers and officials and 30,095 other ranks.

The Air Force comprises 7 squadrons, 1 air school and 1 seaplane station, with a personnel of 1,910 all ranks.

The Coast Defence consists of the coast artillery and the coast fleet.

The Civic Guards are an essential part of the plan of defence. For the administration the Commander-in-Chief of the Guards appointed by the President is subordinated to the Minister of Defence, and directly responsible to the President with regard to his command. The number of the Protective Guards is about 100,000.

The military ordinary and extraordinary budget for 1931 amounted to 623,468,800 Finnish marks.

Navy.

The naval forces consist of 4 gun-boats, 2 torpedo-boats, 7 motor-torpedo-boats, 4 minelayers, 4 submarines and a number of small vessels. Two coast 4,000-tons defence ironclads, each armed with 4 10-inch guns, are under construction in Finland.

A retired British naval officer is attached to the Ministry of Defence in an advisory capacity.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in Finland, although the cultivated area only covers 6·5 per cent. of the land. The land was divided in 1929 into 285,448 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 109,211; 3–10 hectares, farms 108,642; 10–25 hectares, farms 51,685; 25–100 hectares, farms 15,083; over 100 hectares, farms 827 (1 hectare=2·47 acres).

The principal crops of 1929 were as follows:—rye, 503,222 acres, yielding 264,971 tons; barley, 284,066 acres, yielding 140,461 tons; oats, 1,071,507 acres, yielding 513,878 tons; potatoes, 172,098 acres, yielding

720,462 tons; hay, 2,842,909 acres. Total land under cultivation, 1929, 5,531,275 acres. Butter production in 1930 was 26,777 tons.

Domestic animals in 1929:—Horses, 349,164; horned cattle, 1,650,798; sheep, 910,492; goats, 9,428; pigs, 347,398.

The total forest land amounts to 62,429,000 acres, of which 24,835,000 acres belong to the State. The productive forest land covers 49,764,000 acres, of which 17,570,000 acres belong to the State.

Finland had, in 1930, 3,773 large factories, employing an aggregate of 144,931 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 11,285 million marks. The chief were:—

—	No of Establishments	No of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	666	25,150	1,312,778,000
Textiles	292	20,494	1,051,118,400
Wood industries	858	42,742	2,381,923,700
Paper	200	17,826	2,488,914,500
Leather, rubber and fur	190	7,827	602,912,700
Chemicals	151	2,431	343,424,000
Graphic arts	199	5,270	278,757,600
Tobacco	8	1,957	365,666,900
Electricity, gas and water	304	3,247	413,305,100

In 1930, there were 491 saw mills with 98 water motors, 469 steam, 14 oil and gas, 2,631 electric motors.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
Imports	6,385,881	8,012,907	7,001,413	5,247,671	3,457,640
Exports	6,324,372	6,245,282	6,429,734	5,404,158	4,455,447

[1] Preliminary figures

The foreign trade of Finland appears as follows for 2 years:—

—	1930		1931	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain	714,642,609	2,102,909,232	433,828,684	1,991,010,362
Russia	131,838,543	243,186,362	95,517,468	99,151,931
Estonia	36,544,818	29,078,285	28,991,071	19,465,759
Germany	1,936,711,091	674,126,262	1,207,402,676	374,525,579
Sweden	389,906,788	141,808,970	287,013,001	131,455,914
Denmark	195,357,513	173,560,456	126,846,803	146,300,501
Norway	54,223,726	34,793,277	38,485,528	12,527,667
United States	638,435,276	412,013,404	372,406,396	412,878,249
Brazil	99,008,081	48,577,359	56,956,778	46,735,978
Argentine	22,310,399	62,416,600	17,756,810	37,554,355
Netherlands	227,921,967	316,862,280	174,264,714	225,885,500
France	120,347,261	881,980,942	91,566,186	321,015,293
Belgium	160,454,529	305,711,380	121,140,408	264,836,346
Poland	115,926,360	3,796,676	110,027,437	2,264,671
Czechoslovakia	79,135,295	1,349,439	58,134,017	886,018

The value of the principal imports and exports for 1930 and 1931 is shown as follows in Finnish marks:—

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
Cereals . .	465,223,189	264,124,228	Animals (living)	3,815,275	3,249,085
Colonial produce and spices .	644,897,256	286,491,140	Food obtained from animals .	517,628,520	511,662,813
Spinning materials	203,579,851	145,057,585	Timber . .	2,625.281,931	1,771,950,683
Textiles . .	582,479,563	427,847,374	Pulp and paper .	1,840,154,081	1,830,309,385
Leather, hides, furs . . .	187,192,313	107,087,190	Leather, hides, furs . .	89,244,664	55,686,032
Metals . .	609,591,824	393,663,982	Minerals and earths . .	52,180,102	44,485,189
Machinery . .	416,908,335	254,677,516	Gums, resins & tar . . .	41,074,728	37,512,435
Minerals and earths . .	300,240,424	240,349,323	Matches, explosives, etc.	19,586,225	16,376,723

Of the total pulp and paper exports in 1931, newsprint accounted for 377,674,549 marks, ground wood-pulp 151,113,481 marks, and chemical wood-pulp 955,263,163 marks. In 1930, the figures were 413,478,187, 160,196,774, and 916,406,229 respectively.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Finland into U.K.	15,895,432	13,239,715	14,944,760	12,634,451	11,627,271
Exports to Finland from U.K. .	3,234,010	3,600,729	3,362,578	2,414,486	1,602,370
Re-exports to Finland from U.K.	544,683	510,093	530,031	429,560	169,823

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile marine of Finland on January 1, 1931, aggregated 4,802 vessels of 510,080 net registered tons, and consisted of 328 sailing vessels of 66,025 tons; 538 steam vessels of 157,804 tons, 149 motor boats of 15,638 tons, and 3,787 lighters of 270,613 tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, in 1930, were as follows :—

Countries	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Net tons	Number	Net tons
United Kingdom . . .	689	738,512	1,242	1,229,343
United States . . .	105	313,680	90	261,491
Germany	1,271	906,771	1,021	659,975
Sweden	1,856	717,446	1,460	425,472
Denmark	616	354,611	576	180,179
Other Countries . . .	2,237	1,390,915[1]	2,442	1,619,646[2]
Total	6,774	4,421,935	6,831	4,376,106

[1] Includes: Estonia, 938 vessels of 150,908 tons, and Netherlands, 228 vessels of 266,779 tons.

[2] Includes: Belgium, 269 vessels of 291,510 tons; France, 864 vessels of 315,564 tons; and Netherlands, 811 vessels of 855,398 tons.

On the air lines Helsinki-Stockholm, Helsinki-Reval, and Turku-Stockholm, 4,372 passengers and 79,782 kilos goods and mail were transported in 1930.

Internal Communications.

For internal communications Finland has a remarkable system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals, navigable at a length of about 2,500 miles. The number of vessels which passed along the canals in 1929 was 48,339, and the number of timber-rafts 12,428; the receipts from vessels, 10,949,636 marks.

In 1930, there were 29,337 miles of high roads.

Railway history in Finland begins in 1860, when the State built a line 66 miles long between Helsinki and Hameenlinna. On December 31, 1931, there were 3,354 miles of railways, all but 158 miles belonging to the State. The gauge is 1·524 metres (4·9 feet). The traffic upon the State railways in 1930 was 21,023,000 passengers and 9,574,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1930 was 6,100 million marks. The total revenue in 1930 was 789,747,000 marks, and the total expenditure 724,928,000 marks.

Finland had 3,231 post and telegraph-offices in 1930, and revenue and expenditure of posts and telegraphs combined were respectively 166,293,000 and 126,046,000 marks. The number of letters and postcards was 77,610,000; ordinary and printed packages, 22,376,000; newspapers, 201,380,000; money-orders, 2,160,000; total, 303,526,000.

There were in 1930, 18,301 miles of telegraph and 21,860 miles of telephone wires belonging to the State in Finland. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1930 was 1,166,956. The telegraph system and part of the telephone system are State property.

Banking, Money, Weights, &c.

The Bank of Finland (founded in 1811) is the State Bank and the only bank of issue The Bank is under the guarantee of the House of Representatives; its capital and reserves are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and foreign correspondents, and the additional right of issue 1,200 million marks. Notes in circulation are: 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 markkaa. The paper currency of the Bank of Finland on December 31, 1931, was 1,293 million marks, against which the bank held a stock of gold of 304 million marks, and the foreign correspondents 413 million marks Finland had in 1930, besides the State bank, 17 joint stock banks with 639 offices. The deposits of all private banks on December 31, 1930, were 6,812·2 million marks.

The number of ordinary savings banks at the end of 1930 was 479 number of depositors 780,000, who had to their credit 4063·7 million marks; in the Post Office savings banks over 129,048 depositors had 242·3 million marks; and on Consumers' Co-operative Societies' Savings Account 440·8 million marks were deposited.

The *markka* of 100 *penni* is stabilized at the current rate of exchange for the dollar of 39·70, and is of the value of 1·24d.

According to the new monetary law gold coin is to be struck of the value of 100 and 200 markkaa. The former will contain 4·21053 grammes of gold, 900 fine; the latter 8·42105 grammes, 900 fine. Aluminium bronze coins are 20, 10 and 5 markka, and nickel coins 1, ½, and ¼ markka pieces. Copper coins 10 and 5 penni pieces.

Because of the exceptional conditions on the international money market, the gold standard was, however, temporarily suspended on October 12, 1931, whereby bank notes will not have to be redeemed in gold, up to May 1, 1932.

The metric system of weights and measures is officially and universally employed in Finland.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Finland in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Armas Herman Saastamoinen. (Appointed Jan. 4, 1926.)
Counsellor.—Eino Wälikangas.
Commercial Attaché.—E. Lundström.
Attaché.—Aaro Pakaslahti.

There are also Finnish consular representatives at Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Southampton, and many other places.

2. Of Great Britain in Finland.

Envoy and Minister.—Rowland Arthur Charles Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (Appointed June 11, 1930.)
Second Secretary.—A. V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Secretary.—C. B. Jerram.
Naval Attaché.—Commdr. M. A. Hawes.
Military Attaché—Major R. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.
Consul at Helsingfors.—C. H. Mackie.

There are consular representatives at the following places: Hangö (Hanko), Kotka, Gamlakarleby (Kokkola), Kristinestad (Kristiinankaupunki), Kuopio, Turku (Abo), Lovisa, Vaasa (Vasa), Pori (Björneborg), Raahe (Brahestad), Jakobstad (Pietarsaari), Tampere (Tammerfors), Oulu (Uleaborg), Viipuri (Viborg).

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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.—Paul *Doumer*; born March 28, 1847; elected May 13, 1931.

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 February 21, 1932.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. André *Tardieu.*
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.—M. Paul *Reynaud.*
Minister of Finance.—M. P. E. *Flandin.*
Minister of National Defence.—M. *Piétri.*
Minister of Interior.—M. Albert *Mahieu.*
Minister of the Colonies.—M. *de Chappedelaine.*
Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts.—M. Mario *Roustan* (Senator).
Minister of Public Works, Mercantile Marine and Communications.—M. *Guernier.*
Minister of Commerce, and Posts and Telegraphs.—M. Louis *Rollin.*
Minister of Agriculture.—M. *Chauveau.*
Minister of Labour.—M. Pierre *Laval* (Senator).
Minister of Pensions.—M. *Champetier de Rives.*
Minister of Air.—M. J. L. *Dumesnil.*
Minister of Public Health.—M. Camille *Blaisot.*

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-Orléans.	
Louis-Philippe (died 1850)	1830–1848
Second Republic.	
Provisional Government, Feb.—Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon	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 Grévy ,,	1879–1887
F. Sadi Carnot ,,	1887–1894
Casimir Perier (June—Jan.) ,,	1894–1895
Félix Faure ,,	1895–1899
Émile Loubet ,,	1899–1906
Armand Fallières ,,	1906–1913
Raymond Poincaré ,,	1913–1920
Paul Deschanel ,,	1920
Alexandre Millerand ,,	1920–1924
Gaston Doumergue ,,	1924–1931
Paul Doumer ,,	1931–

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; in 1919 the *scrutin de liste*, with proportional representation, was again adopted; but in 1927 (July 12) the old system of *scrutin d'arrondissement* was once more introduced.

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 612 Deputies.

Chamber of Deputies, elected 22–29 April 1928:—Communists, 16; Democrats, 22; Independent Radicals, 64; Left Republican Democrats, 34; Socialists, 104; Radicals and Radical Socialists, 110; Republican Socialists and French Socialists, 46; Republicans of the Left, 94; Democratic Republican Union, 110; Conservatives, 12.

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, 1924: Gauche Démocratique, 157; Union Républicaine, 88; Gauche Républicaine, 30, Right, 10; Union Démocratique et Radicale, 23; Independents, 6.

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 62,000 francs 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 1,800,000 francs, with a further allowance of 1,800,000 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 1931, in the 90 departments into which France was divided, 38,004 communes. Most of them (33,960) had less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 22,491 have even less than 500; while 173 communes only have more than 20,000 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 6 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* (3,024 in 1931), 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* (279 in 1931), 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		Population per square mile. 1931
		March, 1931	March, 1926	
Ain	2,248	322,918	317,195	143·6
Aisne	2,866	489,368	489,022	170·7
Allier	2,848	373,924	370,562	131·2
Alpes (Basses-)	2,697	87,893	88,347	32 6
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,178	87,566	87,963	40 2
Alpes-Maritimes	1,443	493,376	435,253	341 9
Ardèche	2,144	282,911	289,263	131·9
Ardennes	2,027	293,746	297,448	144·9
Ariège	1,892	161,265	167,498	85·2
Aube	2,326	242,596	238,253	103 8
Aude	2,448	296,880	291,951	121·2
Aveyron	3,385	323,782	328,886	95·6
Belfort(Territoire de)	235	99,403	96,591	384·7
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,025	1,101,672	929,549	544·0
Calvados	2,197	401,356	390,492	182·6
Cantal	2,229	193,505	196,999	86 8
Charente	2,305	310,489	312,790	134·7
Charente-Inférieure	2,791	415,249	417,789	148·7
Cher	2,819	293,918	298,398	104·2
Corrèze	2,272	264,129	269,289	111·7
Corse	3,367	297,235	289,890	88·2
Côte-d'Or	3,391	333,800	328,881	98 4
Côtes-du-Nord	2,786	539,531	552,788	193 6
Creuse	2,163	207,882	219,148	96·1
Dordogne	3,550	383,720	392,489	108·1
Doubs	2,052	305,500	296,591	148·8
Drôme	2,532	267,080	263,750	105·4
Eure	2,330	305,788	308,445	135·1
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	254,790	255,213	111·2
Finistère	2,729	744,295	753,702	272·7
Gard	2,270	406,815	402,601	179·2
Garonne (Haute-)	2,457	441,799	431,505	179·8
Gers	2,428	193,134	196,419	79·5
Gironde	4,140	852,768	827,973	205·9
Hérault	2,402	514,819	500,575	214·3
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,697	562,558	561,688	208·5
Indre	2,664	247,912	255,095	93·0
Indre-et-Loire	2,377	335,226	334,486	141 0
Isère	3,178	584,017	558,079	183·7
Jura	1,951	229,109	230,685	117·4
Landes	3,604	257,186	263,111	71·3
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	241,592	248,099	97·5
Loire	1,852	664,822	669,216	358·9
Loire (Haute-)	1,930	251,608	260,610	130·3
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	652,079	651,487	242·1

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1931
		March, 1931	March, 1926	
Loiret	2,629	342,679	341,225	130·3
Lot	2,017	166,637	171,776	83·0
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	247,500	246,609	119·1
Lozère	1,996	101,849	104,733	51·0
Maine-et-Loire	2,811	475,991	477,741	169·3
Manche	2,475	433,473	431,367	175·1
Marne	3,167	412,156	397,773	130·1
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	189,791	195,370	78·4
Mayenne	1,986	254,479	259,934	128·1
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	592,632	552,087	291·0
Meuse	2,408	215,819	218,131	89·6
Morbihan	2,738	537,528	543,175	196·3
Moselle	2,403	693,408	633,461	288·5
Nièvre	2,658	255,195	260,502	96·0
Nord	2,228	2,029,449	1,969,182	910·8
Oise	2,272	407,432	405,971	179·3
Orne	2,371	273,717	277,637	115·4
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,205,191	1,171,912	462·4
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	500,590	515,399	162·0
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,977	422,719	414,556	141·9
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,750	189,993	187,875	108·5
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	238,647	229,979	148·0
Rhin (Bas)	1,848	688,242	670,985	372·4
Rhin (Haut)	1,354	516,726	490,654	381·6
Rhône	1,104	1,046,028	993,915	947·4
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	219,257	226,313	105·7
Saône-et-Loire	3,330	538,741	549,240	161·7
Sarthe	2,410	384,619	387,482	159·5
Savoie	2,388	235,544	231,210	98·6
Savoie (Haute-)	1,774	252,794	245,317	142·4
Seine	185	4,933,855	4,628,637	26,669·4
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	905,278	885,299	369·8
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	406,108	380,017	178·5
Seine-et-Oise	2,184	1,365,616	1,137,524	625·2
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	308,481	309,820	131·9
Somme	2,443	466,626	473,916	191·0
Tarn	2,231	302,994	301,717	135·8
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	164,259	164,191	114·0
Var	2,333	377,104	347,932	161·6
Vaucluse	1,381	241,689	230,549	175·0
Vendée	2,690	390,396	395,602	145·1
Vienne	2,711	303,072	310,474	111·7
Vienne (Haute-)	2,119	335,873	351,311	143·0
Vosges	2,303	377,980	382,100	161·1
Yonne	2,892	275,755	277,230	95·3
Total	212,659	41,834,923 [1]	40,743,897 [1]	196·7

[1] Not including military and naval forces and crews of the commercial navy abroad which in 1931 numbered 93,928, and in 1926, 178,534.

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 (1,848 square miles and population 688,242); Haut-Rhin (1,354 square miles, population 516,726), and Moselle (2,403 square miles, population 693,408). Thus the total area added to France is 5,605 square miles, population (1931) 1,898,376.

In 1926 the rural population was 20,759,131 and the urban population 19,984,766.

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 15 years the Saar Basin is to 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 1881 and 1890, it was 1·8; between 1901 and 1910 it was 1·2; and between 1921 and 1924 it was 2·25.

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 inhabitants
1801	207,765	27,349,003	131	—
		[26,930,756]	[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	72
		[35,844,902]	[173]	[36]
1866	—	38,067,064	178	36
		[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	—	38,343,192	185	6 5
1896	—	38,517,975	186	9 1
1901	—	38,961,945	188	23
1906	—	39,252,245	189	15
1911	—	39,604,992	189	18
1921	212,659	39,209,518	184	—10[1]
1926	—	40,743,897	191	+76
1931	—	41,834,923	196	—

[1] Decrease.

Total number of foreigners in 1931 was 2,890,923; in 1926, 2,505,047.

II. Movement of the Population.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Living Births	Deaths	Surplus of Birth over Deaths	Still-born
1913	312,036	790,355	731,441	+ 72,280	35,987
1927	337,864	741,707	676,666	+ 65,042	28,984
1928	339,014	745,315	675,110	+ 70,205	29,174
1929[1]	333,841	728,540	741,104	— 12,564	27,812
1930[1]	342,698	748,911	649,125	+ 99,786	28,224

[1] Provisional figures.

The number of divorces was 15,450 in 1913, 18,822 in 1928, 19,353 in 1929, and 20,409 in 1930.

III. Principal Towns.

The following towns, according to the census of 1931, have each a population of over 100,000 (figures for census of 1926 added for comparison):—

	1931	1926
Paris	2,891,020	2,871,429
Marseilles	800,881	652,196
Lyons	579,763	570,840
Bordeaux	262,990	256,026
Nice	219,549	184,441
Lille	201,568	201,921
Toulouse	194,564	180,771
St. Étienne	191,088	193,737
Nantes	187,343	184,509
Strasbourg	181,465	174,492
Le Havre	165,076	158,022
Toulon	133,263	115,120
Rouen	122,957	122,898
Nancy	120,578	114,491
Roubaix	117,190	117,209
Reims	112,820	100,998
Clermont-Ferrand	103,143	111,701

The following towns have a population over 50,000, according to the census of 1931:

Mulhouse	99,534	Angers	85,602	Levallois-Perret	71,181
Limoges	92,577	St. Denis	82,412	Argenteuil	70,657
Dijon	90,869	Villeurbanne	82,038	Montreuil	70,450
Grenoble	90,748	Tourcoing	81,972	Calais	70,213
Amiens	90,211	Metz	78,767	Brest	69,841
Nîmes	89,213	Tours	78,585	Versailles	66,859
Rennes	88,659	Le Mans	76,868	Asnières	63,654
Montpellier	86,924	Perpignan	73,962	Besançon	60,367
Boulogne-sur-Seine	86,234	Orléans	71,606	Troyes	58,804
		Béziers	71,527	Caen	57,528

Colombes	57,313	Clichy	55,692	Boulogne-sur-Mer	51,854
Avignon	57,228	Courbevoie	54,185	Drancy	51,156
Saint-Maur-des-Fossés	57,164	Neuilly-sur-Seine	53,491		
Aubervilliers	55,714	St. Ouen	53,146		

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.

Education.

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 following table shows the condition of primary instruction for 3 years:—

Description of Schools	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30	
	Schools	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Enrolled Pupils	Schools	Enrolled Pupils
Infant Schools:						
Public	3,094	345,911	3,115	341,221	3,146	336,588
Private	583	35,779	564	33,409	545	32,602
Total	3,677	381,690	3,679	374,630	3,691	369,190
Primary Schools						
Public	68,257	3,139,024	68,312	3,303,660	68,437	3,515,123
Private	11,889	772,330	11,806	795,588	11,787	843,764
Total	80,146	3,911,354	80,118	4,099,248	80,224	4,358,887

On November 15, 1929, there were 308 higher elementary schools for boys and 223 for girls. The number of pupils was on November 15, 1929, 37,712 boys and 38,328 girls, compared with 40,509 boys and 39,158 girls on November 15, 1928.

Courses of instruction for adults are conducted in the evening by teachers in their schools.

The number of primary normal schools (exclusive of Fontenay and St. Cloud) is 90 for school-masters, and 90 for school-mistresses. The number of pupil-teachers in primary normal schools in 1930-31 was 6,433 men and 6,692 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 (*écoles libres*). The course of study extends over 7 years.

The number of public secondary schools for boys and the number of pupils for 3 years were as follows :—

Public Institutions: France and Algeria	Nov. 1928		Nov. 1929		Nov. 1930	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lycées . . .	125	76,038	125	78,214	125	83,764
Communal colleges .	235	39,645	235	41,097	236	44,537

Girls.—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls :—

Institutions	Nov 1928		Nov. 1929		Nov 1930	
	No.	Pupils	No	Pupils	No.	Pupils
Lycées (France and Algeria) . .	72	33,563	72	34,707	72	37,198
Colleges (France and Algeria) .	94	15,192	95	15,450	97	17,446
Secondary courses (France and Algeria) . .	39	4,748	38	4,631	36	4,695
Total . .	205	53,503	205	54,788	205	59,339

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 17 Universities in France. The following table shows the year of foundation and the total number of students on July 31, 1930 :—

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix-Marseilles (1409) .	2,788	Montpellier (1125) .	3,781
Algiers . . .	2,014	Nancy (1572) . . .	4,003
Besançon (1485) . .	911	Paris (1150) . .	29,851
Bordeaux (1441) . . .	3,933	Poitiers (1431) . .	2,115
Caen (1432) . .	1,363	Rennes (1735) . . .	2,734
Clermont-Ferrand (1808) .	1,044	Strasbourg (1567) .	3,019[1]
Dijon (1722) . . .	1,207	Toulouse (1230) . .	3,993
Grenoble (1339) . . .	2,927		
Lille (1530) . . .	3,260	Total . . .	73,601
Lyon (1808) . . .	4,658		

[1] Including 323 students in the two faculties of Theology.

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); 4 faculties of medicine and 4 faculties of pharmacy (Paris, Montpellier, Nancy, Strasbourg), and 5 mixed faculties of medicine and pharmacy (Algiers, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Toulouse); 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 July, for 3 years:—

Students of	1928	1929	1930
	State Institutions	State Institutions	State Institutions
Law	17,502	17,381	19,586
Medicine	13,853	14,574	16,246
Sciences	14,203	14,690	15,286
Letters	13,912	15,060	16,928
Pharmacy	4,793	4,955	5,232
Theology	268	301	323
Total	64,531	66,961	73,601

There are free faculties: at Paris (the Catholic Institute of Paris comprising theology, 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); Marseilles (law); Toulouse (the Catholic Institute with theological literary, and scientific instruction). There is, besides, in Paris a large institution for free higher instruction in political science, the Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques, and also one for the study of international law, the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales.

The State faculties confer the degrees of bachelor, of licentiate, and of doctor. Yearly competitive examinations in the various branches of teaching (*agrégations*) are open to holders of the degree of licenciate, of doctor in the case of law and medicine, and lead to the title of *professeur agrégé* in secondary and higher (law and medicine) instruction.

The other higher institutions dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction are the Collège de France (founded by François 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 archivists 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 Con

servatoire 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 Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 18 higher schools of commerce with 3,304 pupils (1930), dependent on the Ministry of Public Instruction; the National Agronomic Institute at Paris, the Veterinary school at Alfort, a school of forestry at Nancy, the higher national school of colonial agriculture, national agricultural schools at Grignon, Rennes, Montpellier, 46 practical schools of Agriculture, &c., dependent on the Ministry of Agriculture; the École Supérieure de Guerre, the École Polytechnique, the military school at St. Cyr, the École d'Artillerie at Fontainbleau, 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, the School of Mines at St. Etienne, and the Schools of Miners at Alais and Douai; with other schools dependent on the Ministry of Public Works; the École Coloniale at Paris, dependent on the Ministry of the Colonies. The École des Beaux Arts, the École Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, and the Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation depend on the department of Fine Arts, which is attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The municipal school of Industrial Physics and Chemistry is dependent on the City of Paris 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 Public Instruction are very numerous, comprising (in 1930—the latest available figures) seven national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris, Strasbourg), two schools of horology, eight national professional schools, 197 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which 47 are for girls) with 29,254 pupils (8,321 girls). In 1929, there were 487 professional schools with 160,491 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.

Formerly there was a tribunal of first instance in each *arrondissement* for civil cases, wherein the amount in dispute is between 200 and 1,500 francs, but since the decree of September 3, 1926, such a tribunal exists only in each department. Where the department is an important one, this tribunal may be divided into several sections which sit in the towns other than the capital of the department. 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 (3,604 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* at the end of 1925). Next come Departmental Prisons (70 in 1925), 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 7 for boys and 5 for girls. 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 3 for women. The average population in 1926 of all penal establishments was 19,884 men and 3,265 women.

All persons condemned to hard labour and many condemned to 'reclusion' are sent to Guiana (military and *récidivistes*); the *dépôt de forçats* of St. Martin-de-Ré is a *dépôt* for transferred hard-labour convicts.

Pauperism, Relief of Old Age and Social Insurance.

In France the poor are assisted partly through public 'bureaux de bienfaisance' and partly by private and ecclesiastical charity. The funds of the 'bureaux de bienfaisance' are partly derived from endowments, partly from communal contributions, and partly from public and private charity. In 1928, the bureaux expended 168,494,200 francs and assisted 749,865 persons. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1928 the institutions for this purpose contained 173,285 children; the expenditure during the year amounted to 185,167,600 francs. In 1928 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 2,057; and at the end of the year had 83,695 patients, besides 87,690 aged and infirm inmates; their expenditure for 1928 amounted to 1,186,407,500 francs. In the same year 804,805 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 304,717 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 332,089,700 francs. At the end of 1928 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 83,563 patients.

An Act was passed in 1905, for the relief of the aged poor, age limit, 70, the infirm, and the permanently incurable. The Act of 1905 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 on December 31, 1928, was 539,691. The cost to the State for 1928, was 393,957,700 francs. 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, 1928, 6,990,000 persons were registered under the scheme.

A law of March 24, 1873, provides protection for new-born infants. In 1924, 53,849 infants were placed in 86 departments. In 1913, two further laws were introduced: that of June 17 to give relief, varying from 0·50 to 1·50 francs or more per day, to women in confinement, and that of July 14 amended in 1925 and 1926, to give relief to families with numerous children. The rate is a minimum of 22·5 francs per month for every child beyond the third. In 1928, the number of women so aided was 336,011, and the amount of relief 21,964,600 francs. Supplementary relief to nursing

mothers, under the law of October 24, 1914, amounted in 1928 to 38,070,300 francs. In 1928, the number of families assisted was 51,417, at an expense of 9,174,200 francs, of which 4,032,500 francs were contributed by the State. Since 1922 it has been customary, in accordance with the law of June 29, 1918, to award prizes for large families. In 1928, in 130 departments, 46,000 prizes were awarded to the value of 18,200,000 francs. By law of April 29, 1926, 360 francs per annum is granted to every French family which has more than 3 children living for every child beyond the third under 13.

The law providing for compulsory social insurance which was passed on April 5, 1928, came into force on July 1, 1930.

The law provides for the compulsory insurance of all wage earners whose wages do not exceed 15,000 francs per annum (18,000 francs in the larger cities), against sickness, incapacity, old age and death, and also extends maternity and unemployment benefits The cost of the insurance is borne by the employer, worker and the state, the amount of contribution from the worker varying in accordance with the remuneration The assessment amounts to about 8 per cent. for industrial workers and about 2 per cent. for agricultural workers, half to be paid by the worker and half by the employer

Finance.

The following figures show the budget estimates for 6 years :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1927	39,960,481,489	39,382,349,274	1930	50,465,079,818	50,398,167,195
1928	42,496,616,176	42,444,948,760	1931	50,643,485,395	50,640,509,352
1929	45,430,717,348	45,366,130,503	1932	41,087,273,326 [1]	41,083,386,532 [1]

[1] As finally approved.

The accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government officials are examined by a special administrative tribunal (*Cour des Comptes*), instituted in 1807. As from 1930, the financial year commenced on April 1, but on October 17, 1931, it was decided to revert to the calendar year. The latest budget estimates relate, therefore, to the period April 1 to December 31, 1932.

Budget estimates in francs for the years 1931–32 and 1930–31 :—

REVENUE

	1931–32	1930–31
Taxes	43,163,170,400	43,087,707,100
Monopolies and State Industries	655,302,064	570,600,367
State Domains	476,245,300	488,784,800
Various	6,152,804,631	6,044,159,045
Exceptional Revenues	165,000,000	250,000,000
Revenue from Algeria	30,963,000	28,878,000
Total	50,643,485,395	50,465,079,818

EXPENDITURE

	1931–32	1930–31
Finance	25,308,480,757	26,847,975,074
Military	6,401,014,240	6,228,542,550
Naval	2,799,830,314	2,722,741,889
Air	2,199,444,469	2,018,852,020
Education	3,014,795,873	2,934,789,937
Foreign Affairs	299,383,445	282,392,250
Labour and Health	2,104,002,638	2,009,291,541
Agriculture	642,602,800	603,810,148
Public Works	2,412,763,374	2,154,871,900
Colonies	701,985,056	539,888,188
Total (including all items)	50,640,509,852	50,398,167,195

The French National debt on July 31, 1914, was 34,188,147,969 francs; on January 1, 1919, 147,472,421,289 francs; on January 1, 1920, 240,242,109,503 francs; and on December 31, 1928, 459,000,000,000 francs.

On March 31, 1930 and 1931, the internal debt of France stood as follows:—

—	March 31, 1930	March 31, 1931
	Francs	Francs
3 per cent. Rentes	19,302,699,533	19,152,406,783
5 per cent. Rentes	16,956,647,920	16,320,619,840
4 per cent. Rentes, 1917	8,991,389,475	8,988,889,900
4 per cent. Rentes, 1918	19,729,608,625	19,711,962,150
6 per cent. Rentes, 1920	26,441,903,765	25,654,274,583
Amortizable 5 per cent. rentes	10,965,124,100	10,894,191,200
Amortizable 3 per cent. rentes	2,441,185,500	2,366,453,500
Amortizable 3½ per cent. rentes	9,149,200	8,551,200
National Defence Obligations, 1919	14,388,000,000	14,351,200,000
Total of all Long-dated debts	228,100,099,866	228,057,028,211
Short-dated debts (2 to 10 years)	17,403,000,000	15,894,187,000
Total of floating debt	34,370,415,000	39,089,349,000
Total Internal debt	279,873,514,866	283,040,564,211

The Foreign Debt on March 31, 1930 and 1931, was made up as follows:—

	March 31, 1930	March 31, 1931
1. *Debts owing to the Allied Governments*:—		
Advances by U.S. Treasury (dollars)	3,900,000,000	3,865,000,000
Treasury Bonds of the British Treasury (*l.*)	771,500,000	759,000,000
2. *Commercial Debts*:—		
U.S. loan of 1921 (dollars)	60,805,500	60,805,500
U.S. loan of 1924 ,,	78,740,000	74,740,900
U.S loan of 1928 ,,	75,000,000	—
U.S. Municipal loan to Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles (dollars)	45,000,000	45,000,000
Other indebtedness to the U.S. ,,	2,123,550	2,110,000
Argentine Bank credits (pesos)	8,220,000	5,736,230

The annual charge on the foreign debt on March 31, 1931, amounted to 345,370,000 francs, and on the internal debt 12,627,207,453 francs.

Defence.

I. Land Defences.

France has a coastline 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.

In consequence of the projected reduction of the term of service in the regular army to one year, France is in process of constructing a trench system of defence, based on the experiences of the Great War, along her Eastern Frontier between the Rhine and Luxembourg. Behind this system are the former German fortresses of Strassburg, Metz, and Thionville and the first-class fortresses of Verdun, Toul, Epinal, and Belfort. On the coast

Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg are naval harbours surrounded by forts.

II. Army.

The French Army is divided into the Metropolitan and the Colonial Armies; 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 is divided into the *Active Army*, the *Reserve Troops* and the *Territorial Army*. The Army is localised and territorialised in the military government of Paris and 20 Army Corps areas. The normal composition of a French Army Corps is 2 infantry divisions, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 artillery brigade of three regiments, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 group and 1 company of observation balloons, and administrative services.

The infantry division consists of 3 regiments of infantry each of 3 battalions, and 1 regiment of artillery of 3 groups each of 3 batteries. The cavalry division consists of 3 cavalry brigades each of 2 regiments, 1 group of horse artillery, and 1 group of cyclist chasseurs.

The peace establishment of the French Army provides for 5 Cavalry divisions and 26 divisions of the Active Metropolitan Army. The establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army by units for 1930–31 is as follows:—

—	Regiments	Independent Battalions	Independent Companies	Independent Groups	Independent Sections	Independent Squadrons
Infantry	78	30	—	—	—	—
Tanks	10	1	—	—	—	—
Cavalry	29	5[2]	—	—	—	12[1]
Artillery	67	13	10	2	—	—
Engineers	11	—	—	—	2	—
Air Force	14[3]	—	1	7[4]	—	—

[1] Motor machine guns
[2] Of which 2 ballooning
[3] Dismounted dragoons
[4] Of which 6 artificers

The peace establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army for 1931–32 is 340,637, of whom 270,812 are allocated for Home Defence, and 69,825 form a mobile reserve for the overseas garrisons. Enlistment for the Metropolitan Army is regulated by the law of March 28, 1928, and is on a compulsory basis, but liberal exemptions are allowed. Service in the active army is for 1 year, and begins at the age of 21, the first half of the annual contingent joining in November, the second half in the following May. The total duration of service in active army and reserve is 28 years. Provision is made for the enlistment of 106,000 long service professional soldiers, 76,000 for the Metropolitan and 30,000 in the Colonial Army. After serving for 1 year, the soldier remains immediately available for military service for 3 years. In his fourth year of service he joins the first line of reserve for 16 years, and in his twentieth year the Territorial Army in which he remains for 8 years.

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 strength of the *Gendarmerie* is 33,380, of whom about one-third are mounted.

The *Garde Républicaine* is also a police force and performs duties in Paris similar to those performed by the *Gendarmerie* in the districts. Its strength is 2,988.

The *Colonial Army* is distinct from the *Metropolitan*, and consists partly of white troops and partly of native troops. The Colonial establishment for 1931–32 was 237,363, exclusive of Colonial troops in France and of certain native troops administered by the Ministry of the Colonies. The total peace establishment of the French Army, exclusive of Gendarmerie, is 340,637 + 237,363 = 578,900. The Colonial white troops are recruited either by voluntary enlistment, or by voluntary transfer from the *Metropolitan Army*.

The organisation of the extra-European troops by units is as follows:—

—	Regiments	Independent Battalions	Independent Companies	Independent Groups	Independent Sections	Independent Squadrons
Infantry	52	18	11	—	—	—
Tanks	—	3	—	—	4	—
Cavalry	14	—	7	—	—	8
Artillery	10	1	—	2	12	—
Engineers	—	8	4	—	—	—
Air Force	2	—	—	4	—	—

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, the Marshals of France and twelve selected generals, of whom one must be Chief of the General Staff.

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, and navy blue for the Air Force.

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.

Army estimates for 1932, 5,260,877,870 francs.

III. Navy.

Under the Washington Treaty, whose provisions affected her very slightly, France was allowed to retain ten capital ships, but the *France* was lost in Quiberon Bay on August 25, 1922, and the nine remaining displace 185,925 metric tons. By the provisions of the London Treaty, she retains the right to lay down additional capital ships up to a total of 105,000 tons during 1931–36. So far, the building of a battle cruiser of 25,000 tons is all that has been discussed, and the design of this has not been finally settled.

The current shipbuilding programme (1931–32) comprises 4 cruisers of

7,500 tons, 2 flotilla leaders, and 4 convoy sloops. In hand from previous programmes are 1 10,000 ton cruiser (*Algerie*), 2 of 7,500 tons (*La Galissonière* and *Jean de Vienne*), and 1 cruiser-minelayer (*Emile Bertin*); 6 flotilla leaders of 2,500 tons; 45 submarines; 3 sloops; 1 netlayer; and 2 oil tankers. The air service, which works in close touch with the Navy, is also being developed. The coast defences are now under the control of the Navy, and have been reorganized in four coast 'naval frontier' districts, in relation to 4 divisions of aircraft (40 flotillas), while a fifth division (10 flotillas) is attached to the active fleet. The naval frontier districts include considerable forces of destroyers, submarines, and minelayers. The chief stations are Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Corsica, Bizerta, Oran, Algiers, and Bona.

The total naval expenditure for 1932 (nine months) was 2,417,000,000 francs.

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 that concerns preparation for war, and is commander-in-chief designate. 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 embraces the directorates of *personnel*, *matériel*, and artillery, the works section, the finance department, the services of submarine defences, hydrography, and a central flying service. 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 are divided into five maritime arrondissements, having their headquarters at the naval ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon, each under a vice-admiral, but Lorient and Rochefort are being reduced. Two flag-officers are inspectors-general and commanders-in-chief designate in the Channel and Mediterranean.

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,' France was formerly provided with a reserve of 114,000 men, of whom about 25,500 were usually serving with the fleet; now large numbers are taken from the shore for engine-room and other duties. The active personnel in 1931 numbered 3,880 officers and 53,750 men.

The following is a summary of the strength of the fleet at the periods shown:—

	Complete at end of		
	1929	1930	1931
Battleships—1st Class	6	6	6
Battleships—2nd Class	3	3	3
Aircraft Carriers	1	1	1
Armoured cruisers	3	2	1
Cruisers	11	13	15
Despatch Vessels	48	50	52
Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers	68	72	74
Submarines	55	70	65

Below is a list of the principal ships in service or completing at the end of 1931. Instead of being replaced as proposed under the Washington agreement, the 6 first-class battleships are being modernised to a certain extent and will all be adapted to burn oil fuel.

Launched	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				
			1st Class Battleships.					Knots
1911	Jean Bart	22,189	10¾	12	12 12in.; 22 5·5in.	4	28,000	20·5
1912	Courbet, Paris							
1913	Bretagne, Lorraine, Provence	22,189	10¾	17	10 13·4 in.; 18 5·5in.	4	29,000	21
			2nd Class Battleships.					
1909	Diderot, Voltaire, Condorcet	17,597	11	12	4 12in.; 12 9·4in..	2	22,500	19
			Armoured Cruiser.					
1908	W. Rousseau	12,017	6¾	6	14 7·6in. 10 3in.	2	40,000	23
			Cruisers.					
1930	Dupleix	9,938	—	Shields	8 8in.; 8 3·5 in. A.A.	6	90,000	33
1929	Foch							
1928	Colbert							
1927	Suffren							
1926	Tourville	10,000	—		8 8 in., 8 3in. AA.	6	130,000	34·5
1925	Duquesne							
1923	Duguay-Trouin	7,249	—		8 6·1in.; 4 3in. AA.	12	100,000	34
1924	Lamotte Picquet							
1924	Primauguet							
1930	Jeanne d'Arc	6,496	—	Shields	8 6·1in.; 4 3in. AA.	2	32,500	25·5
1915	Metz	5,264	—		8 5·9in; 2 3in. AA.	2	45,000	28
1911	Mulhouse	4,527	—		7 5·9in.; 2 3in. AA.	2	35,515	28
1914	Strasbourg	4,723	—		7 5·9in.; 2 3in. AA.	4	36,000	27
1913	Thionville	2,922	—		9 4in.; 1 3in. AA.	7	25,000	27
			Cruiser Minelayer.					
1929	Pluton	4,850	—	Shields	4 5·5in.	—	57,000	30
			Aircraft Carrier.					
1920	Béarn	22,146	3½	—	8 6·1in.; 6 3in. AA.	4	39,000	21
			Aircraft Tender.					
1929	Commandant Teste	10,000	2	—	12 4in..	—	21,000	20·5

The four older cruisers are all ex-German except the *Thionville*, which was Austrian.

In the flotillas are included 24 flotilla leaders of 2,126–2,441 tons and 26 destroyers of about 1,350 tons, with speeds ranging from 33 to 40 knots; 53 ocean-going submarines, of which 8 are minelayers; and 39 coastal submarines. Most of these are of recent design and construction.

IV. Air Force.

The Air Minister has under him: the Directorate of Civil Aviation, the Directorate of Army Air Services, the Department of the Naval Air Force,

the Central Air Department in the Colonies. The establishment of the Military Air Service is 36,800 officers and men, and is organized in 2 air commands, comprising 14 aviation regiments and 5 independent air groups, with a total of 135 squadrons, of which 3 are in the colonies, 18 in North Africa and 8 in the Levant. There are in France 42 observation squadrons, 32 battle squadrons, 20 day bombing squadrons and 12 night bombing squadrons. The number of first line aircraft air service is 1,730. There are in addition 2 balloon regiments organized in 3 battalions, each of 3 companies.

The total expenditure on the civil, military and naval air services for 1930 is estimated at 2,083,611,720 francs (459,440,060 francs on civil aviation).

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of France, including Alsace and Lorraine (136,101,760 acres) 25,170,407 acres were under forests in 1928, 11,281,033 acres were returned as moor and uncultivated land, and 89,222,061 acres, of which 54,755,528 acres were arable, were returned as under crops, fallow and grass. Of the forest area (26,144,137 acres), 17,297,308 acres belong to private owners, 4,942,088 acres to communes, and 2,471,043 acres to the government.

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)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Wheat	13,217	13,108	13,330	7,515	7,655	9,179
Mixed Corn	205	191	192	100	96	109
Rye	1,943	1,922	1,885	863	866	926
Barley	1,767	1,776	1,943	1,096	1,107	1,296
Oats	8,645	8,758	8,507	4,983	4,938	5,416
Potatoes	3,742	3,681	3,473	17,527	11,264	16,252
Beetroot	595	628	692	6,002	5,809	6,889

In 1930, wheat production was estimated at 6,290,098 tons; oats, 4,394,403 tons, rye, 743,117 tons; barley, 987,063 tons; mixed corn, 86,671 tons.

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	1,441,330	114,760	41,010	647,000
1928[1]	3,452,285	1,273,595	258,290	26,847	304,072
1929[1]	3,557,252	1,364,898	248,823	26,940	512,160
1930[1]	3,505,047	924,243	275,641	21,072	192,187

[1] Excluding Alsace and Lorraine.

In Alsace and Lorraine there were 34,407 acres under vines in 1930 compared with 34,006 acres in 1929, the yield being 19,220,058 gallons and 18,933,552 gallons in the two years respectively.

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1930, is given in metric tons, as follows (figures for 1929 in brackets) :—Apples

and pears 126,957 (188,429), plums 38,572 (27,031), peaches 14,976 (20,358), apricots 6,337 (5,352), nuts 27,140 (34,357), cherries 41,292 (38,267).

On December 31, 1929, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,985,650; mules, 143,270; asses, 234,350; cattle, 15,631,140; sheep and lambs, 10,451,760; pigs, 6,101,810; goats, 1,884,770.

Silk culture, with Government encouragement (*primes*), is carried on in 24 departments of France—most extensively in Gard, Drôme, Ardèche, Var and Vaucluse. Silk production for 4 years:—

Year	Number of producers	Quantities of eggs put into incubation	Total production	Total value of produce
		Kilogs.	1000 Kilogs.	1000 Francs.
1927 . .	70,254	1,886	3,656	74,728
1928 . .	68,908	1,669	2,689	53,249
1929 . .	49,514	1,265	2,536	43,733
1930 . .	35,670	1,230	1,803	14,612

II. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

The following are the statistics of the principal minerals produced for 3 years, in thousands of metric tons:—

—	1928	1929	1930	—	1928	1929	1930
Coal	51,366	53,736	53,885	Antimony . .	4·1	4·7	5·1
Lignite . . .	1,075	1,187	1,143	Auriferous ore.	133	75·5	79
Iron ore . . .	40,191	50,731	48,453	Manganese . .	4·04	—	—
Bauxite . . .	598	643	—	Lead ore . .	61	72	38
Pyrites . . .	198	194	199	Rock salt . .	1,708	1,513	1,700
Mineral oil . .	74	83	76	Potash salts .	411	493	507

The output of iron and steel products was as follows (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron, 1928, 10,097; 1929, 10,429; 1930, 10,098; worked steel, 1928, 9,387; 1929, 9,664; 1930, 9,402.

III. Manufactures.

Sugar.—In 1929-30, there were 108 sugar works, employing 26,637 men, 1,081 women, and 409 children. The yield of sugar during 12 years (expressed in metric tons of refined sugar) was:—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1914-15	302,961	1921-22	278,273	1924-25	750,280	1927-28	780,867
1919-20	155,101	1922-23	445,368	1925-26	678,545	1928-29	815,861
1920-21	305,041	1923-24	446,773	1926-27	641,398	1929-30	825,383

Alcohol.—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced; in 1924. 43,168; in 1925, 44,264; in 1926, 32,658; in 1927, 37,348; in 1928, 47,360; and in 1929, 55,480.

Cotton.—In 1929, there were 11,754,400 spindles, 208,200 looms and 286 textile printing machines used in the cotton industry which employed a total number of 212,160 operatives, and produced 298,000 tons of yarns and 1,345,000,000 metres of piece goods.

IV. Fisheries.

For the French fisheries, including those of Algeria, the following are statistics for 1929 (the latest available):—Persons employed, 130,997; sailing-boats, 17,720; steamers, 574; motor boats, 6,396; value of products, 1,173,000,000 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 thousands of francs and in tons were for two years :—

—	Imports				Exports			
	1930		1931		1930		1931	
	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs
Food products	6,375,996	11,822,106	9,100,820	13,998,614	2,144,410	5,885,020	1,588,485	4,285,045
Raw materials	52,170,121	29,324,997	46,933,553	19,037,529	29,730,214	9,992,079	24,804,722	7,179,851
Manufactured goods . .	2,374,074	11,363,709	2,061,526	9,168,159	4,805,568	26,957,222	3,936,227	18,956,431
Total .	60,920,191	52,510,812	58,095,899	42,199,302	36,680,192	42,835,221	30,329,434	30,421,327

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs :—

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
Wine . . .	2,155·5	2,938·9	Timber .	311 6	194·6
Wool . . .	3,180 3	1,800 7	Textiles, silk	2,501·7	1,721·1
Cereals . . .	2,081 3	2,999 7	,, cotton .	2,145 3	1,411·5
Raw cotton .	3,280 4	1,502 0	Wine .	686 7	665·1
Coal and coke . .	4,438 7	3,628 3	Raw silk and yarn .	146 7	68 0
Coffee . .	1,121 0	973 4	Soaps and perfumes	724 6	525 2
Oil seeds . . .	2,091 0	1,458 1	Iron and steel .	2,181 7	1,785 3
Sugar .	575 9	421 7	Pearls . .	406·7	293·4
Petroleum . .	2,246 0	1,364·9	Automobiles . .	1,122 7	837 5
Machinery	2,615 4	1,903 7	Chemical products	3,209 9	2,515 9
Copper . . .	1,456 0	797·5	Glass . .	364 2	229·9
Iron and steel . .	399 1	278 1	Clothing .	1,662 3	690 8
Hides and skins .	1,046 9	701·4	Rubber goods . .	580 5	388 5
Silk . . .	963 4	509·3	Table fruits .	455·9	357·2
Chemicals . . .	1,133 6	931·6	Vegetables .	199 9	185·6

The chief imports for home use and exports of home goods are to and from the following countries, in thousands of francs :—

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
United Kingdom	5,272,952	3,724,567	6,845,305	5,038,063
Germany . .	7,937,117	6,182,821	4,155,001	2,748,429
Belgium . .	4,198,852	3,635,813	5,442,023	3,581,546
Switzerland .	1,132,837	903 847	3,094,932	2,308,315
Spain . . .	1,508,542	1,402,468	1,128,694	685,562
Italy . . .	1,526,848	1,440,297	1,681,053	992,141
United States .	6,148,131	3,808,408	2,434,915	1,548,987
Brazil . . .	783,296	627,508	309,131	139,321
Argentina . .	1,202,048	1,428,262	877,728	515,684

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the more important articles consigned to the United Kingdom from France in four years according to Board of Trade returns :—

Staple Imports into U.K.	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
Apparel &c.	1,933,389	1,890,210	1,610,793	1,432,999
Silk manufactures	6,664,144	6,401,182	6,168,365	5,026,755
Woollen goods	4,845,860	4,308,698	3,615,417	3,096.581
Artificial silk manufactures	1,467,453	1,994,639	2,357.663	2,328,893
Fancy goods	887,081	761,283	773,836	729,428
Wine	2,512,755	2,345,793	2,217,138	1,831,582
Brandy	900.637	963,038	976,033	878,243
Leather goods	1,919,660	2,081,655	1,764,263	1,633,827
Motor-cars	2,536,265	1,180,083	805,158	716,671

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1927 was, 3,174,906 gallons; in 1928, 2,846,185 gallons; in 1929, 2,805,113 gallons; and in 1930, 2,442,386 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.	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
Woollen and Worsted	570,018	936,261	1,099,308	1,077,187
Iron and steel	883,864	971,620	1,484,449	1,145,441
Coal	8,022,489	6,974,503	10,390,391	10,801 396
Cotton yarn	532,814	567,722	759,748	574,776
Machinery	1,863,903	2,179,993	2,798,942	906,434

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from France into U.K.	63,436	60,621	56,549	49,267	40,883
Exports to France from U.K.	23,633	25,157	31,663	29,690	22,537
Re-Exports to France from U.K.	18,456	18,560	17,517	14,508	9,478

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1928 the French mercantile marine had a gross tonnage of 3,441,000.

Shipping in foreign trade in 1931, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows with cargoes only :—

—	Entered (1931)		Cleared (1931)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	9,165	14,661,826	7,691	12.128.065
Foreign	21,046	43,015,026	15,154	36,139,340
Total	30,211	57,676,852	22,845	48,267,405
Marseilles	5,414	13,837,568	4,960	13,006,834
Le Havre	3,025	8,297,746	2,265	6,974,098
Cherbourg	1,014	10,901,342	886	10,795,822

—	Entered (1931)		Cleared (1931)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Bordeaux	1,713	2,656,273	1,140	1,912,181
Boulogne	2,708	4,986,570	2,523	4,779,458
Dunkirk	2,568	4,580,406	2,102	3,718,507
Rouen	3,830	4,308,839	1,108	996,379
Calais	2,061	1,570,790	1,906	1,276,302
Nantes	1,025	1,239,350	393	446,431
St. Nazaire	541	545,219	132	300,446
La Rochelle	474	924,280	263	535,580
Dieppe	1,526	989,943	1,291	710,513
Cette	1,445	1,477,561	1,130	1,044,267
Caen	620	498,812	414	284,320

Internal Communications.

I. Rivers, Railways, etc.

In 1930, there were in France 41,365 miles of national roads, 5,615 miles of departmental roads, 346,865 miles of local roads, making a total of 393,845 miles.

In 1928, there were 6,204 miles of navigable waterways with a total traffic of 48,404,000 tons.

By a law of July 11, 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, till when (by a Convention made on June 28, 1921), the State guarantees to them working expenses and the interest and redemption of capital and loans.

The length of principal lines open for traffic on January 1, 1930 was 26,177 miles, made up as follows: State, 5,665 miles, Nord, 2,394 miles; Est 3,142 miles; Paris-Orléans, 4,681 miles; Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean, 6,169 miles; Midi, 2,694 miles; Alsace-Lorraine, 1,432 miles The total receipts for 1931 of all the seven companies was 14,050,166,000 francs; for 1930, 15,470,836,000 francs. Working expenses in 1929 amounted to 12,736,451,000 francs and financial charges, 2,729,982,000 francs

The electrification of the French railways is now a settled policy. On September 1, 1931, there was a total length of 1,043 miles electrified. The State railway has 60 miles (Paris suburbs); the Orléans railway 147 miles (Paris–Vierzon 127 miles); the P.L.M. 62 miles (Chambéry to the Modana section of the Culoz-Modana line), and the Midi about 754 miles

The following table gives particulars of air traffic for 4 years:—

Years	Miles of airway	Mileage flown (in thousands of miles)	Passengers carried	Freight (1,000 lbs.)	Mail (1,000 lbs.)
1927	7,536	3,753	15,857	1,644	276
1928	—	—	19,549	2,545	272
1929	—	5,692	25,289	3,532	314
1930	—	5,849	28,935	3,078	478

II. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

From January 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, the receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones amounted to 4,028 million francs; the expenditure to 4,017 million francs. The number of ordinary letters carried in 1929, was 1,618 millions, and of registered letters 74 millions.

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1929, was 221,808 miles. In 1929, there were despatched 45,821,182 telegrams, of which 29,779,814 were internal and 11,181,221 international. In 1929, gross telegraph receipts were 396,000,000 francs.

In 1929, the telephone systems in France had 132,400 miles of line, and 3,438,536 miles of wire; number of subscribers (1929) 1,018,000; number of conversations 782,027,491.

Money and Credit.

The nominal value of the French money coined in France during the past years was:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Nickel and Bronze	Nickel and Aluminium	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
1914-1927 .	165,002,990	585,580,361	1,078,467,592	—	1,829,050,943
1928 . . .	—	—	3,186,606	5,649,974	8,836,580
1929 . . .	—	227,605,980	5,676,042	3,334,257	236,616,279
1930 . . .	—	369,861,630	10,900,444	—	380,762,074

The ordinary savings-banks numbered 560 (with about 1,800 branch offices) on December 31, 1930; the number of depositors was 9,563,221, with deposits to the value of 23,556,325,290 francs, representing an average of francs 2,463·22 to each depositor. The maximum deposit allowed in the ordinary savings banks was increased from 12,000 to 20,000 francs for individuals and from 50,000 to 100,000 francs for mutual-aid societies and specially authorised institutions. The National savings-banks, on December 31, 1929, held deposits and interest amounting to 11,658,664,000 francs due to 8,507,284 depositors, representing an average of 1,370 francs per account.

The Bank of France, founded in 1800, and placed under State control in 1806, has the monopoly (since 1848) of issuing bank notes. The present privileges of the Bank were last renewed on December 20, 1918, for a further 25 years, *i.e.*, until December 31, 1945. The capital of the Bank is fixed at 182,500,000 francs.

The situation of the Bank on February 12, 1932, was:—

	February 12, 1932
	1000 francs
Gold	73,034,075
Sight deposits abroad.	7,829,552
Advances to the Public	2,785,588
Advances to the State	3,200,000
Notes in circulation	83,288,819
Public and private deposits	27,278,402

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. By the Monetary Law of June 24, 1928, the maximum limit on note issue was cancelled.

The following are the principal banks :—The Crédit Foncier de France, founded in 1852, which lends money on mortgage ; the Crédit Lyonnais, founded in 1863 ; the Société Générale, founded in 1864 ; the Comptoir-Nationale d'Escompte de Paris ; Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas ; and the Banque Nationale de Crédit.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Franc* of 100 *centimes* was in normal pre-war conditions of the value of 9½*d.* or 25 225 francs to the pound sterling.

A new Monetary Law was introduced on June 24, 1928, stabilising the franc on a gold basis. According to this law, the franc, the French monetary unit, consists of 65½ milligrammes of gold, 900/1,000 fine. The Bank of France is bound to convert its notes into gold on demand, and to keep a reserve of gold bullion and coin equal to at least 35 per cent. of the combined total of the notes in circulation and of the credit current accounts. The Mint will strike gold coins of 100 francs, 900/1,000 fine, and these coins shall be unlimited legal tender. To replace the 5, 10 and 20 franc notes of the Bank of France, which will be withdrawn from circulation before December 31, 1932 (from which date they will cease to be legal tender), the Mint, on behalf of the State, will issue silver coins 680/1,000 fine, of a nominal value of 10 and 20 francs The total issue of such coins must not exceed 3 milliard francs.

The weight of the 10-franc silver coins is fixed at 10 grammes and of the 20-franc piece at 20 grammes, with a margin of five-thousandths both as regards weight and fineness.

The metric system of weights and measures is in general use in France.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of France in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—M. A. de Fleuriau, G.C.V.O. (appointed October 24, 1924).
Counsellor.—Roger Cambon, C.V.O.
First Secretary —Jacques Truelle.
Second Secretary.—Jacques Dumaine.
Third Secretaries.—Jacques de Blesson and Pierre Saffroy.
Attaché.—Comte André de Limur.
Military Attaché.—Général de Brigade Voruz.
Naval Attaché.— Capitaine de Vaisseau Yves Donval.
Air Attaché.—Lieutenant de Vaisseau Antoine Sala.
Commercial Attaché —Vicomte de Poulpiquet du Halgouët.
Financial Attaché.—Jacques Rueff.
Secretary-Archivist.—Comte La Combe.
Consul-General in London.—J. Knecht.

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 Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (appointed July 30, 1928).
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary.—R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.
First Secretaries.—R. F. Wigram and O. C. Harvey.
Third Secretaries.—C. E. Steel and Hon. R. G Hare.

Superintending Archivist.—W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché.—Captain J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. G. G. Waterhouse, M.C.
Air Attaché.—Group-Captain R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commercial Counsellor.—J. R. Cahill, Kt., C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary.—A. H. S. Yeames.
Consul-General.—A. L. S. Rowley, C.M.G.
Canadian Minister in Paris.—Philippe Roy (appointed Sept. 28, 1928).

There are British Consular Representatives at Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles (C.G.), Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg (C.G.), and other towns.

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ANDORRA.

The independence of the valleys of Andorra was of Carlovingian origin. Their political status was regulated by the *Paréage* of 1278, according to which they were placed under the joint suzerainty of the head of the French state and of the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The country consists of gorges, narrow valleys and defiles, surrounded by high mountain peaks of the Eastern Pyrenees 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 6 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. Half of the council is re-elected every two years. The council nominates a First Syndic (*Syndic général des Vallées*) 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 (*Baylcs*) appointed by the Bishop and by France respectively. There is a Court of Appeal and also a Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan. This, and the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop, are the highest appeal courts. For criminal suits two magistrates (*le Viguier de France* and *le Viguier Episcopal*) preside over a criminal court at Andorra-la-Vieille. The valleys of Andorra pay 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 and his department controls the public services established by France, such as education, posts and telegraphs. A good road runs from Urgel to Andorra, and from there to Encamp. Catalan is the language spoken Education is in a backward state. 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 which is given officially as about 10,255,510 sq. kilometres, or

3,958,626 square miles, with a population of 59,474,000 Algeria, however, is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, and Tunis and Morocco are attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For Syria and Cameroon France holds mandates under the League of Nations. 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, Réunion, 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 1931–32, France is to spend on the colonial service 714,362,472 francs.

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	286,410
Annam	1884	39,758	4,820,000
Cambodia	1862	67,550	2,602,914
Cochin-China	1861	26,476	4,392,886
Tonking	1884	40,530	8,182,962
Laos	1892	103,000	1,000,000
Syria [1]	1922	60,000	2,831,622
In Africa:—			
Algeria	1830–1902	847,552	6,553,451
Tunis	1881	48,300	2,159,708
Sénégal	1637–1889	74,112	1,584,273
French Sudan	1893	360 331	2,855,658
Upper Volta		142,820	3,000,243
Guinea	1848	89,436	2,220,464
Ivory Coast	1843	121,590	1,886,166
Dahomey	1893	41,302	1,080,447
Mauritania	1893	347,400	322,737
Niger	1912	468,200	1,490.153
Equatorial Africa	1884	912,049	3,127,707
Cameroon [1]	1919	166,489	1,878.683
Togo [1]	1919	33,700	730,027
Réunion	1649	970	186,687
Madagascar	1643–1896	241,094	3,502,037 [2]
Mayotte	1843	790	119,305
Somali Coast	1864	5,790	85,778
In America:—			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1685	93	3,584
Guadeloupe	1634	532	243,243
Martinique	1635	385	234,695
Guiana	1626	84,740	47,341
In Oceania:—			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854–1887	8,548	51,816
Tahiti, &c.	1841–1881	1,520	35,900

[1] Held under a mandate of the League of Nations. [2] Including Mayotte.

A large area of Morocco is under France as a Protectorate. *See* Morocco.

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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; re-took 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 on February 26, 1931, the following estimated populations:—

*Pondichéry	43,499	Modéliarpeth	14,846	Nédounkadou	5,617
Oulgaret	28,899	Ariancoupom	20,636	Cotchéry	6,605
Villenour	23,489	*Karikal	17,558	*Chandernagor	27,262
Tiroubouvané	20,963	Tirnoular	12,558	*Mahé	12,430
Bahour	18,352	Grande Aldée	8,317	*Yanaon	5,249
Nettapacom	12,871	Neravy	7,259	Total	286,410

In 1931, the population of the Provinces was as follows:—Pondichéry, 183,555; Karikal, 57,914; Chandernagor, 27,262; Mahé, 12,430; Yanaon, 5,249.

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 1930, was 2·33 per cent. for Europeans and mixed, and 7·73 per cent. for Indians; and the death-rate 1·53 per cent. for Europeans and mixed, and 3·85 per cent. for Indians. There were in 1930, 59 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 316 teachers and 10,922 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget, 1931) 2,890,320 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, manioc, ground-nuts. On December 31, 1930, there were 57,109 cattle, 27,806 sheep, and 33,227 goats. There are at Pondichéry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagor 1 jute mill; the cotton mills have, in all, 1,335 looms and 72,067 spindles, employing 8,245 persons. There are also at work a few oil presses for ground-nuts, and one ice factory. At the ports of Pondichéry, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanaon in 1930, the imports amounted to 184,042,407 francs, and the exports to 219,985,488 francs. At these four ports in 1930, 305 vessels entered and cleared. Railway open, 43 miles, Pondichéry to Villapuram, and Peralam to Karikal. The Banque de l'Indochine has a branch in Pondichéry.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Central Government.

Governor-General.—Pierre Pasquier (August 22, 1928).
Secretary General.—M. Graffeuil (November 4, 1928).

French Indo-China, with an area of about 285,000 square miles and a population, in 1926, of 20,500,000, of whom 35,000 were European (including military forces), consists of 5 States: the Colony of Cochin-China, the Protectorates of Annam, Cambodia (including the territory around Battambang ceded by Siam in 1907), Tonking and Laos; and Kwang-Chau-Wan, leased from China. The whole country is under a Governor-General, assisted by a Secretary-General, and each of the States has at its head an official 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 Grand Council for Economic Affairs and a Government Council for the whole of Indo-China and a Grand Council for Economic Affairs for each of the States.

In Cochin-China justice is administered by French magistrates for both Europeans and natives, but in the Protectorates there are native tribunals for matters affecting natives, and French courts for matters affecting Europeans. From the native tribunals 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 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 1931 the revenue and

expenditure of the general budget balanced at 108,000,000 piastres. The outstanding debt of Indo-China on January 1, 1930, amounted to 353,000,000 francs and 6,600,000 piastres.

The military force consists of two divisions and an independent brigade. The naval force comprises 3 sloops, 2 gun-boats, and 3 surveying 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, phosphates, zinc, tin, wolfram, chrome, graphite and lead.

In 1887, the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking, Cochin-China and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union. In 1931, the total imports amounted to 1,292,000,000 francs, and exports to 1,148,000,000 francs. The chief export is rice, 1,472,000 tons in 1929, and 1,121,000 tons in 1930. Other exports are rubber, fish, coal, pepper, cattle and hides, coin, zinc and tin ore. The principal imports are cotton and silk tissues, metal goods, kerosene and motor cars.

In 1931, the imports into Great Britain from Indo-China amounted to 167,357*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain, 199,240*l.*; re-exports to Indo-China from U K. were 3,218*l.*

There are 5,152 miles of colonial routes and 10,222 miles of local roads (December 31, 1930).

The principal railways are from Saigon to Mytho (43½ miles); from Hanoi to Nacham (111 miles); from Hanoi to Tourane (497 miles); from Saigon to Khanh-Hoa (264 miles); from Haiphong to Yunanfou (534 miles), and from Tourcham to Dalat (38½ miles). Total length of line, two-thirds Government, at end of 1928, 1,488 miles. There were 419 principal post offices and more than 700 rural post offices (1930).

In 1929 there were 5,136 kilometres of telephone lines in Indo-China, and 31,774 kilometres of wire. The number of calls made was 9,550,000, the number of subscribers 6,939. There is a radio-telephonic service to Europe from Saigon and from Phnom Penh

According to a decree of May 31, 1930, the piastre was legally established on a gold basis, the rate of stabilisation being 10 francs = 1 piastre. The piastre will have a gold content of 655 milligrams (10·0308 grains) of fine gold and will be 900 fine.

The silver piastres still in circulation continue, provisionally, to be of legal tender. A decree of August 12, 1930, authorised a new silver currency, weighing 20 grammes, 900 fine. The Governor-General will fix the conditions under which the old piastre coins will be withdrawn from circulation, and also, when the occasion arises, the details of the issue of the new token coins.

The Bank of Indo-China has the monopoly of note issue in Indo-China. This privilege was renewed for a period of 25 years by the law of March 1931. Its capital is 120,000,000 francs. Notes in circulation, December 31, 1931, 102,000,000 piastres

British Consul-General at Saigon.—F. G. Gorton.
British Vice-Consul at Haiphong.—A. Mercadier.

STATES AND PROTECTORATES.

Cochin-China.

The area of French Cochin-China is estimated at 26,476 square miles. The whole is divided into 21 provinces. The towns of Saigon and Cholon have been formed into municipalities. The Colonial Council contains 24 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 1929, the total population was put at 4,392,886, of whom 16,462 were French and 733 European foreigners (excluding the military forces). Saigon had, in 1929, a population of 123,890, of whom 12,100 were French and 582 other Europeans, exclusive of 3,066 troops; the town of Cholon has 193,400 inhabitants, of whom 691 were Europeans and about 98,000 Chinese. There are about 1,584 schools, with 3,935 teachers, and 170,275 pupils.

The total area is put at about 5,720,935 hectares (14,137,056 acres) of which 2,113,024 hectares (5,221,727 acres) are cultivated (1929). The chief culture is rice, to which 5,382,964 acres were devoted in 1929. The production of rice in 1929 was 2,164,249 metric tons, or about 36 per cent. of the total crop of the whole of Indo-China. Other crops are maize, beans, sweet potatoes, earth-nuts, cotton, rubber, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, coco-nuts, betel-nuts, pepper, oranges, bananas, etc. The farm animals in 1929, comprised 10,701 horses, 422,921 buffaloes, 576,546 pigs, 3,197 sheep and goats.

River and coast fishing is actively carried on; the fishery products are valued at 3,000,000 francs yearly. There are 19 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, turning out 3,780 tons of rice a day. In these towns are also 4 saw-mills, 6 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 in 1929 were rice (1,242,532 metric tons), fish (29,928 metric tons), fat and fish oil (2,936 metric tons), pepper (4,096 metric tons), cotton (1,078 metric tons), copra (12,514 metric tons), silk (32,191 kilograms), shrimps (1,234 metric tons), isinglass (32 metric tons), hides (1,936 metric tons), cardamoms (122 metric tons). The cultivation of rubber is increasing. In 1928, exports amounted to 9,698 metric tons, and in 1929, 10,166 metric tons. During 1930, 364 steamers of 1,551,000 tons entered at the port of Saigon. 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 7 banks or bank-agencies. The total exports in 1929 amounted to 2,426,842,000 francs, and imports to 2,301,020,000 francs.

In 1929, the local budget balanced at 22,513,626 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 Hué on February 23, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King **Bao-Dai** succeeded to the throne on November 6, 1925. During his minority, the Government is in the hands of a Regency Council. The King governs the country, assisted by a Council of Ministers, in accordance with the wishes of the French Government, represented by a Resident Supérieur. A Chamber of representatives of the people was established in 1926. The ports of Tourane and Qui-Nhon 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 in 1931, 31,885). Province of Binh-Dinh had 557,126 inhabitants in 1931. Annamite functionaries, under the control of the French Government, administer all the internal affairs of Annam. The area of the protectorate is about 39,758 square miles, with a population in 1930, of 4,820,000. There were 3,569 Europeans, 526,138 Moïs, 9,800 Chinese, and 256 Japanese and Indians. The population is Annamite in the towns and along the coast, and consists of various tribes of Moïs 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 in 1931, 766 preparatory schools with 32,102 pupils; 128 elementary schools with 10,814 pupils; 57 secondary schools with 14,383 pupils; one higher secondary school for boys at Hué, with 623 pupils, one at Vinh with 147 pupils and one at Quinhon with 399 pupils; one higher secondary school for native girls at Dông-Khanh with 502 pupils; one professional school with 273 pupils; one normal school for boys, and one for girls, both at Hué. Local budget, 1931, balanced at 18,417,000 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 the most important product. 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. There are about 804,000 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 1930, 53,924,599 francs; exports, 36,971,184 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 1930, 229 French ships of 920,762 tons, 27 Chinese of 23,235 tons, and 13 ships (29,206 tons) of other nationalities cleared the port of Tourane, the total tonnage being 973,303 tons. The number of native junks entering the port were 3,703, of a tonnage of 24,540.

Cambodia.

Cambodia is bounded on the south by Cochin-China, on the east by Annam, on the north by Laos and Siam, on the west by Siam, and on the south-west by the Gulf of Siam.

Area, 67,550 square miles; population according to the census of 1929: 2,602,914, of whom 2,201 were Europeans (excluding the military forces), 157,668 Annamites, 144,550 Chinese, 2,291,741 Cambodians, Sino-Cambodians, Malayans, and Laotians, and 6,645 of various races. The present King, **Sisowathmonivong**, succeeded his late father, Sisowath, on August 9, 1927, and was crowned on July 22, 1928. The country is divided into 14 provinces. The four chief towns are Phnôm-Penh (population 80,712), the capital of the territory, located at the crossing of Tonlé-Sap and Mékong rivers, Battambang, 180 miles further north-west, Kampot (92 miles from the capital), a seaport on the Gulf of Siam, but not accessible for sea-going vessels, and Kompong-Cham. The budget for 1931 balanced at 11,484,020 piastres, including a sum of 728,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. There are (1931) 308 French schools, besides one college and one professional school, and a school of Applied Arts. Total

number of pupils in attendance was (1931) 15,368 Cambodian, Annamite and Chinese.

The soil is fertile, but only a part of it is under cultivation (2,150,000 acres) owing to shortage of labour. The chief product of Cambodia is rice which is exported by way of Cholon where the rice is milled, and Saigon where it is shipped. Amongst the other products are tobacco, kapok, cotton, pepper, indigo, coffee, palm sugar and rubber and silk. Pepper is especially grown in the country of Kampot, the production in 1928 was 3,500 metric tons. Cotton growing is extending; the production of ginned cotton is estimated at 1,500 tons, the whole of which is exported. Cattle breeding is a flourishing native industry, especially between Phnôm-Penh and Manila. Other native industries are: weaving of silk and cotton, pottery and making of rush mats. There is a cotton-ginning mill at Ksach-Kandal, and another at Chhak-Augré, both near Phnôm-Penh, a silk factory, several iron foundries, rice-mills, and saw-mills at Phnôm-Penh, but not very important. Valuable forests cover an area of about 10,000,000 acres. Iron ore, limestone, phosphate and sapphire are the principal minerals, but not worked very extensively. 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. The external trade is carried on mostly through Saigon in Cochin-China. Imports in 1930: 37,413,831 francs; exports, 13,952,142 francs. The imports comprise salt, wine, textiles, chemicals; the exports comprise rice, salted fish, pepper, maize, cotton, tobacco, fish-oil, palm-sugar, sticklac, kapok, wood, resin, hides, and cattle. This last trade is carried between Phnôm-Penh and Manila.

Cambodia possesses two little sea-harbours, Kep and Réam, both on the Gulf of Siam and connected to Bangkok and Saigon by the steamers of the 'Siam Steam Navigation Company,' and the 'Sté. des Affréteurs Indochinois.' Total tonnage of the different little steamers and junks that enter and clear out the different ports of Cambodia is about 1,000,000 metric tons per year. 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. River-steamers easily reach Phnôm-Penh, which has good quays and embankments.

Cambodia possessed in 1930, 1,430 miles of good metalled roads and nearly 188 miles of unmetalled roads and 50 miles of roads in course of construction. The chief roads are from Saigon to the Siamese frontier, viâ Phnôm-Penh and Battambang, from Phnôm-Penh to the Gulf of Siam, and Mount Bokor (hill-station), from Saigon to Kratié, and from Phnôm-Penh to Angkor viâ Kompong-Thom. A railway is in course of construction between Phnôm-Penh and Battambang.

Of all the countries of the Far East, Cambodia is among the richest in ancient monuments. The ruins of Angkor are specially famous.

Tonking.

This territory, brought under France's protectorate in 1884, has an area of 40,530 square miles, and is divided into 23 provinces, and 4 military territories, with 10,885 villages and a population in 1930 of 8,182,962, of whom 10,155 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 about 135,000 in 1930. This town on January 1, 1902, became the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. In 1931, there were 13 native primary schools (6,000 pupils), 2 native normal colleges (439 students), 1 native college (720 students), 1 school of applied arts (208 students), 1 French primary school for girls (209 pupils), 2 French High Schools (588 pupils), and 1 French Lycée (600 pupils). The University of Indo-China was organised in 1917, and contains 10 faculties. There were in 1930, 515 students. The local budget for 1931 balanced at 12,833,810 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total exports 1930, 63,764 tons), exported mostly to Hong Kong. Other products are maize, arrow-root, 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. There are rich limestone quarries, calamine and tin mines, and also rich hard coal beds.

Imports in 1930, 595,260,204 piastres; exports, 299,120,596 piastres.

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 three French lines.

The **Laos** territory, under French protectorate since 1893, is estimated to contain 103,000 square miles; there are now nearly one million inhabitants. The capital is Vientiane. In the country there is a protected state, 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 soil is fertile, producing rice (average output about 500,000 tons annually), 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 by the Mekong, which is barred at Khone by rapids, and by two new roads from Vinh to Thakhek and from Quang Tri to Savannakhet. A new road following the Mekong connects Thakek to Paksé, and thence to Saigon. A railway, four miles in length, has been constructed across Khone island, and by means of it several steam launches have been transported to the upper waters, where they now ply. Motor launches ply between Vientiane, Luang Prabang and Homi Sai. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon and Hanoi. The local budget for 1931 balanced at 4,416,300 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, including 1 Municipality, Tchekham, a commercial centre, but the Chinese organisation is maintained. Fort-Bayard is the seat of the local Administration. Its area is about 190 square miles and its population 250,000. The imports are chiefly cotton yarns, petroleum, matches, refined sugar, cunao (for tinctorial purposes); the exports are straw sacks, swine, cattle, brown sugar, and ground-nuts. Imports in 1930, 9,066,484 piastres; exports, 7,257,060 piastres. The port is free. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of French, Portuguese, Chinese and English companies; in 1929, 253 vessels of 221,000 tons entered. The local budget for 1930 balanced at 717,000 piastres.

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MANDATED TERRITORY IN ASIA: SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria, formerly a province of Turkey-in-Asia, has 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, which was confirmed by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922 (Declaration of London).

High Commissioner.—M. Henri Ponsot (October 12, 1926).

Area and Population.—The territory under the French Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, by Palestine on the south, by Iraq on the east, and by Turkey on the north.

For details of the frontier between Syria and Iraq and Palestine, see the STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p. 893. The frontier between Syria and Turkey (Nisibin-Jeziret ibn Omar), was settled by the Franco-Turkish agreement of June 22, 1929.

The country was originally organised into 5 territories (*états*), but since January 1, 1925, two of these, viz. Damascus and Aleppo, were united to form the single State, now the Republic of Syria (Sanjaks of Hama, Homs, Damascus, Hauran, Aleppo, Alexandretta and Deir ez Zor). The remaining territories are those of Latakia, formerly the Alawiyya (Sanjaks of Latakia and Tartus); of Lebanon (Sanjaks of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Bekaa); of Jebel Druze (south of Hauran). The autonomous Sanjak of Alexandretta, set up January 1, 1925, is part of the Syrian Republic.

THE SYRIAN REPUBLIC.—The Constitution of May 14, 1930, provides for a President, elected by the Legislature for 5 years; the Legislature itself, which consists of 69 members, is elected for 4 years. The first general election, which is in two degrees, was held in December, 1931, and January, 1932. The capital is Damascus. The present Head of the Syrian State is Jemil Beg Ulchi, and the Prime Minister is Sheikh Taj-ed-Din Effendi

THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC, or Greater Lebanon, was proclaimed a State on September 1, 1920 It has the following frontiers .—North, the Nahr-el-Kebir; south, the frontier of Palestine; west, the coast; and east, the heights of Anti-Lebanon. Beirut is the seat of the Government. M Charles Debbas is President of the Republic, and Adib Pasha is the Prime Minister.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LATAKIA was established under that name on May 14, 1930. Capital, Latakia.

THE GOVERMENT OF JEBEL DRUZE has its seat at El Suweidch.

The total area subject to the French Mandate may be estimated at 60,000 square miles. The total population of this area in 1929 was 2,831,622. The population of the 4 territories was as follows:—Syria, 1,696,638; Lebanon, 862,618 (of whom 342,388 were Christians and 292,247 Moslems); Latakia, 286,920; and Jebel Druze, 51,780. The bulk of the population of the area subject to the French mandate is of Arab 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 Damascus, population 193,912, Aleppo, 177,313; Beirut, 134,655; Homs, 52,792; Hama, 39,960; Tripolis, 37,260; Antioch, 28,000; Latakia, 21,404; Alexandretta, 13,997; and Zahlah in Lebanon, 20,985. There are no statistics of births and deaths.

Religion and Education.—The population is composed mainly of Moslems, of whom there are 1,514,755. The majority are Sunni Moslems (1,075,816). The Druses number about 86,125, the Alawiyya 227,930, and Ismailians 14,882. There have been Christians in Syria since the earliest times. They number at present 505,419, of whom 186,676 are

Maronites, 66,762 Greek Catholics (Uniats), 7,305 Armenian Catholics (Uniats), 32,859 Armenians, 8,887 Protestants, 28,885 Melkites, and 151,326 belong to the Orthodox Church. There are also 16,526 Jews. There are now one Orthodox, one Gregorian Armenian, one Latin, and three Uniat Patriarchs (Melkite, Syrian, and Maronite) of Antioch, none of whom reside in that city. Apart from this there are in French Mandated territory 9 Orthodox Dioceses, one Armenian Uniat Archbishop, six Melkite (Uniat) Archbishops and six Bishops, three Syrian (Uniat) Archbishops, five Maronite (Uniat) Archbishops and four Bishops, one Latin Apostolic Delegate, a Grand Mufti and a Grand Rabbi.

There were in the whole of the mandated territory in 1930, 649 public schools with 59,773 pupils, 1,042 private schools with 74,220 pupils, and 584 foreign schools with 54,452 pupils.

At Damascus there is a Syrian university (founded June 15, 1923), with (in 1930) a faculty of medicine (134 students), a faculty of law (189 students), pharmacy (12 students), dentistry (30 students), and arts (106 students). There is also an Arab High School, founded and maintained by the High Commissioner, and also agricultural colleges at Sélémié and Bekaa. There is a school of arts and crafts at Beirut (95 pupils).

There are also two universities in Beirut, one French and one American. The American university contains a faculty of medicine and several schools, with 1,178 students, of whom 468 were Moslems, 24 Druses, 25 Bahairtes, 584 Christians, and 77 Jews. The French university has a faculty of medicine with 450 students, and several schools.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for four years were as follows in Syrian pounds (Syrian pound = Francs 20):—

	1928	1929	1930	1931 [1]
	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds
Revenue	22,321,700	24,126,104	18,694,923	18,311,244
Expenditure	17,884,359	20,025,808	16,578,737	18,311,244

[1] Estimates.

The Budget for 1930 was distributed as follows in Syrian pounds, paper:—

	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus
	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds
Syrian Republic	10,545,952	8,957,632	1,588,320
Alexandretta Sanjak	1,538,557	1,103,117	435,440
Lebanon	4,647,211	4,659,614	12,403 [2]
Latakia	1,665,331	1,607,710	57,621
Jebel Druze	297,872	250,664	47,208
Total	18,694,923	16,578,737	2,116,186

[2] Deficit.

Defence.—A French army is in occupation of the whole country. On January 1, 1931, the effective strength was 299 officers (141 French) and 13,411 other ranks (293 French).

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 under crops in 1931 was 2,569,000 hectares. The principal products in 1930 were: wheat, 527,300 metric tons; barley, 480,500 metric tons; maize, 43,200 metric tons; olives, 39,286 metric tons; silk cocoons, 3,575 metric tons (3,460 in 1929), and cotton, 2,230 metric tons. Sesamé, from which oil is produced, is one of the most valued crops, but is very uncertain. Chickpeas, lentils, beans, vetches, and lupins are largely cultivated, the annual crop of chickpeas being estimated at 50,000 tons. About 10,000 acres in Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus produced 3,180 metric tons of tobacco in 1930. The cultivation of cotton has been considerably extended during the last two years. The chief cotton-growing centre is the Aleppo district. In 1930 the total area under cotton was 76,000 acres Hemp and sugar-cane are also cultivated. The most important fruit trees are the olive, vine, mulberry, lemon, banana, and orange. In 1930, there were about 188,000 acres under olive trees, against 187,500 in 1929. The yield of olive oil in 1930 was 160,000 metric quintals There were also produced 36,300 tons of apricots and 150,000 tons of grapes The white mulberry is largely cultivated in Northern Syria for feeding silk-worms. Sheep-raising is also of importance.

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. Flour, oil, soap, and silk thread are the most important. In 1929, 3,460 metric tons of cocoons were produced. The chief centres of the silk industry are Beirut, Aleppo, Tripoli, and Latakia. There were 90 spinning factories in 1927. Wine and tobacco are also produced

Commerce.—The imports and exports for four years (in thousands of Syrian pounds, paper) were as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds
Imports .	64,559	66,002	72,998	63,526
Exports .	27,387	26,741	25,506	22,664

The principal imports in 1930 were (in thousands of Syrian pounds paper):—cotton goods, 10,553; woollen goods, 6,481; iron and steel, 3,763; animal produce, 2,962; colonial produce, 3,570, chemicals and allied products, 2,090. Principal exports were:—animal produce, 5,037; fruit, vegetables, etc, 2,739; cotton goods, 2,261.

The distribution of trade in 1930 was as follows (in thousands Syrian paper pounds):—Imports from France, 9,721; Great Britain, 7,147; United States, 4,601; Italy, 5,308; Turkey, 4,963. Exports to Egypt, 4,618; France, 4,332; Palestine, 4,099; Italy, 1,421.

According to Board of Trade Returns the imports from Syria into Great

Britain amounted to 249,830*l.* in 1930, and 225,675*l.* in 1931, while the exports to Syria amounted to 1,086,068*l.* in 1930, and 1,019,239*l.* in 1931. Re-exports to Syria from U.K. were 26,837*l.* in 1930, and 26,452*l.* in 1931.

Communications.—Most of the ports of Syria are visited regularly by the steamers of various shipping companies. In 1930, 1,812 vessels of 3,684,056 tons entered the ports of Lebanon and Syria. Beirut was the principal port of call.

In 1927, there were 2,240 miles of macadam roads and 2,754 miles of dirt and gravel roads. Syria is comparatively well provided with railways, and new lines and branches are proposed. The following railways were open in 1930:—standard gauge from Rayak to Aleppo and Rajn (Turkish frontier) 260 miles; Homs to Tripolis, 64 miles; narrow gauge Beirut to Damascus, 93 miles; Beirut to Mameltein, 11 miles; Damascus to El Hammé, 120 miles. Three companies operate passenger routes across the Syrian Desert between Beirut and Baghdad. An air mail service between Beirut and Marseilles has been in operation since June, 1929.

Currency.—The official currency as from May 1, 1920, is the Syrian Bank Note, issued by the Bank of Syria, under French Treasury control. The monetary unit is the Syrian pound, divided into 100 piastres (1 piastre = 20 centimes), which are exchangeable in Paris at the fixed rate of 20 francs to the pound. On December 31, 1930, the notes in circulation amounted to 11,700,000*l.* (Syrian). In some parts of the country the Turkish pre-war mejidiehs are still current.

There is a Consul-General at Beirut, and Consuls at Aleppo and Damascus.

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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 the appropriate ministries in Paris, 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. 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.

The French Chambers alone have 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, since 1923, three deputies to the National Assembly.

Governor-General.—M. Jules Carde, appointed October 3, 1930.

Area and Population.

The census of March 8, 1931, which is the last taken, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 6,553,451 (of whom 920,788 were Europeans, 5,632,663 natives), on an area of 847,500 sq. miles. The colony has been organised in 2 great divisions called respectively Northern (80,117 sq. miles) and Southern Algeria (767,435 sq. miles). 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, 304 communes, and 78 mixed communes, in the Civil Territory. Southern Algeria

* See also Morocco.

consists of the 4 Territories of Aïn-Sefra, Ghardaïa, Touggourt, and the Saharan Oases, organised under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 13 communes, of which 7 are mixed and 6 native.

Population, including military forces, according to the revised figures of the census of March 8, 1931 :—

	Municipal Population			Population numbered separately			Grand Total
	European	Native	Total	European	Native	Total	
Northern Territory	875,636	5,026,383	5,902,019	36,521	40,293	76,814	5,978,833
Southern Territory	5,948	561,931	567,879	2,683	4,056	6,739	574,618
Grand Total .	881,584	5,588,314	6,469,898	39,204	44,349	83,553	6,553,451

Population, according to Departments and Territories (census of March 8, 1931):—

Northern Algeria (Departments)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Algiers	2,057,971	Ain Sefra . . .	175,594
Oran	1,436,661	Ghardaia . . .	144,336
Constantine . . .	2,484,201	Touggourt . . .	224,547
		Saharan Oases . .	30,141
Total . . .	5,978,833	Total . . .	574,618
		Grand Total . . .	6,553,451

In 1931, of the total European population of 920,788, the French numbered 762,852 and foreigners, 157,936.

The chief towns with population in 1931 were: Algiers, 257,122; Oran, 163,743; Constantine, 104,902; Bona, 68,778; Sidibel-Abbes, 45,902; Philippeville, 47,750; Mascara, 31,449; Tlemçen, 46,060; Sétif, 37,253; Mostaganem, 28,357; Blida, 39,371; Bougie, 25,261; Tizi Ouzon, 38,291.

Religion and Education.

The native population is entirely Mussulman, the Jews being now regarded as French citizens. The Roman Catholic Church has an archbishop and 2 bishops, with some 400 officiating clergymen. There are 13 Protestant pastors and 6 Jewish rabbis sharing in Government grants.

At Algiers (city) there is a University, attended (July 31, 1930) by 2,010 students (858 for Law, 549 Medicine and Pharmacy, 272 Science, 335 Arts). There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography, and agriculture. In 1930 there were also 570 Mussulman schools with 52,498 pupils (544 for boys, 48,715 pupils; and 26 for girls, 3,783 pupils). There are higher Mussulman schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine, with 143 students (1930) (120 Arabs, 23 Kabyles). There were, on May 1, 1930, 11 establishments for secondary education for boys with 6,752 pupils (5,882 French, 783 natives and 87 foreigners) and 6 establishments for girls with 2,614 pupils (2,467 French, 68 natives and 79 foreigners). In 1930 there were 1,283 primary and infant schools, public and private, with 124,816 pupils (64,396 boys and 60,420 girls). There were (1930) two normal schools for men teachers with 30 professors and 257 students, and three normal schools for women teachers with 25 professors and 242 students.

Justice and Crime.

There is an Appeal Court at Algiers, and in the arrondissements are 17 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.

Mussulman justice is administered to natives by Justices of the Peace and 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) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931-32 [1]
Revenue . . .	785,492,888	997,778,628	831,033,165	1,021,883,098	1,199,056,329
Expenditure . .	785,481,679	997,600,458	830,559,759	1,021,749,154	1,195,401,883

The details of the 1931–32 [1] ordinary budget are as follows :—

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Taxes . . .	1,004,813,070	Debt, pensions, etc.	226,754,444
State Revenues . .	60,831,800	Government and Central Administration	146,933,108
Sundry receipts . .	3,881,245	Interior . . .	282,093,561
Exceptional receipts	1,200,000	Native Affairs . .	65,371,249
Payments for State Services	128,330,214	Finance . .	93,910,248
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	79,565,485
		Public Works .	199,544,195
		Agriculture, &c. .	46,801,608
		Commerce and Industry	19,975,348
		Forests . .	33,452,687
		Miscellaneous . .	1,000,000
Total (including all items) . .	1,199,056,329	Total (including all items) .	1,195,401,883

[1] Financial year terminates March 31.

The extraordinary budget for 1931–32 showed revenues of 973,615,000 francs, and expenditure of 951,115,000 francs.

There is a separate Post Office budget which is estimated to balance revenue and expenditure at 261,079,413 francs for 1931–32.

Defence.

The military force in Algeria and Tunis comprises the XIXth Army Corps, which includes 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 may be stationed in North Africa or employed on Colonial expeditions, but they belong to the 'Metropolitan,' not to the Colonial Army. There are 6 regiments of zouaves, each of 3 battalions, of 5 companies; 6 regiments of cavalry (Chasseurs d'Afrique), of several squadrons; 3 groups of field and 1 of heavy artillery; 1 battalion of engineers; and 1 regiment of the Flying Corps. These are all European troops, and in the case of the artillery and engineers their recruiting depôts are in France. The Foreign Legion of 4 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 Sidi-Bel-Abbes, in Oran, but battalions are sent to any colony where they may be required. The Natives are 12 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of 3 battalions, and 6 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. In 1931, the strength of the garrison of Algeria and of Tunis was 2,935 officers and 68,541 men.

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 accessible only with difficulty.

The soil is, under various systems, held by proprietors, by farmers, and by métayers or khammés. Most of the State lands have been appropriated to colonists. The chief crops in 1930 were wheat, 3,990,766 acres with a yield of 877,987 metric tons; barley 3,587,568 acres with a yield of 819,308 metric tons; and oats, 634,093 acres with a yield of 240,383 metric tons; maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes. Flax, silk, and tobacco (the cultivation of the latter being most remunerative) are also produced. In 1930 there were 17,450 tobacco planters, the area under cultivation was 57,348 acres, and the yield 19,821 metric tons. Sericulture is in an experimental stage and subsidised by the government. There were 326 growers in 1926, 186 in 1927, and 104 in 1929. In 1929, 6,142 pounds of cocoons were produced as against 16,160 in 1928.

In 1930, the yield of wine was 299,201,914 gallons from an area of 670,298 acres. Date, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil amounted to 5,071,484 gallons. The area under cotton in 1930 was 11,332 acres. Yield in 1930 was 38,572 quintals. State forests (1930), 5,391,165 acres, and, for the most part, belong to the State and communes. The greater part is mere brushwood, but on 1,099,150 acres are cork-oak trees, 1,691,950 acres Aleppo pine, 1,627,730 acres evergreen oak, and 97,812 acres cedar. 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 in 1929 was 40,894,757 francs.

On December 31, 1928, there were in Algeria 164,000 horses, 164,000 mules, 279,000 asses, 887,000 cattle, 5,614,000 sheep, 2,920,000 goats,

89,000 pigs, and 173,000 camels. The wool-clip in 1928 was 166,800,000 metric quintals.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c., and also shell-fish. In 1930, 1,043 boats of 4,765 metric tons, and 4,176 persons were employed in fishing, and the quantity of fish taken amounted to 20,228,738 kilos. The yield of coral and sponges, 242 kilos.

Algeria possesses deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony. The mineral output in 1930 was as follows: iron ore, 2,240,000 metric tons; lead, 12,790 metric tons; zinc, 16,940 metric tons; phosphate rock, 846,686 metric tons. Kaolin, marble and onyx, salt, coal, and antimony are also found.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers in recent years has been as follows (in 1,000 francs):—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	1,000 francs	1,000 francs		1,000 francs	1,000 francs
1925	3,524,941	2,518,173	1928	5,049,908	4,233,781
1926	4,119,041	4,014,986	1929	5,858,351	3,877,492
1927	4,404,544	3,522,018	1930	5,829,700	4,552,188

The imports and exports for 1930 were divided as follows (in thousands of francs):—

—	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From Other Countries	Total	To France	To Other Countries	Total
Animal products . .	187,454	100,922	288,376	401,562	85,286	486,848
Vegetable products . .	652,440	425,569	1,078,009	3,033,822	487,876	3,521,198
Mineral products . .	303,852	365,363	669,215	52,186	205,229	257,415
Manufactured articles .	3,456,174	337,926	3,794,100	87,415	199,312	286,727
Total . . .	4,599,920	1,229,780	5,829,700	3,574,485	977,703	4,552,188

The principal imports in 1930 were (in millions of francs), cotton goods 535 (of which 529 from France); clothing, 92; soaps and perfumes, 122; newsprint, 144; leather, 100; machines and tools, 506. The principal exports were (in millions of francs); wines, 1,766; cereals, 539; and olive oil, 142.

In 1929 the receipts of the customs authorities (excepting sugar) amounted to 169,831,672 francs; and in 1930 to 162,003,733 francs.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Algeria into U.K. .	2,420,320	2,855,008	2,436,069	2,201,458	1,208,425
Exports to Algeria from U.K.	1,638,640	1,702,175	1,860,209	1,685,473	1,284,644
Re-exports to Algeria from U.K. .	26,330	10,195	12,965	25,087	6,827

Shipping and Communications.

In 1930, 4,920 ships of 8,306,000 tons entered the ports of Algeria, discharging 4,491,000 tons of merchandise, and ships of 8,393,000 tons cleared after loading 6,419,000 tons of merchandise.

On January 1, 1930, the mercantile marine of Algeria consisted of 2 vessels of 6,988 tons (overseas trade); 125 coasting vessels of 101,704 tons; and 440 harbour craft of 19,799 tons.

There were 28 national roads in 1930, with a length of 4,062 miles, apart from Departmental roads, which, added to the smaller type of road, aggregate 10,593 miles. In 1930, 20,500 francs per kilometre were allotted to the upkeep of the roads.

On January 1, 1930, there were 3,009 miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), the railway receipts (1930) amounting to 395,065,000 francs. There is a regular postal air service between Algiers and Marseilles (800 kilometres).

The postal receipts in 1930 were 37,862,904 francs, and there were 734 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 16,256,574 francs, and those from telephones 26,276,128 francs.

There were on January 1, 1931, 27,815 telephone subscribers, 876 public telephone offices, and 21,845 miles of inter-urban line.

Postal cheque accounts were opened at Algiers on February 1, 1921, and on December 31, 1930, there were 14,564 accounts with a total balance of 103,004,171 francs.

Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Bank of Algeria is a bank of issue, with a capital of 20,000,000 francs. By the law of August 1, 1929, its note circulation was limited (as a temporary measure) to 2,400 million francs. Several co-operative agricultural banks, assisted by Government funds, are in operation. Barclay's Bank (Overseas), Ltd., have branches at Algiers and Oran.

The money, weights, and measures of France only are used.

British Consul-General for Algeria.—G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.

Vice-Consuls at Algiers.—B. G. Chamberlain, F. K. Brennan.

Vice-Consuls at Bône, Oran, and Bougie.

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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIYA; TUNISIE.)

Government.—**Sidi Ahmed** Bey, born 1862, succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey, July 10, 1929.

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 11 heads of departments, 8 of the ministers being French and 3 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; there are Native courts for cases between natives (tribunals at Ouzara and Charaã). 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.—M. *Manceron* (appointed January 2, 1929).

Area and Population.—The present boundaries are: on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and Libya. The area is about 48,300 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

According to the census held on March 22, 1931, the total European population was 195,293, composed of 91,427 French (exclusive of the army of occupation and of the navy), 91,178 Italians, 8,643 Maltese, 449 Spaniards, 463 Greeks, and 3,133 other foreigners. The total native population, according to the census held on March 22, 1931, was 2,215,399, of whom 2,159,151 were Arabs and Bedouins, and 56,242 Jews. Grand total was 2,410,692.

The capital, the city of Tunis, had, in 1931, a population of 202,405, of whom 89,801 were Moslems, and 25,399 Jews, besides 33,649 French, 46,457 Italians, 5,529 Maltese, and 1,570 other Europeans. By means of the channel, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels. Other towns are Bizerta with 23,206 inhabitants (7,971 Europeans); Sousse with 25,324; Sfax with 39,969; Kaisouan, the Holy City of the Moslems, with 21,532 natives exclusively; Ferryville with 6,123 (5,227 Europeans), and Tindja, 1,655 inhabitants.

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 195,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministration of the Archbishop of Carthage, and about 125 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 (1930) some 474 public schools, including 8 lycées and colleges, and 32 private schools (of which 6 Jewish schools are provided for by the Government). In the schools there are 76,752 pupils, of whom 51,545 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 15,798 are French; 34,946 Mussulman; 8,827 Jews; 8,439 Italian; 1,060 Maltese and 348 others. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 78 and in the interior 1,254 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. 24 Moslem apprentice-ship-schools have been created during the last few years numbering 490 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 :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	388,050,521	439,542,956	450,093,400	518,690,900	614,267,500
Expenditure . .	388,000,566	439,480,489	449,991,087	518,024,905	614,217,639

The estimates of ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1932, were as follows :—

Receipts	Francs
Taxation :—	
Direct	84,963,100
Indirect	275,146,000
Monopolies —	
Tobacco	141,155,500
Others	6,348,500
Post Office, Telegraph, &c	32,800,000
Royalties and Miscellaneous	37,859 400
Special	36,000,000
Total	614,267,500

Expenditure	Francs
Departments —	
Finance	238,694,414
Post Office	43,303 600
Local Administration	65,293,900
Agriculture and Commerce	45,338,484
Education	68,889,244
Public Works	4,128,592
Army	99,071,147
Justice	11,498,308
Miscellaneous	2,000,000
Special	36,000,000
Total	614,217,639

At the end of 1930, the Tunisian Public Debt amounted to 538,958,000 francs. The yearly charge for interest, together with sinking fund, 1,038,536*l.* In normal conditions the 1903 loan (1,000,000*l.*) will be extinguished in 1968 and the rest in 1988.

Defence.—The army of occupation consists of 25,000 men, including 1,145 officers, supported by native regiments (*tirailleurs* and *spahis*), and the Foreign Legion.

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 Medjerdah, 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 :— 7,335,000 acres of tillage land; 2,500,000 acres of cork and pine forest, 99,625 acres of vineyards (the production in 1930 was 2,026,400 gallons); and 11,375,000 acres of stockland. The area of wheat in 1930 was 1,751,897 acres; the production was 283,000 tons; of barley 1,216,250 acres, and the production 120,000 tons; of oats 125,550 acres, and the production 30,000 tons. There were 16,369,690 olive trees; and the production was 65,000 tons of oil. In the south of Tunis date palms abound; there were 2,598,131 date palms, of which 1,327,922 produced 54,746,048 pounds of dates (1930). Other products are almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfa grass, henna, and cork. Considerable areas of agricultural land have been acquired either on lease or by purchase by immigrants.

In 1930, the farm animals were :—horses, 95,083; asses, 180,153; mules, 43,683; cattle, 502,419; sheep, 2,975,514; goats, 2,004,692; camels, 164,038; pigs, 16,661.

In 1930, 46 mines were worked; value of ore exported (including phosphate) in 1930, 12,160,000*l.* By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Mineral output in 1931 (in metric tons) :—lead, 19,112 (19,400 in 1930); zinc, 800 (1,800); iron, 447,000 (828,000); phosphate rock, 2,148,000 (3,326,000).

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 1930, 4,042 boats (9,234 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 14,315 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (7,437 tons of fish) were caught.

Commerce.—The imports and exports for 4 years were as follows :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	1,771,629,439	1,680,175,000	1,984,455,000	2,107,455,000
Exports . . .	1,026,679,482	1,233,352,000	1,408,443,000	1,127,233,000

Imports and exports in 1930 were :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1,000 Francs		1,000 Francs
Textiles[1]	304,139	Grain, mealy food . .	236,085
Colonial produce . . .	196,776	Marble, stone, minerals .	160,946
Marble, stone, and minerals	148,393	Crude Metals . . .	67,069
Manufactured metals . .	303,902	Beverages and wines . .	140,383
Hides	48,223	Fruits and seeds. . .	38,906
Yarns	87,846	Live animals . .	19,069
Timber	34,680	Hides	32,933
Mealy foods . . .	54,662		

[1] These goods coming chiefly from England.

The share of France in the foreign trade of Tunis in 1930 was 1,356,502,000 francs for imports and 578,805,000 for exports, and that of Algeria 174,711,000 francs and 55,681,000 francs respectively.

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tunis into U.K. .	1,024,610	899,939	1,289,416	1,038,455	758,237
Exports to Tunis from U.K. .	293,872	240,190	340,405	333,827	220,069
Re-exports to Tunis from U.K. .	38,668	21,809	24,420	14,201	28,638

In the year 1930, there entered the ports of the Regency 8,565 vessels.

Good roads to the length of 3,431 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1930.

Length of railways, 1,266 miles in 1930 (469 miles broad gauge and 797 miles narrow).

There were in 1930, 3,976 miles of telegraphs ; 280 telegraph offices ; messages received and transmitted 1,543,754. The telephone systems had 10,825 miles of subscribers' lines and 15,452 miles of inter-urban lines in 1930, the number of subscribers being 12,801. There were in 1930, 539 post offices ; letters sent and received, 128,676,184 ; parcels received and despatched, 1,118,283. Operating receipts from the three services in 1929 were 26,624,652 francs, expenditure, 36,338,927 francs. There were 6,067 savings accounts in the Postal Savings Bank in 1929, deposits at the end of that year standing at 69,550,257 francs.

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.—J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.

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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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. The boundary between French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was fixed by a protocol signed on February 28, 1924.

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. It extends from Lake Chad across the Eastern Sudan and includes Wadai. Capital, Fort Lamy.

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 and Chad Colonies.

The area is about 912,049 square miles, containing a population which at the 1926 census numbered 3,127,707 ; the Europeans numbered 3,300. The area and population of the separate colonies are shown as follows for 1926 :—

Colony.	Area in square miles.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Gabun . .	104,320	126,840	161,388	51,524	49,147	388,899
Middle Congo .	172,411	212,035	261,447	118,862	106,409	698,753
Ubangi-Shari .	236,363	350,800	377,594	174,349	163,701	1,066,444
Chad . .	398,955	331,011	317,259	166,491	158,850	973,611
Total . .	912,049	1,020,686	1,117,688	511,226	478,097	3,127,707

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 are 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. The budgets showed the following figures :—

—	1930	1931	1932
General Budget—	Francs	Francs	Francs
French Equatorial Africa . .	54,500,000	73,160,000	86,875,000
Local Budget—			
Gabon	16,750,000	21,530,000	17,185,000
Middle Congo	17,250,000	28,500,000	23,600,000
Ubangi-Shari	14,240,000	17,000,000	17,800,000
Chad	11,000,000	16,350,000	17,048,200

In the colony there were in 1930, 65 native schools with 4,608 pupils, and 42 European teachers with 13 native assistants. There was also 1 school for European children with 25 pupils and 2 teachers. Private schools in 1930 numbered 81 with 5,325 pupils. These schools are run by the religious missions.

The resources of French Equatorial Africa are quite undeveloped. There are about 300,000 square miles of tropical forest extending to the Gabun coast, containing many species of trees of industrial value. Wild rubber is the most important. Palm oil is produced to some extent. Coffee, cacao and cotton are also cultivated. In the Chad Colony large numbers of cattle,

sheep, asses, camels, horses, and ostriches are raised, but there are no facilities for export. Ivory is an important article of export. At the beginning of 1927 there were calculated to be 880,576 head of cattle in Chad. Copper, zinc, and lead are found.

Imports and exports for 1929 and 1930 were as follows:—

Colony	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Middle Congo . . .	138,247,346	191,460,286	19,775,455	17,053,459
Gabun	110,987,059	108,182,884	95,591,222	150,042,055
Ubangi-Shari . . .	20,247,346	280,280,072	14 580,710	15,751,258
Chad	12,402,874	11,867,222	22,044,694	14,663,361
Totals . .	276,834,625	591,790,464	151,992,081	197,510,133

There is considerable shipping at Port Gentil, Libreville and Pointe-Noire, the chief ports at which in 1929, 574 vessels of 1,821,739 tons entered and 572 vessels of 1,803,596 tons cleared. At Loango steamers must anchor about three miles off the coast. Whale fishing commenced in 1922.

On February 6, 1921, a new railway was commenced to connect Brazzaville with the Atlantic at Pointe-Noire, and was completed in 1930

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Pointe-Noire, the terminus of the French cable from Brest via Dakar and Libreville, 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, and a radio service with France was inaugurated in 1927. 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 telegraph line in operation is about 3,253 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.

The principal banks are Banque Française de l'Afrique, Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale and Banque Commerciale Africaine.

Governor-General of Equatorial Africa.—R. Antonetti (July, 1924).

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MADAGASCAR.

Government.

The last native sovereign of Madagascar, Rànavàlona 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, Diégo 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 having refused to carry out the clauses of the treaty of 1885, a French expedition was despatched in May 1895 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.—Leon Cayla (appointed February 10, 1930).

A Consultative Council of Administration has been established at Antanànarivo. The Colony is not represented in the French Parliament, but there is an Economic and Financial Delegation, composed of 24 French citizens and 24 natives. The former are elected by the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and the Municipal Councils. The native members are chosen by the votes of a body of representatives itself elected by the chiefs of the villages. This delegation meets once a year for examination of the budget proposals. Four Europeans and two native members of the Council of Administration also take part in the meetings of this assembly. Madagascar is divided into 22 provinces and 76 districts. Natives are employed to a large extent in subordinate positions both in the civil and military administration. In all parts of the island the natives are allowed to choose chiefs who represent them in their relations with the Government.

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, and it has a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The area is estimated at 241,094 square miles. According to the last census (1926) the population (including that of the Mayotte and Comoro islands) was 3,621,342 (15·0 per sq. mile), of whom 3,591,943 were Malagasy, 18,040 were French and 11,359 foreigners, including Europeans and others. Of the native population in 1925, 1,024,109 were males, 1,177,726 females, and 1,374,266 were children under fifteen years of age. In 1925, there were 74,244 births among the native population (38,517 boys and 35,727 girls). In the same year there were 74,850 deaths.

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (906,938), the Bétsiléo (479,686), the Betsimisáraka (403,475), the Tanala (151,071), the Sakalava (141,726), and the Bara (157,096). Hindus, Chinese, Arabs, and other Asiatics carry on small retail trade. The most intelligent and enterprising tribe is the Hova or Merina, 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, in 1926, the capital, Antanànarivo, in the centre of the island, 70,847 (3,648 French and 601 foreigners); Tamatave, 15,022; Fianarantsoa, 11,156; Antsirabe, 19,130; Majunga, 16,570; Diégo Suarez, 8,604; Tulear, 7,780; Mananjary, 12,013; Saint-Marie, 8,127; Nosy-Be, 14,022. 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 Bé (area 130 sq. miles) on the west coast, and the island of Ste. Marie on the east coast (area 64 sq. miles), 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 150,000 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 September 15, 1925, there were 991 official schools for European and native children, with 90,833 pupils (56,865 boys and 33,968 girls), and 1,739 teachers, and 517 private schools, with 49,750 pupils and 1,144 teachers. Children are required to learn the French language At Antanànarivo there are 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. There were also arbitration courts for settling labour disputes.

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. The budget estimates for the calendar year 1930 balanced at 253,000,000 francs; budget estimates for 1931 balanced at 267,600,000 francs, and those for 1932 at 255,600,000 francs.

The colony has since 1897 contracted debt to the amount of 4,200,000*l.* (principally for public works) at the average yearly rate of interest of

3·02 per cent. The 1931 budget makes provision for debt revenue, 7,600,000 francs, and the 1932 budget for 12,700,000 francs.

Defence.

In peace time the troops in Madagascar (including the forces at Diégo-Suarez) consist of 1,542 Europeans, and 5,736 natives. The police and militia, consisting of 3,300 natives, 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, 1926, there were 3,048,367 acres of land under cultivation by natives and 285,607 acres by Europeans. The principal crops are rice, sugar, coffee, manioc, cotton, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, butter beans, lima beans, cloves, mulberry trees, and rubber trees. The areas under cultivation in 1927 were:—rice, 1,392,425 acres; manioc, 682,925 acres; maize, 213,540 acres; sweet potatoes, 244,825 acres; haricot beans, 91,097 acres; potatoes, 77,207 acres; coffee, 113,537 acres; vanilla, 53,260 acres. Sericulture is encouraged. The forests contain many valuable woods, while caoutchouc, gum, resins, and plants for textile, tanning, dyeing, and medicinal purposes abound.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the natives. There were on December 31, 1925, 7,139,900 cattle in the island; 2,884 horses; 116,114 sheep; 62,833 goats; 1,057 ostriches, and 386,305 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), Diégo-Suarez, Tamatave, Antananarivo and Antsirabe.

The value of the total output of minerals in 1926 was 59,231,042 francs, graphite accounting for 44,368,343 francs, gold for 6,934,068 francs, and mica for 4,121,528 francs. The production of phosphates was valued at 1,840,500 francs, that of precious stones at 1,680,679 francs, of industrial stones at 126,055 francs, of corundum at 94,209 francs, radio-active minerals (betafite and euxenite) at 65,292 francs, and zircon at 258 francs.

The following was the output of the principal minerals in 1925, 1926 and 1928:—

Mineral		1925	1926	1928
Gold	kilos.	419·7	306·6	—
Precious stones	,,	128·5	6,643·0	—
Mica	tons	287·5	330·2	601
Corundum	,	225·9	116·7	115
Graphite	,,	13,005·0	15,902·6	13,597
Phosphates	,,	—	6,135·0	—

Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	592,611,944	579,860,066	688,561,341	807,354,929	602,788,000
Exports	535,856,989	375,035,956	483,596,585	439,978,455	355,053,000

The chief articles of import and export in 1929 and 1930 were the following:—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
Cottons	4,730	5,601	Graphite	16,048	9,222
Wines [1]	973,505	782,012	Manioc	35,190	—
Machinery	3,040	13,063	Tanning bark	4,158	—
Metals	15,224	9,541	Rice	7,224	—
Cement	86,617	34,214	Hides	6,915	6,779
Fuel oil	8,486	7,419	Rafia fibre	6,799	5,042
Flour	3,494	4,569	Mica	426	397

[1] Gallons

France supplies the bulk of the imports (642,628,147 francs in 1929 and 541,101,228 francs in 1928), and that country also receives the bulk of the exports (386,489,678 francs in 1928 and 348,626,977 francs in 1929).

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into Great Britain in 1931 amounted to 336,226*l*., and in 1930 to 795,084*l*., and the exports from Great Britain amounted to 58,894*l*. in 1931 and 77,502*l*. in 1930. Re-exports to Madagascar from U.K. were 965*l*. in 1931, and 1,529*l*. in 1930.

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 1929, 5,732 vessels of 3,279,427 tons entered and 5,756 vessels of 3,253,380 tons cleared at the ports of Madagascar. Of the total vessels entering, 4,096 were French and 1,394 were British; and of those clearing, 4,137 were French and 1,381 British.

At the end of 1926, there were 1,800 miles of roads. 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 on March 9, 1913, and soon to be electrified. The second is the railway between Antanànarivo and Antsirabe (noted for its thermal springs), 98 miles south of Antanànarivo, opened for traffic on October 15, 1923. 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, a distance of 103 miles Total railway mileage (including narrow-gauge local lines) on December 31, 1927, 430 miles A new line from Fianarantsoa to the east coast of the island (105 miles) is projected. This will be electrified. There is also a motor-car service with a network of routes covering 612 miles.

There is postal communication throughout the island. There were in 1926, 185 ordinary post offices and 500 rural offices. The telegraph line has (1925) a length of 4,787 miles, and 7,452 miles of wire There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Réunion, and Aden. In 1925 there were 745 miles of urban telephone line, 1,490 miles of inter-urban circuits, and seven Government wireless telegraph stations. The important wireless station at Antanànarivo, forming part of the French inter-colonial network of wireless stations, was opened towards the end of 1924.

Money and Banks.

By the decree of 22 December, 1925, a Bank of Issue was established—the Bank of Madagascar, with a capital of 20 million francs. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has agencies at Antanànarivo, Tamatave,

Diégo-Suarez, Mananjary, Majunga and Tuléar. The Crédit Foncier de Madagascar and La Banque de l'Océan Indien are also established in the island. On January 1, 1920, a Savings Bank was established.

The monetary system is the same as that of France, and all coins and notes which are legal tender in France are also legal tender in the Colony. Since the war, postage stamps affixed to cardboards, for smaller values, viz., 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and 1 and 2 francs, are current.

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-first province, the Province de 'Mayotte et Dépendances.'

In 1925, the combined population was 119,305, including 804 Europeans.

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1925) of 12,674. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. The chief product 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 1925 of 106,625. Grande Comore itself is about 40 miles long and 18 miles at its broadest points. 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, copra, sisal, and vanilla.

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.

By a decree dated November 11, 1924, these islands were made dependencies of Madagascar.

Consular and other Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MADAGASCAR.

Consul at Antanànarivo.—J. Helm Smith.

There is also a Vice-Consul at Majunga and at Tamatave.

RÉUNION.

Réunion (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 (1926) of 186,637, of whom 180,694 were French;

there were also 628 British Indians, 1,963 natives of Madagascar, 411 Africans, 1,626 Chinese. The chief towns are: St. Denis, with 23,390 inhabitants in 1926; St. Pierre, 20,479; St. Paul, 21,643; St. Louis, 15,867. The towns are under the French municipal law Réunion has a lycée with (1931) 25 teachers and 547 pupils. Primary education is given in two schools, one for boys with 657 pupils and 14 teachers, and one for girls with 727 pupils and 17 teachers. There are besides three infant schools under State supervision, and three private establishments. In the rest of the island, primary education is given in 176 schools by 423 teachers, and in 30 private schools. The number of pupils attending school in the island is (1931) 23,010. There is a teachers' training course at the lycée attended by 45 pupils with 3 teachers. 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, manioc (12,000 acres), tapioca, vanilla, essences. The forests occupy about 150,000 acres. The production of spirits (expressed as 100 per cent. alcohol) in 1930 amounted to 1,146,340 litres (252,194 gallons) in industrial distilleries and 5,165,998 litres (1,136,519 gallons) in other works. The sugar production in 1930–31 was 51,020 metric tons. The chief imports are rice (valued at 24,468,604 francs in 1930), grain, cotton goods (16,166,069 francs in 1930), &c.; the chief exports are sugar (42,577 metric tons valued at 63,759,857 francs in 1930), and spirits (8,738,980 litres valued at 50,538,264 francs in 1930). Total value of imports in 1930, 178,813,679 francs, of exports, 133,741,150 francs. In 1930, 147 vessels entered and cleared at the ports of the island. There are about 80 miles of railway. The Tamatave-Réunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic. The wireless station is also open for public traffic During the year 1930, there were 155,483 telephone conversations and 80,805 telegraph communications. There are 57 post offices and 721 central telephone offices The budget for 1930 showed 57,375,928 francs for receipts and expenditure. The currency of Réunion consists of local bank notes and token nickel coinage. It has nominally the same value as that of France. The Bank of Réunion has a capital of 6 million francs.

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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 1928 at 85,778, including Europeans. 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 (1928) 9,414 inhabitants, of whom 540 are European (317 French). The native population is made up as follows (1928): Somali, 4,170; Arabs, 4,063; Danakils, 351; Jews, 141; Sudanese, 132; Annamites, 15; total 8,872. In 1902 a French mission school for boys and one for girls were opened at Djibouti. In October 1922, these were replaced by a public elementary school. The local budget for 1928 balanced at 13,002,000 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 1926 34,218 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 1926 amounted to 457,751,424 francs, and the total exports to 401,543,750 francs. Much of the traffic with Abyssinia which formerly passed by Zailah now goes by railway from Djibouti to Addi

Ababa (485 miles). The vessels of 3 French, 2 English, and 2 Italian shipping companies visit Djibouti, which is also in communication with Aden by means of French and English steamboats for local traffic. In 1926 there entered at Djibouti 1,423 steam merchant vessels of 1,145,271 tons. Of these vessels, 245 were French, 81 English, 30 Italian, 7 Dutch, 15 Norwegian, 13 German, a total of 2,960 vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 2,280,861.

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) French Sudan, (6) Upper Volta, (7) Mauritania, (8) Niger, and (9) Circle of Dakar and Dependencies.

The approximate area and population of French West Africa in 1926 are shown as follows:—

Colony	Area (in Square Miles)	Population 1926			Total	Population per sq. mile
		Europeans		Native Races		
		French	Foreign			
Senegal	74,112	3,057	1,593	1,313,637	1,318,287	17 7
Guinea	89,436	1,145	1,127	2,093,726	2,095,988	23 4
Ivory Coast	121,590	1,410	204	1,722,931	1,724 545	14 1
Dahomey	41,302	737	147	978,725	979,609	23 7
French Sudan	360,331	1,453	366	2,633,163	2,634,982	7 3
Upper Volta	142,820	388	87	3,259,722	3,240,147	22 6
Mauritania	347,400	178	101	288,905	289,184	1 9
Niger	463,200	253	7	1,218,457	1,218,717	2 6
Dakar and Dependencies	—	2,488	718	36,946	40,152	—
Total	1,440,191	11,099	4,300	13,526,212	13,541,611	—

Of the French population, 7,207 were men, 2,578 women, and 1,314 children; while of the foreign population, 2,466 were men, 939 women, and 895 children.

The principal tribes are the Ouolofs in Senegal (about 500,000, mostly Moslems); Bambaras and Mandingos in the Sudan (about 1,200,000); Peuhls Faulbés in the Sudan, Upper Volta, Niger and Guinea (about 1.800,000), the Mossi in the Upper Volta (about 1,280,000), and the Kroumen on the Ivory Coast.

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 in 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, the Circle of Dakar and Dependencies under a Governor of Colonies, all 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, particularly public works and social services, 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.

There were in 1928–29, 300 preparatory schools with 25,976 pupils (2,089 girls); 164 elementary schools with 8,505 pupils (935 girls); 83 urban schools with 3,275 pupils (514 girls); 8 higher primary schools with 974 pupils (1931); 10 technical schools with 710 pupils (1931). There were besides 152 evening schools for adults with 6,620 pupils, 9 orphan schools with 340 pupils, and 2 'medersas' or Mussulman schools with 155 pupils; also 3 higher technical schools with 310 students, and 2 Lycées with 391 pupils. There were 66 private schools with 7,609 pupils in 1931. The expenditure on education was 20,394,675 francs.

The following are the financial estimates for 1930:—

	General Budget	Local Budgets	Supplementary Budgets	Total
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Revenue . . .	313,362,000	519,222,000	150,947,000	983,534,000
Expenditure . .	282,497,000	472,395,000	150,896,000	905,789,000

The military forces in 1931 consisted of 17,400 men, of whom 2,720 were Europeans. In 1930–31 there were 12,000 recruits. The police force numbers 7,620.

The principal agricultural products are ground-nuts, cocoa (16,347 tons in 1929), and cotton (4,120 tons in 1929).

The imports into French West Africa are mostly food substances, textiles, mechanical implements, and beverages; the exports from these colonies are chiefly fruits, oils and oil seeds, as well as rubber, cotton, cocoa and timber.

The following is a comparative table of values of the imports and exports during 1929 and 1930 for each of the colonies:—

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Senegal	899,538,602	865,562,092	824,282,555	668,699,632
French Guinea	115,382,466	97,905,232	60,040,268	58,288,130
Ivory Coast	244,976,632	251,480,602	261,539,266	253,217,727
Dahomey	147,647,058	155,970,260	120,691,697	126,975,972
French Sudan [1]	93,194,077	58,810,546	3,612,294	2,877,194
Upper Volta [1]	7,047,920	5,480,604	16,449,360	15,867,802
Niger [1]	23,076,840	21,073,220	40,664,038	41,734,750
Mauritania [1]	1,613,262	1,188,167	1,006,639	1,520,210
Total	1,532,476,857	1,457,470,723	1,328,286,117	1,169,181,417

[1] A good deal of the trade of these Colonies passes through the ports of the remaining Colonies of French West Africa and is included in local trade returns

Of the imports, 700,860,291 francs in 1930 and 741,784,373 francs in 1929 were from France, of the exports, 639,140,949 francs in 1930 and 677,611,993 francs in 1929 went to France.

Total trade between Great Britain and French West Africa [1], according to Board of Trade Returns for three years, was as follows:—

	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£
Imports from French West Africa into U K	1,251,315	678,543	524,110
Exports to French West Africa from U K	2,129,447	1,737,911	788,680
Re-exports to French West Africa from U K	122,647	116,215	52,272

[1] Including French Equatorial Africa

In 1930, 22,075 vessels of 20,605,312 tons entered and cleared the ports of French West Africa.

There were (January 1, 1931) 2,090 miles of railway in operation and 631 miles under construction; 20,580 miles of telegraph. In 1931 there were 248 post offices, divided as follows:—Senegal, 57; French Sudan, 42; Guinea, 34; Ivory Coast, 33; Dahomey, 27; Mauritania, 15; Upper Volta, 20; and Niger, 20.

A savings bank was established by a decree of July 22, 1920, and began to function on October 1, 1922, with a single office at Dakar. There are now 4 branch offices at Saint-Louis, Conakry, Porto-Novo, and Niamey. On December 31, 1928, there were 5,451 depositors with 5,371,535 francs to their credit. The Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale Française has the exclusive right to issue notes. It has branches at Dakar, St. Louis, Rufisque, Bamako, Grand-Bassam, Porto Novo, Lome and Kaolack. Its capital is 35,000,000 francs. The Banque Française de l'Afrique and the Banque Commerciale Africaine are important banking institutions in French West Africa. The use of French weights and measures, and money, is compulsory throughout French West Africa.

Governor-General of French West Africa.—M. J. Brévié. Appointed 1930.

The colony of **Senegal** was reorganised by the law of December 4, 1920, and March 30, 1925. The capital is St. Louis, an old town founded in 1658 (population, 1931, 29,608, Europeans, 901). The other important towns

are Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 1931, 53,982, European, 6,559), Rufisque (population, 1931, 14,623, European, 512), Kaolak (14,141), Diourbee (15,402), Thies (11,016). By a decree of December 1924, Dakar and its suburbs were formed into a special territory called *circumscription de Dakar et Dependances*. Goree, a small island situated in front of Dakar (population, 998), was amalgamated with Dakar in April 1929. There are three municipal communes governed by a mayor and corporation, St. Louis, Dakar and Rufisque.

The total area is 74,112 square miles, and the total population in 1931 was put at 1,584,273. The natives of the four towns and their descendants are French citizens, and other natives are French subjects.

The Colony is represented in the French Parliament by a deputy.

The Colony is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Colonial Council of 44 members, 26 elected by French citizens and 18 by representatives of native chiefs of cantons and provinces. The Colony is divided into 15 'circles,' each under the rule of an administrator. The local budget for 1930 was 162,508,000 francs.

For primary education there were in 1931, 56 preparatory schools, 24 elementary schools and 13 regional schools. There were also 4 urban schools at St. Louis and 2 at Rufisque, which give 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, a normal school for teachers, a professional school, a commercial and administrative school, a school of medicine. At St. Louis a superior primary school has 225 pupils Secondary education is provided at Dakar and at St. Louis (320 pupils in 1931). In 1931, 2,200,000 francs were provided for secondary education. There is a large hospital for natives at Dakar, and for Europeans and natives at St. Louis.

The soil is generally sandy. In 1929, there were 640,000 sheep and goats; 423,000 cattle; 62,000 asses; and 41,000 horses. The natives cultivate ground-nuts (production, 1931, 500,000 tons), 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.

Imports in 1929, 880,000,000 francs; exports, 854,000,000 francs. The chief imports are cottons, foodstuffs, metal-work, and coal. The chief exports in 1930 were ground-nuts (503,661 tons), turtles (10,358 tons), hides and skins, groundnut oil (2,809 tons), gums (3,469 tons).

In 1930 the colony possessed 1,653 miles of telegraph and 1,625 miles of telephone lines. There are 2 French submarine cables, Brest–Dakar and Brest–Casablanca–Dakar. 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 Thiès, Kayes and Bamako (French Sudan), 450 miles.

There is a river service on the Senegal from St. Louis to Podos (140 miles) open throughout the year. During the rainy season there is a service from Dakar to Kayes (484 miles). The Senegal river is closed to foreign flags. Dakar, the principal port, is in regular communication with French ports by the steamers of 6 French lines, and with Liverpool by a British line. La Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale (established June 23, 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, Rufisque, and Kaolack. La Banque

Française de l'Afrique has branches at Dakar, St. Louis, and Kaolack. The Banque Commerciale Africaine has agencies at Dakar, Rufisque and Kaolack.

H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Dakar (for French Western Africa, including the Sudan).—R. C. F. Maugham.

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, Dinguiraye, Siguiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, Dabola, Beyla, Macenta, Boffa, Boké, Conakry, Faranah, Forécariah, Kindia, Labé, Mamou, Pita, Gueckédou, and N'zérékoré. The area is about 89,436 square miles, and the population (1929) was 2,220,464, including 1,496 Europeans (1,389 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, earth-nuts, rice, gum, bananas, pineapples, and coffee, which is grown in the Rio Nunez Fouta and military regions. There is an experimental garden at Camayenne near Conakry (the capital), where the culture of bananas, pineapples, rubber trees, and other plants is being tried. Fouta Djallon contains cattle in abundance. In 1930 there were 615,000 cattle, 157,000 sheep, 235,000 goats, 2,628 horses, and 153 asses. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bouré and Siecke districts. Imports in 1930, 97,905,232 francs; exports, 58,165,632 francs The principal exports in 1930 were rubber, 1,300,265 francs; cattle, 3,690,455 francs, groundnuts, 2,071,948 francs; hides, 7,771,705 francs; bananas, 8,766,107 francs, and palm kernels, 14,155,102 francs; animal wax, 3,627,075 francs; palm oil, 663,936 francs. The principal imports in 1930 were cotton fabrics, 28,912,416 francs; metal goods, 15,219,868 francs; petrol, 2,923,328 francs, wines, 2,278,911 francs; leaf tobacco, 1,153,493 francs, salt, 670,975 francs. A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Conakry to the Niger. The French Guinea railway which runs from Conakry on the coast to the Milo at Kankan (664 kilometres long) was opened in January, 1911 and in August, 1914, was continued to Kankan (412 miles from Conakry). The jetty 1,066 feet long, at Conakry has been completed. In the colony there were (1930) 2,836 miles of telegraph line. The Colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco; also with Freetown, Monrovia, and Grand Bassam. There is a wireless station at Conakry affording communication with Dakar (Senegal), Bamako (French Sudan) and Grand Bassam (Ivory Coast). Conakry is visited regularly by the steamers of four French companies and one English company. The budget of the colony provided for 1931 the sum of 55,840,530 francs.

The **Ivory Coast** lies between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony. It has common frontiers with French Guinea, French Sudan, and the Upper Volta Colony. France asserted and obtained rights on the coast about 1842, but did not actively and continuously occupy the territory till 1882. Area about 121,590 square miles; population (1930 census), 1,886,166; Europeans, 3,362. The seat of administration, shortly to be transferred to Abidjan, is Bingerville, the capital, formerly called Adjamé (population 1,358, European 111). There is a central school group at Bingerville, and a number of Government schools in the districts. The chief ports, in respect of population and commerce, are Grand-Bassam (population 7,276), Assinie, Grand Lahou (4,187), Sassandra, and Tabou. The chief centres in the interior are Abidjan (9,773 inhabitants, including 1,045 Europeans), Dimbokro, Bouaké, Aboisso, Bondoukou, Agboville, Man, and

Korhogo. The natives cultivate maize, rice, plantains, pineapples, and many other fruits. They have also been taught to grow cocoa, the export of which increased from an average of 4 tons in 1904–1908 to 9,808 tons in 1927, 16,313 tons in 1929, and 23,239 tons in 1930. The cultivation of cotton is being developed. Coco-nuts and rubber are collected. The mahogany forests inland are worked. Gold is found near Grand-Bassam in Baoulé, on the Comoé and Bia Rivers, and in Indenié. Manganese deposits have also been located. The imports in 1930 amounted to 251,480,602 francs, and the exports to 253,217,724 francs. Chief imports in 1930 were: tissues, 35,090,872 francs; petrol, 10,124,780 francs; wines, 6,361,340 francs; metal work, 49,176,259 francs. Chief exports were: palm kernels, 14,327,274 francs; palm oil, 13,916,109 francs; cacao, 105,594,124 francs; coffee, 3,838,633 francs; cabinet woods, 73,911,860 francs; cotton, 15,415,416 francs. The ports of the Colony are visited by liners of several French, English, Dutch, German, American, and Italian shipping companies. Number of vessels entered in 1929, 1,167 of 3,358,403 tons, and cleared 1,169 vessels, of 3,353,196 tons. A new wharf at Port-Bouet was opened in 1930. From Abidjan, on the north side of the lagoon, a railway has been constructed, running between Abidjan and Ferkessédougou (346 miles). Contracts have now been made to lengthen this to the north, to the Niger and Upper Volta. There is a large network of roads suitable for motor traffic, total length about 3,442 miles. At the end of 1930, there were 2,658 miles of telegraphic and 395 miles of telephonic lines. The telegraph connects the principal towns and extends to adjoining colonies. Telephonic communication exists between Bassam, Bingerville, Abidjan, Aboisso, Assinie, and Dabou. There are five wireless stations in the colony. The budget of the colony for 1931 has been fixed at 111,643,600 francs.

Dahomey stretches from the coast between Togoland on the west and the British possessions of Lagos and Nigeria on the east, and is bounded on the north-east by the river Niger and on the north and north-west by the colony of the Upper Volta, 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 is about 41,302 square miles, and the population, according to the latest census of 1929, 1,080,447, including 1,093 Europeans. The seat of government is Porto Novo (the chief business centre), which has about 23,614 inhabitants. Village, regional, and urban schools are instituted under the new West African educational system. In 1931, 2,709,572 francs were spent on education. 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. In 1929, there were 2,314 horses; 500 asses; 92,095 cattle; 211,950 sheep; 249,798 goats; and 131,569 pigs. The forests contain oil palms, which have been profitably utilised. These furnish the chief exports—kernels and oil. Cotton cultivation has recently been successfully introduced in the central provinces. Imports in 1930, 151,178,054 francs; exports, 123,873,859 francs. The principal exports (1929), were palm kernels, 60,002,009 francs; palm oil, 37,527,709 francs, and cotton 7,877,185 francs.

A new metalled road, called the East Road (297 miles in length), for motor traffic runs from Savé to the Niger. There is also a road from Darsa-Zoume to Porga (281 miles). Other roads are: Kotonu to Malouville (485 miles), Kotonu to Anecho (68 miles), Abomey to Keton (75 miles). There

are now altogether more than 2,711 miles of carriage road, of which 495 miles are first-class roads. At Kotonu an iron pier has been erected, and from that port a railway runs into the interior to Savé (162 miles) with a branch line to Whydah and Segborué on Lake Aheme (36 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 new railway linking the Capital with the port of Kotonu was opened to traffic on June 1, 1930 (22 miles). A telegraph line connects Kotonu with Abomey, Togoland, the Niger, and Senegal. In the colony there were (in 1929) 1,725 miles of telegraph line, and 560 miles of telephone line. In 1930, 528 vessels entered and 539 cleared the ports of Dahomey. French coins only are in circulation. The local budget for 1931 was 57,430,000 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 Falémé river, and the frontier of French Guinea; on the south by the frontiers of the Ivory Coast, and the Upper Volta, and on the east by the Colony 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 360,331 square miles, with a population of about 2,855,658 in 1931.

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 Military administration, and the First (Timbuktu) incorporated in Upper Senegal-Niger, was administered by a colonel under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Third (Zinder-Chad) Territory has been constituted an autonomous unit (Colony of Niger, *see* below). 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 the French Sudan 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 1930 provided for 74,263,000 francs.

The following are the most important towns in the French Sudan with population in 1931 shown in parentheses: Bamako, the capital (19,952), Segou (8,284), Kayes (12,333), Djeuné (5,994), Timbuktu (5,677), Goundam (5,945), Nioro (3,481), Sikasso (9,151), San (3,481), Mofti (4,642), Kita (3,700), Gao (3,653). All the principal towns have regional or urban schools; Bamako has a professional school, a junior high school and a veterinary school; there is a Mussulman superior school at Timbuktu with 110 pupils, called a médersa (official).

The natives cultivate ground-nuts, millet, maize, rice, cotton, sesame; other products are rubber and kariti. Large stocks of cattle abound in the colony. Three European concerns cultivate sisal.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick-making, jewellery, weaving, leather-making. Chief imports are cottons, food-stuffs, automobiles, petrol, building material, sugar, salt, beer; total in 1930, 58,810,546 francs.

Chief exports are ground-nuts, cattle, gum, kopak, skins, cotton, wool, sisal, kariti and wax; total in 1930, 59,887,558 francs.

There is a very complete system of telegraphs throughout the Colony from Kayes to Niamey, Zinder, and Lake Tchad.

Since the completion of the section from Thiès to Kayes (January 1924), French Sudan is connected with the coast by a railway 760 miles in length, stretching from Dakar to Koulikoro by way of Thiès, Kayes and Bamako. For about seven months in the year small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu, and from Bamako to Kourroussa.

Wireless telegraph connects Kabara, Kidal and Bamako with the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and with Dakar, Rufisque, Conakry, Abidjan, Kotonu, Brazzaville.

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. By a decree of December 28, 1926, the circle of Say and the eastern part of the circle of Dori were detached from the colony and added to the colony of the Niger.

The eastern boundary, therefore, follows an irregular line through the villages Yatakala, Bossé, Tangou and Botou; its southern boundary is formed by the river Mekrou 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 Bagoe to the Niger, about 16° N., below Ansongo. It includes the districts of Gaoua, Bobo-Dioulasso, Dédougou, Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya, Teukodogo, Kaya, Koudougo, Fada, and Batiá. The area is 142,820 square miles, and native population 2,999,580 (census 1931), with 663 Europeans. The administrative centre is Ouagadougou (population 10,767); other towns, with their population on July 1, 1931, are Bobo-Dioulasso (10,912), Kondongon (9,370), Dedougou (2,633), and Ouahigouya (5,675). Administratively, 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 French Sudan. Imports in 1930, 5,480,604 francs; exports, 15,867,802 francs. The budget for 1931 balanced at 36,481,000 francs. An automobile service between Ferkessedaugou and Ouagadougou and Ouagadougou and Bamako connects this colony with the Ivory Coast Railway and the terminus of the Niger-Dakar Railway. There are 5,500 miles of good roads, with steel bridges over the Black Volta.

Mauritania, formed into a Protectorate in May, 1903, converted into a special 'Civilian Territory' in October, 1904, became a Colony on January 1, 1921, with a Lieutenant-Governor at its head. It consists of the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka, Adrar, Levrier Bay, and Tagant, with a total area of 347,400 square miles. The native population (census, July, 1931) numbers 322,409, mostly Moorish Mussulmans; European population, 328. The northern limit of the Colony is approximate, and the foregoing area is obtained by taking the latitude 23° 3′ N. as the northern boundary.

The budget of the Colony for 1931 was 18,500,000 francs.

The Colony of the Niger was formed by a decree of October 13, 1922. Estimated area, 463,200 square miles; population (1931), 1,490,153 (376 Europeans). It was originally a Military Territory (1912); in 1920, it was placed under civil administration. The country is composed of a zone in the north, which is largely desolate country; a central strip which is

wooded; and the southern zone, richly wooded and abounding in cattle. By a decree dated December 28, 1926, the circle of Say and part of the circle of Dori were transferred from the Colony of Upper-Volta to the Colony of the Niger. On January 1, 1931, there were, including the new territories, 76,485 horses, 972,503 oxen, 2,937,452 sheep and goats, 175,506 asses, 62,245 camels. In the southern zone rice, cotton, wheat, tobacco, maize, barley and indigo can be produced. In 1931 the chief agricultural products were, millet (670,000 tons), earth-nuts (21,000 tons), manioc (9,750 tons), dates (5,000 tons), cotton, (1,500 tons), and beans (73,000 tons). The whole colony lacks water, with the exception of (1) the western districts which are watered by the Niger and its tributaries, (2) part of the southern zone where there are a number of wells, (3) the extreme south-east touching Lake Tchad. Local budget in 1931, 24,250,000 francs. Niamey is the capital.

MANDATED TERRITORIES IN AFRICA: TOGO AND CAMEROON.

Togo.—Togo, the former German Colony, lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east. It was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914, and is now divided between the French and British. The Mandate was approved by the League of Nations on July 20, 1922. Of the total area of 33,700 square miles, the French have obtained about two-thirds, 21,893 square miles, the boundary running from the north-east in a generally south-east and south direction to Lomé, in such a manner that no part of the coast is included in the British sphere. Lomé (population about 8,000 natives) is the seat of the administration. The total population of the whole of Togo is estimated at 730,027 natives, with a European population of 477.

The southern half of Togoland is peopled by natives using 30 different languages, of which the principal is Ewe—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 Mohammedanism, while Christianity has, latterly, been making some progress in the coast districts. At the end of 1929 more than 45,300 natives had adopted the Roman Catholic, and 12,000 the Protestant faith.

There are 6 district schools, with 6 European masters and 1,559 pupils, besides higher schools at Lomé, Anécho and Mango. There are also 29 village schools with 2,204 native pupils, 18 courses for adults, with 600 pupils, a female domestic science school, and private classes arranged by the two missions. In 1930, 2,325,300 francs were voted towards public education.

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. During recent years the natives have been increasingly engaged in the cultivation of cocoa and cotton. Production of cotton amounted to 1,551 metric tons in 1927, 1,536 tons in 1928, and 2,044 tons in 1929. Production of cocoa amounted to 6,314 tons in 1927, 6,317 tons in

1928, and 5,442 tons in 1929. Other products in 1929 were, palm oil, 1,590 tons; palm kernels, 6,215 tons; maize, 4,141 tons. In the Sokodé and Sansane-Mangu districts in the French sphere there are about 65,000 head of cattle; 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 Sokodé and Klouto districts smelt iron, in which this Colony is very rich. For 1929, imports amounted to 29,902,687 kilograms, valued at 102,415,761 francs, and exports to 28,579,130 kilograms, valued at 83,741,174 francs. The principal exports were, palm kernels, 9,948,000 francs; cocoa, 30,598,000 francs; ginned cotton, 15,382,000 francs; copra, 2,550,000 francs; dried fish, 4,288,000 francs. The local budget for 1930 balanced at 45,456,000 francs. There was also a railway budget, 22,615,000 francs; and a budget for public health and native medical services, 6,598,000 francs.

There are good roads, connecting the more important centres of the Colony. There are three railways connecting Lomé with Anecho (Little Popo) (27 miles), with Palime (74 miles), and with Atakpame (103 miles). Total, 204 miles, with 5 stations and sub-stations. 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.

The port of Lomé has a wharf with a capacity of 600 tons of traffic daily. At Anecho the embarkation is made by means of surf boats. In 1929, 419 vessels cleared at the two ports.

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, which is now included in French Equatorial Africa. Population in 1928 was 1,900,000, of whom 653,479 were men, 687,435 women, and 559,086 children. The Europeans numbered 2,009, of whom 1,633 were French. The portion of Cameroon placed under the Mandate of France by the Treaty of Versailles has, by a decree of March 23, 1921, been constituted an autonomous territory both administratively and financially. The seat of government is Yaoundé. In 1929, there were 89 government schools, of which 1 was a high school at Yaoundé, 70 village schools, 12 professional schools with 318 pupils, and 6 schools for domestic training (160 pupils), with a total attendance of 7,000. There were 33 European teachers and 145 Native teachers. There are also 38 private schools with 6,748 pupils. The budget (1930) provided for 2,200,317 francs for public education. General budget for 1930 balances at 76,290,574 francs; special railway budget, 32,073,000 francs; special medical budget, 14,591,776 francs. Chief products are ground-nuts, palm oil, almonds, hides, timber, cacao and ivory. In 1929, there were 19,300 horses; 12,500 asses; 502,000 sheep and goats; and 48,000 pigs. Imports in 1930 amounted to 172,852,000 francs, and exports to 136,793,049 francs. In 1930, 445 vessels entered at the port of Douala and 99 at Kibri. The country has 2,777 miles of roads, and 292 miles of railway.

Commissioner.—M. Marchand.

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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-Terres; they have a united area of 1,380 square kilometres (532 square miles), and a circumference of 275 miles. There are five dependencies consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and St. Martin; the total area with these is 688 square miles. The colony is under a Governor and an elected council, and is represented by a senator and two deputies. Population (1926) 243,243. Instruction (1926-27) is given in 1 *lycée* with 464 pupils, a secondary course for girls at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 322 pupils, and 113 public and private elementary schools. The public elementary schools have 824 teachers and 17,180 pupils, and the private have 878 under 40 mistresses. The seat of government is Basse-Terre (8,379 inhabitants). Pointe-à-Pitre (26,455 inhabitants) has a fine

harbour. Revenue and expenditure balanced at 36,145,123 francs for 1928. Outstanding debt, December 31, 1926, 499,078 francs.

Chief products are sugar, coffee, cocoa, and rum. For local consumption there are grown bananas, sweet potatoes, manioc, tobacco, indian corn, and vegetables.

In 1929, the imports were 231,314,100 francs. The principal exports in 1930 were sugar, 24,851,833 kilogrammes; coffee, 216,673 kilogrammes; rum, 12,895,207 litres; cacao, 104,306 kilogrammes; vanilla, 1,100 kilogrammes; bananas, logwood. Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of two steam navigation companies. A new wireless station at Destrellan was opened in 1918. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads, of which there were 230 miles in 1928. 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 Crédit Guadaloupéen, 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 total emission of 1,000,000 francs.

British 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 7 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 34,740 square miles, and population, census of 1926, 47,341. Cayenne, the chief town, has a population of 13,936, and the other 14 communes have 28,995. These figures are exclusive of the population of the penal settlement of Maroni, 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 333 officers and men of the Colonial Infantry. Primary education is given gratuitously since 1889 in lay schools for the two sexes in the communes and many villages. There is also (1930–31) a college for secondary (85 pupils) and higher primary education (47 students), and a normal course for teachers (15 students). There are also several Congregational schools (473 pupils) and a number of private schools (128 pupils). The school population in 1930–31 was 3,263. The penal settlement also has 3 schools with 272 pupils. The budget for 1930 balanced at 16,370,965 francs. The country has immense forests rich in many kinds of timber. There is little agriculture in the colony; only about 7,900 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, and gutta percha. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer). Silver, iron, and phosphates are also worked. The exports consist of cocoa, phosphates, various woods, gold, rosewood essence, balata, and hides. The total imports in 1930 were valued at 53,473,461 francs, and the exports at 25,735,153 francs. There are three ports—Cayenne, Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni, and Oyapoc. Cayenne and Saint-Laurent are 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 of the colony. There are three chief and many secondary

roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior. There is a telegraph system connecting Cayenne with Macouria, Kourou, Sinnamary and Iracoubo, as well as with the penal settlement. There is a wireless station at Cayenne.

Since 1885, Cayenne has had a penal settlement for habitual criminals and convicts sentenced to hard labour. In 1929 the penal population consisted of 4,000 men.

The Bank of Guiana, under Government control, with a capital of 1,200,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 300,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor assisted by a Privy Council An elected General Council votes the Budget, and elective municipal councils administer the communes. It is represented by a senator and two deputies in the French Chamber Area 385 square miles, divided into 32 communes; population (census 1927) 234,695. The military force consists of one company of infantry and a battery of artillery. There is a law school (at Fort-de-France) with (1929) 70 students; a lycée for boys, with 1,000 pupils; a high school for girls with 1,100 pupils; primary schools, with 24,000 pupils (including 7 private schools); a commercial school with 120 pupils, and a school of arts and crafts (93 pupils) Chief commercial town, Fort-de-France (population, 43,338). The budget for 1930 balanced at 92,240,200 francs. Sugar and rum are the chief productions, then come cocoa, pine-apple, bananas, coffee and tobacco. There are 15,000 hectares under sugar-cane and food-producing crops. Tobacco culture is under special regulations. There are 19 sugar works with distilleries attached, 134 agricultural distilleries, 2 industrial distilleries devoted to the production of rum, and 12 industrial establishments. In 1929, 34,972 metric tons of sugar 4,369,057 gallons of rum, 718 metric tons of bananas, 311 metric tons of preserved pine-apple and 391 metric tons of cocoa beans were exported. The total imports in 1929 were valued at 266,168,492 francs, and the exports at 272,900,755 francs. Vessels entered in 1929, 655 of 1,047,883 tons; vessels cleared, 642 of 1,048,859 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 along the coast. The colony is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by telegraph cables and wireless. The Bank of Martinique at Fort-de-France with a capital of 3,000,000 francs, the Crédit Martiniquais with a capital of 3,500,000 francs, and a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada advance 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 1926, 3,040; area of Miquelon group, 83 sq. miles; population, 544; total area, 93 sq. miles; total population, 3,584. Since July, 1921, a Governor organises 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 2 public schools for boys, and 3 for girls, with (in all) 26 teachers and 599 pupils. There are, besides, infant schools, 'salles d'asile,' frequented by 140 children. There are a private boarding school and two private schools.

The islands, being mostly barren rock, are unsuited for agriculture. The chief industry is cod-fishing Imports in 1929, 221,654,882 francs; exports,

203,256,103 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 1930: Receipts, 15,317,890 francs; Expenditure, 15,317,890 francs.

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

Governor.—M. Guyon (M. Thaly acting 1930).

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 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 of 15 members. Nouméa, the capital, has a municipality; other centres of population are locally administered by municipal commissions.

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, 8,548 square miles. According to the census of July 1, 1926, the population was 51,816, of whom 14,893 were free, 1,281 of convict origin, and 27,490 Melanesians and Polynesians. On July 1, 1930, the native population was 27,777. Nouméa had (1926) 10,226 inhabitants, of whom 6,430 were free. The immigrants from France are not numerous. Other immigrants (July 1, 1930) were 6,000 Javanese, 7,000 Tonkinese, 64 Indians, and 244 islanders from the New Hebrides. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools, the former being assisted by the local budget. In 1930, there were 48 public and private primary schools with 2,403 pupils (1,161 being girls), and 67 native schools with 3,147 pupils. In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition to 203 pupils and professional instruction (iron and wood) to 60 pupils. Local budget for 1930, receipts and expenses, 36,495,900 francs, of which

33,400,000 francs were for the ordinary budget, and 3,095,900 extraordinary budget. In 1925 the military force consisted of 95 Europeans and 69 native troops. Of the total area more than half is mountainous or not cultivable; about 1,600 square miles are 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. The mineral resources are very great; chrome, cobalt, nickel, iron, and manganese abound; antimony, mercury, cinnabar, silver, gold, lead, and copper have all been obtained. The nickel deposits are of special value, being without arsenic. 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. A hydro-electric factory was established in 1926. About 128,000 hectares of mining land are owned, and 137,000 hectares have been granted for prospecting In 1930, mineral export comprised chrome ore, 53,522 tons; nickel, 6,743 tons; guano. The value of the mineral export was 16,141,307 francs The blast furnaces produced 6,743 tons matte of nickel valued at 32,171,976 francs. The imports in 1930 were valued at 144,721,403 francs, and the exports at 80,898,413 francs. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice; the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, cotton, guano, and preserved meats. In 1930, 112 vessels of 237,111 tons entered and 109 of 233,791 tons cleared at the ports of New Caledonia. Of those which entered, 74 (128,339 tons) were French. Nouméa is connected once monthly with Sydney in New South Wales by regular steamers sailing monthly, and by other vessels sailing irregularly. There is a mail service by steamer along the coast. There is a narrow-gauge railway (single line) from Nouméa to Paita, about 20 miles long. The proposed extension to Bourail, 105 miles from Nouméa, has, however, been postponed. There is a daily motor road service for passengers from Nouméa to Muéo, but most of the roads are only suitable for horseback transport. There are 970 miles of telegraph line and 707 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 1842 There is a French Resident, and the archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa. Budget for 1931, 335,896 francs.
3. Futuna and Alofi, south of the Wallis Islands, with about 1,500 inhabitants, were annexed by France in 1888.
4. 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.
5. The Huon Islands, 170 miles north-west of New Caledonia, a most barren group.

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. Population (census of May 1, 1924), 2,161. In 1925 there were 746 French and 322 English. There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations. Local budget for 1930, 3,810,000 francs. Exports in 1930 amounted to 31,064,079 francs, of which 24,278,850 were French trade, and 6,785,629 francs British trade; imports were 19,535,138 francs, of which 14,596,280 francs were in French trade, and 4,938,358 in British trade. Maize, coffee, cotton, cocoa, vanilla, coconut trees are grown, and are the chief articles of export. In some places sulphur is abundant. In 1930, 64 vessels of 139,228 tons entered, and 66 vessels of 140,024 tons cleared the ports. Of those entering 18 were British (12,299 tons), and 35 French (103,897 tons). Of those clearing 18 were British (12,933 tons), and 37 French (104,159 tons).

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

Governor.—Léonce *Jore* (appointed November, 1929).

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 (census 1926) 8,585 inhabitants, the latter with an area of 50 square miles and 1,837 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 2,255 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 4,276; the **Leeward Islands** (Iles sous le Vent) (8,502 inhabitants), of which the more important are Huahiné (pop. 1,283), Raiatéa and Tahaa (pop. 4,307), and Bora-Bora-Maupiti (pop. 1,330); the **Gambier, Tubuai,** and **Rapa** Islands; the Gambier group (of which Mangareva is the principal) having six square miles of area and 501 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 3,170 inhabitants; Makatea, 1,086 inhabitants; Island of Maiao, 81 inhabitants. The total area of the Establishments is estimated at 1,520 square miles, and their population, according to the census of 1926, was 35,862, of whom 29,644 were natives. There were 870 French, 217 English, and 3,989 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. Budget for 1931 balanced at 18,867,000 francs.

The most important of the islands is **Tahiti**, whose chief town is Papeete with 4,601 inhabitants, of whom 2,126 are French. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there are (1925) 63 primary schools, with 91 teachers and 3,750 pupils. Pearls and mother-o'-pearl are important products. The island is mountainous and picturesque with a fertile coastland bearing coconut, banana, and orange trees, sugar-cane, vanilla, and other tropical fruits, besides vegetables grown in temperate climates. The chief industries are the preparation of copra, sugar, and rum. Value of imports (1930) 45,291,000 francs, exports 37,702,000 francs. The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports were copra (14,185 tons), mother-o'-pearl (321 tons), vanilla (716 tons), coconuts (1,052 tons), and phosphates (172,059 tons). The export of phosphates in 1926 was

127,177 tons, in 1927, 135,666 tons, in 1928, 136,806 tons, in 1929, 250,914 tons. The New Zealand company (with a French subvention) has a monthly service connecting San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia with Papeete. The shipping between the islands is carried on by sailing boats.

Acting British Consul at Tahiti.—Dr. W. J. Williams.

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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, Friedrich Ebert, who held office from February 11, 1919, until his death on February 28, 1925.

President of the Republic.—Paul von *Hindenburg.* Elected the second President on April 26, 1925 ; assumed office on May 12, 1925. Re-elected on April 10, 1932.

The President is 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. The President holds office for 7 years.

On October 9, 1931, the following Cabinet was appointed :—

Chancellor.—Dr. Heinrich *Brüning* (Centre).

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—The Chancellor (*ad interim*).

Minister of Finance and Vice-Chancellor.—Hermann Robert *Dietrich* (German Democratic Party).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. K. *Joël.*

Minister of Defence.—Lieut.-General Wilhelm *Groener.*

Minister for Home Affairs.—The Minister of Defence (*ad interim*).

Minister of Economic Affairs.—Dr. Hermann *Warmbold.*

Minister of Transport.—Gottfried Reinhold *Treviranus* (People's Conservative Party).

Minister of Labour.—Dr. Adam *Stegerwald* (Centre).

Minister of Food and of Agriculture.—Dr. Martin *Schiele* (Nationalist).

Minister of Posts.—Dr. G. *Schaetzel* (Bavarian People's Party).

Minister without Portfolio.—Dr. Hans *Schlange-Schoeningen* (German Farmer's Party), (November 6, 1931).

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 trade flag is black, white, and red with the colours of the Reich in the upper inside corner. 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. A State 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, but the Reichstag can pass a Bill into law with a two-thirds majority over the head 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 Republic (*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, one representative for every 60,000 voters. The Cabinet appointed by the President must enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag. Declarations of war and conclusions of peace are made by a law of the Republic.

The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 11, Saxony 7, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, Thuringia, Hesse and Hamburg 2 each, and the other States 1 each).

The Reichstag, elected on September 14, 1930, is composed as follows : Socialists, 143 ; National Socialists (Hitler Party), 107 ; Communists, 77 ; Centre Party, 68 ; German National People's Party, 41 ; German People's Party, 30 ; German Agricultural Party, 26 ; Middle Class Party, 23 ; German State Party, 20 ; Bavarian People's Party, 19 ; Minor Parties, 23 ; total, 577.

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Conditions.

The following table gives the area and population of the present States (*Länder*) of Germany in the order of their magnitude, embodying the returns of the census of June 16, 1925 :—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population June 16, 1925 (on territory as at Dec. 31, 1930). Male	Female	Total	Pop. per sq. mile 1925
Prussia (excluding the Saar and including Waldeck[2])	113,036	18,531,108	19,644,881	38,175,989	338
Bavaria (excluding the Saar)	29,343	3,553,857	3,825,737	7,379,594	251
Württemberg	7,532	1,243,507	1,336,728	2,580,235	342
Baden	5,819	1,115,477	1,196,985	2,312,462	397
Saxony	5,789	2,373,055	2,621,226	4,994,281	863
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,066	331,290	342,755	674,045	133
Thuringia	4,537	775,858	831,481	1,607,339	355
Hesse	2,970	655,964	691,315	1,347,279	454
Oldenburg	2,480	270,223	274,949	545,172	220
Brunswick	1,418	241,606	260,269	501,875	354
Mecklenburg-Str.	1,131	54,084	56,185	110,269	98
Anhalt	890	170,568	180,477	351,045	396
Lippe	469	78,947	84,701	163,648	349
Schaumburg-Lippe.	131	23,309	24,737	48,046	367
Hamburg	160	551,473	601,050	1,152,523	7,203
Lübeck	115	61,548	66,423	127,971	1,113
Bremen	99	164,949	173,897	338,846	3,423
German Republic(excluding the Saar)	180,985	30,196,823	32,213,796	62,410,619	345
Prussian Saar District[1]	574	335,379	334,640	670,019	1,167
Saarpfalz[1]	164	50,300	49,711	100,011	598
Saar District (altogether)	738	385,679	384,351	770,030	1,041
German Republic (with Saar District)[1]	181,723	30,582,502	32,598,147	63,180,649	348

[1] The figures for the population of the Saar District are those of the census taken on July 19, 1927.
[2] Waldeck was absorbed by Prussia on April 1, 1929.

According to the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Germany has agreed to the following territorial arrangements:—(1) Alsace-Lorraine ceded to France, (2) the greater part of the Provinces of West Prussia and Posen ceded to Poland, (3) a part of Upper Silesia and of East Prussia likewise to Poland, (4) a portion of Upper Silesia to Czechoslovakia, (5) Memel to Lithuania, (6) Danzig, a Free State under the protection of the League of Nations, (7) Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, (8) a part of Schleswig to Denmark.

Provision was 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. Despite the decision in Upper Silesia, 1,241 square miles, with a population of 892,537, were transferred to Poland.

An estimate of the actual areas and populations (according to the Census of 1910) lost to pre-war Germany has been made as follows: Alsace-Lorraine, 5,607 square miles, population 1,874,014; ceded to Belgium, 400 square miles, population 60,003; ceded to Poland, 17,816 square miles, population 3,854,961; Memel, 1,026 square miles, population 141,238; Danzig, 739 square miles, population 330,630; ceded to Denmark, 1,542 square miles, population 166,348; ceded to Czechoslovakia, 122 square miles, population 48,446; total 27,252 square miles, population 6,475,640.

The Saar Basin, which has been placed under the government of the League of Nations for 15 years, has an area of 737 square miles and a population (1927) of 770,030.

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	0·97	1895	2,851,431	1·16
1871	970,171	0·60	1900	4,087,277	1·56
1880	2,506,701	1·18	1905	4,274,100	1·52
1885	1,621,643	0·72	1910	4,284,715	1·42
1890	2,572,766	1·10	1925	4,612.192	8·00

[1] Since 1858.

The number of foreigners in Germany, according to the census of June 16, 1925, was 957,096, or 15·3 per 1,000 of the total population of the country. Poles numbered 259,804, Austrians 128,859, Czechoslovaks 222,521, British 6,376, and French 7,290.

II. Movement of the Population.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the Empire during four years :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1927	538,463	1,200,029	38,310	149,427	795.330	+404,699
1928	587,175	1,220,777	37,962	150,958	777,482	+443,295
1929	589,611	1,183,728	36,270	144,595	842,232	+341,496
1930	562,491	1,162,658	35,829	—	746,734	+415,924

Of the children born in 1928, 630,192 were boys, and 590,585 girls; in 1929, 611,432 were boys and 572,296 girls.

The number of divorces in Germany was in 1928, 36,928 being 58·0 per 100,000 inhabitants; in 1929, 39,424 or 61·6; in 1930, 40,722.

The following table shows the annual number of German emigrants for five years:—

Year	Total	Destination						
		European Countries[1]	United States	Brazil	Other American Countries	Africa	Asia	Australia
1926	65,280	616	51,144	3,302	8,214	1,883	72	49
1927	61,379	518	47,151	2,212	9,507	1,617	20	354
1928	57,241	675	45,504	1,506	8,269	1,188	19	80
1929	48,794	293	38,188	1,324	8,502	347	34	46
1930	37,399	200	25,427	1,167	9,195	1,323	29	58

[1] To Great Britain 9 (1926), 4 (1927), 7 (1928 via Hamburg), 4 (1929 via Hamburg), 15 (1930: 13 via Hamburg, 2 via Rotterdam)

III. Principal Towns.

German towns are 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 1925, 2 towns had over 1,000,000 inhabitants; 22 others over 250,000; 24 others over 100,000; 44 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 151 between 20,000 and 50,000. According to the results of the census of June 16, 1925, the population of the principal towns at that date was:—

Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)	Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)
Berlin[1]	Prussia	4,024,286	Magdeburg	Prussia	297,151
Hamburg	Hamburg	1,079,126	Bremen	Bremen	294,966
Cologne	Prussia	700,222	Konigsberg	Prussia	287,312
Munich	Bavaria	685,036	Stettin	,,	254,466
Leipzig	Saxony	684,728	Mannheim	Baden	260,871
Essen	Prussia	629,564	Altona	Prussia	227,433
Dresden	Saxony	625,016	Kiel	,,	213,881
Breslau	Prussia	599,770	Halle-on-Saale	,,	194,636
Frankfort-on-Main	,,	540,115	Gladbach-Rheydt	,,	193,529
Dortmund	,,	525,837	Oberhausen	,,	186,322
Düsseldorf	,,	464,543	Kassel	,,	172,071
Hanover	,,	425,274	Augsburg	Bavaria	165,522
DuisburgHamborn	,,	421,217	Krefeld-Uerdingen	Prussia	159,064
Wuppertal	,,	405,515	Aachen	,,	155,816
Nürnberg	Bavaria	393,202	Wiesbaden	,,	151,961
Stuttgart	Württemberg	343,048	Karlsruhe	Baden	148,063
Chemnitz	Saxony	335,982	Brunswick	Brunswick	146,725
Gelsenkirchen	Prussia	330,186	Hagen (Westphalia)	Prussia	143,701
Bochum	,,	313,554	Solingen	,,	135,706

[1] Area of Berlin, 340 sq. miles.

Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)	Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)
Erfurt	Prussia	135,579	Pforzheim	Baden	78,973
Mainz (Westphalia)	Hesse	130,915	Heidelberg	,,	78,196
Mülheim-on-Ruhr	Prussia	128,830	Rostock (incl. Warnemünde)	Meckl.-Schw.	77,714
Saarbrücken [1]	,,	125,020	Regensburg	Bavaria	76,948
Hindenburg (Up. Silesia)	Prussia	122,671	Dessau	Anhalt	75,073
Lübeck	Lübeck	120,825	Fürth	Bavaria	74,195
Bielefeld	Prussia	114,180	Wesermünde	Prussia	73,544
Plauen	Saxony	111,436	Witten	,,	73,288
Münster	Prussia	106,418	Liegnitz	,,	73,123
Harburg-Wilhelmsburg	,,	105,765	Frankfort-on-Oder	Prussia	71,139
Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine	Bavaria	101,869	Trier	,,	68,469
Remscheid	Prussia	99,755	Elbing	,,	68,206
Gleiwitz	,,	95,572	Potsdam	,,	65,390
Würzburg	Bavaria	95,113	Flensburg	,,	63,146
Görlitz	Prussia	91,702	Wattenscheid	,,	62,870
Herne	,,	91,297	Brandenburg	,,	60,953
Wanne-Eickel	,,	91,024	Gladbeck	,,	60,043
Freiburg	Baden	90,475	Ulm	Württemberg	59,357
Bonn	Prussia	90,249	Kaiserslautern	Bavaria	59,336
Darmstadt	Hesse	89,465	Hildesheim	Prussia	58,522
Osnabrück	Prussia	89,079	Koblenz	,,	58,322
Beuthen (Up. Silesia)	,,	86,881	Castrop-Rauxel	,,	53,360
Recklinghausen	,,	84,609	Oldenburg	Oldenburg	52,723
Bottrop	,,	82,159	Jena	Thuringia	52,649
Gera	Thuringia	81,402	Tilsit	Prussia	50,834
Zwickau	Saxony	80,358	Cottbus	,,	50,600
Offenbach	Hesse	79,362	Bamberg	Bavaria	50,152
			Hamm (Westphalia)	Prussia	50,040

[1] Population July 19, 1927.

Religion.

According to the census of June 16, 1925, there were in Germany 40,014,677 Protestants (64·1 per cent. of the total population), 20,193,334 Catholics (32·4 per cent.), 87,580 other Christians (0·1 per cent.), 564,379 Jews (0·9 per cent.), and 1,550,649 adherents of other professions of religion (2·5 per cent.).

The Constitution provides for entire liberty of conscience. There is no State Church. Every religious community manages its own affairs, and makes appointments to its offices without interference from the State.

The Evangelical Churches are now united in the German Evangelical Church Union.

There are 6 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, 15 suffragan bishoprics, 1 bishopric immediately subject to Rome, 2 parts of bishoprics attached to

non-German bishoprics, and 1 apostolic administration. The 'Old Catholics' have a bishop at Bonn.

The Jewish congregations are federated in the 'Deutsch-Israelitischer Gemeinde-Bund.'

Education.

Education is general throughout Germany, all children between the ages of 6 and 14 being bound to attend some recognized school. The teachers in German schools are required to hold a Government certificate, and to have undergone a period of training and probation.

According to a school census taken in 1926–27 there were in that year 52,825 public elementary schools in Germany with 186,853 teachers (140,198 males and 46,655 females), and 6,661,794 pupils (3,357,717 boys and 3,304,077 girls). There were in 1926-27, 572 private schools with 36,991 pupils (15,211 boys and 21,780 girls).

According to the law of April 28, 1920, German children are all bound to receive a four years' course of instruction in the 'Foundation School' (*Grundschule*). The next highest school for elementary education is the 'People's School' (*Volksschule*), which, like the *Grundschule*, is supported partly by the State (mostly for *personnel*), and partly by the municipalities (mostly for school buildings, etc.). Besides the *Volksschule* there is found the 'Middle School' (*Mittelschule*), which differs from the former in that instruction is provided in English and French. In 1926–27 there were 1,550 *Mittelschulen* with 12,195 teachers and 259,300 pupils (120,153 boys and 139,147 girls). Apprentices and young people at work must attend Continuation Schools for 6 to 8 hours weekly during working hours

To prepare for the Universities and for admission into certain professions, there are several kinds of secondary schools with a course of study extending in the main over 9 years. Of these the oldest is the *Gymnasium*, which specializes in classical studies; side by side with this is the *Realgymnasium*, which specializes in mathematics, natural science and modern languages, but also teaches classical subjects. The *Gymnasien* are the most fully developed classical schools; the *Progymnasien* differ from these only in not having the highest classes. The *Oberrealschulen* give instruction in mathematics, natural science and modern languages, but not in classics. Experimentally two other kinds of schools have been established—the German High School (*Deutsche Oberschule*) and the *Aufbauschule*, the former to stress German subjects (besides modern languages), and the latter to provide an intensive and curtailed high school education for the bright scholars of elementary schools

For girls there are *Lyceen*, *Oberlyceen* and certain other educational institutions which prepare for the universities.

In 1926–27 the number of secondary schools was as follows:—For boys, Gymnasia and Progymnasia, 495, with 9,392 teachers and 166,667 pupils; Realgymnasia and Realprogymnasia, 355, with 7,024 teachers and 139,441 pupils; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen, 561, with 10,723 teachers and 206,712 pupils. For girls, High Schools, 866; with 15,354 teachers and 269,591 pupils; in addition to pupils in 'Preparatory Schools' (*Vorschule*) connected with higher educational establishments (3,090 boys and 19,442 girls).

There are 10 fully-equipped Technical High Schools, with the right of granting degrees. They are all aided by the States to which they respectively belong. The statistics for the session 1930 were as follows:—

Schools	Teaching Staff (1930)	Matriculated Students [1] (1930)	Of whom		Schools	Teaching Staff (1930)	Matriculated Students [1] (1930)	Of whom	
			Women	Foreigners				Women	Foreigners
Berlin . .	358	4,951	103	675	Stuttgart .	118	2,044	66	99
Munich .	163	4,135	86	412	Aachen .	132	965	46	95
Darmstadt .	137	2,311	89	192	Brunswick.	108	1,081	76	64
Karlsruhe .	115	1,269	22	132	Breslau .	85	637	8	36
Hanover .	109	1,798	39	58					
Dresden .	187	3,840	320	313	Total .	1,512 [2]	23,031 [3]	805	2,076

[1] Who have attended lectures.
[2] Including 203 special teachers and excluding 715 assistants.
[3] In addition to 1,376 on leave or excused attendance at lectures, of whom 923 were inscribed at the Berlin Technical High School, besides 611 special students.

There are, besides, the following (number of students in 1930 shown in brackets): 2 Veterinary Colleges (806), 3 Agricultural Colleges (1,185), 2 Afforestation Academies (184), 2 Mining Academies (445), 5 Commercial High Schools (3,695), 1 Academy for Practical Medicine (242), 14 Schools of Art (2,071), and 11 Colleges of Music (3,875). There are also 18 Training Colleges for elementary school teachers at the following centres (students in 1930 in brackets):—Altona (83), Beuthen (100), Bonn (164), Breslau (154), Darmstadt (189), Dortmund (136), Elbing (196), Erfurt (140), Frankfort-on-Main (149), Frankfurt a.d.O. (86), Halle (82), Hanover (150), Kassel (90), Kiel (172), Kottbus (77), Mainz (179), Rostock (123), Stettin (86).

There are 23 universities in the German Republic, besides the Philosophical and Theological High Schools at Braunsberg, with number of students in 1930 (40), Paderborn (298), Frankfort-on-Main (160), Fulda (98), Trier (185), Mainz (65), Augsburg (34), Bamberg (94), Dillingen (130), Eichstatt (136), Freising (149), Passau (159), and Regensburg (180), which have only faculties of theology (Roman Catholic) and philosophy (Augsburg has philosophy only).

The following table gives the date of foundation, the number of teachers and students for 1930 session:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1930)	Matriculated Students (1930)						
		Theology	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematics and Natural Science, &c.	Auxiliary Science	Total
Berlin (1809) .	743	742	4,548	2,933	3,384	2,270	27	13,904
Bonn (1777-1818) .	291	855	1,330	1,581	1,262	960	3	5,991
Breslau (1702-1811)	294	537	1,266	924	926	759	2	4,414
Cologne (1388-1918)	217	—	3,165	602	1,309	638	5	5,719
Erlangen (1748) .	120	428	422	600	187	221	—	1,858
Frankfort (1914) .	323	—	1,768	785	676	617	2	3,798
Freiburg (1457) .	207	256	869	1,285	705	600	—	3,715
Giessen (1607) .	189	155	409	367	338	444	144	1,857
Göttingen (1737) .	244	322	1,197	599	749	1,169	2	4,038
Greifswald (1456)	156	298	358	451	356	341	—	1,804
Halle (1694) . .	230	372	671	440	467	528	1	2,479
Hamburg (1919) .	321	—	872	666	1,606	573	4	3,721
Heidelberg (1386) .	231	236	937	1,071	681	470	—	3,395
Jena (1557) . .	198	148	617	615	1,009	604	1	2,994

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1930)	Matriculated Students (1930)						
		Theology	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematics and Natural Science, &c	Auxiliary Science	Total
Kiel (1665) . .	212	105	738	850	459	577	6	2,735
Königsberg (1544).	212	288	998	724	744	669	2	3,425
Leipzig (1409) .	360	312	1,435	1,152	2,624	1,140	145	6,808
Marburg (1527) .	175	392	679	979	913	599	2	3,564
Munich (1472-1826)	394	204	2,371	2,765	1,727	1,458	292	8,817
Munster (1780) .	199	553	855	946	1,053	754	1	4,162
Rostock (1419) .	115	122	335	860	313	243	1	1,874
Tübingen (1477) .	180	758	672	880	646	435	6	3,347
Würzburg (1582)	147	232	550	1,489	399	317	3	2,990
Total .	5,758[1]	7,315	27,062	28,464	22,533	16,386	649[3]	97,409[3]
Of whom Women .	55	248	2,068	4,261	7,255	3,444	25	17,276
Of whom Foreigners	—	274	997	1,476	1,014	613	58	4,432

[1] Including 328 special teachers and excluding 1,602 assistants
[2] Including 537 students of Veterinary Science.
[3] Exclusive of 6,972 on leave or excused from attending lectures.

In three universities, namely, Freiburg, Munich, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; four are mixed, both Protestant and Roman Catholic—Bonn, Breslau, Munster, and Tubingen; 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 Central Government. The appointment of the judges other than those of the Reichsgericht is also a State function, and not that of the Central Government.

The lowest courts of first instance are the *Amtsgerichte* (1,737 on January 1, 1931), competent to try petty civil and criminal cases, with the exception of capital cases which fall within the jurisdiction of the Court of Assizes, or the *Reichsgericht*. Cases relating to property in which the amount involved does not exceed 1,000 marks are usually tried by a single judge. In the trial of more serious criminal cases the judge is assisted by two assessors (laymen), to whom on the request of the public prosecutor a professional magistrate may further be added (*Schöffengericht*). The *Amtsgerichte* deal also with guardianships, estates and official records. The *Landgerichte* (159 on January 1, 1931) contain both civil and criminal chambers. The former, consisting of three judges, are competent to deal in first instance with all civil cases in as far as they have not been referred to the *Amtsgerichte*, especially with divorces, and also exercise a revisory jurisdiction over the Amtsgerichte. For trying commercial cases there are further commercial chambers, consisting of one judge and two laymen. The criminal chamber hears appeals from the *Amtsgerichte* in criminal cases; if the appeal is from the decision of a single magistrate it is heard by one judge with two lay assessors (small chamber); if from a decision of the Schoffengericht, by three judges and two laymen (large chamber). For the trial of capital cases, the Landgerichte are transformed into *Schwurgerichte*, consisting of three judges and six laymen. The *Amtsgerichte* and *Landgerichte* have as superior court the *Oberlandesgerichte*. There are twenty-seven such courts in Germany. The

Oberlandesgerichte contain criminal and civil senates consisting of three judges. They exercise appellate jurisdiction over the *Landgerichte* in civil cases, and over the 'small chambers' (and in some cases over the 'large chambers') in criminal cases. The total number of judges on the bench in all the courts above mentioned was 10,095 (Jan. 1, 1931). The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig, and has 96 judges. This court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original and final jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 4 criminal and 9 civil senates, consisting of 5 judges each.

Number of persons condemned after trial, 1927, 612,315 ; 1928, 588,492 ; 1929, 595,656.

Special courts exist for all civil disputes arising from the relationship between employers and employed (*Arbeitsgerichte, Landesarbeitsgerichte*, and the *Reichsarbeitsgericht*). Qualified judges are appointed to these judicial bodies and they are attended by representatives of employers and employed. In 1930 there were 462 *Arbeitsgerichte*, 64 *Landesarbeitsgerichte* and the *Reichsarbeitsgericht*. The *Arbeitsgerichte* gave decisions in 438,449 (in 1929, 427,604) cases, and settled by arbitration 3,968 (in 1929, 3,247) cases. The *Landesarbeitsgerichte* dealt with 20,042 (1929, 16,738) appeals. The *Reichsarbeitsgericht* received 953 (1929, 959) cases for revision.

Public Assistance (including Poor Relief and Welfare for Children and Juveniles).

The public assistance for the needy was regulated before the war by the law of June 6, 1870, relating to poor relief. This law, however, was already found inadequate at the beginning of this century to meet the conditions brought about as a result of the economic development (industrialisation, development of towns, etc.). When, as a result of the war and inflation period, whole classes of the population became poverty-stricken, gradually new methods of assistance were devised to meet the conditions that had arisen. The various regulations laid down in this connection could, however, only be uniformly codified for the whole Reich after the stabilisation of the German currency under the 'Government regulation regarding public assistance' of February 13, 1924.

The public assistance (within the meaning of this regulation) comprises the social care of those wounded in the war, dependents of those killed and persons who, according to the welfare laws, are regarded in a similar way ; assistance for persons in receipt of pension from sick and employment insurances, those badly wounded and those who find it difficult to obtain employment, minors in need of help and actual poor law relief is granted by the authorities for public assistance, the District and State Welfare Associations.

The public assistance for juveniles includes all official means for the promotion of youth welfare. This was first legally regulated in the 'Government Law relating to Juvenile Welfare' (*Reichsjugendwohlfahrtgesetz*) of July 9, 1922. This law contains, *inter alia*, regulations relating to the rearing of children (mother and infant care, care of small children), co-operation of the authorities in regard to trusteeships, guardianship, assistance in education and Juvenile Courts ; the care of the youthful offenders was amended in the law relating to Juvenile Courts of February 16, 1923.

The importance of the State Juvenile Welfare Law lies in the fact that it alone grants to all juveniles, who require to be educated, the legal right to

education, to physical, spiritual and social fitness ; in cases where the parents (or others who are bringing up the child) fail in their duties the existing public bodies (Juvenile Boards—*Jugendämter*) have to ensure their education in another manner.

Particulars regarding the extent of public welfare and public care of juveniles in Germany were published for the first time for the year 1927 in State Welfare Statistics (*Reichsfürsorgestatistik*), and the State Statistics of Public Care of Juveniles (*Reichsstatistik der öffentlichen Jugendhilfe*). The total of 1,072 District Welfare Associations publicly assisted 2,757,515 persons during the year 1929–30. In addition, 993,834 persons were helped temporarily, and 362,436 were provided for permanently by institutions (institutional or indoor relief). Assistance in cash and kind by the District Welfare Associations for Public Welfare, inclusive of maternity relief, amounted to 1,162,988,900 RM. (gross costs).

The State Welfare Associations (*Landesfürsorgeverbände*) assisted 465,546 persons during the year 1929–30. The costs of these amounted to 127,418,100 RM.

Besides these direct grants, the Welfare Associations had to meet various other costs (for example, contributions for own installations, free welfare work, costs of administration, etc.). After deducting the corresponding receipts for public welfare and public juvenile care by the District and State Welfare Associations 1,578,070,200 RM. were spent during the year 1929–30.

The 1,238 Juvenile Boards were caring for 698,467 children on March 31, 1930 ; 633,629 minors were under 'guardianships' of the Boards, and 73,014 under their protection.

The costs for public juvenile care are included in the above-mentioned welfare costs ; the data supplied by the District Welfare Associations include, *inter alia*, expenses in connection with education and bringing-up of minors (22,553,200 RM.), juvenile care and physical training (16,424,000 RM.), contributions to orphanages, homes, etc (10,989,800 RM.), cripple, kindergarten and similar institutions (21,305,500 RM.), and other expenses in connection with public juvenile assistance (8,210,400 RM.). According to the data supplied by the State Welfare Associations, the costs amount to 29,229,100 RM. for assistance to juveniles, and 7,973,800 RM. for other contributions in connection with public juvenile assistance.

Compulsory Insurance.

Social insurance has existed in Germany since 1883. It comprises compulsory insurance of workmen and employees against sickness (including maternity), accidents, unemployment, old age and infirmity.

Under a law of 1883 and amending Acts, workmen and employees with an annual income up to 3,600 marks 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 been obliged to unite 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 and amending Acts, the contributions are paid half by the workmen and half by their employers, while towards each pension the Government grants an annual subsidy The employers are responsible both for their own and the workmen's contributions. The latter must be deducted from wages and paid subsequently. Insurance for old age pensions for employees was introduced by law of December 20, 1911, and amending Acts. 65 being the pensionable age. Unemployment Insurance was introduced by the law of July 16, 1927, to take the place of the Unemployment Welfare which had been in existence since the end of the war.

The State makes a grant for invalidity and old age insurance, also provides for maternity benefit.

For the year 1929 the average of those insured against sickness was 21,995,000. Of this total, 22,418,000 (20,173,000 men and 12,535,000 women) were insured in ordinary societies, and 783,000 in *Knappschaften* or societies for miners, and 1,462,000 in supplementary offices. In 1929, about 24,000,000 persons were insured against accident in 66 industrial and 40 agricultural societies.

The total receipts in 1929 of the ordinary societies were 1,961,758,000 RM., of the *Knappschaften* 147,458,000 RM., and of the supplementary offices 186,098,000 RM. The total expenditure of the ordinary societies was 1,888,961,000 RM., of the *Knappschaften* 119,538,000 RM., and of the supplementary offices 183,698,000 RM. The number of cases and days of sickness amounted with the ordinary societies to 11,798,000, and 278,171,000, and with the *Knappschaften* to 611,000, and 15,723,000 respectively. For accident insurance the receipts (1930) were 442,000,000 RM., and the expenditure 425,200,000 RM. For invalidity and old age insurance the receipts in 1929 were 1,629 million RM., and the expenditure was 1,324 million RM.; including state subsidy of 393 million RM., appropriations for pensions 770 million RM., other appropriations 98 million marks. The excess of receipts over expenditure was in 1929, 305 million RM., total resources 1,582 million RM. On January 1, 1931, the current benefits for old age, invalidity and sickness amounted to 2,227,000, and pensions to widows and orphans to 642,000 and 649,000, respectively; for the insurance of employees the receipts in 1930 were 548 million RM. and the expenditure 225 million RM.; for the miners' societies the receipts in 1930 were 191 million RM., and the expenditure 240 million RM.; for unemployment insurance the receipts in 1930 were 1,660 million RM. and the expenditure 1,062 million RM.

There is in addition compulsory insurance for clerical workers. The number insured is not known exactly; on the basis of the monthly contributions paid it can be estimated at 3·5 million persons at the beginning of 1930. As insurance for clerical workers is comparatively new, the number of beneficiaries is increasing considerably from year to year. At the end of 1930 there were 125,566 persons receiving old-age pensions (27·3 per cent. increase over 1929), 63,512 widows' pensions (15·5 per cent. increase), and 37,207 orphans' pensions (8·8 per cent. increase). Contributions in 1930 totalled 385,174,000 RM., total receipts 547,821,000 RM.; pensions accounted for an expenditure of 175,821,000 RM., health insurance benefits 27,153,000 RM.; other benefits 7,797,000 RM., and administration expenses 12,867,000 RM. The excess of receipts over expenditure was, in 1930, 323,045 million RM.

Finance.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for five years, ending March 31 (in millions of Reichsmarks):—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31[1]	1931-32[1]
Revenue . . .	10,412,700	10,987,200	10,146,300	12,079,100	9,300,000
Expenditure . .	10,195,800	11,845,700	11,317,700	12,079,100	9,300,000

[1] Budget Estimates.

The budget estimates for 1930–31 give the principal items of revenue and expenditure as follows:—

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1930–31 (in millions of Reichsmarks)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Taxes	8,999·6	Payments to States and Communes	3,578·3
Customs	1,266·0	General Administrative Expenses	2,729·1
Administrative Revenues	389·8	Unemployment Relief	730·0
Interest and Amortisation on the Railways Bonds	660·0	War and Civil Pensions, etc	1,747·8
Other Revenues	763·7	Internal Charges arising out of the War, Occupation, etc	408·0
		Payment of Bonds and reduction of Debt	1,003·2
		Young Scheme	1,882·7
Total	12,079·1	Total	12,079·1

On March 31, 1929, the total debt of the German Reich (*not* including the debt arising from the Treaty of Versailles) amounted to 8,993·1 million Reichsmarks, of which 5,083·0 million are pre-war debt, 655·6 million Rentenbank-debt, 877·1 Dawes Loan (1924), 500·0 million Internal Loan of 1927, 562·3 million claims for war damages (according to the War Damages Liquidation Act), 935·5 million floating debt, and 379·6 million other debts.

The growth of the German debt is shown as follows:—

Year (March 31)	Million Marks	Year (March 31)	Million Marks
1871[1]	769·5	1927	8,072·9
1875[1]	120·3	1928	7,890·6
1910	5,018·5	1929	8,993·1
1913	4,925·8	1930	9,629·6
1925	2,702·9	1931	11,342·3

[1] December 31.

The floating debt on January 31, 1932, was 1,858,800,000 marks, compared with 1,912,600,000 marks on December 31, 1931.

Defence.

I. ARMY.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and in accordance with the law of March 23, 1921, enlistment is voluntary and for 12 years. Officers have to engage to serve for 25 consecutive years on appointment. The Reichswehr is organized in 7 divisions of infantry and 3 divisions of cavalry, with two army corps headquarter staffs. The strength of an army corps staff is 30 officers and 150 N.C.O.'s and men; of an infantry division, 410 officers and 10,830 men; of a cavalry division, 275 officers and 5,250 men. The total strength of the army in 1931 was 4,500 officers and 100,500 other ranks. The President is the supreme head of all land and sea forces. Under his orders the Minister of National Defence exercises actual command through the medium of a General Officer appointed chief of the army command, organized as follows:—

—	Divisions	Regiments	Battalions	Groups	Squadrons	Companies	Batteries
Infantry	7	21	84[1]	—	—	336[2]	—
Cavalry	3	18	—	—	97[3]	—	—
Artillery	—	7	—	24	—	—	79[4]
Engineers	—	—	7	—	—	14	—
Train	—	—	—	7	25	24	—
Medical Service	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Communication Troops	—	—	—	7	—	14	—

[1] 21 Instructional. [2] 63 Instructional. [3] 18 Instructional. [4] 7 Instructional.

By June, 1921, the fortresses specified in the Treaty of Versailles, and also the coast defences of Kiel and Heligoland had been razed. The fortifications on the southern and eastern frontiers may remain in the condition in which they were when the Treaty of Versailles became operative, but according to the request of London (May 5, 1921), all German fortresses had to surrender their equipment, with the exception of Königsberg, which was permitted to retain 38 guns. The maximum armaments authorised are 84,000 rifles, 18,000 carbines, 792 heavy machine guns, 1,134 light machine guns, 63 trench mortars, 189 light trench mortars, 204 7·7 cm. field guns, and 84 10·5 cm. howitzers. No military aircraft is permitted.

The army estimates for 1929–30 amounted to 484,983,000 gold marks, and the actual expenditure 545,185,000 marks.

II. Navy.

The German Navy is now mainly a coast-defence force and is directed and administered by the Chief of the Naval Department, under the Ministry of National Defence. In addition to the central administrative division are the Office of Naval Command (staff), the General Naval Office (supply and research), the Constructional Division, also the Naval Administrative Office, and some departments dealing with the relations of the Navy to the Defence Ministry, which also controls the Army.

The Treaty allows to the German Government the right of maintaining a navy, recruited and maintained on a volunteer basis. The fleet consists of four pre-Dreadnoughts completed between 1906 and 1908, each displacing approximately 13,000 tons and mounting four 11-inch and from ten to fourteen 6·7 or 6-inch guns. They are the *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, and *Schleswig-Holstein*. They possess little fighting value, though a certain amount of money has been spent in modernising them. The 26-knot battleship *Deutschland*, of 10,000 tons, to be driven by Diesel engines, is to be completed by the autumn of 1932. A second ship of this type was laid down in June, 1931. It is proposed to lay down two similar units during 1932–34. These vessels are officially rated as 'armoured ships'; each will mount 6 11-inch and 8 6-inch guns. The cruisers include the *Berlin*, completed 1904, and mounting 10 4·1-inch guns; the *Emden*, completed at the end of 1925, armed with 8 6-inch guns; the *Königsberg*, *Karlsruhe*, *Köln*, and *Leipzig* completed 1929–31, armed with 9 6-inch guns. By treaty the cruisers built since the war are limited to a standard displacement of 6,000 tons. There are also 26 destroyers and torpedo-boats, 14 of which date from 1907–13; the remainder were built in 1926–29 to replace worn-out vessels. All these ships are maintained in an efficient state. No submarines or naval aircraft are permitted.

The battleships, cruisers and torpedo-boats are divided equally to constitute squadrons severally in the North Sea and the Baltic. The cruisers *Karlsruhe* and *Emden* are training ships, and have recently made extensive cruises with naval cadets and men.

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.

Naval Estimates: 1928–29, 212,029,000 marks; 1929–30, 180,000,000 marks; 1930–31, 191,855,000 marks.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

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 for Germany, without the Saar, at the beginning of June, 1931, was as follows (in acres):—Arable land, 51,212,687; grass, meadows, pasture, 20,408,475; vineyards, 206 362; orchards, market gardens, etc., 1,591,795; total area under cultivation, 73,419,825 acres.

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).		
	1929	1930	1931 [1]	1929	1930	1931 [1]
Wheat	4,001,105	4,453,065	5,417,250	3,349 246	3,788,902	4,264,400
Rye	11,816,625	11,778 010	10,915,250	8,155,007	7,679,160	6,9~7,700
Barley	3,880,240	3,797,247	4,047,750	3,180,740	2,860,258	3,001,900
Oats	8,896 295	8,598,765	8,406,500	7 382,859	5,656,356	6,397,200
Potatoes	7,087,745	7,011,142	7,060,250	40,077 159	47,099 600	43,328,100
Sugar Beet	1,138,585	1,207,587	950,250	11,091,377	14,918,594	10,598,800
Hay	18,869,555	18,693,921	18,854,750	31,237,130	36,987,257	—

[1] Provisional figures

In 1930 the area devoted to vines was 178,387 acres, the wine yield 61,902,368 gallons. Area devoted to tobacco, 1930, 23,185 acres; 1931, 25,927 acres; yield 1930, 21,050,534 kilos; 1929, 23,099,038 kilos. Sugar production, 1930–31, 2,547,471 tons; 1929–30, 1,984,663 tons. In 1930 the hop production was 11,052 tons, in 1929, 13,642 tons.

The number of domestic animals in Germany according to the census of December 1, 1930, was —

States	Horses [1]	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia	2,420,883	10,389,021	2,309,201	15,979,694	1,528,013
Bavaria	888,895	3,847,231	384,447	2,547 598	316,879
Saxony	148,051	689,812	63,609	775,178	133,175
Württemberg	106,301	1,101,223	171,887	679,174	75,004
Baden	66,924	640,172	38,500	573,445	108,039
Other States	390,476	1,802,981	536,711	2,887,371	419,895
Total 1 Dec. 1930	3,521,530	18,470,390	3,504,355	23,442,460	2,580,505
Total 1 Dec 1931	3 447,700	19,090,500	3,495,000	23.783,400	2,514,400

[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 Germany in its present extent was put in 1927 at 31,635,443 acres, State and partly State forests, 10,328,563 acres; communal forests, 4,914,498 acres; private forests, 15,129,785 acres, and forests belonging to various associations or foundations, 1,262,597 acres. Of the whole forest area 9,110,040 acres are under deciduous trees, oak, birch, ash, beech, etc., and 22,525,403 acres bear pine, larch, red and white fir, etc. The forest area in 1931 was 31,939,772 acres, or 27 per cent. of the total area of Germany.

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, iron and metal smelting works, Central Germany for brown coal, the Harz for iron and copper ore, and the Westerwald for iron ore. Saxony has coal mines.

In 1925 there were 2,942 mines in Germany employing 808,593 persons (797,350 men, and 11,243 women). Number of blast furnaces in 1930, 165; in 1929, 182; in 1928, 184.

The quantities of the principal minerals raised were as follows in metric tons:—

—	1928	1929	1930
Coal	150,860,599	168,440 632	142,698,728
Lignite	165,588,097	174,455,946	146,010,044
Iron ore	6,474,825	6,373,677	5,741,205
Iron content	2,088 800	2,080 259	1,845,338
Zinc ore	260,528	269,983	273,274
Zinc content	144,400	142,467	138,653
Lead ore	152,949	166,866	182,140
Lead content	57,600	60,464	68,663
Copper ore	908,506	1,025,455	845,619
Copper content	26,200	28,983	26,972
Rock salt	2,399,669	2,541,489	2,455,605
Brine salt	509,663	501,024	501,258
Brines used directly (salt content)	817,100	858,552	647,095
Potash	12,489,070	13,316,218	11,962,251
Pure potash content of the product as sold	1,431,500	1,482.501	1,381,420
Petroleum	92,045	102,867	174,328

In 1913 the total output of pig iron was 16,763,809 metric tons; in 1930, 9,695,000 tons; in 1931, 6,061,000 tons. Ingot steel production (including castings from steel-works) in 1913 totalled 16,942,808 metric tons; in 1930, 11,539,000 tons; in 1931, 8,283,000 tons. In 1929, the output of coke was 39,421,000 tons; in 1930, 32,459,000 tons; in 1931, 22,700,000 tons.

IV. Fisheries.

In 1930 the yield of the North Sea fisheries was 281,770,900 kilos of fish; and of the Baltic fisheries, 32,007,500 kilos of fish.

V. Manufactures.

The chief seat of the German iron production is the Ruhr; to a less extent also in Sieg, Lahn, and Dill districts. Steel is chiefly made in the

Ruhr. The manufacture of both iron and steel is carried on in the vicinity of the coal mines in the district of the Lower Rhine, and in Westphalia. The electrical industry is found principally in Berlin. The chemical industry is centred on the Rhine, near Mannheim, the Main and Cologne, and in Prussian Saxony. Saxony (Free State) is the leading State in the production of textiles, but Silesia and Westphalia also produce linen; Saxony (Free State), Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, Wurttemberg, and Bavaria produce cotton goods. Woollens are manufactured in several Prussian provinces, also in Saxony, Bavaria, and Thuringia; silk in Rhenish Prussia and Baden. Beetroot sugar is an important manufacture in Prussia, chiefly in the provinces of Saxony, Silesia, Hanover, and Pomerania. Potash is produced mainly in Prussian Saxony, Thuringia, and Hanover. Glass, porcelain, and earthenware in Silesia, Thuringia, Bavaria, and Saxony; clocks and wooden ware in Baden, Wurttemberg, and Bavaria; and beer principally in Bavaria.

The following are the statistics of the beet sugar manufacture in Germany :—

Years beginning 1 September	Number of Factories	Beetroot used in Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No of Kgs Beetroot to produce 1 Kg of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1926–27	252	10,657,133	1,647,344	263,294	6 47
1927–28	250	10,655,619	1,655,202	313,102	6 44
1928–29	248	11,482,843	1,841,444	328,036	6 24
1929–30	238	11,937,531	1,955,711	338,232	6 10
1930–31 [1]	233	15,892,236	2,515,617	398,466	6 32

[1] Preliminary figures.

The quantity of beer (in thousands of hectolitres, 1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) brewed in Germany in 1914 was 59,373; in 1926, 48,342, in 1927, 51,619; in 1928, 54,995; in 1929, 58,078; in 1930, 48,486.

The total number of active breweries in Germany with a yearly production of over 500 hls. was in 1923, 2,251; in 1924, 2,367; in 1925, 2,511; in 1926, 2,675; in 1927, 2,719; in 1928, 2,782; in 1929, 2,837.

Production of alcohol for four years :—

Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons	Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons
1927–28	88,782	61,741,086	1929–30	88,186	63,395,464
1928–29	85,957	71,348,574	1930–31	—	56,370,292

Tobacco products in the year ending March 31, 1931:—6,794,477,000 cigars, 29,748,462,000 cigarettes, 37,261,506 kilos of smoking tobacco, and 2,077,132 kilos of snuff.

According to the industrial census of June 16, 1925, there were in Germany 1,852,737 industrial establishments, employing 12,704,135 workpeople, (9,805,923 males, being 77 per cent. of the total, and 2,898,212 females, being 23 per cent of the total). The following table gives certain particulars of the more important industries :—

Branch of Industry	Number of Factories	Number of Employees	
		Total	Females
Mining	2,942	808,593	11,243
Stone, clay, and glass products	34,898	684,714	94,582
Iron and Metal	3,506	620,802	25,007
Iron and metal manufactures	150,299	863,140	145,000
Engineering and transportation equipment	41,310	1,240,501	72,254
Electrotechnical, clocks and instruments	46,443	598,839	148,209
Chemicals	8,634	313,537	72,630
Textiles	122,987	1,212,437	689,594
Paper and printing	35,765	575,805	194,220
Leather and linoleum	33,627	165,356	23,945
Rubber	1,283	66,200	28,309
Timber	219,335	958,109	88,940
Musical instruments and toys	20,131	119,437	41,475
Foodstuffs	293,873	1,365,499	489,767
Clothing	599,769	1,427,657	745,646
Building	226,949	1,535,358	26,656
Gas, water, and electricity	11,426	148,151	5,785

Commerce.

The following table shows the volume and value of the special trade (inclusive of gold and silver) for five years (for 1913 the values are gold mark, for the other years the values are based on those of 1913):—

Year	Imports		Exports [1]	
	Double cwts. (= 100 kg.)	Million marks	Double cwts. (= 100 kg)	Million marks
1913	728,323,508	11,206·1	737,142,752	10,198·6
1928	660,052,970	11,870·0	608,812,167	9,212·2
1929	667,784,828	11,154·1	693,793,158	10,976·8
1930	569,529,534	10,013·2	635,810,728	10,193·7
1931	407,795,110	7,143·4	572,960,650	11,021·7

[1] Including deliveries in kind under Reparations.

The distribution of trade according to categories is shown as follows (in millions of gold mark values):—

—	Imports			Exports		
	1913	1930	1931	1913	1930 [1]	1931 [1]
Live animals	289·7	118·3	54·9	7·4	68·7	46·9
Foods and beverages	2,807·8	2,969·0	1,969·6	1,069·5	479·8	359·0
Raw material and semi-manufactured articles	6,280	5,508·1	3,477·9	2,274·1	2,449·6	1,812·8
Manufactured articles	1,892·2	1,797·7	1,224·7	6,746·2	9,037·5	7,379·8
Gold and silver	436·4	491·2	416·3	101·4	543·3	1,423·2
Total	11,206·1	10,884·3	7,143·4	10,198·6	12,578·9	11,021·7

[1] Including deliveries in kind under Reparations.

The value of some of the more important imports and exports in 1931 was as follows:—

Imports	1,000 Reichmarks	Exports	1,000 Reichmarks
Wheat	101,718	Coal	409 913
Butter	219,776	Silk and rayon	220,692
Coffee	222,784	Woollen goods	256,348
Raw Cotton	336,644	Cotton goods	278,343
Wool	321,824	Leather	178,839
Mineral oil	256 841	Paper	324,656
Coal	103,815	Dyes, varnishes, etc.	276,397
Copper	156,692	Chemical products	432,044
Timber	118,775	Glass and Glassware	189,207
Iron ore	128,105	Iron and steel	1,419,419
		Copper	217,960

The distribution of trade according to principal countries for 2 years was as follows:—

Country	Imports		Exports [1]	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Million of Marks	Millions of Marks	Millions of Marks	Millions of Marks
Belgium [2]	324·6	222 1	600 6	463 5
France [3]	518 7	341·6	1,148 6	834·1
Italy	365 3	268 4	484 1	340 8
Netherlands	560 8	383 6	1,205·8	954 6
Austria	181·2	113 9	360 3	275 3
Czechoslovakia	359 0	243 7	528 2	423 9
Sweden	304 1	158 1	494 2	424 7
United Kingdom	639 0	453 3	1,218 9	1,133 6
United States	1,306 8	791 4	685 2	487 5

[1] Including deliveries in kind under Reparations
[2] Including Luxemburg. [3] Including Alsace-Lorraine

Principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from, and exported from the United Kingdom to, Germany (Board of Trade Returns):—

Staple Imports	1929	1930	Staple Exports	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Glass & manufactures	1,842,796	1,908,402	Cotton yarns	6,671,869	4,794,225
Dyes	699,147	698,309	Cotton piece goods	1,580,453	1,195,960
Woollens	2,449,093	2,301,495	Woollen yarn	2,557,865	1,776,497
Hosiery	2,896,726	3,688,651	Alpaca, &c., yarn	1,358,259	827,952
Machinery	4,802,837	4,459,737	Wool piece goods	2,333,507	2,015,488
Toys	2,160,996	2,214,970	Iron and steel	874,338	556,918
Artificial silk	1,881,022	1,845,171	Machinery	1,296,661	915,817
Chemicals	2,567,946	2,184,704	Coal	3,797,118	3,421,077
Electrical goods	2,218,623	2,342,992	Fish	2,222,633	2,146,399
Leather	2,462,807	2,454,583	Motor cars & motor cycles	960,947	660,768

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U.K.	59,915,951	63,725,716	68,817,686	65,490,446	64,150,058
Exports of British produce to Germany	41,879,093	40,946,970	36,966,791	26,808,992	18,412,871
Re-exports to Germany from U.K.	27,537,610	26,392,809	23,253,156	17,308,493	13,609,047

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.

On June 30, 1931, the German mercantile marine (Lloyd's Register of Shipping) amounted to 4,254,601 registered gross tons (5,459,296 tons in 1914).

The following table for 1930 shows the number and net tonnage of vessels entering and clearing German ports (excluding deep-sea fishing traffic):—

Flag	Entered				Cleared			
	With Freight		In Ballast		With Freight		In Ballast	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
German	49,579	20,748,413	12,307	2,655,082	51,993	19,051,338	7,360	3,816,807
Foreign	14,334	17,928,015	4,565	1,390,703	14,729	13,507,985	4,244	5,801,165
Swedish	2,349	1,980,754	838	147,908	2,661	1 790,082	542	343,416
United States	274	1,417,046	12	36,011	264	1,334,769	35	163,068
Danish	3,421	2,128,747	2,001	215,609	4,654	2,052,110	824	265,713
British	3,321	5,541,109	224	228,758	2,233	3,367,050	1,232	2,428,364
Norwegian	1,271	1,438,673	98	75,537	876	883,558	483	636,588
Dutch	1,998	2,310,757	1,091	381,167	2,699	1,885,406	459	669,706
This shipping was distributed among the ports as follows:—								
Hamburg[1]	15,012	20,340,527	5,338	1,649,721	19,855	17,119,073	2,889	5,085,505
Bremen	4,870	5,607,287	574	469,493	4,851	5,191,034	752	817,468
Bremerhaven	1,003	2,589,000	122	134,792	809	2,297,660	190	424,580
Stettin	3,737	2,078,760	1,922	402,314	4,884	1,516,422	799	974,613
Emden	1,145	1,069,803	669	434,071	1,476	879,714	307	605,130
Cuxhaven	369	812,351	6	329	277	835,501	12	5,524
Königsberg	1,303	577,405	380	172,345	1,306	526,595	335	226,931
Lübeck	2,242	656,042	1,991	167,737	3,696	513,447	535	309,787

[1] Inclusive of Altona and Harburg-Wilhelmsburg.

During the calendar year 1930 there passed in transit through the Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel) Canal 53,541 merchant vessels, aggregating 22,026,866 net tons.

Internal Communications.

I. Railways.

On April 1, 1920, all the various German State railways were transferred to the Central Government. On October 11, 1924, as a result of the adoption of the Dawes Scheme, the German railway system was transferred to a private company—the Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft—which

manages and administers the system. The railways, however, remain the property of the State. The total length of railway line was 58,295 kilometres, or 36,231 miles on December 31, 1930. Of this total 53,795 kilometres, or 33,434 miles are State lines.

In 1930, 399,544,176 tons of merchandise including free-hauled were carried by the Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft. The number of passengers (including military) was 1,829 million, who travelled 43,298 million kilometres, an average of 23·7 kilometres per journey per passenger.

In 1929 there were 4,009 miles of tramway, and 5,994 miles of light local railways.

II. Canals and Navigation and Airways.

The length of inland waterways in 1930 was 12,371 kilometres, or 7,689 miles. Of this total 10,020 kilometres or 6,228 miles are rivers or canalised rivers, and 2,351 kilometres or 1,461 miles are canals. The inland waterways fleet at the end of 1930 comprised 19,166 vessels of 6,725,748 tons. In 1930, 105,152,000 tons of goods were carried on the inland waterways.

In 1929, 96,835 passengers were carried by air traffic over a total distance of 6,475,264 miles. In 1930, the number of passengers was 93,677 and the mileage 6,750,653. The air mail in 1930 carried 481·0 tons of letters and parcels.

III. Posts and Telegraphs.

The postal and telegraphic services are retained in the hands of the Central Government.

Statistics for 1930:— Employees, 376,605; total number of post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 59,468.

The following are the telegraph and telephone statistics for the year 1930.—Length of telegraph lines, 185,391 kilometres or 115,200 miles; of wire, 5,265,160 kilometres or 3,271,708 miles; number of foreign telegrams, 15,400,000; of inland telegrams, 18,500,000, including official service telegrams. Length of telephone lines, 211,149 kilometres or 131,205 miles; of wire, 18,474,212 kilometres or 11,479,657 miles; number of telephone boxes, 3,247,012, of telephone connections, 2,544,300,000.

International cable service is provided by the Commercial Cable Company, which operates cables from Emden to London where connection is made with its transatlantic system to the United States and the Pacific. The company also operates an alternate route from Emden to the United States via the Azores.

Currency, Banking and Credit.

By the Currency Law of August 30, 1924, which came into operation on October 11, 1924, the currency was once more established on a gold basis, with the following gold coins as legal tender: 20 and 10 Reichsmark pieces. Provision was also made for silver coins of 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks, and for 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 50 pfennig. The notes of the Reichsbank (10 marks and upwards) are likewise legal tender; they have a minimum cover of 40 per cent. of their face value in gold and foreign exchange; three-quarters of this cover must consist of gold and the remainder of good commercial paper, complying with specified conditions. For the present the convertibility of these notes is suspended. Besides the Reichsbank there are the four so-called 'private note banks': (1) Bayerische Notenbank, in Munich; (2) Sachsische Bank, in Dresden; (3) Wurttembergische Notenbank, in Stuttgart; and (4) Badische Bank, in Karlsruhe, which also have the right of issuing notes (50 marks and

upwards), on the same terms as the Reichsbank. They may issue notes up to a total of 194 million Reichsmarks.

On October 16, 1923, a proposal was adopted for the setting up of a Renten Bank to issue notes (Rentenmark) secured (since August 30, 1924) by first mortgages in gold marks on the entire German landed property.

On September 30, 1931, there were in circulation Reichsbank notes to the value of 4584·4 million marks; 'Private Bank' notes (*see* above), 183·6 million marks; notes of the Rentenbank (all of which must be withdrawn by the Reichsbank within 10 years), 422·2 million marks; and coins 1112·1 million marks; making a total of 6302·2 million marks.

The condition of the Reichsbank of Germany on February 14, 1932, is shown as follows (in thousands of marks):—

Assets	Amount February 14, 1932	Liabilities	Amount February 14, 1932
Gold	928,682	Capital and reserves .	487,331
Bills and cheques . .	3,253,631	Notes	4,155,232
Loans	187,926	Other liabilities . .	1,224,198

By the Bank Law of August 30, 1924, the privileges of the Reichsbank were renewed for 50 years.

The Renten Bank commenced operations on November 15, 1923; it is now in liquidation and the process is expected to be completed by April 11, 1935 at latest. On September 30, 1931, its only credits outstanding were those to the Central Government, which amounted to 427·5 million Rentenmarks. The Renten Bank had issued notes to the value of 427·5 million Rentenmarks, of which the Reichsbank had 5·4 million Rentenmarks, cash in hand, and the rest (422·2 million Rentenmarks) were in general circulation.

By a law of March 19, 1924, there was established the German Gold Discount Bank (Deutsche Golddiscontbank) for the purpose of providing foreign currencies for German business. The capital of the institution is 10 millions sterling, one half provided by the Reichsbank (with the aid of English credits); the other half, from private sources, is not wholly paid up. On August 31, 1931, the German Savings Banks had deposits amounting to 10504·9 million Reichsmarks.

The capital of the Reichsbank is 150,000,000 Reichsmarks.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Reichsmark*, of 100 *Reichspfennig*, is of the normal value of 11½*d.*, or 20·43 *Reichsmark* to the pound sterling. It contains 0·358423 grammes of gold.

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Germany in Great Britain

Ambassador.—Constantin Freiherr von Neurath. Appointed June 2, 1930.

Counsellor.—Albrecht Graf von Bernstorff.

First Secretaries.—Ernst H. Rüter and Otto Fürst von Bismarck.

Second Secretaries.—Dr. Gert Feine and Dr. Theodor Auer.

Third Secretaries.—Dr. Albert Hilger van Scherpenberg, Dr. Werner von Fries, and Dr. Gustav Adolph von Halem.

Specially Attached.—Adolf von Friedberg and Dr. Alexander Wende.

Chancellor.—F. W. Achilles.

2. Of Great Britain in Germany.

Ambassador.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed August 1, 1928.
Counsellor.—B. C. Newton, C.M.G.
Third Secretary—E. D. Sandys.
Military Attaché.—Col. A. F. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché.—Wing Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes, R.N.
Commercial Counsellor.—J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C., C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary.—R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.
Press Attaché (First Secretary).—T. F. Breen.
Financial Adviser.—E Rowe-Dutton.
Second Secretary.—H. E. L. Montgomery, M.C.

There are consular officers at Berlin (C.), Cologne (C G.), Frankfort (C.G.), Hamburg (C.G.), Leipzig (C.), Munich (C.G), Bremen, Breslau, Chemnitz, Essen, Hanover, Kiel, Königsberg, Lubeck, Stettin, Stuttgart.

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(*See* also under Prussia, Bavaria, etc.)

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THE SAAR.

According to paragraph 49 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar Basin was placed under the control of the League of Nations. In 1935, the population shall decide, by plebiscite, what nationality they desire. Meanwhile the district is governed by a commission of 5 nominated by the League, of whom 1 is French, 1 resident of the Saar, and 3 others. There is also a *Landesrat* of 30 members, which co-operates with the Government in an advisory capacity.

Area: Prussian Saar district, 573 sq. miles; Bavarian Saar, 164 sq. miles; total, 737 sq. miles.

Population (census of July 19, 1927): Prussian portion, 670,019; Bavarian portion, 100,011; total, 770,030 (385,679 males, and 384,351 females).

In 1927, there were in the area 558,857 Catholics, 201,354 Protestants, 4,038 Jews, and 5,781 others.

Principal towns (census of 1927): Saarbrücken (125,020); Neunkirchen (41,031); Dudweiler (23,647); Sulzbach (22,402); St. Ingbert (20,817); Saarlouis (15,836); Friedrichstal (13,908); Homburg (11,201).

Production of coal, 1929, 13,579,348 metric tons; 1930, 13,235,721 metric tons; production of coke, 1929, 235,738 metric tons; 1930, 306,998 metric tons; production of pig iron: 1930, 1,912,444 metric tons; 1931, 1,515,429 metric tons; of steel, 1930, 1,937,538 metric tons; 1931, 1,539,346 metric tons.

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STATES OF GERMANY.

ANHALT.

(Freistaat Anhalt.)

The Constitution of the Free State of Anhalt bears date July 18, 1919. According to the law of October 6, 1922, the government is carried on by the Ministry of State, composed of the Prime Minister (Minister-President) and either one or two other ministers. At the election held on May 20, 1928, the following parties were returned: Socialists, 15; Middle Class Party, 15; Democrats, 2; Communists, 3; National Socialist, 1.

Area, 893 square miles. Population, June 16th, 1925, 351,045. The capital, Dessau, 75,073 inhabitants on June 16, 1925; Bernburg, 36,167; Köthen, 26,595; Zerbst, 19,470; Rosslau, 12,520; Coswig, 10,103. Population by religion: Protestants, 320,850: Catholics, 14,129; Jews, 1,140.

Estimated income and expenditure, 1931-32, 32,320,000 marks. Public debt, September 30, 1931, 26,200,000 marks; State property, March 31, 1930, 336,214,000 marks.

BADEN.

(Demokratischer Freistaat 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 5, 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 20 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 October 27, 1929, will continue until October 27, 1933; it contains the following parties:—Centre, 34; Socialists, 18; German Democratic Party, 6; German Nationalist People's Party, 3; German People's Party (Liberals), 7, Communists, 5; Economic and Farmers' Party, 6; Evangelical People's Party, 3; National-Socialist German Labour Party, 6; total 88.

The Cabinet consists of 4 Ministers and 2 State Councillors (Minister without Portfolio), elected by the legislature. The Landtag also nominates the President of the Cabinet, who is styled officially 'State President.'

State President.—Dr. Josef *Schmitt* (Centre) (November 28, 1931).

For general administrative purposes there are (since April 1, 1924) 40 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissare). For local government there are 11 circles (Kreise), and 1,536 communes (Gemeinden), 124 communal cities, and 1,412 parishes

Area and Population:—

District	Area Square miles	Population		Pop per square mile 1925
		1925	1919	
Konstanz . .	1,610	337,508	320,265	209·6
Freiburg . .	1,830	599,998	574,026	322·9
Karlsruhe . .	993	667,653	630,308	672·3
Mannheim .	1,386	707,303	670,981	510 3
Total . .	5,819	2,312,462	2,195,580	397·4

Population in 1925, 1,115,477 males and 1,196,985 females.

Including a part of the Lake of Constance, area is 5,889 square miles.

Principal towns, 1925 —

Mannheim .	247,486	Konstanz .	31,252	Lorrach .	16,011
Karlsruhe .	145,694	Baden .	25,692	Weinheim	15,793
Freiburg .	90,475	Durlach .	18,016	Lahr .	14,075
Pforzheim .	78,859	Offenburg .	16,613	Rastatt .	14,003
Heidelberg .	73,084	Bruchsal .	16,469	Villingen .	13,982

Marriages, 1930, 18,689, births, 44,179; deaths, 26,838; stillbirths, 1,226; divorces, 1,163.

Religion and Education.—In 1925 there were 1,350,479 Catholics, 910,324 Protestants, 8,058 other Christians, 24,064 Jews, and 19,537 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, 13 Realgymnasia, 25 Oberrealschulen, 19 Realschulen, 15 high schools for girls, 3 training colleges for teachers, and a number of technical and special schools.

Finance.—The budget for 1930 and 1931 fixes the ordinary revenue at 289·8 million gold marks, and ordinary expenditure at 283·5 million for each year; the extraordinary revenue at 9·1 million gold marks, and expenditure at 20·8 million for the two years. Debt, September 30, 1931, 142,000,000 marks.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, 2,040,807 acres are cultivable land and 1,450,914 acres are forests. In 1931 the area under cultivation was 1,819,195 acres. Oats, barley, wheat, rye and potatoes are grown. Vines in 1930, 29,625 acres, yield 10,075,868 gallons of wine; beetroot, turnips, hemp, hops and chicory are also grown. Tobacco area in 1931, 12,667 acres. The corn crop in 1931 was 367,533 metric tons. The number of animals in 1930 was: cattle, 640,172; pigs, 573,445; sheep, 38,500; goats, 108,039; horses, 66,924. Mineral produce almost solely salt, potash and building-stone.

Principal manufactures: Tiles, cigars, jewellery, machinery, clocks, musical instruments, chemicals, silk ribbons, cotton tissues, paper and cardboard, leather, wood-work, and brushes.

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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 62,000 inhabitants; at present there are 128 members. The suffrage is universal, equal, direct, secret and proportional. All citizens over 20 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 Landtag (elected May 20, 1928): Bavarian People's Party, 46; Social Democrats, 34; National Socialists, 9; German Nationalists, 13; Bavarian Peasants' and Middle-Class Union, 17, German People's Party, 4; Communists, 5.

The Cabinet, constituted on July 31, 1928, is as follows —

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. *Held.*
Minister of Education.—Dr. *Goldenberger*
Minister of Agriculture and Labour.—Professor Dr. *Stuetzel.*
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. *Stuetzel.*
Minister of Finance.—Herr *Schaffer.*
Minister of Justice.—Herr *Gurtner.*

Area and Population:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area, Eng sq miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile 1925
		1919	1925	
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,437	1,582,669	1,684,766	261·7
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,148	739,967	755,769	182·2
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz), without the Saar District	2,124	957,321	931,755	438·6
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,725	611,723	629,262	168 9
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken), including Coburg	2,898	730,805	757,515	261·3
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,935	948,175	998,386	340 1
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,260	733,971	762,744	233·9
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,807	835,709	859,397	225 8
Total	29,334	7,140,340	7,379,594	251·5

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 have to be added 257 square miles for water.

Of the total population at the end of 1925, 3,553,857 were males and 3,825,737 females.

In 1930 there were 61,187 marriages, 149,008 living births, 3,720 still births, 92,221 deaths, and 3,348 divorces.

Urban and rural population at the censuses of 1919 and 1925 :—

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.
1919	262	7,702	354	3,253,878	46·0	7,614	3,812,146	54·0
1925	261	7,762	377	3,563,208	51·7	7,648	3,816,386	48·3

Principal towns, 1925 :—

Towns	1925	Towns	1925
Munich (München) .	685,036	Hof	41,377
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	393,202	Schweinfurt . .	36,336
Augsburg . . .	165,522	Bayreuth . .	35,306
Ludwigshafen a. Rh. .	101,869	Aschaffenburg . .	34,056
Würzburg . . .	95,113	Landshut . . .	30,197
Ratisbon (Regensburg).	76,948	Erlangen . . .	29,597
Fürth	74,195	Ingolstadt . . .	26,630
Kaiserslautern . .	59,336	Amberg . . .	26,330
Bamberg . . .	50,152	Speyer . . .	25,609
Pirmasens . . .	42,996	Coburg . . .	24,701

Religion.—Religious division of the population, June 16, 1925 :—Roman Catholics, 5,163,106 ; Protestants, 2,111,993 ; Jews, 49,145.

There are 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg each with 3 suffragan bishoprics ; 272 deaneries ; and 3,848 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a Superior Church Council (*Oberkirchenrat*)—and for Bavaria to the right of the Rhine three General Deaneries (*General-Decanate*) ; for the Palatinate one General Church Council, having together 85 deaneries, and 1,224 parishes. Of the three universities of the Republic, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant.

Education.—(For Universities, *see* under *Germany.*) Education compulsory from six to sixteen. In 1930 there were 7,740 public elementary schools, with 20,199 class teachers (13,869 males and 6,330 females), and 842,188 scholars.

Justice and Crime.—Bavaria is the only German State which before the revolution had an *Oberstes Landesgericht*, or appeal-court of third instance ; it has a bench of 24 judges. Under it are 5 Oberlandesgerichte, 29 Landgerichte and 252 Amtsgerichte. The number of judges was (1929) 1,455. In 1930, 93,771 criminals were convicted.

Public Assistance.—In the financial year 1929 public assistance was rendered as follows : war allowances to wounded ex-soldiers or their families, 5,750 ; social pensioners, 65,783 ; small pensioners, 33,466 ; and others requiring assistance, 102,202—a total of 207,201 ; maternity cases, 9,899 ; permanent indoor relief (in institutions), 53,509. The total allowances amounted to 114,583,800 marks, net, including the cost of relief for young persons.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1931 provides for a revenue of 799,822,270 marks, and an expenditure of 799,822,270 marks. The extraordinary budget balanced at 46,086,675 marks.

Debt, end of financial year 1930: 194,640,900 paper marks, of which the agricultural credits debt 194,640,900 paper marks; 381,828,013 reichsmarks, of which the general State debt was 332,324,536 reichsmarks, the agricultural credits debt 44,979,290 reichsmarks, and the development debt 4,524,187 reichsmarks. The debt at the end of September 1931, was 455,500,000 reichsmarks.

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 1930, were as follows :—

Wheat, 775,880 acres (yield 541,812 metric tons); rye, 1,057,660 acres (681,950 tons); oats, 1,074,875 acres (595,638 tons); barley, 885,302 acres (595,370 tons); potatoes, 997,740 acres (6,143,027 tons). Vines, 47,050 acres, yielded 17,671,038 gallons, hops, 27,782 acres, yielded 9,649 metric tons.

The census of live-stock on December 1, 1930, showed 388,895 horses, 3,847,231 cattle, 384,447 sheep, 2,547,598 pigs, and 316,379 goats.

In 1930 the output of coal was 2,202,776 metric tons; of iron ore, 575,773 tons; pig iron, 290,650 tons; cast iron, 164,348 tons; sulphuric acid, 304,067 tons.

In 1925 there were 367 savings banks, with 240,868 depositors having to their credit 120,231,678 reichsmarks.

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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 12 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 November 30, 1930, were: United Socialists, 40; National Socialists (Fascists), 32; Communists, 12; Democrats, 5; German People's Party, 16; German National People's Party, 5; Centre, 2; Property Owners, 5; Economic Party, 2; Conservatives, 1.

Area, 99 square miles; population (1925), 338,846 (164,949 males and 173,897 females).

On June 16, 1925, Bremen contained 292,126 Protestants (86·2 per cent.), 21,871 Roman Catholics (6·5 per cent.), 243 other Christians, 1,508 Jews, others 23,098 (6·8 per cent.). In January, 1931, Bremen (town) had 306,492 inhabitants and Bremerhaven 25,200. In Bremen (town) marriages in 1930, 3,055; births, 4,990; deaths, 3,381; excess of births, 1,609; divorces, 448.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1929 the ordinary revenue was 108,602,928 reichsmarks, and expenditure 108,616,668 reichsmarks. Public debt on September 30, 1931, 232,400,000 reichsmarks.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen is the largest port for the international trade of Germany. In 1930, 6,528 vessels, 8,660,659 tons, entered and 6,816 vessels, 8,613,228 tons, cleared. Principal shipping companies, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 'Hansa,' and 'Neptun.'

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 January 6, 1922. The Diet consists of 40 members. Present Diet elected on September 14, 1930, is composed of the following parties: Socialists, 17; German State Party, 1; National Socialists, 9; Communists, 2; Middle Parties, 11 (German National People's Party, German People's Party, Centre and Economic Combinations). The Cabinet contains 2 members.

Area, 1,424 square miles; population (1925), 501,875 (241,606 males and 260,269 females). In 1925, there were 450,870 Protestants (89·8 per cent.), 24,605 Catholics, and 1,753 Jews.

The capital, Brunswick (Braunschweig), had 146,725 inhabitants in 1925.

For the financial year ending March 31, 1932, the budget of the State was fixed at 62,339,010 marks revenue and 65,251,060 marks expenditure. The debt on September 30, 1931, was 61,700,000 marks.

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HAMBURG.

(Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg.)

Constitution.—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The Constitution bears date January 7, 1921. 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 12 members elected by the House of Burgesses.

At the Elections held on September 27, 1931, the following parties were elected:—Social Democrats, 46; National Socialists (Fascists), 43; Communists, 35; German State Party, 14; German People's Party, 7; Other Parties, 15; total, 160.

Area and Population.—Area, 160 English square miles; population on October 10, 1929, 1,226,111. The State consists of two divisions, the population of each of which was as follows on October 10, 1929. City of Hamburg, 1,143,079; Landgebiet, 83,032.

Marriages, 1930, 12,255; births, 17,098 (539 or 3·15 per cent. stillbirths, 2,058 or 12·04 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 13,777; divorces, 2,419.

Religion, Education, and Justice.—On June 16, 1925, 985,626 Protestants (85·52 per cent.), 60,017 Roman Catholics (5·21 per cent.), 8,460 other Christians (0·73 per cent.), 19,904 Jews (1·73 per cent.), and 78,516 'all other' (6·81 per cent.).

On February 1, 1931, Hamburg (State) had 261 public elementary schools with 3,629 teachers (2,035 male, 1,594 female), and 93,818 pupils; 33 higher State schools with 14,720 pupils and 54 private schools with 15,563 pupils. The University at Hamburg (summer 1931) had 4,010 matriculated students (992 women).

The State contains two Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns.

Finance.—For 1931 the ordinary budget balanced at 430,567,280 reichsmarks. The extraordinary budget balanced at 9,859,300 reichsmarks. Debt, September 30, 1931, 413,800,000 reichsmarks.

Commerce and Shipping.—Hamburg is the principal seaport in Germany. Leading Steamship Companies:—Hamburg-America line; Hamburg-South America line; German East Africa line; Woermann line; German Levant line; Reederei Rob. M. Sloman, jr. Movement of shipping for 5 years:—

Year	Entered		Cleared	
	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ships	Tonnage
1926	14,788	17,423,197	16,997	17,638,459
1927	16,011	19,595,541	20,088	19,727,470
1928	17,267	21,292,336	20,388	21,337,585
1929	18,175	21,965,410	20,798	22,134,875
1930	20,350	27,990,248	22,744	22,204,578

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HESSE.

(VOLKSSTAAT 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 4 years. The new Diet, elected November 15, 1931, is composed as follows:—National Socialists (Fascists), 27; Socialists, 15; Centre (Catholics), 10; Hessian Peasants' Union, 2; Communists, 10; other parties, 6.

The Cabinet, nominated on February 14, 1928, is as follows:—
Premier and Minister of Education.—Herr *Adelung* (Socialist).
Minister of Finance and Justice.—Herr *Kirnberger* (Centre).
Minister of the Interior.—Herr *Leuschner* (Socialist).

For administrative purposes, the Republic is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 982 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population.

Provinces	Sq. Miles	Population			Pop. per sq. mile, 1925
		1910	1919	1925	
Starkenburg	1,169	590,380	598,28	634,621	542·9
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen)	1,269	309,233	322,160	328,490	258·9
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhessen)	530	382,438	370,545	384,168	724·8
Total	2,968	1,282,051	1,290,988	1,347,279	453·9

There were 655,964 males and 691,315 females in 1925. Increase from 1910 to 1925 was at the rate of 0·34 per cent. per annum.

The largest towns are Mayence or Mainz (including suburbs), with 130,915; Darmstadt, the capital, 89,465; Offenbach, 79,362; Worms, 47,015; Giessen, 33,600 inhabitants, 1925.

Religion and Education.—At the census of 1925 there were 885,370 Protestants, 415,685 Catholics, 8,188 of other Christian sects, 20,401 Jews, and 17,635 unclassified, or of no religion. The Roman Catholic Church has a Bishop (at Mainz).

There are (1931) 995 public elementary schools with 3,673 teachers, and 168,745 pupils. Continuation schools Dec. 1, 1929, 2,291 teachers, 58,201 pupils. Hesse has 10 gymnasia, 1 progymnasia, 3 senior realgymnasia, 18 Oberrealschulen, 25 realschulen, 20 special schools for vine, fruit, and agricultural work (832 pupils), with 1,041 teachers and 13,512 pupils; 5 higher girls' schools with 921 pupils; 4 women's schools, with 198 pupils; 5 training colleges, with 2,874 students; and 35 private schools with 3,969 pupils. The University at Giessen had (summer term, 1931) 2,061 matriculated students (177 women), and the Technical High School at Darmstadt 2,230 students (39 women). There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1931 to balance at 179,899,777 marks.

The public debt, September 30, 1931: 71,900,000 marks.

Production and Industry.—Of the area, 49·9 per cent. is under cultivation; 13·5 per cent. meadows and pastures; 31·4 per cent. forests; 5·2 per cent. uncultivated (houses, roads, water, etc). Arable land occupies 959,088 acres; meadows and pastures, 259,133 acres; vineyards, 37,663 acres; and forests, 603,433 acres. Of the latter, 186,383 belong to the State, 227,165 acres to the communes, religious foundation, and provident societies, and 186,383 acres to private persons

Areas and yield of chief crops, 1929 Wheat, 73,965 acres (yield, 64,423 tons); rye, 179,275 acres (121,840 tons); barley, 114,465 acres (104,494 tons); oats, 118,650 acres (94,315 tons); potatoes, 149,510 acres (810,606 tons); 34,680 acres under vines, yielding 8,746,093 gallons of wine to the value of 18,722,076 marks

Domestic animals, December 2, 1929: Cattle, 291,200; sheep, 40,700; swine, 302,200; goats, 103,500.

The quantity of coal raised in 1929 was 660,001 tons, to the value of 2,303,949 marks; and iron, 594,358 tons, valued at 1,295,339 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 Constitution bears date December 21, 1920. The Landtag has 21 members, elected on January 6, 1929, and divided as follows —Socialists, 9 ; German Nationals, 3 ; German People's Party, 3 ; Democrats, 1 ; Trade Unionist Party, 1 ; Middle Class Party, 1 ; Christian Nationalist Farmers' Party, 2 ; and Communist, 1. The Cabinet (Landespraesidium) has 3 members.

Except 7,872 Catholics and 607 Jews (1925), the people are Protestants. Marriages, 1930, 1,553 ; births, 3,139 ; deaths, 1,773 ; stillborn, 92. The capital, Detmold, has 16,051 inhabitants (1925). Area 469 square miles ; population 1925, 163,648 (78,947 males and 84,701 females).

For 1930–1931 the revenue was estimated at 11,357,533 marks, and the expenditure at 11,502,112 marks. Debt, September 30, 1931, 12,800,000 marks.

In November 1915, a State bank was established, with its seat in Detmold.

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LÜBECK.

(FREIE UND HANSE-STADT LÜBECK.)

The free city and State of Lübeck is a Republic, the Constitution of which bears date April 4, 1925. Supreme power lies with the people, who elect a House of Burgesses (Bürgerschaft) of 80 members. The latter elects the Senate of 11 members, which is the supreme executive authority. The House of Burgesses elected on November 10, 1929, contains 34 Social Democrats, 7 Communists, 2 Democrats, 1 Centre, 1 House-owner, 6 National Socialists (Fascists), and 29 deputies of the Hanseatic People's League.

Area 115 square miles. The city of Lübeck had (1925) 120,788 inhabitants (57,848 males and 62,940 females) ; rural population, 7,183 (3,700 males and 3,483 females).

On June 16, 1925, Protestants numbered 114,488 (94·8 per cent.), Roman Catholics 3,779 (3·1 per cent.), other Christians 186, Jews 629, and 'unclassified' 1,706. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are in Lübeck (1931) for boys 1 Gymnasium (421 pupils), 1 Real-Gymnasium (648 pupils), 1 Ober-Realschule (643 pupils), 1 Realschule (156 pupils) ; for girls there are 2 public high schools (911 pupils), 28 united elementary and middle schools (12,907 pupils), 1 church school (316 pupils) and 2 foundation schools (147 pupils), and 1 boarding-school (74 pupils). There are also 1 public technical school for apprentices, 1 naval school, 1 school for engineers of steamers, 1 public commercial school, 1 public technical school for women, 1 agricultural school, 1 domestic economy school, 1 continuation school for working people (girls) and 1 people's high school.

Lübeck contains an Amtsgericht and a Landgericht, whence the appeal lies to the 'Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1931 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 38,313,060 marks. Debt, September 30, 1931, 57,500,000 marks.

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MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(FREISTAAT MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

In November, 1918, Mecklenburg was proclaimed a Republic. The Constitution, which bears date May 17, 1920, provides for a Landtag consisting of at least 50 members. The Landtag elected on June 23, 1929, is made up as follows: Coalition of National Mecklenburgers, 23; Socialists, 20; Communists, 3; National Welfare Party, 1; Democrats, 1; National Socialist German Labour Party, 2; Mecklenburg Farmers, 1, total, 51.

Area, 5,068 sq. miles; population (1925), 674,045 (331,290 males and 342,755 females). For administrative purposes the country is divided into 4 independent urban districts (Rostock, Schwerin, Wismar and Gustrow) and 10 departments (Aemter). The chief towns (1925) were Rostock (77,669 inhabitants), Schwerin (48,157 inhabitants), the capital, Wismar (26,016 inhabitants), Gustrow (19,084 inhabitants), Parchim (11,857 inhabitants), and Waren (10,363 inhabitants).

In 1925 there were: Protestants, 632,282; Catholics, 35,052; other Christians, 2,186; Jews, 1,202; other religions, 15; no religion, 2,940; not stated 369. The parishes are generally well endowed with landed property.

There were 1,112 elementary schools with 69,636 pupils (1926); Gymnasia, 7 with 1,527 pupils; Realgymnasien, 6 with 1,844 pupils; Oberrealschule, 2 with 499 pupils; Realschulen, 8 with 1,827 pupils; higher girls' schools, 8 with 2,830 pupils, 26 with 1,039 pupils; as well as a number of special schools There is a university at Rostock (see *Germany*).

There are 42 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 May 24, 1923. The Landtag consists of 35 members elected for 4 years. At the elections held on January 29, 1928, the following main parties were returned: Socialists, 13; German Nationalists, 8; German People's Party, 1; Democrats, 2; Communists, 3.

The country is divided into two provinces: Stargard (area 983 square miles, population 95,558), and Ratzeburg (area 148 square miles, population 14,711). Total area, 1,131 square miles; population (1926), 110,269 (54,084 males and 56,185 females). The capital, Neu-Strelitz, had 12,260 inhabitants in 1926. There are (1925) 11,772 Protestants, 396 Catholics, 41 Jews, 34 no religion, and 18 not stated.

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OLDENBURG.

(FREISTAAT OLDENBURG.)

In November, 1918, Oldenburg became a Republic. Its Constitution bears date June 17, 1919. The Landtag consists of 48 members elected for 3 years. Last election, May 18, 1931.

Area, 2,480 sq. miles. The population, 1925 :—Province (Landesteil) of Oldenburg, 442,029 ; of Lübeck, 47,494 ; of Birkenfeld, 55,649 ; total, 545,172 (270,223 males and 274,949 females). Oldenburg, the capital, had 52,723 inhabitants in 1925.

In 1925 Oldenburg contained 415,862 Protestants, 123,682 Roman Catholics, 1,513 Jews ; other religions and no religion, 4,115.

Oldenburg contains an Oberlandesgericht and a Landgericht. The Amtsgerichte of Lübeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lübeck and Koblenz respectively.

Budget, 1931 : revenue, 28,736,200 marks ; expenditure, 29,161,450 marks. Public debt, September 30, 1931, 31,900,000 marks.

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PRUSSIA.

(FREISTAAT PREUSSEN.)

On November 13, 1918, Prussia was proclaimed a Republic.

Until that date the country was ruled by sovereigns of the Hohenzollern family, the last of the line being William II (1888–1918). For an account of the rise of Prussia, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1922, p. 973.

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 500,000 inhabitants. The function of the State Council is to advise the Diet, and is intended to be a kind of parallel institution to the Reichsrat in the Empire. 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.

The Prussian Constituent National Assembly, elected by universal, equal, and secret suffrage of men and women, met on March 14, 1919.

On May 20, 1928, the elections were held for a Parliament, and resulted in the return of the following parties: 137 Social Democrats ; 71 Centre (Catholics) ; 82 German National Party ; 6 National Socialists ; 40 German People's Party ; 21 Democrats ; 56 Communists ; 21 Economic Party ; 4 German Hanoverians ; 8 Farmers' Party ; 2 German Race Party ; 2 People's Right Party. Total, 450.

The Cabinet appointed on April 4, 1925, is composed as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Otto *Braun* (Socialist).

Minister of National Welfare.—H. *Hirtsiefer* (Centre).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Hermann *Schmidt* (Centre). Appointed March 6, 1927.

Minister of Commerce.—Dr. *Schreiber* (Democrat).

Minister of the Interior.—Karl *Severing* (Socialist). Re-appointed October 22, 1930.

Minister of Finance.—Otto *Klepper*. Appointed November 9, 1931.

Minister of Education.—Adolf *Grimme* (Socialist). Appointed January 30, 1930

Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests —H. *Steiger* (Centre).

For local government Prussia is divided into Provinces, Government districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), urban circles (*Stadtkreise*), and rural circles (*Landkreise*). According to the Constitution, there are 14 Provinces. Urban circles consist of towns of over 25,000 inhabitants ; rural circles consist of the smaller towns and rural communes (*Landgemeinden*) For provinces and rural circles the local authorities of the constituent areas elect assemblies which appoint executive committees. Each province has a governor (*Oberprasident*) , 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, etc., but in rural districts they include agricultural interests, and in towns, education, sick-insurance, valuation, collection of certain taxes, management of gas, water, and electric works, etc.

Area and Population.[1]

I. Progress and Present Condition.

Provinces	Area · Square Miles[2]	Population		Pop. per Square Mile (excluding Haffe), 1925
		October 8, 1919	June 16, 1925	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen) .	15,061	2,228,300	2,256,349	158 0
Brandenburg . .	15,072	2,445,612	2,592,292	172·0
Berlin .	341	3,803,785	4,024,286	11,801 4
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,986	1,787,179	1,878,781	160 8
Border Province (Grenzmark Posen—Westpreussen) . .	2,978	324,796	332,485	111 6
Lower Silesia (Niederschlesien)	10,267	2,988,541	3,132,135	305·1
Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien) .	3,750	1,299,144	1,379,408	367 8
Saxony (Sachsen) . . .	9,759	3,129,193	3,277,664	335 9
Schleswig-Holstein .	5,819	1,462,668	1,519,365	261 1
Hanover (Hannover) .	14,897	3,027,864	3,190,439	214 2
Westphalia (Westfalen) .	7,804	4,477,482	4,784,169	613 0
Hessen-Nassau (including Waldeck)	6,471	2,329,501	2,452,748	379 0
Rhine (Rheinprovinz) . .	9,462	6,779,914	7,284,028	769 8
Hohenzollern (Hohenzollerische Lande)	441	70,751	71,840	162 9
Total . .	114,108	36,154,730	38,175,989	337 8

[1] Of the area as at June 16, 1925, exclusive of the Saar (574 square miles), where the census in 1925 could not be taken.

[2] Including Haffe (East Prussia), 779 sq. miles ; Pomerania, 300 sq. miles total, 1,079 sq miles.

Waldeck was absorbed by Prussia on April 1, 1929.

As a result of the Treaty of Versailles, Prussia has lost territory to the extent of 21,646 square miles and a population of 4,601,626 (according to the census of December 1, 1910).

Development of Prussia since 1875 :—

Year	Area in Sq. Miles (excluding Hafle)	Population	Average per Sq. Mile	Percentage of Annual Increase
1875	134,179	25,742,404	191·8	—
1900	134,622	34,472,509	256·1	1·36
1905	135,134	37,293,324	275·9	1·64
1910[1]	135,134	40,165,219	297·0	1·54
1910[2]	112,626	34,991,539	310·7	—
1919[2]	112,626	36,088,298	320·4	0·35
1925	112,630	38,120,173	338·5	0·93

[1] For Prussia as it was in 1910.
[2] For Prussia as it was on June 16, 1925, exclusive of the Saar.

II. Movement of the Population.

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still-born	Surplus of Births
1926	300,804	780,621	26,580	85,982	472,334	+308,287
1927	333,245	738,824	24,558	80,130	486,496	+252,328
1928	362,017	749,499	24,255	79,999	473,964	+275 535
1929	365,221	725,299	23,303	76,107	517,345	+207,954
1930	350,347	713,322	22,991	73,705	454,516	+258,806

In 1930, 2·77 per cent. of the total births in rural districts and 3·62 per cent. in urban areas were stillborn, and 8·39 per cent. in rural districts and 12·03 per cent. in urban areas were illegitimate. Divorces in 1930, 25,595.

Principal towns with population in 1925. According to the area on July 1, 1931 :—

Berlin	4,024,286	Wuppertal	405,515	Gladbach-Rheydt	193,529
Cologne	700,222	Gelsenkirchen	330,186	Oberhausen	186,322
Essen	629,564	Bochum	313,554	Kassel	172,071
Breslau	599,770	Magdeburg	297,151	Krefeld-Uerdingen	159,064
Frankfort(Main)	540,115	Konigsberg	287,312	Aachen	155,816
Dortmund	525,837	Stettin	254,466	Wiesbaden	151,961
Dusseldorf	464,543	Altona	227,433		
Hanover	425,274	Kiel	213,881		
Duisburg-Hamborn	421,217	Halle a.S.	194,636		

Religion.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed in the Republic. According to the census of 1925 there were in Prussia 24,804,018 Protestants (65·0 per cent.), 11,943,264 Catholics (31·3 per cent.), 54,664 other Christians (0·1 per cent.), 404,446 Jews (1·1 per cent.), and 969,597 others (2·5 per cent).

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. As a result of the Concordat of

July 1929, Berlin has its own Roman Catholic bishop. There are approximately half a million Catholics in Greater Berlin out of a population of 4½ millions. Altogether in Prussia there are two archbishops and ten bishops.

Education.

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. 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.

The following table gives the educational statistics of Prussia:—

—	No.	Teaching Staff	Students or Pupils
Universities (1930–31) [3]	14	4,573 [4]	55,498
Gymnasia & Progymnasia [1] (1926)	320	6,449	111,634
Realgymnasia, Realprogymnasia, and Higher Realschulen (1926)	366	8,406	162,247
Realschulen (1926) [1]	102	1,497 [5]	27,817
High schools for girls (Lyceums), public and private (1926)	509	11,196	189,681
Middle schools, public (1926) [2]	766	9,212	183,582
,, private (1926) [2]	573	3,580	44,925
Public elementary schools (1926)	33,413	112,209 [6]	4,169,481
Private ,, ,, (1926)	365	864	18,925
Other schools for boys:—			
Elementary upper schools	1	22	411
Higher Realschulen	13	90	1,081
High schools	67	574	6,307
Agricultural schools	14	189	3,345
Other preparatory institutions	21	225	1,701

[1] Including teachers and scholars of preliminary schools. [2] Including girls' schools not officially recognised. [3] Including Lyceum at Braunsberg and Medical Academy at Dusseldorf. [4] Including lecturers and special teachers. [5] Including regular technical and assistant teachers. [6] Including technical and assistant teachers.

There are also 4 technical high schools (Berlin, Hanover, Aachen, Breslau), 2 forestry schools (Eberswalde, Munden), 1 technical mining school (Klausthal) (in Berlin the technical mining school is connected with the Technical High School), 2 agricultural high schools (Berlin, Bonn-Poppelsdorf), agricultural institutes connected with universities, 2 veterinary high schools (Berlin, Hanover), a great number of other schools for various aspects of agriculture, 2 commercial high schools (Berlin, Konigsberg i. Pr.), 2 academies of local government work (Dusseldorf, Berlin), 8 training colleges for elementary school teachers, and 4 philosophical-theological academies (Paderborn, Frankfurt (Main), Fulda, Trier), 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, etc., under control of the Government.

Justice, Crime.

Prussia contains 13 Oberlandesgerichte (*see* under *German Empire*). The Oberlandesgericht at Berlin is called the *Kammergericht*. 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
	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks		Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
1926-27	4,064,210,815	4,078,610,047	1929-30	4,491,642,175	4,331,610,950
1927-28	4,298,227,512	4,078,473,015	1930-31 [1]	4,356,959,020	4,356,959,020
1928-29	4,681,874,713	4,477,075,779	1931-32 [1]	3,926,348,760	3,926,348,760

[1] Estimates.

Public debt on April 1, 1927, 205,918,460 reichsmarks; 1928, 333,605,588 reichsmarks; 1929, 381,575,995 reichsmarks; 1930, 531,678,497 reichsmarks; 1931, 623,440,338 reichsmarks.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

The areas under the chief crops, and the yield in metric tons, for 3 years, were as follows (1 metric ton = 2,204 lbs.) :—

—	1928		1929		1930	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat . . .	2,464,584	2,344,023	2,221,441	1,968,913	2,546,654	2,320,566
Rye	6,617,991	6,439,326	8,809,545	6,113,599	8,785,496	5,710,115
Summer barley .	1,954,198	1,864,223	1,997,880	1,752,798	1,941,070	1,588,255
Oats	5,815,194	4,923,400	5,951,866	5,210,640	5,709,644	3,888,486
Potatoes . . .	4,646,207	28,552,590	4,621,890	26,592,134	4,559,427	31,966,252
Hay (meadow) . .	6,920,067	9,699,731	6,921,238	9,504,358	6,900,786	11,569,398

In 1930 there were vineyards on 39,264 acres, yielding 13,085,837 gallons of wine, valued at 29,432,014 reichsmarks; hops on 54 acres, yielding 16·3 tons. On December 1, 1930, Prussia (excluding the ceded territories) contained livestock comprising 10,389,021 cattle, 2,309,201 sheep, 15,979,694 swine, 1,528,013 goats, 2,420,883 horses, and 61,951,026 head of poultry.

II. Minerals.

Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised in 3 years :—

—	1928		1929		1930	
	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks
Coal .	146,695,749	2,122,540,078	159,130,478	2,393,074,050	138,995,363	2,062,966,728
Lignite	140,449,667	373,893,835	148,895,711	395,906,073	123,556,434	331,820,533
Iron ore	4,296,525	48,629,820	4,308,867	48,823,269	3,786,063	41,558,209
Salt .	1,392,607	10,799,796	1,534,134	12,042,536	1,366,064	10,610,020

In 1930 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were: underground workers, 306,056; surface workers, 160,528; total 466,584.

Internal Communications.—Since April 1, 1920, the Prussian railways (as of the other Federal States) have been taken over by the *Reich*. On December 31, 1929, the railways of the German Republic in Prussia (excluding the Saar) were Deutsche Reichsbahn 19,617 miles, private railways 1,536 miles; total, 21,153 miles.

Savings Banks.—In 1929 there were 1,414 savings banks in Prussia. The deposits amounted on December 31, 1929, to 5,772,645,000 reichsmarks.

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SAXONY.

(FREISTAAT SACHSEN.)

The former Kingdom of Saxony was proclaimed a Republic on November 9, 1918.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution of the Republic bears date October 26, 1920. The Diet was elected on June 22, 1930, and

is composed of 32 German Social-Democratic Party, 5 German State Party, 5 German National Party, 5 Saxon Farmers' Party, 8 members of the German People's Party, 13 Communists, 10 Middle Class Party, 2 People's Rights Party, 14 Hitlerites, and 2 Christian-Social People Service.

Premier.—Herr *Schieck.* Appointed May 8, 1930.

Area and Population :—

Governmental Divisions	Area, English Sq. Miles	Population.		Population per Sq. Mile 1925
		Dec. 1919	June 16, 1925 [1]	
Dresden . . .	1,674	1,326,262	1,393,026	831·9
Leipzig	1,377	1,223,748	1,307,256	949·4
Bautzen. . . .	953	433,011	461,155	483·6
Chemnitz . . .	804	890,731	980,838	1219·9
Zwickau . . .	978	796,559	852,006	871·2
Total . . .	5,786	4,670,311	4,994,281	863·2

[1] These figures refer to the new area resulting from certain exchanges of territory made with Thuringia on April 1, 1928.

Of the population, according to the census of June 16, 1925, 2,373,055 were males and 2,621,226 females. Children under 15 numbered 1,260,659; married adults, 2,182,004.

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	543	1·41	1910	4,806,661	830·6	1·32
1895	3,787,688	654·5	1·63	1919	4,670.311	805·8	—
1905	4,508,601	779·1	1·46	1925	4,994,281	863·2	0·26(1910)

The movement of the population is shown in the following table :—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus (+) or Decrease (—) of Births
1927	45,756	81,943	3,184	17,538	55,429	+23,330
1928	51,023	84,735	3,256	18,193	54,987	+26,492
1929	50,425	83,631	3,052	18,033	61,013	+19,566
1930	45,112	78,799	2,875	16,952	52,783	+23,141

Divorces in 1929, 3,585.

The population of the principal towns was, on June 16, 1925 :—

Leipzig . .	684,728	Zittau . .	38,353	Riesa . .	24,928
Dresden . .	625,016	Freital . .	36,558	Aue . .	24,702
Chemnitz . .	335,982	Freiberg . .	34,742	Meerane . .	24,341
Plauen . .	111,436	Pirna . .	31,215	Planitz . .	24,004
Zwickau . .	80,358	Reichenbach .	30,841	Dobeln . .	22,508
Meissen . .	45,485	Glauchau . .	29,185	Werdau . .	21,047
Bautzen . .	40,335	Crimmitschau .	27,119		

Religion.—The vast majority of the inhabitants of Saxony are Protestants. In 1925, there were, Protestants, 4,507,654 (90 per cent.); Roman Catholics, 179,549 (3 per cent.); other Christians, 9,688; Jews, 23,252 (0·4 per cent.). 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 28 clerical and 46 lay members (1927).

Education.—On February 28, 1927, there were 2,129 public elementary schools with 16,977 teachers and 507,234 pupils, besides 58 private and chapter schools. In addition there were 1 technical high school at Dresden (summer term, 1931, 3,840 students), 1 Commercial College (summer term, 1931, 712), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (summer term, 1931, 184 students), further, 18 Gymnasia, 24 Realgymnasia, 15 'Oberrealschulen,' 46 other high schools, 17 higher girls' schools and 'Studienanstalten,' altogether 123 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 (summer term, 1931, 7,118 students). *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 1929, 66,426 persons were convicted of criminal offences.

Finance.—The following table shows the estimates for five financial budget periods ending March 31 (£1 = 20·43 marks).

—	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30 [1]	1930–31	1931–32
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	19,780,762	20,723,571	19,920,302	20,386,713	19,584,955
Expenditure . . .	19,780,762	20,723,571	21,288,724	20,386,713	19,584,955
Extraordinary budget .	2,514,456	2,350,580	2,414,046	2,140,660	1,329,851

[1] Deficit 1,363,422.

Debt, September 30, 1931, 299,200,000 marks.

Production and Industry.—Saxony is, in proportion to its size, the busiest industrial State in the German Republic, rivalled only by the leading industrial provinces of Prussia. Textile manufactures form the principal branch of industry, but mining and metal working are also important. According to the Industrial Census of June 16, 1925, Saxony had 391,447 industrial establishments with 2,144,197 workpeople (743,311 women).

In 1931, of the total area, 2,486,608 acres were under cultivation, viz.:—1,877,177 acres (75·49 per cent) arable; 441,727 acres (17·76 per cent.) meadow; 115,203 acres (4·63 per cent.) orchards and gardens; 52,097 acres (2·10 per cent.) pasture; and the rest vineyards.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lbs.) in 1931:—wheat, 265,048 acres (262,843 tons); rye, 394,114 acres (337,167 tons); barley, 89,798 acres (93,165 tons); oats, 372,047 acres (372,556 tons); potatoes, 264,236 acres (2,168,329 tons); meadow, 441,727 acres (hay, 863,817 tons). The census of live-stock taken in December, 1930, showed 148,051 horses, 689,812 cattle, 775,178 pigs, 133,175 goats, and 63,609 sheep.

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 reichsmarks	No. of Mines[1]	Hands	Produce in 1,000 reichsmarks	No. of Mines	Hands	Produce 1,00 reich mark
			Coal	Lignite							
926	63	33,569	4,147,160	10,053,584	107,068	18	361	882	81	33,930	107,
927	61	30,864	4,032,000	10,754,000	109,501	15	347	953	76	31,211	110,
928	57	30,260	4,042,000	11,937,000	118,856	15	273	578	72	30,533	119,
929	54	31,912	4,177,000	12,968,000	126,565	15	225	455	69	32,137	126,
930	52	27,429	3,564,000	11,555,000	106,408	18	161	238	70	27,590	106,

[1] Exclusive of mines not worked.

In 1930–31, 140 breweries produced 76,503,676 gallons of beer.

In 1930 there were 354 savings banks having to the credit of their depositors at the end of the year, 700,754,000 reichsmarks.

British Consul.—George Bailey Beak (Leipzig).

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SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(Freistaat Schaumburg-Lippe.)

Schaumburg-Lippe was proclaimed a Republic in November, 1918. The Constitution bears date February 24, 1922. The Landtag consists of 15 members.

Area, 131 sq. miles; population (1927), 48,046 (23,309 males and 24,737 females).

For the financial year 1931 the revenue was 3,807,136 and expenditure 3,805,706 reichsmarks. Public debt, September 30, 1931, 2,400,000 reichsmarks.

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Bückeburg, the capital, had, in 1927, 5,632 inhabitants.

Official Publication.

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THURINGIA.

(Land Thüringen.)

The seven Thuringian States after much negotiation, which commenced in May, 1919, and ended on December 24, 1919, combined 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. On March 31, 1922, the 'Administrative Districts' (*Gebietsregierungen*) of Thuringia were abolished, and instead the country was divided into 10 town and 15 country Districts (*Kreise*) and one sub-district (*Kreisabteilung*).

The elections to the first Diet of Thuringia were held in June, 1920, and the Diet adopted the Constitution on March 11, 1921. At the election on December 8, 1929, the following parties were returned: Socialists, 18; Christian National Peasant Party, 9; Communists, 6; German People's Party, 5; Economic Party, 6; German National People's Party, 2; National Socialists, 6; Democrats, 1; total, 53.

President of the State Council.—Herr *Baum*.

Area and Population.—The following table shows the area and population of the political districts :—

Districts[1]	Area in sq. miles	Population Census June 16, 1925	Population per sq mile 1925	Districts[1]	Area in sq miles	Population Census June 16, 1925	Population per sq mile 1925
Town Districts—							
Gera	18	81,402	4,522	Meiningen	328	84,750	258
Jena	18	52,649	2,925	Hildburghausen	299	60,239	201
Weimar (capital)	15	45,957	3,064	Sonneberg	136	79,896	587
Gotha	19	45,780	2,409	Schleiz	263	48,491	184
Eisenach	9	43,385	4,821	Greiz	144	50,635	352
Altenburg	7	42,570	6,081	Altenburg	183	90,639	495
Greiz	17	37,533	2,208	Gera	291	91,407	314
Apolda	6	25,703	4,284	Saalfeld	230	73,664	320
Arnstadt	10	21,693	2,169	Camburg[2]	48	9,771	204
Zella-Mehlis	10	14,423	1,442	Rudolstadt	229	65,693	286
				Arnstadt	290	88,292	304
	128	411,095	3,211	Gotha	385	104,178	271
Country Districts—				Sondershausen	312	72,164	231
Stadtroda	323	77,098	239				
Weimar	497	102,802	207		4,541	1,196,244	263
Eisenach	453	96,525	213				

[1] Kreise. [2] Kreisabteilung.

The total area is 4,669 sq. miles; population, 1925, 1,607,339 (775,871 males and 831,468 females). Principal country towns with population in 1925: Meiningen, 18,221; Rudolstadt, 15,711; Saalfeld, 17,960; Sondershausen, 9,978; Sonneberg, 19,157.

Movement of population for 3 years :—

Year	Marriages	Births		Deaths	
		Total	Males	Total	Males
1928	15,480	31,913	16,500	18,283	9,168
1929	14,954	30,168	15,744	20,321	10,152
1930	14,277	29,030	14,889	17,390	8,759

Divorces in 1930, 831.

Religion and Education.—In 1925 there were 1,479,679 (92 per cent.) Protestants; 45,646 (3 per cent.) Catholics; and 3,603 (0·2 per cent.) Jews.

On May 1, 1930, there were in Thuringia 1,515 elementary schools with 4,680 teachers (628 females) and 191,980 pupils; 81 public high schools with 1,137 teachers (194 females) and 20,583 pupils (7,570 girls). For the University of Jena, *see* under *German Universities*.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1931 provided for a revenue and an expenditure of 167,485,230 marks. Debt, September 30, 1931, 129,300,000 marks.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area 1,325,410 acres (46 per cent.) are arable land, 955,657 acres (33 per cent.) forest, and 315,613 acres (10 per cent.) pasture land. In 1930 there were 173,639 acres under wheat, producing 150,862 tons; 187,324 acres under rye, producing 136,420 tons; 211,531 acres under oats, producing 136,194 tons; and 180,677 acres under potatoes, producing 1,278,467 tons.

On December 1, 1930, Thuringia had 75,835 horses, 414,503 head of cattle, 600,938 pigs, 115,770 sheep, and 168,848 goats.

In 1930 there were 9 works producing 3,887,000 tons of potash.

The deposits of the savings banks, the saving department of the Thuringian State Bank included, amounted on December 31, 1930, to 291,396,000 reichsmarks.

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WÜRTTEMBERG.

(VOLKSSTAAT WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Württemberg was proclaimed a People's Republic in November, 1918.

State President and Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Eugen *Bolz*, Centre Party. (Born December 15, 1881. Elected June 8, 1928.)

Constitution and Government.—The constitution of the Republic of Württemberg bears date September 25, 1919. The supreme power in the State is vested in the Landtag composed of 80 members elected by universal suffrage for 4 years, in accordance with the electoral law of April 4, 1924. The Landtag appoints the State Ministry, the President of which is styled 'State President.'

The Diet which was elected on May 20, 1928, is composed as follows:—Right, 19; Centre, 16; Social Democrats, 21; Communists, 6; Democrats, 8; People's Party, 4; Christlicher Volksdienst, 3; People's Rights Party 2; National Socialist 1.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into the City of Stuttgart, 61 districts (Oberämter), and 1,875 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population:—

Districts	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1919	Population 1925	Population per Sq. Mile 1925
Neckar	1,285	930,114	964,586	756 3
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	1,844	583,524	595,508	322 9
Jagst	1,984	421,391	426,394	210 9
Danube (Donau)	2,417	591,142	593,747	245 5
Total	7,530	2,526,171	2,580,235	342·5

In 1925, there were 1,243,507 males and 1,336,728 females.

In 1925, 1,372,362 or 53 2 per cent., lived in communes of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,207,873, or 46 8 per cent., in other communes. Foreigners, 15,578 and Stateless, 418 in 1925.

The movement of the population for six years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1925	18,587	52,006	1,330	5,082	2,184	19,822
1926	18,351	50,419	1,347	5,703	31,315	19,104
1927	19,979	47,811	1,247	5,290	2,420	15,391
1928	22,457	48,846	1,159	5,304	31,582	17,264
1929	22,978	48,031	1,142	5,191	32,618	15,413
1930	22,373	47,849	1,161	5,343	30,957	16,892

Divorces in 1929, 960.

The population in 1925 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart [1]	363,532	Göppingen	22,017	Ravensburg	17,012
Ulm [1]	59,357	Feuerbach [1]	21,055	Tuttlingen	16,281
Heilbronn	45,520	Tubingen	20,276	Zuffenhausen	15,455
Esslingen [1]	40,586	Gmund	20,406	Geislingen	13,762
Reutlingen	30,501	Heidenheim	19,363	Aalen	12,171
Ludwigsburg [1]	30,023	Schwenningen	18,978	Ebingen	12,128

[1] Including extensions.

Religion.—The various creeds numbered as follows at the census of 1925:—Protestants, 1,753,654; Roman Catholics, 796,870; Other Christians, 2,242; Jews, 10,827; others, 16,642.

At the head of the Evangelical Church stands a President, who with a Church Council is responsible for its administration. The representation body of the Evangelical ecclesiastical communes is the Evangelical Landeskirchentag consisting of 20 clerical and 40 lay representatives of the dioceses, 4 co-opted members, and 1 of the evangelical theological faculty of the university. It is elected for six years. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his see at Rottenburg, and is suffragan to the archbishop of Freiberg in Baden. The administration of the Jewish community is in the hands of the Oberrat der israelitischen Religionsgemeinschaft Württembergs.

Education.—In 1930-31 there were for middle and elementary education 2,263 schools, with 294,030 children. There were 146 higher boys' schools, including 38 gymnasia, with 13,591 pupils; 108 modern schools with 15,506 scholars; 27 high schools for girls with 8,615 pupils. General continuation and Sunday schools were attended by 12,257 males and 30,439 females; the 160 trade schools had 43,554 pupils; the 71 commercial schools had 10,977 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 1930 to 55,627,139 marks. For Tübingen University, *see* under *Germany*.

Justice.—In addition to other tribunals there is one Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart.

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1931, was 151,404,947 marks, and the expenditure 161,003,289 marks. For 1929-30 the revenue was estimated at 152·3 million marks and the expenditure at 163·0 million marks. Public debt, September 30, 1931, 33,400,000 RM.

Production.—Württemberg is primarily an agricultural State, and 3,023,357 acres, or 64 per cent. of the entire area, are under cultivation, and 1,508,755 acres, or 31 per cent., under forest.

Areas under the principal crops and yield in metric tons in 1930:—

—	Acres	Yield, metric tons	—	Acres	Yield, metric tons
Wheat . .	213,222	115,294	Oats . . .	250,487	124,354
Rye . . .	65,587	32,933	Potatoes . .	209,242	940,805
Barley . .	260,907	135,249	Hay . . .	993,592	2,211,167
Spelt. . .	165,560	70,219	Hops. . .	3,712	922

Vines in 1930, 25,667 acres, yielded 7,674,634 gallons of wine. In 1929 there were produced 63,248,438 gallons of beer. There are active iron foundries and salt works.

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GREECE.

(HELLENIC REPUBLIC.)

GREECE gained her independence from Turkey in 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. George I., who was assassinated on March 18, 1913, was succeeded by his son Constantine, who reigned until June 11, 1917, when he was excluded from the throne by the allied Powers Alexandros, second son of King Constantine, then reigned till his death on October 25, 1920. Constantine returned to Greece on December 19, 1920, reigned until his abdication on September 27, 1922, and died in exile on January 11, 1923. He was succeeded by his eldest son George II, who was forced to leave Greece on December 18, 1923.

Constitution and Government.

By a *plébiscite* on April 13, 1924, the Republic was established. In the voting 758,742 votes were for a Republic and 325,322 votes against. A new Constitution was published on September 22, 1926. It was revised by the Chamber elected on November 7, 1926 The new constitution was published on June 3, 1927. According to the constitution the President of the Republic is elected every five years by the Chamber and the Senate The Chamber of deputies is composed of 200 to 250 members elected every four years by universal suffrage. The Senate is composed of 120 Senators, of whom nine-twelfths, at least, are elected by the people every nine years, the remainder may be elected by the Chamber and the Senate in a common meeting. By a decree dated January 31, 1930, women were granted the right to vote at municipal elections

President of the Republic.—Alexander *Zaïmis* (elected December 14, 1929).

Elections to the Chamber were held on August 19, 1928, with the following result: Republican Parties, 226 (including 178 Venezelist Liberals); Royalist Parties, 24 (including Popular Party, 19) Total, 250.

The Ministry, constituted on June 7, 1928, and reconstructed on December 22, 1930, is as follows:—

Premier.—Eleutherios *Venizelos.*
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Andreas *Michalakopoulos.*
Minister of War.—M. *Katechakis.*
Minister of Marine.—Pericles *Argyropoulos.*
Minister of the Interior.—M. B. *Karapanagiottis.*
Minister of Agriculture.—M. *Alexandris.*
Minister of Justice.—M. *Avraam.*
Minister of Finance.—George *Maris.*
Minister of National Economy.—M. *Vourloumis.*
Minister of Communications.—D. *Dingas* (Senator).
Minister of Education.—M. G. *Papandreou.*
Minister of Public Welfare.—M. *Iasonides.*
Minister of Health.—M *Pappas.*
Minister of Aviation.—M. *Zannas.*
Governor-General of Crete.—N. *Askoutsis.*

Governor-General of Thrace.—S. *Kalogeras.*
Governor-General of Macedonia.—St. *Gonatas.*
Governor-General of Epirus.—G. *Modis.*

Area and Population.

The total area of the country is 130,199 square kilometres or 50,257 square miles, of which the mainland accounts for 41,641 square miles and the islands account for 8,616 square miles.

The population of the country, according to the Census of May 15, 1928, is as follows by geographical and administrative divisions.

Administrative division	Area in sq. miles	Population	Administrative division	Area in sq. miles	Population
Central Greece and Euboea	9 646	1,592,842	Macedonia.	13,466	1,412,477
Thessaly	5,142	493,213	Epirus	3,604	312,634
Ionian Islands	740	213,157	Aegean Islands.	1,510	307,734
Cyclades	994	129,702	Crete	3,195	386,427
Peloponnese	8,600	1,053,827	Western Thrace.	3,360	303,171

The following table shows the Departments in the Administrative divisions:—

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Central Greece and Euboea—			
Aetolia and Arcanania	220,055	Missolonghi	9,270
Attica and Boeotia	1,024,667	Athens	452,919
Euboea	154,449	Chalcis	17,297
Phthiotis and Phocis	193,671	Lamia	14,205
Thessaly—			
Larissa	278,465	Larissa	23,899
Trikkala	214,748	Trikkala	18,682
Ionian Islands—			
Zante	40,492	Zante	11,609
Corfu	106,251	Corfu	32,221
Cephalonia	66,414	Argostolion	8,293
Cyclades—			
Cyclades	129,702	Hermoupolis (Syra)	21,156
Peloponnese—			
Argolis and Corinth	174,320	Nauplia	7,163
Arcadia	166,141	Tripolitsa	14,897
Achaia and Ellis	320,623	Patras	61,278
Laconia	144,336	Sparta	5,799
Messenia	247,907	Kalamata	28,955
Macedonia—			
Drama	111,572	Drama	29,339
Cavalla	119,140	Cavalla	49,980
Salonika	539,986	Salonika	236,524
Chalcidice	64,799	Polygyros	2,477
Agion Oros (Mount Athos)	4,858	Karyai	305
Kozane	166,523	Kozane	12,702
Pella	97,167	Edessa	13,115
Serres	182,710	Serres	29,640
Florina	125,722	Florina	10,585
Epirus—			
Arta	52,596	Arta	7,468
Yanina	180,418	Yanina	20,485
Preveza	79,620	Preveza	8,650

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Aegean Islands—			
Lesbos	161,557	Mytilene	27,870
Samos	70,497	Limen Vatheos	8,636
Chios	75,680	Chios	22,122
Crete—			
Heraklion	138,567	Heraklion (Candia)	33,404
Lassithi	68,167	Hagios Nicolaos	1,543
Rethymno	68,180	Rethymno	8,632
Canea	111,513	Canea	26,604
Western Thrace—			
Hevros	122,780	Alexandroupolis	12,009
Rhodope	180,441	Komotene	30,136
	6,204,684		

There were 3,076,235 males and 3,128,449 females according to the 1928 census, while the urban population was shown as 33 per cent., and rural population 67 per cent. On December 31, 1929, the population was estimated at 6,315,000.

The changes in the area and in the growth of the population of Greece are shown in the following figures:—

Year	Area in sq. km.	Population	Year	Area in sq. km.	Population
1828	47,516	753,400	1889 [2]	63,606	2,187,208
1838	47,516	752,077	1907 [3]	63,211	2,631,952
1848	47,516	986,731	1920 [4]	150,883	5,531,474
1870 [1]	50,211	1,457,894	1928 [5]	180,199	6,204,684

[1] Ionian Islands annexed in 1864.
[2] Thessaly and Arta annexed in 1881
[3] A strip of Territory ceded to Turkey in 1897.
[4] Macedonia, Epirus, Crete and the Aegean Islands annexed in 1913–14, and Thrace, Imbros and Tenedos in 1919–20.
[5] Western Thrace, Imbros and Tenedos ceded to Turkey in 1923.

Mount Athos, the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, is inhabited by the monks of Greek (17), Russian (1), Bulgarian (1), and Serbian (1) monasteries and hermitages (*Sketai*). The monks and the novices till the fields, tend the vineyards, take in the harvest, fish, weave, transact business in their own shops, and, indeed, carry on the secular duties of the community as well as the sacred. Originally inhabited by one mediæval ascetic, Peter the Athonite, it has in the course of time grown to a religious colony of 4,858 males (Census of 1928), distributed 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 elected by the brethren of the monastery, 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. The Greek government on September 10, 1926, recog-

nized the autonomous form of government existing in Mount Athos for centuries and ratified it by Articles 106–109 of the Constitution. It has also sanctioned by a law the Charter of Mount Athos, which was drawn up at the extraordinary double meeting held by representatives of its 20 monasteries on May 20, 1924.

Since 1925, there has been a fiscal Free Zone in the town of Salonika covering an area of 245,180 square yards on land and 188,968 square yards on water. Since 1924 there has been a Yugoslav Free Zone in the port of Salonika with an area of 73,536 square yards on land and 40,119 square yards on water with 909 miles of railway.

Vital statistics for 3 years:—

Year	Living Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1927	176,527	44,243	100,020	76,507
1928	189,250	41,262	105,665	83.585
1929	181,820	44,450	115,511	66,309

Religion.

According to the census of 1928, there were 5,961,529 adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, 35,182 Catholics, 9,003 Protestants, 126,017 Mussulmans, 72,791 Jews and 162 belonging to other religions. By the terms of the Constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church was declared the religion of the State, but complete toleration and liberty of worship was guaranteed to all other sects. The government of the Orthodox Church is at present vested in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens as president and 8 bishops, who must during their year of office reside at Athens. The Orthodox Church has 33 archbishops in the old territory and 47 archbishops and 7 bishops in the new territories. By agreement with the Œcumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople in 1929 the sees within the spiritual jurisdiction of the latter in the new territories were provisionally attached to that of the Holy Synod of Athens for convenience in administration.

Education.

All children between the ages of seven and twelve years must attend school, but the law is not well enforced in country districts.

There were (1928–29) 381 infant schools with 396 teachers and 15,114 pupils (8,867 boys and 6,247 girls); 8,062 primary schools with 11,895 teachers and 621,281 pupils (355,654 boys and 265,267 girls). For secondary education there were 697 high schools with 2,836 teachers and 101,792 pupils (75,349 boys and 26,443 girls). There were 27 commercial schools with 276 teachers and 3,211 pupils (2,440 boys and 771 girls). There are 11 agricultural schools in Greece with 92 teachers and 345 pupils. There were also 8 seminaries with 65 teachers and 882 pupils. There was also 1 commercial high school with 92 teachers and 461 pupils, 5 military colleges with 57 teachers and 758 students, 20 practical schools for officers with 121 teachers and 547 students, and 4 other inferior military schools with 60 teachers and 1,384 pupils; also 2 naval colleges with 25 teachers and 81 students, and 6 inferior naval schools with 76 teachers and 790 pupils. There are 2 universities in Athens, the National University (founded 1836) and the Capodistria University, with 102 professors and 6,102 students (5,593 men and 509

women); and 1 at Salonika (founded in 1925), with 32 professors and 373 students (338 men and 35 women). The Polytechnic, with 5 faculties, 38 professors and 457 students, provides instruction in electricity, chemistry, mechanics, architecture, surveying. The School of Fine Arts provides instruction in painting, sculpture, etc., with 11 professors and 233 students (127 boys and 106 girls).

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.

British scholarship 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 Melos, at Sparta, in Thessaly, at Mycenae, and elsewhere. There are also similar French, American, Italian, Austrian and German institutions.

Finance.

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 6 years are as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Drachmai	Drachmai		Drachmai	Drachmai
1926–27	8,821,619,843	8,821,619,843	1929–30	9,855,375,913	9,847,375,962
1927–28	8,837,369,000	9,121,345,000	1930–31	10,341,596,153	10,332,887,544
1928–29	11,114,652,333	10,974,652,333	1931–32	10,240,512,053	10,234,259,924

Particulars of the budgets for 1930–31 and 1931–32 are given as follows:

Revenue	1930–31	1931–32	Expenditure	1930–31	1931–32
	Thousands drachmai	Thousands drachmai		Thousands drachmai	Thousands drachmai
Ordinary			Ordinary		
Direct tax . .	1,398,126	1,722,982	Public debt interest	2,597,961	2,675,340
Indirect tax .	4,336,182	5,242,141	Pensions and other obligations .	629,419	652,405
Monopoly .	379,868	504,935	Public security	454,285	440,243
Tax from stamps	636,610	827,633	Public works	319,201	284,232
Telegraph, post and telephone	272,091	342,230	Education . .	615,454	644,962
Other administrations working for the State	21,431	19,951	Monopoly . .	139,671	141,878
Income from State property . .	112,258	151,501	Telegraph, post and telephone .	327,883	283,575
New tax for the payment of public debt interest .	1,728,878	—	Army and navy	1,374,592	1,424,878
Other ordinary revenues . . .	866,212	805,069	Expenses of other administrations	2,187,867	2,023,032
Total . .	9,251,156	9,616,442	Total .	8,716,443	8,570,535
Extraordinary	961,245	392,250	Extraordinary . .	1,616,443	1,663,724
Loan . . .	129,195	231,820			
Grand total .	10,341,596	10,240,512	Grand total .	10,332,886	10,234,259

The total public debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1930, to 40,837,922,941 drachmai, distributed as follows: Loans in gold, 27,581,082,996 drachmai; loans in banknotes, 5,571,238,358; floating debt, 5,325,193,723; railroad debt, 2,347,183,000 drachmai, and liabilities according to the treaty of Lausanne 13,224,863 drachmai. The service on this debt during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, is estimated at 3,728,861,412 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 France, Great Britain, and Italy (the mediating Powers) is established at Athens in direct relation with the Greek Minister of Finance. 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 (for the most part in Old Greece) from certain Government monopolies, the stamp duty, and the import duties at the port of the Piræus. The total income from these sources was, 1931, 209,926,240 drachmai from monopolies, and 990,431,581 from the Piræus customs. The surplus at the disposal of the Greek Government was 2,888,935,975 drachmai in 1928 and 2,786,841,493 drachmai in 1929.

The payments made by the commission in 1929 for the service of Greek foreign debts totalled 1,347,873,145 drachmai as compared with 1,083,722,930 drachmai in 1928.

The collection of the assigned revenues and the administration of the monopolies are entrusted to a Greek Company, called the 'Société de Régie des Revenues affectés au Service de la Dette Publique,' which is under the control of the international commission.

Defence.

I. Army.

Military service in Greece is compulsory and universal. It commences in the 21st year, and lasts up to the 50th. The normal term of service in the active army is one year for all arms, followed by 19 years in the first reserve of the active army and 8 years in the second. The normal annual contingent of recruits is about 60,000. Each annual contingent is called up for service in the active army in two batches on March 1 and September 1.

The country is divided into 12 military areas. To these correspond 12 divisions and 1 brigade. Moreover there are two brigades of cavalry and a number of units (telegraphists, railwaymen and engineers), as well as of Army Service Corps directly under the Minister of War. Each division contains 2 or 3 regiments of infantry (6 battalions) and one regiment of Mountain Artillery (3 or 4 batteries). The Air Force consists of 3 flying regiments each of 4 flights.

The effective strength in 1931 was 4,975 officers and the number of other ranks serving varied from 34,000 in August to 78,000 in December.

The infantry is armed with the Mannlicher-Schönauer and the Lebel rifle, the polybole guns, Hotchkiss as well as French ones, and the mitrailleuses Schwargloze, St. Etienne and Hotchkiss. The artillery is armed with mountain guns of 65 mm. and Schneider 75 and 105 m. 1919 and by field guns Schneider, M.P.O.F. and Krupp as well as with heavy short guns, Schneider 155. The budget expenditure for the army for 1930–31 amounted to 1,138,596,000 drachmai.

II. Navy.

The Greek Navy is not a force of any considerable importance. The principal vessels are as follows:—

—	Launched	Displacement Tons	Armour Belt In.	Armour Gun In	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Horse Power	Max Speed Knots
Giorgios Averoff.	1910	9,960	8	6½	4 9·2; 8 7·5in.; 16 3in	3	19,000	22·5
Helle[1]. . .	1912	2,600	—	—	3 6in.; 2 3in . .	2	7,500	20·3

[1] Cruiser purchased 1914, originally built for China. Now fitted for minelaying

There are 12 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, 4 minelayers, 6 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft. The *Giorgios Averoff* and *Helle* have been completely refitted and modernised.

Preliminary work has been done on the new arsenal intended to take the place of the establishment at Salamis. The cost of the new work was estimated at 2,800,000*l.*

The services of a British naval mission to reorganize the Greek fleet have been lent by the Admiralty since 1927. At present it comprises a Captain, R.N., and 5 other officers.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country. Of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable. The total area under cultivation in 1929 was 1,544,629 hectares (3,815,233 acres). Forest area is 2,406,502 hectares (5,944,059 acres), of which 4,121,119 acres were State owned.

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.

The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows:—

—	Area in Acres		Production in Metric Tons	
	1930	1931[1]	1930	1931[1]
Wheat . .	1,412,443	1,401,009	264,249	347,669
Barley . . .	540,545	559,979	170,504	201,814
Maize . . .	552,480	499,651	172,781	—
Oats . .	340,085	340,657	85,510	92,898
Tobacco. .	241,613	180,430	65,869	31,640
Cotton .	50,406	61,264	11,672	—
New wine . .	307,662	359,665	220,948	—
Currants . .	170,825	181,368	170,559	154,270

[1] Provisional figures.

Olives are abundant, about 380,000 acres being under cultivation; olive oil production in 1930 was 97,326 metric tons, valued at 1,159,271,980 drachmai, as compared with 79,474 metric tons, valued at 1,093,532,496 drachmai in 1929. Fruit production in 1930 was: lemons, 63,827,000, valued at 16,200,323 drachmai; oranges, 88,604,000 (33,391,169 drachmai); mandarins, 62,873,000 (18,167,429 drachmai); apples, 49,625 metric quintals (15,397,679 drachmai); pears, 107,198 metric quintals (22,922,186 drachmai);

figs (dried), 209,817 metric quintals (77,075,715 drachmai). 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 (1930) 241,722 horses, 75,179 mares, 153,870 mules, 343,271 asses, 880,907 cattle, 6,799,067 sheep, 4,637,386 goats, 335,407 pigs, 8,635,197 poultry and 317,250 rabbits.

Greece has a great variety of mineral deposits. The ore and other minerals worked include iron, iron-pyrites, emery, copper, zinc, lead, silver, manganese, aluminium, antimony, nickel, magnesite ore, lignite, sulphur ochre, and various other earths. The Laurium district, Thessaly, Euboea, the Aegean islands and other parts of Greece yield a large output of ores and earths.

The principal mineral output of Greece for three years is given as follows (in metric tons):—

—	1927	1928	1929	—	1927	1928	1929
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Iron ore . .	123,265	166,868	253,025	Chromites	17,314	20,953	24,214
Iron pyrites .	100,050	94,270	133.399	Emery .	15,848	13,129	10,560
Lead (ore) .	89,893	70,689	44,800	Zinc .	30,597	17,671	29,011
Magnesite (raw)	84,484	104,421	81,023	Lignites .	143,346	120,639	156,526

Industry in Greece is making considerable progress. The leading industrial products are olive oil, wine, textiles, chemicals, articles of food. In 1930 the value of the production of industries was 6,646,363,000 drachmai, as compared with 7,158,095,000 drachmai in 1929.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (in thousands of drachmai) for five years was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Imports . . .	12,600,215	12,416,937	13,275,531	10,525,245	8,825,657
Exports . . .	6,040,196	6,330,861	6,985,196	5,985,686	4,202 429

Principal special imports and exports in 1930 and 1931:—

Categories.	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Animal and Fish Products . . .	855,699	860,096	24,098	13,744
Agricultural Products . . .	2,494,399	1,739,062	20,808	17,624
Horticultural Products . . .	277.877	220,261	4,584,551	3,298,110
Oils and Waxes	79,200	78,595	232,642	233,148
Wines, Spirits, and Beverages . .	11,541	8,466	294,561	199,457
Confectionery's Products, etc. . .	282,455	206,333	1,773	2,644
Hides, Skins, Leather, and Manufactures thereof	242,713	246,299	144,619	97,828
Forest Products	558,419	464,991	73,008	54,182
Mineral Products	858,139	818,157	164,178	126,475
Metals and Manufactures thereof .	1,284,207	1,090,680	287,674	57,118

Categories	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Musical and Scientific Instruments	232,422	234,196	1,193	1,452
Earthenware and Glassware	150,529	122,695	1,879	839
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	332,713	325,149	68,468	38,508
Perfumes and Soaps	31,180	25,888	15,455	11,563
Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs	104,301	96,352	10,322	11,294
Paper and Printed Matter, Engraving, etc.	232,977	224,932	5,074	5,926
Rubber Products	67,514	54,721	106	203
Yarns and Textiles	1,857,683	1,563,595	95,424	29,844
Games and Sports Goods	13,837	13,701	18	13
Hats	42,132	30,877	354	144
Vehicles	382,817	263,755	3,191	2,834
Arms and Explosives	49,630	38,632	1,081	446
Ships	26,414	41,689	628	1,030
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	61,947	56,535	4,581	3,563
Total	10,525,245	8,825,657	5,985,686	4,202,429

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Great Britain	1,365,097	1,151,366	747,942	627,578
Egypt	128,314	91,555	278,328	163,138
United States	1,650,738	841,112	874,833	724,868
Austria	128,751	127,299	166,356	233,685
Belgium	471,915	364,380	159,290	53,441
Bulgaria	159,576	53,019	22,995	22,138
France	780,238	575,662	402,696	258,031
Germany	1,099,235	1,074,196	1,392,079	587,025
Switzerland	128,717	119,247	18,350	13,328
Italy	659,532	539,416	838,476	700,709
Netherlands	185,227	149,026	354,667	343,750
Rumania	449,017	473,674	68,680	51,482
Russia	355,521	612,656	20,394	26,588
Yugoslavia	619,934	424,063	42,693	31,320
Turkey	392,477	481,513	10,570	13,298
Spain	5,432	11,234	280	253
Sweden	140,540	122,832	111,919	64,923
Norway	28,119	18,882	1,903	851
Canada	428,937	377,072	7,400	3,027
Czechoslovakia	385,586	285,410	261,229	40,030
Hungary	174,228	74,160	25,691	34,743
All other countries	788,114	857,883	178,915	203,273
Total	10,525 245	8 825,657	5,985,686	4,202,429

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants, the value of which amounted in 1930 to 1,643,679*l.* Other articles of import in 1930 were :—raisins, 85,026*l.*; tobacco, 66,718*l.* Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1930, cotton piece goods were valued at 701,929*l.*; woollens, 443,526*l.*; coal, 463,059*l.*; iron and steel, 229,607*l.*; machinery, 217,016*l.*

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Greece to U.K. .	3,016,311	3,129,052	2,525,520	2,049,940	2,022,128
Exports to Greece from U.K. .	4,729,091	4,850,443	4,920,570	3,731,692	3,165,021
Re-exports to Greece from U.K. .	162,295	150,016	158,644	195,131	136,030

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on December 31, 1930, had 708 sailing vessels of 55,993 tons and 559 steamers of 1,413,020 tons. In 1930, 30,384 steamers of 19,334,356 tons and 8,849 sailing vessels of 472,303 tons entered the ports of Greece, while 30,547 steamers of 19,341,104 tons and 9,212 sailing vessels of 476,547 tons cleared.

Internal Communications.

There are about 8,611 miles of roads in Old and New Greece, and 570 miles under construction. There is a canal (opened November 9, 1893) across the Isthmus of Corinth (about 4 miles). In 1929, 6,158 steamers of 3,436,830 tons and 2,980 sailing vessels of 77,997 tons passed through the canal.

Railways were open for traffic in 1929 for a length of 1,667 miles, of which 821 miles were operated by the State. 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 Salonika-Monastir line, and Papapouli, on the Thessalian frontier, a distance of 56 miles, whereby Greece was linked up with the European railways. The Government has also purchased from England for two million francs the Salonika-Angista-Stavros line, 42 miles long, which was built by the British during the war. The operating revenues of the State railways in 1929 reached 358,206,578 drachmai, while operating expenses were 305,066,297 drachmai, other expenses 15,402,178 drachmai.

The telegraph lines on December 31, 1930, had a length of 13,662 miles, with 32,887 miles of wire. The number of offices was 3,450. They handled 3,627,310 inland telegrams, and 951,175 international, of which 454,915 were despatched abroad and 496,260 were received.

In 1930 there were 1,215 miles of urban telephone lines with 2,430 miles of wire, and 4,191 miles of inter-urban lines with 6,916 miles of wire. The number of subscribers was 8,473, and the number of offices 20.

There were 1,230 post offices at the end of 1930, and there passed through the post in that year:—Inland post:—letters, 53,217,018; post-cards, 2,387,496; printed matter, journals and samples, 33,498,165; postal orders, 1,052,438, of a total value of drachmai 863,538,620; parcels, 630,728. Foreign postal service (dispatched):—letters, 13,582,675; post-cards, 1,520,875; printed matter and journals, 3,296,487; postal orders, 9,740, valued at 6,650,398 drachmai; parcels, 31,096. Foreign postal service (received):—letters, 15,343,695; post-cards, 1,460,578; journals and other printed paper, 5,837,490; parcels, 147,618; money orders, 19,150, of a total value of drachmai 23,980,650.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The National Bank (founded in 1841) was authorised to issue bank notes, the amount being increased each time the privilege of the bank was extended. According to a decree of May 12, 1928, the note-issuing privilege

of the National Bank was transferred to the new issuing bank, the Bank of Greece, as from May 14, 1928, in accordance with the conditions of the Geneva Protocol of September 15, 1927. By the same decree, the drachma was stabilised, its gold content being fixed at 0·01952634 grammes of gold, corresponding to 77·02 drachmai to the U.S dollar. The new paper money is to be in circulation within five years. Meantime, notes of the National Bank for 20, 1,000 and 5,000 drachmai, overprinted with the name of the Bank of Greece will be issued. On February 7, 1932, the total bank-note circulation amounted to 3,794,211,000 drachmai; total gold, 869,358,000 drachmai.

On July 31, 1931, there were 38 banks in Greece with deposits amounting to 17,975 million drachmai, and capital, 4,417 million drachmai.

The *Drachma* consists of 100 *leptá*. Nickel coinage in circulation consists of 10, 20 and 50 *leptá*, 1 and 2 drachmai; there are also pieces of 5, 10, and 20 drachmai, made of silver and nickel

In 1920 the metric system was made compulsory. The use of the Gregorian Calendar has been authorised as from March 1, 1923.

The old weights and measures are still met with. The principal are :—

1 oke = 400 drams = 2·832 lbs.
1 kantar = 44 okes = 124 608 lbs.
1 pi = 27 inches.
1 stremma = ·2471 acres

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Greece in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Demetrius Caclamanos (appointed October 10, 1922).
Counsellor.—Christos Diamantopoulos.
Secretary—John Kindynis
Naval and Air Attaché.—Commander Spyridion Matessis.
Consul-General.—George Dracopoulos.
Secretary-Archivist.—N. Pendjiky.

There are consular officers of Greece at London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, and various other towns.

2. Of Great Britain in Greece.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay, C.M G. (appointed November 14, 1929).
First Secretary.—V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
Second Secretary.—J. T. Henderson.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché—Lt. Col. F. A Sampson.
Air Attaché.—Group. Capt. R. G Hetherington, C.B.E.
Consul-General at Salonika.—H. G. Chick, C.I.E.

There are also British Consular representatives at Athens, Piraeus, Candia, Canea, Corfu, Patras, Samos, Volo, Zante, Syra, and Mitylene.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on March 21, 1847, after having formed for twenty-six years part of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a Constitution proclaimed December, 1879, and modified in 1887, 1897, 1913, and finally in July, 1927 The present Constitution came into effect January 1, 1928. The legislative power is vested in a single-chambered National Assembly, consisting of representatives (one for every 30,000 inhabitants) chosen by universal suffrage for 4 years In addition a Council of State of 7 members, 3 elected by the National Assembly, and 4 appointed by the President of the Republic, has supervision of public concessions and contracts, and large advisory powers. The President is elected for 6 years, and barred from re-election for a period of 12 years

On May 27, 1927, the Foreign Ministers of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador signed a convention binding the three countries to a unified foreign policy in the recognition of governments, declarations of war and other matters, this has been ratified by Salvador.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera ruled as dictator for 22 years but was overthrown in 1920. Several short-lived dictatorships followed until the election of General Lazaro Chacon who held office from 1926 to 1931.

President of the Republic.—General Jorge *Ubico* (February 14, 1931).

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of seven departments—of Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Finance and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Public Works, War, and Agriculture.

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 109,724 sq. kilometres, or 42,353 square miles, but the boundary with Honduras has long been in dispute; in 1930 both countries agreed to submit it to arbitration. The population, according to the 1920 census, was 2,004,900. About 60 per cent are pure Indians, most of the remainder being mixed Indian and Spanish (*ladinos*); the ruling classes are of European descent. There are about 25,000 foreigners. A system of peonage prevails on the large plantations. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments, each with a governor appointed by the President.

The capital is Guatemala City, with 165,928 inhabitants, almost all *ladinos* or descendants of Europeans. Other towns are Quezaltenango, 30,125, Coban, 26,774, and Zacapa, 18,094.

Religion and Education.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishopric.

In 1929–30 there were 3,188 primary schools with 4,625 teachers, and 88,846 pupils and 65 professional, normal, secondary and special schools with an enrolment of 4,058. The Bureau of Indian Education maintains (1928) 1,451 rural and ranch schools with 1,808 teachers and 27,142 Indian pupils of whom 16,248 were previously illiterate. The University of Guatemala was established in 1910. 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, a School of Art, and a College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences. The national library contains 20,000 volumes.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered in a supreme court, 6 appeal courts, and 26 courts of first instance. All judges, under the 1927 constitution, are appointed by the National Assembly. In all the municipalities there are Justices of Peace.

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure in currency (1 quetzal = 1 U.S. dollar):—

—	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31 [1]
	Quetzales.	Quetzales.	Quetzales.	Quetzales.	Quetzales.
Revenue . .	12,411,182	14,265,751	15,398,825	13,468,870	12,272,305
Expenditure .	12,259,067	14,128,979	15,409,150	14,342,811	12,272,305

[1] Estimates.

Customs duties (imports and exports) provided 8,024,373 quetzales in 1929–30, or about 62 per cent. of the revenue. Public debt took 3,329,100 quetzales in the 1930–31 budget. British investments are estimated at £5,000,000; American at 75,107,000 dollars (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1931), and German at 12,500,000 dollars, principally in coffee plantations.

On June 30, 1930, the external funded debt was 12,588,325 quetzales, on which the interest and amortisation took 2,258,438 quetzales; in addition there was an interest-bearing internal debt of 2,411,755, a non-interest-bearing internal debt of 1,197,610 and a floating debt of 155,450. Total, 16,197,690 quetzales. Total, December 31, 1930, 20,916,732 quetzales.

Defence.

Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 50. Service in the active army is for 1 year. The effectives for 1929 were 397 officers and 6,394 other ranks, organised in 2 infantry corps of 14 companies and 4 groups of artillery. The military estimates for 1931–32 were 1,900,528 quetzales.

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.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile and agriculture is the most important industry. The principal crop is coffee, accounting for about 80 per cent. of total exports; coffee exports in 1929, 662,184 bags; in 1930, 853,093 bags. Germans own and control between 30 and 40 per cent. of the coffee plantations of Guatemala. Next to coffee, banana is the most important export crop; exports, 1930, 4,874,319 stems; sugar output in 1929, 13,556,875 lbs.; maize, beans and rice, forming the diet of the population, are the most important domestic crops. Guatemala has almost a monopoly of the chicle gum used for chewing in the United States; exports in 1930 were valued at 587,307 quetzales. Crop diversification is encouraged by

agricultural experiment stations maintained jointly by the International Railways of Central America and the United Fruit Company. Cattle-grounds (potreros) occupy about 758,640 acres. Census of 1930 showed 416,397 cattle, 183,537 sheep, 79,251 pigs, 63,117 horses, 21,413 goats and 37,049 mules and asses.

The forest area has an extent of 1,316,482 acres. The department of Petén is rich in mahogany and dye woods, for which there is a ready market in the United States.

There are silver, gold (output in 1929, 8,530 ounces), copper, iron and lead mines, but owing to the lack of transport, mining is little developed. Chrome was discovered in 1916.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce for 5 years (1 quetzal = 1 dollar, U.S):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Quetzales	Quetzales	Quetzales	Quetzales	Quetzales
Imports . . .	21,084,178	19,785,880	21,464,924	30,399,067	16,478,970
Exports . . .	28,968 050	33,915,225	28,211,572	24,928,229	23,577,819

In 1930, 59·40 per cent. of the imports came from the United States, 8·54 per cent. from Great Britain, 12 77 per cent. from Germany, 2 94 per cent. from France, and 2·79 per cent. from Italy; 39·06 per cent. of the exports went to the United States, 35·16 per cent. to Germany, and 15·65 to Holland.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns) :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U.K. .	69,897	56,584	39,580	57,748	88,266
Exports to Guatemala from U.K.	434,028	457,508	437,098	230,906	195,787
Re-exports to Gautemala from U K. .	7,854	11,588	7,818	4,153	2,399

Shipping and Communications.

In 1929, total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 2,082,805 tons. The chief ports on the Atlantic side are Puerto Barrios, which handles three-fourths of the country's imports, and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José, chief port for exports, and Champerico.

The principal railway system is the American owned International Railways of Central America which represents a consolidation of the Guatemala Railway (198 miles), the Guatemala Central Railway (139 miles), the Occidental Railway (51 miles), and the Ocos Railway (22 miles). Total mileage, 652. The lines extend from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, a distance of 198 miles, thence to San José de Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 74 miles. This route carries both freight and passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific more quickly than the Panama Canal, and promises eventually to be a formidable rival for fast traffic. The system extends northward to Ayutla on the Mexican border where it connects with the Pan-American Railway of Mexico. All roads are of 3 ft. gauge. Total mileage of all lines in 1929 was 691 miles. In 1930 the Government completed the first national electric railway in Central America; it connects Quezaltenango with San Felipe.

There are (1929) 1,396 miles of highways. Motor traffic is possible almost everywhere during nine months of the year.

There are 379 post-offices. The national telegraph lines have a length of 4,357 miles, and the telephones, 4,950 miles. There are 283 telegraph offices and 112 central telephone stations; number of telephones in use, 1,992. Radio stations have been opened at Quezaltenango, San Marcos, and Guatemala City with service to Peten, Puerto Barrios, and other places. There is a broadcasting station at Fort San José.

Air-mail and passenger service connects Guatemala City with Puerto Barrios, Zacapa, Quezaltenango, Mazatenango, La Libertad, and with Mexico City; in 1930, 1,366 passengers and 3,314 tons of mail were carried.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The creation of the Central Bank of Guatemala, with an authorised capital of 10,000,000 quetzales (2,500,000 quetzales paid up in 1928), and the exclusive right to issue paper money for 10 years, was decreed on June 30, 1926. Total circulation of banknotes on December 31, 1930, was 5,445,435 quetzales, exclusive of 1,095,262 quetzales representing notes of the old banks not yet called in and cancelled. Gold coin, at home or abroad, totalled 2,957,037 quetzales.

Other important banks are: Anglo-South American Bank; Pacific Bank and Trust Co. (1927), paid-up capital, 1,000,000 dollars; National City Bank of New York; Bank of Guatemala (1895); Western Bank of Quezaltenango (1881); Agricultural Mortgage Bank.

The unit of currency is the gold *quetzal*, equal to the United States dollar. Gold coins in circulation, 20, 10, and 5 quetzales; quetzal notes in circulation, 100, 20, 5, 2, and 1. Silver coins are in circulation of the value of 1, ½, and ¼ quetzales, and 10 cents. and 5 cents. The inconvertible paper currency has been stabilised at the rate of 60 pesos to the quetzal, and is being gradually withdrawn from circulation. U. S. paper is current but coin is not accepted generally except in Puerto Barrios. Notes in circulation (no longer issued) are for 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 5 and 1 pesos and there are copper-aluminium coins for 5, 1, and ½ pesos, and for 1 cent.

The Spanish *Libra* of 16 ounces . .	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
,, *Arroba* of 25 libras . .	= 25·35 lbs. ,,
,, *Quintal* of 4 arrobas . . .	= 101·40 lbs. ,,
,, *Tonelada* of 20 quintals . .	= 18·10 cwt.
,, *Fanega*	= 1½ imperial bushels.

The metric system has been officially adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Guatemala in Great Britain.

Chargé d' Affaires and Consul-General (in London).—Dr. don Francisco A. Figueroa.

There are also Consular representatives at Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Birmingham, Cardiff, Grimsby.

2. Of Great Britain in Guatemala.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Herbert A. Grant Watson. (Appointed February 8, 1928.)

There is a British Consul at Quezaltenango; Vice-Consuls at Guatema City, Puerto Barrios, and San José.

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HAITI.

(Republique 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, and considerably amended in January, 1928. After being in abeyance since 1917 (their functions performed by the Council of State, nominated by the President) the Senate and Chamber were revived in October, 1930. The President is now elected by the 36 deputies and 15 senators, sitting as a National Assembly, for a period of six years.

President of the Republic.—Sténio *Vincent*; elected November 18, 1930.

The administration of the Republic is carried on, under the President, by ten departments supervised 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 a treaty with the United States by which the latter agreed to assist in the establishment of responsible, orderly government. The treaty, which expires in 1936, provided for a number of American Advisers to the Haitian Govern-

ment, appointed by the President of Haiti on the recommendation of the President of the United States; these still supervise the constabulary and finances, but public health, public works, and agricultural training were handed over in 1931 to Haitian officials.

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 Dominican Republic—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. On January 1, 1927, the estimated population was 2,300,200, excluding 3,000 white foreign residents and the military forces of the United States. The majority of the population are Negroes; there are also great numbers of Mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. Capital, Port-au-Prince, with 79,797 inhabitants, situated on a large bay and possessed of an excellent harbour. Cap Haitien has an estimated population of about 22,000; Cayes and Jacmel about 12,000 each; Gonaives, 10,000; Port de Paix, 5,000. The official language of the country is French, though most of the common people speak a dialect known as Creole French.

Religion and Education.

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 24 inspectors' districts. In 1910 education was made compulsory. The sum allotted for public instruction amounts to nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually, chiefly for agricultural education, but the educational system is still very imperfect, especially in rural districts. In the 6 national lycées in 1925–26 there were 1,042 pupils, in 11 private secondary schools, 3,219 pupils; in 14 national primary schools, under friars, 5,820 pupils; and in 34, under nuns, 7,440 pupils. During 1927–28, 48 rural farm schools had 5,464 pupils. In 1926–27, 85 private city primary schools had 5,517; 417 national rural primary schools, 25,348 pupils; 115 religious national rural primary schools, 5,868 pupils; 240 national urban primary schools, 24,462 pupils.

Justice.

Justice is administered by a Court of Cassation, appointed for 10 years, and by lower courts appointed for 7 years. All the judges are nominated by the President and are irremovable, except on impeachment.

Finance.

About 90 per cent. of the revenue of Haiti is derived from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. In 1928–29 debt charges absorbed 30 per cent. of revenue.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure (fiscal year ending September 30) for five years (in United States dollars; 5 gourdes = 1 U.S. dollar):—

	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
Revenue	7,765,200	10,084,200	8,504,400	7,729.633	6,849,816
Expenditure	8,728,920	8,632,262	8,824,000	8,367,031	7,038,014

Customs receipts, 1930–31, amounted to 5,112,556 dollars. The unpledged cash surplus in the Treasury, December 31, 1930, was 2,854,869 dollars. In 1922, the Government secured an American loan of 16,000,000

dollars for the conversion of the two external loans in France, the cash settlement of outstanding debts and for public works; a second loan was secured in 1923 for 2,660,000 dollars to meet the default on the government-guaranteed National Railway Bonds. Total foreign debt, May 31, 1931, was 13,173,565 dollars. The internal debt amounted (same date) to 12,958,605 gourdes. American direct investments (1931, U.S. Department of Commerce), amounted to 15,191,000 dollars, including 8,000,000 dollars in sugar industry.

Defence.

An armed constabulary (Garde d'Haiti), both urban and rural, was instituted in 1916. The officers are in part drawn from the United States Marine Corps and Navy, who, according to present plans, will retire by 1936. The establishment (1931) consists of 97 officers and 2,950 non commissioned officers and men.

Production.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural. The most important product is coffee of excellent quality grown by peasants. Production, 1928–29, 28,556,000 kilos. Cocoa is grown extensively and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The cultivation of tobacco is extending; production in 1927–28 reached 2,500,000 lbs. Sugar is likewise grown, and there are 2 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 encouraged.

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.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 4 fiscal years ending September 30 (in U.S. dollars):—

—	Imports	Exports	—	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1928 .	20,248,257	22,667,246	1930 .	12,841,626	14,144,567
1929 .	17,287,922	16,723,833	1931 .	9,576,818	8,963,419

In 1929–30, the principal exports were coffee, 34,321,114 kilos valued at 10,406,472 dollars (about 73 per cent. in value of total exports); raw cotton, 5,124,551 kilos (1,571,731 dollars); logwood, 26,775,964 kilos (488,323 dollars); cacao, 2,272,863 kilos (395,000 dollars). France took 49·7 per cent. of all the exports. Imports to the extent of 70 per cent. (15,246,598 dollars) came from the United States.

Total trade between Haiti and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Haiti to U.K.	162,455	165,012	166,974	149,745	195,582
Exports to Haiti from U K	181,656	333,389	180,162	166,921	110,347
Re exports to Haiti from U.K.	1,484	2,927	2,822	1,908	2,288

Shipping and Communications.

Several lines of steamers (American and Dutch) connect the ports of Haiti with New York, and others (British, French, Dutch and German) with Europe.

Port-au-Prince is connected with Cap Haitien by a road 169 miles long, and with Mirebalais and Lascahobas by a road 33 miles long. Total length of motor road in 1930 was 935 miles. A light railway has been constructed from Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuéi (28 miles), and to Léogane (22 miles), but the traffic is small. The 'National Railroad of Haiti' runs from Port-au-Prince to Verrettes, distance 85 miles. Port-au-Prince has 5 miles of tramway. The two railroads, the National and the P.C.S. (Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de la Plaine de Cul de Sac) are both American-owned.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system, with 1,490 miles of wire in 1927. A cable runs from the Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba and from the Mole to Port-au-Prince, and also to Cap Haitien, whence it runs to Puerto Plata (Santo Domingo) and to New York and South America. The All-America Cables has a cable to Haiti.

There were 92 post offices in 1930.

Port-au-Prince has a modern automatic telephone exchange; 1,200 miles of telephone cables connect 46 commercial and 17 local exchanges.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti, established October 21, 1910, with a capital of 10,000,000 francs (present capital, 2,000,000 dollars), undertakes to render services to the Government in respect of loans and other matters; it has a monopoly of the note issue. In 1916, the National City Bank of New York purchased control over this bank. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haiti.

The unit of currency is the *Gourde* which has a fixed value in relation to United States currency, *i.e.* 1 gourde is equivalent to 20 cents U.S. currency. Stock of money on December 31, 1930, 4,902,332 dollars (U.S.) in notes, of which 1,194,981 dollars were in U.S. Government notes and 3,707,351 were in notes of the Banque Nationale; gold coinage amounted to 156,518 dollars and subsidiary silver coinage to 13,014 dollars. Of the notes outstanding, 1,940,500 dollars were held by the Central bank as a reserve. To reduce the use of American money the Banque Nationale was authorized in April, 1928, to issue notes of 20, 50 and 100 gourdes.

Use of the metric system of weights and measures has been made obligatory since July 1, 1922.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Haiti in Great Britain.

Minister Resident.—Dr. Louis Baron.
Commercial Attaché.—M. Antoine Dupont.
Consul.—J. G. Dalzell.

There are Consuls at Belfast, Cardiff, Cork, Liverpool, Birmingham Edinburgh, Newport, Queenstown, Southampton, Glasgow.

2. Of Great Britain in Haiti.

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires.—(Vacant).
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.

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HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

Constitution and Government.

On September 15, 1821, the State of Honduras declared its independence of Spain and set up as a Republic which is governed under a charter proclaimed on October 3, 1824. The present Constitution was re-written in 1924. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Congress of Deputies consisting of 43 members, chosen for 4 years by popular vote, in the ratio of one per 15,000 inhabitants. It meets for 60 days on January 1 each year. A Permanent Commission of five members sit whilst Congress is not in session for the transaction of such routine business as usually falls to the latter. The President is elected by popular vote for 4 years, holding office from February 1st

President.—Dr. Vicente Mejia *Colindres.* Assumed office February 1, 1929.

The administration of the Republic is carried on by a Council of six ministers, to whom are entrusted the departments of Foreign Relations, Interior and Justice, War and Navy, Treasury and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

Area and Population.

Area about 44,275 English square miles, with a population, on June 29, 1930 (census), of 859,761, or 19·4 inhabitants to the square mile. Wild

tribes are estimated to number over 35,000. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood. On the north coast there is a considerable proportion of negroes, chiefly employed by the fruit exporting companies, of whom about 10,000 are British subjects. The Republic is divided into 17 departments and one territory. La Mosquitia is still practically unexplored and is inhabited by native races who speak little or no Spanish.

The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with (census of June, 1930) 40,049 inhabitants. 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), La Ceiba, Trujillo Puerto Castilla, and Tela. The port of entry for the Bay Islands is Roatan.

Religion, Education, Justice.

Roman Catholicism 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. The school census of 1928 showed 93,576 children of school age, of whom only 35,182 were then receiving education. In 1929–30 there were 1,527 public schools (1,496 under State control), with 1,953 teachers and 57,359 children enrolled. The 13 secondary schools had 609 pupils, the normal schools 1,107, and the commercial schools, 415. There is a school for the teaching of agriculture with about 52 pupils. At Tegucigalpa there is a National University with faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering (179 students in 1930–31); a technical school with 157 pupils, and also a military school; at Comayagua there is a school of jurisprudence.

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. In 1923 a Supreme Court was established at San Pedro Sula to serve the Northern Provinces.

Finance.

For the years stated, ending July 31, the revenue and expenditure are given as follows (the new gold lempira, like the old silver peso, is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar).

—	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31 [1]	1931–32 [1]
	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras
Revenue . .	12,029,870	13,728,388	14,314,299	15,109,620 [2]	16,568,612
Expenditure . . .	11,365,260	12,803,620	15,021,739	15,109,620	16,568,612

[1] Estimates.

[2] Actual revenue collected by July 31, 1931, was 11,819,655 lempiras.

Total external debt stood on July 31, 1931, at 10,000,000 lempiras. Payment on debt services, external and internal, in 1929–30, was 2,547,123 lempiras. The external debt, held principally in England and unpaid as to principal or interest since 1872 (totalling by 1925, 30,000,000*l.*), has been scaled down to 1,200,000*l.* to be repaid in 30 annual instalments of 40,000*l.* each, derived from a special Consular tax on imports to Honduras, collected abroad and deposited in New York. In addition the Government has borrowed

300,000*l.* in New Orleans, repayable in monthly instalments of 5,000*l.* at 7 per cent. interest. The internal debt stood at 17,754,948 lempiras on July 31, 1931. American investments (1931) are estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce at 71,735,000 dollars, principally in railways, mines, and the banana industry.

Defence.

Every citizen of Honduras is liable to serve in the army from the age of 21. Service in the active army is for two years, and in the reserves from the age of 23 to 40. Foreigners are exempt from service, naturalised citizens being exempt for 10 years. Under the terms of the Washington Central American Conventions of 1923 the size of the Regular Army is fixed at 2,500 men, including the National Guard. The strength in 1928–29 was 344 officers and 2,253 men. The military budget for 1930–31 was 1,748,677 lempiras.

Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas, on the Atlantic coast (28,960,948 bunches exported in 1930–31 almost entirely by three companies; value of banana exports was 22,981,400 dollars, U.S.). The United States took 21,635,022 stems. Coconuts are also grown. 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. Coffee of fine quality is grown, generally by small farmers (exports in 1930–31, 2,483,236 lbs.), likewise tobacco. The production of sugar from 2 large mills is increasing. Exports in 1930–31, 11,749,951 lbs. Exports of mahogany in 1929–30 totalled 4,147,739 feet, chiefly to the United States.

Honduras is essentially a cattle producing country, and the Government are now taking steps to encourage breeding.

The mineral resources of Honduras are—gold (exports in 1930, 13,567 ounces valued at 280,241 dollars), silver (exports in 1930, 2,957,093 ounces, valued at 1,093,440 dollars, U S) copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department. There is only one large mining company, at San Juancito, near Tegucigalpa. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found

Straw hats and cigars are manufactured for local consumption and export; 46,947,378 cigars were exported in 1930–31. A good quality of Panama hat is manufactured in the Departments of Copan and Santa Barbara. There is a large number of small factories of all classes in the Republic, chiefly for the manufacture of shoes, soap and candles, beer, non-alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and ice. There is a flour mill at San Pedro Sula.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 fiscal years, ending July 31 (the lempira = 50 cents, U.S.):—

—	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras	Lempiras
Imports . . .	10,630,415	12,573,595	14,860,931	31,892,257	20,582,845
Exports . . .	17,546,289	23,142,787	24,569,165	52,842,436	40,056,173

The United States takes nearly 75 per cent. of the exports of Honduras, and furnishes 77 per cent. of its imports. Bananas constitute about 90 per cent. of the value of total exports.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was (according to Board of Trade returns) as follows :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras . . .	1,332,998	826,760	1,108,906	496,415	1,100,049
Exports to Honduras . . .	552,817	185,326	750,323	517,007	88,161
Re-exports to Honduras . . .	2,093	1,627	2,339	2,050	1,643

Communications.

In general, travelling and transport are accomplished by means of mules and ox-carts. Slow improvements in road-making and repairing continue to be made. There is a fair mail service by automobiles, and a daily autobus passenger and freight service connects Tegucigalpa with both the northern and southern sections. 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, and Lake Yojoa, 154 miles. Transport from Lake Yojoa (20 miles across) is continued by road to Potrerillos (25 miles), the head of the railroad to San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortés. A road from Tegucigalpa to Juticalpa and one from Santa Barbara to San Pedro Sula are being built. Total mileage of motor roads in 1930 was 361 miles. Aviation services connect the principal towns and spread outward to other Central American points.

There is a national railway of 66 miles from Puerto Cortez to Potrerillos, taken over by the Government in 1912 and leased to a fruit company. The other four railroads are owned and operated by the various fruit companies on the north coast. Total length of line (1929) 1,065 miles.

The country has about 1,550 miles of telephone lines and 5,301 miles of telegraph lines. Number of telephones in use, 1,035 ; number of telegraph offices, 304. Number of post-offices, 1928, 332. Honduras has 6 wireless stations, all owned by foreign companies.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a decree of March 9, 1931, the gold *lempira* (named after a native chief) is the monetary unit ; its value is that of 0·836 gramme of gold, 900 fine, or 50 cents, U.S. currency. But as only coins of 20 and 10 *lempiras* will be coined, the silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighing 25 grammes, ·900 fine (equal in value to the *lempira*) remains in circulation. The value of the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar. The new *lempiras* have been minted in the United States and were placed in circulation early in 1932. The fractional silver money will consist of 100, 50, and 20 cent pieces. On the north coast the currency is almost entirely American paper money. Silver coins of practically all Latin-American countries circulate freely. Stock of money on December 31, 1930, included 20,000 dollars, U.S., in gold coins, 1,250,000 dollars in silver coins and 460,000 dollars in the notes of the two banks of issue.

There are two banks. One is the Banco de Honduras, founded in 1889, which in 1922 and for a short time thereafter acted as the Bank of the Republic. It still has the power to issue silver notes but does not act as the Government's fiscal agent. The second bank, Banco Atlantida, which belongs mainly to Americans, also issues silver notes which are exchangeable for American currency at the rate of 2 pesos for 1 dollar.

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 at London.—Carlos A. Castri, W.

There are Consuls at Manchester, Cardiff, Grimsby, Liverpool, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Glasgow.

2. Of Great Britain in Honduras.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.—Herbert A. Grant Watson. Appointed April 17, 1928. (Residing in Guatemala City.)

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa —M H. C. Kelham.

There are Consuls at Trujillo, Amapala and La Ceiba.

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HUNGARY.

(Kingdom of Hungary.)

Constitution and Government.

Hungary first became an independent kingdom in 1001. On October 31, 1918, a revolution broke out in Hungary with the object of establishing a Republic. 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 Károlyi became Provisional President. The two Houses of the Legislature were abolished, and their place taken by a Provisional National Council. The

Károlyi *régime* continued until March 21, 1919, when its place was taken 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 the new Parliament considered the period of the revolutions of 1918 and 1919 as *de jure* a blank space of time, and resolved that the old monarchical constitution should be continued. Hungary was thus considered a monarchy with a vacant throne, the functions of the monarch being exercised by a Regent. It has been decided that the dynastic question shall be solved at such time as the people are freed from external pressure.

Regent.—Nicholas *Horthy de Nagybánya.* (Elected March 1, 1920.)

The Legislature consists of two houses; the character of the Upper House was represented by a Bill passed on November 11, 1926. According to this the House consists of 6 groups—(1) elected representatives of the former hereditary members, about 38; (2) members elected by the County Councils and municipalities, about 50 members; (3) heads of the various religious communities, about 31 members; (4) high dignitaries—such as judges, the commander-in-chief of the army, the chairman of the National Bank; (5) representatives of scientific institutions, the Chambers of Commerce, about 40 members; and (6) life members appointed by the head of the State.

The Lower House consists of 245 members. At the elections held on June 28, 1931, the following parties were elected:—Party of National Unity (Bethlen Party), 155; Christian Social Union, 32; Socialists, 14; Independent. Agricultural Party, 11; other parties, 12; Independents, 21; total 245.

The Ministry originally formed on June 17, 1922, and reorganised on December 19, 1931, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Social Welfare.—Count Julius *Károlyi.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Lewis *Walko.*
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Francis *Keresztes-Fischer.*
Minister of Finance.—Baron Frederick *Koranyi.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Emil *Purgly* (Feb. 5, 1932).
Minister of Commerce.—Dr. Béla *Kenéz.*
Minister of Public Instruction.—Dr. Eugene *Karafiath.*
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Tibor de *Zsitvay.*
Minister of National Defence.—Julius de *Gömbos.*
Minister without Portfolio.—John *Mayer.*

II. Local Government.

In Hungary a distinction is observed between communes which are large or small, and county-towns and municipalities, which are regarded as communes of a higher order. The representative bodies and executives are elected by the inhabitants of the communities concerned who have possessed an electoral right since 1886 on the basis of secret suffrage, which was in 1929 extended to women also. The representative body in the communes and county towns consists half of members elected for six years, and half of persons who pay the highest taxes, but in the representative bodies of the municipalities ("municipal committee") the proportion of those who pay the highest taxes has been reduced to two-fifths of the total number of members. The members of the representative bodies have an authorization for a fixed period. Each community has the right to issue orders within the limits

prescribed by law, to be carried out either by its own officials or by the subordinate communities.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Trianon, signed on June 4, 1920, and ratified by Hungary on November 13, 1920, mentions in general terms the boundaries of the new State with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The exact boundaries with Yugoslavia and Rumania are to be determined by a mixed commission. As a result of negotiations with Austria and of the consequent plebescite, Hungary has obtained Sopron in Western Hungary.

The population of Hungary according to the census of December 31, 1930, is 8,683,740, and its area 35,875 square miles as against a population of 7,989,069 in 1920. Of the total population, 4,245,561 were males and 4,438,179 females.

The following is the division of the total population according to language as estimated on December 31, 1929: Hungarian (Magyar), 7,784,087 (89·8 per cent.); German, 588,959 (6·8 per cent.); Slovak, 149,263 (1·7 per cent.); Rumanian, 25,479 (0·3 per cent.); Ruthenian, 1,534; Croatian, 38,855 (0·5 per cent.); Serbian, 16,778 (0·2 per cent.); others, 61,583.

Vital statistics for 4 years:

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Births . .	218,548	224,693	215,463	219,784
Marriages . . .	77,026	79,634	78,518	77,907
Deaths . . .	150,675	146,496	152,847	134,341

Principal Towns, with Population in 1930 (Census).

Budapest .	1,004,699	Újpest . .	67,374	Hódmezövásár-hely . .	60,176
Szeged. .	135,141	Kispest. .	64,547	Nyíregyháza .	51,273
Debrecen .	117,410	Pécs . .	61,801	Győr . .	50,977
Kecskemét .	79,505	Miskolc .	61,465	Békéscsaba .	49,295
Pesterzsébet .	67,871				

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.

In 1929, the population according to religion was estimated as follows: Roman Catholics, 5,587,254 (64·5 per cent.); Greek Catholics, 205,121 (2·4 per cent.); Helvetian Evangelicals, 1,797,840 (20·7 per cent.); Augsburg Evangelicals, 531,645 (6·1 per cent.); Greek-Orientals, 53,344 (0·6 per cent.); Unitarians, 6,267 (0·1 per cent.); Jews, 475,949 (5·5 per cent.); others, 9,118.

Education.

Public education in Hungary comprises the following grades:—(1) infant schools; (2) elementary schools; (3) industrial and commercial apprentice schools; (4) primary (city) schools; (5) training colleges for teachers; (6) middle or secondary schools; (7) special schools; (8) universities and colleges.

In 1920, 15·2 per cent. of the population over 6 years of age was illiterate (33·3 per cent. in 1910 on the territory of pre-war Hungary).

School attendance is compulsory for children of six to twelve years at day schools, and then for three years in continuation schools. There were in the school year 1929–30 altogether 1,076 infants' schools and permanent foster-homes with 1,517 female teachers and 115,499 infants, and 4 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools.

In Hungary there were in the school-year 1929–30, 6,794 elementary schools with 908,295 pupils and 19,087 teachers. There were also 4,172 general, 1,473 agricultural continuation schools (or courses) and 53 agricultural public schools with special teachers attached to them. There were 515 apprentice schools, 486 for industrial and 39 for commercial apprentices. The number of industrial apprentices was 62,689 and of commercial apprentices 3,442. There were 20 training colleges for elementary schools for males and 31 for females, with 730 teachers and 8,588 students. The number of primary schools was for boys 132, for girls 193, for both sexes 52, with 63,351 pupils and 4,752 teachers.

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 1929–1930, 28 gymnasia, 69 realgymnasia, 23 modern schools, and 37 girls' secondary schools. Total number of teachers, 3,068, pupils, 61,087 (47,814 boys and 13,273 girls).

Of the special schools, 48 are agricultural, 45 industrial and mineral, and 50 commercial, with 30 others. Of the commercial schools, 31 were for boys and 19 for girls; total number of pupils, 11,007. The other special schools had 3,217 pupils. There are 5 agricultural high-schools with 517 pupils.

Hungary has four universities and (since 1919) an independent Faculty of Economics at Budapest (43 professors, 1,271 students in 1929–30), all maintained by the State. In 1929–30 the University of Budapest had 380 professors and 5,227 students; the University of Szeged, 85 professors and 1,585 students; the University of Pécs 63 professors and 1,301 students, and of Debrecen 61 professors and 1,301 students—the last two having been founded in 1912. Total number of students at the Universities, 1929–30, 10,691. There are also 17 theological colleges, viz., 13 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 111 professors and 891 students; and 3 law schools with 34 professors and 832 students; and the veterinary school with 29 professors and 277 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 78 professors and 1,409 students (1929–30); the high school of mining and forestry of Sopron 27 professors and 133 students; and 3 agricultural colleges have 35 professors and 410 students. There are 8 other high schools with 221 professors and 1,686 students.

Justice and Crime.

The Supreme Court in Budapest (curia) is the highest instance in all civil and criminal matters. As courts of first instance, there are county courts (törvényszékek) with collegiate judgeships; district courts (járásbíróságok) with single judges; and jury courts (sajtóbíróságok) for press offences, besides an army special court.

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 pengos are annually bestowed in legacies and gifts towards benevolent purposes.

Finance.

Budget estimates for 4 years (in thousands of pengos) :—

	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32[1]
	1,000 Pengös	1,000 Pengös	1,000 Pengös	1,000 Pengös
Revenue . .	1,360,261	1,432,171	1,401,100	1,365,900
Expenditure . .	1,357,804	1,428,671	1,398,130	1,364,900

[1] Preliminary figures.

Budget for 1930–31 is shown as follows :—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Total
I. State Administration	Pengos	Pengos	Pengös	Pengös
Dotation, Regent . . .	—	—	120,000	120,000
Regency Department . .	90,900	90,900	998,840	1,004,840
Parliament	26,500	26,500	5,179,390	5,306,000
Debt service	8,980,000	9,841,000	74,874,250	92,715,640
Peace Treaty obligations .	—	—	—	8,689,000
Supreme State Audit Office .	—	—	885,410	885,410
Administrative Court . .	—	—	1,142,810	1,142,810
Provincial Court for the Regulation of Land Ownership .	—	—	836,030	836,030
Premier's Department . .	880,000	880,000	4,855,500	5,440,290
Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	3,000,000	3,000,000	11,393,670	11,593,670
Minister of Public Economy .	—	—	37,080	37,080
,, of the Interior .	7,710,000	7,710,000	121,508,950	123,816,750
,, of Finance . .	810,240,120	810,240,120	150,620,590	154,974,930
,, of Commerce . .	10,818,000	10,827,000	22,922,000	33,435,000
,, of Agriculture .	5,012,000	5,141,000	29,949,200	36,606,300
,, of Labour and Social Welfare . .	36,618,760	36,653,760	62,934,770	72,365,070
Minister of Education and Culture . .	9,459,720	9,459,720	136,857,350	142,635,180
,, of Justice . .	2,495,000	2,495,000	58,130,000	58,710,000
,, of National Defence	294,000	294,000	143,475,000	145,375,000
Total of I. . . .	895,625,000	896,659,000	826,720,840	895,689,000
II. State Undertakings				
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	113,566,000	113,566,000	102,594,000	111,594,000
State Railways . . .	313,248,000	313,248,000	302,452,000	314,937,000
,, Steel, Iron and Machine Works . . .	50,083,000	50,083,000	49,011,000	50,083,000
,, Forests . . .	2,420,000	2,420,000	2,358,000	2,358,000
,, Agricultural enterprises	8,789,000	8,789,000	7,141,000	7,141,000
Silk cultivation . . .	2,167,000	2,167,000	2,164,000	2,164,000
Post Office Savings Bank .	11,390,000	11,390,000	11,386,000	11,386,000
State Coal mines . . .	2,778,000	2,778,000	2,703,000	2,778,000
Total of II. . . .	504,441,000	504,441,000	479,809,000	502,441,000
Grand total (I. and II.) .	1,400,066,000	1,401,100,000	1,306,529,840	1,398,130,000

Total revenue includes 1,034,000 pengös extraordinary revenue, and expenditure includes 44,215,360 pengös transitory expenditure, and 47,384,800 pengos investments.

The public debt on December 31, 1931, was given at 1,992,600,000 pengös, of which 1561·1 million pengos were foreign debt and 431·5 million pengós domestic.

Defence.

According to the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary is authorised to maintain an army of 35,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The Treaty laid down that conscription was to be abolished, and consequently recruiting on a voluntary basis has been substituted. All recruits have to undertake to serve in the Army for a minimum period of 12 consecutive years, at least 6 of which are to be with the colours. Officers now serving will continue to do so until they attain the age of 40 years at least. Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for a minimum of 20 consecutive years. No reserves or measures for mobilisation are permitted.

Hungary is divided into the following seven military districts:—Budapest, Székesfehérvár, Szombathely, Pécs, Szeged, Debrecen, and Miskolc. To each of these districts is allotted a mixed brigade each composed of 1 brigade staff, 1 cavalry squadron, 2 infantry regiments, 1 trench mortar company, 1 field artillery group, 1 cyclist battalion. In addition to the 7 mixed brigades there are the following troops: 4 hussar regiments, 1 mounted artillery group, 3 independent batteries, and 3 pioneer battalions. Strength in November, 1929, 1,552 officers and 33,203 men.

Hungary has a force of 12,000 gendarmerie and of 12,000 police, as well as 6,360 customs guards, and 1,600 river guards. The members of this force are under the obligation to serve for a minimum of 6 consecutive years. The authorised armament is as follows:—Gendarmerie: 1 rifle or 1 carbine per man; Police: 1 sword or revolver per man (automatic pistols for 5 per cent. of the establishment, *i.e.* 600); Customs Guards: 1 rifle per man.

A force of 3,000 finance guards is also maintained. These are armed with revolvers.

Hungary has no navy or air force, but only four patrol vessels for police duty on the Danube.

The budget expenditure on the army in 1930–31 was 145,375,000 pengös

Production and Industry.

The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary. The soil is noted for its fertility and the variety of its products. The area and production of crops in Hungary for two years was as follows:—

Crop	1929-30		1930-31
	Area	Yield	Estimated Yield
	Acres	Quintals	Quintals
Wheat	4,187,431	22,953,426	19,499,568[3]
Rye	1,611,272	7,215,452	5,216,681[3]
Barley	1,131,426	6,010,245	4,552,561[3]
Oats	607,965	2,612,495	1,865,041[3]
Maize	2,605,024	14,070,649	14,832,309[3]
Potatoes	672,595	18,414,465	14,584,094[3]
Sugar-beet	183,319	14,610,201	9,669,591[3]
Grapes	526,505	88,484,290[1]	—

[1] Gallons. [2] Provisional data of threshing statistics.
[3] Provisional estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture.

passengers carried in 1929–30 were: State railways, 87,053,300; private railways, 33,527,000; and freight, 38,408,735 and 5,345,963 metric tons respectively. There are five air lines over which 3,593 flights were made in 1930 with 7,962 passengers, and 476 metric tons of freight. Distance flown was 551,133 miles.

Number of Hungarian post-offices (not including collecting places and railway post) (1930), 2,373. In 1930, the inland postal service handled 308,949,000 pieces of correspondence, and the international 43,986,000 pieces; 11,310,000 parcels were carried on the inland service, and 1,459,000 on the international service. On December 31, 1930, the length of telegraph lines was 5,535 miles; of telegraph wires, 52,139 miles, of telephone lines, 15,225 miles; and of wire, 375,404 miles. The postal and telegraphic services are in the hands of the Government.

The total number of telegrams handled in 1930 was 4,455,600 (2,669,200 inland, 1,434,600 foreign, and 351,800 transit). The number of telephone conversations in 1930 was: local, 165,593,390; interurban, 4,035,608; international service, 1,436,866.

Currency and Banking

By a law of November 4, 1925, a new monetary unit, the 'pengo' (= 12,500 paper crowns), subdivided into 100 *fillér*, was instituted, and came into use on December 27, 1926. Up to January 31, 1927, new pengö coins were issued to the value of 24,752,105 pengos. The pengo contains 0.263158 grammes of fine gold.

The amount of the bank notes in circulation, issued by the National Bank of Hungary, was 371,358,170 pengos on February 15, 1932. Metal reserve was 124,733,120 pengös.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Hungary in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, Appointed October 21, 1924.

Counsellor.—Dr. Ladislas de Bárdossy.

Secretary.—Marquis Alphonz de Pallavicini.

Military Attaché.—Major Count Marcel de Stomm.

2. Of Great Britain in Hungary.

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Pro-Consul.—C. W. Thompson.

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Dictionnaire des communes de la Hongrie, 1926. Budapest, 1926.

Department of Overseas Trade Reports. London. Annual.

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
Timber, raw and worked	131,990	93,262	Animals for slaughter and draught	151,422	188,089
Coal	71,664	48,722	Flour	106,336	82,911
Cotton fabrics	57,113	44,167	Wheat	126,360	73,684
Woollen fabrics	32,958	29,346	Poultry, live and slaughtered	40,900	48,273
Machinery and apparatus	43,010	33,638	Sugar	40,957	29,963
Mineral oil	30,194	33,092	Electrical machinery and apparatus	22,582	23,352
Paper and paper goods	43,981	38,514	Furs, finished	11,664	20,941
Cotton, raw	32,783	29,177	Eggs	16,283	19,371
Silk and silken yarn	21,468	25,462	Machinery and apparatus	31,653	18,969
Hides, raw	21,948	24,851	Half manufactured iron goods	23,769	17,423
Raw tobacco	21,064	23,068	Maize	16,901	15,730
Metals, raw	27,908	20,245	Fruits, fresh	18,071	15,584
Cotton, yarn and thread	24,959	16,086	Raw tobacco	18,030	14,758
Leather, finished	17,527	15,930	Feathers	22,642	14,589

The trade was distributed as follows, for 2 years, in thousands of pengös:—

Country	Imports 1,000 Pengös		Exports 1,000 Pengös	
	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]
Austria	140,092	98,302	315,552	257,057
Czechoslovakia	228,692	180,503	170,097	154,670
Rumania	96,146	74,631	47,067	30,175
Yugoslavia	53,890	42,832	61,285	52,714
Germany	212,515	174,714	121,197	92,952
Switzerland	28,058	19,323	41,799	37,528
Italy	46,872	40,683	71,525	116,388
France	24,757	22,815	12,935	16,500
Holland	25,326	20,519	13,317	4,449
Great Britain	30,006	25,269	37,159	49,378
Poland	50,922	30,198	17,434	11,259
United States	49,036	38,999	11,413	3,794
Other Countries	77,385	64,164	117,760	83,567
Total	1,063,697	832,947	1,038,540	910,431

[1] Preliminary figures.

Total trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom according to Board of Trade returns for five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Hungary	409,666	567,656	720,287	999,537	1,554,777
Exports to Hungary	967,339	999,907	1,058,942	738,737	513,828
Re-exports to Hungary	67,759	68,258	70,944	90,109	81,815

Internal Communications.

In 1930 there were 2,635 miles of state roads, 8,953 miles of municipal roads and 5,301 miles of inferior roads, total, 16,889 miles of road.

The length of railways in Hungary in 1930–31 was 8,675 kilometres, or 5,387 miles, of which 7,104 kilometres, or 4,411 miles, are owned by the State. Of the total 995 kilometres or 618 miles are double track. The

passengers carried in 1929–30 were: State railways, 87,053,300; private railways, 33,527,000; and freight, 38,408,735 and 5,345,963 metric tons respectively. There are five air lines over which 3,593 flights were made in 1930 with 7,962 passengers, and 476 metric tons of freight. Distance flown was 551,133 miles.

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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).

The first settlers came to Iceland in 874. 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.

As King of Iceland King Christian X. has 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 are 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. Denmark has a minister at Reykjavík, and Iceland a minister at Copenhagen.

An advisory Danish-Icelandic committee of eight members has been 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 for the whole country, 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 (8*s.* 11*d.*) per day, and members residing outside the capital 10 krónur (11*s.* 1*d.*) per day. This payment has temporarily been raised by 17 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 August 20, 1931, is as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Trade and Communications—Tryggvi *Thorhallsson.*

Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs—Jonas *Jonsson.*

Minister of Finance.—Asgeir *Asgeirsson.*

The ministers are responsible for their acts. They can be impeached by the Althing, 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 8 urban municipalities with a town council, independent of the provinces, and forming by themselves administrative districts co-ordinate with the provinces. The municipal councils are elected direct by universal suffrage (men and women over 21 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 according to the census in 1930:—

Divisions.	Area, English sq. m.	Population, 1930[1]	Population, 1930, Per sq. m.
The South-West	4,125	46,683	11·3
The Western peninsula	3,658	13,044	3·6
The North	13,695	24,905	1·8
The East	5,054	10,486	1·8
The South	12,277	13,526	1·1
Total	39,709	108,644	2·7

[1] Preliminary figures.

At the census in 1920, the population was 94,690 (46,172 males and 48,518 females).

In 1930, 49,586 were domiciled in rural districts, and 59,158 in towns and villages (of over 300 inhabitants). The population is almost entirely Icelandic. In 1920, the foreign-born population numbered only 710, or 0·7 per cent. of the whole; 352 were born in Denmark, 155 in Norway, and 203 in other countries.

The capital of Iceland, Reykjavík, had in 1930 a population of 28,182; other towns are Akureyri, 4,133, Hafnarfjordur, 3,552, Vestmannaeyjar, 3,380, Ísafjordur, 2,511, Siglufjordur, 2,002, Nes, 1,102, Seydisfjordur, 931.

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 Birth over Deaths
1928	714	2,542	61	1,124	1,418
1929	758	2,644	82	1,237	1,407
1930	759	2,808	63	1,253	1,555

Of the births in 1930, 15·1 per cent. were illegitimate (15·7 per cent. in 1929).

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 1920 only 463 were returned as Dissenters.

Education.—There is a University in Reykjavík. There are 2 grammar schools, 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 1928–29, there were 238 elementary schools, with 400 teachers and 8,709 pupils. There are also several continuation schools for young people.

Pauperism and Old-Age Pensions.—Ordinary poor-relief is regulated by the law of May 31, 1927. Each community constitutes a poor district.

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.

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 3 judges.

In 1930, 37 men (30 in 1929), and 1 woman (1 in 1929), were convicted of crime.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years:—(1*l.* = kr. 22,15).

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1927 .	508,965	576,919	1930 .	754,698	733,709
1928 .	643,600	594,908	1931 [1] .	578,627	578,860
1929 .	735,584	693,619	1932 [1] .	598,639	475,202

[1] Budget estimates.

Budget estimates for the year 1932 for current revenue and expenditure:—

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	2,935,000	Interest on State debt	1,118,582
Customs	6,850,000	Civil list of the King .	73,200
Balance on State undertakings . . .	1,126,748	Althingi . . .	283,287
Balance of domain revenue	36,000	The central administration . . .	299,967
Interest on State assets.	268,000	Foreign Affairs . .	95,400
Other revenues . .	50,000	Justice, police, etc. .	1,149,720
		Sanitary affairs . .	698,265
		Communications .	1,913,218
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction .	1,679,612
		Science, literature, and art	207,320
		Trade, etc. .	1,811,500
		Social welfare . .	843,350
		Pensions . . .	252,312
		Other expenditure .	150,000
Total revenue .	11,266,348 (508,639*l.*)	Total expenditure .	10,525,733 (475,202*l.*)

The public debt of Iceland has been incurred partly by the establishment of telegraph lines and other important public works, partly by the extraordinary expenses caused by the European War (buying of ships and providing of commodities), but mainly by increasing the assets of the banks and the mortgage institutions. The public debt was on December 31 1930, 23,933,883 krónur, besides 16,097,363 krónur on behalf of banks and mortgage institutions, or altogether 40,031,246 krónur. It is in a great measure a foreign debt. The foreign debt amounted to 36,808,276 krónur, and the internal debt 3,222,970 krónur.

The State assets amounted on December 31, 1930, to 48,571,785 krónur, besides 16,097,363 krónur bonds and claims on the banks arising from the State loans raised on their behalf.

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. Two fishery protection vessels are maintained in commission.

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 1930 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 3,255,000 cwt., the crop of potatoes 72,000 cwt., and of turnips 25,000 cwt. In the spring of 1930 the live stock was as follows:—Horses 49,000, head of cattle 30,100, sheep 682,000, goats 3,000.

The total value of the fisheries in 1929 was estimated at 42,479,000

krónur (about 1,918,000*l.*), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 39,087,000 krónur, and the herring fishery at 3,392,000 krónur.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 5 years (kr. 22.15 = 1*l.*) :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	3,168,894	2,607,990	2,400,090	2,907,178	3,475,034
Exports . . .	3,550,339	2,395,937	2,851,151	3,612,009	3,349,707

The value of the leading imports and exports for 1929 was as follows :—

	Imports	Exports.
	Krónur.	Krónur
Animals living and animal food . . .	1,240,344	58,893,427
Cereals	5,104,597	—
Colonial produce .	4,833,869	—
Textile materials	51,281	2,337,914
Yarn, rope, etc. . . .	3,922,605	1,438
Textile manufactures	11,201,181	8,621
Skins, hair, etc. .	2,663,026	6,385,396
Oils, tallow, etc. .	5,893,257	6,373,922
Timber and wooden goods	6,639,701	175
Coal . . .	4,839,798	—
Salt . . .	3,117,781	—
Metals and hardware . .	7,760,127	1,893
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc . .	10,499,436	2,411
Other articles	9,214,863	190,420
Total . .	76,971,866	74,195,677

The following table shows the value of the trade with the different countries in 1929 :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Krónur	Krónur.
Denmark	21,627,241	5,842,569
Great Britain	20,664,274	12,465,687
Norway	8,902,418	5,326,858
Sweden	4,009,243	3,808,366
Germany	11,620,497	5,842,024
Netherlands	1,600,282	200,175
Belgium	976,015	—
France . . .	243,969	196,747
Portugal	852	3,571,298
Spain	2,997,226	25,941,033
Italy	166,899	9,039,081
United States	498,677	—
Brazil	2,280,488	2,298,059
Japan . . .	443,244	182,059
Other countries	991,841	481,721
Total . .	76,971,866	74,195,677

The chief articles of import from Iceland to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 1930 were : fish, 210,382*l.* ; skins, 48,706*l.* ; fish oils, 14,408*l.* Chief articles of the United Kingdom exports to Iceland, 1930 : coal, 105,521*l.* ; cottons, 34,348*l.* ; meal and flour, 39,016*l.* ; petroleum, 39,217*l.*

Total trade (Board of Trade Returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iceland to U.K. . . .	373,169	548,729	550,982	346,167	184,547
Exports to Iceland from U.K. . . .	502,011	650,013	658,684	702,903	414,845
Re-exports to Iceland from U.K. . .	109,655	108,933	104,861	122,883	95,147

Shipping and Navigation.—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 12 gross tons) was, in 1930, 95 steam vessels of 29,820 gross tons, 275 motor vessels of 7,787 gross tons, and 6 sailing vessels of 227 gross tons: total, 376 vessels of 37,834 gross tons.

Internal Communications.—There are no railways in Iceland. At the end of 1929 there were completed about 1,300 km. (800 miles) of carriage roads outside the towns. In 1930 there were registered 1,434 automobiles, of which 584 were passenger and 850 trucks.

There are 523 post offices.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1930 was 2,521 miles. The wires had a length of 7,626 miles. There were 372 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of dispatches sent in the year 1930 was 298,914, of which 155,154 were internal. Number of telephone conversations was 607,064. The total receipts amounted to 1,863,739 krónur, and the total expenditure to 1,467,767 krónur, leaving a surplus of 395,972 krónur.

Money and Credit.—There are 3 banks in Iceland, *Landsbankinn* (The National Bank), a note-issuing bank which belongs entirely to the State, *Bunadarbanki Islands* (The Rural Bank of Iceland), a State Bank founded 1930, and *Utvegsbanki Islands* (The Fishing Trade Bank), a private joint-stock bank, founded in 1930, the majority of shares being held by the Government. On December 31, 1930, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 65,395,579 krónur. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank.

At the end of 1930 there were 50 savings banks with 24,800 depositors, and deposits amounting to 8,978,000 krónur, or about 362 krónur to each account.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*. Since October 1925, the relation of the value of the Icelandic króna to £ has been altered to £1 = Kr. 22·15, but this value is not stipulated by law.

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.—Asgeir Sigurdsson, C.B.E.

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri, Isafjord, Nordfjord, and Vestmannaeyjar.

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IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).

Iraq was freed from the Turks during the Great War. It was recognised as an independent State, to be placed under a Mandatory Power, and the mandate was allotted to Great Britain. On December 14, 1927, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and Iraq, by which the former undertook to recognise the latter as an independent State. Great Britain is to recommend Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932.

Reigning King.

Faisal (Hon. G.C.M.G.), b. 1887, third son of Husein ibn Ali (Grand Sherif and Emir of Mecca, 1908–1916; King of the Hijaz November, 1916; and Caliph March 7, 1924; abdicated October 3, 1925) by the Sherifa Abdiya, daughter of his father's uncle, Abdulla V., Grand Sherif and Emir of Mecca, 1858–1877; Emir in Damascus October 1, 1917; proclaimed King of Syria March 20, 1920; abdicated July 28, 1920; elected and proclaimed

King of Iraq August 23, 1921. Married, 1906, the Sherifa *Huzayma*, daughter of his father's brother, the Sherif Nazir.

Children of the King.—(1) Emir *Ghazi*, Crown Prince, b. March 21, 1912; (2) Princess *Assa*; (3) Princess *Rajia*; (4) Princess *Rafia*.

Government.—In 1920 a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure, to conduct the administration of the country. On August 23, 1921, the High Commissioner proclaimed the Emir Faisal King of Iraq, by election of the people, as the result of a plebiscite in which 96 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country voted in his favour.

The Cabinet, formed on March 23, 1930, and reconstructed on October 19, 1931, is as follows:—

Premier: General Nuri Pasha *as Said.*
Minister of Interior: Naji Beg *Shawkat.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence: General Jafar Pasha *el Askari.*
Minister of Finance: Rustam Beg *Haidar.*
Minister of Justice: Jamal Beg *Baban.*
Minister of Communication and Works: Amim *Zaki* Beg.
Minister of Education: Hajji Abdul Hussein *el Chelaby.*

On October 11, 1922, the British Government entered into treaty relations with the Government of Iraq.

The Organic Law passed by the Constituent Assembly in June, 1924, provides for a limited monarchy and a responsible government. The legislative body consists of a Senate of 20 nominated 'elder statesmen,' and the Lower House of 88 elected deputies.

In March, 1924, the elective Constituent Assembly met for the purpose of ratifying the Anglo-Iraqi treaty, passing the Organic Law and the Electoral Law for the election of a subsequent parliament. It completed these duties early in August, and was then dissolved. The first Parliament under the Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925.

The country is now divided into the following Liwas: Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk, Sulaimani, Diyala, Baghdad, Dulaim, Kut, Karbala, Hillah, Diwaniyah, Muntifig, 'Amarah, Basrah. Each Liwa is administered by a Mutasarrif, and is sub-divided into Qadhas (under Qaimmaqams) and Nahiyahs (under Mudirs).

Area and Population.—The country has an area of 177,148 square miles (the former Turkish vilayets respectively of Baghdad, 113,867 square miles, Basrah, 27,070 square miles, and Mosul, 36,211 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	Shi'ah	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 . . .	54,953	46,097	1,689	397	900	104,036
Kut . . .	8,578	98,712	381	127	—	107,798
Diwaniyah . . .	1,000	192,300	6,000	5,000	200	204,500
Shamiyah . . .	445	189,000	530	20	5	190,000
Hillah . . .	15,983	155,897	1,065	27	28	173,000
Dulaim . . .	247,000	200	2,600	200	—	250,000
Total Vilayet of Baghdad . .	524,414	750,421	62,565	20,771	2,133	1,360,304

Division	Sunni	Shi'ah	Jewish	Christian	Other Religions	Total
Basrah	24,408	130,494	6,928	2,221	1,549	165,600
Amarah	7,000	284,700	3,000	300	5,000	300,000
Muntafiq	11,150	306,220	160	30	2,440	320,000
Total Vilayet of Basrah	42,558	721,414	10 088	2,551	8,989	785,600
Mosul	244,713	17,180	7,635	50,670	30,180	350,378
Arbil	96,100	—	4,800	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	14,835	55,470	31,180	703,378
Grand Total	1,146,685	1,494 015	87,488	78,792	42,302	2,849,282

Education.—The medium of instruction in the schools has been changed from Turkish to Arabic in the Arabic-speaking provinces, and to Kurdish in Kurdish-speaking areas; Turkish remains in a few Turcoman towns (Tuzkhurmatli, Kirkuk, Kifri). In 1930 there were 40,600 pupils (boys and girls) in the 316 government primary and elementary schools, with 1,312 teachers. There were in 1930 two secondary schools at Baghdad and Mosul with 676 pupils, and 16 intermediate schools at other places with 1,416 pupils. There are two technical schools, a law school, a medical school, an engineering school, a military college and a theological college for both sects. There are one men's training college for primary teachers with 286 students and one for secondary teachers, three women's training centres and one night secondary school. There are 37 schools for illiterates (male and female), having 98 classes in all, at various centres in the country. In April, 1922, the King laid the foundation stone of the future Al ul Bait University, and the first block was opened on March 15, 1926. The education budget for the year 1930–31 amounted to 40,05,509 rupees.

Justice.—Civil and Shara' Courts are established throughout the country as follows:—A Court of Cassation at Baghdad with a British President and 5 Iraq Judges, 2 Shara' Courts of Revision at Baghdad, 5 Courts of First Instance; 11 Single Judge Courts with jurisdiction of a Court of First Instance; 28 Peace Courts; 29 Shara' Courts. In districts where a Peace Court only is established the Peace Judge has limited jurisdiction of a Court of First Instance as well as Shara' Jurisdiction.

Wherever a Civil Court is established there is also a Criminal Court, every judge having either first or second class magisterial powers. Certain administrative officials of outlying places where no courts have been formed have also magisterial powers.

The prison population at the end of 1930 was 3,790 (64 females).

Finance.—Civil receipts and expenditure:—

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Revenue	5,81,01,933	5,67,00,473	5,90,97,055	5,94,44,203
Expenditure	5,18,87,845	5,86,71,711	5,69,93,338 [1]	5,99,01,142 [2]

[1] Including 16,70,877 rupees on capital expenditure.
[2] Including 12,84,044 rupees on capital expenditure.

Defence.—Besides British Imperial Forces, which passed on October 1, 1922 under the control of the Air Ministry, local forces consist of the Iraq Army, and a Levy Force under British officers, financed by the Imperial Exchequer. The establishment of the Iraqi Army on April 1, 1929, was as follows:—3 cavalry regiments and 1 cavalry depôt; 2 field batteries and 3 pack batteries and 1 artillery school; 7 infantry battalions, 2 infantry depôts; 3 transport companies; 1 mechanical transport company; the Iraq Army medical corps; remounts and veterinary department; ordnance department; military police corps; Iraq army signal unit; Iraq royal military college; staff school; small arms school, signal training centre; machine gun company (motors); mechanical transport school and depôt; Iraq air force mechanics, and the King's bodyguard.

On January 1, 1931, the Iraq Police force comprises 59 Iraqi Gazetted Officers, 229 Inspectors, 3,762 mounted police and 3,924 foot police. The strength of the British Inspectorate staff is 12 Gazetted Officers and 5 non-gazetted. With the exception of the Railway Police, numbering 296 officers and men, the force is under complete Iraqi executive control. Police budget for the year 1930–31, 82,37,500 rupees. In addition to the above there are two camel corps, strength 279 camelmen, who operate on the South Western Frontier. There are also 10 sections of armed cars, equipped with Lewis and Vickers guns, and comprising 35 cars and seven Police wireless stations (3 fixed and 4 mobile). Of the car sections 2 operate in the interior of the country while the remainder are employed solely in the Western and Southern Desert areas stretching from Mosul Liwa in the North to Basrah Liwa in the South. There is a large Police Training School in Baghdad for probationary gazetted officers and inspectors.

Production.—Iraq is a land of great potentialities. The soil of the country is rich, but there are vast areas which can only be cultivated if irrigated by canals or pumps. The Irrigation Department operates several canal systems, exercising varying degrees of control in water distribution, whilst other canals are in the hands of tribal groups and individuals. The number of pumps at the end of August 1930 was roughly 1,960, with a total horse-power of perhaps 50,950, all in the hands of private individuals or tribal groups. The total area actually irrigated by them in a single year is at present about 1,000,000 acres, but reliable figures are not available.

The oil resources of the area known as the Transferred Territories near the Persian frontier, 30 miles south of Khanaqin, are being developed by the Khanaqin Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Three wells have now been drilled to the oil-bearing strata, and are on production being connected with the pipeline which supplies the refinery at Alwand (Khanaqin) some 30 miles away. Oil for consumption in Iraq is refined at the Alwand Refinery and distributed and marketed by the Khanaqin Oil Company in all parts of Iraq at cheap prices controlled by an agreement between the company and the Government. The oil resources of the remainder of the Mosul and Baghdad vilayets are being developed by the Turkish Petroleum Company, which in June 1929, changed its name to the 'Iraq Petroleum Co., Ltd., under its Concession of March 1925. Many different structures, chiefly in the Mosul, Kifri and Kirkuk districts, are being tested, and oil has already been struck in eleven wells chiefly on the Baba Gurgur structure north of Kirkuk.

The British Cotton Growing Association is encouraging cotton cultivation by offering a secure market to cultivators, and the Department of Agriculture co-operates by undertaking scientific experiments and seed culture. The crop for 1928 was 5,202 bales, and for 1929, 4,500 bales

(estimated). The chief winter crops are wheat and barley. The date crop is important, and the chief producing area is the tidally irrigated riverain belt of the Shatt-el-Arab. Wool is also an important export.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five fiscal years (ended March 31) were as follows:—

	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Imports .	9,74,59,155	10,34,55,242	9,50,05,570	9,82,32,840	7,13,81,615
Exports .	4,60,89,229	6,15,40,505	5,57,40,974	5,63,38,285	4,07,12,642

Customs gross revenue in 1928–29, 2,18,58,114 rupees; in 1929–30, 2,22,90,225 rupees; in 1930–31, 1,84,07,626 rupees. Transit, 1928–29, 5,85,27,046 rupees; 1929–30, 5,13,23,901 rupees; 1930–31, 3,25,92,682 rupees.

The export of barley in 1929–30, 81,346 tons, valued at 55,03,415 rupees; in 1930–31, 72,538 tons, valued at 24,70,696 rupees; of wheat in 1929–30, 15,476 tons, valued at 17,37,459 rupees; in 1930–31, 88,626 tons, valued at 58,88,512 rupees; of wool in 1929–30, 6,672 tons, valued at 78,93,898 rupees; in 1930–31, 4,492 tons, valued at 39,34,112 rupees; and of dates in 1929–30, 129,988 tons, valued at 1,87,63,588 rupees; in 1930–31, 153,640 tons, valued at 1,05,69,012 rupees.

The total trade between Iraq and United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows for five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iraq	1,698,678	1,727,403	1,676,228	1,131,156	715,164
Exports to Iraq .	3,679,814	2,680,957	2,425,649	1,692,499	1,242,415
Re-exports to Iraq from U.K. .	141,981	60,684	71,381	84,251	26,816

Communications.—The Iraqi railway system consists of a metre gauge line from the Port of Basra, which is the Port of Iraq situated on the Shatt-el-Arab at the head of the Persian Gulf, to Baghdad, a distance of 354 miles. There are further a metre gauge line, connected with the Basra line by a wagon ferry across the River Tigris at Baghdad, from Baghdad to Khanaqin (110 miles) which is an important town near the Iraqi-Persian Frontier; a branch metre gauge line from the Baghdad-Khanaquin line to Kirkuk (109 miles), which is to be extended to Mosul; a standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) line from Baghdad to Baiji (136 miles) along the right bank of the Tigris towards Mosul. The main Basra-Baghdad line passes the ancient cities of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon and Kish, and special railway facilities exist to enable travellers to visit these cities. Goods are carried direct from Basra Port to Khanaquin on the Iraqi-Persian Frontier, whence they are transported by road to the markets of Persia. The total route mileage open on March 31, 1931 was 752·70 miles. There were also 178·03 miles of siding, making a total of 930·73 miles. Railway earnings for the year 1930–31 were 78,78,515 rupees, and expenses 78,70,958 rupees.

The Iraqi railway also runs a passenger motor service between Kirkuk and Nisibin via Mosul to connect with the Taurus express to Haidar Pasha, and thence by the Simplon-Orient express. This gives a through connection from India to England by sea, rail and road—Baghdad to London in eight

days with Wagons-Lits from Nisibin to Calais—and Bombay to London in eighteen days, including two days in Iraq to visit Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Kish, etc.

Since the War nearly five thousand miles of roads, chiefly earthen, have been opened for the passage of all classes of traffic.

In the year 1929–30, 820 steamers of a gross registered tonnage of 4,386,967 entered the ports of Basra and Abadan.

At the close of 1930 there were 102 Post Offices in Iraq. At most of these Money Orders are issued and paid. A restricted number of Offices also issue and pay Postal Orders and accept and deliver Insured and Cash-on-Delivery (Value-payable) postal packets.

Internal mail communication is maintained over distances totalling 4,917 miles, as follows:—1,286 miles by air, 739 miles by rail, 2,217 miles by mechanical road transport, 539 miles by pack animals and runner service, 122 miles by river and 14 miles by tram.

Apart from frontier exchanges of mails with Turkey and Persia ordinary foreign mails are received and despatched by two routes; a weekly service *via* India for correspondence to and from all countries East of Iraq and also East and South Africa, and a bi-weekly service across the Syrian desert and through Syria for correspondence with all countries West of Iraq including those in North and South America. The latter service affords mail communication to or from most countries in Europe in less than fifteen days, the time of transit for mails between England and Iraq being ten to twelve days. Parcels are received and despatched by both of these routes.

Air Mail correspondence is both despatched and received in mails conveyed by the Imperial Airways, Ltd., London–Cairo–Baghdad–Karachi service. The transit period between Iraq and England by this service is 4 to 5 days, and between Iraq and India about 3 days. Air Mail communication with Persia and Syria is maintained by means of a Messrs. Junkers bi-weekly service and an Air Union Orient Lines, Ltd., weekly service respectively.

During 1930 the number of postal packets transmittted by the Inland Post was approximately 3,275,000, including 14,447 parcels. Approximately 1,622,000 postal packets, including 7,756 parcels, were despatched to destinations abroad and 2,453,000 including 36,913 parcels, were received from foreign countries for delivery in Iraq.

Post Office Money Orders issued during 1930 totalled 68,126 of an aggregate value of 29,53,585 rupees, and 58,897 Money Orders, aggregating 24,97,350 rupees, were paid.

On December 31, 1930, the line and wire mileages of the Iraq Telegraph and Telephone System were 3,936 miles and 17,798 miles respectively. The number of Post and Telegraph Offices open for public telegraph traffic was 79; in addition, 62 Railway Telegraph Offices also dealt with public telegrams.

The total number of Inland Telegrams transmitted during 1930 was 169,222. Sent and received ordinary foreign telegrams totalled 50,193 and 46,242 respectively. The number of wireless messages sent was 6,793 and the number received 8,996. At the end of the year there were 26 Departmental Public Telephone Exchanges, and 21 Sub-Exchanges operating private systems. The number of connections in the public system was 1,455. A Strowager Automatic Telephone Exchange has been operating at Basrah since 1923.

Currency.—The rupee currency has been displaced by a new national Iraqi currency and note issue, according to a new Currency Law published

on April 19, 1931. By this law, which came into effect on July 1, 1931, but has been suspended until December 31, 1932, at latest, the monetary unit is to be the gold dinar equal to the pound sterling, *i.e.*, 7·322382 grammes of pure gold, and divided into 1,000 fils. Silver coins for 50 and 20 fils will be struck, and other coins for 10, 4, 2 and 1 fil. Notes for a quarter, a half, and one dinar, and for 5, 10 and 100 dinars will be issued. The 50-fil coins will be of a silver alloy, the fineness of which will be 500 parts of pure silver in 1,000 parts, and of a weight of 9·00 grammes, while the 20-fil coin will be of a silver alloy, the fineness of which will be the same, but of a weight of 3·60 grammes. The issue will be made by an Iraqi Currency Board until such time as a national bank is formed with exclusive right to issue notes.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Great Britain in Iraq.

High Commissioner.—Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E. (Appointed, 1929.)

Counsellor to the High Commissioner.—Major Hubert Young, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Officer Commanding British Forces.—Air Vice-Marshal E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

British Consul, Baghdad.—C. Empson.

British Consul at Basra.—G. H. Selous, O.B.E.

2. Of Iraq in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Jafar Pasha el Askari.

Charge d'Affaires.—Saiyid Husain Beg Afnan.

Second Secretary.—Albert Nannis.

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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, married on April 9, 1923, to Count Calvi di Bergolo; has two daughters, born in 1924 and 1930, and one son born in 1927; Princess *Mafalda*, born November 19, 1902, married to Prince Philip of Hesse; has two sons, born in 1926 and in 1927 respectively; Prince *Umberto* Nicola Tomaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont and Heir Apparent, born Sept. 15, 1904, married January 8, 1930, to Marie José of Belgium, born August 4, 1906; Princess *Giovanna*, born November 13, 1907, married to King Boris of Bulgaria, on October 5, 1930; Princess *Maria*, born December 26, 1914.

Cousins of the King.

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 29, 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 Geneva. 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 Zürich, 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), was annexed to the Kingdom by *plébiscite* on October 2. After the Great War—by the Treaty of Saint Germain (Sept. 10, 1919) there were annexed to the kingdom: the Venezia Tridentina, the Venezia Giulia with Zara, the islands of Cherso, Lussino and other minor ones. Later, on January 28, 1924, Fiume was also annexed.

The civil list has been settled (1919) at 11,250,000 lire; by a law of

1925 an allowance of 2,000,000 lire was settled on the Prince of Piedmont, Heir Apparent; Duke of Aosta receives an allowance of 1,000,000 lire.

The greater part of the private domains of the reigning family has been given up to the State.

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.' To co ordinate and complete all the activity of the régime, resulting from the Fascist Revolution, there is the *Gran Consiglio del Fascismo* which is composed of four Members (the *quadrumviri* of the March to Rome) appointed for an indefinite period; 19 Members (Ministers and other high dignitaries) appointed for as long as they hold their respective office; and an undetermined number of Members to be appointed for the duration of three years, by the Head of Government. The *Gran Consiglio del Fascismo* decides on the list of Members of Parliament; on the Statutes, on the arrangement and on the lines of conduct of the Fascist Party. Its approval must be obtained on all questions of a constitutional nature including those connected with the succession to the throne and the prerogatives of the Crown. The Secretary of the *Partito Nazionale Fascista* is also Secretary to the *Gran Consiglio* and is present at the sessions of the Council of Ministers. In 1930 the membership of the Fascist party was officially given as 1,176,883

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 1201 On December 31, 1930, the Senators numbered 417: of these 11 are Royal Princes.

By the law of May 17, 1928, the whole electoral system has been radically changed. Franchise is granted to men of 21 years of age, and also to men aged 18 years, if married or widowers with sons, who are paying a syndicate rate, or taxes to the amount of 100 lire, or are receiving a salary or pension from any public institution. Criminals and certain others are excluded.

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 400 members elected for 5 years. To be eligible it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate The whole country is a single constituency. The National Syndicate Confederations are entitled to propose a number of candidates twice as great as the number of deputies to be elected. Juridical persons and Associations of national character are also entitled to propose a certain number of candidates. Out of these lists of candidates the Great Fascist Council selects 400 names to be included in the roll which will be proposed to the electors. If the proposed roll is not approved, fresh elections must be held. The lists of candidates must be presented fifteen days before the fixed day for the elections. The candidates elected are those inscribed on the list which has obtained the majority of votes. The seats reserved to the minority are divided among the other lists in proportion to the number of votes obtained by each list.

Each Deputy has an annual allowance of 21,000 lire.

The last elections took place on March 24, 1929; out of the 9,682,630 registered electors, 8,661,820 (or 89.5 per cent) participated in the ballotting; of these 8,517,838 (or 98.3 per cent of the electors) voted in favour of the national list of candidates.

The duration of a Parliament is five years, and it must meet annually. 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.

The executive power is exercised by the King through the Government. The Prime Minister is the Chief of the Government responsible to the King for the general political direction of the Government. The Ministers are responsible to the King and the Chief of the Government for the action of their respective Offices. The Prefects are responsible, in their respective Provinces, for the high efficiency of all the Services connected with the State—with the exception of those connected with the Administration of Justice, of War, of the Navy and of the Air Service.

To discipline mass labour, the Italian State juridically admits Syndicates. Syndical Associations are either grouped territorially, or in Federations. The latter consist of thirteen Confederations, six for the employers and six for the workers. Each Confederation corresponds to the following activities: Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Banks, Transport on Land and Maritime and Air Transports. The thirteenth comprises Arts or Liberal Professions.

The National Council of Corporations is presided over by the Chief of the Government and through it is carried into effect the principle of integral corporation.

The present Cabinet appointed on September 12, 1929, consists of the following Members:

Prime Minister, Chief of the Government and Minister of the Interior.—Signor Benito *Mussolini.*

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Signor Dino *Grandi.*

Minister of War.—Signor Pietro *Gazzera.*

Minister of Navy.—Signor Giuseppe *Sirianni.*

Minister of Air.—Signor Italo *Balbo.*

Minister of Public Works.—Signor Araldo di *Crollalanza.*

Minister of Corporations.—Signor Giuseppe *Bottai.*

Minister of National Education.—Signor Balbino *Giuliano.*

Minister of Agriculture and Forests.—Signor Giacomo *Acerbo.*

Minister of the Colonies.—General Emilio *de Bono.*

Minister of Finance.—Signor Antonio *Mosconi.*

Minister of Justice.—Signor Alfredo *Rocco.*

Minister of Communications.—Signor Constanzio *Ciano.*

Local Government.

The State is divided into 92 Provinces, and these into 7310 Communes. Provinces are administered by a Provincial Rectorate and a President. The President, the Vice President and the Rectors are appointed by Royal Decree. In every province there is a *Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa* which exercises functions of guardianship on Communes and on the *Opere Pie*, as well as jurisdictional functions. The *Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia Corporativa* represents the interests of the productive activities of the Province At the head of the Commune (with the exception of Rome where there is a Governor, and Naples where there is a Royal Commissioner) is the *Podestà* (Mayor) who is appointed by Royal Decree and remains in charge for five years with the same powers which were formally exercised by the elected municipal authorities. In Communes with more than 20,000 inhabitants, there exists

a Council (*Consulta*) of from 20 to 40 members, selected by the Ministry of the Interior from among the persons designated by the recognised local syndical associations. The *Consulta* has advisory functions only, but its advice must be asked in the case of the approval of budgets; the imposition of taxes.

Area and Population.

The following figures show the increase of the population of the Kingdom of Italy.

Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum	Year (1 Jan.)	Population	Increase per cent. per annum
1816	18,388,000	—	1926	40,064,000	0 741
1872[3]	26,801,154	0·720	1927	40,411,000	0 935
1882[3]	28,459,628	0 619	1928	40,783,000	0 855
1901[1,3]	32,475,253	0 738	1929	41,169,000	0 965
1911[2,3]	34,671,377	0 658	1930	41.509,000	0·940
1921[3,4]	38,769,798	0 675	1931[3,5]	41,220,434	0 695[6]

[1] February 10. [2] June 10 [3] Census Figures. [4] December 1.
[5] April 21. [6] Decrease.

The following table gives area and population of the Provinces and departments according to the census of April 21, 1931

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq mile, 1931
Alessandria	1,960	755,613	385·5
Aosta	1,837	226,046	123·0
Cuneo	2,870	619,058	215·7
Novara	1,386	389,234	280·8
Torino	2,116	1,146,051	541·1
Vercelli	1,162	359,425	309·3
Piedmont	11,331	3,495,427	308·4
Genova	682	831,025	1218·5
Imperia	456	162,210	355·7
Savona	614	220,800	359·6
Spezia	345	221,003	640·5
Liguria	2,097	1,435,038	684 3
Bergamo	1,076	584,636	543·3
Brescia	1,823	709,944	389·4
Como	798	486,982	610·2
Cremona	685	364,668	532·3
Mantova	903	396,970	439·6
Milano	1,078	1,999,562	1,854·8
Pavia	1,144	481,602	420·9
Sondrio	1,233	133,729	108·4
Varese	450	381,835	848 5
Lombardy	9,190	5,539,928	602·8

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq. mile, 1931
Belluno	1,419	210,316	148·2
Padova	826	631,774	764·8
Rovigo	684	315,627	461·4
Treviso	956	560,377	586·1
Udine	2,749	718,053	261·2
Venezia	943	594,494	630·4
Verona	1,195	563,003	471·1
Vicenza	1,046	528,095	504·8
Veneto	9,818	4,121,739	419·8
Bolzano	2,831	269,271	95·1
Trento	2,540	390,224	153·6
Venezia Tridentina	5,371	659,495	122·8
Fiume	271	106,532	393·1
Gorizia	1,018	205,717	202·0
Pola	1,549	297,122	191·8
Trieste	475	348,410	733·4
Zara	42	20,314	483·6
Venezia Giulia e Zara	3,355	978,095	291·5
Bologna	1,465	682,178	465·6
Ferrara	1,019	366,371	359·5
Forlì	1,122	421,770	375·9
Modena	1,003	447,729	446·3
Parma	1,334	373,625	280·0
Piacenza	994	290,387	292·1
Ravenna	715	272,175	380·6
Reggio Emilia	885	360,705	407·6
Emilia	8,537	3,214,940	376·5
Arezzo	1,275	300,496	235·6
Firenze	1,497	839,774	561·6
Grosseto	1,735	176,887	101·9
Livorno	471	245,343	520·8
Lucca	769	339,394	441·3
Massa e Carrara	446	189,369	424·6
Pisa	942	334,780	355·3
Pistoia	284	201,801	710·5
Siena	1,471	260,896	177·3
Tuscany	8,890	2,888,740	324·9

Provinces and Departments.	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq. mile, 1931
Ancona	748	356,878	477·1
Ascoli Piceno	805	288,693	358·6
Macerata	1,032	277,471	268·8
Pesaro e Urbino	1,117	294,024	263·2
Marches	3,702	1,217,066	328·7
Perugia	2,455	514,946	209·7
Terni	822	178,956	217·7
Umbria	3,377	693,902	205·4
Frosinone	1,183	414,942	350 7
Rieti	1,057	163,763	154·9
Roma	3,258	1,576,475	483 9
Viterbo	1,133	230,023	203 0
Latium	6,631	2,385,203	359 7
Aquila degli Abruzzi	1,945	344,206	176·9
Campobasso	1,783	375,182	210·4
Chieti	1,001	358,867	358·5
Pescara	472	192,665	408·1
Teramo	750	226,128	301 5
Abruzzi e Molise	5,951	1,497,048	251 5
Avellino	1,165	422,743	362·9
Benevento	999	330,554	330·8
Napoli	1,204	2,083,047	1,730·1
Salerno	1,908	657,035	344·3
Campania	5,276	3,493,379	662·1
Bari	1,990	946,667	475·7
Brindisi	758	241,107	318·0
Foggia	2,683	504,449	188 0
Lecce	1,007	486,041	482 6
Taranto	937	302,702	323·0
Apulia	7,376	2,480,966	336·3
Matera	1,464	156,249	106·7
Potenza	2,391	348,148	145·6
Basilicata	3,855	504,397	130·8
Catanzaro	2,034	570,047	280·2
Cosenza	2,566	550,490	214·5
Reggio di Calabria	1,219	550,002	451·1
Calabria	5,819	1,670,539	287·1

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1931	Population per sq. mile, 1931
Agrigento	814	397,732	488·6
Caltanisetta	1,379	257,685	186·8
Catania	1,175	697,573	593·6
Enna	985	253,847	257·7
Messina	1,254	597,994	484·8
Palermo	1,927	841,399	436·6
Ragusa	581	245,532	422·6
Siracusa	852	295,089	246·2
Trapani	968	385,528	398·2
Sicily	9,935	3,972,379	399·8
Cagliari	3,568	475,680	133·3
Nuoro	2,828	207,170	73·2
Sassari	2,903	289,303	99·6
Sardinia	9,299	972,153	104·5
Total for Kingdom	119,710	41,220,434	344·3

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			
1927	302,564	1,037,878	55,894	1,093,772	41,899	639,843	453,929
1928	285,248	1,018,072	54,244	1,072,316	39,730	645,654	426,662
1929	287,800	983,363	54,337	1,037,700	38,239	667,223	370,477
1930	301,480	1,039,713	53,737	1,093,450	41,234	573,863	519,587
1931	271,045	—	—	1,018,174	36,461	601,685	416,489

Emigrants.—Total number in 1928, 150,566 ; in 1929, 149,831 ; in 1930, 280,097 ; in 1931, 169,864. In 1931, 125,079 went to European countries, and 40,785 to North and South America.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was in 1931, 107,744.

The number of Italians living in other countries is estimated at 9,168,367 (29,000 in Great Britain).

Principal Towns.

On April 21, 1931, the number of communes and their population were as follows :—

Population	Number	Population
Up to 100	2	171
From 101 to 1,000	838	578,956
From 1,001 to 5,000	4,615	11,806,299
From 5,001 to 10,000	1,177	7,946,952
From 10,001 to 25,000	507	7,857,171
From 25,001 to 50,000	105	3,554,178
From 50,001 to 100,000	44	2,811,347
Over 100,000	22	7,165,360
Total	7,310	41,220,434

The communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows, according to the census of April 21, 1931:—

Communes	Population	Communes	Population	Communes	Population
Agrigento	29,582	Fiume	52,921	Ravenna	77,991
Alessandria	81,979	Foggia	57,636	Reggio di Calabria	122,053
Ancona	84,437	Forlì	60,232	Reggio nell'Emilia	91,079
Aosta	20,744	Genova	607,650	Rieti	32,073
Aquila degli Abruzzi	52,465	Gorizia	49,199	Roma	999,964
Arezzo	56,845	Grosseto	24,004	Rovigo	37,302
Ascoli Piceno	36,979	Imperia	28,516	Salerno	62,308
Avellino	27,404	Lecce	46,720	Sassari	53,489
Bari delle Puglie	171,622	Livorno	124,112	Savona	60,700
Belluno	25,423	Lucca	81,810	Siena	47,698
Benevento	36,962	Macerata	26,410	Siracusa	50,320
Bergamo	82,101	Mantova	42,534	Sondrio	10,826
Bologna	245,647	Massa	39,506	Spezia	107,215
Bolzano	40,590	Messina	181,330	Taranto	105,808
Brescia	118,861	Milano	990,099	Teramo	30,663
Brindisi	38,985	Modena	92,675	Terni	62,635
Cagliari	101,869	Napoli	841,104	Torino	596,566
Caltanisetta	51,615	Novara	63,223	Trapani	71,515
Campobasso	26,802	Padova	130,881	Trento	56,637
Catania	226,800	Palermo	389,933	Treviso	53,896
Catanzaro	40,569	Parma	71,271	Trieste	249,495
Chieti	34,077	Pavia	50,419	Udine	66,475
Como	53,991	Perugia	79,447	Varese	42,567
Cosenza	35,814	Pesaro	42,493	Venezia	256,144
Cremona	64,023	Pescara	43,859	Vercelli	39,434
Cuneo	35,904	Piacenza	65,712	Verona	153,631
Enna	33,339	Pisa	72,952	Vicenza	65,161
Ferrara	115,898	Pistoia	69,998	Viterbo	37,057
Firenze	316,198	Pola	55,618	Zara	18,604
		Potenza	25,481		
		Ragusa	50,077		

Religion.

The treaty between the Holy See and Italy, of February 11, 1929, admits and confirms the principle established by the first article of the Fundamental Statute of the Kingdom of Italy that the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion is the only religion of the State. Other creeds are permitted, provided always they do not profess principles, or follow rites, contrary to public order or to moral behaviour. The profession of such creeds is free, and discussion on religious matters is freely admitted.

The appointment of Archbishops and of Bishops is made by the Holy See; but before proceeding to such appointments the Holy See submits to the Italian Government the name of the person to be appointed in order to obtain an assurance that the latter will not raise objections of a political nature.

Catholic religious teaching is given in elementary and intermediate schools. Marriages may be celebrated before a Catholic clergyman in accordance with the rules of Canon Law, or before a clergyman of other religions admitted by the State. Civil marriages when celebrated in accordance with prescribed legal formalities are also recognized.

According to the Census of 1931, 95 per cent. of the Italians were Catholics (41,060,963); 82,659 were Protestants; 47,485 Jews, etc.

Education.

Elementary education is free and compulsory up to the age of 14. It is given in 3 grades: Preparatory in the so-called 'Maternal Schools' maintained by the municipalities (3 years), Lower (3 years), and Higher (2 years).

The Secondary schools are divided into 2 grades. In the first grade are the *Scuole complementari*, the *Ginnasio*, the Preparatory Course of the Technical Institute and the Preparatory Course for Teachers.

In every Province an Assembly for technical education has been established. The 'Complementary Schools' are being transformed into preparatory professional schools, and a similar reform is under consideration for superior grades.

Higher Instruction is given in the Royal Universities and Higher Institutes, and also in the Free Universities and Free Higher Institutes ('Free' denotes that they are self-supporting).

Physical education is organized by the *Comitato Olimpionico Nazionale Italiano*, which directs and co-ordinates the activity of 33 National Federations. Sports of a popular character are entrusted to the *Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro*. Physical education for boys from 6 to 14 years old is entrusted to the *Opera Nazionale Balilla*, and that for girls of the same age to the *Opera Piccole Italiane*.

Statistics of various classes of schools (1929–30):—

	—	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	*Asili* for infants	9,546	20,315	749,876
	Public elementary schools	90.638	94,148	4,158,784
	Private „ „	1,145	6,890	160,494

	—	No.	Teachers		Students		
					Males	Females	Total
Secondary Schools	*Government Schools* —		Men	Women			
	Licei-ginnasi	189	2,437	554	49,491	13,572	63,063
	Licei	17	—	—	—	—	—
	Ginnasi	136	483	185	9,197	3,183	12,380
	Licei for science	55	313	63	5,441	661	6,102
	Technical institutes	115	1,627	538	31,940	5,786	37,726
	Teachers' institutes	92	425	610	5,192	19,180	24,372
	Preparatory professional schools[1]	419	65	80	40,101	19,580	59,681
Secondary Schools	*Private Schools* —						
	Licei-ginnasi	42	282	44	5,230	296	5,526
	Ginnasi	114	156	94	7,583	885	8,468
	Licei for science	10	15	7	191	22	213
	Technical institutes	107	157	100	5,660	1,256	6,916
	Teachers' institutes	121	[2]		922	6,797	7,719
	Complementary schools	60	[2]		1,087	1,790	2,877
	Other institutes	249	[2]		15,546	5,325	20,871

Statistics of Italian universities, 1929-30 :—

—	Date of Foundation.	Students.	Teachers [3]	—	Date of Foundation	Students	Teachers [3]
State Universities							
Bari	1924	892	72	Pavia	1300	1,001	124
Bologna	1200	2,142	327	Perugia	1276	512	75
Cagliari	1626	414	111	Pisa	1338	864	205
Catania	1434	1,073	159	Roma	1303	5,066	632
Firenze	1924	1,102	268	Sassari	1677	283	69
Genova	1243	1,229	270	Siena	1300	176	78
Macerata	1290	97	17	Torino	1404	1,880	347
Messina	1549	717	93	Free Universities :			
Milano	1924	1,631	284	Camerino	1727	205	30
Modena	1678	557	100	Ferrara	1391	208	49
Napoli	1224	5,067	455	Milano S C	1924	350	67
Padova	1222	2,085	309	Urbino	1564	73	18
Palermo	1805	1,630	284				
Parma	1502	476	120	Total		29,680	4,563

[1] Data for 1928-29, data for 1929-30 not yet available [2] Not available.
[3] Including Lecturers.

There were also twelve higher institutes for commercial education (Turin, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Rome, Bari, Catania, Naples, Florence, and Palermo), with 7,445 students in 1929-30; six higher schools of agriculture (Milan, Bologna, Florence, Perugia, Pisa, and Portici) with 1,099 students in 1929-30; eight engineering colleges (Turin, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Palermo) with 2,982 students; the higher naval engineering college at Genoa with 192 students, and that of Naples with 207 students; the school of social science in Florence, with 92 students; the school for Oriental languages in Naples, with 541 students; 9 veterinary colleges (Turin, Milan, Parma, Bologna, Perugia, Pisa, Naples, Messina, and Sassari), with 704 students; 6 women's training colleges (Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Messina), with 1,322 students; the school of architecture in Rome, with 241 students; the school of industrial chemistry in Bologna, with 135 students; the free institute of economic and commercial sciences in

Palermo, with 299 students; and six superior institutes for teachers with 1,139 students.

The Italian Academy consists of 60 members, divided into 4 categories.

Justice and Crime.

Italy has 1 Court of Cassation, in Rome, and is divided for the administration of justice into 18 appeal court districts (with 6 detached sections), subdivided into 126 tribunal districts, and these again into mandamenti, each with its own magistracy (Pretura), 992 in all. There are also 85 ordinary and 34 extraordinary Assize Courts. For civil business, besides the magistracy above mentioned, *Conciliatori* have jurisdiction in petty plaints.

By a law of November, 1926, a special tribunal was instituted with jurisdiction in offences (*delitti*) against the security of the State.

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
1925	718,308	619,802	91,038	7,468
1926	843,860	744,475	92,948	6,437
1927	908,505	806,775	95,950	5,780
1928	871,939	777,182	89,382	5,375
1929	816,470	724,755	86,993	4,722

On December 31, 1930, there were 55,529 male and 3,827 female prisoners; of these 25,539 males and 1,834 females were found guilty. At that date there were 838 central and 171 arrondissement prisons, 66 penal establishments, including 2 reformatories for persons under age, and 3 penal establishments for women.

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 assistenza e di beneficenza' (Opere pie), regulated by the laws of July 17, 1890, and later laws, including that of June 17, 1926.

Finance.

Total revenue and expenditure for six years (in millions of lire):—

Years ending June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years ending June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	million lire	million lire		million lire	million lire
1927–28 . .	44,593	24,593	1930–31 . .	21,093	21,088
1928–29 . .	21,083	29,649	1931–32 . .	19,888	20,404
1929–30 . .	21,008	20,858	1932–33[1] . .	18,647	20,241

[1] Estimates.

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1932:—

Sources of Revenue	100 Lire	Branches of Expenditure	100 Lire
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Patrimonies	113,887	Finance	9,662,545
Net receipts from Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones and other State Monopolies	360,746	Justice	499,581
Direct Taxes	4,388,800	Foreign Affairs	191,495
Taxes on exchange of wealth, administered by the Ministry of Finance	8,925,780	Colonies	443,306
Indirect Taxes on Consumptions	4,891,723	National Education	1,439,998
State Monopolies	3,144,000	Interior	788,770
Lotteries	530,000	Public Works	986,825
Receipts from other minor Public Services	142,626	Communications	650,104
Refunds and participation to expenses	857,788	War	2,989,515
Sundry receipts	441,670	Navy	1,573,023
	18,731,521	Aeronautics	752,890
Total Extraordinary	167,955	Agriculture and Forests	478,398
Movement of Capital	1,156,916	Corporations	57,146
Grand Total	19,888,437	Grand Total	20,464,197

On June 30, 1931, and on Jan. 31, 1932, the public debt was as follows:—

—	Millions of Lire June 30, 1931	Millions of Lire Jan. 31, 1932
Consolidated debt	71,368	71,784
Redeemable debt	14,581	14,133
Floating debt	5,339	5,989
Total	91,288	91,906

The foreign public debt on Jan. 31, 1932, amounted to 1,696,131,900 million lire.

On June 30, 1930, the property of the State was as follows:—

	Estimated Value, in thousand Lire.
Financial assets (Treasury)	10,378,387
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles	18,473,042
Property of industrial nature	27,152,349
Material in use in army and navy	17,011,614
Property used in the service of the State	3,075,959
Scientific and artistic material	14,064,183
Total	90,155,534

Defence.

I. FRONTIER.

The extent of the land frontier of Italy is as follows:—French frontier 303 miles; Swiss 450; Austrian 261; Yugoslav 152; frontier of San Marino

24; in all (exclusive of San Marino) 1,166 miles. The coast line of the peninsula measures 2,472 miles; of Sicily, 693; of Sardinia, 830; of Elba and the small islands, 973; the total length of coast is thus 4,968 miles.

II. Army.

Service in the army (or navy) is compulsory and universal. Liability to service begins at the age of 20 up to the age of 55.

The term of service in the active army is normally 18 months 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 the age of 55.

The army is divided into the metropolitan army and the colonial troops, the former being under the Ministry of War, the latter under the Ministry of the Colonies.

The establishment of the metropolitan army for 1931–32 was 15,886 officers and 226,000 other ranks organised in 11 army corps and the military commands of Sicily and Sardinia comprising:—

	Divisions	Brigades	Legions	Regiments	Battalions	Groups	Squadrons	Batteries	Companies
Carabinieri			21						
Infantry	29	33		111	252				
Cavalry	2	2		12			60		
Artillery—									
Field				32		126		280	
Mountain				3		9		27	
Heavy				22		91		178	
Coast				3		13		26	
Anti-Air				5		12		24	
Engineers				15	46				
Railway troops				1	3				
Balloonists						1			
Medical									13
Supply									18
Mechanical Transport						13			
Tanks				1	5				

Besides the above-mentioned units, the Volunteer Militia for National Security was formed by decree of August 4, 1924. It is organised in General Headquarters, 4 areas (Milan, Bologna, Rome, Naples), 2 militia headquarters (Palermo, Cagliari), 33 legion group headquarters, 134 legions, and 6 independent cohorts. Its strength in 1931 was about 25,000 officers and 367,000 other ranks, inclusive of permanent formations amounting to 1,709 officers and 8,184 other ranks. Of these the average number called up for annual training was 30,400.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and by voluntary enlistment. In 1931 the strength of the Carabinieri was 1,129 officers and 29,500 other ranks.

The garrison of Libya consists of 2 infantry battalions, 2 companies artillery, and armoured car units and services of the metropolitan army; 2 legions of volunteer militia. The native army consists of 12 battalions, 3 companies artillery, 1 pack battery, 7 cavalry squadrons, 3 spahi squadrons, 9 camel squadrons, and 7 irregular units.

The garrison of Erythrea consists of 5 native battalions, 3 mountain

batteries, 2 artillery companies, 1 engineer company, 1 coastguard company, 1 mechanical transport unit, and 1 native cavalry squadron.

In Italian Somaliland there is a native corps of 4 native infantry battalions, 1 garrison company, 3 artillery companies, and various auxiliary units.

The army estimates for 1932–33 amount to 2,960,670,546 lire.

III. Air Force.

By Royal Decree of August 1925, the Italian Royal Air Force is constituted as a separate force under a Ministry of Aviation. Detachments of the Royal Air Force doing duty with the Army and Navy are for the time under the control of these services. The expenditure for 1932–33 was estimated at 754,200,000 lire. The number of aeroplanes in possession of the Air Force was 1,507. It is proposed to increase this number to 4,500, of which 1,500 will be with the active force, 1,500 in second line, and 1,500 in third line. The strength of the personnel in 1931 was 22,193. The Royal Air Force is organized in a military co-operation wing consisting of 3 reconnaissance regiments of 20 squadrons, a naval co-operation wing consisting of 2 mixed regiments of seaplanes, with 13 squadrons, and a colonial wing consisting of 8 squadrons in the colonies. There is, in addition, an independant air force at the disposal of the ministry consisting of 8 regiments of 58 squadrons and 1 regiment of dirigibles.

IV. Navy.

The Treaty of Washington assigned to Italy, in capital ship tonnage, a replacement figure of 175,000 tons (177,800 metric), but the existing ships have a 'standard' displacement of only 86,532 tons. Italy, had she so desired, could have begun the construction of capital ships at any time from 1927 to 1930. Under the London Naval Treaty, she may still lay down capital ships, up to a total of 70,000 tons, at any time up to 1936. The current building programme (1931–32) includes 4 destroyers and 22 submarines. There are also, approaching the completion stage, the following ships of earlier programmes: 3 cruisers of 10,000 tons and 4 of 5,500 tons, and 4 destroyers. All these are intended to replace tonnage that has become obsolete.

The naval expenditure for 1932–33 is estimated at 1,538,923,277 lire, as compared with 1,573,622,800 lire in 1931–32.

The Head of the Naval Administration is the Minister of Marine, assisted by an Under-Secretary of State. The Ministry of Marine embraces various general and central directorates covering the personnel, the military and scientific services, naval and mechanical establishments, arms and naval armaments, medical and accountant officers, and civil personnel. Advisory Councils of the Ministry are the Board of Admirals; the Superior Marine Council; and the Committee of Ship Designs. The Office of the Chief of the Naval Staff is entrusted with the study of all problems connected with naval warfare and the employment of the various naval units.

The coast line of the peninsula is divided into zones placed under the jurisdiction of Admirals, Commanders-in-Chief of Maritime departments, with headquarters at Spezia, Naples, and Taranto. In localities more important from a strategical point of view, there exist Maritime commands (Venice, La Maddalena, Castellamare di Stabia, Messina); and in other localities there are stations under charge of Senior Naval Officers (Genoa, Leghorn, Brindisi, Pola and Zara).

The Mercantile Marine is administered by a Directorate General of the Ministry of Communications.

Summary of the Italian navy :—

—	Completed at end of		
	1929	1930	1931
Battleships	4	4	4
Armoured cruisers	3	3	3
Cruisers	9	9	14
Flotilla leaders and destroyers	87	85	86
Torpedo boats	41	38	33
Submarines	39	45	46

The tables which follow of the Italian fleet are arranged after the manner of other similar tables in this book, but all displacements have been corrected to Washington Treaty standard.

First of class laid down	Name	Standard Displacement.	Armour		Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	*Max.* speed
			Belt	Big guns				
	Battleships. 1st class.							knots
1910	Cavour	21,604	9½	9½	13 12in.; 18 4·7in.	2	31,000	22
	Cesare	21,818						
1912	Duilio	21,555	9½	10	13 12in.; 16 6in.	2	34,000	22
	Doria							
	Armoured Cruisers.							
1905	S. Giorgio	9,232	8	6½	4 10in.; 8 7·5in.; 16 3 in.	2	18,000	22·5
	S. Marco	9,353	8	6½			20,000	23
	Pisa	8,700	8	6½			20,000	23
	Cruisers.							
1925	Trento	10,000	2½	2½	8 8in.; 16 4in.	8	150,000	35·5
	Trieste							
1929	Zara					—	95,000	32
	Fiume							
1928	Bande Nere	5,250	—	—	8 6in.	4	90,000	37
	Colleoni							
	Barbiano							
	Giussano							
1911	Libia	3,700	—	—	8 4·7in.; 3 3in.	2	12,500	22
1909	Quarto	2,903	—	—	6 4·7in.; 7 3in.	2	25,000	28
1910	Ancona	3,838	—	—	7 6in.; 3 3in.	2	26,000	27
1910	Taranto	3,184	—	—	7 6in.; 2 3in.	2	26,000	27
1913	Bari	3,248	—	—	8 6in.; 3 3in.	2	27,000	27·5
1911	Brindisi	2,756	—	—	9 4in.; 2 3in.	4	25,000	27
1911	Venezia							

The five cruisers last named are ex-enemy vessels. There are 16 modern flotilla leaders, of from 1,550 to 2,200 tons, and a speed from 34 to 38 knots, and 34 destroyers with speeds of from 30 to 40 knots, completed since the war, besides many of earlier date. The last-named include 8 ex-enemy vessels. Eight of the cruisers and many of the destroyers are equipped as mine-layers.

The *personnel* consists of over 2,400 officers and 48,000 men, including 12,000 volunteers.

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. 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 76,637,676 acres, mainly distributed, on December 31, 1930, as follows (the figures are in acres):—cereals, 17,995,696; leguminous plants, 2,294,248; industrial plants, 617,962; vegetables, 1,170,784; vines, 1,938,517; olive trees, 1,414,345; woods and forests, 12,102,726; forage and pasture, 12,172,451. The total agricultural land extended to 70,263,349 acres.

According to the agricultural census taken on March 19, 1931, the number of firms engaged in agriculture was 4,074,065. Persons engaged in agriculture as their main occupation number 6,057,935 males and 2,752,065 females, while for 1,208,049 males and 2,896,785 females agriculture is a secondary occupation.

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce in thousand quintals		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Wheat	11,804,643	11,904,708	14,217,000	70,795	57,876	67,478
Barley	588,472	581,929	735,000	2,628	2,431	2,899
Oats	1,315,015	1,262,560	1,237,500	7,005	5,348	6,047
Rye	312,865	300,939	290,000	1,755	1,555	1,574
Maize	3,492,589	3,484,914	3,465,000	25 305	29,978	18,833
Rice	339,103	260,644	350,000	6,737	6,501	6,313
Beans	1,393,621	1,345,772	1,345,000	4,793	3,295	4,235
Potatoes	652,121	620,647	660,000	20,077	19,452	15,080
Sugar Beet	282,520	272,769	272,000	29,242	30,030	33,706
Vines	2,094,249	1,938,517	—	63,469[1]	57,592[1]	55,780[1]
Olives	1,426,684	1,414,345	—	17,207[1]	7,689[1]	13,491[1]

[1] Produce in metric quintals.

On March 19, 1931, Italy had 967,406 horses, 851,504 asses, 450,001 mules, 15,773 buffaloes, 6,892,732 cattle, 3,157,434 pigs, 9,896,038 sheep, and 1,791,701 goats.

II. Forestry.

The total forest area was 4,980,861 hectares (12,102,726 acres) in 1930. The forest area belonging to the State on December 31, 1930, was 229,386 hectares (566,583 acres).

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 1930 was as follows:—

Ores, &c.	No. of productive mines	Quantity (in thousands of metric tons)	Value (in thousands of Lire)	No. of Workers
Iron	16	718	42,164	1,696
Manganese	12	22	3,777	346
Copper	2	18	1,054	97
Zinc, Lead	82	251	74,871	10,149
Gold	10	4	665	151
Antimony	4	2	913	175
Mercury	9	243	86,909	2,291
Iron and cupreous pyrites	23	717	69,976	4,137
Mineral fuel	50	819	48,517	4,951
Sulphur ore	191	2,234	129,357	11,919
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	19	224	14,690	1,702
Boric acid	7	5	9,411	447
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals)	729	—	588,748	46,261

Iron and steel production in 1931 was as follows in metric tons (1930 figures in parentheses): pig-iron, 509,174 (534,293); raw steel, 1,452,647 (1,774,294); rolled steel, 1,253,607 (1,531,365).

In 1930 the 9,245 quarries in activity employed 59,156 persons, the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 488,752,713 lire.

IV. Manufactures.

The Italian industrial census of October 15, 1927, showed that there were 732,109 industrial establishments in the country, having 4,005,812 employees (1,009,883 women). Of the total factories, 692,313 employed from 1 to 10 persons; 34,951 from 11 to 100 persons; 4,150 from 101 to 500 persons; and 695 over 500.

The cotton industry is the largest and most important (10,406 factories with 642,654 employees). Number of spindles in 1928, 5,300,000. Silk culture, while flourishing most extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia, is carried on all over Italy. The quantity of silk produced in Italy was (in tons), 1926, 4,366; 1927, 5,010; 1928, 5,568; 1929, 5,521; 1930, 5,289.

The manufacture of sugar is growing in importance. Sugar output (in metric tons) in 1904–5, 74,831; 1913–14, 269,946; 1927–28, 254,954; 1928–29, 353,458; 1929–30, 405,081. The manufacture of cheese is also an important industry. The production in 1925 was estimated at 2,500,000 quintals.

Commerce.

The following table shows value of Italy's special foreign trade for five years (in millions of paper lire), excluding precious metals :—

Year	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports . .	20,375·0	21,920·4	21,303·0	17,825 0	11,624 3
Exports . .	15,634·0	14,559·0	14,888·4	12,115 1	10,040·1

The value in lire of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows :—

Items	Imports (in thousand Lire)		Exports (in thousand Lire)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Live animals . . .	486,741	495,050	20,139	60,400
Meat, broth, soup, eggs . .	422,922	425,472	179,025	170,021
Milk, cheese products . .	103,751	94,574	405,586	395,611
Fish products . . .	416,438	348,555	44,423	35,835
Colonial produce, sugar .	521,803	433,305	57,733	77,745
Cereals, vegetables, roots, and their alimentary derivatives	2,547,873	2,093,405	591,767	505,280
Vegetables and fruit .	58,306	58,060	1,879,443	1,562,550
Drinks	32,507	26,808	297,996	234,011
Salt and tobacco . . .	146,603	101,328	85,868	69,992
Seeds and fruits, oils and their products . . .	679,055	325,919	130,139	51,631
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, wax . . .	299,174	448,415	190,316	363,075
Hemp, linen, jute, and other vegetable fibres, except cotton	346,823	252,293	569,624	420,793
Cotton	2,528,207	1,683,749	1,886,134	1,402,300
Wool, hair	1,592,036	977,714	768,936	553,683
Silk and artificial silk .	452,605	361,119	3,030,999	2,296,291
Clothing, white material, and other sewn goods not included in other categories .	71,198	62,387	162,474	132,186
Minerals	75,815	75,518	119,340	87,580
Cast iron, iron and steel .	989,881	824,217	85,541	64,903
Copper and its derivatives .	485,906	383,380	21,984	21,444
Other common metals and derivatives	277,725	190,720	56,888	65,669
Works of common metals not included in other categories	26,848	24,606	1,948	1,805
Machines and apparatus .	964,035	798,116	265,588	240,882
Tools and instruments for agricultural purposes .	62,790	50,931	9,241	8,977
Scientific instruments and watches	337,332	348,613	24,080	21,840
Arms and ammunition . .	11,248	16,230	71,581	72,363
Vehicles	202,483	190,159	507,614	426,017
Stones, earths, and minerals .	1,755,070	1,560,624	461,851	391,995
Building products and cement	23,228	21,220	17,815	14,381
Earthenware products . .	60,171	48,046	28,301	22,508
Glass and crystal . . .	92,532	82,758	40,643	35,880
Reinforced concrete, graphite, and mica	34,669	32,519	27,287	20,562
Wood and cork . . .	840,390	786,716	139,280	122,741

Items	Imports (in thousand Lire)		Exports (in thousand Lire)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Straw and other weaving material	19,631	13,495	34,611	34,488
Inlaying material	76,278	55,581	16,499	13,292
Mineral oils, oils of resin and tar, tyres and resin	962,330	915,363	46,168	21,552
Essential oils, perfumery, soap, and candles	52,225	46,119	163,450	100,236
Inorganic chemical products	139,885	132,593	67,841	56,621
Fertilizers	189,784	163,683	25,616	20,933
Organic chemical products	101,800	77,456	180,226	136,330
Medicines and pharmaceutical products	61,385	61,193	74,245	67,882
Tanning and dyeing materials, colours and varnishes	196,773	174,947	89,679	84,625
Skins and furs	988,791	645,623	452,076	367,164
Elastic and gutta-percha	227,464	181,328	254,096	195,795
Paper and cardboard	395,227	346,962	129,759	118,576
Musical instruments	47,805	38,230	17,911	17,684
Precious stones, silver, quicksilver, and works made out of precious stones	471,159	460,698	258,984	299,013
Fashion objects, shoes, and personal effects not included in other categories	82,717	56,241	602,636	377,847
Toys and brushes	99,034	70,915	84,910	40,792
Vegetable materials not included in other categories	140,220	144,617	116,660	97,154
Animal materials not included in other categories	23,864	20,867	18,670	15,893
Miscellaneous	131,430	96,510	126,156	97,735
Total, all items	21,303,117	17,324,947	14,884,427	12,115,158
Gold and silver	236,278	107,085	1,037	8,335
Grand total	21,539,395	17,432,032	14,885,464	12,123,493

The following table shows the ten countries with which the principal commercial relations were maintained by Italy in 1930 and 1929 :—

Countries	Imports into Italy (1930)	Exports from Italy (1930)	Imports into Italy (1929)	Exports from Italy (1929)
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Austria	412,362	388,957	482,886	427,077
Czechoslovakia	251,190	137,932	269,841	162,649
France	1,504,588	1,234,124	2,043,941	1,303,689
Germany	2,180,696	1,553,476	2,675,025	1,776,741
Great Britain	1,673,254	1,185,441	2,040,450	1,460,614
India	784,668	253,291	1,162,121	423,887
Yugoslavia	705,656	262,518	637,704	267,497
Switzerland	552,884	932,599	549,013	1,050,596
United States	2,537,088	—	3,561,017	1,717,695
Argentine Republic	717,495	832,509	1,510,285	982,901

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.	1929	1930	Exports to Italy	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Almonds	473,742	283,240	Coal	5,989,323	6,184,090
Raw silk . . .	211,760	189,061	Iron and Steel . . .	1,035,827	631,064
Canned vegetables .	735,080	514,467	Machinery . .	1,408,375	1,055,105
Lemons	1,057,222	1,041,128	Copper Sulphate . .	283,079	249,717
Silk manufactures .	1,175,390	935,255	Woollen goods . .	900,779	765,520
Rayon manufactures	829,565	1,057,065	Cottons	447,686	295,026
Motor vehicles . .	253,476	265,950	Cotton yarns . . .	238,486	112,606

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom	16,776	15,766	16,800	15,005	15,149
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom .	13,488	14,353	16,000	13,835	9,917
Re-exports to Italy from U K. . .	2,240	2,116	1,579	957	728

Navigation and Shipping.

On December 31, 1930, the mercantile marine consisted of 2,629 sailing vessels, of 160,696 gross tons (of which 502 were provided also with motors); 1,434 steamships of 3,335,399 gross tons; of which 181 motor vessels of 495,122 gross tons.

In 1929 the vessels entered and cleared at Italian ports were as follows:—

—	Entered Italian Ports			Cleared from Italian Ports		
	Vessels	Tonnage in 1,000 Tons	Goods in 1,000 Tons	Vessels	Tonnage in 1,000 Tons	Goods in 1,000 Tons
Italian .	242,311	61,260	17,664	242,326	61,219	7,305
Foreign .	9,379	16,455	10,965	9,376	16,376	2,309
Total .	251,690	77,715	28,629	251,702	77,595	9,614

Movement of vessels in 1930 at the principal Italian ports.—

—	No. of Vessels entered	Tonnage in 1,000 Tons entered	Goods Entered	Goods Cleared
Genoa . .	5,057	10,229	6,240	897
Leghorn . . .	3,625	3,756	1,558	427
Naples . . .	9,987	10,203	1,888	351
Messina . . .	3,570	2,043	351	120
Catania . . .	2,532	2,012	463	163
Palermo . . .	2,778	3,165	613	159
Venice . . .	3,737	4,073	2,520	439
Trieste . . .	16,957	4,919	1,636	803
Fiume . .	6,334	2,540	466	801

Internal Communications.

I. Railways.

Railway history in Italy began in 1839, with a short line between Naples and Portici (5 miles). Length of railways (December 31, 1930), 22,151

km., of which 16,850 km. were State railways. Receipts from State railways in 1930, 4,583,095,000 lire; expenditure, 4,326,566,000 lire.

The Government proposes to electrify 567·4 kilometres of railways; already electrified, 1,626 km.

The total length of national roads in Italy (June 30, 1930) was 20,623 kilometres (125,626 miles), covering an area of 111,601,000 square metres.

II. Aviation.

The statistics of aviation for 3 years were as follows:—

—	1928	1929	1930
Length of air lines (km.)	8,614	14,689	14,899
Distance flown (km.)	1,991,809	3,008,965	4,438,912
Passengers (No.)	15,629	25,034	38,361
Parcels (kg.)	60,508	135,382	474,759
Letters and newspapers (kg.)	21,294	64,253	41,675
Baggage (kg)	167,539	322,110	—
Goods (kg.)	—	134,815	137,610

III. Posts and Telegraphs.

In the year 1930 (June 30) there were 10,861 post offices. In the postal correspondence (1929–30), 2,020,987,000 pieces, including insured and registered pieces, were dealt with at ordinary rates.

On June 30, 1930, the telegraph lines had a length of 65,160 km., and the wires 524,797 km. There were 10,377 telegraph offices, of which 8,419 were State offices and 1,958 railway offices. In 1929–30, 28,738,787 private telegrams were sent inland; and 2,501,822 private international telegrams.

The telephone service in 1929–30 (June 30) had 264,907 subscribers. There were 861 urban systems, and also 3,801 inter-urban systems. Total number of conversations in the year, 22,839,484 (excluding international conversations).

During the year 1929–30 the maritime radio-telegraphic service, with its 17 coast stations, transmitted and received 809,534 words, while local continental radio stations despatched and received 971,575 messages of 16,908,597 words.

Banking and Currency.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire (December 31):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
State notes	782,728,000	161,000,000	80,000,000	—	—
Bank notes	17,992,193,921	17,295,400,000	16,774,887,000	15,680,000,000	14,441,300,000

The total coinage in circulation at the end of January, 1932, was: silver, 1,635,143,750 lire; nickel, 448,886,049 lire; bronze, 54,330,806 lire; total, 2,138,360,605 lire.

The value of the money coined in each year:—

—	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1901–25	7,024,160	123,991,752	176,329,800	33,158,448	340,504,160
1926	7,200	—	350·0	—	7,550,000
1927	5,400	982,806,540	70·0	—	982,812,010
1928	—	226,518,460	35·0	—	226,518,495
1929	—	237,016,000	35·0	—	237,016,035
1930	—	134,301,000	160·0	633,650	134,934,810

There is no national bank in Italy. According to the law of May 6, 1926, there is only one bank of issue, the Banca d'Italia. The position of the Bank on January 31, 1932:—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	1000 Lire		1000 Lire
Gold and Silver . .	5,626,300	Demand drafts. . .	850,300
Bills . .	4,357,000	Notes in circulation .	13,971,400
Advances . . .	953,900	Accounts current (public)	794,800
Total reserve .	7,560,700	,, ,, (private)	1,695,600
		Total sight liabilities .	16,317,300

On December 31, 1930, there were 376 joint-stock banks with deposits amounting to 8,945,000,000 lire, and 432 co-operative banks with deposits of 5,174,000,000 lire. At the same date the capital and reserves of these 808 leading banks were 4,381,000,000 lire.

Deposits in the savings-banks on December 31, 1930, were as follows: Post Office savings banks, 13,047,191 thousands of lire; ordinary savings banks, 17,371,688 thousands of lire, total including all others, 41,396,800 thousands of lire.

By a decree of April 29, 1923, life assurance business is carried on only by the National Insurance Institute and by other institutions, national and foreign, authorised by the Government. Branches of the National Institute of Insurance have been established in every Province of Italy, 2,386 branches in all. The insurance effected by the Institute in 1930, 999,041 contracts in force, to the value of 11,325,689 lire.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*; intrinsic value, 25·22½ to 1*l.* sterling. On December 22, 1927, the paper lira was stabilized at 92·46 to £ sterling, 19 to the dollar, and 366 for 100 gold lire. The lira contains 0·079191 grammes of gold.

The coin in circulation consists of gold 20-lire, 50-lire and 100-lire pieces; of silver, 5-lire, 10-lire, and 20-lire pieces; nickel, 20-cent, 50 cent, 1-lire, and 2-lire pieces; and bronze 5 and 10-cent pieces. Nickel coin is being substituted for bronze to a large amount. Bank notes of 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire are in circulation, and, in accordance with the decree of December 22, 1927, are convertible into gold or monies of countries with a gold basis.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Italy in Great Britain.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Antonio Chiaramonte Bordonaro, G.B.E.

Counsellor of the Embassy.—Francesco Giorgio Mameli.

First Secretary.—Nobile Don Renato Prunas Barrago.

Second Secretary.—Pasquale Janelli.

Third Secretaries.—Nobile Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presenzano and Count Giovanni Revedin dei Marchesi dei san Martino.

Attaché.—Gaetano Defacci Negrati.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Adolfo Infante, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché.—Commander Angelo Jachino.

Air Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Pier Francesco Bitossi.

Special Attaché.—Commendatore Palliccia, O.B.E., M.C.

Commercial Counsellor.—Giovanni-Battista Ceccato.
Chancellor.—Giuseppe L. de Grossi
Consul-General in London.—Nob. Alessandro de Probizer.

There are also Consular representatives at Dublin (C.), Glasgow (C.G.), Liverpool (C.G.), &c.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ITALY.

Ambassador Ex. and Plen.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., appointed November 25, 1921.
Counsellor.—J. Murray, C.M.G.
Secretaries.—I. A. Kirkpatrick, H. M. G. Jebb and J. H. U. Lambert.
Commercial Secretaries.—E. H. Muloch and W. F. Vaughan Scott.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. H. R. G. Stevens, D.S.O.
Air Attaché.—Group Captain T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.
Consuls-General.—G. A. Fisher (at Naples), E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G. (at Genoa), and G. B. Gilliat-Smith (at Milan).

There are also Consular representatives at Cagliari, Florence, Venice, Bologna, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Rome, Spezia, Trieste, Turin, and other towns.

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 total area is 45,754 square miles, and the population according to a census taken in 1931 is estimated at 510,000 inclusive of 3,650 Italians. Massawah has (1923) 12,275 inhabitants, of whom 350 are European, mainly Italian. The seat of the Government is Asmara, a modern town 7,765 feet above the sea-level, with 18,500 inhabitants (3,500 European). The religions of the native population are the Christian (Coptic rite) and the Mohammedan. There are some Roman Catholics and a few Pagans. The principal languages of Eritrea are Tigrȳ and Tigré, two languages originating from the ancient Ghehz, the Ethiopean language, which is the ecclesiastical language of the Eritrean Christians. Tigrȳ is spoken by the Abyssinian stock and Tigré in the North, in Massawah and district, and is understood to a certain extent in the whole of Eritrea. Other languages are spoken in the plateau, and Arabic in the lowlands and ports.

Military force (1928): 200 commissioned and non-commissioned officers and about 4,000 native troops, 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.—Riccardo Astuto dei Duchi di Lucchesi.

For the financial year 1931–32 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea are estimated at: Colonial revenue, 51,085,630 lire; State contributions, 20,700,000 lire; expenditure, civil administration, 35,346,580 lire; military, 15,739,050 lire.

For climatic and agricultural purposes the country must be divided into two zones, the lowlands along the sea coasts and the plains, where the climate is tropical 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 intensive production by Italian farmers. Pasture is abundant, and the pastoral population is partly nomadic. Pearl-fishing is carried on at Massawah and the Dahlak archipelago. There are gold mines worked successfully in several localities of Hamasien.

At Massawah the imports by sea, the exports, and the tonnage entered were as follows:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports . Lire	171,789 645	201,360,446	195,627,391	207,503,799	176,814,898
Exports . ,,	97,852,451	80,196,371	98,712,746	72,499,008	74,082,207
Tonnage entd Tons (Steamships only)	521,037	588,857	600,960	597,631	496,648

Through the land frontier the imports in 1930 amounted to 24,661,931 lire, and the exports to 17,936,363 lire.

There are 75 miles of railway from Massawah to Asmara, 65 miles from Asmara to Cheren, and 53 miles from Cheren to Agordat. The line from Agordat to Tessenei, under construction, has reached a point 65 miles from Agordat. There are monthly sailings between Massawah and Genoa and Massawah and Trieste, and weekly sailings for Egypt, and frequent sailings for the Far East. There are 15 post-offices There is a telegraph line of 416 miles in length with 14 public offices. There are 1,023 miles of telephone lines with 9 public offices. Wireless telegraph stations have been opened at Massawah, Assab, Asmara, and Marsa Fatma Eri. They communicate with the radiotelegraphic system of Italian Somaliland and also with Italy (St. Paolo of Rome). There is thus through wireless communication between Italy and Italian Somaliland, via Massawah.

The legal currency consists of Italian coins and 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, ·835 fine.

Italian Somaliland.

The Colony of Italian Somaliland has an area of about 190,000 sq. miles and a population (1931) of about 900,000 (1,828 Italians and 28 other Europeans). It extends along the east coast of Africa from British Somaliland to Dik's Head in Kenya Colony. The inland boundaries are determined under the Treaty of May 6, 1908, between Italy and Abyssinia, by a line (only partially demarcated) from the confluence of the Ganale with the Daua, thence to Bender Ziada (45th parallel) on the Gulf of Aden following an irregular line which runs at a mean distance of 180 miles from the coast through Jet, Ato, El Gorum, Bur Lelmis, Bur Gumburu, Bur Burdubo, and Bur Galambaladi to Bender Ziada.

As a result of the Treaty of 1915 and the Colonial rearrangements consequent on the war, Britain has ceded Italy territories on the right bank of the Juba with the port of Kismayu (Chisimaio). This district is incorporated in Somalia and forms one of its provinces. It has an area of 35,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 100,000. [*See* map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925.]

Italian Somaliland comprises (I.) The territories of Northern Somalia, viz.—(1) The territory of the Mijertins, from Bender Ziada, the most northerly point belonging to Italy on the Gulf of Aden, to Cape Gabà on the Indian Ocean (8° 13′ N. lat.); (2) the territory of the Nogal, from Cape

Gabà to Cape Garad (6° 47′ N. lat.), formerly occupied by the Mad Mullah; (3) the territory of Obbia, from Cape Garad to the northern boundary of the colony of Benadir, determined by a line which ends at the sea near the wells of El Gabobe (about 4° 30′ N. lat.). (II.) Southern Somalia, formerly called 'Benadir,' which extends from 4° 30′ N. lat. to Ras Chiamboni (Dik's Head). Mogadiscio (population 28,000, of whom 800 are Europeans), capital of the Colony, with its territory, has been placed under the direct dependence of the Governor.

The principal occupations of the people are cattle-rearing and agriculture. In Southern Somaliland the whole country near the banks of the Webi Shebele and the Juba is inhabited and cultivated by the natives, and in the district of Merca-Genale and in that of Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi there are Italian plantations with a cultivated area of some 70,000 acres. In Northern Somaliland agriculture is almost unknown; the Mijertins rear camels and sheep. Exports (1929) were 49,980,699 lire; imports, 143,906,528 lire. Imports are cottons, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, iron, machinery, timber; exports sesame oil, gum, hides, butter, cotton and cotton-seed oil, resin, kapok and ivory. In 1929 there were 71 miles of railway open to traffic. In 1931 exports to U.K. amounted to 28,589*l.* and imports from U.K. 12,931*l.* Re-exports from U.K. in 1931 amounted to 24*l.* Length of roads 1,500 miles; steamship service on the Juba River from Kismayu to Bardera. In 1929, 1,217 ships entered and 1,191 cleared the ports of the colony. Military force (1927), 200 (Italian) officers and 10,000 (coloured) men. A detachment of the Flying Corps has recently been added.

Governor.—Maurice *Rava* (1931).

The budget of Italian Somaliland for the year 1930-31 is as follows: Revenue proper of the colony, 23,500,000 lire; State contribution, 56,500,000 lire; total, 800,000,000 lire. Civil expenditure, 45,895,000 lire; military, 20,898,000 lire; extraordinary expenditure, 13,200,000 lire; total, 79,993,000 lire.

Twenty-nine wireless telegraph stations are working in the Colony. The wireless station at Afgoi communicates directly with Italy.

There are in the Colony 6 principal post offices (Mogadiscio, Merca, Brava, Khismayu, Baidoa, and Mahaddei), and 24 local post offices. A railway runs from Mogadiscio to Afgoi Adalei Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi (70·23 miles).

The currency is the Italian lira (silver coins and currency notes issued by the Banca d'Italia).

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

(Libia Italiana.)

Governor (with Headquarters in Tripolitania).—Marshall Pietro *Badoglio* (appointed December, 1928).

Vice-Governor (and Lieutenant-Governor of Cyrenaica).—General *Graziani* (appointed March, 1930).

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 25° east. The extreme northerly point of Libia is at about the parallel of latitude 33° north. The territory in effective occupation was greatly extended southwards early in 1928; and by the occupation and linking up of the oases of Gialo, Augila, Marada, Zella and Socna, and the linking of Gialo to Jaraboob, the temporary southern frontier was pushed to, or south of the 29th parallel. According to an arrangement with France (September 12, 1919) as a result of the Treaty of 1915, the western frontier extends in a curve from west of

Ghadames to south of Tummo including Ghat. On the Egyptian frontier Italy has obtained Jaraboob from Britain.

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 occupied 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 been recognised by the Great Powers.

For administrative and military purposes the country is divided (since January 24, 1929) into two districts, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Bengazi.

TRIPOLITANIA.

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is estimated at about 900,000 square kilometres. According to a census taken in 1931, there were about 550,000 natives and 22,700 Europeans (20,000 Italians). It is estimated that of the total population, 203,000 are Arabs, 135,000 Berbers, 172,000 Arab-Berbers, and about 40,000 Jews. Of the Mussulman population the negroes of various races form about 35 per cent. Arabic is more generally spoken than written, and both Italian and Arabic are the official languages. The principal towns of Tripolitania are on the coast: Tripoli with about 60,000 inhabitants, Misurata with 14,000, and Homs with 5,000; other important centres are at Azizia, Zuara, and Zavia on the west coast, Sirte on the east coast, and Gariàn, Jefren, Giado, and Nalut on the highland. Inland are the caravan halting places, Ghadames, Sinauen, Mizda, Murzûk, and Ghat.

Justice.—In both districts justice, in so far as personal status or family or succession matters are concerned, is administered by Mohammedan or rabbinic tribunals for native Mohammedans or Jews according to their own religious law, and by regional tribunals according to Italian law in civil and commercial matters, whether the parties concerned be Italians, strangers or natives, except for special concessions made by the Colonial Judiciary to native mentality. Criminal cases are tried by the regional tribunals with the assistance of two assessors, chosen from the citizens of the best class, who with the President (a professional magistrate) form the Judicial College. One of the assessors must be a Mussulman or a Jew, according to the religion of the accused, but the judges of the metropolitan citizens are all Italians. More serious penal cases are tried by the Court of Assize, consisting of the President of the Court of Appeal with four assessors, two of whom must be Mohammedans or Jews, according to the religion of the accused. Appeals in both the districts, whether in civil or in criminal cases, are heard by the Court of Appeal for Libia, which was instituted in December, 1912, with its seat at Tripoli. There is a final appeal to the Supreme Court of Cassation at Rome. Disputes as to titles to land (which have to be inscribed in the Land Registry) are tried in the first instance by the Land Registry Office, from which there is an appeal to the Regional Tribunal composed of a judge and four assessors, and finally to the Court of Appeal of Libya.

Finance.—For the financial year 1931-32 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at: Revenue proper of the colony, 84,300,000 lire; State

contribution, 167,600,000 lire; extraordinary contribution from the State 8,000,000 lire; civil expenditure, 112,621,000 lire; military expenditure, 178,667,000 lire.

Defence.—The military force in Tripolitania consists of a corps of Colonial troops numbering 560 officers, 620 non-commissioned officers, and 18,500 men (13,500 natives and 5,000 Italians). There is an aviation station near Tripoli, also a naval command, with its station at Tripoli and a higher naval officer at its head. To this are attached some light vessels and tugs, stationed in the harbour.

Production and Industry.—Tripolitania has three zones from the coast inland—the Mediterranean, the sub-desert and the desert. The first, which covers an area of about 17,231 square miles, is the only one properly suited for agriculture, and may be further subdivided into (1) the oases along the coast, the richest in N. Africa, in which thrive the date-palm, the olive, the orange, and all Mediterranean plants (the yield of dates in 1929 was 30,000 metric tons); (2) the steppe district, suitable for cereals (barley and wheat) and pasture (the barley crop in 1929 was 30,000 metric tons and the wheat crop 60,000 metric tons). This district is the one where Italian colonisation has chiefly spread; it has olive, almond and mulberry trees and ricinus plants; (3) the dunes, which are being gradually afforested with acacia, robinia, poplar and pine; (4) the Jebel (the mountain district, Tarhuna, Garian, Fessato), in which thrive the olive, the fig, the vine and other fruit trees, and which on the east slopes down to the sea with the fertile hills of Msellata. The sub-desert zone produces the alpha plant. The desert zone contains some fertile oases, such as those of Ghadamas, Ghat and Fezzan, which produce olives, alpha, henna, palms, oranges, grapes and almonds. In 1928 (latest census) there were in the colony: 504,489 sheep, 336,267 goats, 48,182 cattle, 47,781 camels and 34,164 donkeys, mules and horses.

Sponge-fishing and tunny-fishing are of great importance. In 1930, there were 8 fisheries working, the number of tunnies caught was 6,932 compared with 8 fisheries, 8,234 tunnies in 1929. In 1929 the quantity of sponges fished amounted to 66,740 kilogs. Among the other industries the most flourishing is that of tobacco and tobacco manufactures. In 1930 the tobacco crop yielded 700 metric tons (230 metric tons in 1929). The exports of the products of the tobacco manufacture reached in 1929 the sum of 2,877,190 lire. The Mellaha salt-pits yielded 18,000 tons of the best salt in 1930, nearly the whole of it being exported. Among the other products are matting, carpets, leather articles, fabrics embroidered with gold and silver, and other articles of value of a local character.

Commerce.—There is a considerable caravan trade between Tripoli and Central Sudan. 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 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* annually.

The trade of Tripolitania was: Imports, 1930, 215,266,000 lire, 1929, 249,733,230 lire; exports, 1930, 36,136,000 lire, 1929, 35,438,430 lire. In 1931 the exports to the United Kingdom were 11,657*l.* and the imports 46,098*l.* Re-exports from U.K. in 1931 were 3,297*l.*

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 Bengardane (Tunis). In 1912 an Italian cable was laid between Syracuse and Tripoli.

Total length of railways, 144 miles. The lines in Tripolitania are: a line 73 miles long, along the coast, from Tripoli to Zuara; one 13 miles long, from Tripoli to Tagiura; and one 52 miles long, from Tripoli to Azizia, Henscir, and El Abiat. There are 1,007 miles of carriage road.

There are fortnightly steamship sailings from Tripoli to Naples. From Tripoli to Syracuse and *vice versa* there are two steamship sailings every week. Malta is always touched. From Tripoli along the coast there are weekly steamship sailings.

During the year 1929, 601 steamers and 219 sailing vessels entered the port of Tripoli, landing 149,344 tons of goods and 26,016 passengers; while 598 steamers and 243 sailing vessels left the port embarking 24,271 tons of goods and 26,390 passengers. During the same period the post office issued post money orders for 115,573,191 lire and paid out money orders amounting to 103,278,704 lira. The number of messages despatched was 198,159, and those received were 197,095. The railways carried 192,288 passengers and 170,243 tons of goods.

Banking and Currency.—The Banca d'Italia, the Banco di Sicilia, the Banco di Napoli, the Banco di Roma, the Cassa di Risparmio, the Cassa di Piccolo Prertito and other banks carry on financial operations. The official currency is the Italian, but English pounds and francs are also used in commercial transactions.

There is a British Consul at Tripoli and a Vice-Consul at Homs.

CYRENAICA.

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is estimated at about 75,340 square miles, and with the hinterland (zone of Cufra) 285,640 square miles. According to a census taken in 1931, the population was estimated at 225,000 (10,000 Italians). The principal town is Benghazi with 33,794 inhabitants in December, 1929.

The oasis of Jarabub, on the eastern border of Cyrenaica, was ceded by Egypt to Italy, and Italian troops occupied it on February 7, 1926. On the other hand, the frontier in the neighbourhood of Sollum on the sea was rectified in favour of Egypt.

Justice.—For details as to the Administration of Justice, *see* above under Tripolitania.

Finance.—For the financial year 1930-31 the revenue and expenditure of Cyrenaica were estimated at: Revenue proper of the colony, 43,880,000 lire; State contribution, 204,700,000 lire; total, 248,580,000 lire; civil expenditure, 96,905,000 lire; military expenditure, 150,980,000 lire.

Defence.—The military force in Cyrenaica consists (1929) of 500 officers and 16,000 men (13,000 natives and 3,000 Italians).

Production and Industry.—Pasturage is abundant and cattle could be bred on a vast scale. An impulse will be given to agriculture by the establishment of large numbers of Colonists from Italy. This process of established large nuclei at various points has already begun, notably at Guarscia', Soluk, Tocra, el-Abiar and Barce. Big concessions of territory have also been granted to single individuals upon a kind of hire-purchase basis near Sidi Mahius, es Sleala, el-Mletania, Tocra and Barce. Bananas are grown at Derna, and experimental planting of wine grapes at Guarscia, under Government supervision, has given promising results. Barley is the chief food

of the people. In 1928 the yield in sponge fishing was valued at 50,553 kilos. There is one tunny fishery near Benghazi; catch in 1929 was 533 tons, and of pilchards, 4,750 tons. The development of the valuable salt pans of Benghazi is being advanced slowly: in 1929 the yield was 20,000 tons.

Commerce.—The trade of Cyrenaica was (1930): Imports, 151,652,000 lire; exports, 21,249,000 lire. The principal imports are cotton goods and sugar; exports (1929), sponges (8,633,210 lire); hides and skins (2,081,120 lire); wool (2,450,345 lire); cattle (1928, 2,830,000 lire); camels (1928, 283 in number), and carpets (1928, 261,000 lire).

Communications.—Good carriage roads join the coastal centres, and run from there inland, linking up with the old caravan routes which lead through the oases to Darfur, Wadai, and Borker. A steamer calls every week at Benghazi from Syracuse. Another steamer calls every two weeks from Genoa, Leghorn, Palermo, Tunis and Tripoli at Benghazi and continues to Derna and Alexandria (Egypt). In 1912 an Italian cable was laid between Syracuse and Benghazi. A railway line 67 miles long runs from Benghazi to el-Abiar and on to Barce, and one 35 miles long from Benghazi to Soluch. In 1929, 1,003 vessels of 696,752 tons entered, and 1,001 vessels of 667,510 tons cleared the ports. The length of railway open to traffic was 170 km. (106 miles). The number of passengers was 101,115, and the goods traffic 35,248 metric tons.

In Cyrenaica the telegraph lines have a length of about 187 miles (1928). In 1928 there were 7 telegraph stations. There is a cable from Benghazi to Syracuse. There were in 1928, 24 wireless stations, open to international service. In 1926, 30,000 messages were sent. There were in 1926, 12 telephone exchanges. During the year ending June 30, 1928-29, 75,874 postal money orders for an amount of 84,222,999 lire were issued and 22,428 amounting to 65,947,530 lire were received. During the same period 305,722 messages were despatched and 262,937 received. The railways (1927-28) carried 93,564 passengers and 34,702 tons of goods.

Banking and Currency.—The Banca d'Italia and the Banco di Roma carry on financial operations. In 1925 the Cassa di Risparmio della Cyrenaica opened at Benghazi and Derna, and now has branches at Barce, Cirene, Derna and Tobruk.

There is a British Consul at Benghazi. There are also French, Spanish and Greek Consuls.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

Italy occupied the Aegean Islands in 1912, during the Tripoli War. By the Treaty of Lausanne, which came into force on August 6, 1924, Turkey ceded them, with the island of Castelrosso, to Italy in full sovereignty. The military regime in the islands lasted from the occupation, May 4, 1912, to August 7, 1920. The civil regime was then established, Governors being appointed. The Governor, who is subject to the Foreign Office in Rome, is head of the administration; his authority is represented in the smaller islands by the Regent of the Government of Cos and five delegates in the islands of Lero. Calimno, Symi, Scarpanto and Castelrosso. The municipalities of the cities of Rhodes and Cos debate autonomously the matters within their province. The municipal councils of these two cities are appointed by the Governor. The other towns and

villages are administered by *sindaci* and *demagerondi* elected by the people according to ancient customs.

Governor.—Mario Lago. (Appointed February 1923.)

Area and Population.—The following are the Italian islands in the Aegean with their areas and population in 1929 (Italian names in brackets):—

Island	Area in sq. miles	Population 1929	Island	Area in sq. miles	Population 1929
Rhodes (Rodi) .	550	45,000	Karchi (Calchi)	10	1,800
Cos (Coo) . .	115	16,000	Symi (Simi) .	22	9,287
Patmos (Patmo) .	12	2,550	Astypalaea (Stampalia) .	36	1,870
Lipso (Lisso) .	6	560	Karpathos(Scarpanto) . .	109	11,500
Kalymnos(Calino)	37	24,000	Casos (Caso) .	23	1,760
Leros (Lero) .	24	4,000	Castelrosso .	3	2,740
Nisyros (Nisiro) .	15	3,160			
Tilos (Piscopi) .	24	1,160			

The chief towns are: Rhodes (capital) with more than 25,000 inhabitants; Calimno, 15,970; Cos, 11,134; Symi, 9,287.

Justice.—The special judiciary of the Aegean Islands includes (1) the Department of Judicial Services, under which are all the judicial offices of the possession; (2) the Tribunal of Second Instance (appeal); (3) the Assize Court; (4) a Civil and Penal Tribunal of First Instance at Rhodes, with jurisdiction over the islands of Calchos, Symi, Piscopi, Scarpanto, Caso and Castelrosso; (5) a Civil and Penal Tribunal of First Instance at Cos, with jurisdiction over all the other islands. The magistrates are metropolitans. Special Ecclesiastical and Mixed Tribunals which exert authority in matters of personal status also operate for the Orthodox, Moslems, and Jews, and Mixed Tribunals of Appeal. These special tribunals apply the provisions of Byzantine, Koranic and Talmudic law.

Finance.—The State contribution is 3,000,000 lire on a budget of 42,000,000 lire (1931).

Education.—There are Government schools for boys and girls, both elementary and secondary, and practical agricultural school, commercial school of first and second degree, and a normal school; and private schools, both elementary and secondary, for the various communities.

Defence.—The Aegean Islands are garrisoned by an infantry regiment of two battalions, one stationed at Rhodes and the other at Cos. These battalions send detachments to the smaller islands. The Royal Navy has a station at Rhodes, to which are attached the units scattered over the Aegean and the naval base of Porto Lago in Leros. The police and passport service is in the hands of the Carabinieri (one company). The Customs services are carried out by the Finance Guard (one company).

Agriculture, Commerce and Navigation.—The agriculture of the islands of Rhodes and Cos is highly developed. These islands are famous for the cultivation of the very famous table grapes, other white and black grapes. Olives, tobacco and vegetables are also cultivated. The most important industries are the manufacture of oriental carpets, wines in bottles, and olive oils, that are specially exported to Italy and to Egypt.

The market to which the greater part of the exports is directed is Egypt, which is connected with Rhodes by speedy steamship lines. Rhodes is developing a considerable tourist traffic, partly dependent on the thermal springs at Calitea. Sponge fishing is of great importance in the islands of Calimno, Symi and Castelrosso. The transit and inter-island commerce gives rise to a brisk harbour movement of sailing vessels and small steamers, which serve the neighbouring islands. This traffic is heightened by the peculiar geographical situation of Rhodes. The countries which import manufactures and food-stuffs are principally Italy, Egypt and Turkey. The trade of Aegean Islands was (1930): imports, 89,250,000 lire; exports, 17,425,000 lire. There are no railways, but there exist about 200 miles of good roads.

Communications.—Every week a steamship sails from Brindisi and from Alexandria to Rhodes and *vice versa*. The means of communications are assured by steamships and motorships of the Lloyd Triestino, Puglia, San Marco, Sitmar, Messageries Maritimes and many other steamship companies which touch at Italian ports of the Tyrrenean and Adriatic Seas and the Piræus, Smyrna, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. There is an air-mail every week from Brindisi and Athens to Rhodes.

There are in Rhodes almost 200 miles of good roads and there are telegraph lines (cable and wireless) and automatic telephones in each island.

Banking and Currency.—The Banco d'Italia, the Banco di Roma, the Banco di Sicilia and other banks carry on financial operations. Italian money is current; the metric system of weights and measures is in use.

There is a British Consul at Rhodes.

Concession of Tientsin.—The Italian concession of Tientsin, under the agreement with China of June 7, 1902, lies on the left bank of the Hai-Ho and has an area of about half a square kilometre with a population of 5,148 (Chinese, 4,675; Italians, 60; other Europeans, 413) in 1925.

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The Annuario Statistico Italiano (Annual) and Bolletino mensile di Statistica (Monthly), issued by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica, gives statistical information about Italy and her Colonies.

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jinmu 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.—Hirohito, born at Tōkyō, April 29, 1901; succeeded his father, Yoshihito, December 25, 1926; married, January 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako, born March 6, 1903, daughter of H.I H. Prince Kuninomiya (died January 27, 1929). Offspring:—Imperial Princess.—I., Princess Shigeko (Terunomiya), born December 6, 1925 II., Princess Sachiko (Hisanomiya), born September 10, 1927; died March 8, 1928. III., Princess Kazuko (Takanomiya), born September 30, 1929. IV., Princess Atsuko (Yorinomia), born March 7, 1931.

Empress Dowager.—Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884; daughter of Prince Kujō; married, May 10, 1900, to late Emperor.

Brothers of the Emperor.—I., Prince Yasuhito (Chichibunomiya), born June 25, 1902; married, September 28, 1928, to Setsu-Ko Matsudaira. II., Prince Nobuhito (Takamatsunomiya), born January 3, 1905; married, February 3, 1930, to Kiku-Ko Tokugawa. III., Prince Takahito (Suminomiya), born December 2, 1915.

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, and he 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 (404 members) is composed of (1) male members of the Imperial family of full age (16 in number); (2) princes and marquises of the age of 30 and upwards (15 princes and 30 marquises); (3) counts, viscounts, and barons of the age of 30 and upwards, who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, to the total number of 18 counts, 66 viscounts and 66 barons; (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, not to exceed 125 in number, the term of membership being, in principle, for life; (5) 4 members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences above the age of 30 years, who have been elected by the members of that body; (6) 1 or 2 persons above the age of 30 years, who have been elected in Hokkaido and each Fu and Ken from among and by respectively 100 or 200 male inhabitants thereof, paying therein the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, trade or industry, to the total number of 66. The term of membership under (3), (5) and (6) is seven years.

Until May 1925 the suffrage for the House of Representatives was restricted by qualification arising from payment of taxes. But in May 1925 general manhood suffrage was enacted to come into force at the first general election. According to the new law, the members of the House shall number 466 (at present, 453), a fixed number being returned from each electoral district for a term of 4 years.

The proportion of the total number of members to the population of Japan proper is 1 to 133,309. In principle, all the male Japanese subjects above the age of 25 years are electors and those above the age of 30 years eligible. Heads of the families of peers and persons in the army and navy can neither elect nor be elected; holders of certain specified offices in the Government are ineligible; and no Government officials except the *seimukan* (political) class are, while in office, permitted to be members of the House. Such persons as have not lived continuously for not less than a year within the same city, town or village, shall not be registered as electors. Voting is by secret single ballot.

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 7,500 yen; Vice-Presidents, 4,500 yen; elected and nominated members of the House of Peers and members of the House of Representatives, 3,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet, which must meet annually, has control over the finances.

At the elections held on February 20, 1932, the following parties were returned to the 56th Diet:—Seiyūkai (Government Party), 303; Minseito (Liberal Opposition), 146; Labour, 5; Other Groups, 10.

The Cabinet (appointed on December 13, 1931) consists of the following members:—

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Takeshi *Inukai.*
Home Affairs.—Kizaburo *Suzuki.*
Finance.—Korekiyo *Takahashi.*
War.—Lt -General Sadao *Araki.*
Marine.—Admiral Mineo *Osumi.*
Minister of Justice.—Toyosuke *Hata.*
Education.—Ichiro *Hatoyama.*
Agriculture and Forestry.—Teijiro *Yamamoto.*
Commerce and Industry —Yonezo *Maeda.*
Communications.—Chuzo *Mizuchi.*
Railways.—Takejiro *Tokonami.*
Overseas Affairs.—Takeji *Kawamura* (Justice).

Local Government.

For local administration Japan (except Hokkaidō or Yezo; Chōsen, formerly Korea; Karafuto or Japanese Sakhalin; and Taiwan or Formosa) is divided into prefectures ('Fu' and 'Ken'). The prefectures are sub-divided into municipalities ('Shi'), 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 ('Fukwai' or 'Ken-kwai'), and a prefectural council ('Fu-Sanji-kwai' or 'Ken-sanji-kwai'), of which the governor is 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 assemblies give decisions upon certain matters prescribed by the Law (chiefly upon financial affairs); and municipal, town and village assemblies, upon public affairs in general. The prefectural council gives decisions upon matters delegated by the prefectural assemblies and upon matters of pressing necessity when the assembly is not in actual session.

Citizenship in a municipality, town, or village, is recognised, in principle, for every male person above the age of 25 years who has resided for two years continuously within the municipality, town or village, with similar exceptions to those in the case of the suffrage for the House of Representatives. Every citizen is qualified to elect and be elected for the municipal, town, or village assembly of his own city, town or village, and also for the prefectural assembly of the prefecture to which his city, town, or village belongs.

Hokkaidō has a governor and a special organisation. Chōsen 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 5 provinces (Shū), each of which has a governor. Karafuto is divided into 7 local divisions (Shichō).

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), Bōkotō (Pescadores) islands, the

peninsula Chōsen (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	Total with Adjacent Small Islands	Per cent.
Mainland	192	—	88,911	34·11
Shikoku	75	—	7,248	2·78
Kiūshiū	158	—	16,236	6·23
Hokkaidō (excluding the Chishima)	44	—	34,276	13·15
Riūkiū	55	—	921	0·35
Included in Japan proper: Sado	—	—	329	0·12
Included in Japan proper: Awaji	1	—	229	0·09
Included in Japan proper: Oki	1	—	135	0·05
Included in Japan proper: Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands	20	—	40	0·02
Included in Japan proper: Iki	1	—	55	0·02
Included in Japan proper: Tsushima	5	—	274	0·10
Included in Japan proper: Chishima or Kurile Islands	31	—	3,969	1·52
Total (Japan proper)	524	—	147,592	56·62
Chōsen (Korea)	1,018	—	85,228	32·70
Taiwan (Formosa)	14	13,806	13,840	5·61
Bōkotō (Pescadores)	63	24	49	0·02
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin)	2	13,928	13,934	5·35
Grand Total (Empire of Japan)	1,621	—	260,644	100·00
Kwantung	123	1,241	1,337	—
South Sea Mandated Territories	623	—	830	—

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 633 rural districts, 109 cities, 1,704 towns, and 10,046 villages (October, 1930).

Taiwan (Formosa) and Bōkotō (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, according to the census of October 1, 1930, is shown as follows:—

	Area sq. miles	Population by the Census on the 1st Oct. 1930			Pop. per sq. mile
		Total	Male	Female	
The Empire of Japan .	260,644	90,395,698[1]	45,675,201[1]	44,720,497[1]	347
Japan proper . .	147,593	64,450,005	32,390,155	32,059,850	437
Corea	85,228	21,057,969[1]	10,763,230[1]	10,294,739[1]	247
Formasa . . .	13,889	4,592,537	2,353,288	2,239,249	331
Karafuto . . .	13,934	295,187[1]	168,528[1]	126,659[1]	21
Kwangtung Province (Leased Territory)	1,438	1,328,011	809,044	518,967	924
South Sea Mandated Territories . .	830	69,627[1]	37,929[1]	31,698[1]	84

[1] Provisional figures.

Estimated population of Japan on October 1, 1931, 32,852,400 males and 32,514,100 females; total, 65,366,500.

On October 1, 1930, the number of Japanese residing abroad was 518,865 (301,368 males and 217,497 females) Of these, 81,232 men and 61,044 women were in South America, 77,104 men and 50,505 women in North America; 71,569 men and 49,018 women in Asia; 68,912 men and 55,949 women in Australasia; 2,509 men and 954 women in Europe; and 42 men and 27 women in Africa. On December 31, 1930, the number of foreigners in Japan was 39,443, of whom 30,836 were Chinese, 2,162 English, 2,026 American, 1,097 German, 521 French, 174 Portuguese, 103 Dutch, 1,666 Russian, 322 British Indians, 222 Swiss, 176 Canadian, and 138 Italian.

Movement of population for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Stillbirths	Divorces	Excess of Births
1926	502,847	2,104,405	1,160,784	124,038	50,119	943,671
1927	487,850	2,060,737	1,214,323	116,922	50,626	846,414
1928	499,555	2,135,852	1,236,711	120,191	49 119	899,141
1929	497,410	2,077,026	1,261,228	116,971	51,222	851,798
1930	506,674	2,085,101	1,170,867	117,730	51,295	914,284

In 1930 the figures represented per 1,000 of the population, 7·86 for marriage, 32·35 for births, and 18·17 deaths.

The following is a list of large towns and cities on October 1, 1930 (census figures):—

Ōsaka . .	2,453,573	Kure . .	190,282	Saseho . .	133,174
Tōkyō . .	2,070,913	Sendai . .	190,180	Niigata .	125,108
Nagoya . .	907,404	Sapporo .	168,576	Sakai . .	120,348
Kōbe . .	787,616	Yawata .	168,217	Wakayama .	117,444
Kyōto . .	765,142	Kumamoto .	164,460	Yokosuka .	110,301
Yokohama .	620,306	Kanazawa .	157,311	Hamamatsu .	109,478
Hiroshima .	270,417	Otaru . .	144,887	Moji . .	108,130
Fukuoka .	228,289	Okayama .	139,222	Kawasaki .	104,351
Nagasaki .	204,626	Kagoshima .	137,236		
Hakodate .	197,252	Shizuoka .	136,481		

Religion.

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion are—(1) Shintoism, with 13 sects; (2) Buddhism, with 12 sects (56 denominations). There is no State religion, and no State support. In 1929 Shinto shrines numbered 49,527 (besides 62,370 minor shrines), and the priests, 14,969; Buddhist temples, 71,336 (besides 35,006 minor temples); high priests and priestesses, 54,479. There were, in 1929, 2,421 licensed preachers and 1,665 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.

Education.

Elementary education is compulsory. The following are the educational statistics for 1928–29:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils
Kindergarten	1,294	3,919	107,236
Elementary schools	25,606	229,188	9,680,732[1]
Middle ,, for boys	546	13,377	343,709
Girls' High ,,	733	14,330	331,757
Normal ,,	104	2,827	48,930
Schools for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes	119	918	7,232
High schools	31	1,359	19,634
Universities and colleges	40	4,910	61,497
Technical schools	911	13,188	267,141
Special technical schools	51	1,880	20,620
Special schools (excluding special technical schools)	102	4,623	64,095
Preparatory technical schools	15,297	17,796	1,181,097

[1] 5,066,233 males and 4,614,499 females.

Japan has 5 Imperial universities, and 32 other institutions of university rank (1927–28).

Particulars of the Imperial universities are given as follows:—

University	Location	Established	1927–28	
			Teachers	Students
Tokyo Imperial University	Tokyo	1877	616	7,682
Kyoto Imperial University	Kyoto	1897	417	4,809
Tohoku Imperial University	Sendai	1907	241	1,355
Kyushu Imperial University	Fukuoka	1910	231	1,957
Hokkaido Imperial University	Sapporo	1918	219	2,185

The remaining 32 institutions had 2,919 teachers and 38,536 students.

On January 1, 1929, there were 4,490 libraries in Japan, with 8,591,612

volumes. In 1929, 21,111 original books and translations, and 9,191 periodicals, monthly, weekly, and daily, were published.

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; namely, subdistrict courts, district courts, courts of appeal, and court of cassation. In the court of cassation five judges preside; in the courts of appeal and 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.

The following are the criminal statistics for four years —In 1925, 156,442 criminals were condemned; in 1926, 155,316; in 1927, 105,780; in 1928, 144,409.

In 1928 there were 56 prisons, 100 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 1928 —Men, 38,900; women, 724; total, 39,624.

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) :—

Year	Food	Clothing	Providing with work	Shelter and Temporary lodgings	Total (including miscellaneous)
1926-27	264,420	115,472	63,817	373,982	962,860
1927-28	255,552	91,253	140,774	81,823	606,632
1928-29	112,809	50,697	64,435	126,261	375,086

In 1928-29 the Government relieved 12,332 persons to the amount of 549,000 yen. On March 31, 1929, 604 foundlings were being maintained, and the expense in that year was 98,081 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons. The number of hospitals in 1928 was 2,003 (12 state, 92 public and 1,899 private).

Finance.

I. Imperial.

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary.

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 [1]	1931-32 [1]	1932-33 [1]
	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen
Revenue . . .	2,005,691	1,826,444	1,608,638	1,489,275	1,273,500
Expenditure . .	1,814,855	1,736,317	1,608,639	1,488,903	1,897,100

[1] Estimates.

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1932.

Revenue 1931-32	1000 Yen	Expenditure 1931-32	1000 Yen
Ordinary:—		Ordinary:—	
Land tax	64,789	Civil List	4,500
Income tax	163,774	Foreign Affairs	15,176
Business tax	44,998	Home Affairs	45,380
Liquor tax	210,807	Finance	311,251
Sugar excise	76,627	Army	172,275
Tax on Textile fabrics	31,667	Navy	141,210
Customs duties	112,269	Justice	32,270
		Education	131,310
Total Taxes[1]	778,287	Agriculture and Forests	29,267
Stamps	73,070	Commerce and Industry	4,913
Public Undertakings and State Property	501,117	Communications	292,467
		Overseas Affairs	2,407
Total ordinary (including other receipts)	1,396,970	Total ordinary	1,182,377
Extraordinary Revenue	92,304	Extraordinary Expenditure	306,526
Total Revenue	1,489,275	Total Expenditure	1,488,903

[1] Including all items.

Public debt, March 31, 1931:—Internal loans (4 and 5 per cent.), 4,476,792,300 yen; foreign loans (4 to 6½ per cent.), 1,479,024,460 yen; total, 5,955,816,760 yen. Floating debt (March 31, 1930): government rice purchase notes, 43,591,838 yen. Total debt, January 31, 1931, 5,942,000,000 yen.

II. Local.

The revenue of the Prefectures for the year 1931-1932 was 429,461,372 yen, and expenditure 429,457,387 yen. The revenue of the cities in 1930-31 was 693,539,869 yen, and the expenditure was 686,578,076 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1930-31 was 474,300,768 yen, and the expenditure was 474,100,520 yen. The total local debt at the end of March, 1930, was 2,221,703,339 yen.

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 all arms; then for 5 years and 4 months in the reserve (*Yobi*). Reservists are usually called out once during their reserve service, for 3 weeks. 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 Kōbi is for 10 years, with usually one period of training of 3 weeks. At the end of their Kōbi 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 12 years and 4 months, during which a part of them is called out for training. After completion of this they are passed to the Kokumin until 40 years of age 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 consists of Jōbi, Kōbi, Hojū, and those of which do not serve for the first ban. 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 standing army of Japan consists of 17 divisions, including the guard, 4 independent cavalry brigades, 2 independent regiments of mountain guns, and 8 regiments of heavy field artillery.

Two infantry regiments form a brigade, and two brigades (12 battalions) a division. The divisional artillery consists of a regiment of field or mountain artillery (6 batteries of 4 guns). A regiment of cavalry of 2 squadrons, and a battalion of engineers, and also a battalion of transport service, complete the division. Four infantry, and 4 artillery, ammunition columns, 6 field hospitals, 4 supply columns, and 1 remount depôt accompany each division in the field. The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men, 4,800 horses, 36 guns, and 1,674 vehicles.

The peace establishment of the active army in 1931 was 12,343 officers and 185,540 other ranks. The strength of the active army and the first and second reserves was 17,343 officers and 259,304 other ranks.

The air personnel for the army numbered in 1931, 3,500, organised in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps. The number of aeroplanes in service was 584, in reserve 254 It is proposed to increase the number in service by 300.

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 each district of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 13th and 14th divisions. Abroad there are 9,000 men in Manchuria, and 800 in North China.

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 rifle; calibre, 6·5 mm. (·256″) machine guns and light machine guns, infantry cannons and infantry howitzers, a Mauser with an altered chamber. The cavalry are armed with a carbine of similar construction, and also with heavy and light machine guns. The field gun is a q.-f. shielded Krupp of 7·5 cm. calibre, which fires a shrapnel of 14·3 lbs. 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 lbs. and 80 lbs. respectively. A 4″ gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced.

The military budget for 1929–30 amounted to 225,256,000 yen.

II. Navy.

The administration of the Navy is in the charge of the Minister of Marine, under whose control is also the Naval Technical Department for Naval Construction, while the Chief of the General Staff is directly responsible to the Emperor for Operation, Mobilization, and Intelligence.

The coast of Japan is divided into three maritime districts having their headquarters at Yokosuka, Kure, and Sasebo.

The Japanese Fleet was markedly affected by the Washington Agreement, though Japan remains the third great naval power of the world. Her replacement tonnage was fixed by the Treaty at 315,000 tons in capital ships, which is superior to the strength allowed to France and Italy. By the London Treaty, no capital ships may be replaced during 1931–36. The existing ships are in process of being modernized, it is said at a cost of 5,000,000*l.* Recent programmes have been concerned mainly with the building of cruisers, destroyers and submarines for the purpose of replacing obsolete ships. Under the Fleet Replacement Law there are to be built during 1931–38: 4 cruisers of 8,600 tons, 12 destroyers, 8 submarines, 4 minelayers, 5 minesweepers and sundry auxiliary units.

The principal state dockyards are at Kure and Yokosuka, where capital ships have been built, and there is a dockyard also at Sasebo, where lighter vessels are constructed. The earthquake of September 1, 1923, almost destroyed the dockyard of Yokosuka, which was the Japanese Portsmouth, but no ship of the active fleet was damaged seriously, and considerable sums have since been devoted to the reconstruction of the yard. The Kawasaki private shipbuilding yard at Kobe and the Mitsubishi establishment at Nagasaki are well equipped with modern plant, and there are lesser building yards at Maizuru, Uraga and elsewhere, as well as the government armour and armament factory at Kure. Japan has made herself practically independent of Europe for the building and arming and equipment of her warships.

A statement of the Japanese fleet follows:—

	Completed at end of		
	1929	1930	1931
Battleships	10	10	10
Armoured Cruisers	7	7	7
Aircraft Carriers	3	3	3
Cruisers	29	29	30
First-class Gunboats	2	2	2
Destroyers	112	106	110[1]
Submarines	65	67	67[2]

[1] The destroyers are 62 first-class and 48 second-class.
[2] The submarines are 23 first-class, 44 second-class.

The following table includes all the battleships which are being retained, and the armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers.

Year of laying down	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour: Water-line	Armour: On Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Battleships.[1]					
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1911	Kongō	29,330	8	10	8 14 in. ; 16 6 in.	4	64,000	26 0
1912	Kirishima							
1912	Haruna							
1912	Fusō	29,330	12	12	12 14in. ; 16 6in.	6	40,000	22·5
1913	Yamashiro							
1915	Ise	29,900	12	12	12 14in. ; 20 5 5in.	6	45,000	23·0
1915	Hyuga							
1917	Nagato	32,720	12	14	8 16in. , 20 5 5in.	8	48,000	23 0
1918	Mutsu							
		Armoured Cruisers (rated as Coast Defence Vessels).						
1897	Asama	9,240	7	6	4 8in. ; 8 6in.	4	18,000	21 5
1898	Adzuma	8,640					17,000	21
1898	Yakumo	9,010					15,500	20 5
1899	Idzumo	9,180					16,000	20 5
	Iwate							
1902	Kasuga	7,080	6	5½	1 10in , 2 8in., 4 6in. ; 4 8in , 14 6in.	4	13,500	20
	Nisshin							
		Cruisers.						
1910	Hirado	4,400	—	—	8 6in. ; 2 3in A.A.	3	22,500	26
	Yahagi							
1917	Tatsuta	3,230	—	—	4 5 5in , 1 3in A A.	6	54,000	31
1917	Tenryu							
1922	Yubari	2,890	—	—	6 5 5 in , 1 3in A A.	4	50,000	33
1919	Kiso	5,100	—	—	7 5 5 in. , 2 3in A.A.	8	90,000	33
1919	Kitakami							
1919	Ohi							
1918	Tama							
1918	Kuma							
1920	Nagara	5,170						
1920	Natori							
1920	Yura							
1920	Kinu							
1921	Isudzu							
1922	Abukuma							
1922	Jintsu	5,195						
1922	Sendai							
1922	Naka							
1922	Furutaka	7,100	2½	6	6 8in. ; 4 3in. A A ; 6 8in ; 4 4·7 in. A.A.	12	100,000	33
1922	Kako							
1924	Aoba							
1924	Kinugasa							
1924	Nachi	10,000	3?	6	10 8in., 6 4·7in A A	12	130,000	33
1924	Myoko							
1925	Ashigara							
1925	Haguro							
1926	Atago	10,000	3?	6	10 8in., 4 4·7in. A A	6	130,000	33
1926	Takao							
		Aircraft Carriers.						
1919	Hosho	9,500	—	—	4 5·5in.; 2 3in A A.	—	30,000	25
1920	Kaga	26,900	6?	?	10 8in. ; 12 4·7in. A.A.	—	90,000	28
1920	Akagi					—	130,000	28 5

[1] The battleship *Hiyei*, which is being rendered non-effective under the terms of the London Treaty, is omitted from this table.

Ships building or completing include the two cruisers *Chokai* and *Maya*, of 10,000 tons, armed with 10 8-in. guns, the aircraft carrier *Ryujo*, eight destroyers, five submarines, and a minelayer.

The gross amount of the Navy Estimates for 1929–30 was 261,108,889 yen; for 1930–31, 262,937,688 yen; and for 1931–32, 210,341,290 yen. The active personnel numbers about 85,000.

Production and Industry (in Japan proper).

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, 1931, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was 41,980,767 acres, of which under rice, 7,406,705 acres; other cereals, 7,013,672 acres; forests, 21,688,477 acres; plains, 4,226,550 acres; buildings, 1,099,967 acres.

The forest area on January 1, 1928, was 47,219,191 acres, of which 18,319,385 acres belonged to the State, and 2,922,963 acres to the Imperial household.

The following are some agricultural statistics for three years :—

Crop	Acreage			Produce (kilos)		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Rice	7,757,026	7,802,546	7,938,236	10,878,115	10,763,667	12,063,200
Wheat	1,190,786	1,202,930	1,204,401	1,152,537	1,140,697	1,104,895
Barley	981,188	959,086	932,403	1,371,982	1,284,400	1,279,128
Rye	1,246,812	1,217,703	1,183,163	1,285,470	1,321 014	1,098,258
Tobacco	91,395	89,317	90,078	63,723	61,678	61,382
Tea	104,905	106,207	94,427	39,087,841	39,392,438	38,646,923

The preliminary estimate of the rice harvest of 1931 was 55,027,910 kokus. (1 koku of rice = 142·5 kg. = 313·5 lbs.)

On December 31, 1929 the number of oxen was 1,488,240; horses, 1,490,360; sheep, 20,728; goats, 215,439; swine, 706,151.

The mineral and metal products for 1928 and 1929 were :—

Mineral or Metal		1928		1929	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Yen		Yen
Gold	grammes	10,390.463	14,685,045	10,422,322	14,764.627
Silver	,,	160,023,735	6,516.019	160,604,484	6,139,329
Copper	kilos.	68,232,865	55,271,862	75,469,049	69,399.811
Lead	,,	3,652,869	847,552	3,373,944	853,231
Pig iron	m. tons.	110,103	4,954,635	133,616	5,979,316
Steel	,,	1,708.527	144,825.295	2,037.198	189,296,438
Iron pyrites	,,	593,972	7,888,286	618 743	7,898,481
Coal	,,	33,860,181	254,516,131	34,257,817	245,761.504
Sulphur	,,	70,063	4,095,521	65,464	3,638,048
Crude petroleum	hectolitres	2,922,608	12,945,601	3,113,399	13,707,355
Total value (including all others)		—	518,336,240	—	569,809,053

In 1929, the number of mining workers was as follows :—in collieries, 228,761; in metal mines, 48,009; various, 10,194; total, 286,964.

In 1929, the total number of cocoons obtained was 382,850,363 kilos, valued at 655,001,070 yen.

On December 31, 1929, the number of employees in factories was 2,066,642 (1,055,343 males and 1,011,299 females).

The value of the principal manufactures in 1929 was as follows: woven goods, 1,459,643,228 yen; earthenware, 74,767,470 yen; lacquered ware, 33,866,382 yen; matting, 22,442,826 yen; oil, 44,347,827 yen; grege silk, 881,377,159 yen; leather, 24,376,458 yen; sugar, 118,292,009 yen.

At the end of 1929 there were 19,706 cotton spinning factories operating in Japan, employing 189,654 men and 808,582 women. The number of spindles, at the end of 1929, was 6,836,516, and of looms 77,898.

In 1929 the raw marine products amounted to the value of 205,939,842 yen; the manufactured products to the value of 187,498,221 yen. The production of salt in 1929 was 644,150,863 kilogs.

Commerce.[1]

Trade for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	2,179,153 860	2,196,314,730	2,216,240,020	1,546,071,000	1,235,675,000
Exports .	1,992,317,170	1,971,955,350	2,148,618,650	1,469,852,000	1,146,981,000

[1] Excluding bullion and specie.

Commerce by countries:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	94,308,489	118,337,336	25,486,268	18,405,600
Belgium	8,024,133	4,736,411	1,973,974	2,446,994
Egypt	16,222,710	13,567,562	28,997,110	22,829,859
Canada	46,164,489	35,672,842	17,884,784	13,067,136
British India . .	180,405,249	133,165,251	129,262,375	110,367,354
Straits Settlements .	28,925,362	21,857,976	26,930,929	19,119,864
China	161,666,652	145,697,197	260,825,838	155,750,668
France	16,635,566	12,407,673	26,302,071	15,774,772
French Indo-China .	7,907,284	6,880,919	2,412,457	1,709,663
Germany	106,183,336	73,244,153	11,106,454	8,102,923
Great Britain . . .	92,561,422	63,335,222	60,682,453	51,880,546
Dutch Indies . . .	59,983,504	46,080,522	66,047,646	63,450,143
Holland	2,938,064	2,884,613	8,074,899	10,097,286
Hawaii	73,957	268,829	6,392,711	5,625,072
Hong Kong	538,201	498,501	55,646,881	36,754,290
Italy	4,259,196	4,275,735	6,120,588	3,204,325
Philippine Islands .	10,759,633	8,987,763	28,369,499	20,425,381
Chile	3,100,373	2,942,849	2,471,615	804,785
Asiatic Russia . . .	37,218,443	30,864,503	26,973,351	14,941,478
Sweden	8,634.489	8,580,826	939,090	1,239,769
Siam	13,843,017	6,792,437	9,476,621	4,721,842
Switzerland. . . .	15,231,621	10,396,148	660,337	468,253
U.S of America . . .	442,881,606	342,289,352	506,112,145	425,330,176

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports:—

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
	1000 Yen	1000 Yen		1000 Yen	1000 Yen
Rice and paddy	19,583	6,973	Green tea	8,387	8,232
Wheat	41,509	52,936	Aquatic products	18,080	10,177
Beans and peas	49,784	37,350	Beans and peas	7,225	5,079
Sugar	25,973	15,603	Vegetable oil	11,331	5,227
Chile nitrate	3,084	2,691	Sugar, refined	26,735	14,861
Oil cake	66,417	44,349	Camphor	3,109	2,944
Ammonium sulphate	29,624	15,861	Menthol crystal	3,475	2,984
Cotton, raw	362,047	296,273	Coal	21,783	15,009
Wool	73,610	86,145	Waste silk	6,578	2,893
Woollen or worsted yarns	14,149	12,431	Raw silk	416,647	355,395
Tissues of wool	11,434	9,993	Cotton yarns	15,033	8,510
Tissues of cotton	4,999	4,376	Silk tissues	100,710	82,766
Pulp	12,084	11,840	Cotton tissues	272,117	198,730
Coal	34,204	28,268	Straw plaiting	3,467	1,821
Wrought iron	76,610	36,263	Potteries	27,171	19,309
Lead	11,117	8,219	Wood	14,622	9,954
Caustic soda and soda ash	8,981	8,149	Paper	27,560	20,996
Machinery	81,820	48,748	Toys	11,699	9,823
Wood	53,084	43,379	Matches	2,965	2,277
Coal-tar dyes	5,809	7,285	Cement	10,067	9,090
			Glass	9,609	6,532

The bullion and specie (gold and silver) in 1928 amounted to: imports, 2,696,315 yen; exports, 3,436,196 yen; 1929, imports, 613,661 yen; exports, 3,490,559.

The staple articles of trade between Japan and Great Britain (Board of Trade Returns) for 2 years were :—

Imports into U.K.	1929	1930	Exports to Japan	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Raw silk	596,743	629,240	Cotton goods	659,267	375,897
Silk manufactures	844,554	765,506	Woollen goods	1,269,210	758,619
Straw plaiting	146,093	124,352	Woollen and worsted yarns	302,950	185,540
Peas (tinned)	523,258	274,904	Iron and steel	2,190,713	1,278,155
Soya bean oil	336,925	576,859	Machinery	2,591,400	1,595,455
Toys	147,979	180,698	Cycles	110,775	45,145
Fish (including canned salmon)	1,073,217	819,139	Chemicals	2,895,667	1,092,515

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Japan to U.K.	8,164	8,782	9,132	7,820	7,109
Exports to Japan from U.K.	15,150	14,536	13,485	8,229	6,166
Re-exports to Japan from U.K.	282	265	207	168	145

Shipping and Navigation.

Shipping movements at Japanese ports for 2 years :—

	Entered				Cleared			
	1929		1930		1929		1930	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
Steam . .	18,231	55,185,000	18,757	58,477,021	18,227	55,376,000	18,771	58,317,888
Sailing .	89	13,000	61	5,818	86	11,000	71	7,316
Total . .	18,320	55,198,000	18,818	58,482,839	18,313	55,387,000	18,842	58,325,204

Of the total steamships entered in 1930, 1,646 vessels of 7,865,014 tons were British; 628 of 3,592,247 tons American; 367 of 1,579,774 tons German: 320 of 952,169 tons Norwegian; 172 of 316,310 tons Dutch; 68 of 155,278 tons Chinese; 108 of 703,752 tons French; and 13,247 of 35,942,573 tons were Japanese

In March, 1929, the merchant navy (Japan Proper) consisted of 3,323 steamers of European style, of 3,725,759 tons; and 14,930 sailing vessels of Japanese style, of 884,523 tons. There were only 11 steamships of more than 10,000 tons, all belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 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 total length of roads in Japan is 591,484 miles (1927)

The first railway in Japan was built in 1872, between Tokyo and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. By 1880 there were 73 miles of railway in operation; by 1900, 3,638 miles; by 1910, 5,354 miles; by October, 1923, 9,974 miles. The following table gives the railway statistics for 1929–30 —

—	State Railways	Railways owned by Private Companies	Total
Length in miles .	8,774	4,047	12,821
Gross income, yen	496,943,793	93,636,788	590,580,581
Expenditure, yen .	304,142,751	52,272,651	356 415,402
Goods carried, tons .	76,008,685	26,049,393	102,058,078
Passengers, number .	862,939,432	415,462,973	1,278 402,405

It has been decided to make the standard gauge 4 feet 8½ inches 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. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Japanese Government railways On June 30, 1929, there were 3,492 miles electrified, of which 153 miles were state-owned and 3,339 miles owned by private companies.

There are (1928–29) 1,183 miles of electric tramway in Japan.

The air traffic has been as follows (years ended March 31):—

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Number of aviators . . .	212	249	273	336	412
Number of flights . . .	11,765	14,747	17,987	17,528	20,628
Number of machines . . .	78	88	106	107	118
Distance flown (kilometres) . .	597,250	762,354	878,230	1,106,802	1,711,623
Hours flown	4,688	5,949	7,818	8,394	12,108

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years (ended March 31):—

—	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Letters, Postcards, Newspapers and periodicals	3,974,192,623	4,863,287,510	4,764,671,266	5,096,611,368
Parcels	58,258,644	60,555,887	63,335,027	63,650,583
Post and telegraph offices	10,483	10,617	10,800	11,038
Telegrams received	69,562,199	70,108 000	69,235,000	67,844,246
Telegraphic line (miles)	31,798	31,882	31,901	32,145
,, wire (miles)	185,160	193,099	200,566	214,572
Telephone line (miles)	25,530	29,047	31,105	34,075
,, wire (miles)	2,165,680	2,515,230	2,790,136	3,041,308
Number of telephone messages	2,195,600,413	2,439,878.924	2,730,238,000	2,881,123,698
Number of telephone subscribers	552,557	609,146	655,721	690,043

Currency and Banking

Coinage issued in the years stated:—

—	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins	—	—	1,518,860	—	51,431,000
Silver ,,	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,800.000	4,000,000
Bronze ,,	—	140,000	125,000	30,000	—
Nickel ,,	6,000,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Total	26,000,000	15,140,000	15,393,860	15,830,000	56,431,000

The notes of the Bank of Japan are of seven denominations, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 yen.

The total amount of notes in circulation on Dec. 31, 1930, was 1,556,090,000 yen, of which 1,413,891,000 yen were notes of the Bank of Japan; 90,615,000 yen were notes of the Bank of Chōsen; 39,904,000 yen notes of the Bank of Taiwan. On March 31, 1929, the gold stock of Japan was 1,178,000,000 yen, of which 91,000,000 yen were held by the Government and 1,087,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan. The embargo on the export of gold, imposed on September 12, 1917, was removed on January 11, 1930, and Japan thus returned to the gold standard. The embargo, however, was re-imposed on December 13, 1931, to check the gold efflux.

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 Hokkaidō Colonisation Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Chōsen. There are also (1929) 24 agricultural and industrial banks, 955 ordinary banks, and 97 savings banks. The condition of the banks (ordinary, saving and special) for three years (December 31st) was as follows.

Year	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Net Earnings	Rate of Dividend
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Per cent.
1927	1,924,196,080	966,999,000	11,896,221,000	227,613,000	8·79
1928	1,825,402,000	956,286,000	12,153,084,000	162,786.000	7·52
1929	1,828,872,465	991,881,311	12,445,945,242	146,144,000	7·51

The depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1930, numbered 36,388,441, and their deposits amounted to 2,199,667,203 yen.

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 (10 and 5 sen pieces), 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 ·720 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.

Weights and measures are as follows —

The *Kin*	= 160 *mommé*	= 1·323 lbs. avoirdupois.
,, *Kwan*	= 1,000 ,,	= 8 267 lbs. ,,
,, *Sun*		= 1 193 inches.
,, *Shaku*	(10 sun)	= 11·930 inches.
The *Ken*	= 6 *shaku*	= 5 965 feet.
,, *Chô*	= 60 *ken*	= $\frac{1}{8}$ mile, 5·4229 chains.
,, *Ri*	= 36 *chô*	= 2 44 miles.
,, *Ri* sq.		= 5 9552 sq. miles.
,, *Tsubo*		= 3 9538 sq. yds
,, *Chô*, land measure		= 2 45 acres.
,, *Koku*, liquid		= 39 6804 gallons.
,, ,, dry		= 4 9601 bushels.
,, *To*, liquid = $\frac{1}{10}$ *koku*		= 3 9680 gallons.
,, ,, dry		= 1·9851 pecks.

The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March, 1921, but has not yet been enforced. The following rates are recognised :—

metre = 3·3 *shaku*.
gramme = 0·266667 *mommé* ($\frac{4}{15}$ *mommé*).

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Japan in Great Britain.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—His Excellency Baron Tsuneo Matsudaira, G.C.V.O. (Appointed July 24, 1928.)

Counsellor.—Hiroshi Saito.

First Secretary.—Renzo Sawada.

Second Secretary.—Kumaiichi Yamamoto.

Third Secretaries.—Yutaka Ishizawa and Yoshitaro Yamada.

Attachés.—Ryuji Takeuchi, Yuso Isono, Kaoru Hara, Saburo Ohta, Shinichi Sano, and Akira Miyazaki.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Shiro Takasu.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Masaharu Homma.

Financial Attaché.—Juichi Tsushima.

Commercial Counsellor.—Shinjiro Matsuyama.

Chancellors.—Yoshio Sumino, M. Yamashita, and I. Kakegawa.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, Middlesbrough, and Manchester.

2. Of Great Britain in Japan.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Hon. Sir Francis Oswald Lindley, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., appointed May 27, 1931.
Counsellor.—T. M. Snow.
Counsellor (local rank).—W. B. Cunningham.
Secretaries.—W. R. C. Green, A. D. F. Gascoigne, and E. E. Crowe.
Naval Attaché.—Captain M. G. B. Legge, D.S.O.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. E. A. H. James.
Commercial Secretaries.—G. B. Sansom, C.M.G., and H. A. Macrae, M.B.E.

There are Consular Representatives at Tokio, Yokohama, Ozaka, Shimonoseki, Kobe, Nagasaki, Tamsui (in Formosa), Dairen, and Seoul.

3. Of Japan in Canada.

Minister.—Iemasa Tokugawa (appointed April 30, 1929).

4. Of Canada in Japan.

Minister.—Herbert Meredith Marler (appointed January 12, 1929).

KOREA (CHÖSEN).

Government.—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 the title of the country was changed back to 'Chösen,' from Tai Han, which had been adopted in 1897, and the office of Japanese Governor-General established. 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.

Governor-General.—General Kazunari Ugaki (June, 1931).

Area and Population.—The area is 85,228 square miles. Population at the end of 1929, 19,331,061. Of this number, 488,478 were Japanese, 18,784,437 Koreans, and 58,146 foreigners. The 1929 returns give the number of British subjects as 258, Americans 854, French 64, and Germans 87. At the end of 1929 the population of the largest cities and towns was as follows:—Keijo-fu (Seoul), the capital, 340,290 (93,272 Japanese), Fusan-fu (Pusan), 119,655 (42,642 Japanese), Heijo-fu (Pyong-Yang), 156,442 (27,438 Japanese), Taikyu-fu (Tai-Ku), 94,801 (28,090 Japanese), Chemulpo 59,558 (11,534 Japanese).

On October 1, 1930, the population of Korea was 21,057,969 (10,763,230 males and 10,294,739 females).

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 Education.—The knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, formerly considered essential to the education of the upper classes, has given way under Japanese and foreign influence to a more practical system of instruction, but the worship of ancestors is still observed with as much punctiliousness as in China. In the country there are numerous Buddhist monasteries, which, however, are looked upon

with scant respect. There is a large number of Christian converts. French missionaries were working in the country from 1784 and struggled for a century in the face of official persecution. The ban on Christianity was raised in 1882 and the first Protestant missionaries came to Korea in 1884. In 1929 there were 2,791 foreign missionaries working in Korea and a membership of 312,645 converts (communicants) was claimed. The missions early established numerous hospitals and schools throughout the country.

Since annexation the Japanese authorities have provided schools in all parts of the country, but it is recognized that much is required to be done, as less than 20 per cent. of the Koreans are literate. Plans are now being drawn up to establish an elementary school in every *myen* or village, but lack of funds hinders the speedy attainment of this ideal. Technical schools are being gradually introduced.

In 1929 there were for the education mainly of Japanese 463 elementary schools with 63,171 pupils and 2,039 teachers, 11 middle schools with 5,649 pupils, 1 medical school, a law university, 14 normal schools with 2,429 students and 203 teachers, a higher technical school, a higher commercial school and a higher agricultural school, 24 girls' high schools with 9,432 pupils, and various kindergarten and private schools. For the education of Koreans there were 1,620 common schools with 422,800 pupils, and 78 private common schools with 19,966 pupils, 24 higher common schools (9 private) with 10,716 pupils, 15 (9 private) higher common schools for girls, with 3,840 pupils; besides various industrial schools. There is a University at Seoul with 553 students (March 31, 1929), of whom, 387 were Koreans and 166 Japanese. The preparatory course has 291 students.

In Seoul there are three daily Korean newspapers, and 2 Japanese besides others published at Chemulpo and in other parts of the country. There is a Government-subsidised daily newspaper in English, published at Seoul.

Finance.—The finances of Korea form a special account in the Budget of Japan. The estimated revenue and expenditure for two years are shown as follows :—

Revenue.	1930-31	1931-32	Expenditure	1930-31	1931-32
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Ordinary	195,975,003	202,057,540	Ordinary ..	176,558,644	186,672,827
Extraordinary ..	50,877,840	37,672,243	Extraordinary .	76,392,921	53,056,956
Total	246,852,843	239,729,783	Total ..	252,951,565	239,729,783

The outstanding debt (March 31, 1931) is 387,945,394 yen.

Production.—Korea is almost entirely an agricultural country; the cultivated area at end of 1929 was 10,763,319 acres. The Japanese own nearly one-half of the cultivated land with an average holding of 51·80 acres per household as against 3·84 acres per household for Koreans. The chief crops are rice (about 27 per cent. of the cultivated area), barley, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops for 4 years were (in bushels) :—1926, 91,142,474 ; 1927, 103,045,131 ; 1928, 80,485,957 ; 1929, 81,617,865. In 1929, 42,957,907 bushels of barley were produced; 23,773,178 bushels of soya beans, 150,161,860 lbs. of Upland American cotton and 59,148,220 lbs. of native cotton. Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. In 1929, 66,181,747 pounds of apples and 30,280,960 pounds of pears were produced. Silkworm rearing is also carried on and in 1929 there were produced 2,887,844 bushels of cocoons ; in 1928, 2,299,978

bushels. Live-stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality. In 1929, there were 1,585,526 cattle, 55,826 horses, 1,327,983 pigs, 2,901 donkeys and 21,666 goats. The fishing industry is developing; value of catch in 1929, 65,338,398 yen.

Gold mining is carried on; the value of the 1929 output was 5,848,720 yen. There are several foreign-owned gold mines in active operation. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant in Korea; the development of these resources has been impeded by defective means of communication, but is making steady progress. The output of pig iron in 1929 was valued at 6,795,334 yen; iron ore at 3,153,988 yen; and coal 6,321,485 yen. Anthracite coal mines in the north of Korea are in operation. Graphite and mica also are found in fair quantities. The total value of mineral products in 1929 was 26,488,366 yen. The Government has the monopoly of ginseng, salt and tobacco, the latter yielding 54,068,249 lbs. in 1929. At end of 1928 there were 5,342 factories with a capital of 549,122,364 yen, and 99,547 employees, while the value of the output was 392,533,876 yen.

Commerce.—The open ports are Seoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Gensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Seishin, Ping-Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong-Am-Po (1908), Yuki, Joshin and Shin-wi-ju.

Trade (merchandise only) at the open ports:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	372,169,783	383,417,007	413,990,943	423,093,551	367,050,000
Exports .	362,954,800	358,924,702	365,978,524	345,664,056	266,540,000

The imports in 1929 included cotton goods, 38,345,783 yen; machinery, 16,698,000 yen; silk goods, 13,894,000 yen; timber, 8,872,000 yen; mineral oil, 10,139,310 yen; grass cloth, 5,458,000 yen; sugar, 9,285,000 yen; paper, 7,672,000 yen; flour, 6,911,346 yen; fertilisers, 23,928,000 yen; and coal, 10,237,000 yen. The principal exports were rice, 148,816,000 yen; beans, 22,117,000 yen; hides, 2,762,000 yen; cattle, 3,549,000 yen; silk, 20,142,647 yen; cocoons, 4,381,000 yen; and gold ore, 1,945,000 yen. Of the total imports in 1929, the value of 315,326,000 yen was from Japan; of the exports, the value of 309,891,000 yen was to Japan. From Great Britain and the United States of America respectively, direct imports amounted to 3,783,000 yen and 9,803,000 yen; but there is also considerable indirect trade via Japan.

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) were 195,439*l.* in 1929; 145,182*l.* in 1930, and 58,705*l.* in 1931; exports to United Kingdom were 1,606*l.*, 1,295*l.* and 217*l.* in the three years respectively. Re-exports from U.K. were 1,595*l.*, 231*l.* and 4,862*l.*

Shipping and Communications.—The shipping entered at the open ports in 1930 had a tonnage of 9,646,889, and those that cleared a tonnage of 9,514,552. In March 1930 there were 186 steamships, of 47,202 tons, and 684 sailing ships, of 22,705 tons, registered in Korea.

Transport in the interior is by rail, road (motor-car, oxen, pack-horses, etc.), and river. The railways are being rapidly extended and the roads are being gradually improved. At the end of March 1930 there were 11,464 miles of completed roads. Length of railways, 1931 (public and private), about 2,395 miles; number of passengers carried (1931) 20,649,934.

Number of post offices 725. There were 24,353 miles of telegraph wire open (March 1931), and the lines connect with the Japanese and the

Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced into all the principal towns; length of lines 5,589 miles (March, 1931). During the fiscal year ended March 1931 176,455,929 telephone messages, and 11,332,115 telegrams were sent.

In 1929–30, 240,533,268 ordinary mails were collected and 261,948,145 delivered, 2,288,436 parcels were collected and 3,344,319 delivered.

Currency and Banking.—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906. In 1929 there were 17 banks, semi-Government and ordinary, with 61,471,000 yen paid-up capital, with total deposits at December 31, 1929, amounting to 5,322,975,000 yen.

A central bank, the Bank of Chösen, 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 of 25 million yen, the deposits amounting to 2,508,031,000 yen (Dec. 31, 1929). Notes issued at Dec. 31, 1929, 118,701,000 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 postal savings banks had 2,098,602 depositors with a total amount 36,286,418 yen on March 31, 1930.

The coinage consists of gold pieces of 5-, 10-, and 20-yen, silver of 10-, 20-, and 50-sen, nickel of 5-sen, and 10-sen, and bronze of 1-sen. The gold coins, however, are not in general use, the ordinary medium of commerce being the notes of the Bank of Japan or of the Bank of Chösen which are issued in the following denominations, viz.: 100 yen, 20 yen, 10 yen, 5 yen, and 1 yen. The old nickel coin has been wholly withdrawn from circulation, and the *cash* currency is now rarely seen, and then only in remote parts of the country. 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.—Oswald White, C.M G.
Vice-Consul.—C. H. Archer.

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.

Governor-General.—Eizo *Ishizuka.*

The Island has an area of 13,890 square miles, with a population according to the census of Oct. 1, 1930, of 4,592,537 (2,353,238 males and 2,239,274 females). There were 220,730 Japanese, and 43,118 foreigners in the Island in 1929. The chief towns are Taihoku (195,555 inhabitants in 1925 Census), Tainan, Kürun, and Taichu. The official language is Japanese, but Chinese (Amoy dialect) is the most used.

Many improvements have been effected by the Japanese administration. A colonising scheme was commenced in 1909, whereby Japanese were settled in Taiwan. An educational system has been established for Japanese and

natives. In 1929–30 there were for the instruction of the Japanese 133 primary schools, with 842 teachers and 30,148 pupils. For the instruction of the natives there were 583 schools, with 5,350 teachers and 233,346 pupils. There are also normal schools, a medical school, an industrial school, and a school for teaching the Japanese language to natives, and native languages to Japanese. The University of Formosa was opened in April, 1928.

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.

—	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32[1]
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . .	138,627,000	147,523,811	150,240,607	117,494,051	115,370,120
Expenditure .	101,533,000	109,109,000	122,295,326	117,494,051	115,370,120

[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 crude camphor and camphor oil respectively was in 1925, 2,447,043 lbs. and 5,019,131 lbs.; in 1926, 1,665,317 lbs. and 4,633,284 lbs.; and in 1927, 1,719,510 lbs. and 11,639,760 lbs. The quantity of tea produced in 1929 was 43,814,090 lbs., valued at 16,356,304 yen (in 1928, 45,118,379 lbs., valued at 16,694,291 yen). Production of rice in 1930, 36,579,134 bushels; in 1929, 38,605 899 bushels. Area under cane and production of raw sugar in 1928, 257,281 acres, 722,788 tons; 1929, 285,336 acres, 973,595 tons; in 1930–31, 208,421 acres, 784,655 tons; 1931–32, 243,666 acres, 957,720 tons. There are active fisheries: value of catch in 1929, 14,446,265 yen. The number of animals (December 31, 1929) was:— horses, 305; goats, 88,449; cattle, 93,276; pigs, 1,753,804; buffaloes, 296,563. The industries comprise flour-milling, sugar, tobacco; oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress: gold (625,422 yen); silver (12,997 yen); copper (67,655 yen); and coal (10,064,568 yen) being the principal minerals in 1929; the output of coal in 1929 was 1,530,025 tons. The total value of minerals in 1929 was 15,090,503 yen. There were 46 new style and 90 old style sugar mills in Taiwan in 1930.

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan; imports in 1930, 45,131,193 yen from foreign countries; 123,127,117 yen from Japan; total imports, 168,258,310 yen; exports, 22,807,963 yen to foreign countries; 218,633,341 yen to Japan; total exports, 240,441,304 yen. In 1928 the imports from Japan amounted to 132,318,204 yen; exports to Japan 214,521,597 yen. Imports from other foreign countries, 58,335,729 yen; exports to other foreign countries, 33,895,688 yen. Total imports, 190,653,933 yen; and total exports, 248,417,285 yen. The chief exports in 1930 were tea, 8,692,458 yen; sugar, 67,807 yen; camphor and camphor oil, 1,085,348 yen; rice, 49,322,118 yen; alcohol, 1,487,870 yen; coal, 2,872,440 yen. The chief imports in 1930 were rice, 1,101,272 yen; cotton and silk goods, 204,610 yen; fertilisers, 2,698,010 yen; timber, 1,522,646 yen; rails, 47,833 yen.

In March 1929 there were 28 steamships, of 3,337 tons, and 119 sailing

vessels, of 6,539 tons, registered in Formosa. In 1929, 1,309 vessels of 2,449,283 tons entered the ports of Formosa from countries other than Japan.

Roads have been and are being constructed throughout the Island. There were, in 1928, 608·5 miles belonging to the Government and 342·7 miles to private companies, and 997·2 miles to exclusive use of private companies. In 1930 there were 175 post offices, through which passed packets (including parcels), 67,020,719. The telegraph service has 178 offices; length of line 856 miles; of wire, 3,339 miles; messages (1930), 3,043,062. Telephone line, 2,147 miles; calls, 58,126,076.

The post office savings bank had 499,427 depositors with 15,063,929 yen to their credit (1929–30).

The coinage current in the Island is that of Japan.

Bōkotō, or the **Pescadores**, consist of about 12 islands, with a total area of about 50 square miles.

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 13,935 sq. miles, and, in 1930 (census), the population was 295,187 (168,528 males, 126,659 females). 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 1929, 625,945 tons

The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1931, is estimated at 26,123,936 yen, and expenditure 26,123,936 yen.

The leased Territory of **Kwantung**, the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula, has an area of about 1,444 sq. miles, and a population (October 1, 1930) of 1,328,011, of whom 809,044 were males and 518,967 females. On December 31, 1929, there were 1,004,807 Chinese and 218,457 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). At the end of 1929 there were 52 elementary schools with 27,513 pupils, 8 secondary schools with 4,010 pupils, and 7 girls' schools with 3,628 pupils, for the instruction of the Japanese, and 134 schools with 29,877 pupils for the instruction of the natives; also an American Presbyterian Mission with a church and a hospital.

The revenue for 1930–31 is estimated at 24,949,939 yen, and expenditure, 24,949,939 yen.

At the end of 1929, there were 140 steamships of 363,898 tons, and 46 sailing vessels of 2,446 tons, registered in Kwantung.

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 value of the catch in 1929 (12,831,256 kwan) being 4,682,171 yen, as compared with 9,657,121 kwan in 1928, valued at 4,297,180 yen. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. In 1929 production amounted to 414,840,600 kin. 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 (1929), 204,496,352 haikwan taels; exports, 256,953,525 haikwan taels, of which 90,771,611 hk. tls.

were imported from Japan, and 99,764,696 hk. tls. exported to that country. 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 warehouses, under the control of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The railway connects Port Arthur and Dairen with Mukden, Harbin, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System, 10,410,579 passengers and 20,461,816 tons of goods were carried during 1929–30. In 1929 its total length was 699 miles.

Gold and silver coin and the notes of the Yokohama specie bank are current.

Pacific Islands.—Under the Treaty of Versailles Japan was appointed mandatory to the former German possessions north of the Equator. These include:—(1) *The Marianne (or Ladrone) Islands*—By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam (the largest of the Marianne Islands) ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spanish to German possession for payment of 840,000*l.* Sipan is the seat of Government. The Japanese population of the islands at April 1, 1930, numbered 17,624, and the natives 48,830. The northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

(2) *The Caroline Islands.*—The Carolines consist of about 549 coral islets, Ponapé having 8,586 inhabitants, Yap 6,818, and Parao 8,010 (each at April 1, 1930). 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 Ponapé as the centres of administration. There are in Truk 595 Japanese, 20 Foreigners, and 14,969 natives; in Ponapé there are 649 Japanese, 23 Foreigners, and 7,914 natives. (*b*) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. There are in Palau 1,954 Japanese, 6,043 natives, and 13 Foreigners. In Yap there are 265 Japanese, 6,545 natives, and 8 Foreigners.

(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 on April 1, 1930, was of 335 Japanese, 17 foreigners, and 9,356 natives. The chief island and administrative centre is Jaluit; Protestant (American) and Catholic missions are at work. There are plantations of coco-palm (1,705 hectares). The chief export is copra.

Justice is administered in 3 district courts and in a court of appeal. The islands contain 9 primary schools for Japanese and 22 for natives. Besides coco-palm, the principal products are sugar-cane (island of Saipan) and cotton (islands of Rota and Tinian). In 1929, there were in the islands 3,165 cattle, 2,138 goats, and 8,846 pigs.

The revenue for the Pacific Islands for 1930–31 is estimated at 44,850,347 yen, and expenditure, 44,850,347 yen.

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LATVIA.

(LATVIJAS REPUBLIKA.)

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 Estonia, Latgale, Livonia, and Courland) lasted until 1560. Eventually, Estonia 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 has been recognised as an independent State by all the Powers, and was admitted to the League of Nations on September 22, 1921.

Constitution and Government.—The Latvian Constitution which was passed by the Constituent Assembly on February 15, 1922, declares that Latvia is an independent democratic Republic and that the sovereign power of the State is vested in the Latvian people. The *Saeima* (Parliament) consists of 100 representatives elected for 3 years by universal, equal, direct,

and secret vote on the basis of proportional representation, by citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. Its powers expire on the day on which the new *Saeima* assembles. The *Saeima* elects the President of the State by absolute majority, and he holds office for 3 years. No person can hold this office for more than 6 consecutive years. The President must be over 40 years of age. He is the Chief of the armed forces of the State, and, for the period of war, appoints a commander-in-chief. War can only be declared after a vote of the *Saeima*. The President chooses the Prime Minister, who forms the Cabinet; and the Cabinet is responsible to the *Saeima*. The President may propose the dissolution of the *Saeima*, which proposal shall then be followed by a vote of the people. If this proposal is accepted by the people, the *Saeima* is dissolved and new elections are proclaimed; if not, the President of the State is to be considered as having resigned and the *Saeima* elects a new President. All citizens are equal before the Law. The Judges are independent and irrevocable. The State Control is an independent collegial institution, its chief being elected by the *Saeima* for a definite period.

The elections to the *Saeima*, held on October 15, 1931, returned the following parties: Right, 29 (National *bloc*, 5; Farmers' League, 16; Clerical Catholic Party, 8); Centre, 26 (Economic Party, 7; Centre Party, 6; Latvian National Party, 5; Progressive Union, 3; various smaller parties, 5); Left, 28 (Social Democrats, 21; Communists, 7); National Minorities (Germans, Russians, Jews, Poles), 17; total, 100.

The Ministries are those of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, National Welfare, Education, Agriculture, Justice, Communications, and State Control.

President of the State.—Albert *Kviesis* (elected April 9, 1930).
Prime Minister.—Margers *Skujenieks* (appointed December 5, 1931).

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. For administrative purposes Latvia is divided into: Vidzeme (Livonia), Kurzeme (Courland), Zemgale, and Latgale.

The chief town is Riga (the capital), population (1930) 377,917; population of other principal towns according to 1930 Census, Liepāja (Libau) 57,238; Daugavpils (Dvinsk), 43,226; Jelgava (Mitau), 33,048; Ventspils (Windau), 17,253; Rezekne (Rositten), 12,680; Valmiera (Wolmar), 8,368; Cēsis (Wenden), 7,692.

The census taken in 1930 showed a population of 1,900,045 in Latvia, of which 1,893,877 were Latvian citizens, and 56,168 foreigners (including 21,336 persons without nationality). Of the Latvian citizens 73·42 per cent. were Letts, 12·52 per cent. Russians, 4·97 per cent. Jews, 3·68 per cent. Germans, 3·12 per cent. Poles, 1·36 per cent. Lithuanians, 0·40 per cent. Estonians, 0·45 per cent. other nationalities, and 0·08 per cent. were persons with unknown nationality.

The birth-rate during 1930 was 19·81, and the death-rate 14·20 per 1,000.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the population in Latvia is Protestant (56·58 per cent.), but in Latgale and one district of

Kurzeme there are also many Roman Catholics (23·69 per cent.), while in Riga, Ventspils and south-east of Vidzeme there are a number of Greek Catholics and members of the Orthodox Church (8·93 per cent.).

During the year 1930–31 there were 2,003 elementary schools in Latvia, with 187,995 pupils and 8,288 teachers. Most of these schools were supported by the State or municipal institutions, only 146 being supported by private persons or societies. The State or municipal institutions also supported 80 of the secondary schools in the country, the remaining 62 being supported by private persons or societies. In these 142 secondary schools 2,732 teachers taught 22,462 pupils.

Each national minority has the right to its own schools (elementary and secondary) with its own language of instruction. The State contributes to the maintenance of these schools according to the percentage of inhabitants of the respective national minorities. In 1930–31, instruction was given in elementary schools in the following languages (figures in brackets refer to secondary schools):—Lettish in 1,441 (85) schools, with 133,863 (16,150) pupils and 5,469 (1,736) teachers; national minorities in 562 (57) schools, with 54,132 (6,312) pupils, and 2,819 (996) teachers.

Formerly the University of Dorpat served the whole of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and as Dorpat became an Estonian institution, the Riga Polytechnic was in 1919 raised to be the Latvian University. The number of students is (1930–31) 8,577, and of professors, 376. There are also 113 technical professional schools with 10,659 pupils; a Musical Academy with 390 students and 42 teachers; and an Academy of Arts with 282 students; and 22 teachers.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years are shown as follows —

	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30[1]	1930–31[1]	1931–32
	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats
Revenue . .	175,273,000	209,955,000	186,491,720	178,649,186	177,824,000
Expenditure	159,637,000	203,696,000	186,491,720	178,649,186	177,824,000

[1] Budget estimates

The National Debt of Latvia on April 1, 1931, was as follows:—To United States of America, 6,889,189 dollars; to Great Britain, 1,925,000*l.* The internal debt amounted to 764,000 Lats.

Defence.—The standing army numbers 2,000 officers and 18,000 men, organized in four divisions. Service is compulsory, beginning at the age of 21, and lasting to the age of 50. Service with the colours has been reduced, according to the law of May 16, 1928, to 12 months in the case of the infantry and 15 months for other arms.

Latvia maintains a coast defence squadron, comprising at present 2 submarines and 4 ships of different types.

Production and Industry.—Latvia is mainly an agricultural country, but an increasing number of people are passing from agricultural to industrial life. In 1930 the principal crops were rye, 659,465 acres, 365,190 metric tons; barley, 437,190 acres, 187,350 metric tons; oats, 789,906 acres, 341,640 metric tons; wheat, 178,581 acres, 110,550 metric tons; potatoes, 231,192 acres, 1,104,090 metric tons; flax, 126,464 acres, 19,230 metric tons (18,610 metric tons linseed). Before the war the Latvian

flax crop averaged about 35,000 tons per annum. Latvian forest lands, State and private (4,098,280 acres), produced in 1929-30, 136,644,191 cubic feet of timber (with firewood, 196,514,874 cubic feet). On December 31, 1930, there were 3,013 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing 72,100 hands. The number of workers employed in the principal industries was as follows:—metallurgical, 12,225; chemical, 5,206; textile, 9,606; mineral working, 218; and woodworking, 13,291.

Live-stock in 1931: horses, 366,300; cattle, 1,116,900; sheep, 923,100; pigs, 712,100.

Latvia does not possess much mineral wealth.

Commerce and Communications.—Latvia has about 340 miles of sea-coast; its 3 principal harbours are Riga, Liepaja, and Ventspils. Three Russian main lines converge on Latvian ports, viz. the Riga-Tsaritsin line, the Ventspils-Moscow line, and the Liepaja-Romni line.

Trade for four years:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1,000 Lats	Metric tons	1,000 Lats
1928	1,271,675	308,808	1,285,240	261,359
1929	1,545,028	362,147	1,325,466	273,868
1930	1,445,517	296,328	1,241,779	247,877
1931	1,048,042	176,234	772,737	163,722

The commerce for two years was distributed as follows (in thousands of lats):—

	1930		1931	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Raw materials and semi-manufactured articles	1,000 Lats 79,981	1,000 Lats 104,638	1,000 Lats 50,733	1,000 Lats 49,737
Manufactured articles	154,490	75,900	95,152	60,593
Food products	58,620	66,856	28,357	51,228
Cattle	2,404	481	1,501	2,162
Precious metals, etc.	833	2	491	17
Total	296,328	247,877	176,234	163,737

The main export articles of Latvia are (1931) timber, 33,600,000 lats; flax, 8,500,000 lats; butter, 46,900,000 lats.

In 1931 the imports (value in thousand lats) came from Germany, 65,393; United Kingdom, 15,049; Czechoslovakia, 7,030; Soviet Russia, 16,581; Poland, 17,605; United States of America, 62,918. Exports to the United Kingdom, 41,575; Germany, 44,174; Soviet Russia, 33,101; Belgium, 12,221.

In 1930 the principal imports of the United Kingdom from Latvia (according to the Board of Trade Returns) were: sawn timber, 1,332,165*l.*; pit props, 344,095*l.*; flax 1,061,379*l.* The principal exports to Latvia were coal, 8,068*l.*; herrings, 419,235*l.*; cotton goods, 166,849*l.*

Total trade between Latvia and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Latvia into U.K. . .	6,001,127	5,748,135	5,467,018	4,746,797	2,937,034
Exports to Latvia from U.K . .	1,150,565	1,292,957	1,496,447	1,152,046	590,712
Re-exports to Latvia from U K. . .	134,089	176,811	134,689	95,360	31,314

In January 1931, 114 steamboats of 120,298 net tons, 32 sailing vessels of 2,554 net tons, and 7 auxiliary sailing vessels of 434 net tons, making a total of 153 vessels with 207,092 gross tons, or 123,286 net tons, were sailing under the Latvian flag. There were also 4 ice-breakers.

In 1930, 4,028 vessels of 1,951,848 tons entered and 4,058 of 1,969,968 tons cleared the ports of Latvia

To facilitate the transit of goods to and from Russia, the Latvian main lines converging on the ports of Riga and Ventspils have been altered to the Russian gauge, while for Western traffic (Riga–Ostend–Paris line) and internal communications the normal and narrow gauges are used. Of the total length of Latvian railways—1,715 miles on January 1, 1931—1,084 miles were of Russian gauge and 198 miles of the normal gauge. Gross receipts of Latvian railways in 1930 were 44,545,000 lats. and expenditure 38,548,000 lats.; 13,709,000 passengers were carried and 3,828,000 tons of freight handled. There were also 600 miles of macadamised high roads. The navigable inland waterways (1,829 miles) carried about 1,667,495 tons of goods.

On April 1, 1931, there were 1,449 post offices in the country; length of telegraph line, 2,053 miles; length of telephone lines, 18,159 miles

Banking and Currency.—The legal tender in Latvia is the *Lat.* equal to one gold franc, and representing ·2903226 grammes of fine gold. Notes of 20, 25, 50, 100 and 500 lats are in circulation, also silver coins of 1, 2 and 5 lats, bronze and nickel coins of 1, 2, 5 santims, and 10, 20, 50 santims respectively. The issue of notes in Latvia is strictly limited to the amount of cover, and notes can be encashed in gold.

In 1931, there were 19 joint-stock Banks, 36 mutual credit societies and 12 communal credit institutions in Latvia, with an aggregate capital of 44,487,000 lats, and assets totalling 250,769,000 lats. The Bank of Latvia (*Latvijas Banka*) which commenced operations on November 1, 1922, had on February 15, 1932, notes in circulation amounting to 39,823,000 lats; deposits, 93,764,000 lats (including 75,807,000 lats on current account); and gold bullion and coin, 32,861,000 lats.

The metric system has been established by law, but the old Russian system of weights and measures was used until January, 1, 1924.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Latvia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Fr. Vesmans (appointed February 14, 1925).
Attaché.—Emils Zolmanis.
Agricultural Adviser.—Emils Zolmanis.
Consul-General.—C. L. Sehja.

There is also a Consulate-General in London, and consular representatives in Belfast, Hull, Swansea, and other towns.

2. Of Great Britain in Latvia.

Envoy and Minister—H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (appointed April 7, 1930) (also at Reval and Kovno).

First Secretary.—O. A. Scott, D.S.O.

Military Attaché—Major R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.

Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes.

There are consular representatives in Riga and Libau.

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LIBERIA.

Constitution and Government.—The Republic of Liberia had its origin in the efforts of several American philanthropic societies to make permanent provision for freed American slaves by establishing them in a colony on the West African coast. 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 Great Britain and France, and ultimately by other Powers. The Constitution of the Republic is on the model of that of the United States, with important differences. The executive is vested in a President and a Council of 8 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 unencumbered real estate

to the value of 2,500 dollars, or 500*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. Edwin *Barclay* (1932–1936).

Liberia is one of the original members of the League of Nations.

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 43,000 square miles. The total population is estimated at 1,000,000, 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 Gissi; (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 Americo-Liberians is estimated at about 12,000 About 60,000 of the coast negroes may be considered civilised There is a British negro colony of about 500, and there are about 150 Europeans and Americans. The coast region is divided into counties, Bassa, Sino, Maryland, and Grand Cape Mount, each under a Government superintendent, and Montserrado, subdivided into 2 districts, each under a superintendent. Monrovia, the capital, has, including Krutown, an estimated population of 10,000, and is administered as a Federal District by a Municipal Board appointed by the President. It is one of the eleven ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, the others being Liberian Jene (river port), Robertsport (Cape Mount), Marshall (Junk), Buchanan, River Cess, Greenville (Sinoe), Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper (Cape Palmas), and Kablaki (river port). Other towns are Royesville, Arthington, Careysburg, Millsburg, Whiteplains, Bopora (native), Rocktown (native), Garraway, Upper Buchanan and Edina.

Religion and Education.—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 the year 1930 there were 169 schools, of which 51 were Government schools and 118 were maintained by missions. The total number of pupils receiving instruction amounted to 7,588. The Methodist Episcopalians have a college at Monrovia and an agricultural and industrial institute at Kakata; the African Methodist Episcopalians have a college at Monrovia; and the Protestant Episcopalians a college at Cape Palmas. The Government has a college with (1930) 9 professors and 84 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) :—

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . .	894,745	959,474	1,276,437	1,028,123	980,156
Expenditure .	895,715	984,285	1,712,709	1,098,152	985,554

The customs duties were for 1926-27. 557,428 dollars ; for 1927-28, 767,597 dollars ; for 1928-29, 604,226 dollars ; for 1929-30, 461,099 dollars.

In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, of which 2,027,700 dollars has been issued. The previous 1912 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on customs revenues and head moneys. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials.

Defence.—For defence every citizen from 16 to 50 years of age capable of bearing arms is liable to serve. There is an enlisted Frontier Force of about 700.

Production, Commerce.—The agricultural, mining, and industrial development of Liberia has scarcely begun. There are forests unworked ; but the working of one para rubber plantation has begun, and rubber is being produced. 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. No survey of the mineral resources of the country has been made by an expert mineralogist, and although iron exists and is worked by the natives, no mineral deposits of sufficient importance to warrant exploitation have yet been found. Prior to the war a British company was attempting to exploit a diamond-bearing deposit near Careysburg.

The trade for five years was as follows (in dollars) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	2,251,597	2,896,081	4,029,506	2,064,440	1,228,102
Exports . . .	1,757,521	1,614,671	1,465 568	1,475,356	838,739

The chief imports are rice, cotton goods, gin, tobacco, building material, galvanised iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports in 1929 were coffee (1,372 tons) ; piassava fibre (5,710 tons) ; palm oil (603,856 gallons) ; palm kernels (343,566 bushels) ; rubber (230 tons) ; ivory (6,822 lbs.) ; ginger (5 cwt.). The trade in 1929 was chiefly with Germany (1,452,063 dollars) ; United Kingdom (830,402 dollars) ; the United States of America (441,667 dollars) ; and Holland (389,092 dollars).

According to Board of Trade Returns, the value of the trade between the United Kingdom and Liberia was as follows in five years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia . . .	61,080	63,816	58,512	42,767	31,308
Exports of U K produce to Liberia . .	186,313	211,297	133,452	119,575	65,425
Re-exports to Liberia from U K . . .	20,629	22,268	17,874	9,699	6,841

Communications.—There are no railways in Liberia, and means of transport are extremely limited At present there are about 150 miles of road fit for light motor traffic, all of which are in the coastal area. In the interior communication is maintained between villages by tracks, all goods being carried by native porters.

The River St. Paul is navigable for a distance of 25 miles from its mouth for small craft of shallow draft, and a service of motor launches runs between Monrovia and White Plains

There is cable communication with Europe and America via Dakar, and a wireless station is maintained by the Government at Monrovia. There is no telephone or telegraph service in the country.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money chiefly used is British silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Official accounts are kept in dollars and cents, but commercial accounts are generally in English currency. 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., withdrew from Liberia in October 1930; and the Firestone Plantations Company have established a bank at Monrovia under the title of 'United States Trading Company (Banking Department).'

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Liberia in Great Britain.

Minister.—C. W. Dresselhuys.

Consul-General in London.—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.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.—Constantine Graham.

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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 the two counties 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 **Francis I.**, born August 28, 1853; succeeded his brother, February 11, 1929. 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, adopted in October 1921, 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. 1,715). The principality has a High Court. Since February 1921, Liechtenstein has had the Swiss currency, and since January, 1924, it has been included in the Swiss Customs Union; the posts and telegraphs are administered by Switzerland.

Area, 65 square miles; population, of German origin (Census 1930), 10,213; Catholics, 9,492; Protestants, 253. In 1930 there were 206 births, 62 marriages and 106 deaths. The revenue for 1929 was 1,626,594 Swiss francs and the expenditure 964,441 francs. Budget estimates for 1930: revenue, 1,179,350 francs; expenditure, 1,049,597 francs; for 1931, revenue, 1,733,100 francs; expenditure, 1,314,349 francs. Public debt on December 31, 1931, 5,117,626 francs The inhabitants of Liechtenstein since 1867 have not been liable to military service. The Principality has no army (since 1868). The population is in great part agricultural, the chief products of the country being corn, wine, fruit, wood, and marble. The industries are cotton weaving and cotton spinning, leather goods, and pottery. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed.

Administrator.—Dr. Joseph *Hoop* (appointed August 4, 1928).

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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 fell under Russian rule.

In 1917 a Lithuanian Conference of 214 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.

On December 20, 1922, Lithuania received *de jure* recognition by the Great Powers. Russia had already accorded that recognition in the Treaty of Peace of July 12, 1920.

Constitution and Government.—The constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on August 1, 1922, and amended on May 15, 1928, declares that the State of Lithuania is an independent Democratic Republic. The Diet (or *Seimas*) is the exponent of the sovereign power of Lithuania, and 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 people for seven years, and he appoints the Minister-President (Premier), and all other Ministers, as recommended by the Premier. The President also appoints the higher military and civil officials of the State. In case of the absence or illness of the President, his place is to be taken by the Premier. All the acts of the President must be countersigned by the Premier or the proper Minister. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible to the Diet and resigns on an expression of a lack of confidence by the latter. The Members of the Diet on entering the Cabinet of Ministers do not cease to be Members of the Diet.

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 organization.

The Diet of Lithuania is elected every five years by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage according to the proportional system, the electoral unit being one representative to 50,000 inhabitants. The last parliament, elected in 1926, was dissolved in 1927.

President of Lithuania.—Antanas *Smetona* (1932–39).
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.—Juozas *Tubelis.*

For administrative purposes the 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. National minorities (Jews, Germans, and Poles) enjoy cultural autonomy.

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 (6) the territory of Klaipeda (Memel).

For the northern and eastern frontier of Lithuania, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1929, p. 1075.

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. Both Lithuania and Poland lay claim to Vilna, but though the Great Powers (on March 15, 1923) recognized the *de facto* boundary between the two countries as *de jure*, and though the League of Nations has endeavoured to bring about a solution of this problem, so far (March, 1932) no agreement has been reached. The southern part of Lithuania occupied by Poland has an area of about 27,000 sq. kilometres (10,422 sq. miles), with a population of 1,000,000.

The total area of Independent Lithuania (including Memel) is 55,670 sq. kilometres (21,489 sq. miles), and the population (1931 estimate) 2,367,072.

The Memel territory (area 943 sq. square miles, population 146,000), which by the Treaty of Versailles was detached from Germany and placed under the control of the conference of ambassadors, was handed over to Lithuania on February 16, 1923, subject to certain conditions intended to regulate the use of the port by both Lithuania and Poland.

The Lithuanians claim that the capital of Lithuania is Vilnius (Vilna), with a population of 214,600 in 1914. Other large towns are: Kaunas (Kovno), seat of the Government, 113,000; Gardinas (Grodno), 61,600; Klaipeda (Memel), 36,988; Suvalkai (Suvalki), 31,000; Siauliai (Shavli), 22,996; and Panevežys (Poneviej), 20,287. Of these cities, Vilna, Grodno and Suvalki are in possession of Poland.

Religion.—In Independent Lithuania, according to the census of 1923, Roman Catholics formed 80·5 per cent., Jews 7·3 per cent., Protestants and Calvinists 9·5 per cent., Greek Orthodox 2·5 per cent. In the Memel Territory Protestants form 91·7 per cent., Roman Catholics 5·3 per cent. In April, 1926, the Vatican decided to declare Lithuania a Church Province, with an Archbishop and four bishops.

Education.—In 1930–31 there were 2,530 primary schools with 4,432 teachers and 281,505 pupils, and 196 secondary schools with 2,206 teachers and 28,093 pupils, among which are 12 teachers' training colleges with 1,423 pupils, and 24 institutions of higher grade (commercial, technical, art and music) with 4,228 pupils, and 58 institutions of lower grade with 3,258 pupils. The University of Vytautas the Great, at Kovno, which was opened on February 16, 1922, has (1931) 241 professors and teachers and 3,929 students. The academy of agriculture has 38 professors, etc., and 301 students, and there are 26 agricultural institutions with 1,359 pupils.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years are shown as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931 [1]	1932 [1]
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Revenue . . .	319,820,780	338,541,200	347,694,100	327,806,800	295,000,000
Expenditure . . .	280,481,207	269,959,800	320,620,700	327,806,800	295,000,000

[1] Estimates.

By the Treaty of Peace of Moscow, Russia took 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.

On September 1, 1931, the foreign debt of Lithuania was: to the United States, 6,197,682 dollars; to Lithuanians in the United States, 1,481,000 dollars, United Kingdom, 1,202,198 l., Swedish Match Syndicate, 4,000,000 dollars. Total external and internal debt on September 1, 1931, 148,117,787 litas, or about 3,000,000*l.*

Defence.—Military service is compulsory, beginning at the age of 21. Service in the active army is for 1½ years. The establishment of the active army in 1931 was 1,351 officers and 16,488 men, organized in 3 divisions. There is in addition an auxiliary force of about 52,000 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, 49 6 per cent is arable land, 25 3 per cent. meadow and pasture land, 15·9 per cent. forests, and 9·2 per cent. unproductive lands. In 1930 in the territory administered by the Lithuanian Government, 5,200,000 hectares (about 13,000,000 acres), there was produced (in metric tons) rye, 639,525; wheat, 308,270; barley, 236,960; oats, 384,205; potatoes, 1,888,895; peas, 68,800; flax fibre about 29,115; flax-seed about 38,910.

In 1931 the country possessed 597,000 horses, 1,297,400 cattle, 1,212,500 sheep, and 1,568,500 pigs Dairy and animal farming is considerably developed, particularly pig-rearing. Poultry farming is also an important occupation.

Forests cover 873,000 hectares (about 2,156,310 acres). 70 per cent. of the forests consist of needle-bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf-bearing trees. In 1930, about 90,000 tons of peat were produced.

In 1930 there were 1,100 industrial establishments (with not less than 5 working persons) with 23,397 working persons. The values of the production of principal commodities in 1930 were: wood pulp, 30,000,000 litas; manufactured timber, 16,000,000 litas; tissues and yarns, 19,500,000 litas; machines and metallic wares, 14,500,000 litas; leather, 15,500,000 litas.

Commerce.—Trade for five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Imports . . .	265,094,000	291,001,400	306,422,400	312,415,400	277,958,000
Exports . . .	245,929,300	256,881,800	329,841,900	333,739,000	273,118,000

In 1930 imports of textiles amounted in value to 70,213,500 litas, of food products (sugar, salt, herrings) to 38,866,900 litas, agricultural machinery and fertilisers 19,257,100 litas. Exports of timber in the same period were 69,384,000 litas, foodstuffs (corn, flour, eggs, meat, dairy products) 131,496,900 litas, flax and linseed 33,799,600 litas.

Of the imports in 1930, 24,066,600 litas came from the United Kingdom, 151,427,100 litas from Germany, 18,000,000 litas from Czechoslovakia. Of the exports in 1930, 65,042,000 litas went to the United Kingdom, 199,925,400 litas to Germany, and 22,868,400 litas to Latvia.

Total trade between Lithuania and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade Returns):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Lithuania into United Kingdom . . .	389,956	357,148	587,061	791,015	1,490,727
Exports to Lithuania from United Kingdom . . .	234,865	353,367	380,006	367,708	301,343
Re-exports to Lithuania from United Kingdom . . .	17,144	22,983	14,444	30,381	5,968

Shipping.—In 1930, 960 vessels of 499,800 tons entered and 960 vessels of 500,100 tons cleared the port of Memel.

Internal Communications.—On December 31, 1930, the total length of railways was 1,699 kilometers (1,050 miles), of which 1,189 kilometers (738 miles) were broad gauge lines.

There are about 15,582 kilometers (9,738 miles) of roads in the country, while of the waterways those navigable for steamboats extend to 481 kilometers (301 miles); for rafts to 2,000 kilometers (1,242 miles); total, 2,586 kilometers (1,606 miles). The river Niemen is navigable for about 270 days in the year; good for floating, 1,977 km. (1,234 miles).

Banking and Currency.—By a law promulgated on August 16, 1922, a national currency, based on the gold standard, with the *Litas* as unit, was introduced to replace the Ost mark, Ost rouble, and German mark hitherto in circulation but now withdrawn. The litas contain 0·150462 grammes of pure gold, and is equivalent to a tenth of the American gold dollar. The par of exchange with the pound sterling is 48·66 litas. There are no gold coins in circulation, but a 50-litas piece weighing 8 3592 grammes ·900 fine is provided for in the currency law. Silver coins in circulation are 5, 2 and 1 litas, and there are also a number of subsidiary copper-aluminium coins ranging from 50 centas to 1 centa. The Bank of Lithuania (*Lietuvos Bankas*) was established in August 1922, on joint-stock principles, 50 per cent. of the shares being held by the State and the balance being available for private subscription. The Bank's capital-stock is 12,000,000 litas. The Bank enjoys during twenty years the sole right of issuing bank-notes. Although under the law the bank-note issue calls for a gold cover of one-third, yet in practice the Government has decided that the actual security must represent 100 per cent. in the form either of gold or stable currencies backed by gold. On February 15, 1932, the bank-notes in circulation amounted to 100,326,000 litas, gold coin and bullion, 50,200,000 litas. The Land Bank, with a paid-up capital of 50,000,000 litas, is under the control of the Government, and grants agricultural credits to farmers and agricultural co-operative societies. There are now 16 private banks in Lithuania with a total capital of 32,000,000 litas, and deposits amounting to 122,000,000 litas.

The weights and measures are of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Lithuania in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Vacloras Sidzikauskas (appointed October 1, 1931).

Secretary.—J. Kajeckas.

2. Of Great Britain in Lithuania.

Envoy and Minister.—H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (appointed April 7, 1930; also minister at Riga and Reval).

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LUXEMBURG.

Reigning Grand Duchess.—Charlotte, born January 23, 1896, was the daughter of William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau (died February 25, 1912) and of Marie-Anne, Princess of Braganza, born July 13, 1861, succeeded on the abdication of her sister *Marie-Adelaide*, on January 9, 1919; married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on November 6, 1919. *Offspring*:—Prince *Jean*, born January 5, 1921, Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 22, 1922, Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, born May 21, 1924, Princess *Marie-Gabrielle*, born August 2, 1925, Prince *Charles*, born August 7, 1927, and Princess *Alix*, born August 24, 1929. Sisters of the Grand Duchess:—Princess *Marie-Adelaide*, born June 14, 1894, died January 24, 1924; Princess *Hilda*, born February 15, 1897; Princess *Antonnette*, 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.

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 to this end between Belgium and Luxemburg were concluded on December 22, 1921, when the Chamber of the Grand Duchy passed a Bill for the economic union between Belgium and Luxemburg. The Agreement, which is for 50 years, provides for the disappearance of the customs barrier between the two countries and the use of Belgian currency in the Grand Duchy. It came into force on May 1, 1922.

Constitution and Government.—The Constitution now in force was proclaimed on October 17, 1868; in 1919 some important changes were introduced into it, viz. 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 (Article 52).

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 are elected for 6 years; half are renewed every 3 years (Article 56); they 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 54 members. The state of the parties (1931) is as follows:—Catholics, 26; Radical Socialists, 5; Labour Party, 14; Radicals, 4; Independents, 5.

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 the Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least three Directors-General. The Cabinet, appointed July, 1926, is composed as follows:—

Minister of State and President of Government.—M. *Bech.*
Director-General of Justice and Home Affairs.—M. *Dumont.*
Director-General of Public Works, Trade and Industry.—M. *Clemang.*
Director-General of Finance and Social Welfare.—M. *Dupong.*

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.

Area and Population.—Luxemburg has an area of 999 square miles, and a population (December 31, 1930) of 299,782. The population is Catholic, save (1927) 4,001 Protestants, 1,771 Jews, and 359 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 53,791 (1930, December 31) inhabitants. Other towns are Esch am Alz, the centre of the mining district, 29,429 inhabitants; Differdange, 17,567 inhabitants; Dudelange, 14,657 inhabitants; Rumelange, 5,209 inhabitants; and Diekirch, 3,858 inhabitants.

In 1930 there were 6,210 births, 4,553 deaths, and 2,676 marriages.

Education.—Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. In 1928 the primary schools had 971 teachers (473 women); there are 25 higher elementary schools, 3 classical schools, 2 commercial and industrial colleges, 2 girls' colleges, 4 technical schools, 2 teachers' training colleges (male and female), a mining school, a college of agriculture, and an academy of music.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary) for six years (in francs) —

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]	1931[1]
Revenue	239,094,886	299,193,856	365,767,890	400,731,801	421,350,054	505,640,578
Expenditure	181,995,014	236,093,963	290,400,559	362,486,564	432,808,531	461,586,709

[1] Estimates

The debt on December 31, 1930, amounted to 531,010,511 francs.

The armed forces of the State number 250 men; and the police 180 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is carried on by about 90,000 of the population (about 32 per cent.); 394,000 acres were under cultivation in 1926. The principal crops are oats and potatoes.

According to the latest census (December 1, 1931), the country possesses 16,967 horses, 98,901 head of cattle, 148,958 pigs, 7,733 sheep, and 5,046 goats.

The mining and metallurgical industries are the most important. The following table shows production and value for five years:—

Year	Iron ore	Pig iron	Steel	Value of iron ore	Value of cast iron	Value of steel
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	francs	francs	francs
1927 .	7,266,249	2,732,495	2,470,509	134,090,223	1,362,029,814	1,385,472,381
1928 .	7,026,832	2,770,061	2,567,088	143,841,948	1,380,562,587	1,531,750,612
1929 .	7,571,206	2,906,093	2,702,257	162,161,842	1 561,840,328	1,758,347,212
1930 .	6,649,372	2,472,908	2,269,892	156,615,796	1,200,416,038	1,411,187,143
1931 .	4,731,068	2,053,158	2,094,942	—	—	—

The number of blast furnaces in 1930 was 45, employing 6,364 workers, the wages paid being 102,028,681 francs. There were 7 steelworks, and the number of workers was 2,843 in 1930, who received in wages 43,741,867 francs.

Communications.—In 1929, there were 1,297 miles of State roads and 1,330 miles of local roads. In 1930 there were 337 miles of railway (246

miles normal gauge and 91 miles secondary gauge), and 765 miles of telegraph line with 1,910 miles of wire, and 445 telegraph offices. There were also 52 telephone systems with 1,329 miles of line and 28,767 miles of wire. In 1929 there were 141 post-offices through which there passed: inland mail: 5,708,040 letters and post-cards, 21,881,894 pieces of printed matter and newspapers; foreign mail: 17,627,960 pieces of mail matter.

Currency.—According to a law of December 19, 1929, official currency is the Luxemburg franc containing the same weight of fine gold as the Belgian franc. Belgian banknotes are received in payment in the Grand-Duchy at par with Luxemburg notes. On January 1, 1931, there were 162,748 depositors in the State Savings Bank, with a total of 466,943,077 francs to their credit.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Luxemburg in Great Britain.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Vacant (March, 1929).
Consul-General (honorary).—Bernard Clasen.

2. Of Great Britain in Luxemburg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Rt. Hon. Lord Granville (British Ambassador at Brussels), August 1, 1928.
Consul.—Norbert Le Gallais.

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MEXICO.

(República Mexicana.)

Constitution and Government.

Mexico's history falls into three epochs. She was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries was governed by Spain through 62 Viceroys, from Antonio de Mendoza (1535–1550) to Juan O'Donojú (1821–1822). From 1822 to 1911 was the second epoch, covering nearly a century of national existence and abounding in movements and events shaping the national life. After three quarters of a century marked

by stormy events (*see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1928, p. 1099) the country settled down in 1876 to a long and quiet regime under the presidency of General Porfirio Diaz (died July 2, 1915), who 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. Then began the third or revolutionary epoch, commencing with *coups d'état* and civil war and culminating in bold social and economic experiments. Recent Presidents have been General Alvaro Obregon, President Calles (1924–28), and Provisional President Gil (1928–30).

President.—Señor Pascual Ortiz *Rubio*, elected November 18, 1929. Assumed office February 5, 1930, to serve until November 30, 1934

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 is bound together in the usual federal system. The Constitution was amended in 1929.

Congress consists of a Chamber of Deputies (185 members) and a Senate. Deputies are elected for two years by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for 100,000 inhabitants. The Senate consists of fifty-eight members, two for each State and the Federal District, returned in the same manner as the deputies. Congress sits 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

The President is elected by direct popular vote in a general election, and (by an amendment in 1929) holds office for six years. Failing the President, Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor. The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President and a Council, by eight Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Communications and Public Works, Agriculture and Development, Education and Industry, and Commerce and Labour), and four Departments of State (Manufacture of State Supplies, Public Accounts, Statistics, and Public Health)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mexico is divided into twenty-eight States, one Federal District (comprising Mexico City and 11 surrounding villages), and three Territories, of which the peninsula of Lower California constitutes two. Each State has its own constitution, government, taxes, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation. All the States must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government. The Federal District is governed by a Chief of the Department of the Federal District appointed by the President who also appoints the Governors of the Territories.

Area and Population.

Mexico is situated between the parallels of 14°33′ and 32°43′ north and 86°48′ and 117°8′ west, and comprises, according to Mexican estimates 757,907 square miles, though English geographers compute it as 767,198 square miles, and German authorities as 767,290 square miles.

The population at the census of May 15, 1930, was 16,404,030, an increase of 2,069,250 or 14·4 per cent. since 1921; density was 21·36 persons per square mile; census results are shown in the following table. The capitals of the States and territories are in brackets.

States and Territories	Area, in square miles	Census Population, 1930		
		Males.	Females	Total
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes).	2,969	64,692	67,800	132,492
Baja California (La Paz)	58,838	50,716	43,753	94,469
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	42,529	42,442	84,971
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	27,527	261,760	259,558	521,318
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	90,036	246,914	244,979	491,893
Coahuila (Saltillo)	63,786	217,410	216,903	434,313
Colima (Colima)	2,272	29,417	31,428	60,845
Distrito Federal (México City)	578	553,871	663,792	1,217,663
Durango (Durango)	42,272	199,678	196,129	395,807
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	10,950	482,423	499,540	981,963
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	25,279	313,290	324,240	637,530
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,637	332,776	341,898	674,674
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	33,492	597,730	641,754	1,239,484
México (Toluca)	9,230	487,297	491,115	978,412
Michoacán (Morelia)	22,621	497,599	516,421	1,014,020
Morelos (Guernavaca)	1,895	66,860	65,722	132,582
Nayarit (Tepic)	10,953	84,039	86,015	170,054
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,032	207,013	209,160	416,173
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	35,689	523,011	547,841	1,070,852
Puebla (Puebla)	12,992	559,819	588,467	1,148,286
Querétaro (Querétaro)	4,493	115,275	119,111	234,386
Quintana Roo (Payo Obispo)	19,270	6,851	5,299	12,150
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,004	276,113	282,993	559,106
Sinaloa (Culiacan)	27,557	190,675	194,837	385,512
Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,633	160,928	154,384	315,312
Tabasco (Villa Hermosa)	10,374	111,451	112,387	223,838
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,831	173,272	170,405	343,677
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,534	102,557	101,867	204,424
Veracruz (Jalapa)	27,880	685,500	691,365	1,376,865
Yucatán (Mérida)	15,939	193,540	191,250	384,790
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	24,471	229,711	235,310	465,021
Islands	1,575	978	170	1,148
Grand Total	767,198	8,065,695	8,338,335	16,404,030

Of the population in 1930, 4,620,880 were Indian, 9,040,590 of mixed race, 2,444,466 pure white, 140,094 of unknown racial origin, and 158,000 foreigners. The language is Spanish.

The chief cities, with population at the census of 1930, are:—Mexico City (capital), 960,905; Puebla, 111,791; Guadalajara, 150,000; San Luis Potosi, 73,205; Tampico, 76,000; Leon, 53,639; Monterey, 129,748; Pachuca, 40,293; Mérida, 91,139; Querétaro, 32,002; Morelia, 34,000; Oaxaca, 24,000; Aguascalientes, 48,100; Saltillo, 43,235; Durango, 32,719; Chihuahua, 43,680; Vera Cruz, 70,000; Toluca, 36,459; Jalapa, 37,623; Torreon, 65,000; Ciudad Juarez, 39,375. In 1931 Mexico City annexed several suburbs, raising its population to more than 1,000,000.

Religion, Education, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic (7 archbishops and 23 bishops), but by the Constitution of 1857, the Church was separated from the State, and the Constitution of 1917 provided strict regulation of this and all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. Since 1917 the property of the Church has been held to belong to the State. In 1926 all foreign priests were expelled. Disputes between the Government and the Churches were settled in July 1929. In 1921, there were 13,921,226 Roman Catholics; 73,951 Protestants; 22,718 of other faiths; 208,836 of unknown faith.

Primary education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular in all official educational establishments. Clergy are forbidden to set up primary schools. In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government; elsewhere by the State authorities. The census of 1921 showed 65 per cent. of those over 10 years old to be illiterate; in the Federal District, 26·90 per cent., reduced in 1930 to 23·06 per cent. The National University at Mexico City, re-organised in 1910, had 7,273 students in 1929. The National University of the South-east, established at Mérida (Yucatan) in 1922, had 1,011 students; University of Guadalajara (founded in 1792, closed 1860, and reopened in 1925), 602. Total number of students in seven universities on July 31, 1930, 9,472 Schools of all grades supported by the Federal Government, in 1930, had 663,170 pupils; State and municipal schools, 824,349 pupils. Private schools, 174,852. Total enrolment, 1,662,371. Total expenditures by the Federal Government, States and municipalities, 1928, were 52,586,053 pesos. Ranches, mills, mines and other concerns maintained 6,073 schools in 1929, for employees and their children; 14,578 Federal rural schools in 1929 had 14,578 teachers, and 670,379 pupils. There are also 58 normal schools, 60 professional schools, 76 preparatory schools, 32 fine arts schools, 13 commercial schools, and 169 technical schools, with 72,079 students and 6,192 teachers.

The judicial power consists of various Courts the magistrates of which are appointed by Congress for life They include the Supreme Court with 16 judges, nine Circuit Courts with 3 judges, and District Courts with 44 judges. The Federal District has a Higher Court of Justice composed of 22 magistrates and 4 supernumeraries. Popular juries are part of the judicial system. The new Penal Code of January 1, 1930, abolished the death penalty, except for the Army.

Federal Finance.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure for four years (1 gold peso = 50 cents, U S.):—

	1929 [1]	1930 [1]	1931 [1]	1932 [2]
	gold pesos	gold pesos	gold pesos	gold pesos
Revenue	288,428,600	270,796,883	298,000,000	213,074,225
Expenditure	288,013,392	236,289,785	299,490,480	212,987,421

[1] Estimates.
[2] Adopted by Congress, but Ministry estimates: revenues, 207,774,000 pesos, expenditure, 215,287,000 pesos

The funded debt (in default since 1914 and allowing for payments of 75,000,000 pesos between 1923 and 1927) stood in July, 1930, at 1,185,598,808 pesos, of which the Republic owed 946,598,808 and the National Railways, guaranteed by the Government, owed about 239,000,000 pesos.

Congress in January, 1932, ratified an agreement reached December 22 1931, with the International Committee of Bankers by which 'the foreign debt totalling 274,000,000 dollars, the principal covering 15 bond issues since 1885, will be refunded by a single issue totalling 267,419,241 dollars at 5 per cent. interest, which will be guaranteed by import and export duties. Revenues from these will be deposited in the bank of Mexico which will handle the debt service. Payments will begin not later than January 1, 1934

Estimates of American investments in Mexican Government securities range from 22,000,000 dollars to 160,000,000 dollars; the U.S. Departmen

of Commerce attempts no estimate. But the Department estimates direct investments in 1931 at 694,786,000 dollars, of which 200,000,000 dollars was in petroleum, 230,000,000 in mining and smelting, and 73,000,000 in railroads. In 1929 British investments were 199,029,980*l.*, of which 99,932,690*l.* were in railways, 38,784,430*l.* in Government securities, and 60,312,860*l.* in industrial enterprises, particularly petroleum. Estimates several years ago placed French investments at 290,000,000 dollars, of which 105,000,000 dollars were in Government securities.

Defence.

Every citizen is compelled to serve in the active army or in the National Guard. Supreme command is vested in the President, exercised through the Secretary for War. The active army on July 31, 1931, consisted of 50 battalions of infantry, 30 regiments of cavalry, 2 regiments of military police, 2 marine corps, 4 regiments of artillery and 3 detached companies. Infantry strength, 2,538 officers and 23,608 men; cavalry, 4,074 officers and 19,235 men; artillery, 454 officers and 1,372 men. Total strength in 1931 was 55,260 officers and other ranks. Military education is provided at a military college and in officers' training schools, and is compulsory in the colleges. To combat illiteracy in the Army, 165 regimental schools have been established. The air force on July 31, 1931, consisted of 470 men with 45 aeroplanes and 2 aerodromes.

The Navy, which is little more than a police force, consists of a coast defence vessel *El Anáhuac* of 3,162 tons, purchased from Brazil in 1924, the gunboats *Bravo* and *Agua Prieta*, the armed transport *Progreso*, the coastguard *Tampico*, and some smaller vessels.

Production and Industry.

Mexico is well suited for agriculture. 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. About 3,500,000 acres have been placed under irrigation; this is equal to 45 per cent. of the area occupied by the nine principal crops. Wheat, cotton, garbanzos, sugar, tomatoes and vegetables are grown principally on irrigated land. Five large irrigation projects in Nuevo Leon, Tecamachalco and Aguascalientes were completed by 1931; nine other projects are under way.

Cultivated lands, 24,000,000 acres (about 5 per cent. of the total area); available for cultivation, 73,000,000 acres; pastoral lands, 146,000,000 acres; forest lands, 43,933,200 acres. Number of farms, 1931, about 600,000. Up to June 30, 1931, public and confiscated lands, exceeding 16,000,000 acres, had been distributed to families in accordance with the agrarian laws, which makes the rural village the unit for holding land in common. Estates in excess of 2,000 acres are being broken up. Principal products in 1930 were maize (1,324,599 metric tons), rice (74,000 tons), sugar (178,327 metric tons), sugar cane (4,049,000 tons), henequen (88,000 tons), wheat (306,834 tons), coffee beans (80,478 tons), chickpeas (49,795 tons), tomatoes (78,076 tons), tobacco, alfalfa. The Yucatan peninsula produces about 50 per cent. of the world's supply of henequen; plantations are almost wholly Mexican-owned. Banana production started in 1928 in the Gulf Coast region near Tampico. The west coast grows vegetables for the United States and Canada. The cotton production, 1930, was 36,712,000 kilos.

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 25,000,000 acres and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood, and rosewood.

Live-stock is declining; in 1926: Cattle, 5,584,892; horses, 1,035,782; mules, 686,213; donkeys, 850,041; sheep, 2,697,688; goats, 5,423,959; and pigs, 2,902,949.

The chief Mexican oil-fields may be grouped in five districts; fields covered by 1,186 concessions on January 1, 1930, occupied 30,866,894 acres. Total output since first well was sunk in 1901, 1,632,455,689 barrels.

Petroleum output follows: In 1929, 44,687,879 barrels; in 1930, 39,529,913 barrels; in 1931, 33,038,680 barrels. Of the 1930 output, 25,478,000 barrels were exported, against 33,262,066 barrels in 1928. There are 2,005 storage tanks with a total capacity of 83,806,356 barrels. Mexico has the two largest petroleum refineries in the world, with capacities of 113,220 and 140,000 barrels respectively. Domestic consumption is increasing rapidly.

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico, but practically 97 per cent. of the 31,000 mining properties are foreign-owned. Of the annual output, measured in pesos, probably less than 10 per cent. is Mexican-owned. Concessions operated in 1928 numbered 17,355. Nearly all the mines yield silver; output is about 40 per cent. of world production.

Coal is produced only in the State of Coahuila (about 1,000,000 tons per annum). Opals are mined in Querétaro.

The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for three years:—

Metals	1929	1930	1931[1]
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Gold	20,274	20,808	19,700
Silver	3,380,999	3,272,288	2,730,652
Copper	86,491,280	73,411,608	55,542,754
Lead	248,500,815	332,980 625	231,848,320
Zinc	174,080,172	124,083,519	124,781,093
Antimony	2,709,365	3,082,211	5,653,722
Mercury	82,636	166,241	259,261
Arsenic	9,664,587	9,976,791	6,747,308
Amorphous graphite	5,720,743	5,852,507	3,258,175

[1] Preliminary

The industrial census of 1929 showed 44,216 manufacturing establishments with capital of 971,135,633 pesos; number of employees, 307,581; raw material used, domestic, 260,088,154; foreign, 68,426,749 pesos; value of output, 890,394,138 pesos. Food products led in importance, with 14,911 establishments, employing 103,315 persons, with a capital of 239,276,007 pesos, consuming raw materials worth 141,055,123 pesos. There were 236 tobacco factories, 145 cotton textile factories, 26 woollen mills, and 79 small iron and steel works, producing for local consumption about 50,000 tons annually. There are 588 electric power plants, with combined capacity of 630,000 horse power.

Commerce.

The trade of Mexico for 5 years is shown as follows (1 gold peso = 50 cents, U.S.):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Imports	381,263,040	346,387,272	357,762,358	382,247,637	350,173,416
Exports	691,753,935	633,658,850	592,444,043	590,668,608	458,674,469

In 1930 mineral exports totalled 323,206,002 pesos, or 70 per cent. of the total.

The principal articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Mexico for 1930 (according to Board of Trade Returns) were as follows:—Imports from Mexico: petroleum spirit, 770,948*l.*; fuel oil, 757,900 *l.*; lamp oil, 429,867*l.*; lubricating oil, 290,453*l.* Exports to Mexico: cotton piece goods, 484,829*l.*; other cotton goods, 423,266*l.*; sodium compounds, 81,132*l.*; machinery, 257,726*l.*; iron and steel, 335,489*l.*

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U. Kingdom	5,524,311	2,369,188	2,689,866	2,886,360	2,398,986
Exports to Mexico from U. Kingdom	2,200,380	2,800,486	2,537,652	2,433,312	943,004
Re-exports to Mexico from U. Kingdom	33,990	54,067	39,302	29,893	35,365

Shipping and Communications.

The most important ports are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico. In 1930, 20,316 vessels entered at all the ports, and 20,869 vessels cleared. A system of subsidies to encourage the national merchant marine was established in 1930.

In 1909 the main railway lines of Mexico were united in a Government corporation—The National Railways of Mexico—which owned (1931) 14,680 miles. There were also 3,439 miles operated by the various States. Road-building is being pushed in order to invite tourist traffic, especially on the new highway (770 miles) between Mexico City and Laredo, on the American border. Total mileage, of uneven character, is 62,137 miles, of which 380 miles are surfaced. Motor cars, 1930, 84,791.

On December 31, 1930, the Federal telegraph and telephone system had 727 offices and 23,441 miles of line. Systems belonging to individual States and private companies had 1,119 offices and 14,554 miles of line. Number of telephone instruments, 57,563. Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Corporation operates about 50 per cent. of all telephones in the country, and serves Mexico City and the central section of the republic. Mexico City has telephone connections with London and the Continent. There are about 3,003 post-offices.

There is a State mail, express, and passenger airplane service between Mexico City and Tampico and Tuxpan, as well as over other routes. Airplane service to South and Central America was established in 1930. Passengers carried (1930), 20,920; mail, 74 metric tons. There were two large companies operating, 1931, against five in 1930.

Banking and Credit.

On January 1, 1931, the 38 banks of the Republic (mostly national) had total capital of 203,053,000 pesos and reserves of 25,198,000 pesos.

On September 1, 1925, the Bank of Mexico was established with an authorised capital of 100,000,000 gold pesos, of which 67,770,852 pesos were paid up by December 31, 1930. It succeeded a number of former banks of issue now being slowly liquidated, and under Article 28 of the Constitution it has the sole right to issue notes. It has 26 branches scattered over the country, but discontinued commercial banking in July, 1931, becoming

solely a central reserve and issue bank. The Government holds 51 per cent. of the capital stock. On January 1, 1931, current deposits were 45,450,985 pesos; assets included 8,038,868 pesos in gold, 10,011,074 in silver and 3,552,230 in foreign banks. The Bank's note circulation was negligible, 1,218,250 pesos on that date. The Monetary Law of July 1931, however, authorizes it to issue notes to double the amount of its gold and foreign currency reserves. Notes may be accepted voluntarily but are not legal tender. Ex-president Calles of Mexico became President of the Bank in July, 1931.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a decree of April 29, 1925, the monetary unit was the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which was fixed at ·75 gramme of pure gold At par it equalled 24·58*d.* or 50 cents. (U S.). But the excessive premium (30 to 40 per cent) commanded by the gold peso in 1930 and 1931 led to a decree on July 26, 1931, setting up the silver peso as the monetary unit at a fixed value of ·75 grammes of gold. Further minting of gold coins was suspended and restrictions upon export removed The silver coins are in denominations of 1-peso, 50, 20 and 10 centavos, with a fineness of ·720, except the 2-peso, which is ·900 fine. Silver pesos are legal tender for all debts and contracts; banks may repay gold deposits up to 30 per cent. in gold, the balance in silver. Control of the issue of silver pesos was lodged with a Currency Commission representing the Bank of Mexico and other banks. Exchange value of the silver peso in New York, 1931, ranged between 49 cents and 26 cents, U S The bronze coins are in denominations of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 centavos. There are 5-centavo nickel coins

The weights and measures of the metric system were introduced in 1884 and their use is enjoined by law of June 19, 1895, though the old Spanish measures are still in use.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Mexico in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Leopoldo Ortíz (1929).

Third Secretary.—Dr Esteban Manzanares del Campo.

Military Attaché.—Major Jesús H. Pérez.

Commercial Attaché.—Pedro Rimblas.

Consul-General (London).—A. Luders De Negri.

There are Mexican consulates at Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff and Birmingham.

2. Of Great Britain in Mexico.

Envoy and Minister.—Edmund St. J. Monson. (Appointed Dec. 11, 1929.)

First Secretary.—J. C. W. Forbes.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Patrick MacNamara, R.N

Consul-General —D. St. C. Gainer.

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MONACO.

Prince Louis II, born July 12, 1870, succeeded his father, Prince Albert, June 26, 1922.

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.

On January 5, 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. On December 26, 1930, the Prince by decree dissolved the elected bodies of the Principality and suspended some of the constitutional guarantees.

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 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 149 hectares, or 370 acres. Population (census January 9, 1928), 24,927. Towns: Monaco, 2,085; La Condamine, 11,787; Monte Carlo, 11,055.

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. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession was 80,000*l.* in 1917; 90,000*l.* in 1927, and in 1937 it will be 100,000*l.*

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—Mr. Charles Nuthall Foreman.
British Consul.—J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (residing at Nice).
British Vice-Consul.—M. L. Ainslie (residing at Monte Carlo).

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MOROCCO.

(MOGHREB-EL-AKSA, *i.e.* The Farthest West)

Reigning Sultan.

THE introduction of Islam into Morocco about the end of the 7th century was followed by an exceedingly confused period, to the latter part of which belongs the great Arab influx of the 11th century known as the Hilalian invasion. This period witnessed the rise and fall of various Arab and Berber dynasties, notably the Idrissids, under whom Fez was founded or refounded early in the 9th century, and the Almoravids, the first of whom, Youssef Ben Tashfin, founded Marrakesh in 1062, and later extended his power over the north of Morocco and into Spain. His dynasty was followed by the Almohads (12th and 13th centuries), and the Merinids (13th to 16th centuries), whose decline led up to the establishment of the Sherifian dynasties, the Saadians (16th and 17th centuries) and the Alaouis. The latter claim descent from Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, through the Filali Sherifs of Tafilelt. The present Sultan is the 18th of this dynasty.

Sidi Mohammed, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912–1927), was proclaimed Sultan on November 18, 1927, on the death of his father.

Government.

The Empire of Morocco is in principle an absolute monarchy, in which the Sultan exercises supreme civil and religious authority; the latter in his capacity of Emir-el-Muminin or Commander of the Faithful. The majority of his subjects are Sunni Moslems of the Malekite school, the teachings of which formerly constituted the common law of Morocco. The country is now, however, divided into three Zones, in each of which a different system of government prevails as the outcome of the Protectorate Treaty concluded between France and the Sultan at Fez on March 30, 1912, the subsequent Convention between France and Spain of November 27, 1912, and the Convention between Great Britain, France and Spain of December 18, 1923 (modified July 25, 1928), providing for a special Statute in the Tangier Zone.

The Sultan resides in the French Zone, usually at Rabat, but occasionally in one of the other traditional capitals, Fez, Marrakesh, and Meknes. His government, known as the Makhzen, consists of the Grand Vizier, the Vizier of Justice, the Vizier of 'Habous' or Pious Foundations, the Grand Vizier's Delegate for Public Instruction and the Presidents of the Sherifian High Court and the Religious Court of Appeal. All effective authority is exercised by the Protecting Power, which is represented by a Resident General. The latter is Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan and head of an elaborate French administration which has its headquarters at Rabat and which is divided into departments for Finance, Economic Affairs, Public Instruction, etc. The French have created a large body

of modern law in the form of Imperial Edicts or 'Dahirs' issued by the Sultan but promulgated and made executory by the Resident General, and decrees of minor importance, all of which similarly require French approval. Local administration is in the hands of native Pashas or Caids and French Controllers. The French civil administration has been made independent of military authority in the coastal regions and the Oudjda district adjoining Algeria. In other districts it is still subordinate to military authority. In the less settled districts in the south-east of the Zone the French control is less direct than elsewhere, although the system of governing through the 'Grand Caids' or tribal overlords is on the decline.

In the Spanish Zone the Sultan's powers are entirely delegated to a Khalifa, whom he chooses from a list of two candidates presented by the Spanish Government, and whose administration is controlled by a Spanish High Commissioner resident at Tetuan. Spanish authority in the Zone was consolidated by successful military operations terminating in the spring of 1927. Spain also has treaty rights in a narrow coastal strip at Ifni as well as in an area extending south from the river Dra and some distance inland from the coast about Cape Juby. She has never established herself effectively in the Ifni enclave. The connection of the area south of the Dra with the rest of Morocco is tenuous and it merges into the Spanish Rio de Oro further south.

The 1923 Tangier Statute came into force on June 1, 1925, but did not receive the adhesion of all the Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906 It was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris on July 25, 1928, to which Italy, one of the previously non-adhering Powers, was a party. The Zone is permanently neutralised and demilitarised. The regime is one of autonomy, and legislative power is vested in an international Assembly of 27 members, but the parties to the Statute agreed on certain regulations and fiscal enactments which were not to be modified for two years, as well as on a special code of law A Committee of Control, composed of the Consuls of the Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras, is invested with a right of veto and certain other powers The administration of the Zone is entrusted to an administrator, with assistant administrators for finance, health, etc., and justice. These officials are at present (March 1932) French, British, Spanish, and Italian respectively for the first six years. The Sultan is represented by a Mendoub, who is ex-officio President of the Assembly and who deals more particularly with native affairs.

French Resident General.—M. Lucien Saint (appointed January 2, 1929).
Spanish High Commissioner.—Luciano Lopez Ferrer (June 20, 1931).
Khalifa for Spanish Zone.—Sidi Muley Hassan Ben el Mehedi.
Mendoub of Tangier.—Si Mehemmed Et-Tazi.
Administrator of Tangier Zone.—M. Le Fur.

Area and Population.

The French Zone comprises the whole of Morocco (except the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area) from the Atlantic to the Algerian frontier, and from the confines of the Sahara to the boundary of the Spanish Zone as agreed to in 1912. The Franco-Spanish boundary has not been fully delimited. It follows a generally eastern direction from a point on the Atlantic about 16 miles south of Larache to the river Moulouya, which completes the boundary to the Mediterranean. The Spanish Zone comprises the area between this line and the sea, with the exception of the small territory around Tangier which is included in the international zone. The southern and eastern boundaries of Morocco being largely indeterminate, no

exact estimate can be made of the total area, but it may be estimated as follows:—

French Zone	approximately	200,000 square miles.
Spanish Zone	,,	13,125 ,, ,,
Tangier Zone	,,	225 ,, ,,
	Total . . .	213,350

The native population consists mainly of Islamised Berbers and Arabs dating from the great invasions of the Middle Ages. These elements have to some extent intermixed with each other and with negro stocks. There is a large native Jewish population, mostly in the towns. Since 1912 the European element has greatly increased, especially owing to the influx of French into the towns of the French Zone and of a fair number of agricultural settlers, also mostly French. A census of the French Zone taken in March, 1931, puts the population at about 4,230,000 native Moslems, 120,000 native Jews and 150,000 foreigners; total 5,000,000. That of the Spanish Zone may be put at something under 1,000,000 (about 38,000 Europeans and 11,000 Jews), and that of the Tangier Zone at about 53,000 (35,000 native Moslems, 10,000 Europeans and 8,000 native Jews).

The following table shows the estimated population of the principal towns of the French Zone on the results of an urban census in 1931:—

—	Europeans	Natives	Total
French Zone.—			
Casablanca	55,986	105,127	161,113
Fez	9,638	98,205	107,843
Kenitra	5,946	13,251	19,197
Marrakesh	8,025	185,557	193,582
Mazagan	1,902	17,699	19,601
Meknes	12,559	44,211	56,770
Mogador	839	13,584	14,423
Oudjda	14,126	15,054	29,220
Ouezzan	1,168	14,706	15,874
Rabat	20,802	32,304	53,106
Saffi	1,620	24,538	26,158
Salé	1,289	24,532	25,821
Taza	3,111	9,296	12,407

The principal towns in the *Spanish Zone* are Alcazar (population in 1926, 12,750), Arzila (3,100), Larache (15,500), Tetuan (38,000).

There are important British colonies at Casablanca (about 1,000), and Tangier (about 600). Spaniards form an important element in the European population of the coast towns.

The principal languages are Moorish, Arabic, and numerous Berber dialects. The use of French for official and business purposes is very widespread, except in the Spanish Zone, where Spanish is chiefly used. In the Tangier Zone, French, Spanish and Arabic are recognised as the official languages.

Education.

The bulk of the native population is illiterate. There are numerous Koranic schools imparting a very elementary education, and a number of higher schools attached to mosques. The most notable is the Kairoween University at Fez, which is highly reputed in the Islamic world. In the French Zone education on European lines is given in the French schools, and schools provided by the Protectorate for Moslem natives. There were in

1929 for European boys and girls 125 primary public schools and 21 primary private schools, and a total of 22,500 primary pupils ; 3 primary technical schools with 200 pupils ; 12 secondary schools with 5,000 pupils in all, including an industrial and commercial school at Casablanca. The system is correlated with the French system, and pupils can take their baccalauréat in the French zone. The Institut des Hautes Études Marocaines at Rabat had 1,000 students in 1929, and has a faculty of French law. The boys' and girls' high schools at Rabat have sections for training teachers. For Moslems there were in the French zone, in 1929, 83 primary schools attended by 8,000 boys and girls ; 5 schools attended by 1,000 sons of notables ; 15 technical schools with 500 boy pupils ; 2 Moslem colleges with 400 students at Rabat and Fez. The Italian Government maintains schools at Rabat and Casablanca. Jewish education has made great progress since 1912 under the joint auspices of the Protectorate and the Alliance Israélite. There were in 1929, 37 Franco-Jewish schools with 10,000 pupils and 3 schools for domestic economy. Research work is done at the Institut Scientifique Chérifien at Rabat.

There are State schools in the chief towns of the Spanish Zone, also certain Hispano-Arabic schools for education of natives. The Alliance Israélite has schools in Tetuan and Larache, and a native school of Arts and Industries exists in Tetuan, and a carpet-weaving school at Sheshuan.

In the Tangier Zone the education of native Moslems is mainly confined to the elementary Koranic schools. The Government of the French Protectorate and the Spanish Government, however, maintain several primary and elementary schools for natives, and there are French technical schools for boys and girls There are several primary and secondary schools for Jews maintained by the Jewish community but connected with the Alliance Israélite. The French Protectorate and Spanish Governments also maintain a number of primary and secondary schools for European boys and girls, to some of which natives are admitted, and there is an Italian school with primary and secondary classes for Europeans as well as natives.

Justice.

French Zone.—Native justice is administered by religious courts and in a large range of criminal and civil cases by the Pashas and Caids. Under the Protectorate two Courts of Appeal corresponding to these jurisdictions have been set up at Rabat. French Courts modelled on those in France were created in 1913, and deal with cases brought by or against French and other foreigners, except cases against British and United States citizens, who retain capitulatory rights and are justiciable in their own Consular courts. The French Courts are the Court of Appeal at Rabat, Courts of First Instance at Rabat, Casablanca, Oudjda, Marrakesh and Fez, and twelve *tribunaux de paix*. They administer specially drawn-up codes, which *inter alia* provide for the application of the national law in matters affecting the personal status of foreigners. Rabbinical Courts deal with matters affecting the personal status of Jews.

Spanish Zone.—Native and Jewish justice is similar to that in the French Zone, except that all criminal cases are tried in the Spanish Courts. These consist of Audiencia, or Supreme Court, Court of First Instance, and Tribunaux de Paix. As in the French Zone, British subjects and American citizens are justiciable in their own Consular Courts.

Tangier Zone.—Native justice is administered as in the French Zone, the Mendoub having a jurisdiction similar to that of Pashas and Caids. The Statute provides for a Mixed Tribunal which deals with all cases involving

foreigners, except the subjects of the U.S.A. which have not adhered to the Convention and still claim capitulatory rights.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure of the French Zone for five years (ordinary budget):—

—	1927 [1]	1928 [1]	1929 [1]	1930 [2]	1931-32 [2]
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	652,099,813	641,574,610	688,120,970	802,571,620	921,725,410
Expenditure . .	546,792,048	641,232,265	688,092,827	802,288,294	921,311,722

[1] Revised results. [2] Estimates.

The chief items of the budgets for the past two financial years are as follows:—

Revenue			Expenditure		
	Year ending Dec. 31, 1930	Year ending March 31, 1932		Year ending Dec. 31, 1930	Year ending March 31, 1932
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Ordinary receipts —			*Ordinary expenditure*:—		
Direct taxes (tertib, etc.) . .	160,480,000	166,028,000	Debt charges .	167,547,870	215,777,545
Indirect taxes (customs, etc.) . .	223,000,000	214,500,000	Expenditure other than debt charges	634,740,924	705,534,177
Consumption duties and other indirect taxes . . .	180,810,000	220,190,000			
Monopolies (P.T.T., etc.) . . .	117,227,000	184,495,100			
Various receipts .	121,054,620	136,512,310			
			Total of ordinary expenditure .	802,288,294	921,311,722
Total of ordinary receipts . .	802,571,620	921,725,410	*Extraordinary Expenditure*:—		
Extraordinary receipts:—			Expenditure chargeable to proceeds of loans .	167,028,000	200,056,700
Proceeds of loans .	167,028,000	200,056,700	Expenses chargeable to reserve fund . . .	162,673,000	136,173,000
Reserve fund and various receipts.	99,988,000	136,173,000			
Other receipts .	62,690,000	—			
Grand total of receipts . .	1,132,272,620	1,257,955,110	Grand total of expenditure . .	1,131,989,294	1,257,541,422

The Moroccan debt consists of French loans (1904, 1910, 1914, 1918, and 1920). The 1904 loan amounted to 62,500,000 francs and bears interest at 5 per cent. The 1910 loan was for 101,124,000 francs and also bore interest at 5 per cent. The 1914 loan, guaranteed by the French Government, was for 170,250,000 francs. By a law dated March 25, 1916, the 1914 loan was increased to 242,000,000 francs. The first issue of 70,250,000 in July, 1914, was at 4 per cent., and the second issue 171,750,000 in March, 1918, was at

5 per cent. By the law of August 19, 1920, a further loan, also guaranteed by the Government, was authorised for 744,140,000 francs. Of this amount 300 million francs had been issued by 1923, after which no further issue was made. Provision was made in 1928 for a new loan of 819,822,000 francs in which was to be merged the balance of the 1920 loan not already earmarked for expenditure. A first issue of Fr. 325,000,000 at 4½ per cent. (price of issue Fr. 925 for Fr. 1,000) was made in May 1929. The second issue of Fr. 425,000,000 at 4 per cent., price Fr. 977·50, followed in July 1930. Until recent years the finance of the French Zone has been facilitated by the accumulation of a considerable reserve fund, the ordinary budget having yielded large surpluses. In the last two years it has been necessary to increase taxation and to use the reserve fund and loans in order to balance the budget.

The budget of the Spanish Zone for 1929 balanced at 59,184,799 pesetas by the help of a subvention from the Spanish Treasury.

The principal revenue of the Tangier Zone is from Customs and Consumption duties. The net revenue for 1928 amounted to 30 963,425 francs and the expenditure to 27,810,745. The budget for 1930 provides for a revenue of 25,423,500 francs and an expenditure of 25,349,569. A reserve fund of some 4 million francs has been maintained. This it is proposed to apply gradually to new public works.

Defence.

The Sherifian army as such no longer exists, except for the Black Guard or Sultan's bodyguard. The military forces in the French Zone are made up of drafts (consisting largely of African troops) from the French Metropolitan and Colonial armies, a portion of the Foreign Legion and native levies of various kinds. Following on the termination of the Riff war a Presidential decree of October 3, 1926, placed the army under the control of the Resident General for all purposes except actual operations, and directed that the regular land forces should be organised in three divisions and two mixed brigades. The French budget for 1931–32 provided for 2,650 officers and 58,614 N.C.O.'s and men of the regular army to be employed in Morocco, as well as the following irregulars:—8 auxiliary native officers, 228 French non-commissioned officers, 140 French brigadiers, 12 122 native rank and file. The composition of the Spanish forces in the Spanish Zone in 1931 numbered 52,500 all ranks. The Tangier Zone is demilitarised. The 1923 Statute as revised in 1928 provides for a native gendarmerie not exceeding 400 men, to be reduced after 12 months to 250, under a Spanish commanding officer and a French second-in-command. The total strength of this force is 417 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

French Zone.—Agriculture is by far the most important industry. The total agricultural area is estimated at about 23,800,000 acres, not including forests. Forest land is estimated at about 3,700,000 acres, of which one-third lies within the agricultural area. The principal crops are cereals, especially wheat and barley; beans, chickpeas, fenugreek and other legumens; canary-seed; cumin and coriander; linseed; olives; vines and other fruits, especially almonds. The approximate yield of the principal crops in 1930 was as follows in metric quintals (220·4 lbs.):—barley, 8,162,534; wheat, 5,797,612; beans, 229,469; oats, 342,185; maize, 1,521,502; chick peas, 588,186; linseed, 113,742. Endeavours are being made to stimulate the production of other crops, *e.g.* cotton. Market-

gardening for export has become important in the neighbourhood of Casablanca. The almost universal wild palmetto is put to various uses, including the manufacture of *crin végétal*. The trees grown include cork, cedar, arar, argan, oak, and various conifers. In 1930 there were 5,264,758 olive trees, 318,919 orange and lemon trees, 508,453 palm trees (dates), 1,805,955 almond trees, 5,060,756 fig and other trees. Tizra wood is exported for tanning purposes. Gums are produced in considerable quantities. Stock-raising is an important industry. The estimate of the animals in the Zone in 1930 was:—cattle (bovine), 2,092,002; sheep, 7,795,936; goats, 3,856,694; pigs, 59,083; horses, 686,139; mules, 99,504; asses, 576,413; camels, 129,528.

The bulk of the land is held by natives, who cling to primitive methods. There are now, however, a fair number of European settlers. The number of exploitations was estimated at the end of 1929 at 2,595, representing 1,729,756 acres. Work was started in 1927 on a considerable programme of irrigation works, which is to include barrages in the rivers Beth, Moulouya, Mellah, Nefis, Oum-er-Rebia, Derna, Tessaout and El-Akhdar.

The principal mineral exploited is phosphate, the output of which (under a State monopoly) has grown rapidly from 8,232 tons in 1921 to 885,720 tons in 1926, 1,608,249 tons in 1929, 1,779,008 tons in 1930, and 900,731 tons in 1931. Lead ore and manganese are produced in exportable quantities principally in Eastern Morocco. Prospecting for other minerals including gold, silver, iron, tin, copper, antimony, zinc, petroleum and coal is active in many parts of the zone. The output has hitherto been small. The Protectorate has recently embarked on a policy of stimulating mining enterprise by State participation.

The coasts abound in fish. The chief fishing centres are near Casablanca and at Fedhala, which possesses an important preserving industry.

The great scheme for providing a central supply of electrical energy for practically the whole zone by harnessing the water power of the Oum-Er-Rebia is expected shortly to yield 18,000 h.p. and to supply all the coast towns and Marrakash. A large barrage on the Oued Beth, near Meknes, is to supply further power for electrification schemes. At present there is a large power station at Casablanca and local supplies exist in various other towns.

A great number of miscellaneous industries designed partly to supply local requirements of goods previously imported have grown up in recent years. Among them are flour mills, breweries, soap and candle factories, cement factories, etc., etc. The total number of European industrial establishments in 1930 was estimated at 1,000, employing 35,000 persons.

Spanish Zone.—Agriculture is potentially important, but is carried on by natives in primitive fashion. European colonisation is at present almost entirely confined to the towns, but is spreading from the new Riffian township of Villa Sanjarjo into the fertile Guis valley, which was once Abdel Kerim's headquarters. Iron ore is mined and exported from the Melilla district. The Jebala and Ghomara areas are reputed to be rich in mineral wealth, but the disturbed state of the country has in the past prevented any systematic exploitation. Prospecting is now being undertaken in these areas. Fishing, largely tunny, is an important industry. No other considerable industries exist.

Tangier Zone.—The agricultural output, consisting principally of wheat, barley and chickpea, is insufficient for the needs of the population. The most important single industry is the manufacture by a Régie of cigarettes for the whole of Morocco. This employs 700 persons. There are also fisheries and preserving factories and a certain amount of market gardening for local requirements.

Commerce.

French Zone.—Imports and exports for five years were :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	1,692,271,726	1,798,597,755	1,999,545,102	2,547,430,115	2,208,473,848
Exports . . .	711,853,889	851,890,141	1,275,294,975	1,233,176,256	719,252,702

The distribution of commerce in the years shown was :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria .	1,419,412,186	1,318,964,876	540,027,276	279,415,073
United Kingdom and Gibraltar . .	260,216,719	193,692,610	90,998,926	46,483,219
Germany . . .	62,982,572	90,825,218	143,451,978	41,322,012
Spain	28,720,734	32,208,297	206,364,738	166,944,146
Belgium . . .	110,654 151	114,869,955	60,982,409	28,594,083
Italy	125,875,252	50,709,901	46,314,095	45,937,899
Austria . .	2,867,489	1,429.754	—	—
United States . .	191,643,292	154,628,996	32,950,266	23,788,018
Portugal .	2,562,469	2,863,435	3,894,625	6,790,311
Netherlands .	27.063,222	18,315,599	31,102,387	26,311,024
Egypt . . .	719,974	820 694	51,950	474,723
Czechoslovakia .	8,209,119	14,168,893	—	—
Sweden .	9,740,770	9,785,259	2,911,390	2 668,970
Norway . .	433,486	573,852	1,054,543	1,333,464
Tunis . . .	1,881.432	2,002,682	80,943	110,015
Other countries . .	294,947,248	202,613,827	73,590,724	54,080,945
Totals . .	2,547 430,115	2,208,473,848	1,233,176,250	719,252,702

The following table shows imports and exports in 1929 and 1930 of certain of the chief commodities :—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Sugar . . .	300,959,590	245,320,288	Cattle, Sheep, Pigs	18,037,43[illegible]	21,410,48[illegible]
Tea . .	142,683,402	67,649,568	Wool . .	33,201,307	10,189,24[illegible]
Oils and Fats (Vegetable) . . .	34,078,701	34,420,569	Eggs . . .	128,48[illegible],820	96,996,95[illegible]
Wood, all sorts . .	43,398,523	56,453,973	Hides and Skins .	37,667,933	36,756,31[illegible]
Beverages .	70,327,410	64,957,494	Wheat . . .	171,564,628	42,120,72[illegible]
Coal . .	32,251,511	34,144,782	Barley . .	188,787,880	7,717,93[illegible]
Mineral Oil and Petrol . . .	154,708,813	163,869,901	Dried Vegetables .	47 298.751	27,161,10[illegible]
Iron & Steel material, including steel rails	73,192.251	85,769,158	Canary Seed .	20,158,073	12,987,02[illegible]
Candles . . .	19,967,710	15,023,615	Almonds . .	37 697,175	10,317,21[illegible]
Cotton Textiles .	380,850,164	158,118,088	Linseed . .	19,109,956	14,875,02[illegible]
Machinery . .	90,542,164	84,834,288	Palmetto Fibre	51,538,582	51,040,79[illegible]
Motor-cars and Chassis . .	187,298,615	85,853,202	Phosphates . .	220,576,994	247,450,13[illegible]
			Fish, all kinds .	8,727,645	10,046,22[illegible]
			Coriander, Cummin, and Fenugreek	24,262,477	9,508,84[illegible]
			Tizra Wood . .	11,619,897	13,087,90[illegible]

Spanish Zone.—The principal imports are wines, textiles, tea, sugar, candles. Supplies for military purposes form a large proportion of the total. The principal exports are eggs, live-stock, iron ore and agricultural products. Imports in 1929 totalled 131,141,613 kilos, valued at 91,687,021 pesetas, and exports, 1,267,726,166 kilos, valued at 24,100,813 pesetas.

Tangier Zone.—Imports and exports for five years :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	145,936,305	129,445,005	128,625,862	134,403,452	115,509,688
Exports	28,594,979	33,543,730	37,782,253	28,536,911	16,818,497

The principal imports are flour, sugar, candles, cottons and other fabrics, coffee, tea, tobacco, soap, oils, cereals and wines. The principal exports are skins, eggs and tinned fish.

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U.K. .	563,485	565,362	797,657	332,834	221,171
Exports to Morocco from U.K. .	1,722,573	2,036,123	2,023,084	1,404,432	1,338,259
Re-exports to Morocco from U.K. .	41,864	86,315	109,092	130,910	63,803

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered (in foreign trade) in the ports of French Zone in 1930 :—

Nationality	Number of vessels		Tonnage	
	Casablanca	Other ports in French Zone	Casablanca	Other ports in French Zone
French	682	174	1,409,894	148,024
British	198	69	471,911	42,618
German	108	59	144,318	67,500
Spanish	178	41	219,149	11,704
Italian	20	27	199,577	20,464
Others	416	136	571,685	86,207
Totals	1,702	506	3,016,534	376,517

Casablanca possesses a fully equipped port, Kenitra a smaller up-river one. Modern ports are under construction at Rabat and Tangier. Fedhala can accommodate vessels up to 4,000 tons which supply important oil storage stations. Mazagan and Mogador have lighter ports and another is under construction at Saffi. Agadir was opened to commerce on January 1, 1930, and a port is projected.

The ports in the Spanish Zone are relatively unimportant, the bulk of the trade being done through Tangier, Ceuta and French Zone ports. In 1930, 1,426 vessels of 1,666,062 tons entered the port of Tangier. Of these 828 (244,488 tons) were Spanish, 241 (531,081 tons) French, and 124 (346,873 tons) British.

Normal gauge (1·44) railways connect:—Fez-Petitjean (112 km.); Petitjean-Arbaoua (88 km.); Petitjean-Rabat (128 km.); Rabat-Casablanca (89 km.); Casablanca-Marrakesh (133 km.), with a branch from Ber Reshid to Kourigha for phosphates. The first two form part of the Tangier-Fez railway, which was completed and opened to traffic in July 1927, and the total length of which is 314 km. The narrow-gauge (60 cm.) railway has a

total length of 1,210 km. of main line and 187 km. of sidings, and connects :— Oudjda-Taza-Fez (401 km.); Guercif-Midelt (288 km.); Bir Tamtam-Ahermoumou (40 km.); Kenitra-Ouezzan (157 km.); Rabat-Khemisset (94 km.); Ain Defali-Fes El Bali (65 km.); El Tleta-Meshra El Hader (54 km.); Boñskoñra-Caid Tounsi-Mazagan (227 km.). In 1929, 397,725 metric tons of freight and 529,997 passengers were carried.

The existing railways in the Spanish Zone are Ceuta-Tetuan (41 km.); Nador-Tistutin (36 km); and Larache-Alcazar (40 km.), besides the portion of the Tangier-Fez railway which crosses the zone.

On December 31, 1930, there were 1,541 miles of main roads and 1,140 miles of secondary roads in the French Zone ; about 931 miles of road are tarred. The Spanish Zone has about 350 miles of good roads suitable for traffic. The roads in the Tangier Zone have been considerably improved since the coming into force of the Statute. There are now about 65 miles of urban and rural roads.

There are a daily aeroplane service between Toulouse and Casablanca via Tangier and Rabat, and a weekly service between Casablanca and Dakar. A British company now operates a daily air service between Tangier and Gibraltar, with two trips per day in each direction.

A Sherifian postal service under French management exists in the French and Tangier zones. European mails are conveyed by steamer services from Marseilles and Bordeaux, overland through Spain, and by daily steamers between Algeciras and Tangier and increasingly by air from Toulouse. The Sherifian service in 1929 received 30,975,278 letters, 1,565,809 registered letters, 699,784 parcels, and 8,181,464 printed papers and samples; and despatched 32,595,820 letters, 2,132,199 registered letters, 53,518 parcels and 4,291,783 printed papers and samples. The Spanish authorities maintain the ordinary postal service in the Spanish Zone. Spain retains a post-office in Tangier, and Great Britain maintains the only foreign postal service still existing in Morocco as a whole, with offices at Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Marrakesh, Fez, Tetuan, Larache, and head office at Tangier.

The total length of telegraph lines open to the public in the French Zone on December 31, 1931, was 2,347 miles, length of wire 3,119 miles. In 1931, 1,258,760 telegrams were received and 1,144,917 despatched, exclusive of 167,821 received and 129,972 despatched free of charge (official, etc.). All important centres in the Spanish Zone are connected by land lines. Communication between Morocco and Europe is maintained by cables between Casablanca and Brest, Tangier-Oran-Marseilles, Tangier-Gibraltar, Tangier-Cadiz, Larache-Cadiz via Algeciras. The French Protectorate administration maintains wireless stations at various places in the French Zone and also at Tangier.

Telephone systems exist in all the principal towns of the French Zone and there is a complete inter-urban connection. In 1929 there were in the Zone 8,764 subscribers and 11,084,102 messages sent. Urban services exist in the principal towns of the Spanish Zone and at Tangier. An inter-zonal system is being studied. Ceuta is now connected with the European system.

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

Since the withdrawal of the Hassani currency in 1920 the *franc* has been the sole currency in the French Zone. Measures were taken later to protect the note-issue of the Moroccan State Bank from the competition of Algerian and French notes, and steps were taken at the end of 1924 to make those measures really effective. The Moroccan franc (State Bank notes of all de-

nominations from frs. 5 upwards) was in 1928 placed on the same gold basis as the French franc. It is also proposed to mint silver coins of frs. 10 and frs. 20 for use in the hinterland, where paper money is still not very popular.

On December 31, 1930, the value of State bank-notes in circulation was 581,421,495 francs, as compared with 603,833,395 francs at the end of 1929.

Spanish currency circulates in the Spanish Zone together with the old Hassani silver currency. The latter has undergone many vicissitudes since it was the legal currency (concurrently under the Act of Algeciras of 1906 with Spanish money) for the whole of Morocco. It is now relatively stable at an exchange of Pesetas Hassani 50 to the £ stg.

Moroccan francs and Spanish money are legal tender in the Tangier Zone. The *Peseta Hassani* continues to circulate freely.

The metric system of weights and measures became in 1923 the sole legal system in the French Zone.

The principal native measures still in current use are :—

Weight.—1 Kantar = 100 Rotls. 1 Rotl = 16 ookeyas. The Rotl varies widely round about 2 lbs. *Capacity.*—The *mudd*, which varies by locality. *Length.*—1 Kama = 50 inches. 1 Dra = 20 inches. 1 Kala = 22 inches.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Great Britain in Morocco.

Under the Tangier Convention of December 18, 1923, the diplomatic agencies maintained by the signatory Powers were suppressed.

Consul-General at Tangier.—Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Consul-General at Rabat.—W. S. Edmonds, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Consul at Tetuan.—R. E. W. Chafy.
Consul at Casablanca.—F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird, O.B.E.

There are also a Consul at Casablanca, and Vice-Consuls at Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Marrakesh, Fez and Laraiche.

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NEPÁL.

AN independent Kingdom in the Himálayas, 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 Mahárájadhirája **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 Nepál is a military oligarchy. All power is in the hands of the Prime Minister, to whom it was permanently delegated by the Mahárájádhirája Surendra Bikram Shah under pressure of the Bharadárs or nobles of the State in 1867. The present Prime Minister is Major-General Sir Bhim Shamsher Jang Ráná, K.C.V.O., K.C.S I., who was appointed on November 25, 1929. The office of Prime Minister is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules.

The Gurkhas, a Rájpút race originally from Udaipur in Rajputana, who had settled in the province of Gorkha 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 Nepál was signed in 1792, and a British Resident was sent to reside at Káthmándu, 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 Sagauli signed in December 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 sum of Rs. 10,000 to Nepál, to encourage trade between the two countries, and that the Nepalese Representative at Lhasa should be of high rank. Besides, trade agents are maintained at Gyantse, Kuti, Kerrong, and other trade marts in Tibet.

In accordance with the treaty of Sagauli, 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.

A fresh treaty was signed on December 21, 1923. By it all previous treaties, agreements and engagements since and including the Treaty of Sagauli were confirmed, and the British and Nepalese Governments acknowledged one another's independence, internal and external.

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 Bhotias. The Newars, who came from Southern India, live in the valley or adjacent to it.

Capital, Káthmándu, 75 miles from the Indian frontier; 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 inhabitants.

Defence.—The Army consist of about 45,000 men, mainly infantry, of whom about 20,000 are regulars. The armament comprises about 15,000

magazine ·303 rifles, 25,000 Martini-Henry rifles, 110 machine or Lewis guns, 30 modern, 12 fairly modern and about 240 old-fashioned guns.

Trade.—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. Nepál possesses very valuable forests in the southern part of the country.

Slavery was entirely abolished in the country by the Maharaja in 1924–6.

A telephone connects the capital with Birganj near the southern frontier. In February, 1927, the first railway into Nepál (metre gauge), from Raxaul on the Bengal & North-Western Railway to Amlekhganj, a distance of 25 miles, was opened. A ropeway was opened at about the same time for the carriage of goods over the last 14 miles of the road from Raxaul into the Kathmandu valley. A topographical survey of the country by Indian personnel of the Government of India was completed in 1927.

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 Nepál, Káthmándu.—Lt. Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E.

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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 'stadhouders,' 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 United Provinces were freed from French domination. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress of Vienna to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom, with the son of the last stadhouder, 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 1,200,000 guilders. There is also a large revenue from domains, and in addition an allowance of 100,000 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 Government.

The first Constitution of the Netherlands after its reconstruction as a Sovereign State was promulgated in 1814, and was revised in 1815 (after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and the assumption by the Sovereign of the title of King); in 1840 (after the secession of the Belgian provinces); in 1848, 1884, 1887, 1917, and 1922. 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 5,000 florins (420*l.*) annually, with travelling expenses. Members of the States-General must be Dutch subjects, men or women, and recognised as such.

First chamber (elected July 26, 1929): 16 Catholics, 6 Anti-Revolutionists, 7 Protestant Party, 6 Liberty Union, 4 Democrats and 11 Social Democrats.

Second chamber (elected July 3, 1929): Catholics, 30; Social Democrats, 24; Anti-Revolutionists, 12; Christian Historicals, 11; Liberty Union, 8; Democrats, 7; other parties, 8.

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, directly elected by citizens of both sexes who are Dutch subjects not under 25 years. Criminals, lunatics, and certain others are excluded; for certain crimes and misdemeanours there may be temporary exclusion. The electoral body numbered April 1, 1931, 3,957,530 voters, *i.e.* 98·0 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 6 years, and every 3 years one half 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, Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture.*—Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. *Ruys de Beerenbrouck;* appointed August 10, 1929.

2. *The Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Jonkheer Dr. F. Beelaerts van *Blokland;* appointed March 30, 1927.

3. *The Minister of Finance.*—Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de *Geer;* appointed March 8, 1926

4. *The Minister of Justice.*—Dr. J. *Donner;* appointed March 8, 1926.

5. *The Minister of the Colonies.*—S. de *Graaf;* appointed August 10, 1926.

6. *The Minister of Defence.*—Dr. L. N. *Deckers;* appointed August 10, 1929.

7. *The Minister of Public Works* (Waterstaat).—Dr. P. J. *Reymer;* appointed August 10, 1929.

8. *The Minister of Labour, Commerce, and Industry.*—Dr. J. Th. *Verschuur;* appointed August 10, 1929.

9. *The Minister of Instruction, Science, and Arts.*—Dr. J. *Terpstra;* appointed August 10, 1929.

Each of the above Ministers has an annual salary of 16,000 guilders, or 1,333*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 1,077 communes (January 1, 1932). 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 Drente. 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 Drente 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 bye-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 bye-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	2,618,487	1889	4,511,415	1920	6,865,314
1869	3,579,529	1909	5,858,175	1930	7,920,388 [1]

[1] Preliminary results

Area (excluding water) and the population, according to the preliminary results of the Census of December 31, 1930, and of the results of the Census of 1920 :—

Provinces	Area English square miles (Dec. 31, 1930)	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1930	Census 1920	Per sq. mile (Dec 31, 1930)
North Brabant	1,920	897,810	733,936	467 6
Guelders	1,941	829,121	729,856	427 2
South Holland	1,184	1,951,046	1,678,670	1,720 5
North Holland	1,066	1,503,354	1,298,051	1,410·3
Zealand	708	247,541	245,117	349 6
Utrecht	529	405,944	342,322	767·4
Friesland	1,249	399,529	382,876	319 9
Overysel	1,296	520,788	438,818	401·8
Groningen	888	392,168	365,586	444·1
Drente	1,030	222,463	209,718	216 0
Limburg	847	550,624	440,364	650 1
Total	12,603	7,920,388	6,865,314	625·5

Of the total on December 31, 1930, 3,935,635 were males and 3,984,753 females.

The area, including the interior waters, amounted in 1929 to 13,220 square miles, whilst the total area, including gulfs and bays, amounted in 1920 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, which was commenced in 1924, is expected to take 15 years, and the total outlay for the first stage is calculated at 66,250,000 florins.

Urban and rural populations were as follows :—

Year	Population of the principal Towns [1]	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1889	1,699,012	37 66	2,812,403	62 34
,, ,, 1899	2,178,931	42 69	2,925,048	57·31
,, ,, 1909	2,614,903	44 64	3,243,046	55·36
,, ,, 1920	3,206,655	46 70	3,659,091	53·30
,, ,, 1930	3,850,734	48·62	4,069,654	51·38

[1] The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants at the census of 1930.

II. Movement of the Population.

Years	Total Births Registered as Living	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
1927	175,098	3,158	77,614	56,551	97,484	4,668
1928	179,028	3,326	73,816	59,128	105,212	4,617
1929	177,216	3,181	83,224	61,472	93,992	4,490
1930	182,310	3,245	71,682	62,911	110,628	4,600

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America: 1927, 3,340; 1928, 2,804; 1929, 2,970; 1930, 2,756; 1931, 365.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, who sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1927, 18,499, in 1928, 18,586, in 1929, 17,151, in 1930, 11,196, and in 1931, 2,959.

III. Principal Towns.

Population on December 31, 1930[1]:—

Amsterdam	752,003	Enschede	51,795	Lonneker	31,185
Rotterdam	581,889	Delft	50,609	Ede	30,604
The Hague	436,568	Leeuwarden	48,482	Helder	29,339
Utrecht	153,884	Heerlen	46,885	Gouda	29,162
Haarlem	119,159	Breda	44,868	Alkmaar	28,294
Groningen	105,005	's Hertogenbosch	41,969	Vlaardingen	27,851
Eindhoven	94,731	Velzen	41,260	Haarlemmermeer	26,793
Nimegen	81,699	Emmen	40,961	Helmond	25,410
Tilburg	78,459	Zwolle	40,560	Bussum	25,046
Arnhem	78,201	Amersfoort	38,551	Zeist	24,763
Leiden	70,860	Kerkrade	36,766	Rheden	24,651
Maastricht	60,533	Deventer	36,227	Venlo	24,287
Apeldoorn	60,232	Hengelo	34,328	Roosendaal	22,053
Hilversum	57,084	Zaandam	33,183	Bergen op Zoom	21,618
Dordrecht	55,888	Almelo	32,516	Flushing	21,161
Schiedam	52,802				

[1] Preliminary Census results.

Religion.

Entire liberty of conscience is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family and a great part of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church. The State Budget (1931) contains allowances for the different churches: for Protestant Churches, about 1,704,000 guilders; for Roman Catholics, about 705,000; for Jansenists, about 15,500; and for Jews, about 16,400.

The number of adherents of the different Churches in the various provinces according to the census of 1920 was: Dutch Reformed Church, 2,826,633; Other Protestants, 832,164; Catholics, 2,444,583; Jansenists, 10,461; Jews, 115,223; and other creeds or those of none, 635,240; unknown, 1,010.

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1930 the Dutch Reformed, Walloon, English Presbyterian, and Scotch Churches had 1 Synod, 10 provincial districts, 44 classes, and 1,432 parishes. Their clergy numbered about 1,660. The Roman Catholic Church had one archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops, and 1,333 parishes. The Old Catholics had 1 archbishop, 2 bishops, and 27 parishes. The Jews had 145 communities.

Education.

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 7–13.

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.

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 1928–29 —

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students	
			Total	Female
Universities (public) [1]	4	457	8,342	1,909
Technical University	1	95	1,488	70
Agricultural University	1	54	409	18
Private Universities	2	56	869	108
High Schools of Commerce [2]	2	47	417	26
Classical (public) schools	43	789	5,217	2,306
Schools for the working people	618	4,972 [3]	114,060	55,432
Navigation schools	12	164	1,243	—
Middle class schools	203	3,959	31,492	10,802
Elementary Schools : [3]				
Public	3,610	15,781	480,970	227,095
Private	4,452	22,100	737,411	368,720
Infant Schools : [3]				
Public	273	1,210	37,564	17,820
Private	1,512	4,007	136,481	67,161

[1] Leiden (founded 1575). Utrecht (1636) Groningen (1614), Amsterdam (1632) In 1918 the Veterinary School at Utrecht and the Agricultural School at Wageningen were created Universities.

[2] One at Rotterdam and the other at Tilburg (Roman Catholic High School of Commerce, founded October 8, 1927).

[3] Figure for the year 1929-30.

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.

Expenditure for education in guilders :—

Year	State	Provinces	Communes
1926	114,0~6,000	269 000	50,549 000
1927	114,777,000	274,000	50,584,000
1928	117,867,000	200,000	56,867,000

Of the conscripts called out in 1930, 0·19 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Groningen, 0·54. 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 1, 1922, 4·29 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 21 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.

Juvenile courts were called into existence in 1922. The juvenile court is formed by a single judge specially appointed to try children's civil cases, at the same time charged with the administration of justice for criminal actions committed by young persons who are not yet 18 years old, unless imprisonment of six months or more ought to be inflicted, in which case the judge of the juvenile court acts as judge-examiner.

The number of persons convicted was:—

Year	By the Cantonal Courts		By the District Tribunals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1927	163,971	18,984	18,180	2,207
1928	177,829	16,192	18,244	2,139
1929	165,190	14,761	17,644	1,975
1930	173,160	13,639	18,299	1,959

The number of inmates in the prisons during the years 1928, 1929, and 1930 was respectively, 6,948, 6,055, and 5,977 males, and 281, 232, and 195 females; in the houses of detention, 13,360, 12,646, and 14,109 males, and 551, 553, and 401 females. There are also 4 State-work establishments; the numbers of inmates of these establishments were respectively in the years 1928, 1929, and 1930, 2,780, 2,556, and 2,577 males, and 21, 19, and 15 females.

In 1901 an Act was passed reforming State reformatories for the education of juvenile criminals and establishing disciplinary schools for juvenile criminals. The number of inmates during the years 1928, 1929, and 1930 in the State reformatories was: 785, 667, and 650 boys, 121, 100, and 117 girls; in the disciplinary schools: 450, 366, and 432 boys, 83, 82, and 91 girls.

There are both State and municipal 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 22 officers and 1,150 men. There are about 1,339 field-constables—appointed and paid by the Government—divided into numerous brigades. Besides each commune has its own field-constables or police force.

Pauperism and Social Insurance.

The statistics of the poor relief in the Netherlands have been reorganised and now cover all forms of relief. The following data for the year 1929 relate exclusively to what may be called normal poor relief (not including relief of any kind to the unemployed).

Kind of relief	Number of Persons	Net cost. (guilders)
Outdoor relief (heads of families)	135,630	25,610,339
,, ,, (other persons)	43,450	
,, ,, (gifts)	122,641	
Casuals	34,352	70,715
Refuges to homeless persons	62,290	
Boarding out in families	12,700	2,170,626
,, ,, homes, etc.	21,339	3,798,032
Nursing in hospitals	150,192	19,557,119
Lunatics and idiots	23,062	14,072,779
Homes for the aged, children, etc.	41,218	12,354,922
Almshouses	13,243	1,475,440
Workshops and workhouses	5,265	808,861
Total (1929) including other data		94,118,573

On September 19, 1916, a Government scheme for unemployment insurance was set up in Holland.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure in five years (ordinary and extraordinary) were, in thousands of guilders :—

	1928	1929	1930[1]	1931[1]	1932[1]
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
Revenue	717,118	751,897	701,672	657,306	819,927
Expenditure	838,014	810,462	727,147	768,021	1,006,154

[1] Estimates.

Budget estimates for the years 1931 and 1932 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure (Ordinary service)	1931	1932	Sources of Revenue (Taxes only)	1931	1932
	1,000 Guilders	1,000 Guilders		1,000 Guilders	1 000 Guilders
Civil list	1,850	1,850	Land tax	10,311	10,467
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	2,046	2,022	Tax on dividends	25,935	20,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	4,235	4,235	Tax on incomes	102,150	89,900
Department of Justice	29,757	29,275	Tax on capital	37,208	37,700
Department of Interior and Agriculture	22,908	22,365	Tax on successions	48,000	45,000
Department of Instruction, etc	165,907	165,894	Personal direct tax	3,413	—
Department of Finance	54,104	62,945	Import duties	74,300	63,700
Department of Defence	101,732	98,732	Excise duties	157,220	159,520
Department of Public Works, etc.	61,775	54,297	Tax on gold & silver	1,100	900
Department of Labour, etc.	77,847	71,928	Tax on Bicycles	7,000	7,000
Department of Colonies	6,160	6,160	Tax on motor-cars, etc.	11,000	12,000
Public Debt	84,793	73,903	Stamp duty	28,430	26,140
Unforeseen expenditure	50	50	Registration duty	26,600	15,000
			Total	532,562	487,327
			Of which for the—		
			General budget	459,000	409,015
			Loan Fund	55,562	59,312
			Road Fund	18,000	19,000
Total expenditure	612,664	593,656			

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 1932 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions :—

	Guilders		Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	633,242,036	Revenues in the mother country	29,950,940
Home Government expenditure	216,062,658	Revenues in the colonies	694,606,093
Total expenditure	849,304,694	Total revenue	724,557,033

In the Budget for 1931 and 1932 the national debt is given as follows in thousands of guilders :—

—	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan. 1, 1932
Funded Debt[1]—		
2½ per cent. debt	527,139	524,078
3 ,, ,, ,,	371,031	417,118
3½ ,, ,, ,,	39,443	39,305
4 ,, ,, ,,	140,840	417,030
4·4 ,, ,, ,,	19,200	36,028
4½ ,, ,, ,,	610,195	585,380
5 ,, ,, ,,	378,689	80,078
6 ,, ,, ,,	299,472	299,472
Total	2,386,010	2,348,429
Interest, 1931	96,257	86,916
Redemption, 1931[2] (ordinary and extraordinary)	77,990	66,789
Floating Debt —		
Assets, January 1, 1931	308,746	376,245
Liabilities ,, ,,	327,720	528,553
Interest, 1931	11,121	11,936

[1] Including the amounts and the interest and redemption of the Loan fund loans.
[2] Estimates.

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 contemplated the 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 Zealand 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 1922, 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. The maximum strength of the annual contingent is fixed at 19,500 (including 1,000 for the sea service). The average effective strength of the home army in 1931 was 1,568 officers and 16,293 other ranks. Budget for Army and Navy, 1932, 99,135,809 florins.

The first training lasts for: (*a*) 5½ months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps, with the exception of those under (*b*) and (*c*); (*b*) 9 months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps who after enlistment are being trained as subalterns; (*c*) 12 months at the longest for men not belonging to the mounted corps who after enlistment are being trained as officers, for infirmary men, for conscripts of the air service, and for men of the mounted artillery troops; (*d*) 15 months at the longest for the cavalry; (*e*) 8 months at the longest for the navy. The time for further training is at the lowest 40 days for all conscripts, with the exception of infirmary men and air-service men, who are exempted.

The Dutch garrison of the East Indies is organised in 2 divisions with a strength, in 1931, of 1,115 officers and 38,669 other ranks.

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. The majority of the vessels recently added to the Navy are intended mainly for the defence of the Dutch East Indies.

Following is a list of the principal ships of the Dutch Navy.

Name	Displacement, Tons	Armour water line	Max. Armour on guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Nominal Speed Knots	Laid down
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS		inches	inches					
Jacob van Heemskerck	4,445	6	7½	2 9·4-in., 6 6-in.	—	6,400	17	'05
Hertog Hendrik	4,560	6	9½	1 9·4-in., 4 6-in.	—	6,300	17	'00
Tromp	4,371	6	7½	2 9·4-in., 4 6-in.	—	6,400	17	'03
Zeven Provinciën	5,644	6	9½	2 11-in., 4 6-in.	—	8,500	16	'08
CRUISERS								
Java Sumatra	6,670	3	shields	10 6-in., 4 3-in. A.A.	—	65,000	31	'16

There are also 3 armoured gunboats; 3 sloops; 8 destroyers of 1,316 tons; 8 seagoing torpedo boats; 22 submarines; 2 submarine depôt ships and 12 mine layers. Nine submarines and some other small craft are under construction. The *Zeven Provincien* and the cruisers *Java* and *Sumatra* are

assigned to the East Indies Fleet, as are the destroyers, 4 older torpedo-boats, 12 of the submarines, and many of the other vessels mentioned. The construction of a new cruiser has been deferred on financial grounds.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1930 as follows (in hectares: 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land: heath, 378,225; water and morass, 131,484; dykes and roads, 66,268; untaxed land, 83,383; building land, houses, &c., 63,039. Total, 722,399. Cultivated land: arable land, 871,116; pasture, 1,308,854; gardens and orchards, 114,749; forest, 254,138. Total, 2,548,857.

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 hectares, were as follows:—

Products.	1928	1929	1930	Products.	1928	1929	1930
	hectrs.	hectrs.	hectrs.		hectrs.	hectrs	hectrs.
Winter wheat	55,633	38,089	52,184	Beans	6,057	7,363	8,709
Summer wheat	4,310	7,346	5,334	Brown mustard seed	233	233	301
Winter rye }	196,135	197,346	192,374	White mustard seed	1,364	1,615	1,173
Summer rye }				Carraway seed	3,594	3,988	5,976
Winter barley	10,273	5,053	10,139	Flax	15,847	19,184	15,002
Summer barley	18,182	26,419	20,545	Tobacco	74	70	99
Oats	152,430	160,329	149,722	Potatoes	179,103	182,220	160,712
Buckwheat	905	722	490	Sugar beets	65,358	55,002	57,544
Horse beans	12,023	10,982	9,113	Chicory	615	662	613
Peas	38,240	48,869	40,366	Onions	3,877	5,151	4,476

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows:—

Crop	Produce			Crop	Produce		
	1928	1929	1930		1928	1929	1930
	hectolitres	hectolitres	hectolitres		Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	2,626,566	1,957,755	2,168,604	Sugar beet	2,288,721	2,060,393	2,137,652
Barley	1,556,355	1,715,146	1,388,782	Flax	84,702	94,038	63,499
Oats	7,825,980	8,133,612	6,454,142				
Rye	6,201,095	6,547,060	5,327,848				

According to the live-stock census of May–June, 1930, Holland possessed 299,152 horses, 2,366,066 cattle, 484,987 sheep, and 2,017,781 pigs.

II. Mining and Manufactures.

A few coal-mines are found in the province of Limburg; some of them belong to the State. The quantity of coal extracted in 1931 was 12,901,000 metric tons. In 1930 the private mines produced 5,223,120 tons, and the State mines, 6,987,966 tons. There is one salt mine at Boekelo, production 1929, 44,914 tons; 1930, 49,807 tons; 1931, 56,414 tons.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1930: 230 distilleries, 10 sugar refineries, 7 beet-sugar factories, 11 salt works, 148 breweries, and 2,919 tobacco factories.

III. Fisheries.

In 1930, 4,867 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries. The

produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 13,844,167 guilders in 1930; the weight of the catch of herrings was 75,819 tons. The quantity of oysters produced in 1930 amounted to 2,424,490 kilos.

Commerce.

The following are the returns of the imports (exclusive of gold and silver coins and bullion) for home consumption and the export of home produce for six years (in thousands of guilders):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1926	2,441,947	1,740,174	1929	2,752,298	1,989,431
1927	2,548,856	1,899,711	1930	2,418,255	1,718,880
1928	2,683,904	1,986,185	1931	1,892,733	1,311,814

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders):—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Iron and steel of all kinds	169,533	123,652	42,520	31,198
Textiles, raw and manufactured	336,208	259,194	186,857	130,142
Cereals and flour	221,950	171,150	11,682	12,365
Coal	122,089	107,677	97.749	89,214
Rice and flour thereof.	22,103	22,012	18,014	16,304
Mineral oil	70,495	53,066	2,982	1,914
Coffee	33,704	27,781	8,825	5,246
Butter	2,599	3,883	63,377	45,955
Margarine (raw and eatable)	2,414	1,485	38,340	25,766
Sugar	16,144	8,543	12,037	4 061
Cheese	592	501	67,785	52,037
Gold and silver	42.033	608,066	61,623	114,938
Wood	128,643	87,891	8,784	5,532
Skins	32,567	21,871	21,565	12,144
Copper	18 978	11,255	4,685	1,709
Paper	44,507	39,227	51.845	39,204
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	18,157	12,828	10,807	11,960
Zinc	4,081	3,192	5,188	3,083
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	86,832	84,196	1,548	1,358
Tin	2,856	1,417	2,974	3,851
Colours (painters' wares)	15,063	13,315	18,958	14,908
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c)	57,168	47,283	17 343	11,373
Manures (all sorts)	47,486	34,259	27,206	31,516

Value of the trade (excluding gold and silver coins and bullion) with the leading countries for two years in thousands of guilders:—

Imports	1930	1931	Exports	1930	1931
Germany	767,684	619,580	Germany	365,714	255,961
Great Britain	227 029	159,255	Great Britain	382,982	320,683
Belgium	256,856	196,170	Belgium	189,689	169.116
United States	211,301	148,128	United States	48,585	34,195
Dutch East Indies	92,024	71,861	Dutch East Indies	136,279	90,688
France	107,299	76,391	France	139,279	117,259

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	1929	1930	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Flax	271,072	111,017	Cottons	1,656.550	1,033,043
Fish	495,644	348,482	Cotton yarn	2,174,032	1,678.783
Cheese	777,549	673,741	Coal	2,21[illegible],014	2,082,175
Butter	1,068,813	659,401	Iron and Steel	1,652 945	1,426.586
Margarine	2,623,897	2,333,505	Machinery	1,976,139	1,958,437
Paper, Strawboard	1,630,184	1,918,491	Clothing	280,953	317,485
Sugar	186,579	160,523	Woollens	774,091	709,331
Eggs	2,516,539	2,634,118	Motor cars & motor cycles	371.026	396,491
Condensed milk	2,802,496	2,591,628	Chemicals	309,672	302,755

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):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U.K.	44,506	42,944	42,372	30,523	35,209
Exports to Netherlands from U.K.	21,219	21.802	21,818	18,860	13,685
Re-exports to Netherlands from U.K.	4,820	4,843	5,212	4 149	3,003

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels in the mercantile navy at the end of 1930 was:—Sailing vessels 25, of 12,243 cubic metres; steamers, etc., 877, of 4,184,238 cubic metres.

The following table gives the number and capacity of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands:—

Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres	No.	Cubic Metres
Entered.						
1927	19,039	80,039,000	5,671	15,380,000	24,710	95,419,000
1928	19,551	81,973,000	5,059	13,585,000	24.610	95,558.000
1929	19,608	82,647,000	3,464	9,105,000	23,072	91,752,000
1930	19,009	81,488,000	3,466	7,766,000	22,475	89,254,000
Cleared.						
1927	18,201	65,722,000	6,669	29,472,000	24,870	95,194,000
1928	18,189	68,567,000	6,701	26,745,000	24,890	95,312,000
1929	16,144	52,454,000	6,914	29,649,000	23,058	91,600,000
1930	16,830	50,959,000	5,953	26,645,000	22,783	88,407,000

Of the total number in 1930, 6,389 Dutch vessels entered with a capacity of 22,830,969 cubic metres, and 15,986 foreign vessels with a capacity of 66,422,983 cubic metres; 6,518 Dutch vessels cleared, with a capacity of 22,387,806 cubic metres, and 16,265 foreign vessels with a capacity of 66,019,334 cubic metres.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows :—

Port	1929 Number	1929 Cubic Metres	1929 per cent.	1930 Number	1930 Cubic Metres	1930 per cent.
Entered.						
Rotterdam . .	12,152	58,798,101	64 1	11,432	54,657,753	61 2
Amsterdam . .	3,502	14,229,683	15 5	3,590	14,362,511	16 1
Vlaardingen . .	763	4,396,715	4 8	701	4,686,527	5 2
Flushing . .	509	1,297,192	1 4	518	1,272,293	1 4
Hook of Holland .	442	1,539,226	1·7	445	2,209,485	2 5
Cleared						
Rotterdam .	12,451	60,035,434	65 1	11,986	55,178,251	62 4
Amsterdam .	3,397	13,970 222	15 3	3,367	13,735,507	15 5
Vlaardingen .	770	4,073 024	4 4	683	4,564,236	5 2
Flushing .	580	1,498,806	1 6	550	1,296,564	1·5
Hook of Holland	522	1,578 009	1 7	474	2,243,289	2 5

Internal Communications.

I. Canals and Railways.

The total extent of rivers and navigable canals is about 4,660 miles; of roads about 3,000 miles.

In 1929 the total length of the principal tramway lines was 1,916 miles; 362,845,000 passengers were carried, and 3,279,407,000 kilogrammes of goods. Their revenue amounted to 47,229,000 guilders.

In 1930 the 2 principal railways had a length of 2,287 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1·50 metres, or 4 ft. 11 in. In 1930 59,038,000 passengers were carried on the railways. The total revenue was 171,876,000 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 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
1929					
Internal .	219,647,000	104,552,656	536,023,000	7,706,785	222,327
Foreign .	79,670,000	17,847,276	58,655,000	1,824,626	221,905
1930					
Internal .	240,235,000	105,398,735	560,151,000	8,130,452	211,467
Foreign	87,343,000	19,205,250	61,815,000	2,027,434	208,903

The receipts of the Post Office in 1930 were 48,905,000 guilders, the expenditure in 1930, 46,886,000 guilders.

There are several private telegraph lines, but most of the lines are owned by the State. The length of State lines on Jan. 1, 1931, was 999 miles, the length of wires on Jan. 1, 1931, 16,368 miles. The number of State offices was, on Jan. 1, 1931, 1,990. The number of paid messages by State

and private lines in 1929 was 7,191,400. The receipts of the State amounted in the same year to 13,757,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses in 1930 to 15,049,000 guilders.

In 1921 the interurban and international telephone system had 2,512 miles of line and on December 31, 1930, 294,891 miles of wire, and is administered by the State; 23,729,375 interurban and 2,296,413 international conversations were held in 1930. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 16,130,000 guilders, and the total expenses 12,666,000 guilders.

II. Air Traffic.

There is a regular civil aeroplane service subsidised by the Government between Amsterdam and London, Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris, Amsterdam and Hamburg, Rotterdam and Berlin, and between Amsterdam and Malmö. In 1929, 75 tons of postal matter, 695 tons of goods and 14,269 passengers were carried; in 1930, resp. 65 tons, 684 tons and 10,152 passengers.

Banking 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	13,710	1,310	10,834	34,418	452,342,090
1901–1920	95,123	108,370	4,362	58,152	265,907	1,370,652,000
1921–1929	55,000	92,270	2,131	19,912	169,913	597,920,000
1930	—	54,750	165	3,250	58,165	88,500,000

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	Value of the notes in Circulation, March 31	Total Exchanges years ending March 31	Stock of Gold, March 31	Stock of Silver, March 31
	Guilders	Guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
1929	832,747,000	1,779,179,750	422,505	20,837
1930	836,567,000	1,902,453,245	432,003	27,868
1931	859,975,000	1,719,238,750	446,018	33,778

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund on March 31, 1931 to 7,563,206 guilders. The Bank keeps the State-Treasury and the cash of the State Postal Savings-Bank and of other institutions. The Bank receives 3½ per cent. of the capital; the remainder, with deduction of some reserves, is divided between the State and the Bank in proportion of 3 : 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:—

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Amount deposited (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Amount withdrawn (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Total Deposits at end of year (in 1,000 gldrs.)	Number of Depositors at end of year	Amount per inhabitant. Gldrs.
1928						
State P. S. B.	—	182 745	130,005	340,505	2,038,326	44·04
Private Banks	296	171,239	154,867	354,419	863,049	45·85
1929						
State P. S B.	—	186,489	134,541	351,115	2,069,222	44·83
Private Banks	296	189,703	175,416	380,761	904,190	48 61
1930						
State P. S. B.	—	148.957	375,405	—	2,144,026	47·21
Private Banks	295	229,382	429,830	—	1,045,577	54 27

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.

Coins in circulation: silver, of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 250 cents; bronze, ½ cent, 1 cent and 2½ cents; nickel, 5 cents.

Treasury notes of 2½ florins are also in circulation.

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 Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen (October 1, 1913).

First Secretary.—Dr. J. J. B. Bosch ridder von Rosenthal.

Commercial Attaché.—F. B.'s Jacob.

Agricultural Adviser.—B. Gerritzen.

Consul-General in London.—T. H. de Meester.

2. Of Great Britain in the Netherlands.

Envoy and Minister.—The Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. Appointed August 9, 1928.
First Secretary.—J. L. Dodds.
Military Attaché.—Major the Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald.
Air Attaché.—Group-Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commercial Secretary.—R. V. Laming, O B.E.
Consul-General at Rotterdam.—L. E. Keyser.

There are consular representatives at Amsterdam (C.G.), Dordrecht, Flushing, The Hague, Harlingen, Leeuwarden, and Ymuiden.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 788,000 English square miles, with a total population of 60,960,630 in 1931.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in Asia, forming the territory of Netherlands India (Nederlandsch 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.

The administration and executive authority of the East Indies rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of seven members 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 1918 a 'Volksraad' was installed to discuss the budget, and to advise the Government on matters of general importance as a first step towards the development of self-government in the colony. Some of the members are appointed by the Government, some are elected by the local councils, and the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. It includes Europeans, natives and foreign Orientals (Chinese, Arabs). By the Netherlands India Constitution of 1925, the Netherlands East Indies are granted a measure of self-government in internal affairs under supervision of the Home Government, the legislative powers being shared between the Volksraad and the Governor-General.

The provinces, divided into residencies, are governed by Governors; the residencies by Residents, assisted by Assistant-Residents and a member of subordinate European officials. Local government is almost entirely exercised by native civil servants, headed by Regents. The Resident, however, remains responsible for governing in his division.

Governor-General.—Jhr. Dr. B. C. de Jonge, appointed May 8, 1931.

Area and Population.

—	Area: English square miles	Population Oct. 7, 1930 (Census)	Population 1920 (Census)	Population per sq. mile 1930
Java and Madura	51,057	41,719,524	34,984,171	817·1
Island of Sumatra: Sumatra, West Coast	19,120	1,919.109	1,522,240	100·3
Island of Sumatra: Tapanoeli	15,215	1,041,301	843,585	68·4
Island of Sumatra: Sumatra, East Coast	36,091	1,673,623	1,197,554	46 3
Island of Sumatra: Benkoelen	9,992	322,619	257,140	32 2
Island of Sumatra: Lampongs	10,911	359,950	233,903	32·0
Island of Sumatra: Palembang	33,164	1,096,555	828,004	33·1
Island of Sumatra: Djambi	17,158	245,342	233,344	14·3
Island of Sumatra: Atjeh	21,442	1,002,900	736,365	46·8
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	12,503	298,329	223,122	23·9
Bangka	4,548	205,433	154,141	45·1
Billiton	1,872	73,409	68,582	39·2
Borneo, West District	56,823	827,898	605,402	14·5
Borneo, South and East Districts	149,238	1,366,635	1,020,599	9·1
Island of Celebes: Celebes	38,190	3,087,335	2,347,645	81·1
Island of Celebes: Manado	34,970	1,139,251	760,692	32·2
Molucca[1] Islands: Amboina	76,569	400,057	277,966	5 2
Molucca[1] Islands: Ternate	115,833	492,973	149,245	4·2
Timor Archipelago	24,530	1,656,636	1,146,660	67·5
Bali and Lombok	4,070	1,802,146	1,565,014	442 8
Approximate total	733,296	60,731,025	49,350,834	82·8

[1] Including New Guinée.

The population of Java and Madura on October 7, 1930 (Census), consisted of 20,428,932 males and 21,290,592 females; 193,618 were Europeans, 40,890.244 natives, and 635,662 other Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs (583,360 Chinese). The population of the outer provinces (census 1930) was 19,011,501 (included an estimate of 135,350), with 9,581,893 males and 9,294,258 females; 48,754 were Europeans, 18,253,531 Natives, 650,496 Chinese, and 58,720 other Asiatics.

The whole population of the colony is legally divided into Europeans, Natives and foreign Orientals. 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 Protestant Church counted, in 1930, 41 ministers and 27 preachers and assistant-preachers paid by the Government, the Roman Catholic 37 curates and 235 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. During 1930, 89 missionaries of 38 societies were allowed to practise their missionary work.

The bulk of the natives are Mohammedans; there are also some millions of converted Christians and Animists, and a small number of Buddhists.

Education.

There are public (Government and municipal) 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); (3) Natives ('Dutch-Native schools,' with a 7 years' course); and (4) link-schools (with a 5 years' course). Public schools where instruction is given through the medium of a native tongue are (1) the 'second class' schools (with a 5 or 6 years' course); and (2) village 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 (Mulo-schools) open to all certificated pupils of the primary schools with a 7 years' course, without distinction of race. Side by side with the public schools, there are various private schools.

For secondary education there are public secondary schools with 5-and 3-year courses in connection with the primary schools, and also with 3-year courses in connection with the extended primary school. In addition to the Government institutions there are 6 private secondary schools for girls with a 3 years' course and 1 with a 5 years' course. Higher education is given at the Technical High School at Bandoeng, erected in 1920. Furthermore, a High School for Law opened in 1924, and a Medical High School, erected in 1927, both at Batavia.

The following table shows the number of schools, the school attendance, the teaching staff, and the expenditure on education in 1930:—

Schools	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)[2]
Public European primary schools	194	962	24,363	15,722,300
Private ,, ,, ,,	98	647	19,021	
Public Dutch-Chinese ,,	61	424	12,067	
Private ,, ,, ,,	41	256	7,628	
Public Dutch-Native ,, [1]	237	1,520	43,087	
Private ,, ,, ,, [1]	108	739	21,846	
Public 2nd-class schools for Natives	2,647	10,055	360,768	17,088,900
Private ,, ,, ,,	315	929	33,242	
Village schools	15,515	25,167	1,098,392	
Public Mulo-schools	33	415	7,363	3,893,700
Private ,, ,,	27	207	3,397	
Public secondary schools	18	256	3,184	2,927,552
Private ,, ,,	11	194	1,187	
Governm't High Schools	3	40	354	960,800

[1] Inclusive linkschools. [2] Year 1929.

Furthermore, there were in 1930 the following training schools:—Four public schools for training in engineering, architecture, electrical engineering, and mining (4 years' course), and two similar private schools, with 126 teachers and 1,374 pupils; thirty-five public and fifteen private technical schools for natives (43 two years' course, 5 three years' course and 2 four years' course), with 4,028 pupils. Five trade schools (3 years' course), and one school for higher commercial education with 429 pupils; 3 agricultural schools with 40 teachers and 418 pupils; one veterinary school with 18 teachers and 49 pupils; 13 training schools for civil, judicial, and administrative functions, with 105 teachers and 854 pupils, and one training school for police with 79 students; three public medical schools with 413 students; one public and one private nautical school for Europeans with 19 teachers and 266 pupils, and one for natives with 5 teachers and 318 pupils.

For native teachers there are 13 schools with instruction in the Dutch language with 96 teachers and 869 pupils; with instruction in the native tongue, 309 schools and courses with 628 teachers and 8,146 pupils. Furthermore, there are 23 schools and courses for European teachers with 233 teachers and 821 pupils.

For Chinese teachers there is a school with instruction in the Dutch language with 11 teachers and 115 pupils.

For kindergarten teachers (Fröbel) there are 6 training schools with 48 teachers and 402 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, magistrate courts, police courts, Regent courts, district courts, and courts of priests for natives.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1930[1]	758,973,000	891,541,000	— 137,568,000
1931[2]	833,983,439	897,123,829	— 63,140,390
1932[2]	726,516,972	845,234,188	— 118,717,216

[1] Provisional results. [2] Estimates.

The sources of revenue in 1932 are stated as follows (in guilders): From direct and indirect taxes, 298,018,000; salt monopoly, 9,697,000; opium-régie, 26,652,000; railway service, 17,450,000; post, telegraph and telephone services, 6,564,000; harbour service, 8,985,000; forestry, 3,099,000; rubber, 179,000; tin, 8,828,000; coal, 510,000; dredging service, 862,000; electric enterprises, 2,885,000; Government printing office, 621,000; all other sources, 24,021,000, net surplus of State business enterprises (as opium factory, pawnshops, cinchona- and tea-estate, military grass-lands and reproduction shop of the topographical service) 9,580,000. Public funded debt on December 31, 1931, was 1,126,498,000 guilders.

Defence.

The Dutch forces in the East Indies constitute a colonial army which is entirely separate from the home army. The colonial army in 1931 comprised 6 regiments of field infantry, each regiment consisting of 3 battalions and 1 machine-gun company, 2 battalions of light infantry, 13 garrison battalions and 2 garrison companies, and the light infantry corps at Atchin There were further 3 depôt battalions of infantry, 1 position machine-gun company, 1 company of cyclist-soldiers, 6 squadrons, 1 depôt squadron of cavalry, 5 field batteries, 6 mountain batteries, 2 motor batteries, 1 company of position-artillery, 1 depôt battery of artillery, 2 field companies of sappers and miners, 1 motor-car company, 1 technical company and 1 depôt company of engineering troops; and a flying corps consisting of 1 wing (3 flights of 6 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 31 and 45 On December 31, 1930, there were 15,008 militia-men.

In most battalions there are 3 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 1930 was 1,282 officers, 37,219 volunteers, of whom 6,989 were Europeans and 30,230 Natives. Besides the Army there are different armed troops, viz.: (1) The Legion of the Native Prince Mangkoe Negara, consisting of infantry, numbering about 960 men. In case of war this Legion would be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. (2) The Barisan, being a native infantry of Madura, consisting of 3 battalions, numbering 1,652 men, designed to maintain peace in the island and to participate in campaigns in case of war.

The expenditure for defence (army and navy) estimated for 1932 amounts to about 91,758,000 guilders.

The Royal Navy in the East Indies numbers 347 officers and 1,834 European and 2,522 Native non-commissioned officers and sailors and 222 militia, and consists of 36 men-of-war, including 2 light cruisers, 8 destroyers, 12 submarines, 2 gunboats, 6 minelayers, 4 torpedo motor-boats, 1 old battleship serving as gunnery-schoolship, 2 surveying vessels, and 1 submarine-depôtship, and some old torpedo-boats for local service. There is, besides, a Naval Air Service with 62 hydroplanes, and the Colonial Navy, consisting of 20 smaller ships of no naval value, with 184 Europeans and 857 natives, employed for civil service duties.

Production and Industry.

Scattered all over the isle of Java are many agricultural estates chiefly owned by agricultural companies, Europeans and Chinese. Yet the greater part of the soil of Java belongs to and is cultivated by the natives.

The harvested area under various 'native' cultures in Java and Madura was in 1930 as follows, in acres:—Irrigated rice, 7,607,835; non-irrigated rice, 1,187,502; maize, 4,945,937; cassava, 1,607,012; sweet potatoes, 394,611; groundnuts, 552,615; soya beans, 512,927; other pulses, 538,686; tobacco (native), 369,485; other secondary crops, 1,506,676; total, 19,223,286.

In 1930, the harvested areas of the principal 'other secondary crops' were potatoes, 43,148 acres; native sugar-cane, 33,545 acres; indigo, 5,821 acres; and capsicum, 159,569 acres. Separate from this area native tea was planted on 101,273 acres; native rubber on 15,248 acres; and native coffee on 39,095 acres.

The total area in use for agriculture in Netherlands-India in 1930 was 7,106,520 acres, of which 101,360 acres were Government-estates, 860,657 acres were private lands, and 173,209 acres lands hired from native princes in Java and Madura, 5,465,033 acres lands hired on long-lease from the Government (erfpacht), from self-governing communities, or the Government in the Outer Provinces only (landbouwconcessie), 506,262 acres lands hired on short-lease from natives. Of the total only 3,022,968 acres were planted.

The following table gives a comparison of the production of sugar for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Harvested area . . acres .	444.000	458,943	482,873	486.199	489,295
Total production . . tons .	1,941,564	2,351,282	2,923,550	2,870,979	2,915,866
Factories . . number .	178	176	178	179	179

Other products are shown (for 2 years) as follows:—

	1929	1930		1929	1930
Coffee (tons) . . .	113,833[1]	94,549[4]	Tea (tons) . . .	75,583[7]	71,991[9]
Rubber (tons)[2] . .	262,738[3]	244,026[5]	Cacao (tons) . . .	1,154	1,202
Cinchona (tons) . .	11,884	11,878	Oil palms (tons)[10] .	35,971	49,752
Tobacco (tons) . .	58,198[3]	60,575[6]			

[1] Including 48,553 tons native coffee.
[2] Including 10[illegible],584 tons native rubber.
[3] Including 9,011 tons bought up from natives.
[4] Including 54,236 tons export native coffee
[5] Including 90,496 tons native rubber.
[6] Including 11,328 tons bought up from natives.
[7] Including 15,608 tons native tea.
[8] Including 14,363 tons native tea.
[9] *Hevea* only.
[10] Oil.

The tin mines of Banka are worked by the Government; those of Billiton by a combined Governmental and private undertaking; and those of Riau and Sumatra by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in piculs (133⅓ lbs): 1923, 485,743; 1925, 504,998; 1926, 530,294; 1927, 567,347; 1928, 586,659; 1929, 510,590; 1930, 544,458

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in metric tons: 1925 1,400,725; 1926, 1,466,359, 1927, 1,620,205, 1928, 1,703,526, 1929, 1,831,741; 1930, 1,869,637.

Number of animals in 1930:—horses, 681,000; cattle, 4,554,000; buffaloes, 3,278,000.

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was, in metric tons: 1926, 3,018,124; 1927, 3,693,798; 1928, 4,307,716; 1929, 5,238,548; 1930, 5,531,493.

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.

Imports and exports in thousand guilders:—

Year	Government			Private			Grand Total
	Merchandise	Specie	Total	Merchandise	Specie	Total	
				Imports			
1927	30,480	—	30,480	875,973	20,631	896,604	927,084
1928	33,504	5,200	38,704	974,549	16,965	991,514	1,030,218
1929	36,077	41,350	77,427	1,076,443	12,103	1,088 546	1,165,973
1930	32,579	30,050	62,629	856,776	2,866	859,642	922,271
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	608,000
				Exports			
1927	21,196	912	22,108	1,631,905	2,206	1,634,111	1,656,219
1928	445	1,643	2,088	1,587,619	174	1,587,793	1,589,881
1929	239	33 820	34,059	1,453,262	480	1,453,742	1,487,801
1930	469	24,110	24,579	1,166,571	336	1,166,907	1,191,486
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	802,000

The principal exports in 1930 were: Sugar (residue, molasses excepted), 2,239,815 tons; rubber, 279,641 tons; coffee, 61,098 tons; tea, 72,019 tons; tobacco (leaf), 77,683 tons; cinchona bark, 11,110 tons.

The principal imports from Java to U.K. in 1930 were (according to Board of Trade Returns): Spices, 214,125*l.*; tea, 2,978,128*l.*; tapioca, 185,210*l.*; rubber, 924,389*l.*; tin, 77,308*l.* The principal exports from U.K. to Java were: ammonium sulphate, 228,278*l.*; cotton piece goods, 1,504,549*l.*; iron and steel, 543,953*l.*; machinery, 283,964*l.*

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Java (Board of Trade figures) for five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Java to U.K. . .	10,031,433	8,077,926	10,196,211	6.587,349	4,566.187
Exports to Java from U K. . .	6,058,778	7,015,355	6,641,758	4,510 420	2,506,721
Re-Exports to Java from U K. .	94,880	109,108	90,267	90,762	88,982

Shipping and Communications.

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, under British Flag:	
		Number	Reg. Tons	Number	Reg. Tons
1928	Steamers	12,364	10,634,629	7,209	3,662,191
	Sailing vessels	8,698	492,579	5,871	297,173
1929	Steamers	13,095	11,904,954	7,510	4,065,723
	Sailing vessels	7,991	437,711	5,515	250,745
1930	Steamers	12,995	11,720,588	7,543	3,645,377
	Sailing vessels	6,970	354,612	4,847	199,911

At the end of 1930 the total length of rail and tramways (State and private) was about 4,612 miles (3,468 in Java and 1,144 in Sumatra); the State lines in Celebes were closed down in 1930; the gross receipts (1930) about 115,935,000 guilders; working expenses (1930), 77,134,000 guilders; number of passengers (1930) about 134,929,000.

The Government telegraph lines extended in 1930 over 5,690 miles, the Government telegraph cables over 6,075 miles, making a total of 11,765 miles. The number of post and telegraph offices (combined), post offices (simple), telegraph offices (simple), and stations in 1930 were respectively 228, 98, and 575 for Java and Madura, and 156, 136, and 275 for the other islands, a total of 1,468 offices and stations. The number of telegraph offices includes 27 government radio telegraph stations for public service (including 13 coast stations and 1 station for wireless traffic with other countries), 5 private radio telegraph stations (including 3 for coastal public service); and 27 radio posts erected in isolated regions for the purpose of connecting the Government Civil Service officials of these outstations with more populated centres. The numbers of telegrams were 1,282,000 (internal) and 911,000 (foreign). Internal letters and postcards carried in 1930, 38,253,000, while there were 51,319,000 newspapers, &c., and 4,229,000 registered articles for the interior. The international correspondence dealt with was 12,389,000 letters and postcards, 10,235,000 other articles, and 1,134,000 registered articles.

The Government telephone aerial lines extended in 1930 over 16,839 miles, the Government telephone cables over 1,199 miles. At the end of 1930 there were 352 telephone exchanges and 49,447 telephones.

Regular air routes are maintained between Batavia, Bandoery, Semarang, Soerabaja, Palembang, and Medan. A weekly service connects Batavia with Singapore and Amsterdam, the Dutch capital.

In 1930, 13,894 passengers and 9,334 kilogs. mail were carried on the air routes in the N.T. and to Singapore. On the European route 2,600 kilogs. mail were carried.

Banking and Credit.

The Java Bank, established in 1828, has a capital of 9,000,000 guilders. On February 20, 1932, its position (in thousands of guilders) was as follows: gold, 157,700; silver, 103,200; discounts and advances, 103,200; notes in circulation, 227,300; deposits and bills payable, 31,600. The other large Dutch banking institutions are the Netherlands Trading Company,

the N.E.I. Commercial Bank, and the N.E.I. Escompto Company, besides which there are branches of British and Japanese banks.

In the Postal savings-bank there were in 1930 about 363,330 depositors, with a deposited amount of 24,309,923 guilders.

Weights and Measures.

The *Pikul*	. . .	= 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.
,, *Catty*	. . .	= 1⅓ ,, ,,
,, *Tjengkal*	. . .	= 4 yards
,, *Paal* (Java)	.	= 1,507 metres
,, *Paal* (Sumatra)	.	= 1,852 metres
,, *Square Paal*	. .	= 227 hectares = 591·18 acres
,, *Bouw*	. . .	= 1·7537 acres

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, and 1 cent pieces.

Consular Representatives.

British Consul-General at Batavia.—H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.

There are also consular officers at Samarang, Sourabaya, Makasser, Medan, and Padang.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

The Dutch possessions in the West Indies are (*a*) *Surinam*, or *Dutch Guiana*, and (*b*) *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′ W. 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 Corantijn, which separates it from British Guiana, and on the south by inaccessible forests and savannas to the Tumac-Humac Mountains, which separates it from Brazil.

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 possession 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 are in the hands of a governor assisted by an advisory council consisting of the governor as president, a vice-president and three members, all nominated by the Queen of the Netherlands. The Colonial States form the representative body of the colony. The members (13) are elected for 6 years.

Governor.—Dr. A. A. L. *Rutgers*. Appointed April 1, 1928.

Dutch Guiana is divided into six districts.

Area, 54,291 English square miles; population (December 31, 1930) 158,306 inclusive of the negroes and Indians living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 47,318 inhabitants.

Births and deaths for 3 years :—

	Births			Deaths		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Males	1,954	2,151	2,149	1,034	1,132	983
Females . . .	1,871	2,180	2,010	891	900	872
Total . .	3,825	4,331	4,159	1,925	2,032	1,855

Number of marriages in 1928, 467; in 1929, 460; in 1930, 480.

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1930 the numbers of the different religious bodies were: Reformed and Lutheran, 9,590; Moravian Brethren, 30,286; Roman Catholic, 25,812; Jews, 628; Mohammedans, 36,005; Hindus, 27,805.

There were, in 1930, 41 public schools with 7,087 pupils, and 77 private schools with 11,424 pupils.

There is a court of justice, whose members are nominated by the Sovereign. There are four cantonal courts and two circuit courts.

For relieving pauperism the Government not only subsidises orphan-houses and other religious or philanthropical institutions, but itself maintains an almshouse.

The expenditure, the local revenue (derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, personal imposts, and some indirect taxes), and the State subvention are shown as follows for 4 years in thousands of guilders :—

—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention	Loans	—	Expenditure	Local Revenue	Subvention	Loans
1929	7,845	4,449	3,087	308	1931	7,801	4,805	2,996	—
1930	7,634	4,596	2,919	118	1932	7,690	4,679	3,011	—

The Dutch forces in Surinam consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1930, 10 officers and 198 non-commissioned officers and men.

Principal products for 2 years:—

	1929	1930		1929	1930
Sugar (kilos) .	18,010,500	18,396,975	Rice (kilos) .	23,557,100	20,795,296
Cacao (kilos) .	279,000	254,743	Maize (kilos) .	905,600	935,700
Bananas (bunch.)	426,100	491,263	Rum (litres) .	878,000	692,218
Coffee (kilos) .	2,895,800	3,650,330	Molasses (litres)	819,600	3,619,363

Gold production in 1930 was 148,217 grammes, that of balata 487,574 kilos, and of bauxite 264,555 metric tons.

In 1930 there were 15,146 head of cattle, 2,961 goats and 5,495 pigs.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1925	9,474,161	9,932,806	1928	9,194,989	11,684,859
1926	10,020,516	7,689,685	1929	8,688,900	7,946,629
1927	9,288,858	11,834,361	1930	9,188,476	8,389,808

Principal exports in 1930: Sugar, 15,111,628 kilos; rum, 417,096 litres; cacao, 185,724 kilos; coffee, 2,991,292 kilos.

Board of Trade figures show U.K. imports from Dutch Guiana in 1931, 70,991*l.*; and U.K. exports to Dutch Guiana, 65,170*l.*; U.K. re-exports to Guiana, 12,484*l.*

In 1930 there entered 258 vessels of 353,401 register tons, and cleared 255 vessels of 353,401 register tons.

The communication between several districts of the colony is carried on by vessels and small steamers. A Colonial steamship service extends to British Guiana. The capital, Paramaribo, has a harbour open to ships of 20 feet draught; regular connections in both directions exist with Europe and the United States by different steamship companies (Royal Dutch Steamship Company, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation, Munson Line and Aluminium Line). In September, 1929, a weekly air service was established between Paramaribo and the United States. In February, 1930, air services were further increased when Paramaribo was made a regular stop of a weekly service between the United States and Buenos Aires. Both these services are by the Pan-American Airways, Inc.

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, 1930
Curaçao	210	49,444
Bonaire	95	15,687
Aruba	69	6,139
St. Martin[1]	17	2,376
St Eustatius	7	965
Saba	5	1,688
	403	76,299

[1] Only the southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

Governor.—B. W. T. van Slobbe. Appointed January 1, 1930.

The Governor is 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 city of Willemstad, on Curaçao, is the seat of government. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'Gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Governor. Schools in 1930 numbered 43 with 10,446 pupils. In 1930, 1,766 births were registered, 706 marriages and 1,358 deaths.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on income, on land, and some other taxes. In the Budget for 1931 the revenue is estimated at 8,997,360 guilders, and the expenditure at 8,829,721 guilders.

The garrison of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1930 of 3 officers and 152 men, with 1 man-of-war

The imports of Curaçao and the other islands in 1930 were valued at 407,215,087 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 416,607,756 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 1930, 12,732 vessels of 49,985,490 tons net.

Vice-Consul at Curaçao.—B. L. Maduro.

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NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua came into operation on April 5th, 1913. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses consisting of 43 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, and 24 Senators elected for 6 years. The President is elected for 4 years.

President.—General Don José Maria *Moncada* (elected November 4, 1928; assumed office January 1, 1929).

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the heads of the departments. He may form, when occasion requires, a Council of State to advise on public contracts and other matters.

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.

By an agreement reached in 1911 between the Government and the British bondholders, modified and extended in 1917 and 1920, customs receipts and certain other revenues are collected by the Collector-General of Customs (who must be an American) and applied by a High Commission of 3 members (2 of whom must be Americans) to the payment of the external debt, the balance being turned over to the Government.

On February 18, 1916, the Bryan-Chamarro treaty between Nicaragua and the United States was signed, under which the United States in return for 3 million dollars acquired the option for a canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific coast and Corn Island on the Atlantic coast. It was ratified by Nicaragua on April 7, 1916, and by the United States on June 24, 1926. American Army engineers reported to the U.S. Congress in 1931 that a Nicaraguan canal would cost 700,000,000 dollars, whereas a third set of locks on the Panama Canal could be constructed for 140,000,000 dollars.

Area and Population.

Area estimated at 51,660 English square miles, with a coastline of about 300 miles on the Atlantic and 200 miles on the Pacific. The population according to the census of 1920 was 638,119. Estimated popu-

lation in 1930, based on registration of voters, 750,000. This is the mos thinly populated of the Central American republics. At least 75 pe cent. of the inhabitants live in the western half of the country. The tw halves of the Republic differ greatly in many respects and there is littl communication between them, the journey by trail and river being slo and difficult

The people of the western half of the Republic are principally of mixe Spanish and Indian extraction, though there are a considerable number o pure Spanish descent and many Indians. The population of the easter half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambo Indians and Negroes fron Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, with some Americans and a com paratively small number of Nicaraguans from the western part of the Republic

There are 105 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,00 inhabitants. The capital is Managua, situated on the lake of the sam name, with (1926) 32,536 inhabitants; it was almost totally destroyed b earthquake on March 31, 1931, but is being rebuilt León, formerly the capital had a population of 23,565; Granada, 18,066; Matagalpa, 10,271; Masaya 13,763; Jinotega, 6,990; Chinandega, 10,307; Rivas, 4,081; Esteli, 4,583 Matapa, 4,561, Somoto, 6,182; Boaco, 4,342; Jinotepe, 6,317; Diriamba 6,151; Bluefields, 4,706 Other towns are Corinto, 2,307; Cabo-Gracias and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Religion, Education and Justice.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. In 1914 the Republi constituted one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua). Th Seat of the Archbishop is Managua. There are three bishoprics, León Granada and Matagalpa.

There were (1931) 187 state elementary schools, 12 secondary schools, professional schools, 408 mixed (urban and rural) schools and 233 othe schools. The total number of teachers is 1,856. The number of illiterat persons, of all ages, is about 60 per cent. of the population Secondar education is neither obligatory nor free, the secondary schools bein carried on by private individuals. Nicaragua has three universities, in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice at Managua three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years in córdobas (4.86 córdobas = £1 1 córdoba = 1 U.S. dollar):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas
Revenue . .	4,443,630	4,871,427	5,987,583	6,553,094	4,623,419
Expenditure .	4,442,168	4,918,295	5,845,826	6,450,711	5,000,000

Customs duties provide from 50 to 60 per cent of total revenues.

Total public debt on Febrary 28, 1931, was estimated at 21,943,746 córdobas divided into: Sterling bonds of 1909 outstanding, 2,580,996 córdobas; guaran teed customs bonds of 1918, 1,362,750 córdobas; claims arising out of th revolution, 18,000,000 córdobas. But last-named will be considerably scale down, probably, it is stated, to 2,000,000 córdobas. Service of internal an external debt took 618,796 córdobas in 1930. U.S Department of Commerc (1931) estimates American investments in Nicaragua at 13,000,000 dollars

principally in fruit, lumber and mining industries. All other foreign investments are believed to be less than 20,000,000 dollars.

Defence.

The army was disbanded on May 10, 1927. With few exceptions, all arms, etc., have been delivered into the custody of the National Guard, which numbers about 2,000 men, including 180 American officers. Period of enlistment, 3 years; during period of enlistment, soldiers cannot vote. A force of U.S. marines has been retained in the country since 1927 to assist in maintaining order; it was withdrawn in June, 1931, except for a Legation guard. A coastguard boat patrols the east coast to prevent smuggling.

Production and Industry.

The agricultural, timber and mining industries are the principal sources 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, grown on 41,000 acres, is the principal agricultural product of the eastern part of the Republic; output is shipped to New Orleans; exports, 1930, 3,861,073 stems. Cocoanuts are also of some importance, and a few plantains, oranges, and pineapples, and some yucca are raised. The products of the western half are much more varied, the most important being coffee, sugar cane, cacao, corn, and beans. Sugar producers have a combine, under government control, which fixes the price for export; profits are made on domestic consumption; exports, 1930, 6,887 metric tons. Rice is grown to a small extent, and some wheat in the hilly Nueva Segovia district, while tobacco is cultivated round Masaya. The annual average coffee crop, from 104,000 acres, is estimated at 36,000,000 lbs. Exports (in pounds) were, 1930, 15,302,708; 1929, 29,145,842; 1928, 38,509,799; in value, coffee exports constitute from 45 to 65 per cent. of total exports. 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.

The forests contain mahogany and cedar, which were formerly largely exported, three varieties of rose-woods, guayacan (*lignum vitæ*), dye-woods, gums, and medicinal plants. Wild rubber is abundant in the virgin forests on the Atlantic water-shed, but there are very few rubber plantations owing to the labour shortage. Exports of dyewoods, 1930, 2,219,818 board feet.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. Exports of gold, 1930, 424,773 dollars. Copper and precious stones are also found.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua, in córdobas, was as follows in 5 years (1 córdoba = 1 U.S. dollar):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas
Imports . .	10,254,512	10,208,242	13,350,431	11,797,440	8 172,360
Exports . .	13,028,726	9,025,677	11,693,212	10,872,526	8,343,358

The customs receipts in 1929 were 3,917,553 córdobas; in 1928, 4,146,066 córdobas.

In 1930 the value of the principal imports (in córdobas or dollars) was:—

Cotton goods, 1,297,938; iron and steel, 578,113; chemicals, drugs, and medicines, 352,567; flour, 388,057. The principal countries of import in 1930 were (values in dollars):—United States, 5,023,615 (61·5 per cent.); Great Britain, 798,599 (9·8 per cent.); and Germany, 736,281 (9 per cent.).

In 1930 the value of the principal exports (in córdobas or dollars) was:—Coffee, 3,792,217; bananas, 2,239,421; sugar, 366,416; timber, 534,797. The principal countries of export, in values exported (in córdobas or dollars), were: United States, 4,150,183; France, 1,128,279; Germany, 972,276; Holland, 623,224; and Great Britain, 290,067.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Nicaragua to U.K.	153,998	78,625	81,080	104,614	218,358
Exports to Nicaragua from U.K.	255,742	250,071	268,582	145,709	107,607
Re-Exports to Nicaragua from U.K.	2,473	2,715	4,007	1,152	1,260

Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has two seaports, Corinto (the larger) and San Juan del Sur, through which pass approximately 80 per cent. of the imports and exports of the Republic. The eastern ports are Bluefields (the chief), Cabo Gracias, Puerto Cabezas, and San Juan del Norte (Greytown). In 1930, approximately 2,400 vessels entered and cleared the ports of Nicaragua.

Most of the roads of the country are mere tracks over which ox-carts alone can travel in the wet season, but highways have been or are being constructed between the following places: Managua-Matagalpa-Jinotega, 104 miles; León-Matagalpa, 80 miles; Puerto Diaz-Juigalpa-La Libertad, 50 miles; Masaya to Tipitapa, 25 miles. There is a fairly good road from Managua to Granada via Masaya, with a branch to Diriamba. There are 150 miles of motor roads and 200 miles of cart roads, but the east coast is practically shut off from the west coast.

The Pacific Railroad of Nicaragua, owned by the Government and the principal line in the republic, has a total length of 159 miles, all single-track. The line runs from Corinto to León, Managua, Granada, and Diriamba. An extension is under construction from León to El Sauce, about 55 miles; a line from San Jorge to San Juan del Sur in the district of Rivas was opened in 1930.

There are 2,819 miles of telegraph wire, and 100 offices; also 3,190 miles of telephone wire and 64 telephone stations serving 1,242 instruments. Telephone service is good along the line of the Pacific Railway, but unreliable elsewhere. There are 116 post offices, and good service between the chief towns of the western section, but service into the interior and to the east coast is irregular and inadequate. All-America Cable Co. connects with New York.

The Tropical Radio Telegraph Company maintains a powerful station at Managua, and branch stations at Bluefields and Cabo Gracias. Other companies maintain stations at Bragman's Bluff, El Gallo and Rio Grande.

Money and Banking.

Since 1912 the monetary unit has been the gold *córdoba*, equivalent to the American dollar, containing 1·672 gr. of gold nine-tenths fine, and divided into 100 equal parts. Banknotes based on the córdoba are issued

by the National Bank of Nicaragua, which maintains deposits in New York equal to 60 per cent. of the circulation. Other gold coins provided for by law are 10, 5 and 2½ córdobas, but no gold coins have ever been struck. National banknotes, of which there were on August 31, 1931, 2,585,796 córdobas in circulation, form the great part of the currency; silver, nickel, and copper coins in circulation July 31, 1931, amounted to 419,362 córdobas. United States notes and silver also circulate.

The National Bank of Nicaragua at Managua was incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut; it is now owned by the Government and is the sole bank of issue. It has a capital of 300,000 dollars, and surplus, reserves and undivided profits (June 30, 1931) of 554,208 córdobas; on December 29, 1930, 130,000 córdobas were withdrawn from undivided profits to form part of the initial capital of the Mortgage Bank of Nicaragua. Assets on June 30, 1931 included 216,932 córdobas in cash and 1,261,692 due from foreign banks. It has branches at Bluefields, León and Granada. Other banks are the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., and the Anglo-Central American Commercial Bank, Ltd.

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.

Minister Resident.—Eduardo Perez-Triana.

Consul-General at London.—Carlos, A., Castro, W.

There are Consular representatives in Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, and Nottingham.

2. Of Great Britain in Nicaragua.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Envoy Extraordinary and Consul-General.—Herbert A. Grant Watson. Appointed April 17, 1928. (Resident at Guatemala City)

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul.—Leonard H. Leach (resident at Managua).

There is a Consul at Bluefields; Vice-Consuls at Managua, Matagalpa, Corinto and León.

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NORWAY.

(NORGE.)

Reigning King.

Haakon VII, born August 3, 1872 ; the second son, Carl, of Frederik VIII, 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 *Olaf*, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903, married on March 21, 1929, to Princess Martha of Sweden. *Offspring* Princess *Ragnhild Alexandra*, born June 9, 1930 , Princess *Astrid Maud Ingeborg*, born February 12, 1932.

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 the 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 November, 1907, a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed at Kristiania (Oslo) by the representatives of Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and on January 8, 1908, received the unanimous approval of the Storting. The treaty was denounced January 8, 1924.

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, the Crown Prince 100,000 kroner.

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. Only the Storting can vote supplies and has the power of the purse. 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 remains assembled as long as it may find it necessary. Every Norwegian subject 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. The mode of election is direct, and the method of election is proportional. Every third year the people choose their representatives, the total number 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 elections for the Storting held in November, 1930, the following parties were elected for the period 1931–1933: Labour Party 47, Conservatives and Moderate Liberals 44, Liberals 34, Agricultural Party 25.

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 Höiesteret, and members of the Storting. Every member of the Storting has a salary of six thousand kroner per annum, besides travelling expenses.

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, appointed May 12, 1931, and reconstituted on March 14, 1932.

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture.—Jens *Hundseid.*
Minister for Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dean *Traedal.*
Minister of Justice.—A. *Lindboe.*
Minister of Finance.—F. *Sundby.*

Minister for Public Works.—M. *Langelande.*
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Major B. *Brådland.*
Minister for Social Affairs.—F. N. *Vik.*
Minister for Defence.—Major V. A. L. *Quisling.*
Minister for Commerce and Industry.—J. L. *Kvrkeby-Garstad.*

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 Oslo and Bergen, and 18 *Fylker* (counties). There are 43 towns, 24 'Ladesteder' (ports), and 681 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 65 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	Census Population Dec 1, 1920	Census Population Dec 1, 1930	Pop per square mile 1930
Oslo (town) . .	6·3	258,483	249,688	39,633 02
Akershus . .	2,063·9	179,962	235,399	114·06
Östfold . .	1,613 4	160,128	166,796	103·38
Hedmark . .	10,621 3	149,619	157,595	14·84
Opland . . .	9,608·1	129,149	137,575	14 32
Buskerud . .	5,735·1	137,249	142,996	24·93
Vestfold . .	903·2	124,060	134,081	148·45
Telemark . .	5,837·0	125,245	128,099	21 95
Aust-Agder . .	3,606·8	74,700	73,735	20·44
Vest-Agder . .	2,793 8	82,807	81,116	29·03
Rogaland . .	3,545·7	166,423	172,563	48·67
Hordaland . .	6,043·2	156,218	164,268	27·18
Bergen (town) .	13·9	91,443	98,546	7,089·71
Sogn og Fjordane .	7,135 1	90,114	91,967	12·89
More . . .	5,811·7	159,391	165,230	28·43
Sor-Trondelag .	7,241·4	166,797	174,928	24·16
Nord Trondelag .	8,659·1	89,221	95,941	11·08
Nordland . .	14,727·9	173,826	187,572	12·74
Troms . . .	9,993·6	90,750	97,830	9·79
Finmark . .	18,572·6	44,190	53,639	2·89
Total . .	124,533·1	2,649,775	2,809,564	22 56

In 1920, 1,864,371 were domiciled in rural districts, and 785,404 in towns ; there were 1,290,469 males, and 1,359,306 females, and of the total popula-

tion, 2,575,010 were born in Norway, 47,216 in Sweden, 1,992 in Finland, 4,937 in Germany. The number of Laps was 19,328, of Finns, 7,309, of Lap-Finns, 2,814.

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1920 :—

—	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Males	809,619	427,851	49,458	3,541
Females	820,171	428,270	105,711	5,154

II. Movement of the Population.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Marriages	Births (exc. still-born)	Stillborn	Illegitimate, living	Deaths (exc. still-born)	Excess of Births
1926	15,948	53,708	1,258	3,482	29,933	23,770
1927	15,804	49,782	1,225	3,400	31,143	18,639
1928	16,683	49,561	1,300	3,523	30,301	19,260
1929	17,795	48,187	1,293	3,430	32,023	16,114
1930[1]	18,064	48,689	1,149	3,559	29,172	19,517

[1] Provisional figures.

Number of emigrants in 1930 :—3,673 (2,518 to the United States and 1,072 to Canada).

III. Principal Towns.

At the census taken December 1, 1930, the number of towns with a population of above 100,000 was one, above 20,000 five, above 10,000 eighteen, above 5,000—twenty-six in all. The population of the principal towns was :—

Oslo . .	249,688	Alesund . .	13,373	Larvik . .	10,383
Bergen . .	98,546	Kristiansand .	18,700	Halden . .	10,278
Trondheim .	54,135	Skien . .	15,605	Sarpsborg .	12,401
Stavanger .	46,353	Fredrikstad .	14,101	Horten . .	10,797
Drammen .	25,999	Kristiansund .	14,628	Arendal . .	10,403
Haugesund .	17,217	Tonsberg . .	11,980	Tromso . .	10,359

As from January 1, 1925, the name of the capital, Kristiania, was changed to Oslo.

Religion and Education.

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 7 *Bispedömmer* (bishoprics), 91 *Prostier* (provostships or archdeaconries), and 517 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1920 there were 71,062 dissenters, including 2,612 Roman Catholics, 11,455 Methodists, 7,214 Baptists, 464 Mormons, 73 Quakers. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Oslo.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from six and a half in towns and seven in the country to fourteen. In 1928-29 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,823 public elementary schools with 301,820 pupils, and in towns 3,265 classes with 97,601 pupils; the amount expended on both being 65,979,000 kroner, of which 30,143,000 kroner were granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. The 13

normal schools (Teachers' Seminaries) had in 1929–30 no students. There were in 1928–29, 189 secondary schools—17 public, 92 communal, and 9 private entitled to give certificates and 71 private not having this right, with respectively 5,180, 16,067, 931, and 2,050 pupils in April, 1929. Most of the secondary schools are mixed. Norway has one University, viz at Oslo (founded 1811), attended in 1930 by 3,476 students There is a technical high school at Nidaros (Trondhjem), attended in 1930 by 703 students, one agricultural high school in Aas, with 102 students, a Teachers' Training College at Lade with 61 students, a military high school with no students in 1930, a dentist high school with 150 students, and the State academy of arts with 47 students. There are also several special schools, particularly continuation schools for young people between 15 and 18, and industrial, crafts, technical, and arts schools for both sexes

There are 25 schools for defective children, deaf, blind, feeble-minded children with defect of speech, and crippled, also 10 reformatory schools for neglected children. The number of children in reformatories in 1928–29 was 359 boys and 120 girls; in the schools for defective children in 1929–30, 851 boys and 868 girls. There are, besides, 6 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school (97 boys, 30 girls in 1928–29).

Norwegian is an independent language side by side with Danish and Swedish. As to the written language, there exist two idioms ('bokmaal' 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 22 other justices. There is a court of mediation (*Forliksraad*) in each town and *Herred* (district), consisting of three men chosen by the representatives (*see* above under *Local Government*), 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 by the lower court The *Lagmandsret* consists of three judges and 10 jurors The Kingdom is divided into 4 jury districts (*Lagdommer*), each having its chief judge Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times The lower courts consist of the judge and 2 assistant judges (not professional) summoned for each case. The *Lagmandsret* takes cognisance of the more serious classes of offences, and is also a court of appeal. The lower courts are for the trial of other offences as courts of first instance.

There are three convict prisons; inmates, June 30, 1931, 487 males and 17 females. There are 41 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1930, 719 males and 52 females.

Pauperism.

The relief of the poor is mostly provided for by local taxation by the Communes. The number of persons receiving relief amounted to 110,100 in 1930.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years:—

Year ending June 30	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Total	Current	Total	Current
	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.	1,000 kr.
1927-28	400,736	363,291	397,411	344,695
1928-29	389,383	350,777	387,325	341,910
1929-30	396,102	355,742	378,822	324,931
1930-31[1]	358,385	338 624	358,385	303,745
1931-32[1]	357,946	340,001	357,946	303,261

[1] Estimates.

Budget proposals for the financial year ending June 30, 1932:—

Sources of Revenue	1931-32	Branches of Expenditure	1931-32
	1,000 kr.		1,000 kr.
Current revenue:		*Current expenditure:*	
Income and fortune tax	79,136	Civil list, the Storting and Cabinet	4,084
Customs	105,000	Foreign affairs	3,411
Excise on spirits	10,000	Defence	39,181
,, ,, beer	14,000	Justice	13,612
,, ,, tobacco	16,000	Church, education, arts	53,304
Succession duties	4,000	Social affairs	14,152
Excise on chocolate and sugar	5,500	Public health	14,203
Tax on luxuries	3,500	Public Building Enterprises	21,261
Judicial fees	3,550	Agriculture	13,073
Other taxes and excises	59,305	Trade, navigation, industries	13,358
Balance of State undertakings	14,233	Finance and customs	12,574
Miscellaneous	25,777	Pensions to public functionaries	7,711
Total	340,001	Interest of debt	78,231
		Miscellaneous	15,106
		Total	303,261
From State capital.		*For increase of State capital:*	
Diminution of State capital	3,170	Construction of railways	13,267
Loans	14,175	Construction of telegraph lines	2,700
		Water-power developments	291
		Redemption of debt	31,595
		Other capital items	6,832
Total	17,945	Total	54,685
Grand Total	357,946	Grand Total	357,946

The public debt of Norway has been incurred for the main part by railway undertakings and construction of telegraph lines and water-power developments. The following gives the national liabilities for six years:—

Year ending June 30	Total debt[1]	Year ending June 30	Total debt[1]
	Kroner		Kroner
1926	1,610,567,972	1929	1,578,897,513
1927	1,568 419,932	1930	1,565,037,000
1928	1,634,825,256	1931	1,526,575,178

[1] At the rate of par on foreign loans.

Of the total on June 30, 1931, 768,248,806 kr. were foreign debt; 758,326,372 kr. internal debt.

Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg, Tonsberg, Bergen, and Agdenes. (The fortress of Kristiansand is in reserve.) The old fortresses, Karljohansvaern, Akershus in Oslo, 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. Men from 18 to 21 and from 45 to 55 belong to the landstorm, which can be called out in a national emergency, and from 33 to 43 to the landvaern. The initial training is carried out in recruits' schools; it lasts for 60 days in the infantry and in the garrison artillery, 60 in the mountain artillery, 60 in the engineers, 90 days in the field artillery, and 90 in the cavalry. Further, the men have to go through 'regimentsamlinger' or other similar training courses lasting at least 48 days and carried out in two periods of 24 days each. These are to be served either in the 1st and 3rd or in the 2nd and 4th years of service. The strength of the permanent forces in 1931 was 893 officers and 4,838 other ranks; the numbers trained in that year were approximately 10,000.

The Norwegian infantry is armed with the Krag-Jörgensen rifle of 6·5 mm. The field artillery has Erhardt Q.F. guns of 7·5 cm.

The budget proposal for the army for 1931–32 is 27,066,400 kroner.

Navy.

The principal vessels are —

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal Armament	H.P.	Max Speed
			Belt	Big Guns			
1896	Harald Haarfagre, Tordenskjold	3,900	7	8	2 8in; 6 4·7in.	4,500	17
1899	Norge, Eidsvold	4,200	6	8	2 8in; 6 6in	5,200	17

None of the above possesses any other than local value. The whole navy is designed for coast-defence duties.

There are also 3 destroyers, 3 first-class torpedo boats and 14 others, 9 submarines and 3 mine-layers. There are now about 36 seaplanes and 20 other planes.

The navy numbers about 700 officers, warrant officers and men, on the permanent establishment, and about 1,000 men conscripted annually. All seafaring men between the ages of 20 and 44 are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, and are liable to the maritime conscription. The conscripts have to go through a training of at least 6 months.

The budget proposal for naval expenditure, 1931–32, amounted to 11,802,000 kroner.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Norway is a barren and mountainous country. 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, 72·2 per cent. is unproductive, 24·2 per cent. forest, and 3·6 per cent. under cultivation and other used soils.

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows:

Crops	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Wheat	29,651	30,467	28,688	91,157	87,476	91,320
Barley	132,231	134,495	138,327	521,837	566,658	541,452
Oats	239,317	239,191	236,811	1,262,397	1,415,767	1,084,390
Rye	18,387	19,099	15,252	65,208	67,365	65,234
Mixed Corn	13,682	13,695	13,507	68,172	73,641	63,160
Potatoes	115,138	116,688	116,412	36,487,282[1]	31,052,065[1]	31,391,372[1]
Hay	1,649,874	1,640,674	1,648,792	2,347,452[2]	2,680,581[2]	2,540,479[2]

[1] Bushels. [2] Tons.

In 1931 the country possessed live-stock as follows:—Horses, 176,823; cattle, 1,309,655; sheep, 1,692,406; goats, 344,352; swine, 317,343.

II. Forestry.

The forests are one of the chief natural sources of wealth. The total area covered with forests is estimated at 28,956 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is under pine trees. The State forests occupy about 4,100 square miles. The value of unwrought or partly wrought timber exported from Norway in 1929 and 1930 was respectively 39,639,300 and 32,767,000 kroner, and of wood pulp and paper 194,122,700 kroner in 1929 and 172,645,000 kroner in 1930.

III. Minerals and Metals.

Pyrites is the most important mineral product for both its sulphur and copper content. Iron-ore deposits occur in many places. The total value of mineral products in 1930 was 30,470,000 kroner.

The production and value of the chief ores, metals and alloys in 1930 are shown in the following table:—

Ores and Minerals	Tons	1,000 Kroner	Metals and Alloys	Tons	1,000 Kroner
Silver ore	14,615	275	Silver	10·6	411
Copper ore	25,045	3,809	Copper	5,149	4,778
Iron pyrites	730,951	12,602	Nickel	1,077	2,962
Nickel ore	29,084	816	Aluminium	27,357	39,551
Iron ore	772,423	11,092	Ferro-alloys	122,686	30,893
Zinc ore and lead ore	11,462	610	Pig iron	22,150	2 014
Titaniferous ore	7,630	237	Zinc, lead and tin	35,411	11,163
Rutile	46	50	Steel	3,172	2,179
Magnesite (burnt and bricks)	1,127	127	Other products	—	5,919
Molybdenum ore	284	852			
	1,592,667	30,470		—	99,958

IV. Fisheries.

Fish and fish-products comprised in 1930, 25·9 per cent. of Norway's total export values. Value, 176,964,000 kroner. The number of persons in 1929 engaged in cod fishery was 74,180 : in 1928, in summer-herring fishery, 30,791 ; and in mackerel fishery, 4,962.

The value of the sea fisheries (based on the prices paid at the fishing places) in kroner in 1929 was: Cod, 35,044,647 ; herring, 25,163,255 ; mackerel, 2,141,127 ; salmon and sea trout, 2,098,199 ; other fisheries, 23,286,943 ; lobsters, 1,171,564 ; total, 88,905,735.

Other fisheries are the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries, which in 1929 produced a total of 111,312,000 kroner.

Whale-oil production : 615,000 barrels in 1925 ; 656,000 barrels in 1926 ; 689,000 barrels in 1927 ; 845,800 barrels in 1928 ; 1,210,000 barrels in 1929 ; and 1,796,000 barrels in 1930.

V. Manufactures.

Industry is chiefly based on raw materials produced within the country (wood, fish, etc.), and on water power of which the country possesses an enormous amount. The pulp and paper industry, the canning industry and the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries are the most important export manufactures In the following table are given figures for all industrial establishments in 1929 occupying more than 5 workers. Electro-metallurgical, electrical plants, constructions and building industry excluded.

Industries	Establishments [1]	Number of		Gross value of production (1,000 kroner)	Value added by manufacture (1,000 kroner)
		Salaried Staff	Workers [2]		
Quarries and ceramics	307	565	7,491	43,620	32,830
Machinery and metal work.	566	3,542	26,893	245,762	148,563
Chemical and electro-chemical industry	69	791	3,462	81,414	44,364
Oils, soaps, etc.	179	514	2,176	102 685	23,221
Gas works	15	207	700	9,092	6,417
Wood	497	801	9,512	110 819	37,732
Paper and pulp	186	1,231	15,319	276,735	107,560
Leather and rubber	56	248	2 008	27,411	10,262
Textiles	172	1,033	9,909	100,239	40,704
Clothing, etc.	219	1,062	8,700	80,897	36,779
Food products	568	2,591	15 426	396,884	199,435
Printing	254	445	4,815	43 334	29,321
Total	3,088	13,030	106,411	1,518,893	717,188

[1] Employing 5 workers or more. [2] Average number employed in the year.

The gross value of the production at the electrical plants was 125 million kroner, the value added 97 million kroner. The total power installed in manufacturing industry was 2,242,449 h.p., of which water power to an amount of 2,135,000 h.p.

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in five years :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931[1]
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign) .	976,584,000	1,023,361,000	1,072,638,000	1,065,012,000	856,599,000
Exports (Norwegian) .	675,605,000	670,329,000	742,687,000	674,729,000	} 466,648,549
,, (foreign) .	9,133,000	12,720,000	9,359,000	9,271,000	

[1] Provisional figures.

Trade with different countries in 1929 and 1930, including indirect as well as direct trade, but not direct transit goods, was as follows:—

Country	1929		1930	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	96,951,100	41,736,960	89,428,500	44,406,280
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe .	70,448,400	38,335,436	79,005,500	42,865,739
Russia	7,055,100	17,903,725	21,220,500	29,835,639
Germany	261,377,200	97,946,432	229,300,000	81,773,720
Switzerland	6,577,600	645,355	6,134,200	2,150,567
Netherlands	48,845,700	18,657,709	43,674,900	26,473,714
Belgium	34,588,600	31,731,005	30,351,600	24,893,584
Great Britain and Ireland . .	227,532,000	203,074,420	274,384,800	173,270,792
France	21,165,300	38,087.288	23,203,300	37,619,127
Portugal & Madeira . . .	5,843,800	14,581,592	5,423,600	12,877,480
Spain	18,272,600	13,149,057	19,343,800	12,214,387
Italy	13,439,900	18,388,792	12,881,200	18,949,364
Poland and Danzig . . .	19,275,400	10,600,778	21,534,900	5,040,667
Czechoslovakia	8,866,500	1,527,843	9,534,400	1,536,558
Finland	1,483,800	4,400,901	1,998,000	4,678,661
India	12.282,600	11,775,775	17,507,400	10,028,395
Canada and Newfoundland . .	19.323,600	4,247,413	13,670,400	2,785,945
United States of America . .	112,291,900	73,576,499	102,943,300	55,120,515
Argentina	35,123,100	9,613,816	22,763,000	7,858,384
Australia and New Zealand . .	368,500	12,534,183	353,600	5,484,891
Total (including all items) .	1,072,638 100	752,046,262	1,065,011,700	684,000,729

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1930 was 113·5 million kroner. The value of imports subject to duty in 1929 and 1930 was respectively 524,431,400 kroner and 444,222,500 kroner, and of duty-free 548,206,700 kroner and 620,789,200 kroner.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1930:—

Classes of Goods	1930		Classes of Goods	1930	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	2,558,900	2,249,392	Hair, skins, &c. .	30,319,300	15,315,577
Animal produce (malty food) .	19,086,900	152,161,806	Tallow, oils, tar, &c. . . .	73,073,200	42,874,665
Breadstuffs . .	73,248,500	306,927	Timber & wooden goods . .	28,523,600	36,403,849
Groceries . .	52,910,700	867,983	Dyestuffs . .	7,103,200	613,466
Fruits, plants, &c.	40,337,000	682,289	Feeding stuffs; different vegetable produce .	24,807,500	17,749,521
Spirits, &c. . .	12,872,400	230,483	Wood-pulp, paper and paper manufactures . .	10,286,200	172,645,168
Spinning materials, yarn, rope, &c. . . .	40,306,300	2,258,784			
Textile manufactures &c. .	114,400,300	2,081,063			

Classes of Goods	1930 Imports of Foreign Goods	1930 Exports Norwegian Goods	Classes of Goods	1930 Imports of Foreign Goods	1930 Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Minerals, unwrought . .	110,367,000	34,433,765	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c	303,050,100	28,210,853
Minerals, manufactured .	34,404,500	80,710,822	Total .	1,065,011,700	674,789,348
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	32,684,100	79,497,987	Re-exports		9,271,381
Metals, manufactured .	54,677,000	5,934,948	Grand Total		684,000,729

The principal articles of import from Norway to the United Kingdom in 1930 were, according to the Board of Trade returns: Planed wood, 817,487*l.*; soft wood, 372,627*l.*; fish, 1,921,052*l.*; and paper, 702,893*l.* The principal exports from United Kingdom to Norway were: Machinery, 273,090*l.*; coal, 876,967*l.*; cotton piece goods, 529,226*l*; iron and steel and manufactures, 662,440*l.*

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Norway to U K .	12,923,453	12,012,691	14,149,095	11,967,407	8,645,679
Exports to Norway from U K .	7,455,193	7,927,686	9,858,202	12,930,759	7,559,389
Re-exports to Norway from U K	503,507	448,738	469,010	342,286	300,651

Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1931, was as follows:—Sailing: 181 vessels, 12,000 net tons; steam and motor; 3,772 vessels, 2,282,000 net tons; total 3,953 vessels, 2,294,000 net tons.

The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine engaged in foreign traffic in 1930 amounted to 412 million kroner.

The vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1930 were as follows:—

1930	With Cargoes No	With Cargoes Net Tonnage	In Ballast No	In Ballast Net Tonnage	Total No	Total Net Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	3,422	2,658,048	1,403	1,010,661	4,825	3,668,709
Foreign	2,979	1,576,928	2,175	2,389,804	5,154	3,966,732
Total entered . .	6,401	4,234,976	3,578	3,400,465	9,979	7,635,441
Cleared						
Norwegian	4,003	2,743,772	767	732,690	4,770	3,476,462
Foreign	3,575	3,180,485	1,560	752,987	5,135	3,933,472
Total cleared . .	7,578	5,924,257	2,327	1,485,677	9,905	7,409,934

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1930 at the following ports:—

1930	Number	Net Tonnage	1930	Number	Net Tonnage
Oslo			Trondheim		
Entered . .	2,262	1,945,466	Entered . .	322	298,579
Cleared . .	1,608	1,679,112	Cleared . .	335	287,570
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered . .	950	840,236	Entered . .	572	202,589
Cleared . .	855	667,658	Cleared . .	668	228,550

Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways on June 30, 1930, was 2,154 miles of private companies 229 miles; total 2,383 miles. 1,703 miles have gauge of 4ft. 8½in.; 612 miles, 3ft. 6in.; 16 miles, 3ft. 3½in.; 52 miles 2ft. 5½in. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1930: State railways 76,672,000 kroner; companies, 4,230,000 kroner. Total expenses: Stat railways, 78,433,000 kroner; companies, 3,261,000 kroner. Goods carried State railways, 11,001,895 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 645,074 Passengers carried: State railways, 17,301,732; companies, 452,948. Th State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the district interested and partly at the expense of Government. On 119 miles of Stat and 26 miles of private railways electric power is installed.

The following are the postal statistics:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Letters [1] . . .	105,028,000	105,862,000	108,677,000	109,813,000	112,484,000
Post-cards . . .	11,534,000	11,561,000	10,470,000	10,580,000	10,843,000
Letters with declaration of value . .	4,492,000	4,151,000	3,994,000	3,835,000	3,594,000
Registered letters .	4,353,000	4,183,000	4,258,000	4,350,000	4,369,000
Journals . . .	166,351,000	164,271,000	156,079,000	155,128,000	161,684,000
Other printed matter and samples . .	22,740,000	22,975 000	25,062,000	25,474,000	26,080,000
Parcels	3,648,000	3,364,000	3,221,000	3,128,000	2,970,000
Other	5,039,000	5,187,000	5,280,000	5,612,000	5,796,000

[1] Included registered letters.

Length of telegraph and inter-urban telephone lines and wires, June 30 1930: 36,536 miles of line, 603,279 miles of wires. (State, 23,015 an 445,462 miles respectively.) Number of paid messages on the State line 4,448,000. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 14,101,000 State telegraph offices, 2,600; receipts, 32,151,000 kroner; expenses 21,885,000 kroner.

The Government possesses 28 wireless telegraph stations in Norway which one is at Svalbard.

Currency, Credit and Banking.

On December 31, 1930, the nominal value of the coin minted was 18,430,000. Gold coin which is not in circulation excluded. Gold coin 19,672,820 kroner; total, 38,102,820 kroner.

There is no Government paper money.

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerab part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacte by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the pres

dent 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 1931 show the following figures at the end of the year—bullion, 118,100,000 kroner; gold abroad, 35,700,000 kroner; notes in circulation, 334,400,000 kroner (the issue of notes allowed was 368,100,000 kroner); deposits, 66,600,000 kroner; loans and discounts 255,800,000 kroner, balances held abroad, 15,800,000 kroner; foreign bonds, 6,100,000 kroner; domestic bonds, 31,700,000 kroner.

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 63,000,000 kroner in 1930, and of reserve 3,881,000 kroner. At the end of 1930 the total amount of bonds issued was 478,063,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 474,956,000 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 1930. On June 30, 1930, the total amount of bonds issued was 29,878,000 kroner The loans on mortgage amounted to 27,584,000 kroner This bank is in liquidation, its business is little by little being taken over by the 'Norske Stats Smaabruk og Boligbank,' which was established in 1917. Its capital amounted to 23,000,000 kroner in 1930; on June 30, 1930, the total amount of bonds issued was 114,651,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 186,588,000 kroner.

Further, several private credit associations are authorised to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. In 1930, there were 6 such associations in operation. The total amount of bonds issued by these credit associations at the end of 1930 was 82,289,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans on mortgage was 79,485,000 kroner.

In the year 1922, Den Norske Stats Fisherbank (established by law 1919) started with the purpose of making loans to fishermen for fishing vessels and fishing outfits, etc. The capital of the bank is furnished by the State and amounted to 6,500,000 kroner in 1930. On June 30, 1930, the total amount of bonds issued was 10,340,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans was 6,870,000 kroner

In the year 1926, the Norges Kommunalbank was established by law for the purpose of making loans to communities. The bank began its operations on September 1, 1927. On Dec. 31, 1930, the capital of the bank was 29,200,000 kroner, of which 25,893,000 were furnished by the State. The total amount of bonds issued was 132,500,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans was 122,634,000 kroner.

At the end of 1930, there were 151 private joint-stock banks reported, of which, however, 39 were in liquidation. The severe deflation period of 1921–23 caused several joint-stock banks to suspend their payments. In 1923, therefore, a new law was passed whereby banks in difficulties could continue their operations under administration by the State. The total amount of capital and funds possessed by joint-stock banks was 278,000,000 kroner (capital 201,400,000, funds 76,600,000), of which 276,700,000 kroner belonged to banks in free operation. Deposits amounted to 1,498,324,000 kroner, of which 132,018,000 kroner were deposits on demand, and 1,366,306,000 kroner deposits on time; 1,024,806,000 kroner of the total amount of deposits were deposited at banks in free operation.

The number of savings-banks at the end of 1930 was 627, of which 15

were in liquidation. The total amount of the funds of the savings-banks amounted to 196,357,000 kroner, and total deposits 2,234,355,000 kroner, of which 18,601,000 kroner were on demand, and 2,215,754,000 kroner on time. The number of depositors was 2,108,226.

As from January 1, 1925, all private joint-stock 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.

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 öre, is of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.* at par, 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. The standard of value is gold. National Bank notes or 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 kroner are legal means of payment, and the Bank is ordinarily bound to exchange them for gold on presentation.

The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

SPITZBERGEN, BEAR ISLAND, AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (SVALBARD).

An archipelago situated between 10° and 35° longitude east of Greenwich and between 74° and 81° latitude north. The distance from Norway to Bear Island is 240 miles, and to Spitzbergen (South Cape) 360 miles.

It is claimed that in all probability the archipelago was discovered by Norwegians in 1194 and re-discovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The English explorer Henry Hudson visited Spitzbergen in 1607. In the 17th century a very lucrative whale-hunting was started and for some time there were Dutch, British, and Norwegian claims to sovereignty and quarrels about the hunting-places. But when in the 18th century the whale-hunting ended, the question of the sovereignty of Spitzbergen lost its actuality, and it was not until the beginning of this century that the question was again raised, owing to the discovery and exploitation of rich coalfields. It was settled by a Treaty, signed on February 9, 1920, at Paris, in which Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago was recognised. On August 14, 1925, the archipelago was officially taken possession of by Norway.

Total area about 24,294 square miles. The chief islands are West Spitzbergen or Mainland, North East Land (about half the former), Prince Charles Foreland, Edge Island, Barents Land, King Karl's Land, Hope Island, and Bear Island. The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the Gulf Stream.

Coal is the principal product. There are six mining camps inhabited all the year round. The largest is Longyearbyen in Advent Bay, 550 inhabitants on December 1, 1930. In 1929, 239,719, in 1930, 195,530 tons of coal were exported.

JAN MAYEN ISLAND.

This is a bleak and desolate island between Greenland and Northern Norway, and about 300 miles north of Iceland. It is 34 miles long and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. It is of volcanic origin and is mountainous, Beerenberg in the north reaching a height of 8,350 ft. It is uninhabited, but is occasionally visited by seal hunters, whalers, and fishermen. In 1921 the Norwegian Meteorological Institute established a weather forecast station

there, and the decision of the Norwegian Government to annex the island was largely due to this action.

The island was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1607, and it was first named Hudson's Tutches (Touches). It was again and again rediscovered and renamed. Its present name was taken from that of a Dutch navigator of the early 17th century, whose claim to have visited the island cannot be substantiated. For the period of a year (1882–83) an Austrian station for scientific observations was maintained there. On May 8, 1929, Jan Mayen Island was officially proclaimed as incorporated in the Norwegian State, and at the same time the manager of the meteorological station on the island was invested with magisterial authority. The final relation to Norway was settled by law of February 27, 1930. Norwegian sovereignty over the island has been officially recognised by the British Government.

BOUVET ISLAND.

This uninhabited island in the Southern Atlantic was discovered in 1739 by a Frenchman, Pierre Bouvet, but no flag was hoisted till, in 1825, Captain Norris raised the Union Jack. A neighbouring island, Thompson Island, has been reported but its existence is seriously doubted In 1928 a diplomatic dispute arose between Great Britain as to the claim to Bouvet, particularly in connection with the occupation since December 1927, by a Norwegian whaling expedition, and the Norwegian decision to erect a wireless station on the island, and Great Britain decided in November 1928 to waive its claim. By law of February 27, 1930, it is stated that Bouvet Island belongs to Norway as a dependency

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Norway in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister in London.—P. Benjamin Vogt, G.C.V.O. (Appointed May 7, 1910.)
Counsellor.—Daniel Steen.
Secretary.—R. Andersen.
Agricultural Adviser.—Albert Riple.
Consul General.—G. K. Conradi.

2. Of Great Britain in Norway.

Envoy and Minister.—Charles John FitzRoy Rhys Wingfield, C.M.G. (Appointed October 16, 1929.)
Second Secretary.—G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.
Military Attaché.—Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M G., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M C.
Commercial Secretary.—C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Consul at Oslo.—N. Varley, O.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Skien, Stavanger, Tromso, Larvik, and other places.

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PANAMA.

(República 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 the Treaty of Bogota entered into with the United States, agreed to recognize the independence of Panama. This Treaty was ratified by the United States and Colombia in 1921. On May 8, 1924, a Protocol was signed at Washington by the Panama and Colombian Plenipotentiaries by which diplomatic relations between the two countries were established.

The Constitution, adopted February 13, 1904, and amended in 1918 and again in 1928, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 46 members elected for four years (one for every 15,000 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.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Ricardo J. *Alfaro* Assumed office, January 15, 1931, after a revolution which overthrew the Government of President Arosemena.

There are three Vice-Presidents, chosen by the National Assembly, and a Cabinet of five Ministers.

A treaty for the demarcation of the boundary line between Panama and Costa Rica was signed on behalf of the respective Governments in 1910, and 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 The United States Government insisted upon the acceptance of the White Award, with the result that in September, 1921, the disputed region was occupied by Costa Rica. Panama, however, protested against the decision, and refused to recognize the occupation, as a result of which diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off in 1921. On October 1, 1928, at the initiation of the Chilian Government, diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed. The boundary dispute will probably be settled directly by negotiation.

Area and Population.—Extreme length is about 480 miles; breadth between 37 and 110 miles; coast line, 477 miles on the Atlantic and 767 on the Pacific; total area is 32,380 square miles; population according to the census of 1930 (excluding the Canal Zone), 467,459, of whom 52,000 were white, 86,000 Negroes, 33,500 Indians, 3,000 Orientals and 268,000 mestizos or mixed. There are approximately 40,000 British subjects in the Republic, chiefly coloured, from the West Indies. There are 9 provinces with populations (1930) as follows (the capitals in brackets):—Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 15,851; Coclé (Penonomé), 48,244; Colón (Colón), 57,161; Chiriquí (David), 76,918; Los Santos (Las Tablas), 41,218; Panama (Panama City), 114,103; and Veraguas (Santiago), 69,543; Herrera (Chitré), 31,030; Darien (La Palma), 13,391. The capital, Panama City, founded in 1518, on the Pacific coast, had (1930) 82,827 inhabitants, and Colón on the Atlantic coast (1930), 33,460. Smaller ports on the Pacific are Aguadulce, Pedregal, Montijo, Puerto Mutis, and Puerto Armuelles; on the Atlantic, Bocas del Toro, Portobello, and Mandinga.

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.

Education.—Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age. The Government maintains 598 primary schools throughout the nine provinces and 57,592 children (excluding children enrolled in the Canal Zone public schools) received free instruction in 1929–30 from 1,688 teachers. Only 65 primary schools are in cities ; the remaining 533 are in rural districts. The co-educational system has been adopted in all the schools of the Republic. Panama has a University (Instituto Nacional), with 626 students in 1930, a normal school for girls (576), and a school of arts and crafts or trades for boys from 14 years of age. Secondary, vocational and normal schools enrolled 2,175 students in 1929–30. In addition there are about 71 private institutions. Panama City is to be the site of the Bolivarian University, the formation of which was agreed upon in June 22, 1926, as an expression of Pan-American solidarity; it is to be supported by contributions from Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and others.

Justice.—The laws were codified and promulgated in 1917 and 1918. These codes—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal, and mining—are designed to meet modern conditions, and replace the old Colombian laws formerly in use. The death penalty has been abolished. The Supreme Court consists of 5 justices appointed for 10 years.

Finance.—All the revenue collected on importations into the Republic 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.

Expenditures and revenues are on a biennial basis, for two years ending June 30 through 1929–31, thereafter ending February 28. For recent years budget estimates have been as follows (1balboa = 1 dollar U S):—

—	1923–25	1925–27	1927–29	1929–31	1931–33
	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas
Revenue . . .	16,475,400[1]	12,258,700	14,302,488	17,031,908	19,961,353
Expenditure . .	15,991,120	12,258,700	14,302,488	17,031,908	18,500,934

[1] Including 3 loans totalling 9,200,000 dollars.

The revenue includes an annual subsidy of 250,000 dollars from the United States so long as the latter maintains and operates the canal.

The Public Debt on June 30, 1930, amounted to 18,115,456 balboas or dollars. The foreign debt consists of bonds to the value of 15,936,000 dollars issued in the United States (about 2,000,000 dollars in Canada) for railway, road construction, and public works. The internal debt amounted to 2,179,456 dollars. Debt service in 1931–33 will take 3,840,000 dollars. Apart from these bonds, American direct investments (U.S. Department of Commerce) amounted to 28,709,000 dollars in 1931, chiefly in fruit plantations.

The Republic has no army or navy to support. The National Police Force numbers 60 officers and 630 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 of European settlers is encouraged, but, owing to the nature of the climate, this is not recommended. The most important product is bananas, the exports of which, chiefly to the United States, account for two-thirds of total exports, in 1930, 2,404,000 stems were exported. Other products are cocoa, coconuts, and ivory nuts. 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 Exports, 1930, 600,000 pounds Other products of the soil of Panama are mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. The country has great timber resources. Sugar (about 90,000 bags of 100 lbs. each produced annually) and tobacco growing are assuming importance Cattle rearing (about 350,000 head in 1930) is carried on successfully, and hides form an important article of export

Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama. Turtle-shell is also exported to a considerable amount.

The country is believed to have considerable mineral resources; an English company, with a concession now covering 6,500 square miles, is prospecting for them, principally for gold, manganese, aluminium, coal, iron and asbestos, the company made its initial shipment of 20,287 ounces of gold to London in August, 1931.

Commerce, Shipping, Communications.—The imports and exports (excluding the Canal Zone) for 6 fiscal years ending June 30 are shown as follows (1 balboa = 1 dollar, U.S.):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Balboas	Balboas		Balboas	Balboas
1924–25	14,605,962	3,530,800	1927–28	16,182,000	4,113,056
1925–26	14,289,000	3,438,936	1928–29	17 809,997	4,143,500
1926–27	14,516,000	3.785,660	1929–30	17,162,920	3,668,571

Of the total imports about 68 per cent. come from the United States (exclusive of canal materials) and 8 per cent. from Great Britain. The principal exports in 1929–30 were bananas (2,599,539 dollars), cacao (459,388 dollars), coconuts (260,064 dollars), hides, mother of pearl, ivory, nuts, gum, and tortoise shell.

Total trade between Panama and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Panama to U.K. . . .	66,831	66,814	41,924	39,818	224,071
Exports to Panama from U.K . .	402,665	412,100	431,959	614.290	300,635
Re-exports to Panama from U K. . .	21,752	22,741	26,327	14,029	18,891

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 Government (1930) appointed a commission to study the possibility of establishing free commercial zones, making Panama a general distribution centre for pan-American trade. The port of Puerto Armuelles, opened in 1928, provides an outlet for bananas from plantations in the neighbourhood. Shipping under Panamanian registry totalled (1928) 50 vessels of about 50,000 net tons.

The Panama Railroad, which connects Panama City on the Pacific with Colón on the Atlantic, is the principal railway in the country. It is 47·61 miles long and, with the exception of the termini at Panama and Colón, passes through Canal Zone territory. As there is no road across the Isthmus, and as most vessels unload their cargo at Cristobal (Colón), the greater portion of the merchandise destined for Panama City is brought by the Panama Railroad. In the Province of Chiriqui there is a narrow gauge railway, 32 miles long, connecting the port of Pedregal with Boquete, and passing through David, the capital. Between David and Concepcion there is a line 18 miles long, which has now been extended to the Port of Puerto Armuelles.

A central highway system from the capital, Panama City, west to the Costa Rican frontier is under construction ; the 315-mile section connecting Panama City with David, the capital of the Province of Chiriqui, was opened in March, 1931. Road building is handicapped by the extraordinary number of bridges required by the contour of the country.

Commercial aviation rapidly developed in Panama during 1929. Daily air service, in both directions, connects Colón and Panama, while air mail and passenger services exist between the Isthmus and countries of South, Central and North America.

There are telegraph cables from Panama to North American and South American ports, and from Colón to the United States and Europe. There are 189 Government telephone stations, 33 telegraph offices, and ten radio stations, seven of which are operated by the Navy Department of the United States.

Money and Credit.—In 1930, the old Panamanian silver currency to a value of approximately 272,000 dollars was withdrawn from circulation. A portion of these coins was used in minting new coins of half the weight and size of the old ones, but of twice the value. The present monetary unit is the *Balboa* which is of the same size and fineness as the United States silver dollar and is equivalent in value to that coin ; 200,000 of these coins were minted and placed in circulation in 1931. Other silver coins are the half-balboa (of 12·5 grammes ·900 fine, and equal to 50 cents., U.S.) ; the quarter and tenth of a balboa pieces ; and nickel coins of 5 and 2½ cents. There is no paper currency other than U.S. notes. Altogether 500,000 balboas of the new Panamanian silver currency have (1932) been placed in circulation.

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, particularly in New York real estate.

English weights and measures are in general use as well as those of the metric system.

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 the needs of the Panama Canal other territory was ceded and, for defence, 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 and is paying 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning in 1913. The treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, and in July, 1904, the agreement for the provisional delimitation of the boundaries of the United States territory on the Isthmus was signed. A treaty to cede further territory, particularly in Colón, to the Canal Zone, and to bind Panama to consider herself joint-belligerent with the United States in the event of war, was rejected by the National Assembly in 1927, but discussion of it has revived.

Governor of Canal Zone.—Colonel H. Burgess. Appointed October 16, 1928.

The area of the Canal Zone, including land and water, but not including the water area within the 3-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 553·8 square miles. The area of Gatun Lake, when its surface is at its normal elevation of 85 feet above sea level, is 163·4 square miles

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea It is 50·72 statute 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 5 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 5½ miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 40½ 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 48 ships of usual size in a day or about 17,000 in a year.

The Gatun dam along the crest is 8,400 feet long, including the spillway, or over 1½ miles, and ½ mile 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 8 statute 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 civil population of the Canal Zone in June, 1931, was 30,745, of whom 8,337 were Americans. Of this population, 2,702 Americans and 5,336 of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by The Panama Canal and Railroad. The total force employed July 1, 1931, was 3,292 Americans and 11,181 coloured aliens, many of whom did not reside in the Canal Zone. No land in the Zone is privately owned and the Zone is, in effect, a Government owned reservation dedicated to the operation, maintenance and protection of the Canal and its appurtenances. However, building sites and agricultural lands are licensed to responsible companies and individuals.

The appropriations for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Canal to June 30, 1931, totalled 532,387,286 dollars, and the net

revenues from tolls and other sources since it was opened to navigation have totalled 151,636,480 dollars. The current expenses of operation and maintenance, exclusive of depreciation and amortisations during the fiscal year 1930–31 were 9,150,670 dollars, and the gross Canal revenue was 24,990,581 dollars; gross business receipts, 17,774,467 dollars. Net profits, after fixed charges, were 7,060,494 dollars.

The Canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000 ton steamer *Ancon* on August 15, 1914, with specially invited guests. The journey was made without mishap in ten hours. It was formally opened to commerce by proclamation of the President of the United States on July 12, 1920. The Canal has been in use since 1914, except for various short periods in 1915, and from September 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916, when the channel was entirely blocked by slides in the banks of Gaillard Cut. There has been no interruption since January 11, 1917.

Particulars of the traffic through the Canal for the last 6 fiscal years are given as follows:—

Fiscal year ending June 30	Northbound (Pacific to Atlantic)		Southbound (Atlantic to Pacific)		Total		Tolls levied (in dollars)
	Vessels[1]	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	Vessels	Cargo, tons	
1926	2,437	18,000,351	2,760	8,037,097	5,197	26,037,448	22,931,056
1927	2,587	19,164,888	2,888	8,583,327	5,475	27,748,215	24.228,830
1928	3,072	21,320.575	3,384	8,310,134	6,456	29,630,709	26,944,500
1929	3,065	0,780,486	3,348	9,882,520	6,413	30,663,006	27,127,377
1930	3,050	20,554,507	3,135	9,475,725	6,185	30,030,232	27.076,890
1931	2,725	18,402,371	2,804	6,681,429	5,529	25,082,800	24,645,457

[1] *i.e.* Ocean-going commercial vessels, excluding Canal vessels and launches, and U.S. Government vessels.

Of the total number of commercial transits of the Canal during the year ended June 30, 1931, 2,417 were American, 1,390 British, 363 Norwegian, 369 German, 193 Japanese, 110 French, 111 Swedish, 125 Dutch, 120 Danish, and the remaining 331 of ten other nationalities. Total commercial transit, 5,529.

The postal address of the Canal administration is The Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Panama in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Narciso Garay. Appointed 1931.
Secretary.—Raul A. Amador.
Attaché.—Dr. Alfonso Preciado.
Commercial Secretary.—Juan G. Vallarino.
Consul-General (in London).—C. A. Lopez.

2. Of Great Britain in Panama.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (Appointed July 16, 1931.)
Naval Attaché.—Capt. P. Macnamara, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Colonel M. F. Day, M.C.
Consul for the Republic.—G. L. Rogers, Colón.
Vice-Consuls at Panama.—E. S. Humber, M.B.E., and C. H. A. Marriott.
Vice-Consul at Colón.—F. E. Evans.
There is also a Vice-Consul at Bocas del Toro.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA 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. José Gaspar Rodriguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator till his death, September 20, 1840. Subsequently, in 1844, a new Constitution was adopted providing for the election of a President. President Lopez, in 1864, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, which resulted in 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 killed at Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870, in the last battle of the war.

The Constitution of 1870 provides for a Congress of two Houses, a Senate (now of 20 members) elected for six years (one-third every two years), and a Chamber of Deputies (now of 40), elected for four years (one-half every two years). Both are elected directly by the people, the former in the ratio of one representative per 8,000 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. Voters are all males 18 years of age or older. A Permanent Committee of two senators and four deputies sits when Congress is not in session.

The President is elected for four years; he has a cabinet of five ministers, 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 30,000 pesos per month, and each of the ministers 15,000 pesos.

Provisional President of the Republic.—Dr. Emiliano González *Navero.* (Assumed office, as vice-president, on the deposing of President Guggiari on October 25, 1931.)

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 104 'partidos'; the Occidental section (the Chaco) is divided into 3 'comandancias militares.'

The 12 departments are: Concepción, San Pedro, Caraguatay, Villarrica, Yhú, Caazapá, Encarnación, San Ignacio, Quiyndy, Villeta, Paraguari and Pilar. The civil authority is exercised by a *jefe político* in each of the departments, who is subject to the control of Government *delegados*, or *comisionados*, 12 in number, among whom are included the military commanders of the five military zones. The capital, Asunción, forms a district subdivided into 'secciones policiales.'

Area and Population.

The approximate area of Paraguay proper or 'oriental section,' which is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, is estimated at 159,834 square kilometres, or 61,647 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. Serious friction developed in December, 1928, and the two countries broke off diplomatic relations, which were

not fully resumed until May, 1930, when a judicial body, chosen by the Pan-American Union, took up the dispute. Boundary with Brazil was determined by treaty in 1929.

In 1930 the total population was estimated at 851,564 (including 67,500 in the Chaco, of whom Indians are roughly estimated at 15,000), with a density of 5 per square mile. The population of Paraguay (oriental section) consists of people of mestizo (mixed white and Indian), Indian, and European (chiefly Spanish), blood, the latter largely predominating There are practically no negroes in Paraguay. On December 31, 1930, the urban population of the capital, Asunción (founded 1537), was 90,003, or about one-sixth of the total population; including the surrounding district, it was 228,600 or nearly one-fourth; other towns, as estimated in 1926, are Villarrica, 26,000; Concepción, 11,000; Encarnación, 7,500: San Pedro, 8,700; Luque, 13,000; Carapeguà, 12,000; Paraguarì, 10,000; Villa del Pilar, 6,000 These figures include the surrounding districts in each case, and are estimated.

Paraguayans are bi-lingual, speaking both Spanish and Guaraní, the language of the now extinct Guaraní Indians, who held the country at the time of the Spanish conquest

Immigration from 1905 up to January, 1931, totals 16,784, including 3,000 Mennonite farmers from Canada, Russia and Poland. Most of the immigrants settle in the 27 state-aided colonies Only 1,800 immigrants arrived in 1930. Very little land is now national property, most of it having been transferred to private ownership, much of it in very large tracts.

Religion, Education, and Justice.

The Roman Catholic Church is the established religion of the State, but the free exercise of other religions is permitted. The seat of the Paraguayan Archbishopric is Asunción. 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 1930 there were 766 Government primary schools with 108,222 pupils and 2,452 teachers; 44 private schools had (1929) 162 teachers and 4,651 pupils. Two National Colleges (*i.e.*, high schools) at Asunción and Villarrica had (1930) 1,950 students. There is also a University which had in 1929, 435 students and 38 professors; complete autonomy in university affairs was granted in 1929 to a body including students, alumni and faculties The 7 normal schools had 748 students, and the School of Commerce, 404 students.

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 upwards of 100 *jueces de paz* (all laymen), who are at the same time registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for six fiscal years, ending August 31, are given as follows (the gold peso, like the Argentine peso, equals 96·5 cents. (U.S.); roughly 5 gold pesos or 213 paper pesos = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos		Gold pesos	Gold pesos
1925–26	5,346,204	5,344,809	1928–29	5,950,181	5,950,135
1926–27	6,103,888	6,103,753	1929–30	6,806,227	7,082,944
1927–28	5,187,469	5,147,668	1930–31	6,453,240	6,445,945

Internal revenue, 1929, amounted to 2,108,699 gold pesos (421,739*l.*); customs, 3,742,799 gold pesos (748,558*l.*).

On November 30, 1930, the external debt of Paraguay was 3,878,943 gold pesos; the consolidated internal debt was 3,130,902 gold pesos; the floating debt was 519,986 gold pesos. By an agreement reached September, 1924, Paraguay has resumed payment of interest on her sterling loan of 1871–72 (563,490*l.* in 1930), and of 4,315*l.* annually in reduction of the principal. Argentine investments in Paraguay are estimated at 30,000,000 dollars (U.S.), British investments (chiefly in railways) at from 3,000,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.*, and American investments at 12,615,000 dollars.

Defence.

The small army of Paraguay is entrusted to a French military commission. Establishment (1928), 106 officers and 2,809 men, distributed at 5 centres. The permanent organisations comprise 4 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, and 2 batteries of artillery. In the event of war service is compulsory in the active army for 2 years between the ages of 18 and 20; between 20 and 29 in the reserve of active army; between 29 and 39 with national guard, and between 39 and 45 in the territorial guard. From 8,000 to 10,000 men were under arms during the imbroglio with Bolivia in 1929. The normal strength is about 3,000. The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 military zones.

The navy consists at present of a flotilla of 2 new armoured river gunboats of 835 tons (built in Italy) and 3 small converted merchant vessels, river craft armed with modern guns. The largest of the latter is about 200 tons gross register. The budget expenditure on national defence in 1928–29 amounted to 67,891,000 paper pesos.

Production and Industry.

The soil of Paraguay is productive and the climatic conditions favourable to the cultivation of many sub-tropical products. Much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes. It is estimated that there are about 4,000,000 head of cattle in the country. There are four packing plants, encouraged by the Government; hides, jerked beef, corned beef, and other animal products are exported. *Yerba maté*, or strong-flavoured Paraguay tea, which is a natural product of the virgin forests (covering from 25,000 to 30,000 square miles) as well as a plantation product, is one of the chief articles of export (6,268 metric tons in 1930). Tobacco is also grown (2,992 tons in 1930). Timber resources of excellent quality are enormous. Paraguay produces in the Chaco region quebracho logs, of which 1,017 tons were exported in 1930 and quebracho extract; exports, 41,325 tons in 1930. Fruit-growing, especially oranges, is general. Yaguaron is the chief source of petit-grain oil, distilled from the leaves of a bitter orange tree and used in the manufacture of many perfumes. It is exported chiefly to France and Germany. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (largely for the manufacture of spirit) is about 35,000 acres; sugar production in 1930, 7,616,580 kilos.

There are 10 sugar factories in Paraguay, the most important of which is at Tebicuari. Some rice is grown—3,074 tons in 1929. Banana growing has started; in 1930 trees totalled 582,184. Roots (chiefly mandioca, sweet potatoes, and ground-nuts), &c., are grown for local consumption, but agriculture is primitive. About 87,450 acres are planted to maize; output about 64,000 tons The cultivation of cotton of the American uplands type is encouraged by the authorities; it matures early and reaches the market when the American crop is scarce. Labour shortage is the main difficulty. In 1929–30 the acreage under cotton was 20,000 acres; production, 11,681,000 kilos; ginned cotton, 3,598 metric tons. Lace-making, of the 'spider-web' variety, is a thriving industry.

Iron, manganese, copper, and other minerals are encountered in abundance. The Ibicui iron mines were worked as early as 1863. The Quiquió and Ibicuí manganese mines contain ore deposits estimated at 60,000,000 tons. Copper has also been found at San Miguel and Quiquió

Commerce.

The following is the value, in gold pesos, of the imports and exports (5 gold pesos = £1) —

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Imports	12,205,280	11,977,766	14,305,119	13,850,095	15,139,359
Exports	15,497 504	14,282,040	15,886,208	13,459,766	14,176,453

The chief exports in 1930 were hides (326,063), corned beef (3,501 tons), meat extract (922 tons), yerba (6,268 tons), tobacco (2,955 tons), quebracho logs (1,017 metric tons), petit grain oil, the essential oil from the leaf of the bitter orange (81,564 kgs.), cotton (3,558 tons), and quebracho extract (41,325 tons). The most important imports are cotton and woollen textiles, wheat, flour, and petrol. Of the total exports in 1930, goods to the value of 12,940,376 gold pesos, or about 91 per cent. of the total, went to Argentina, whence goods to the value of 5,570,855 gold pesos were re-exported Imports from Argentine, 1930, 4,360,267 gold pesos; United States, 2,410,294; British Empire, 2,070,149.

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Paraguay to U.K. .	103,358	129,976	72,840	113,407	105,561
Exports to Paraguay from U.K .	112,482	141,427	119,766	148,257	108,125
Re-exports to Paraguay from U K	1,972	3,345	1,960	2,655	934

Communications.

Asunción, the chief port, is 800 miles from the sea; the Paraguay river is navigable up to Villa Concepción for vessels of 12-foot draft. Smaller vessels navigate its 1,800 miles. In 1930, 3,054 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 364,755 tons, entered at the port of Asunción, and 3,028 with a tonnage of 340,249 cleared. The principal company engaged in the river service on the Paraguay and the Alto Paraná is the Argentine Navigation Company, Ltd., the controlling interest in which is British.

There is a British-owned railway (the Paraguay Central Railway) from

Asunción to Encarnación, on the Rio Alto Paraná. This railway has a total main-track length of 232 miles. There is now a through train service without break of bulk from Asunción to Buenos Aires. El Ferrocarril del Norte, owned by a Paraguayan company, runs from Concepción as far as Horqueta, a distance of 33 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 15 miles of its line open to the public. Total length of railways, 659 miles. The country roads are in general mere bullock tracks, and transport is difficult. There is an air service to Europe from Asunción *via* Buenos Aires twice weekly, as well as to points in the interior.

There is a line of telegraph at the side of the railway. The national telegraph connects Asunción with Corrientes and Posadas in the Argentine Republic, and thus with the outside world. Asunción in 1931 established long-distance telephone communications with those cities. Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Asunción, Concepción, 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; the number of post offices is 154.

Money and Credit.

The unit of value is the gold peso, which is based on the Argentine gold peso: at par, it is equal to 96·5 cents. (U.S.). Actually there is no gold or silver current, and the paper peso, which is roughly equivalent to one English penny, is the only circulating medium with the exception of nickel coins which, in the shape of one peso, two pesos and fifty cents pieces, form a small part of the currency. One gold peso = 42·6 paper pesos. Business and governmental transactions are frequently stated in both gold and paper pesos. The total paper currency in circulation on December 31, 1930, was 206,249,966 paper pesos, guaranteed by Conversion Fund and deposits in other banks.

Since 1923, when finances were reorganized on the lines suggested by an American financial adviser, the State Bank's Exchange Office, with its separate capital of 1,000,000 gold pesos (Oficina de Cambios) has maintained the exchange at 18 75 Paraguayan paper pesos to the Argentine paper peso and 42·61 Paraguayan pesos to the Argentine gold peso.

The principal banks in Paraguay are a branch of the Bank of London and South America, Ltd.; the Banco Germanico de la America del Sud and the Banco Agricola. The last mentioned is practically a department of the Government, charged with agricultural development. Some contraction in banking facilities is taking place; commercial banks which reported on December 31, 1930, combined capital and reserves of 1,019,481 gold pesos, had on March 31, 1931, capital and reserves of 940,063 gold pesos.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system was officially adopted on January 1, 1901.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Paraguay in Great Britain.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Horacio Carisimo.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Liverpool, Bradford, and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Paraguay.

Consul and Chargé d'Affaires.—R. H. Tottenham Smith.

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PERSIA.

(IRÂN.)

Reigning King (Shah).

ON October 31, 1925, the Majlis, 'in the name of the national welfare,' proclaimed the deposition of the Shah, Sultan Ahmad, and the overthrow of the Kajar dynasty. On December 13 the Constituent Assembly elected **Riza Khan Pahlevi** Shah of Persia, and made the Crown of Darius hereditary in his family. On December 15 the new Shah took the oath to defend the Constitution, and on December 16 he was publicly proclaimed. On Feb. 25, 1926, he appointed his eldest son, Shahpur Mohammed Riza, Valiahd (Crown Prince) of Persia. Riza Shah was crowned on April 25, 1926.

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 Shah, within the limitations imposed by the Moslem 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 Shah gave his consent to the establishment of a National Assembly, or 'Majlis,' which sat from October, 1906, to June, 1908, and drew up a 'Constitution' which received the Shah's approval on December 30, 1906. Each term of the Majlis lasts 2 years. The 8th Majlis was opened by the Shah on December 16, 1930.

The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, composed as follows (March 1932):—

Prime Minister.—Mehdi Quli Khan *Hedayat* (Mokhber es Saltaneh).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan *Farrughi* (Zoka-ul-Mulk).
Minister of Interior.—Mirza Ali Khan *Mansur.*
Minister of Finance.—Mirza Seyed Hassan Khan *Taqizadeh.*
Minister of Roads and Communications.—Seyed Bagher Khan *Kazemi.*
Minister of War.—Jaafar Gholi Khan *Assad.*
Minister of Justice.—Mirza Ali Akbar Khan *Davar.*
Minister of Education.—Yahya Khan *Qaragozlou.*
Minister of Post and Telegraphs.—Mirza Ghassem Khan *Sur.*
Ministry of National Economy (directed by three Directors General):—
Commerce.—Abdullah Khan *Yessai.*
Industry.—Seyed Mehdi Khan *Farrukh.*
Agriculture.—Ali Akber Khan *Hakimi.*

The country is divided into thirty-three provinces, which are governed by governors-general, who are directly responsible to the central Government. Governors-general and governors are generally called Hâkim, but the former usually have the title of Wâlî. Each quarter of a town or parish, and every village, has a chief who is called Katkhuda. These officers are generally appointed by the governors, but sometimes elected by the citizens. The chiefs of nomad tribes are called Ilkhânî, Ilbegi, Wâlî, Sirdâr, Sheikh.

Towns generally have a municipality, the director of which is nominated by the Central Government.

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. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as to approximate, on the average, 16 inhabitants to the square mile.

The population is estimated at 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 principal cities of Persia are:—Teheran and district, with about 350,000 inhabitants; Tabriz, 180,000; Isfahan, 100,000; Meshed, 85,000; Resht, 80,000; Kerman, 30,000; Kermanshah, 40,000; Shiraz, 35,000; Yezd, 30,000; Barfurush, 30,000; Hamadan, 30,000; Kazvin, 30,000; Kum, 25,000; Sultanabad, 20,000; Kashan, 15,000; and Mohammerah, 10,000.

Religion.

Of the population about 7½ millions are Moslems of the Shi'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the *Ithná-'Ashariyya*, who recognize twelve

Imâms or spiritual successors of the Prophet Mahomet; 850,000 are of the Sunnî sect; 10,000 are Parsîs (Gabrs), 40,000 Jews, 50,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Nestorians; there are also many 'Bahais' and some Christians, whose number cannot, however, be estimated.

The Moslems of the sect called Shî'a differ to some extent in religious doctrine (especially in their rejection of the *Sunna* or traditional body of rules, as distinct from the actual text of the Koran), from the Moslems of the Turkish Empire, who are called Sunnî. The Persian priesthood (ulemâ) is very powerful. 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 Imâm-i-Jama, chief of the great mosque (Masjid-i-Jama) of a city, are appointed by Government. Under the Imâm-i-Jama are the pish namâz or khatîb (leader of public prayers and reader of the Khutba, the Friday oration), the mu'azzin (crier for prayers), and sometimes the mutavalı (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 dependants.

The Gregorian National Armenians form two dioceses, each under a bishop, the one residing at Tabriz, and the other at Isfahan. There are also a few thousand Roman Catholic Armenians in Persia who have a bishop of their own rite at Isfahan, the bishop of the Latin rite residing at Urumia. There is a wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, Jews, and Parsis in cities where Europeans reside.

Education.

In recent years Public Instruction has made rapid strides; the old system of instruction, which was generally religious, has been practically entirely changed, and at present a tolerably adequate education can be obtained in general knowledge from native professors who have studied abroad, although, of course, the purely religious schools are still maintained in the Mosques, and the old 'Maktab'—street schools for the very young at which the mere rudiments of reading and writing are taught—still abound. In 1930 there were 127,000 children at school (18,170 girls); of these 25,000 attended Middle Schools and 4,600 High Schools.

The Government pays the whole budget of Government Schools and grants are paid to the public, private and foreign schools. Religious Schools are maintained from endowments. During 1929–30 more schools were opened and the total budget of the Ministry of Education for 1930–31 was 22,233,750 krans, of which 3,000,000 krans was set aside for students in Europe and 250,000 krans for the education of children amongst the tribes.

The Foreign Schools are maintained by funds from abroad supplied by The American Presbyterian Mission, The Church Missionary Society, The Alliance Israélite, and The French Roman Catholics Mission, and there are also schools run by the German and Russian Governments; all the above have schools for boys and for girls.

15 Professors for Secondary Schools have been engaged from France. Two new schools have been opened in Teheran. Teachers are now being trained in the Central University for Secondary Schools. The course of study in the School of Medicine has been extended by one year, and two

French Professors have been engaged for that school. The course of study in the School of Law and Political Science is now four years, and four European Professors are engaged here. Moreover, 1,960 students have been sent to Europe to complete their studies at government expense and 100 will go every year.

Justice.

The judicial system of Persia is modelled on that of France. There are justices of the peace in villages and small towns, higher courts in the larger towns, police magistrates in all important places, courts of appeal in Teheran, Tabriz, Shiraz, Hamadan, Ispahan and Meshed, and a court of cassation, or supreme court, in Teheran. The courts are supervised by the Ministry of Justice. New Civil, Criminal and Commercial codes based on French and Swiss codes have been introduced into the Courts of Justice.

There are in most towns of Persia police magistrates, and in big towns tribunals which deal with cases coming within the sphere of public and criminal laws. There is a High Court of Appeal in Teheran which is similar to the *Cour de Cassation* in France.

Finance.

The most productive items of revenue in order of importance are Customs Receipts, Anglo Persian Oil Co. royalties, Sugar and Tea monopoly, and Land Tax and Road Tax. The incidence of taxation, which is mainly indirect, weighs most heavily on the labouring classes.

Approximate gross Customs receipts for three years were:—1927-28, £1,835,205; 1928-29, £2,325,565 and 1929-30, £2,119,917.

The budget estimates for 1931-32 are:—revenue, 321,759,399 krans and 859,000 pahlavis exclusive of the royalty of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.; expenditure, 321,753,678 krans and 858,663 pahlavis The royalties from the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. are deposited in London and regarded as a treasury reserve. According to the Persian Ministry of Finance, this fund amounted to 1,814,000*l.* on March 20, 1930.

On March 20, 1930, the recognised foreign debts of Persia were:—

Loans	Original Amount	Outstanding
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1911 Loan	1,250,000 0 4	1,124,414 18 8
British Advances 1912-14	490,000 0 0	490,000 0 0

The debt incurred to Great Britain during and immediately after the war, which has been placed at 2,000,000*l.*, has not yet been funded. The total floating debt at the same date was 25,351,786 krans.

Defence.

The army consists of 40,000 men, exclusive of the Amnieh (Gendarmerie). The latter number 8,000 and are used for the surveillance of roads and other armed police duties.

The army, air force and navy cost some 2,000,000*l.* annually. The organisation is a Central Garrison at Tehran, numbering some 12,000 men, two weak divisions based on Tabriz and Meshed, and nine independent brigades, of varying strength, based on Khureemabad, Senneh, Ahwaz, Kermanshah, Asterabad, Resht, Shiraz, Isfahan and Kerman.

The army has recently been re-armed and equipped at a cost of about 1,000,000*l.* with material bought in Czechoslovakia.

Military service became compulsory under the Conscription Act passed in 1924. This Law is now being generally enforced, except in certain tribal areas, and the supply of conscripts exceeds the numbers required.

The air force has seven or eight serviceable aircraft and about the same number capable of short flights only. The aircraft are of several types, chiefly De Havilland pattern aeroplanes manufactured in Russia with Liberty engines.

The navy is quite unimportant, most of its units being nominally maintained for customs purposes. There are 9 motor gunboats, built in Italy 1930–31, and three older gunboats. The Italian Government has lent the services of 2 naval officers as advisers, and Persian naval cadets are being trained in Italy.

Production and Industry.

Persia produces oil, wool, drugs, fruits, gums, rice, cotton, barley, wheat, &c.; attention is being paid to the silk industry. Production in 1928 was estimated as follows (in tons):—rice, 590,000, cotton, 45,000; tobacco, 26,000; wool, 15,000. The wool of Khurasan is famous. 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 They include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel, and cobalt. Oil is being developed with much success. The turquoise mines of Nishapur are worked in a most primitive fashion but with profit, as also are the iron oxide and rock salt in the Persian Gulf

The production of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which holds a concession for the whole of the country except the five northern provinces, was 1926–27, 5,107,081 tons; 1927–28, 5,357,800 tons; 1928 (9 months), 4,289,733 tons; 1929 (12 months), 5,710,000 tons.

Commerce.

On February 25, 1931, the Government established a monopoly of foreign trade, operating through a system of Government permits.

The principal centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran, Hamadan, Meshed, and Isfahan; the principal ports, Bandar Abbas, Mohamerah, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Enzeli, Meshed-i-sar, and Bandar Gaz on the Caspian.

According to the statistics published by the Minister of Finance the values of the imports and exports for six years were as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1925–26	20,253,448	24,353,793	1928–29	17,069,861	31,596,960
1926–27	16,189,300	22,716,049	1929–30	15,859,534	27,152,363
1927–28	16,450,193	21,617,164	1930–31	24,896,999	13,508,312

The following table shows (in thousands of krans: 48·03 krans = 1*l.* in 1928–29, and 58 krans = 1*l.* in 1929–30) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from Persia:—

Imports	1928-29	1929-30	Exports	1928-29	1929-30
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans		1000 Krans	1000 Krans
Cotton textiles	217,031	166,878	Mineral oils	1,037,606	1,087,586
Sugar	97,071	115,578	Carpets and rugs, wool	159,351	146,483
Tea	68,808	70,129	Fruits, fresh and dried	49,613	46,999
Machinery, etc.	23,506	46,087	Cotton, raw	52,680	39,852
Mineral oils and greases	38,887	43,765	Rice	28,860	33,157
Gold and silver	61,509	42,400	Opium	65,040	70,213
Cotton yarn	16,974	19,526	Gum tragacanth	15,851	17,988
Haberdashery & household utensils	23,470	27,163	Prepared hides	9,852	10,551
Vehicles of all sorts	50,457	46,087	Wool, raw	15,616	15,774
Textiles, cotton mixed with artificial silk	12,629	11,796	Tobacco (unmanufactd.)	2,623	2,476
Textiles, woollen	17,204	19,803	Raw lambskins	7,214	9,146
			Fish	3,798	7,023
Total (including all others)	819,865	919,853	Total (including all others)	1,372,288	1,574,837

In the years ending March 20, 1929 and 1930, the distribution of the trade of Persia was as follows:—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans	1000 Krans	1000 Krans
British Empire	315,199	356,429	586,778	768,688
Belgium	28,938	41,571	34,231	29,176
France	39,836	61,360	80,100	118,284
Germany	47,237	60,086	41,629	60,180
Iraq	6,793	6,511	20,708	29,176
Italy	20,843	21,139	11,050	12,642
Japan	4,001	6,698	17,973	4,861
Netherlands	7,150	9,190	46	118
Russia	291,061	274,716	166,288	148,586
Turkey	704	527	39,342	28,316
United States	39,214	72,692	80,687	86,534

The chief imports from Persia to United Kingdom in 1930 were, according to Board of Trade returns: Motor spirit, 3,316,693*l.*, and crude petroleum, 3,167,301*l.* The chief exports to Persia were iron and steel, 817,199*l.*; machinery, 593,085*l.*; and cotton piece goods, 284,835*l.*

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Persia to U.K.	9,452,992	9,044,869	9,147,918	8,776,807	5,786,571
Exports to Persia from U.K.	2,243,515	1,628,649	2,260,727	2,691,514	727,443
Re-exports to Persia from U.K.	169,883	91,880	85,500	199,081	70,289

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 bank has recently conceded its sole right of note issue to the Persian Government. There is also established at Teheran

the Russian 'Banque d'Escompte,' formerly 'Banque des Prêts de Perse.' This Bank, with all its Concessions, was in March, 1921, handed over to the Persian Government by the Soviet authorities, and is now 'The Bank of Iran,' and forms part of the Ministry of Finance. The Ottoman Bank has also established branches in Teheran, Hamadan, and Kermanshah Latterly the Russians started a bank, under the auspices of the Soviet Government, which has branches in both the northern and southern provinces. A Government Pawnbroking Establishment was founded in January, 1927, and a 'National Bank' in September, 1928. During the year 1929, the National Bank of which Dr. F. Lindenblatt, a German, is director, opened branches in all the chief provincial towns. There is also the Bank-i-Pahlevi with branches in the important towns in the north.

Communications.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Mohammera, and several smaller ports was in 1929–30, 7,828,699 tons, of which 6,512,975 were British and 263,434 German; the Persian total was 167,529 tons; at Caspian ports 697,267 tons, of which 572,099 (steam) were Russian and 5,634 (steam) Persian, and 50,211 tons (sail) Russian, and 69,323 tons (sail) Persian. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at Persian ports in 1929–30 was 16,319 compared with 16,533 in 1928–29.

During recent years the opening up of Persia by further road construction has been the policy of the Central Government. Whilst a good road, according to European standards, does not exist in Persia, except in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.'s area, roads passable for motor traffic are general throughout the country. The traveller, however, has still much discomfort to contend with.

Taking Teheran, the capital, as the centre, the following main routes are available for all forms of motor traffic:—(i) Teheran to the Caspian Sea (Port Pahlevi) via Kasvin and Resht; (ii) Teheran to Tabriz; (iii) Teheran to Baghdad via Kasvin, Hamadan and Kermanshah; (iv) Teheran to Basra via Sultanabad, Burujird–Khurramabad–Dizful–Ahwaz and Mohammerah; (v) Teheran to Bushire via Isfahan and Shiraz; (vi) Teheran to Bander Abbas via Isfahan and Kerman; (vii) Teheran to Meshed; (viii) Teheran to the Caspian Sea (Port Barder-i-Gaz) via Barfarush; (ix) Teheran to Duzdap (rail head for India via Quetta) Two routes: (*a*) via Meshed; (*b*) via Kerman. Several subsidiary roads exist, the most important being:—(i) The coastal road on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea from Port Pahlevi to Port Barder-i-Gaz; (ii) Hamadan to Isfahan via Sultanabad; (iii) Kermanshah to Burujird; (iv) Shiraz to Kerman via Niriz; and (v) Meshed to Askabad. A road is under construction to connect Tabriz with Nisibin via Rowanduz. Several of the above roads are blocked by snow for 3 or 4 days at a time between December 15 and April 1.

Total length of railways 231 miles, plus 80 miles at the northern end of the projected trunk line (see below), as follows:—Tabriz–Julfa, 85 miles; Sofian–Sharifkhareh, 30 miles; Mirjawa–Duzdap, 104 miles; Resht–Pir i Bazaar, 7 miles; and Teheran–Shah Abdul Azim, 5 miles. A new railway line, 910 miles in length, was contracted for in July, 1928 It will run from Khormusa, on the Persian Gulf, through Ahwaz, Dizful, Burujird, Hamadan, Kazvin, Teheran, Firuzkuh and thence to the Caspian Sea at Randar Shah. So far some 156 miles have been almost completed in the south by a German-American syndicate, while 80 miles in the north are already open to traffic, the Persian Government have now decided to complete the line themselves.

Navigation on the Lake of Urumiah, from Sharafkhaneh to Danalou

is served by some five tugs and 15 barges for the transport of goods and passengers. There is a weekly service. On the River Karun likewise, from Mohammerah to Ahwaz (Nasseri), a fortnightly service both ways is run by the Mesopotamia Persia Corp., Ltd., and some native firms, run daily trips by motor boat, for passengers and merchandise. By changing into lighter draught boats at Nasseri both can be taken up to Shallili near Shushtar.

The Junkers Company have a contract for civil air lines in Persia carrying mails and passengers. A weekly service is maintained between Teheran and Port Pahlevi on the Caspian which connects with a Russian air line to Moscow, and between Teheran and Bushire; between Teheran and Baghdad there is a bi-weekly service which connects with Imperial Airways.

The telegraph system attains a length of 7,964 miles with 13,829 miles of wire. In virtue of several conventions, dating from 1863, between the British and Persian Governments, the Indian Government constructed, and until March, 1931, maintained and worked with its own staffs: the Indo-European Telegraph Department line from Teheran–Kum–Kashan–Isfahan–Shiraz to Bushire, and thence to Fao and also Karachi; this line is 669 miles in length with 2,292 miles of wire and 7 stations; and the Central Persia Telegraphs from Teheran via Kashan–Yezd–Kerman–Bam to the Beluchistan frontier and thence to India with a mileage of 1,467 line and 4,183 wire and 10 stations. The Indo-European Telegraph Co. maintained communication between Teheran and Tabriz and on to Julfa, which connects with the European systems. Number of telegrams in 1929, 735,737 internal, 104,559 foreign.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company, as well as the Indo-European Telegraph Department, relinquished all their telegraph lines in Persia on February 28, 1931; thenceforward all these lines came under the direct control of the Persian Telegraph Administration with the exception of the land-line between Jaok and the Indian frontier near Gwadur, which is exploited by the Imperial and International Communications Company.

Wireless has been installed at Teheran, Tabriz, Meshed, Kermanshah, and Shiraz, and wireless stations are being completed in Kerman and Ahwaz. Teheran is in wireless communication with Europe via Tiflis and Beyrout.

The telephone system throughout the greater part of Persia is leased to the "Société Anonyme des Téléphones Persans." There are a number of small private companies as well.

In 1929, 6,199,800 letters and 256,700 post-cards were handled in the internal service; in the foreign service, 1,518,400 letters and 22,600 post-cards were received, and 1,197,400 letters and 124,200 post-cards despatched.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Persia had a silver monetary standard, the unit of which was the **kran**, a silver coin weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less.

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 shâhî = 50 dînârs.

A law was passed on March 18, 1930, making the new standard of value the gold *rial*, containing 100 *dinars*. The new money will be: gold, 1 *pahlavi*, equivalent of an English £1 and worth 20 rials; and one-half pahlavi worth 10 rials; silver, 5, 2, 1, ½ rial pieces; nickel, 25. 10, 5 dinar pieces; copper, 2 and 1 dinar pieces The rial is to be equivalent to 0·3661191 grammes of fine gold and will contain 4·5 grammes of pure silver. The pahlavi will

contain 7·322382 grammes, 900 fine. The new coins are expected to be put into circulation in the spring of 1932.

The unit of weight is the miskâl (71·6 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2·96 grains) of 4 gandum (·74 grain) each. Sixteen miskâls make a sîr, and 40 sîr=1 batman (Tabrîz). Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called batman or man. The mans most frequently in use are :—

Man-i-Tabrîz=8 *Abbâsis* . . .	= 640	*Miskâls* =	6·5464lb.
Man-i-Noh Abbâsi=9 *Abbâsis* . .	= 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-Bandar Abbâsi	= 840	,, =	8·52 ,,
Man-i-Hâshemi=16 *Mans* of. . .	720	,,	=116·80 ,,

Corn, straw, coal, &c , are sold by *Kharvâr*=100 *Tabrîz Mans* =654·64 ,,
3½ *Kharvâr*=1963 92 lbs =1 short ton (very nearly).

By a decree of the Persian Council of Ministers in February, 1929, the metric system was to be introduced as from March 22, 1929, but its introduction has been deferred.

The unit of measure is the zar or gaz ; 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. It is about 3½ miles in South Persia and about 4 miles in the North.

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.

Minister.—Ali Quli Khan Ansari.
Counsellor —Fathollah Khan Noury-Esfandiary.
First Secretary —Mohssen Khan Atabéki.
Second Secretary.—Mirza Hossein Khan Ghodse.
Attaché —Abdol Ahad Khan Yekta.
Honorary Commercial Attaché.—Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian.

2. Of Great Britain in Persia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Reginald Hervey Hoare, C.M.G. (Appointed October 12, 1931).
Counsellor.—C E S. Dodd.
Second Secretary —L. Baggallay.
Third Secretary.—D. Busk
Military Attaché.—Lieut -Col. P. C. R. Dodd, D.S.O., M.V.O., I.A.
Commercial Secretary.—E. R. Lingeman.

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht, Bushire (C. G.), Bandar Abbas, Meshed (C -G.), Isfahan (C.-G.), Seistan, (re-named in 1931, Zabul), Kerman, Mohammerah, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Ahwaz, Sultanabad, Birjand and Duzdab (re-named in 1931, Zahedan).

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PERU.

(Republica del Perú.)

Constitution and Government

The Republic of Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish Viceroyalties in South America, issued its declaration of independence on July 28, 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. 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. Both senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote. Congress normally meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 to 120 days; a new Congress was elected October 11, 1931 to re-cast the Constitution. Voters are males, at least 21 years old, who are able to read and write.

The executive power, is entrusted to a President, elected for 5 years and eligible for re-election indefinitely (under a change in the constitution authorized in 1927). He receives 30,000 soles (nominally 3,000*l.*) a year.

President.—Colonel Luiz M. Sanchez *Cerro*. Elected October 11, 1931.

The President exercises his executive functions through a Cabinet of seven 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 16,800 soles (1,680*l.*) a year.

The 20 departments are divided into provinces (113 in all), and these are subdivided into 873 districts. Each department is administered by a Prefect, and each province by a Sub-Prefect. 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 2,699,106, 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. It is estimated (1930) that the population exceeds 4 500,000 of which 600,000 are white. The language is Spanish, but the Indian population has its own language, either Quechua or Aymara.

To promote the assimilation of the Indian population, estimated at 4,000,000, the Government in 1930 declared June 24 of each year to be a national holiday, 'day of the indigene,' to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. By a decree issued in 1927, the Indians were freed from the peonage system which existed in some regions.

The population of the capital, Lima, according to the official census of December 17, 1920, was 176,467 and of Callao 52,843. The estimated population in 1928 of the principal cities was as follows: Lima city 265,000; Lima and suburbs 316.000; Callao 77,000; Arequipa 65,000; Cuzco 40,000; Chiclayo 35,000; Ica 20,000; Trujillo 30,000; Chincha 20 000; Huancayo 20,000; Ayacucho 20,000; Iquitos 10,000; Huaráz 20,000; Piura 15,000.

The areas of the 20 departments and 3 provinces (Callao, Tumbes and Moquegua), according to estimates supplied by the Lima Geographical Society (1915), are given below with the population, according to the census returns of 1876 (the latest official one) and an official estimate for 1927. The chief towns are shown in brackets:—

Departments and Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population		Pop per square mile, 1927
		1876 (census)	1927 (estimated)	
Departments:				
Amazonas (Chachapoyas)	13,943	84,284	80,000	5·7
Ancachs (Huáraz)	14,700	284,830	480,000	31 9
Apurimac (Abancay)	8,187	118,525	280,000	34·3
Arequipa (Arequipa)	21,947	157,046	360,000	16 8
Ayacucho (Ayacucho)	18,185	142,215	320,000	17·5
Cajamarca (Cajamarca)	12,538	212,746	450,000	35 9
Cuzco (Cuzco)	55,716	243,032	700,000	12·5
Huancavelica (Huancavelica)	8,297	103,069	230,000	27 7
Huanuco (Huanuco)	15,425	78,991	200,000	12 9
Ica (Ica)	8,596	60,255	120,000	13·8
Junin (Huancayo)	22,814	209,759	450,000	19·7
Lambayeque (Chiclayo)	4,614	86,738	140,000	30·3
Liberdad (Trujillo)	10,206	147,386	380,000	37·2
Lima (Lima)	15,048	225.800	550,000	36·5
Loreto (Iquitos)	168,240	61,905	150,000	0·9
Madre de Dios [1] (Maldonado)	58,827	—	5,000	0·08
Piura (Piura)	15,190	185,615	300,000	19 8

Departments and Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population 1876 (census)	Population 1927 (estimated)	Pop. per square mile, 1927
Departments (cont.):				
Puno (Puno)	26,183	259,449	700,000	26·7
San Martin	17,448		65,000	3·7
Tacna (Tacna)	12,590	36,009	60,000	4·7
Tarapacá	—	38,225	—	—
Total Departments	524,894	2,660,881	6,020,000	11·2
Provinces:				
Callao (Callao)	14	34,492	75,000	5,357·0
Moquegua (Moquegua)	5,549	28,785	40,000	7·2
Tumbes (Tumbes)	1,590	—	12,000	7·5
Total Provinces	7,153	63,277	127,000	17·7
Grand Total	532,047	2,699,106	6,147,000	11·1

[1] Created in 1912.

The Peruvian Government encourages immigration of properly qualified persons and has opened up 3,246,325 acres to settlers, mostly through colonization companies; efforts, however, to encourage immigration of Europeans, including Germans, Austrians, Poles and Cossacks, have been only partially successful.

The long standing dispute with Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica (see STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1928, page 1198) reached an amicable stage in July, 1928, when the two countries resumed diplomatic relations and made a fresh attempt to settle the question by direct and friendly negotiations. On February 21, 1929, it was announced that a settlement had been reached, Tacna going to Peru and Arica to Chile. Demarcation and joint policing of the boundary were accomplished in August, 1930.

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 is being finally demarcated by a joint commission. Those with Colombia and Ecuador (for 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) were referred to the mediation of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil. Direct negotiations may possibly be initiated between Peru and Ecuador. A Treaty establishing the boundary between Peru and Colombia was ratified by the former in 1927, and by Colombia in 1928. A definite arrangement has been made with Brazil as to boundary, favourable, on the whole, to Peru, and this was finally demarcated in 1927 by a joint commission.

The region north of the Marañon from the Pongo de Manseriche is claimed by Ecuador, Colombia and Peru.

Religion.

By the terms of the new Constitution there exists absolute political and religious liberty, but the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State, and in 1929, a decree was issued permitting only Roman Catholic religious instruction in schools, State or private. There is a Roman Catholic archbishopric (Lima, dating from 1545), 9 bishoprics, 2 Apostolic Vicarages, 2 Apostolic Prefectures, and about 2,048 priests. The churches

and convents are the property of the State. The Junta of Government in October, 1930, decreed that all marriages must be civil, regardless of religion and preceded by medical examination; liberal divorce regulations, including divorce for 'absence without just cause for 50 days,' were also established. Divorcees may re-marry immediately.

Education and Justice.

Elementary education is compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14, and is free. The system is highly centralized, all teaching appointments are made by the Ministry of Education. In 1930, there were in Peru 3,562 primary schools with about 6,200 teachers and 317,000 pupils; 36 secondary schools (excluding private schools under supervision) with 697 teachers and 11,826 pupils and 4 normal schools, with a registration of 1,610. Budget appropriations for education in 1929, Lp 1,140,811. Special schools for the Indians enroll about 1,780. There are also 30 travelling schools Higher education is provided at the central university in Lima, called 'Universidad de San Marcos,' founded by Charles V in 1551; its autonomy, previously limited in 1928, was restored by the Junta in 1930; it had in 1929, 169 professors and 1,531 students in five faculties and two institutes. There are also universities at Arequipa (founded in 1827), with (1930) 366 students, Cuzco with 106 students, and Trujillo, 99 students; the Education Law of February 5, 1921, created the University of Technical Schools, which comprises advanced schools of engineering, agriculture, commerce, industrial arts, and a school of pedagogy. There are also State Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Trades, and Engineering in Lima.

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 12 other judicial districts. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by Congress from lists of names presented by the Government; those of the Superior Courts and of the Minor Courts are chosen by the Government from lists of names presented by the Supreme and Superior Courts, respectively.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years were as follows in soles (10 soles = the old Peruvian pound; 1 sol = 28 cents U.S.):—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932[1]
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Revenue . .	121,981,080	140,358,320	117,388 192	93,912,016	96,296,283
Expenditure . .	120,611,640	140,204,550	129,672,755	104,111,961	96,296,283

[1] Budget estimates.

For account of the old foreign debt of Peru and the arrangements reached regarding it with the Peruvian Corporation, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1931, p. 1183.

The total debt of Peru (December 31, 1930) amounted to 401,628,181 soles, of which the internal debt amounted to 134,541,121 soles, and the foreign debt to 267,087,060 soles (at par). The latter included 9,000,000 dollars (U.S.) and 3,500,000*l.* sterling, at par, and is calculated at the old

par value of the sol, 40 cents., U.S. External debt service in 1930 took Lp. 1,449,780, of which guano exploitation, railroads and docks furnished 85 per cent.; internal debt service took Lp. 354 919. But in May, 1931, Peru suspended payments on external debt until economic conditions improve. British investments (1930) amounted to 26,828,300*l.* of which about 75 per cent. (20,209,400*l.*) was represented by the Peruvian Corporation. American investments total 200,000,000 dollars of which (1931) holdings of Government bonds represented 75,000,000 dollars and direct interest in railways and industries represented 124,742,000 dollars.

Defence.

Army.

Military service is compulsory and universal, though only a limited number of the annual quota of conscripts is called up for active duty with the colours, the remainder being formed into local battalions, who receive instruction one day in the week (Sundays). The term of service is 2 years in the active army, 5 years in the first reserve, 5 in the second reserve, and 20 years in the National Guard.

The country is divided into 5 military districts, each furnishing a complete division. The division is made up of 2 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each, with 1 machine gun company; 1 topographical section, 1 medical section, 1 commissariat section, 1 or 2 regiments of cavalry (2 squadrons), 1 regiment of mountain artillery.

The army at present is organized as follows: of infantry there are 20 regiments, of artillery 5 regiments, 5 mounted infantry companies, 5 battalions of engineers, 1 aviation squadron, and an independent commissariat corps.

The peace establishment of the army in 1929 was 1,118 officers and 7,020 other ranks. Police and gendarmerie amount also to about 8,000 including civil guards and mounted police. The civil guard has been reorganised into 11 cavalry regiments, 1 infantry regiment of 4 battalions, 1 independent battalion and 1 machine gun battalion. Rifle instruction is also given in Peruvian schools. There is a military academy and war college at Chorillos, near Lima. In May, 1927, the Peruvian army which for some years prior to 1924 had been in the hands of a French Military Mission, was entrusted to the technical direction of an ex-German general, who resigned in 1929.

The infantry is armed with the 1912 Peruvian model of the Mauser rifle, cavalry with carbine of the same type and model, artillery with the Schneider-Canet gun and machine gun battalion with Fiat guns.

Aviation, both military and civil, is controlled by a Director-General of Aviation, under the Ministry of Marine and Aviation.

Army, Navy and Aviation appropriations in the 1929 budget, Lp. 2,358,392.

Navy.

The Peruvian Navy consists of the following units:—2 obsolete cruisers, *Almirante Grau* and *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons, 24 knots speed, each with 2·6 inch and 12 lighter guns, built in 1906, and re-boilered and adapted for oil fuel in 1923–25; 4 submarines; 1 submarine tender, *La Lima*, 1 destroyer and a sailing training ship. In addition there are 3 river gun-boats on the Amazon. There is a naval school for cadets at La Punta, near Callao, and a submarine base on San Lorenzo Island, opposite Callao.

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. In the arid coast region the government has brought under irrigation 62,400 acres during the last few years; large irrigation projects have been started in the Olmos desert near Pimentel in northern Peru, and near Arequipa in southern Peru.

About 80 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture, mainly with the help of irrigation. The chief agricultural productions of Peru are, in the order named, cotton, sugar, coffee, wool, hides, and skins. Cotton production in 1929 reached 130,641 metric tons or 49,731 tons of ginned cotton, of which 45,915 tons, valued at 51,545,190 soles, were exported; exports, 1930, 54,624 metric tons. The sugar industry is carried on chiefly by irrigation in the river valleys of the coast region and by sinking wells (1 lb. of sugar is estimated to require 500 gallons of water). Peru is a low-cost producer. About 50 large estates covering 128,000 acres raise 95 per cent. of the crop. In 1930, the production was about 400,000 tons, of which 338,785 tons were exported. 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 on about 2,750,000 acres. Cocoa cultivation is extending, especially in the Perené region. Wheat growing on the plateaus of the Andes is encouraged. Total area under wheat in 1929, 350,962 acres; production, 121,180 metric tons. Rice is extensively grown; the quality is excellent, but the quantity (104,171 tons in 1930) is insufficient to meet local wants. The gathering of wild rubber, once the most important industry in the Amazon region of Peru, where it was shipped from Iquitos, 2,000 miles down the Amazon to the Atlantic, has declined in importance with the competition of plantation rubber. Exports of balata from this region have taken its place, but as the trees are felled, not tapped, this too is declining. Tobacco (in Northern Peru), wines and spirits, olives, ramie, and maize are also produced. The manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco is a Government monopoly; it can only be grown under licence. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. Coca is grown for the Indian population which chews the leaf, but cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns, principally for export to Japan; exports about 3,000 pounds. In addition there are dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. Alpaca, sheep, and llama wool are exported. Peru produces 3,415 metric tons of wool per year from about 12,000,000 sheep, and 7,510 metric tons of alpaca.

The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica, amounting to 40 or 50 thousand tons, which had been granted to the Peruvian Corporation, reverted to the Peruvian Government on February 2, 1901; remaining deposits reverted to the Government in 1928. Output in 1930–31, 132,974 Spanish tons of 920 kgs.

Copper and petroleum are the chief minerals exploited. Peru furnishes between 2 and 3 per cent. of the world's production of copper. The chief mine, the Cerro de Pasco, has been operated for three centuries. Peru ranks third or fourth as a silver producer. It is the world's largest source of vanadium (furnishing 80 per cent of world consumption) and perhaps the only country where vanadium is mined for itself alone. Gold is widely found, even in the rivers, but transport and labour difficulties hinder mining; present gold output is chiefly a by-product of copper and other mining. A decree of October 20, 1930, nationalized all gold deposits not

already allocated. Nationals have priority in concessions. Iron deposits are large; the Government-owned field at Marcona has about 500,000,000 tons, it is estimated.

The following table shows the mineral production for two years (in soles, the new unit; 10 soles = the former Peruvian pound):—

		1929		1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Soles		Soles
Copper	Metric tons	54,323	54,149,350	48,276	39,142,255
Petroleum	Barrels	13,386,000	102,790,140	12,458,000	96,500,000
Silver	Kilos.	666,775	28,400,210	482,126	16,753,687
Gold	,,	3,777	6,275,270	2,801	5,273,061
Coal	Metric tons	221,307	2,760,770	201,896	2,708,183
Vanadium	,,	73	1,398,440	902	1,653,807
Lead	,,	21,410	8,054,340	19,586	6,749,203
Zinc	,,	12,424	4,453,950	11,276	3,207,944

Total mineral production, which is largely controlled by foreign interests, in 1930 was valued at 187,078,915 soles, a decrease of 119,189,705 over that of 1929. Mine workers number 25,700. Two smelters, both American-owned, and 2 petroleum refineries, 1 American and 1 Italian, are the largest industrial plants in Peru.

Commerce.

The "official" value of the trade of Peru in five years (including the Department of Loreto) has been as follows (1 sol = 28 cents., U.S.):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Imports	195,609,340	193,641,980	176,266,440	189,852,460	140,261,247
Exports	239,757,840	311,977,250	315,187,760	335,081,460	241,133,250

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown by the following table:—

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1929	1930
	Soles	Soles		Soles	Soles
Cotton goods	16,739,420	18,770,560	Sugar	33,769,980	25,640,162
Wool goods	6,170,880	6,897,830	Cotton	51,545,190	41,684,418
Silk goods	1,278,490	1,264,630	Copper	66,723,590	45,008,563
Jute	5,351,860	5,201,690	Petroleum	86,979,190	70,116,551
Food and drink	36,366,290	35,906,810	Wool	10,515,650	7,077,984
Iron and steel	12,888,650	11,934,720	Silver	4,709,200	—
Electrical machinery	3,211,840	4,710,410			
Farming & mining machinery	3,704,090	5,284,600			
Implements, tools	3,221,480	3,289,920			
Total machinery	28,126,150	34,594,370			

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows:—

From	Imports		To	Exports	
	1929	1930		1929	1930
	Soles	Soles		Soles	Soles
United States .	79,415,540	51,800,358	United States .	111,575,100	94,815,479
United Kingdom	28,456 140	22 816,748	United Kingdom	61,405,470	44,705,955
Germany . .	19,012 240	16,113,602	Chile . . .	28,252 880	—
Belgium . .	7,456,600	4,827,932	Argentina . .	24.744,310	19,688,147
Italy . . .	7,497,406	4,749,496	Canada . .	24,781,140	13,463,841
Argentina . .	6,244,900	3,667,036	Germany . .	20,408.460	18,237,340
France . .	6,020,570	5,154,724	Brazil . .	20,358,140	—

In 1930 the principal articles imported by the United Kingdom from Peru were (according to Board of Trade Returns) Sugar (unrefined), 913,925*l*; cotton, 2,872,451*l*.; alpaca, 287,108*l*.; and the principal exports to Peru were: Cotton piece goods, 276,410*l*.; woollen piece goods, 122,329*l*.; and iron and steel manufactures, 208,057*l*

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Peru to U.K .	8,224	6,710	6,462	4,494	3,513
Exports to Peru from U K	2,087	1,953	2,006	1,442	664
Re-Exports to Peru from U.K. . .	75	85	86	56	41

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1929, 11,937 vessels of 17,728,227 tons entered, and 11,907 of 17,685,158 tons cleared, the ports of the Republic. Since December, 1928, the coasting trade has been reserved for Peruvian-owned vessels with Peruvian crews; they number 184 of 746,922 tons.

Internal Communications.

In 1929 there were in the country 11,202 miles of road suitable for motor traffic, including 53 miles of concrete, and 1,116 miles of macadam. There are now two paved concrete highways between Lima and the port of Callao, and others between Lima and Chosica, and Lima and Chorrillos. In 1930, 8,455 passenger motor cars and 4,696 trucks were in use in Peru.

In 1930 the total working length of the Peruvian railways was 2,810 miles, including 2,168 miles privately owned and 642 miles retained by the State. These are standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of two small lines totalling 101 miles, which are 3 ft. gauge, and the North-Western Railway, Lima to Huacho and Sayan, 142 miles. American engineers started laying out a railroad from the coast across Peru to Yurimaguas on the Huallaga river, where it would connect with steamers ascending the Amazon and Huallaga rivers, a trans-continental route 200 miles south of the Equator, but the original concession was withdrawn in 1929, and negotiations were initiated with another group.

By an agreement (March, 1921) between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi Company, the latter undertook the administration of the posts, telegraphs, and wireless services for a period of 25 years. In 1929, the Company handled 44,768,868 pieces of correspondence.

There were 368 telegraph stations in 1929, and about 10,254 miles of telegraph lines; number of telegraphic and wireless messages 3,624,930. The telephone system, 1926, included about 11,000 instruments. Three submarine telegraph cables connect Peru and Chile, and one connects Peru and the Republics to the north. There are numerous wireless stations in Peru; broadcasting stations are at Lima and Arequipa. In 1928 an air mail and passenger service between Lima and different points in the Republic was introduced; bi-weekly mail and passenger service between Lima, New York and Buenos Aires has been established.

Money and Credit.

Peru's currency unit is the Peruvian gold *sol* (by law of April 18, 1930), equal to one-tenth of the old Peruvian *libra* or pound; the gold *sol* will not be minted but will contain, theoretically, 42·1264 centigrams of fine gold. Debts contracted in the old Peruvian *libra*, or pound, are payable in *soles* at the rate of 10 soles to the pound. The *sol*, formerly worth 40 cents, U.S. currency, is thus stabilized at 28 cents. Eventually gold 10-soles and 50-soles pieces will be minted. Silver is legal tender up to 20 soles. Silver coins are the sol, and half-sol, 5/10ths fine. Copper coins are 2 and 1 cent; and nickel coins 20, 10, and 5 cents. Peru has a paper currency issued by the Government of Lp. 10, Lp. 5, Lp. 1 and 5 sol denomination Stock of money on December 31, 1930, included gold coin, 51,075,601 soles; silver, 17,743,416 soles; notes, 64,034,680 soles.

The Government bank of issue, known as the Banco de Reserva del Perú, was established March 9, 1922, and in September, 1931, was re-organized, on the advice of the Kemmerer Financial Mission, as the Central Reserve Bank with a thirty year charter and authorised capital of 30,000,000 soles. It is bound to hold not less than 50 per cent. of cover in gold, first-class bankers' acceptances and silver for the amount of notes in circulation. Note circulation, including residue of war-time issue of 'cheques circulaire,' on November 30, 1931, was 56,308,030 soles; capital and reserves stood at 16,354,560 *soles*. The stabilization of the *sol* at 28 cents, U.S. yielded the bank a profit of 22,333,513 *soles*; this was converted into bank stock and surrendered to the Government.

The Central Mortgage Bank of Peru was formed in 1928, with capital of Lp. 1,200,000, to extend credit to farmers at reasonable rates. A National Agricultural Bank was created in 1931, with capital of 20,000,000 soles, to furnish long-term loans, from 2 to 5 years. Banks, domestic and foreign, are supervised by the Superintendent of Banks. On August 31, 1930, the paid-up capital of all banks amounted to 52,567,127 soles, the reserves to 161,222,234 soles. Savings deposits on the same date amounted to 22,578,824 soles.

Weights and Measures.

The 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. Spanish measures are still in use.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Peru in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—(Vacant).
First Secretaries.—Carlos Holguín de Lavalle and Hector Morey.

Attaché.—Carlos A. Mackehenie.
Naval Attaché.—Manuel D. Faura.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and other places.

2. Of Great Britain in Peru

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Charles Henry Bentinck, C.M.G. (Appointed January 17, 1929.)
Naval Attaché.—Capt Edward de Faye Renouf, R.N., C.V.O.
Military Attaché—Major L. H. G. Andrews.
Commercial Secretary and Consul at Lima.—H. A. Hobson, M.B.E

There is also a Consul at Iquitos, and Vice-Consuls at Callao, Arequipa, Lima, Mollendo, Salaverry and Paita.

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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 Austrian Poland enjoyed autonomous government. It 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 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. The same Treaty determined the western frontier of Poland from the sea to Upper Silesia. The fixing of the Polish-German frontier took place after the plebiscite in Upper Silesia and the territory east of the Vistula, according to the resolution

of the Council of Ambassadors of August 12, 1920, and October 20, 1921. A resolution of the Council of Ambassadors has also fixed the Polish-Czechoslovakian frontier. Poland's eastern frontiers were determined by the Treaty of Riga, of March 18, 1921; the Allied Powers have acknowledged those frontiers, as also the frontiers with Lithuania fixed by the resolution of the Council of Ambassadors of March 15, 1923

President.—Ignace *Moscicki*, born on December 1, 1867, in Mierzanów, near Plock, elected third President of the Polish Republic on June 1, 1926.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Polish Republic adopted by the Sejm (Parliament) on March 17, 1921, contains the following fundamental principles: The franchise is universal for both sexes, the voting age being 21 for the Sejm and 30 for the Senate. There are two chambers, a Diet (Sejm) and a Senate, both elected by general suffrage on the system of proportional representation. The President (*Prezydent Rzeczpospolitej*) convenes, opens, prorogues and closes the Sejm By an amendment to the Constitution introduced in July 1926, the President is empowered to dissolve the Sejm on the advice of the Cabinet, and to issue decrees with the force of law between the dissolution of one Parliament and the meeting of the next, the elections for which must be held within ninety days. It is the President's duty to convene the Sejm for an ordinary session each year before the month of November By the revised Constitution of July 1926, the Budget can only be discussed in the Sejm from September to January, and if it is not passed by the latter date, the proposals of the Government come automatically into force. 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 the Speaker of the House. Any Polish citizen of 41 years of age may be elected President. The President is not responsible either politically or personally, and therefore all his acts must be countersigned by Minister. Freedom of conscience is granted to all citizens; and all citizens are equal before the law Every citizen also has the right of preserving his nationality and developing his mother tongue.

The law of July 28, 1922, divides Poland into 64 electoral districts for the Sejm and 17 for the Senate, returning 444 deputies and 111 Senators. At the elections held on November 16 and 23, 1930, the following parties were returned:—Lower House: Government *bloc*, 247; National Club, 62; Peasants, 48; Socialists, 24; Christian Democrats, 15; National Workmen's Party, 10; Ukrainians, 18; Jews, 6; Germans, 5; Communists, 5; Lesser Groups, 5.

Senate: Government *bloc*, 74; National Club, 12; Peasants, 6; Socialists, 5; National Workmen's Party, 6; Ukrainians, 4; Germans, 3; Unclassified, 1.

The Executive, called the Council of Ministers (*Rada Ministrów*), was appointed on May 27, 1931, and re-constituted on March 21, 1932, as follows:—

President of the Council of Ministers (*Premier*).—Alexander *Prystor*.
Minister of Military Affairs.—Joseph *Pilsudski*.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—August *Zaleski*.
Minister of Finance.—John *Pilsudski*.
Minister of Justice.—Czeslaw *Michalowski*.
Minister of the Interior.—Bronislaw *Pieracki*.
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Dr. Ferdynand *Zarzycki*.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Agrarian Reforms.—Seweryn *Ludkiewicz.*
Minister of Communications and Minister of Public Works.—Alfons *Kühn.*
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.—Dr. Stefan *Hubicki.*
Minister of Education.—Janusz *Jedrzejewicz.*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Ing Ignacy *Boerner.*
Minister without Portfolio.—M. *Zawadzki.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Polish Constitution provides for the granting of a wide measure of autonomy to County Councils. The County of Silesia received a large measure of autonomy by the constitutional law of July 15, 1920. The Silesian Sejm (Diet), elected in November, 1930, consists of 48 deputies, 41 Polish and 7 German. The autonomous rights of the Counties of Lwów, Tarnopol and Stanisławów, were formulated in the law of September 26, 1922. A uniform system for all the remaining Counties of Poland is in course of elaboration.

By a law of July 31, 1924, the language rights of the Ruthenian, White Ruthenian and Lithuanian minorities were guaranteed.

Area and Population.

The territory of Poland (comprising Congress Poland, *i.e.* Poland as delimited and handed over to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, 1815), is made up of territories which after the three partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793 and 1795 belonged to Russia (262,166 sq. kilometres, or 101,196 sq. miles); to Prussia (17,808 sq. kilometres, or 6,973 sq. miles); and to Austria (80,089 sq. kilometres or 30,914 sq. miles).

The Republic is divided into the City of Warsaw and 17 counties (*województwo*), subdivided into 283 districts (*powiaty*), and self-governing cities (*miasta wydzielone*). It comprises an area of 139,868 sq. miles, and a total population of 31,927,773 (December 9, 1931).

The Counties of the Polish Republic are divided into the following groups: (1) Central Counties, *i.e.* the ancient Congress Kingdom and the district of Bialystok (capital town Warsaw; counties: Warsaw, Lódz, Kielce, Lublin, and Bialystok); (2) Eastern Counties (Wolyń, Polesie, Nowogródek, and Wilno); these two groups of counties belonged to Russia; (3) Meridional Counties (Krakow, Lwow, Stanislawów, and Tarnopol), which belonged to Austria; (4) Western Counties (Poznań, Pomorze, and Silesia), which belonged to Germany, with the exception of Teschen Silesia (Slask Cieszyński), which is a part of the County of Silesia, and till 1918 belonged to Austria.

The second census was taken in Poland on December 9, 1931, and the following table shows the area and population of the counties:—

County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1931)	County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1931)
City of Warsaw	47	1,178,211	Poznan	10,242	2,112,871
Warsaw	11,316	2,582,528	Pomorze	6,327	1,086,144
Lodz	7,349	2,632,494	Silesia	1,688	1,298,851
Kielce	9,987	2,935,680	Cracow	6,787	2,297,027
Lublin	12,081	2,468,891	Lwow	10,484	3,127,188
Bialystok	12,648	1,640,874	Stanislawow	7,092	1,475,954
Wilno	10,814	1,272,851	Tarnopol	6,270	1,599,574
Nowogródek	9,065	1,054,846			
Polesie	16,327	1,183,398			
Wolyn	1,694	2,081,501	Total	139,868	31,927,773[1]

[1] Without military in barracks.

Population of principal towns (Census, December 9, 1931) :—

Warsaw . . .	1,178,211	Czestochowa .	117,692	Kielce . . .	58,397
Lodz . . .	605,287	Bydgoszcz . .	117,519	Wloclawek . .	56,377
Lwow . . .	316,177	Lublin . .	112,522	Kalisz . . .	55,113
Poznan . . .	246,574	Sosnowiec . .	109,454	Piotrkow .	51,261
Cracow . . .	221,260	Bialystok . .	91,335	Grudziadz . .	50,405
Wilno . . .	197 049	Krolewska Huta .	81,278	Dabrowa Gornicza	36,987
Katowice . .	127 841	Radom . .	78,072	Kolomyja . .	33,385
				Gdynia . . .	30,210

Births, deaths and marriages for three years :—

Year	Marriages	Births (excluding still-born)	Deaths	Excess of Births
1928	294,788	983,720	504,569	479,151
1929	300,625	987,797	519,657	468,140
1930	300,421	1,015,834	490,370	525,464

Total emigration, 1930, 218,387 ; 1931, 76,000.

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 114 of the Constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant religion.

According to estimates for 1930 there were in Poland 23,025,000 (74 9 per cent.) Catholics ; 3,802,000 (2·4 per cent.) Russian Orthodox ; 2,978,000 (9·7 per cent.) Jews ; and 842,000 (2 per cent.) Protestants.

According to the Concordat between Poland and the Vatican, concluded in 1924, Poland is divided into 20 Dioceses. with 2 cardinals, 5 archbishops, 20 bishops, and 19 suffragan bishops. The Archbishop of Gnesen is the first ecclesiastic in Poland. The Greek Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lemberg and two Bishoprics, Przemyśl and Stanislawow. Since 1922 there is an Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church in Warsaw. The Armenian Catholic Church has an Archbishopric in Lwow

The Roman Catholic Church has 5,965 churches and 8,373 priests ; the Greek Catholic Church, 3,275 churches and 2,144 priests ; the Greek Orthodox Church, 494 churches ; the Armenian Church, 12 churches and 27 priests ; the Protestants, 604 churches and 590 ministers.

Education.

All education is free, while elementary education is compulsory. The figures for the whole of the Republic for the year 1930–31, are as follows:— 26,540 Elementary schools, with 81,022 teachers and 3,961,885 pupils ; 743 Secondary schools, with 14,459 teachers and 204,992 pupils ; 230 Teachers' Colleges with 35,716 pupils, and 1,621 professional schools with 2,138 departments and 205 456 pupils (in 1929–30).

The following table gives particulars as to the various Polish universities and high schools during the year 1930–31 :—

University & year of foundation.	Number of Teachers (1928–29)	Number of Students (1930–31)		
		Men	Women	Total
University of Warsaw (1816)	235	5,538	3,620	9,158
University of Cracow (1364)	215	5,024	2,120	7,144
University of Lwow (1661)	186	4,253	2,023	6,276
University of Posnan (1903)	167	3,150	1,264	4,414
University of Wilno (1578)	105	2,285	1,333	3,618
University of Lublin (1919)	37	489	222	711
Polytechnic of Warsaw (1824)	135	4,110	206	4,316
Polytechnic of Lwow (1844)	91	2,814	133	2,947
Agricultural Academy (1919)	56	788	261	1,049
Mining Academy in Cracow (1919)	43	537	—	537
Academy of Arts (1818)	22	101	36	137
Veterinary Academy (1818)	32	534	7	541
Dental Academy (1918)	15	83	359	442
Academy of Commerce in Warsaw (1906)	58	1,027	546	1,573
Academy of Commerce in Cracow (1906)	20	928	355	1,283
Academy of Commerce in Lwow (1922)	28	204	119	323
Academy of Commerce in Poznan (1926)	45	799	160	959
Free University in Warsaw (1905)	160	416	263	679
School of Arts in Warsaw	18	213	156	369
High school of Political Science in Warsaw (1925)	31	870	224	1,094
Free University in Loch	—	272	183	455
High School of Journalism	—	75	55	130
Total	1,699	34 510	13,645	48,155

Justice and Crime.

By a decree of the President of the Polish Republic of November 6, 1928, providing for the organisation of general courts of justice as from January 1, 1929, unification of all judiciary organisations was introduced for the whole territory of Poland. This decree was subsequently modified by the Law of March 1929, and the decree of the President of the Polish Republic of November 1930. The highest judiciary instance in Poland, with 8 judges sitting, is the Supreme Court in Warsaw, divided into 3 chambers: (1) Civil for former Russian Poland; (2) Criminal; (3) Civil for both former Prussian Poland and Austrian Poland.

Minor cases are tried before County Courts. More serious cases are dealt with by the Circuit Courts which also act as instances of appeal for cases tried before County Courts. Courts of Appeal are instances for appeal for cases tried before Circuit Courts, and act as instances of cassation for cases tried before County Courts.

The Supreme Court is a Court of Cassation for cases dealt with by Circuit Court.

In 1930 there were 8 jurisdictions of Courts of Appeal; Warsaw, Lublin, Wilno, Cracow, Lwow, Poznan, Torun and Katowice.

In the Supreme Court, in 1930, were 87 judges and 43 public prosecutors; in the 51 jurisdictions of District Courts; 961 judges, 231 examining magistrates, 351 public prosecutors, and in the 568 Courts of Peace, 1,770 judges.

Social Insurance.

The types of Social Insurance in Poland are as follows:—

(1) Health Insurance (maternity included) for all industrial and office

workers, and also for a large proportion of agricultural labourers; (2) Insurance against disablement (inability to work), of the aged and of widows and orphans, for manual workers (only in certain provinces); (3) Similar special insurance for miners and railwaymen; (4) Insurance of office workers against disability to work, of widows and orphans and of unemployment; (5) Insurance against accidents whilst at work, compulsory for all office, industrial and agricultural workers; (6) Insurance against unemployment of industrial workers.

Social Insurance in Poland has, with a few exceptions, been realised on the basis of the following principles: Compulsion, Territorial limitation, Autonomy, Universality and Centralisation, under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Most institutions dealing with long term insurance apply various systems of capitalisation guaranteeing to these institutions on the one hand, financial equilibrium for a considerable number of years and, on the other, allowing large reserves to be invested economically and to social advantage.

The dues paid to social insurance institutions, under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare amounted in 1929 to about 579 million zlotys, the total revenue to about 650 million zlotys, and the costs of benefits and allowances—to about 419 million zlotys.

The excess of assets over liabilities amounted to 600 million zlotys at the end of 1928.

In accordance with the existing legislation in Poland dealing with social welfare and assistance, social assistance is obligatory for all those who are temporarily or permanently unable to provide themselves with the means of subsistance and the obligation of administering and defraying the costs of social assistance rests on the local government institutions. The State provides for such persons as War veterans and disabled ex-soldiers. In addition, it exercises a general supervision over the administration of social assistance by public institutions and gives subsidies to existing communal and private institutions. Over 20 million zlotys were assigned for this purpose in the budget of 1930-31.

Apart from public action in the domain of social welfare, the action of private charitable organisations exists and continues to develop. These consist of boards of guardians and of associations and foundations, some of which conduct quite large institutions.

Finance.

Budget estimates for five years, in millions of zlotys.

—	1928-29[1]	1929-30[1]	1930-31[1]	1931-32[2]	1932-33[2]
Revenue . .	3,008·3	3,029·0	2,747·8	2 866·7	2,375·0
Expenditure .	2,841·1	2,992·7	2,809·7	2,865·9	2,452·3

[1] Actual. [2] Estimates.

The principal items of expenditure for 1932-33 are (in thousand zlotys): Ministry of War, 829,300; education, 345,114; debt service 280,033.

The national indebtedness of Poland consists of internal and external debts. On Dec. 31, 1931, the total internal debt amounted to 458,646,000 zlotys, and the external debt to 4,569,838,000 zlotys. The external debt comprised (in zlotys): United States, 2,701,890,000; France, 802,998,000;

England, 214,812,000. At the same date obligations due to the execution of the Protocol of Insbruck amounted to 324,799,000 zlotys.

Defence.

Every able-bodied Polish subject is, according to the law of May 23, 1924, liable to serve in the army between the ages of 21 and 40. The duration of service is twenty years. Service in the active army is for two years. The men then pass to the reserve, in which they remain for 18 years. At the age of forty they join the territorial army, in which they remain for 10 years.

In times of peace the Chief Command of the armed forces is exercised by the President of the Republic through the Minister of Military Affairs. The permanent collaborator of the latter is, in conformity with the Law of August 6, 1926, the Inspector General of the armed forces, who in case of war takes over the Chief Command. General questions relating to preparations for the defence of the country are examined by the Committee of National Defence, which, in virtue of the Law of October 25, 1926, is presided over by the President of the Republic. Members of this Committee are, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Military Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finances and the Inspector General of the armed force.

The country is divided into 10 General Military Districts: Warsaw, Lublin, Torun, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Posen, Grodno, Brzesc, and Przemysl. The strength of the army in 1931 was 17,895 officers and 228.995 other ranks.

The air personnel consists of 7,919 officers and men, and comprises 6 aviation regiments, 1 naval aviation group, 1 balloon batallion, 1 meteorological company, 1 air service group. There are, in addition, police and customs forces amounting to 52.640 men. The mobilisable strength of the army is approximately 1,200,000 men.

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.

Poland maintains on the Vistula 12 small gunboats, and two sea-going gunboats, *Pilsudski* and *Haller*, 500 tons, have been built in Finland. There are also 1 surveying vessel, 1 armed transport, 4 mine-sweepers, and 5 ex-German torpedo-boats for police service. Two destroyers and 3 submarines were recently completed in French yards. The defence estimates 1931–32 amounted to: for land forces, 735,313,493 zlotys; for naval forces, 34,280,000 zlotys; for air forces, 78,006,507 zlotys. Total, 847,600,000 zlotys.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Poland is essentially an agricultural country. The following table shows the area and yield of the principal crops for two years :—

Crops.	Area (acres).		Yield (metric tons).	
	1929–30	1930–31	1929–30	1930–31
Wheat	4,066,099	4,495,164	2,240,446	2,264,914
Rye	14,567,071	14,263,033	6,958,047	5,702,631
Barley	3,048,272	3,144.215	1,453,305	1,475,783
Oats	5,404,188	5,367,038	2,347 622	2,309,469
Potatoes	6,602,218	6,715.580	30,902,384	30,988,385
Sugar Beet	457,201	867,800	4,717,027	2,761,248

Other important crops are hemp, hops and chicory.

On July 16, 1920, a law was passed by the Sejm limiting the size of the larger estates and of holdings situated in the neighbourhood of large towns. The maximum has been fixed at 60 hectares (about 150 acres) for estates situated in industrial districts, at 300 hectares (about 1,000 acres) for Posen, Podolia, Volhynia, &c., and at 180 hectares (about 450 acres) for the other parts of the Polish Republic. Since the beginning of parcellation, *i.e.* during the years 1919–27, about 2,567 properties with an area of 1,334,205 hectares (3,335,512 acres), were parcelled out.

The forest area of Poland (1931) is 8,321,781 hectares (20,563,853 acres), of which 2,551,470 hectares (6,304,907 acres) belong to the State, and 5,770,311 hectares (14,258,946 acres) to private owners.

On June 30, 1931, Poland possessed 4,123,000 horses, 9,786,000 cattle, 2,599,000 sheep, and 7,321,000 pigs.

Industry.—There are eight industrial centres in Poland, viz, Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Dabrowa, Katowice, Bialystock, Czestochowa and Drohobycz.

In the textile industry on December 1, 1930, there were 1,842,727 spindles and 47,681 looms in the manufacture of cotton, and 811,718 spindles and 16,549 looms in the manufacture of wool. Other important industries are paper manufactures of various kinds, chemicals, timber, iron and oil refining. This latter industry is of increasing importance. In December, 1931, there were 30 refineries employing 3,798 workmen, and producing 559,648 tons of refined products, of which kerosene amounted to 175,440 tons, and lubricating oils, to 103,230 tons. There were in 1929–30, 70 sugar refineries in Poland, producing 824,267 tons of sugar, and in 1930–31, 69 refineries producing 698,051 tons.

Mining.—The following table shows the output of the more important minerals for three years (in metric tons):—

Product	1929	1930	1931
Bituminous coal	46,236,000	37,505,649	38,265,010
Lignite	74,000	54,962	39,400
Crude petroleum	674,689	662,763	630,484
Natural gas	467,285 [1]	489,189 [1]	473,820
Salt	569,488	584,000	561,288
Potash	358,628	305,409	261,320
Iron ore	705,532	476,846	284,653
Steel	1,376,718	1,237,497	1,036,965
Zinc	169,029	174,862	130,756

[1] In thousands of cubic metres.

Commerce.

Trade for five years (in 1,000 zlotys):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports	2,891,972	3,362,164	3,110,979	2,245,978	1,462,243
Exports	2,514,740	2,507,990	2,813,859	2,433,244	1,878,732

The principal articles of trade in 1931 were as follows:—

Imports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys	Exports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys
Rice	78,292	24,875	Rye	132,728	25,720
Tea, coffee and cocoa	15,985	43,614	Barley	138,120	29,065
Fish and herrings	57,748	88,012	Pulse	43,687	15,426
Edible oils	11,749	12,727	Sugar	344,713	80,434
Tobacco	10,186	32,506	Meat	77 202	138,580
Hides and leather	19,015	59,801	Butter	12,460	56,305
Ores	561,307	38,777	Eggs	48,095	97,774
Rubber	4,148	22,134	Hops	1,167	1,135
Chemicals	280,981	149,957	Fodder	134.768	15,580
Metals and metal goods	415,966	110,131	Pigs	374,044 [1]	52,249
Machinery	17,867	99,679	Other animals	2,708,762 [1]	35,585
Electrical wares	4,002	50.888	Timber	1,809,400	224,822
Vehicles	3,631	27,370	Plants and seeds	66,113	43,410
Paper and paper products	55,223	38,625	Cement	33,749	2,415
Jute	16,371	11,583	Coal and coke	14,068,745	349,269
Cotton	55,475	124,332	Petroleum products	187,082	42,623
Wool	21,350	96,415	Chemicals	227,273	50,607
Textile yarns	4.522	34.273	Zinc and zinc sheets	125,629	68,003
Textile fabrics	3,641	84,771	Other metals	444,941	193,017
			Textiles	23,253	140,797

[1] Number of animals

The trade was distributed in the main, in the 2 years shown, as follows (in 1,000 zlotys):—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Germany	605,755	359,226	626,627	315,299
United States	270,821	154,885	21,909	12,653
United Kingdom and Ireland	177,876	104,393	294,381	318,324
Austria	127,449	74,904	227,119	174,699
Czechoslovakia	169,513	100,242	216,387	143,869
France	151,070	109,726	75,178	103,357
Italy	70,273	50,479	31,391	36,200
Belgium	55,245	46,157	62,126	66,716
Netherlands	77,854	40,514	82,642	68,284
Rumania	21,805	13,526	50,850	30,870

Total trade between Poland (including Danzig) and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade Returns) were:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Poland into the United Kingdom	8,100,632	5,781,343	6,908,415	7,948,583	8,613,205
Imports to Poland from the United Kingdom	5,319,153	5,253,229	4,504,771	3,564,177	2,000,998
Re-exports to Poland	—	—	778,821	616 528	573,601

Internal Communications.

In December, 1930, Poland had 28,582 miles of road and 1,701 miles of navigable waterways, of which 298 miles are accessible for vessels of over 400 tons. On December 31, 1930, there were 10,758 miles of railways open for traffic in the Republic. Of this total, 9,364 miles were main line, and 1,394 miles narrow-guage lines. Operating revenue (1930–31) was 1,516,423,000 zloty, and expenses 1,486,392,000 zloty. All the lines are property of the State.

At the end of 1930 there were in Poland 4,901 post offices, and 1,818 postal agencies, 4,690 telegraph stations, and 4,187 telephone exchanges with 199,379 instruments. The length of telegraph lines was 15,620 miles, of telephone lines 16,854 miles local, and 32,380 miles inter-urban. In 1930 the following postal deliveries were effected: 977,781,106 letters, 13,112,290 parcels, 198,657,855 newspapers, and 34,403,751 money orders. 5,461,324 telegrams were sent, and there were 736,032,402 telephone calls.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1931, 3,144 vessels with a tonnage of 2,649.568 net registered tons and a cargo of 558,348 tons entered, and 3,148 vessels with a tonnage of 2,665,399 net registered tons and a cargo of 4,741,563 tons cleared at the port of Gdynia; 5,959 vessels with a tonnage of 4,061,733 net registered tons and a cargo of 754,300 tons entered, and 5,432 vessels with a tonnage of 3,719,988 net registered tons and a cargo of 7,576,205 tons cleared at the port of Danzig.

On January 1, 1931, the Polish mercantile marine numbered 29 vessels with a tonnage of 58,700 gross tons, and the Danzig mercantile marine, 59 vessels with a tonnage of 133,000 gross tons.

Currency and Banking.

The Polish national currency is the *zloty*, subdivided into 100 grosz. This currency was put into circulation on May 1, 1924, being then equivalent to the gold franc. The monetary reform of October 13, 1927, changed the gold contents, defining 1 klg. fine gold = 5,992 44 zlotys. Silver coins of 5 and 2 zloty; nickel coins of 1 zloty, 50, 20 and 10 grosz; and bronze coins of 5, 2 and 1 grosz.

The Bank of Poland, created by Act of Parliament, opened its doors on April 28, 1924. The Bank is a joint stock company with a capital of 150,000,000 zlotys. The Bank enjoys for a period, to Dec. 31 1944, the sole privilege of note issue. Bank notes in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 zlotys are in circulation. The notes issued by the Bank, and the deposits must be covered by 40 per cent. In case of a lower cover, the Bank has to pay a special tax, which rises in proportion as the cover falls. At present the Bank is obliged to redeem banknotes in gold coin or in foreign currencies convertible into gold, where the sum presented for exchange exceeds 20,000 zlotys. The Post Office Savings Bank on January 1, 1932, had 761,350 depositors with 332,235,000 zlotys to their credit. On the same date, 381 other Savings Banks had deposits totalling 559,345,000 zlotys.

The amount of money in circulation (December 31, 1931) was 1,459,685,374 zlotys, consisting of 1,218,263,390 zlotys in the Bank of Poland notes, 240,088,549 zlotys in metallic currency, and 1,333,435 zlotys in treasury notes. Notes of the Bank of Poland in circulation on March 10, 1932, 1,111,721 370 zlotys

On December 31, 1931, there were 49 principal banks in Poland, with a capital of 265,961,000 zlotys, and deposits amounting to 584,687,000 zloty.

The weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Poland in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Constantin Skirmunt. (Appointed November 19, 1929.)
Counsellor.—Count Joseph Potocki.
First Secretary.—Jan Wszelaki.
Commercial Counsellor.—Sydney L. Sadowski.
Consul-General.—Casimir Komierowski.

2. Of Great Britain in Poland.

Ambassador.—The Hon. Sir William A. F. Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Appointed October 15, 1929.)

First Secretary.—G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.

Third Secretary.—P. N. Loxley.

Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. G. F. Connal Rowan.

Commercial Secretary.—Richard Kimens, C.M.G.

Consul at Warsaw.—F. Savery, O.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Lemberg, Bromberg, Katowice, Lodz, Posen and Gdynia.

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PORTUGAL.

(República 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 Count of Paris. 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 Chamber or Senate (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 4,000*l.*, with 1,300*l.* for allowances, or a total of 5,300*l.* yearly. The Constitution may be revised every ten years.

The Powers formally recognised the Republic on September 11, 1911.

President of the Republic.—General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso *Carmona.* (Elected March 25, 1928).

State of Parties at the elections held on November 8, 1925:—
Senate.—41 Democrats; 9 Nationalists; 20 others; total 70.
Deputies.—84 Democrats; 23 Nationalists; 53 others; total 160.

The Cabinet, which was formed on January 20, 1930, is as follows:—

Prime Minister.—General Domingos *de Oliveira.*
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Mario Pais *de Sousa.*
Minister of Commerce and Communications.—Dr. Antunes *Guimaraes.*

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Commander Fernando Augusto *Branco.*
Minister of Marine.—Commander Magalhaes *Correia.*
Minister of Justice.—Jose de Almeida *Eusebio.*
Minister of War.—Colonel Antonio Lopes *Mateus.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Lieutenant-Colonel Linhares *de Lima.*
Minister of Finance.—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira *Salazar.*
Minister of Education.—Dr. Gustavo *Ramos.*
Minister of Colonies.—Dr. Armindo R. *Monteiro.*

Area and Population.

Area and population at the Census of December 1, 1930 (provisional figures) and the census of 1920 are as follows (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 1930
		1920 (Census)	1930 (Census)	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
Viana do Castelo	857	226,046	223,142	260·3
Braga	1,040	376,141	399,342	383·9
Pôrto	893	702,166	796,188	891·2
	2,790	1,304,353	1,418,672	508·4
Tras-os-Montes:—				
Vila Real	1,650	235,499	253,959	153·9
Bragança	2,513	170,302	181,179	72·1
	4,163	405,801	435,138	104·4
Beira:—				
Aveiro	1,065	344,178	365,073	342·8
Viseu	1,937	404,864	415,063	214·2
Coimbra	1,508	353,121	370,664	245·7
Guarda	2,116	256,243	256,425	121·1
Castelo Branco	2,582	239,167	256,696	99·4
	9,208	1,597,573	1,663,921	180·7
Estremadura:—				
Leiria	1,317	279,124	310,664	235·8
Santarém	2,555	332,012	368,610	144·3
Lisbon	1,062	933,568	896,312	843·9
Setûbal	2,003	—	229,028	114.6
	6,937	1,544,704	1,804,614	260·1
Alemtejo:—				
Portalegre	2,405	147,398	162,588	67·6
Évora	2,856	153,239	177,489	62·1
Beja	3,958	200,615	235,943	59·6
	9,219	501,252	576,020	62·4
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	268,294	292,634	151·0
Total Continent	34,254	5,621,977	6,190,999	180·6
Islands:—				
Azores	922	232,012	253,596	275·0
Madeira (Funchal)	314	179,002	210,220	675·8
Total Islands	1,236	411,014	463,816	375·2
Grand total	35,490	6,032,991	6,654,815	187·5

In 1920 the population consisted of 2,855,818 males and 3,177,173 females, or 111 females to every hundred males. Of the total population in 1920, 29,070 were foreigners. In 1930, the movement of the population was: births, 202,529 (109,928 males and 98,601 females); marriages, 47,746; deaths, 116,352 (59,508 males and 56,844 females); still-born, 8,631. Divorces in 1930, 958 (909 in 1929).

At a special census on Dec. 1, 1925, the population of Lisbon was 529,524 and that of Oporto 215,625. Other principal towns with their population in 1920 (census) were Setubal, 37,074; Braga, 21,970; Coimbra, 20,841; Evora, 16,148; Covilhã, 14,049; Faro, 12,925; Tavira, 11,043; Portalegre, 11,171; Aveiro, 10,357; Elvas, 11,747; Castelo Branco, 10,486; Beja, 10,521; Angra, do Heroismo (Azores), 10,057. A census was taken on December 1, 1930; the population of Lisbon then was 594,390, of whom 313,958 were females.

The number of emigrants in 1930 was 23,196, of whom 11,834 went to Brazil, 1,149 to North America, 2,384 to Argentina, and 7,829 to other countries.

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 with four suffragan sees (Macao included).

Education.

According to the census of 1920, 54·7 per cent. of the Portuguese nation are still unable to read or write. Primary education is compulsory, and is rigorously enforced by a decree of the Provisional Government of March 29, 1911. In 1929–30 there were 7,729 public elementary schools with 367,330 pupils and 9,488 teachers, 37 secondary schools with 13,772 pupils and 788 teachers, and 5 primary normal schools with 806 pupils and 73 teachers. For higher education there are 3 Universities: at Lisbon (founded in 1858 and reorganised in 1911), Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto. In 1929–30 the number of students at the universities was: Lisbon, 2,198; Coimbra, 1,684; and Oporto, 1,060. There are also special colleges for music and art (Lisbon and Oporto), commercial, agricultural and veterinary schools, a military academy at Lisbon, and a naval school.

In 1930 there were 662 newspapers and periodicals published in Portugal —30 daily, 288 publications once or more than once weekly, and 344 other periodicals.

Justice and Crime.

The Republic is divided for judicial purposes into 157 comarcas; in every comarca there is a court of first instance. There are three courts of appeal (Tribunaes de Relação) at Lisbon, Coimbra, and Oporto, and a Supreme Court in Lisbon. There are also 7 municipal and 936 district courts.

Finance.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for five years, ended June 30, are shown as follows (in escudos):—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue . .	1,421,993,021	1,919,388,379	2,033,433,246	2,104,242,000	1,947,960,289
Expenditure .	1,614,521,560	1,917,811,677	2,024,854,995	2,098,465,000	1,946,047,425

The main items of revenue and expenditure for 1930–31 and 1931–32 were as follows:—

Revenue	1930-31	1931-32	Expenditure	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 Escudos	1,000 Escudos		1,000 Escudos	1,000 Escudos
Ordinary:			Ordinary:		
Direct taxes . .	586,710	598,618	General charges—		
Indirect taxes . .	801,536	766,033	Public debt . .	447,788	336,331
Industries under special tax régime	84,018	79,749	Presidency, legislative bodies, and pensions . .	109,499	108,462
Yields of various services . . .	94,970	78,666	Ministries—		
State domain and industries, and participation in profits	112,844	111,739	Finance . . .	160,331	166,551
Yield of capital, shares, etc. . .	6,020	3,708	Interior . . .	179,119	180,777
Reimbursements, etc.	66,222	62,680	Justice . . .	42,345	42,666
Consignment of receipts . . .	194,922	99,767	War . . .	329,039	320,457
			Navy . . .	160,335	161,498
			Foreign affairs .	32,245	35,058
			Trade and communications .	194,464	169,447
			Colonies . .	26,534	25,394
Total ordinary .	1,947,242	1,800,960	Education . .	178,415	179,777
Extraordinary . .	157,000	147,000	Agriculture . .	39,850	37,880
			Total ordinary	1,899,964	1,764,297
			Extraordinary (trade and communications) . . .	198,500	181,750
Grand total . .	2,104,242	1,947,960	Grand total . .	2,098,464	1,946,047

On January 1, 1930, the external debt of Portugal was as follows:—External 3 per cent. converted debt of 1902, 29,044,960*l.*; 1886, Lisbon loan, 2,196,667*l.*; total external funded debt, 31,684,541*l.*; internal funded debt, 48,648,933*l.* consolidated, 691,374*l.* redeemable, total internal debt, 49,340,307*l.*; internal floating debt, end August, 1931, 6,178,569*l.*; external floating debt, nil.

Defence.

Military service is compulsory for every citizen from 17 years of age to 45. The terms of service are 4 years in the Active Service, 16 years in the Active Reserve, 5 years in the Territorial Reserve and 3 years in the recruiting Reserve. The recruits are enlisted from March 1 to March 5.

Portugal and the adjacent islands are divided into 4 Military Regions: Porto, Coimbra, Tomar and Evora, and 3 Military Governments: Lisbon, Azores and Madeira, including 22 recruiting and reserve districts.

The total peace strength in June, 1931, was 4,901 officers and 50,475

other ranks. The overseas garrisons comprise 382 officers and 10,286 other ranks.

The Republican Guard consists of 8 Infantry Battalions and 1 Cavalry Regiment, with a total of 215 officers and 5,412 other ranks.

The Fiscal Guard consists of 3 Battalions in the Continent and 4 Companies in the Islands, and its strength at the end of March 1931 was 5,285 officers and men.

The Portuguese Army is armed with rifles, Mauser-Vergueiro, 6·5 mm. and Lee-Enfield; Cavalry, Mannelicher, 6 5 mm. carbine; Artillery, 7·5 cm. Schneider-Canet gun, 7 5 cm. Krupps gun, 7 cm. Mountain Schneider-Canet gun, 11·4 cm. English howitzer, 15·2 cm. Vickers howitzer and 15 cm. Schneider-Canet du Bocage.

The military estimates for 1931–2 amounted to 329,039,226 escudos.

The navy of Portugal comprises:—4 cruisers, *Vasco da Gama* (ex-coast defence ironclad of 3,000 tons), *Adamastor* (1,757 tons); *Republica* and *Carvalho Araujo* (1,200 tons—ex-British sloops); a variety of gunboats (mainly employed in Colonial waters), a mine-layer, 4 transports, the surveying vessel, 5 *de Outubro* (1,365 tons), 2 destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, 3 submarines, 1 steamer for torpedo and mine service, a salvage vessel, and a sailing training ship. A programme for replacement of the older units of the fleet was approved in 1930, and orders for 15 of the new ships were placed in 1931, 6 being laid down in British yards In eight years it is proposed to construct two cruisers, twelve sloops, twelve destroyers, twelve submarines, two gunboats, an aircraft carrier, and a submarine depot ship. A naval flying service was established in September 1917; on December 31, 1929, there were 30 machines. The naval *personnel* includes 1,689 officers and 5,670 other ranks.

Production and Industry.

According to an estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture the cultivated area of Portugal (not including the islands) in 1926 was 13,317,500 acres (59 6 per cent.); the uncultivated but productive area, 4,500.000 acres (20·4 per cent.); area suitable for cultivation but not cultivated, 3,502,350 acres (15·7 per cent); area unfit for cultivation, 956,750 acres (4 3 per cent.). Of the whole area of continental Portugal 37·4 per cent. is annually cultivated under cereals, pulse, pasture, etc.; 5·4 per cent. is under vineyards; 6·2 per cent. under fruit trees; 26 per cent. under forest; 25 per cent. is waste.

In 1930 the wheat crop was estimated at 376,049 metric tons; maize, 415,800 tons; oats, 115,300 tons; barley, 122,800 tons; broad beans and French beans are also cultivated. Other products in 1930 were rice (24,744 metric tons) and potatoes (564,581 tons). Wine (127,263,402 gallons in 1930) and olive oil (748,115 hectolitres or 16,458,519 gallons in 1931–32) are also produced.

The live stock in continental Portugal in 1925 consisted of 30,078 horses, 236,300 asses, 88,410 mules, 767,904 cattle, 3,683,828 sheep, 1,557,743 goats, and 1,117,354 pigs. Wool production in 1930 was 2,739 metric tons.

The forests cover 26 per cent. of the total area of the country; pine extending to 2,795,020 acres; oak, 1,205,148 acres; cork, 1,382,373 acres; chestnut, 210,513 acres; other trees, 165,532 acres: total, 5,758,586 acres. Cork is also an important product; production was 130,948 metric tons in 1929, and 84,283 tons in 1930. Most of the product is exported in the crude condition; in 1930 exports were 100,416 metric tons of unmanufactured cork and only 5,445 tons of cork stoppers.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but for want of fuel and

cheap transport, valuable mines remain unworked. The total mineral production in 1930 amounted to 656,314 metric tons, of which anthracite accounted for 186,415 tons, bituminous coal for 25,784, lignite for 34,474, and cupriferous pyrites for 399,120 tons. Coal production is so unimportant that heavy imports are required. Tin, tungsten, radium, arsenical pyrites, lead, zinc and manganese are among the other minerals known to exist, but the extent of their deposits is unknown and production is small.

The fishing industry is of importance. In 1930 there were 53,956 men and boys employed, with 14,174 boats of 61,141 tons. In 1930, the sardine catch was 114,057 metric tons, valued at 112,331,706 escudos. Exports of tinned sardines amounted to 35,153 tons in 1930, valued at 173,738,312 escudos. The centre of the sardine industry is at Setubal, about 10 miles south of Lisbon. It is the second principal industry in the country.

The principal manufacturing industry is the production of textiles, which employs some 45,000 operatives—25,000 in cottons, and the remainder in woollens, silks and linen goods.

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 chinaware. In Peniche, an old fishing village on the north coast 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 and re-exports) for six years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Escudos	Escudos		Escudos	Escudos
1925	2,483,982,800	801,960,500	1928	2,679,069,600	1,029,405,035
1926	2,342,219,200	736,353,000	1929	2,528,606,600	1,073,239,600
1927	2,662,107,700	722,569,900	1930	2,405,708,600	945,274,200

The principal articles of import and export in 1929 and 1930 were :—

Article	Imports		Article	Exports	
	1929	1930		1929	1930
	Escudos	Escudos		Escudos	Escudos
Fish	166,966,693	130,325,653	Fish	212,294,566	213,807,421
Wheat	153,157,029	162,479,626	Fruits	46,874,632	30,512,963
Maize	36,596,394	53,124,303	Vegetable oils	12,047,702	10,230,026
Rice	61,894,562	60,787,731	Wines	292,883,511	261,695,349
Coffee	29,081,413	22,882,173	Cork	182,975,584	122,188,332
Sugar	85,221,128	66,214,927	Coal, etc.	40,207,693	50,062,665
Hides	69,755 461	46,900,599	Cotton goods	36,488,543	21,551,203
Fertilisers	82,823,414	6,078,900			
Iron and steel	181,896,249	115,588,814			
Petroleum, etc.	79,338,525	86,614,012			
Coal, etc.	148,020,844	151,261,001			
Cotton textiles	158,504,629	154,145.386			
Cotton goods	66,668.688	63,804,086			
Chemicals	46 874,396	38,860,081			
Motor vehicles	98,581,249	117,729,469			

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the quantity amounting in 1930 to 5,091,345 gallons, valued at 1,706,856*l.* The other principal imports were canned fish, 501,346*l.* ; cork, unmanufactured, 454,284*l.*, and manufactured, 305,283*l.* The chief exports of the United Kingdom to Portugal in 1930 were (Board of Trade Returns) : Coal, 933,987*l.* ; cotton piece goods, 342,246*l.* ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 458,255*l* ; machinery 262,980*l.*

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Portugal into U. K.	4,603	3,676	4,216	3,655	3,308
Exports to Portugal from U K.	3,888	3,716	3,632	3,363	2,458
Re-exports to Portugal from U K	428	357	358	428	206

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

In 1930, 7,356 vessels of 27,596,708 tons entered, and 7,289 vessels of 27,646,700 tons cleared the ports of Portugal (continental and islands). Of those entering, 2,423 (4,460,819 tons) were Portuguese, 1,513 (9,582,205 tons) British, and 1,199 (5,716,786 tons) German In 1929 the merchant marine of Portugal consisted of 666 steam vessels and 19,437 sailing vessels of 28,792 tons and 143,827 tons respectively.

Portugal has 824 miles of State-owned railway, 735 miles being normal gauge and 89 miles narrow gauge. According to an agreement dated March 11, 1927, the Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses, to which a number of private lines already belong, took over two sections of the State railways in return for an annual contribution of a fixed percentage of earnings. There are also six privately owned lines 1,177 miles in length, 882 miles normal and 295 miles narrow gauge. On January 1, 1926, total railway mileage was 2,001 miles. In 1930, 26,164,327 passengers were carried, and 4,418,448 tons of merchandise transported. There were in 1930, 14,045 km. (9,122 miles) of road. Length of telegraph lines in 1929 was 9,142 km. (5,677 miles). Number of offices, 708 ; of telegrams, 2,088,605 internal and 1,160,064 international. There are 10 wireless stations. The State owned 253 km. (159 miles) of telephone line in 1929, and the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co. Ltd owned 122,766 km. (76,629 miles) of inter-urban lines, and 86,085 km. (53,803 miles) in Lisbon, and 36,681 km. (22,926 miles) in Oporto.

Banking, Money, Weights and Measures.

The Government financial institution is the Bank of Portugal, with a capital of 100,000,000 escudos and deposits of 147,576,822 escudos at February 11, 1931. The cash on hand of the bank on January 13, 1932, was : gold, 288,024,000 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted to 2,019,012,000 escudos.

There are 37 other banks registered on the mainland and 19 in the Islands with a capital of 1,962,975,152 and 2,975,755,555 escudos respectively, and total deposits on October 31, 1931, of 78,732,348 and 193,403,140 escudos respectively.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, which

established a new monetary system, was altered in the middle of 1931. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is the standard coin with the weight of 0·0739 grams, and the fineness of 900/1000. The British sovereign and half-sovereign of 7·98805 and 3·99402 grams of gold respectively and fineness of 916–2/3 per 1,000 will continue to be a legal coin in the country with the value of 110 and 55 gold escudos respectively. 1,000 escudos are called a *conto*. The Bank of Portugal paper notes of 2·5, 5 and 10 escudos will be taken out of circulation before the 31 December, 1933, and they will be replaced by silver coins of the same denominations. The gold coins are of 250, 100 and 50 escudos; the silver coins, 10, 5 and 2½ escudos; Alpaca coins, 1 escudo and ½ escudo; bronze coins, 20, 10 and 5 centavos.

The metric system of weights and measures is the legal standard. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The *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 Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—General Thomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K.C.M.G. (appointed July, 1926).

First Secretary.—João de Lebre e Lima.

Second Secretary.—João de Barros Ferreira da Fonseca.

Attaché.—Antonio Potier.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General.—Joaquim Pedroso.

There are Consular representatives at London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Liverpool, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leith, Glasgow, Hull, Southampton, Bristol, Dartmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, Port Talbot, Newport, Swansea, Barrow-in-Furness, Manchester, Birmingham, Dover, and Middlesbrough.

2. Of Great Britain in Portugal.

Ambassador.—Sir Claud Russell, K.C.M.G. (appointed February 11, 1931).

Counsellor.—F. E. F. Adam.

Second Secretary.—R. A. Gallop.

Military Attaché.—Major M. M. Parry-Jones, M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald.

Air Attaché.—Group Captain R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commercial Secretary and Consul at Lisbon.—A. H. W. King.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon (C.), Portimao, Villa Real, Faro, Setubal, Oporto, &c.; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.—H. D. Fitzgerald.

There are Consuls or Vice-Consuls at Mozambique, Tete, Quelimane, and Lobito, Consul at Marmagao (Gôa).

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 (1928)	1,517	150,160	In India	1,469	570,426
Guinea (1928)	13,944	343,961	Timor (1926)	7,330	451,604
Principe and S. Tomé Islands (1921)	320	59,055	China Macao, &c. (1927)	4	157,175
Angola (1926)	486,071	2,521,956			
Mozambique (1929)	287,756	3,528,778[1]	Total, Asia	8,803	1,179,205
Total Africa	787,608	6,603,910	Total, Colonies	798,411	7,783,115

[1] Natives (1929), 3 479,042; European (1928–29), 32,018, other non-natives (1928–29), 17,728, total, 3,528,778

On August 15, 1914, partial autonomy 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.

In August, 1929, the Portuguese Government approved the statutes of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, which is now the sole bank of issue for the Colonies of Cape Verde, Guinea, S. Tomé e Principe. Mozambique, Portuguese India, Macao and Timor. The Bank's minimum capital is 135,000,000 escudos, of which a minimum of 35,000,000 escudos is set aside for operations in Mozambique. The paid-up capital at December 31, 1929, was 50,000,000 escudos.

The **Cape Verde Islands** consist of ten islands and four islets which are administered by a Governor, whose seat is at Praia, the capital The islands are divided into two groups, named Barlavento (windward) and Sotavento (leeward); the prevailing wind being north-east. The former is constituted by the islands of São Vicente, Santo Antaõ, São Nicolau, Santa Luzia, Sal and Bõa Vista, and the small islands named Branco and Raso. The latter is constituted by the islands of Sant' Iago, Maio, Fogo and Brava, and the small islands named Rei and Rombo. São Vicente is a coaling station which supplies all navigation to South America. The total area is 3,929 square kilometres (1,517 square miles). The population according to the census of 1928 is 150,160 (67,427 males and 82,733 females), including Europeans and foreigners. There are 155 primary schools, one secondary school in the Island of São Vicente and one Institute in the São Nicolau Island. For judicial purposes the Islands are divided into three comarças: Sant' Iago, Santo Antão and São Vicente. Military force is not less than 264 men (168 natives). The chief products are sisal, castor oil, coffee, mustard, brandy, oranges and hides. Other products are maize, manioc, beans, tobacco, cane sugar, sweet potatoes. The coffee is of excellent quality, but the yield is small, having been only 139 metric tons in 1929. The total number of animals in 1929 was 111,499. Actual public revenue in 1929–30, 21,544,923 escudos. The estimated public revenue in 1931–32 is 20,106,086 escudos, and the expenditure 20,099,808 escudos (18,583,808 ordinary and 1,516,000 extraordinary). The imports in 1930, 67,215,760 escudos (21,269,171 from the U.K.); exports, 4,495,543 escudos. The metric system of weights and measures is used. The currency is Portuguese. In 1930, 943 ships, including 530 British, entered the Porto Grande of São Vicente, the capital, which is a naturally-favoured coaling station. 317,849 tons of coal were imported in 1929, against 241,323 in 1928.

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. Area is 36,125 square km. (22,000 square miles). Population (1928), 343,961. The chief commercial products are rubber, wax, oil, seeds, ivory, hides. Estimated public revenue in 1930–31 is 24,915,863 escudos, and expenditure for 1930–31, 24,915,863 escudos. Military force 399 (377 natives). Imports in 1930, 39,719,364 escudos; exports, 35,831,110 escudos. The chief port is Bissau. Other ports: Bolama, Cacheu and Bubaque. There are 592 miles of telegraph lines and 1,740 miles of roads.

The islands of **S. Tomé** 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. Area of the islands 320 square miles. According to the census of 1921 the population of the two islands was 59,055; 52,150 in S. Tomé and 6,905 in Principe, and the distribution was as follows: whites, 1,115; natives, 57,123, 817 others. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, coconut and copra, rubber and cinchona. Area of cacao plantations, 125,000 acres; production in 1929, 18,526 metric tons; production of coffee in 1929, 347 metric tons. Revenue, 1931–32, 10,729,842 escudos; expenditure, 10,700,698 escudos. Military force consists of 145 men (135 natives). Imports at S. Tomé and Principe (1930), 39,333,337 escudos; exports, 31,805,000 escudos. On S. Tomé a railway of 10 miles is open for traffic. There are 28 miles in course of construction.

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 Belgian Congo by those fixed by the convention of July 27, 1927; 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 area is 1,259,252 square km. (486,071 square miles). 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. Huambo is now called New Lisbon (Nova Lisbôa). It is under a High Commissioner, who resides at Luanda, and is vested with large powers. By the Charter of October 15, 1926, it is divided into 8 administrative districts and 2 Intendencias. The important towns are S. Paulo de Loanda, Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossámedes, and Porto Alexandre. The indigenous population numbered 2,487,438 on December 31, 1927 (1,223,353 males and 1,264,085 females), and is now estimated to include 40,000 Europeans, of whom 90 per cent. are Portuguese.

There is a Central College at Loanda and a National College at Lubango (Huila). There are 68 elementary schools for Europeans and 26 industrial and 20 agricultural schools for natives. There are in all about 5,000 pupils. Various missions are at work in the country.

The military force is composed of 740 Europeans and 6,000 natives.

Budget receipts, 1931–32, 142,759,000 angolares; expenditure, 142,759,000 angolares. The sums due by the Colony to the Portuguese Government have been agreed at 5,000,000*l.*, on which 3 per cent. interest is payable; and about 1,000,000*l.*, on which 6 per cent. is to be paid. The capital sums are to be repaid in 50 years, starting in 1932.

The chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, maize, vegetable oils, coconuts, ivory, oxen and fish. 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 and diamonds have also been found.

Imports, 1930, 245,632,206 angolares; exports, 233,963,548 angolares. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports in 1930 were coffee (11,839 metric tons), maize (71,249 metric tons), diamonds (318,634 carats), sugar (11,994 metric tons), wax (941 metric tons), and coconut (5,968 metric tons). The trade is largely with Portugal. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures), 69,275*l.* in 1930, 36,509*l.* in 1931, imports from United Kingdom, 766,125*l* in 1930, 323,708*l.* in 1931.

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 regularly. The length of railways open for traffic is 1,436 miles, made up as follows: Loanda–Malanje line, 280 miles (metre gauge); Canhoca–Golungo Alto, 19 miles; Bengo–Cunga branch, 73 miles; Calumbo branch, 32 miles; Amboim line, 60 miles, Mossámedes–Chela Mountains, 155 miles, and the Benguela railway, from Lobito to the Luoa River, the new Angola–Belgian Congo frontier, 836 miles. In July, 1918, the Government purchased the Trans-African railway. There are about 18,000 miles of roads. Angola is connected by cable with East, West, and South African telegraph systems There are 5,790 miles of telegraph lines, 259 miles of telephone line, and 19 wireless stations.

As from July 1, 1928, the Angolan escudo has been superseded by a new unit the 'angolar,' 80 angolares being the equivalent of 100 Angolan escudos. A new coin has also been introduced, called a 'macuta,' equal to 5 centavos.

Governor-General —José Dionisio Carneiro de *Sousa e Faro.*

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 Tanganyika Territory, 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 287,756 square miles, comprises two distinct entities: (1) the territory administered by the State (235,700 square miles), and (2) the territory of Manica and Sofala under the Companhia de Moçambique (52,056 square miles). The first is divided into 6 districts: Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique, and Cabo Delgade and Nyassa, each with its own Governor. The district of Cabo Delgado and Nyassa was formed from the former territories of the Companhia do Niassa (Nyassa Company) when its contract expired on October 27, 1929. Lourenço Marques (population 37,311 in 1928–29) 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 also an Executive Council. The existing organization of the Province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifica-

tions introduced by the Law of October 9, 1922. The population of the colony (1930), including the chartered company, was 3,514,602 (17,842 Europeans). Revenue and expenditure for 1931-32 were estimated at 313,618,127 escudos each. The chief products of the Province are sugar, maize, cotton, copra, sisal and mining products. In 1928 there were 418,186 oxen, 71,311 goats, and 18,487 pigs. The principal ports are Mozambique, Beira, Porto Amelia, Quelimane, Chinde, Inhambane and Lourenço Marques. Imports in 1929 amounted to 14,001,545 escudos gold, and exports to 11,335,517 escudos gold. At the port of Lourenço Marques there entered, in 1930, 838 vessels of 3,887,669 tons; and cleared 833 vessels of 3,863,571 tons. Trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures): exports to United Kingdom, 348,114*l.* in 1930, 328,794*l.* in 1931; imports from United Kingdom, 2,809,381*l.* in 1930, 2,379,824*l.* in 1931; re-exports from U.K., 63,964*l.* in 1930, 58,632*l.* in 1931. There are in the area administered by the Government 516 miles of 3ft. 6in. gauge railway owned by the State.

The military force of the Colony varies between 2,250 men (1,379 natives) and 3,904 men (2,468 natives).

The Manica and Sofala region is administered by the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter granting sovereign rights for 50 years from 1891. The seat of the administration is Beira. Under the Company's administration the country on either side of the Beira Railway has become settled, there is convenient transport by rail and river, and facilities are granted for securing titles and working mines. The census population of the Mozambique Company's territory (1928–29) was 3,616 Europeans, 3,552 non-natives, and 306,759 natives, total 313,927. Imports into this territory amounted in 1928 to 6,336,000 escudos; exports, 1928, 2,436,000 escudos. Exports in 1928 included maize (19,162 metric tons), sugar (33,697 metric tons), and gold and silver (184,738 escudos in 1927). There entered at Beira in 1929, 432 vessels with a tonnage of 1,644,271; and cleared, 433 vessels with a tonnage of 1,645,192. 2,500 miles of roads are now available for motor traffic in the Company's territory.

The Delagoa Bay Railway has a length of 57 miles in Portuguese territory, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. Till recently the commercial relations and transit of goods by this railway between the Portuguese and British possessions were regulated by the agreement signed April 1, 1909. A new agreement has been negotiated recently. A railway was constructed before the war to a point near the Swaziland border, 40 miles being open for traffic, but the linking up of this section with the South African Railways to provide a direct route from Lourenço Marques to Johannesburg has not yet been arranged. The Gaza Railway (2 ft. 6 in. gauge) from João Belo to Chikomo has 61 miles open for traffic.

The Beira Railway has a length of 200 miles in the territory administered by the Mozambique Co., and links up at the frontier with the Rhodesian Railway system. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, 175 miles in length, from Dondo, on the Beira Junction Railway, to Murraça, on the southern bank of the Zambesi, was opened for traffic on July 1, 1922. On the northern bank of the Zambesi, the Central Africa Railway (61 miles long, of which 45 miles are in Portuguese territory) connects at Port Herald with the Shiré Highlands Railway. When a bridge is constructed over the Zambesi these three railways will give a continuous connection between British Nyasaland and the port of Beira.

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-Chai, or via Chibuto to Chigomo, 70 miles (not yet begun); Chai-Chai via Manjacasse to Chigomo, 51 miles (completed); Chigomo via Jinagai to Inharrime, 51 miles (projected); Inharrime to Inhambane, 55 miles (completed). Activities north of the Mozambique Co. are represented by two lines of penetration, one from the port of Quelimane, which taps what is said to be the richest region on the whole coast and now extends to Mocuba on the river Lujella, and the other from Lumbo, on the mainland opposite the island and port of Mozambique, capital of the district of that name and formerly capital of the Province, to Meonta.

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quelimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In 1925 there were 7,452 miles of telegraph line. There are 12,400 miles of roads.

Since September 1, 1922, the escudo currency has been in vogue in Portuguese East Africa, but at Lourenço Marques and Beira, *libra esterlina* (sterling) notes used still to be issued by the local banks. This right was rescinded in 1926, and the sterling notes are to be withdrawn from circulation within ten years.

The metric system is used. Certain English weights and measures are also in current use.

Governor-General.—Colonel José *Cabral.*

Portuguese India consists of **Gôa**, containing the capital, Pangin, 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. The total area of the colony is 3,783 square km. (1,461 square miles), with a population of 570,426. In 1929–30 there were 110 elementary schools with 9,681 pupils, 813 secondary school pupils, also a medical school (148 students) and a teacher's training college (37 students). 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 6 concerns with 21 mines are at work. The military force consists of 44 officers and 1,406 other ranks The Mormugão railway (51 miles) connects this port with the lines of British India. The estimated revenue of Gôa, &c., in 1930–31 was 6,409,255 rupees, and the expenditure 6,409,255 rupees. The trade is largely transit. In 1930 the imports by sea and land amounted to 17,427,806 rupees, the exports to 4,077,058 rupees. Chief exports are: coconuts, fish (fresh and salted), spices, caju-nuts, salt, and copra. There are in Portuguese India 46 telegraph offices and 262 miles of telegraph line and 75 miles of telephone line.

Governor-General.—General Graveiro *Lopes.*

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 1927, is 157,175 (3,846 Portuguese, 152,738 Chinese and 591 of various nationalities). Estimated revenue in 1930–31, 4,769,535 patacas, and expenditure 4,758,243 patacas. The military force contains at least 488 men (164 natives). For education there are the Seminary of S. José, the Central College of Macao, and about 200 elementary schools. The trade, mostly transit, is in the hands of Chinese. Imports in 1930, 20,571,497 patacas (approximate value of the pataca is 2*s.*); exports, 11,014,782 patacas. The colony has 118 miles of telephone

line and a wireless station. It is served by various British, Japanese and Dutch steamship lines.

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 islands of Pulo Cambing and Pulo Jako, a total area of 7,300 square miles. By treaty of April 1859, ratified August 18, 1860, 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, confirmed in 1926, made an independent province. Population in 1926, 451,604. Estimated public revenue and expenditure for 1931-32 were 1,310,769 and 1,309,531 escudos respectively. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1930) 742,637 patacas; exports, 1,348,089 patacas. Chief exports are: coffee, sandal-wood, sandal-root, copra, and wax. The port is Dilly, the capital. There is a good road system of 250 miles, telephone lines of 1,656 miles and a wireless station at Dilly.

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ROME, SEE AND CHURCH OF.

(CITTÀ DEL VATICANO)

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, but this allowance remained unclaimed and unpaid until February 11, 1929, when a settlement of the 'Roman question' was arrived at by three treaties between the Italian Government and the Vatican On that day there was signed (1) a Political Treaty, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the city of the Vatican; (2) a Concordat, to regulate the condition of religion and of the Church in Italy; and (3) a Financial Convention, in accordance with which the Holy See shall receive 750,000,000 lire in cash and 1,000,000,000 lire in Italian 5 per cent State bonds. This sum is to be a definitive settlement of all the financial claims of the Holy See against Italy in consequence of the loss of its temporal power in 1870. The treaties were ratified and the sum of 750,000,000 lire paid on June 7, 1929.

The Pope exercises the Sovereignty and has full legal, executive and judicial powers. A Governor, directly and exclusively responsible to the Pope, exercises executive powers. The Judicial power is delegated to a tribunal in first instance, to the *Sacra Romana Rota* in appeal and to the Supreme Tribunal of the *Segnatura*, which is the ultimate authority where there is an appeal.

In its diplomatic relations with foreign countries, Città del Vaticano is represented by the Segreteria di Stato del Sommo Pontefice.

The area of the Vatican City is 44 hectares (108·7 acres). It includes the Piazza di San Pietro (St. Peter's Square), which is to remain normally open to the public and subject to the powers of the Italian police. It is to have its own railway station, postal facilities and radio. The official journal is the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis*. Thirteen buildings in Rome, although outside the Vatican City, enjoy extra-territorial rights. The new building of the Pontificial Gregorian University in Rome, under the direction of the Jesuits, was formally opened in November, 1930.

The census of the population of the Vatican City on December 31, 1930, showed 639 inhabitants, including: Italians, 495; Swiss, 118; French, 8; Germans, 8; Spanish, 3; Norwegian, 1; Austrian, 1; Dutch, 2; Abyssinian, 1; Native-born, 2.

Supreme Pontiff.—**Pius XI.** (**Achilles Ratti**), born at Desio, May 31, 1857; Archbishop of Milan and Cardinal, June 13, 1921; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Benedict XV., February 6, 1922.

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 Pius XI., 261st, 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	Benedict XIII. (*Orsini*) .	1724
Clement VIII. (*Aldobrandini*)	1592	Clement XII. (*Corsini*) .	1730
Leo XI. (*Medici*) . .	1605	Benedict XIV. (*Lambertini*)	1740
Paul V. (*Borghese*) . .	1605	Clement XIII. (*Rezzonico*) .	1758
Gregory XV. (*Ludovisi*) .	1621	Clement XIV. (*Ganganelli*)	1769
Urban VIII. (*Barberini*) .	1623	Pius VI. (*Braschi*) . .	1775
Innocent X. (*Pamphily*) .	1644	Pius VII. (*Chiaramonti*) .	1800
Alexander VII. (*Chigi*) .	1655	Leo XII. (*della Genga*) .	1823
Clement IX. (*Rospigliosi*) .	1667	Pius VIII. (*Castiglioni*) .	1829
Clement X. (*Altieri*) .	1670	Gregory XVI. (*Cappellari*) .	1831
Innocent XI. (*Odescalchi*) .	1676	Pius IX. (*Mastai-Ferretti*) .	1846
Alexander VIII. (*Ottoboni*) .	1689	Leo XIII. (*Pecci*) . .	1878
Innocent XII. (*Pignatelli*) .	1691	Pius X. (*Sarto*) . . .	1903
Clement XI. (*Albani*) .	1700	Benedict XV. (*della Chiesa*)	1914
Innocent XIII. (*Conti*) .	1721	Pius XI. (*Ratti*) . .	1922

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. In practice, however, while the total number of Cardinals is never allowed to exceed 70, the number of Cardinal-Priests frequently exceeds 50, while there are usually many vacancies among the Cardinal-Deacons. In March, 1931, the Sacred College consisted of 4 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 4 Cardinal-Deacons.[1] The following list gives the names, dates, and offices of these 58 Cardinals:—

[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-Bishops:—				
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	Italian	1851	1911
Basilio Pompilj	Vicar General of His Holiness Cardinal Bishop of Velletri	,,	1858	1911
Michele Lega	Bishop of Frascati. Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the *Sacraments*	,,	1860	1914
Donato Sbarretti	Bishop of Sabina; Secretary of the Holy Office	,,	1856	1916
Cardinal-Priests:—				
Leo von Skrbensky	—	Austrian	1863	1901
Pietro Gasparri	Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church. Prefect of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs	,,	1852	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	French	1849	1907
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	,, Boston	American	1859	1911
Gaetano Bisleti	Commendatory Grand Prior of the Sovereign Order of Malta in Rome and Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the *Seminarii* and of the *Universita degli Studi*	Italian	1856	1911
Willem van Rossum	Prefect of the Holy Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*	Dutch	1854	1911
Gustav Piffl	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
Andrew Francis Frühwirth	Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church	,,	1845	1915
Raphael Scapinelli di Leguigno	—	,,	1858	1915
Pietro Lafontaine	Patriarch of Venice	,,	1860	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani	—	Italian	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Naples	,,	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Adolph Bertram	Bishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Francesco Ragonesi	—	Italian	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Francisco de Assis Vidal y Barraquer	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish	1868	1921
Karl Josef Schulte	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1871	1921
Achille Locatelli	—	Italian	1856	1922
Giovanni Baptist Nasalli Rocca	Archbishop of Bologna	,,	1872	1923
Luigi Sincero	Secretary of the Holy Congregation for the Oriental Church	,,	1870	1923
George William Mundelein	Archbishop of Chicago	American	1872	1924
Patrick Joseph Hayes	Archbishop of New York	,,	1867	1924
Eustachio Ilundain y Esteban	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1862	1925
Bonaventura Cerretti	—	Italian	1872	1925
Enrico Gasparri	—	,,	1871	1925
Luigi Capotosti	—	,,	1863	1926
Lorenzo Lauri	Penitenziere Maggiore	,,	1864	1926
Giuseppe Enrico van Roey	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1874	1927

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal-Priests—cont.				
Auguste Hlond Brzeckowice	Archbishop of Poznán and Gniezno	Polish	1881	1927
Alexis Henri Lépicier	Prefect of Religions	French	1863	1927
Raymond Rouleau	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1866	1927
Pedro Segura y Saenz	Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain	Spanish	1880	1927
Charles J. H. Binet	Archbishop of Besançon	French	1869	1927
Justinian Szeredyi	Archbishop of Esztergom (Grau) and Primate of Hungary	Hungarian	1884	1927
Dom Ildefonso Schuster	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1880	1929
Emanuele Conçalves Cerejeira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1888	1929
Eugenio Pacelli	Pontifical Secretary of State	Italian	1876	1929
Luigi Lavitrano	Archbishop of Palermo	,,	1874	1929
Carlo Dalmagià Minoretti	Archbishop of Genoa	,,	1861	1929
Joseph MacRory	Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland	Irish	1861	1929
Jean Verdier	Archbishop of Paris	French	1864	1929
Sebastiano Leme da Silveira Cintra	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1882	1930
Francesco Marchetti Selvaggian	Archbishop of Selencia-in-Esauria, and Secretary of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*	Italian	1871	1930
Raffaele Carlo Rossi	Archbishop of Thessalonica and Assessor of the Consistorial Congregation	,,	1876	1930
Giulio Serafini	Bishop of Lampsacus, Secretary of the Congregation of the Council	,,	1867	1930
Achille Liénart	Bishop of Lille	French	1884	1930
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Camillo Laurenti	Prefect of the Holy Congregation of the *Religiosi*	Italian	1862	1921
Giuseppe Mori	—	,,	1850	1922
Franz Ehrle	Librarian of the Vatican and Keeper of the Archives of the Holy Roman Church	German	1845	1922
Alessandro Verde	—	,,	1865	1925

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. In 1930 all Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church had conferred upon them by the Pope the title of 'Excellency.'

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, Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities, and for the Oriental Church. 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, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, 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.

In December, 1930, the issue of Papal coinage was resumed, after a lapse of 60 years. The new coins are eight in number, and will have the same fineness and value as the corresponding Italian coins. Two are of bronze and worth 5 and 10 centesimi respectively There are two other coins in nickel, worth 20 and 50 centesimi, and three silver coins worth respectively 1, 5 and 10 lire. In addition, there is a gold piece of 100 lire. In virtue of a special convention between the Vatican City and the Italian Government (to remain in force for 10 years), each State allows the currency of the other to circulate in its territory. The Vatican City has, however, given an undertaking that the total value of the bronze, nickel and silver coins issued by it in any year will not exceed 1,000,000 lire

Within the British Empire the present number of Roman Catholic residential sees is 252, viz , 40 archbishoprics and 125 bishoprics, besides 59 apostolic vicariates (mostly held by Bishops of titular sees), and 30 apostolic prefectures while the Roman Catholic population subject to King George V is estimated at 16,057,012 souls, of whom 6,240,557 are in Europe, 3,300,951 in Asia; 1,234,760 in Africa, 3,846,233 in British America; and 1,434,511 in Australasia In the United States (including possessions) there were in 1931 29,603,538 Roman Catholics Throughout the world the Roman Catholic population is reckoned (1929) at 334,664,791 souls, of whom 328,158,020 are of the Latin Rite (*Catholic Directory*, London)

Chargé d'Affaires.—G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes.

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RUMANIA.

(ROMÂNIA)

Reigning King.

Carol II, born October 16, 1893, son of the late King Ferdinand and Queen Marie, married March 10, 1921, Princess Helen, daughter of the late Constantine, King of the Helenes (this marriage was dissolved June 21, 1928, when the Princess received the title of Princess of Rumania). On December 28, 1925, Prince Carol renounced his right of succession to the Throne; this was confirmed by Act of Parliament on January 4, 1926, when his son, Prince Mihai, was declared Heir to the Throne. On March 24, Prince Carol assumed the name of Carol Caraiman. On June 7, 1930, he returned to Rumania and was proclaimed King in virtue of an Act of Parliament on June 8, 1930.

Son of the King.—Prince Mihai (Michael), born October 25, 1921, proclaimed King in virtue of his father's renunciation of the succession on the death of his grandfather, King Ferdinand, July 20, 1927, under a Regency. Ceased to be King on his father's accession, June 8, 1930, when he received the title of Prince of Alba Julia.

Sisters and brother of the King:—(1) Elisabeth, born October 11, 1894, married February 27, 1921, to the Diadoch, afterwards George II., King of the Hellenes; (2) Marie, born January 8, 1900, married to Alexander, King of the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State, June 8, 1922; (3) Nicholas, born August 18, 1903; (4) Ileana, born January 5, 1909, married July 26, 1931, to the Archduke Anton of Austria-Tuscany.

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 Palace conspiracy 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, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen reigned as Prince from 1866 to 1881, and as King from 1881 to 1914. On April 11, 1918, Bessarabia was joined to Rumania; the Bukovina on November 28, 1918; and Transylvania on December 1, 1918.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Rumania was adopted on March 28, 1923. According to this the subsoil and the forests are nationalized. The Senate consists 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. There are also life senators—former Premiers who held office for at least 4 years; former Presidents of the High Court of Justice who held office for at least 5 years; former Commanders-

in-Chief of the army who have held office (in peace time) for at least 4 years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 387 members. 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 500 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 2, 1931, resulted in the return of the following parties:—Lower House: National Union (Government *bloc*), 287; National Peasant Party, 30; Liberals, 12; Magyars, 11; Avarescans, 10; other parties, 37. Senate: Elected members:—National Union, 60; National Peasant Party, 8; Liberals, 1; Independents, 2; in addition to 22 *ex-officio* Senators.

The Cabinet (appointed April 19, 1931), is now composed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Education and of the Interior.—Professor Nicholas *Iorga.*
Minister of Finance.—Dr. Constantine *Argetoiano.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Demetre *Ghica.*
Minister of Transport and Minister of Justice.—M. V. *Valcovici.*
Minister of Public Health.—Dr. I. *Cantacuzino.*
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—M. *Vasilescu-Carpen* (July 15, 1931).
Minister of Agriculture.—M. G. Jonescu *Sishesti.*
Minister of War.—Gen. C. *Stefanescu-Amza.*
Minister for Bessarabia.—Vladimir *Cristi.*

Local Government.

For purposes of local government Wallachia is divided into 17 districts, Moldavia into 13, the Dobruja into 4, Bessarabia into 9, the Bukovina into 5, and Transylvania (with the Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh) into 23 districts, each of which has a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. In Rumania (1919) there are 71 districts and 8,854 communes, 165 urban and 8,689 rural. In the rural communes there are 11,522 villages and 1,048 hamlets. The appellations 'urban' and 'rural' do not depend on the number of inhabitants, but are 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 are shown as follows:—

Country	Area in sq. miles	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Old Rumania (the 'Regat')	53,489	3,989,606	3,914,498	7,904,104[1]
Bessarabia	17,146	1,198,900	1,145,900	2,344,800
The Bukovina	4,030	395,963	404,135	800,098
Transylvania (Ardeal)	22,312	1,350 480	1,327,887	2,678,367
Crisana	8,088	659,836	657,145	1,316,981
Maramuresh	6,258	378,205	388,461	766,666
The Banat	11,009	789,102	793,031	1,582,133
Total	122,282	8,762,092	8,681,057	17,396,149

[1] Estimate for 1915.

According to the census taken on December 29, 1930, the population of Rumania was 18,025,037, distributed as follows:—Old Kingdom, 8,766,932; Transylvania and Banat, 5,546,696; Bessarabia, 2,865,506; Bukovina, 845,903.

By the Treaty of Bucharest (August 7, 1913) 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.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages, with surplus of births over deaths, was as follows for three years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1926	607,864	372,948	159,642	234,916
1927	603,284	392,850	171,934	210,434
1928	623,860	351,726	158,891	272,134

The populations of the principal towns in Rumania in 1930 (according to the census of December 29) were as follows:—

Bucharest	631,288	Ploëști	77,325
Chishinau	117,016	Arad	77,225
Cernautzi	111,122	Brăila	68,310
Iasi	102,595	Craiova	63,063
Galatz	101,148	Constantza	58,258
Cluj	96,866	Brasov	56,234
Timişoara	91,866	Satu Mare	49,914
Oradea Mare	82,355	Sibiu	48,013

Religion, Education, 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 Moslems. The National Orthodox Church of Rumania in the Regat and Bessarabia (that is, the pre-war kingdom and the territory acquired from Russia) is administered by a Holy Synod under the presidency of Mgr. Miron Cristea, who was enthroned as first Patriarch of Rumania on November 1, 1925. This is composed of two Metropolitans, six diocesan bishops, and eight assistant bishops, in addition to His Beatitude. There are separate ecclesiastical administrative bodies for Ardeal (Transylvania) and the rest of the territory acquired from Hungary, and for the Bukovina, or territory acquired from Austria In the first of these jurisdictions there are, apart from the Patriarchal See, Metropolitans at Yassy and Chishinau, and diocesan bishops at Buzau, Curtea de Argesh, Galatz, Hushi, Ramaicu Valcea, and Roman In the second there is a Metropolitan at Sibiu, and diocesan bishops at Arad, Caransebesh, and Oradea Mare; in the third an archbishop at Cernautzi.

There it a Uniat Rumanian Metropolitan at Blaj, with diocesan bishops at Gkerla Lugosh and Oradea Mare. There is a Latin archbishop in Bucharest, with diocesan bishops at Alba Julia, Oradea Mare, Temisoara, and Yassy. There are Reformed bishops at Cluj and Oradea Mare; a Lutheran bishop at Sibiu; and a Unitarian bishop at Cluj. The clergy of the National Orthodox Church are paid by the State. The clergy of the

other denominations receive subventions from 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 1927–28 there were 14,123 elementary schools with 35,284 teachers and 1,600,098 pupils.

There were in 1927–28, 924 secondary schools with 185,780 pupils and 12,297 teachers and 15 higher educational institutions with 30,892 pupils and 1,623 teachers.

There are 4 universities: at Bucharest, founded in 1864 (499 professors and 7,532 students), Iasi (Yassy), founded in 1860 (172 professors and 3,584 students), Cluj (Kolozsvar), in Transylvania, founded in 1919 (1,980 students in 1920), and Cernăutzi (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. Assistance is given to the sick in 168 hospitals and *hospices* (departmental, communal, rural, and private).

Finance.

The following table shows (in thousands of lei) the estimated revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	1000 Lei	1000 Lei	1000 Lei	1000 Lei	1000 Lei
Revenue .	38,350,000	38,300,000	38,867,377	35,305,954	25,729,000
Expenditure.	38,350,000	38,300,000	38,867,377	35,305,954	25,729,000

The main items of the budget for 1931 were as follows:—

Revenue	Lei	Expenditure	Lei
Direct taxes . . .	9,310,000,000	Ministry of Finance . .	12,289,590,039
Indirect taxes—		,, ,, the Interior .	1,716,234,526
Customs	4,575,000,000	,, ,, Justice . .	1,314,876,270
Taxes on spirit . .	1,250,000,000	,, ,, Foreign Affairs	262,140,000
Turnover taxes . .	2,000,000,000	,, ,, Agriculture .	919,680,116
Taxes on consumption .	2,589,960,546	,, ,, Labour and Public Health .	1,267,659,541
Entertainments taxes .	100,000,000	,, ,, Commerce and Industry .	405,028,771
Stamps and fees . . .	4,150,000,000	,, ,, Army . .	10,204,029,661
State monopolies . .	5,477,917,747	,, ,, Public Works and Communications . .	131,857,420
State domains . . .	767,500,522	,, ,, Education .	6,419,666,327
Ministry of Finance . .	850,583,674	,, ,, Presidency of the Council of Ministers .	75,191,000
,, ,, the Interior .	37,988,000		
,, ,, Justice . .	146,950,000		
,, ,, Foreign Affairs.	70,000,000		
,, ,, Agriculture .	196,490,000		
,, ,, Labour and Public Health .	24,262,476		
,, ,, Commerce and Industry .	167,370,000		
,, ,, Army . .	124,269,352		
,, ,, Public Works and Communications . .	12,650,000		
,, ,, Education .	29,011,354		
	31,879,958,671		35,005,953,671
Amount resulting from reducing the salaries of public administration .	3,426,000,000	Extraordinary credits .	300,000,000
Total	35,305,953,671	Total	35,305,953,671

The public debt of Rumania amounted on January 1, 1931, to 185,526,481,269 lei, of which 12,978,613,190 lei were payable in lei and the balance in various currencies, including :—189,594,521 dollars; 373,844,942 lire; 82,556,393 pounds sterling; 1,229,900,662 gold francs and 581,121,818 French francs; 47,482,009 gold florins; 17,566,666 Belgian francs.

Defence.

Military service in Rumania is compulsory and universal from the ages of 21 to 50. The normal terms of service are 2 years in the active army, 18 years in the regular army reserve, and 9 years in the militia. Young men exempted from service in the ranks, and those surplus to the annual contingent, are posted to a supplementary reserve.

The peace establishment of the army in 1931 was 14,185 officers and 226,316 other ranks organised in 21 divisions, 1 corps of light infantry of 2 divisions, 3 cavalry divisions, and 1 independent cavalry brigade. The air personnel amounted 11,836 all ranks, with 773 aeroplanes.

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.

In the Black Sea are 4 destroyers, 6 ex-Austrian torpedo boats and 4 motor gunboats, a submarine and a depôt ship. The Danube force comprises 7 monitors (600 tons), armed with 4·7-in. guns, 7 vedettes and some small craft. There is a naval base at Sulina, on the Black Sea. In 1930 Rear-Admiral R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., presented a report to the Government on the construction of a new base on the Black Sea coast. The naval school is in Galatz. The expenditure for 1931 amounted to land forces, 10,238,320*l.*; naval forces, 439,207*l.*; air forces, 1,819,754*l.*

Production and Industry.

According to a statistical estimate, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1929 was as follows :—Ploughed land, 32,137,143 acres; meadows, 3,242,742 acres; vineyards, 592,407 acres; forests, 17,904,983 acres; pastures, 6,854,060 acres; other lands, 12,991,666 acres. Total, 73,723,000 acres.

For 2 years the chief agricultural crops for Greater Rumania were as follows :—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1929	1930	1930	1931
	Acres	Acres	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Wheat . . .	6,763,734	7,548,083	3,559,088	3,680,000
Rye . . .	773,053	967,291	464,529	360,000
Barley . . .	5,074,475	4,878,722	2,371,306	1,410,000
Oats . . .	2,996,691	2,685,031	1,156,536	670,000
Maize	11,848,579	10,933,922	4,519,920	6,360,000

The forests of Rumania in 1930 had an aggregate area of 17,904,983 acres, of which 16,116,140 acres were actually covered with timber.

In 1930, Rumania had 1,809,211 horses, 4,001,141 cattle, 11,920,502 sheep, 352,845 goats, and 2,322,971 swine.

The catch of fish in 1930 from State properties amounted to 13,169 metric tons, private properties yielded about 10,000 metric tons.

The principal minerals are salt, lignite, iron and copper ores, petroleum and natural gas. Petroleum wells, both government and private, are worked

at Prahova, Dambovitza, Bacau, and Buzau. The total output of crude oil in 1928 reached 4,268,541 metric tons; in 1929, 4,836,974 metric tons; in 1930, 5,792,311 metric tons; and in 1931, 6,700,000 metric tons. The salt mines are situated in the region of the lower Carpathians, from Bukovina to the west of Oltenic, an area of over 250 square miles. Salt mining has been a state monopoly since 1863 (production in 1930 was 306,932 metric tons, as compared with 321,500 metric tons in 1929). Output of lignite, 1928, 2,636,305 metric tons; 1929, 2,675,080 metric tons; in 1930, 2,071,057 metric tons. The output of natural gas in 1930 was 1,206,123,742 cubic metres (806,598,904 cubic metres in 1929); iron ore, 92,517 metric tons (90,014 metric tons); copper, 169,241 metric tons (143,470 metric tons).

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing, and distilling. In 1929 the industrial establishments employed 201,000 workmen, and produced goods to the value of 56,129,000,000 lei.

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania exclusive of gold and silver (in 1000 leï) were:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1927	33,852,131	33,110,810	1929	29,397,216	28,947,619
1928	32,145,101	26,919,256	1930	22,540,929	28,525,585

The principal items in the Rumanian foreign trade in 1929 and 1930 were as follows (in million lei):—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	Million Lei	Million Lei		Million Lei	Million Lei
Textile materials, etc.	7,442·5	6,702·3	Cereals	8,866·0	9,992·3
Iron and steel	4,469·9	3,442·5	Petroleum products	9,628·7	10,437·8
Leather goods	2,287 7	1,366·6	Live animals	1,993·6	1,878 4
Non-ferrous metals	1,001·4	868·7	Wood products	4,679·4	3,094·7
Machinery	2,966·6	2,836·6	Animal products (edible)	891·2	1,068·2
Automobiles	1,529·3	638·7	Seeds, etc.	1,009·0	740·0

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Rumania in 1930 were (according to the Board of Trade Returns): Barley, 538,827*l.*; maize, 1,379,279*l.*; petroleum, 2,433,766*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Rumania were, cotton piece goods, 434,421*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 136,096*l.*; woollen piece goods, 88,731*l.*

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) in sterling:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Rumania to U. Kingdom	2,407,609	1,763,061	2,965,199	4,726,165	3,409,551
Exports to Rumania from U. Kingdom	2,681,780	2,989,317	2,316,681	1,946,963	1,333,342
Re-exports to Rumania from U.K.	107,455	72,186	57,635	38,757	29,367

Shipping and Communications.

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. Receipts in 1929, 4,652,556 gold francs, expenditure 3,807,584 gold francs. The Commission has its own flag.

The tonnage cleared from the Danube ports in 1929 was 653 vessels of 1,325,394 tons; and at Constanza, 1,565 vessels of 3,841,555 tons.

Railway history in Rumania commenced in 1860. All the main railway lines are owned and operated by the State, but there are also several privately owned lines, mainly in Transylvania. The length of Rumanian State Railways at the close of 1930 was 6,913 miles. The quantity of freight carried in 1930 was 22,100,000 metric tons; number of passengers, 35,134,000; gross receipts, 11,464,000,000 lei. The State has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea.

Within Rumania there were 66,212 miles of roads in 1931, of which 36,458 miles are of macadam, 5,912 miles gravel roads, and the remainder are classified as natural dirt roads.

The Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aerienne runs a daily air service from April to October between Paris, Bucharest and Constantinople.

The reorganisation of the post-office under an autonomous regime took place on August 3, 1929, in accordance with the Law for the Commercialisation of State Enterprises. In 1929, 428,000,000 ordinary letters were handled by the post-office, of which 371,000,000 were inland letters and 57,000,000 foreign. In 1929 there were 33,506 miles of telegraph wire and cable for internal use and 3,863 miles for international connections. The number of telegrams sent was 8,100,000. In 1927 the telephone systems had 22,766 miles of line and 174,323 miles of wire. Number of conversations, 92,299,458. A concession of the public telephone system for a minimum period of 20 years was granted to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of New York in July, 1930, and a Rumanian company called S. A. de Telefoane was formed and took over the whole of the system on January 1, 1931.

A radio station at Baneasa was completed in 1929.

Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania on January 30, 1932, had, gold and gold exchange 9,784,195,000 lei, notes in circulation, 22,712,674,000 lei, discounts 12,593,753,000 lei. The privilege of the National Bank to issue currency notes was prolonged to December 31, 1960, according to a convention signed in May 1925. The capital of the bank was at the same time raised to 100 million lei. Other public credit institutions are a Savings Bank, a Deposit and Consignment Bank, an Agricultural Loan Bank, 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 On December 31, 1929, there were 1,097 banks in Rumania with a paid-up capital of 11,180,000,000 lei; their assets and liabilities balanced at 122,835,000,000 lei.

A unified paper currency came into use for the whole of Rumania on August 1, 1920.

The metric system for weights and measures was introduced into Rumania in 1876. The unit of the monetary system was made the *lĕu* (of 100 *bani*), equivalent to the franc. Silver is legal tender up to 50 leï only. The gold coins of 20-, 10-, and 5-leï which were formerly in circulation have been withdrawn since the stabilization of the currency on February 8, 1929. The value of the leu was fixed at 10 milligrammes gold (·900 fine), which is equal to 813·588 to the £ sterling. Nickel is coined in 5-, 10-, and 20-centime (bani) pieces.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Rumania in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Nicolas Titulescu, G.C.V.O.
Minister Plenipotentiary.—C. M. Laptew.
Counsellor.—D. N. Ciotori.
First Secretary —Grégoire G. Constantinescu.
Second Secretary.—D. Buzdugan.
Military and Naval Attaché.—Commander Gheorghe Niculescu.

2. Of Great Britain in Rumania.

Envoy and Minister.—C. M. Palairet, C.M.G. (Appointed December 2, 1929.)
First Secretary.—A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.
Third Secretary.—M. R. Greiffenhagen.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. F. A. Sampson.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Commercial Secretary.—R. J. E. Humphreys.
Consul-General at Galatz.—T. B. Wildman.

There are consular representatives at Galatz (Consul-General), Cluj and Temisoara (Consuls), Bucharest, Braila, Galatz, Sulina and Constanza (Vice-Consuls).

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UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(RUSSIA.)

ON March 12, 1917, a revolution broke out in Russia, 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 Soviets.

The Constitution of the new State was adopted at the fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, on July 10, 1918, and additions or alterations were made at subsequent Soviet Congresses (December, 1920–23). On December 30, 1922, delegates from the four principal Soviet Republics met at Moscow and concluded a Treaty of Union, setting up a Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, covering Russia (R.S.F.S.R), Ukraine (U.S.S R.), White Russia (W.R.S.S.R.), and the Transcaucasian Federation (T.S.F S.R.). In September, 1924, the Uzbek S.S.R. and the Turcoman S.S.R. were formed and joined the Union. On December 5, 1929, the seventh Republic, that of Tajikistan was formed. The Constitution of the Union was ratified by the Second Union Congress of Soviets, which met in January and February, 1924.

The Government of the Union consists of a Union Central Executive

Committee and a Union Council of People's Commissaries. The former is elected by the Union Congress of Soviets, the supreme authority of the Union, and between Congresses is the sovereign legislative, administrative, and judicial authority of the Union. It is convened three times a year, and consists of two chambers—the Union Council, since March, 1931, consisting of 472 members elected on the principle of proportional representation of the seven constituent Republics, and the Council of Nationalities, since March, 1931, of 138 members, elected on the basis of 5 members for every independent and autonomous republic, and 1 member for every autonomous region. All legislation must be adopted by both chambers. The Presidium, or Standing Committee, which transacts current business, is composed of 27 members, 9 from each chamber and 9 elected at a joint meeting.

Chairmen of the Union Central Executive Committee.—MM. Kalinin (R.S.F.S.R.), Petrovsky (Ukraine), Cherviakov (White Russia), Musabekov (Transcaucasia), Aitakov (Turcoman S.S. Republic), Faizula-Khodzhaev (Uzbek S.S. Republic), Nusratula (Tajik S.S. Republic).

Subordinate legislative and executive authority is vested in the Union Council of People's Commissaries, or Cabinet. Each People's Commissary is the head of a 'collegium' or Board responsible for the work of the People's Commissariat or ministry under its care. Decisions of the Union Council of People's Commissaries may be revised by the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee. During the periods between the Sessions of the Central Executive Committee and those of the Congresses of the Soviets, the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee is the sovereign authority of the Union and, in accordance with Article 1 of the Constitution, it has among other rights the prerogative of carrying on diplomatic negotiations, of concluding political and other treaties with other Powers, of altering the external frontiers of the Union, of declaring war and concluding peace, and of ratifying international treaties. The Council of People's Commissaries is also responsible to the full Central Executive Committee and to the Union Congress of Soviets, to which it makes a report as a whole, in addition to the departmental reports.

The following is the constitution of the Union Council of People's Commissaries (January, 1932):—

President.—V. M. *Molotov.*
Vice-Presidents.—J. E. *Rudzutak*, V. V. *Kuybyshev.*
Foreign Affairs.—M. M. *Litvinov.*
War and Marine.—K. E. *Voroshilov.*
Home Supplies.—A. I. *Mikoyan.*
Foreign Trade.—A. *Rosenholz.*
Agriculture.—J. A. *Yakovlev.*
Land Transport.—A. A. *Andreev.*
Water Transport.—N. *Yanson.*
Posts and Telegraphs.—A. I. *Rykov.*
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.—J. E. *Rudzutak.*
Heavy Industry.—G. K. *Orjonikidze.*
Light Industry.—I. E. *Liubimov.*
Timber Industry.—S. *Lobov.*
Labour.—A. M. *Tsikhon.*
Finance.—G. F. *Grinko.*
President of the State Planning Commission.—V. V. *Kuybyshev.*

In addition, the Procureur-General of the Republic enters the Council with a consultative voice, as does also the chairman of the State Political Department (G.P.U.).

A Commission of Execution under the presidency of Molotov (established December 25, 1930) has been charged with the task of verifying the actual carrying out of Government directions for Socialist construction by State institutions, and with the perfecting of the work of the Government machinery. As a step towards decentralization the Supreme Economic Council was reorganized in January, 1932, into the three commissariats of Heavy Industry, Light Industry, and Timber Industry.

Each of the seven constituent States of the Union—R.S.F.S.R., Ukraine, White Russia, Transcaucasia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan—retains its own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries. Certain of the departments mentioned above are the exclusive prerogative of the Union Government. Others exist both in the Union Government and in the individual Republics, and a number exist only in the individual Republics.

The British Government recognised the Government of the U.S.S.R. *de jure* on February 1, 1924. Similar recognition has been given by Afghanistan, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Persia, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, France, Japan, Mexico, and China.

Constitution and Government of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia Proper).

The greater part of the former Russian Empire 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 by the Western Powers, viz., Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. A number of other independent Republics, which have adopted the Soviet form of Government, are federated with the Government of Russia. These include: White Russia, the Ukraine, the Uzbek, Turcoman and Tajik S.S. Republics, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan. (The last three constitute the Transcaucasian Federated Soviet Republic.) All the remaining territory of the former Russian Empire constitutes the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.). This contains the provinces of Russia proper, autonomous republics (Kirghiz, Tartar, Bashkir, Dagestan, Yakutsk, Crimean, Karelian, German on the Volga, Chuvash, Buriat-Mongol, Kazak), and autonomous regions or areas (Komi, Mariiskaia, Votiak, Kalmyk, Karatchayev, Chechenian, Kabardino-Balkarsk, Northern Osetian, Ingushetian, Adygeisk, Oiratsk, Kara-Kalpak, Mordvinian, etc). The autonomous republics are governed by their own Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries: the regions and areas are governed by executive committees elected by the local Congress of Soviets.

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 subsequently amplified, 1919–1925, and this remains the constitutional model for the other States of the Union. According to the Constitution, which has been declared a 'fundamental law' of the Republic, Russia is a Republic of Soviets (Councils) of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies; 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, but may lease them to private individuals, corporations, or State trusts.

The R.S.F.S.R. is a free Socialist community of all the labouring masses of Russia. Freedom of conscience, of opinion, of the Press, and

of meeting is provided 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 electors, 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 400 members, which constitute the supreme legislative, administrative, and controlling body in the Republic, and meets not less frequently than once in four 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 11 People's Commissariats and the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

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 (including the commanders) in the Red Army and Navy.

The following classes are deprived of the franchise: Those employing others for profit, or living on unearned income, monks and priests of all religions, agents and employees of the former police, secret service, etc., members of the former reigning dynasty, imbeciles and wards, and persons deprived of civic rights by the criminal courts.

In accordance with the latest decrees, however, persons employing hired labour, or enjoying unearned incomes or engaged in trade, may be granted the right to vote by the provincial election commissions, providing they can present a certificate from the local factory workshop committee, a local working peasant organisation, or local trade union committee, testifying that at the time of the election the given individual lives on an income derived from his own labour and does not exploit the labour of others.

Individuals engaged in agriculture and employing hired labour within the limits specified in the agricultural codes of the Constituent Republics of the Union are not deprived of their vote if they are otherwise eligible. Similarly the vote is enjoyed by people who are in receipt of interest from deposits in workers' savings banks, or from Government or municipal loan scrip, providing they are otherwise eligible.

Provision is also made in the Constitution for local government by means of local Soviets in villages and towns, with district and regional Congresses, which meet annually. Each Congress elects an Executive Committee, which administers the territory under its control until the next Congress.

Chairman of A.R.C.E.C.—M. *Kalinin.*
Secretary.—A. *Kiselev.*
R.S.F.S.R. Council of People's Commissaries.

Chairman.—D. *Sulimov.*
Agriculture.—A. I. *Muralov.*
Finance.—V. N. *Yakovleva.*
Labour.—M. M. *Romanov.*
Justice.—N. *Krylenko.*
Education.—A. S. *Bubnov.*
Health.—M. F. *Vladimirsky.*
Social Welfare.—I. A. *Nagovitzyn.*
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.—*N. I. Iliin.*
Economic Council.—K. K. *Stryevsky.*
Supplies.—N. B. *Eismont.*
Collective Farming.—N. P. *Komarov.*

The People's Commissariat for the Interior was liquidated on January 1, 1931. Its functions were transferred to the Executive Committees of the Soviets and the organs of the People's Commissariat for Justice.

Area and Population

PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The total area of the Soviet Union in 1927 was given as 21,352,572 sq. kilometres, or 8,241,921 square miles, with a population of 147,013,609, made up as follows (capitals in brackets) :—

Constituent Republics of the Union	Area in Sq Miles (Jan. 1, 1927)	Total Population (Dec 17, 1926)	Urban Population (Dec. 17, 1926)	Rural Population (Dec. 17, 1926)
R.S.F S.R. (Moscow) . . .	7,626,717	100,857,985	17,440,478	83,417,507
White Russia (Minsk) .	48,751	4,983,884	848,557	4,135,327
Ukraine (Kharkov) . . .	174,201	29,020,304	5,374,047	23,646,257
Transcaucasia (Tiflis) . .	71,255	5,850,692	1,407,469	4,443,223
Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad) .	189,603	1,030,549	126,557	903,992
Uzbekistan (Tashkent)	74,786	4,442,795	1,059,960	3,382 835
Tajikistan (Stalinabad) . . .	56,608	827,400	40,200	787,200
Total in U.S.S.R . .	8,241,921	147,013,609	26,297,268	120,716,341

In Transcaucasia, Georgia has 2,660,963 inhabitants; Armenia, 876,557; and Azerbaijan, 2,313,172.

On April 1, 1931, the population of the U.S S.R. was 161,006,200.

The R.S.F.S.R. contains 11 autonomous Republics and 15 autonomous regions. The Ukraine contains 1 autonomous Republic (Moldavia). The 11 autonomous Republics of the R.S.F.S.R. are shown as follows (the capitals are in brackets):—

Autonomous Republics

Bashkir (Ufa), March 24, 1919
Tartar (Kazan), May 27, 1920
Kirghiz (Frunze), February, 1926
Dagestan (Makhach-Kala), Jan. 20, 1921
Crimean (Simferopol), October 18, 1921
Yakutsk (Yakutsk), April 20, 1922
Karelian (Petrosavodsk), July 27, 1923
Chuvash (Cheboksara), April 21, 1925
German Republic on the Volga (Pokrovsk), July 19, 1923
Buriat-Mongol (Verkhneudinsk), June 4, 1923
Kazak (Kzyl-Orda), October 14, 1924

The principal towns of the U.S.S.R. with their population (on December 17, 1926) are:—

Moscow (1930) . .	2,412,300	Saratov . .	215,359	Stalingrad . .	148,370
Leningrad[1] . . .	1,614,008	Nijni-Novgorod (with Kanavin)	185,274	Sverdlovsk . .	136,404
Kiev	518,789	Kazan . .	179,207	Minsk (1931) .	137,000
Baku (with industrial districts) . . .	452,808	Astrakhan . .	176,580	Orenburg .	123,284
Odessa	420,888	Samara . .	175,662	Novo-Sibirsk .	120,701
Kharkov (1931) . .	729,000	Krasnodar (with Yablonovski suburb) . .	162,524	Voronezh . .	120,017
Tashkent (1931) . .	402,050	Omsk (with Novo-omsk and Leninsk) . .	161,615	Yaroslavl . .	114,282
Rostov-on-Don (with Nakhichevan) . .	308,284	Tula . . .	152,677	Ivanovo-Voznesensk	111,443
Tiflis (1931) . . .	294,047			Vladivostok .	107,977
Dnepropetrovsk (with Amour) . . .	283,001			Tver . . .	106,337
				Stalin . . .	105,835
				Samarkand . .	105,206

[1] The new designation of Petrograd (March, 1924).

Nicolaev	104,945	Armavir	74,533	Cheliabinsk	59,226
Irkutsk	98,964	Barnaul	74,243	Kremenchug	58,870
Vitebsk	98 857	Kostroma	73,730	Kherson	58,809
Kursk	98,794	Namangan	73,640	Stavropol-Kavkazsky	58,657
Ufa	98,550	Andijan	73,465	Vologda	57,976
Grozny	97,095	Archangelsk	72,634	Vinnitza	57,969
Tomsk	92,418	Krasnoyarsk	72,383	Gandja	57,394
Penza	91,924	Ulyanovsk	72,274	Semipalatinsk	56,871
Poltava	91,895	Lugansk	71,864	Serpukhov	55,949
Simferopol	88,840	Kokand	69,324	Zaporozhie	55,729
Taganrog	83,465	Novorossisk	67,955	Berditchev	55,613
Gomel	86,409	Zinovievsk	66,686	Rybinsk	55,494
Perm	84,815	Erivan	66,413	Piatigorsk	54,672
Smolensk	78,520	Izhevsk	63,211	Kozlov	54,390
Vladikavkaz	78,347	Orekhovo-Zuevo	62,738	Maikop	53,028
Orel	77,895	Novocherkassk	62,274	Kaluga	51,565
Zhitomir	76,711	Viatka	62,097	Dmitrievsk	51,511
Tambov	76,399	Chita	61,624	Bobruisk	51,296
Sebastopol	74,703	Blagoveshtchensk	61,161		

Religion.

By decree of Jan. 23, 1918, the Soviet Government disestablished the Church and appropriated certain categories of its property. From the time of the Revolution of March, 1917, till May, 1929, all religions might be freely professed in the Union. In May, 1929, a decree was issued which altered several paragraphs of the Constitution of the R.S.F.S.R. The new text raises atheism to the status of a State dogma by deleting from the Constitution the phrases hitherto granting all religions and atheism equal freedom, and by formally granting to atheists a monopoly of the right to teach their beliefs. The Soviet Government has instructed the Commissariat for Education to organize a special new 'Inspectorate of Anti-Religious Propaganda,' with branches in all district centres, to superintend the enforcement of the new law restricting the liberties of the Church and forbidding all religious propaganda. Before the revolution the prevailing religion of the country was the Græco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox Faith. The Holy Synod, the board of government of the Russian Church, was established in 1721. It is composed of the three metropolitans (Leningrad, 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. 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. The Soviet authorities are now endeavouring to settle Jews who have lost their business or occupation as a result of the wars and revolution on the land—particularly in the Crimea. For colonizing Jews in the Far East the Soviet Government in 1928 allotted an area of 20,000 sq. kilometres in the district of Byro-Bidjan. In 1924, 76,000 Jews were engaged in agriculture; in 1927, 165,000; in 1931, 300,000.

Education.

Education in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is conducted by the Commissariats for Education of the constituent and autonomous Republics of the Union. With regard to the autonomous republics, the higher educational institutions and also the scientific institutions situated in their territory are subordinated to the Commissariat for Education of the Union Republic of which they form an autonomous part.

The State Publishing Company, the Music Trust, the Sovkino, and the

Trust for the Supply of School Equipment are independent economic units, over which the Commissariat for Education exercises only an ideological and methodological control.

Education is obligatory, and certain classes of private schools (under State control) are permitted. In the teaching year 1930–31, 82·5 per cent. of the whole juvenile population of the U.S.S.R. (from age 8 to 17) were included in the primary schools Co-education has been adopted in all schools. The principle of 'labour' education is applied differently in the schools of each grade; in taking part in the self-government of the schools, the pupils are taught the art of self-government as citizens. Technical work is conducted as a part of the general industrial life of the country. School education is becoming increasingly technical in the U.S.S R.

The following table shows the number of educational institutions and pupils in the Soviet Union on January 1, 1931 ·—

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions	No of Pupils
I Institutions for Social Training·—		
Primary schools	137,799	13,112,497
Seven-year schools	7,970	3,569,970
Secondary schools	673	395,125
Schools for peasant youth	4,414	614,770
Schools for youths above school age	3,472	161,401
Auxiliary schools for mentally deficient	135	21,422
II. Institutions for professional and technical education —		
Higher schools	536	272,125
Workers' faculties	694	150,823
Technical high schools	2,998	609,064
Vocational schools	949	100,782
Training workshops	217	15,342
Schools for factory training	1,728	421,723
Courses and schools for workers' education	1,929	191,484
Other vocational courses and schools	3,515	331,194
III Institutions for pre-school education		
Kindergartens	6,786	371,774
Children's homes, communes, and colonies (for normal children)	1,437	114,437
Children's playgrounds	28,761	1,079,988
Homes and colonies for defectives	397	27,509
Medico-pedagogic isolation institutions	42	2,434
Receiving stations for 'bezprisomi'	126	7,009

In 1929 there were also the following politico-educational institutions: courses for the education of workmen, 594; courses for juvenile workers, 82; courses for the peasants, 346; schools of an advanced type, 639; preparatory courses for the educational institutions of the higher type, 67; workmen's universities, 77; Soviet party schools, 934; schools for those who are in the first stages of literacy, 8,272; schools for the liquidation of illiteracy, 42,097; all kinds of politico-educational institutions, etc, 29,770.

In the beginning of 1929 there were in the U.S.S.R: 29,006 libraries, 5,585 clubs, 21,941 cottage reading-rooms, 1,219 people's homes, 1,062 peasants' homes, 1,201 theatres, 37 concert halls, 38 circuses, 4,093 cinemas, 719 music halls, 44,774 red cosy corners.

Previous to the Revolution universities existed in the following places in the territory now included in the R.S.F.S.R. and administered by the People's Commissariat for Education: Moscow (2), Leningrad, 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 Yaroslavl, Smolensk, Kostroma, Tambov, Astrakhan, Tashkent, Samara, Simbirsk, Orel; in 1920, at Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, and Veliki Ustiug; and in 1929 four new Communistic Universities were proposed at Voronezh, Samara, Nizhni-Novgorod and Ivanovo-Voznesensk, for the training of Marxist propagandists.

Owing to the urgent need of specialists, a reorganization of the system of higher education was begun in 1929–30. Existing universities and institutes, which formerly had a more general character, were classified and given over to the control of corresponding economic institutions. Thus all institutions for higher education which prepared specialists for industry were taken over by the Supreme Economic Council (now divided into 3 Commissariats); those preparing agronomists to the Commissariat for Agriculture; and so on.

Justice and Crime.

The basis of the Judiciary System is the same throughout the whole of the Soviet Union, but the Constituent Republics have the right to introduce modifications and to make their own rules for the application of the code of laws. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the chief Court and supervising organ for all Union Republics.

In accordance with the declaration by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. on October 29, 1924, the fundamental objects of the judiciary system of the U.S.S.R. are to safeguard the conquest of the proletarian revolution and to protect the workers' and peasants' government and the laws laid down by the latter.

In the main, there is very little difference between the code of laws and their application in the separate republics. The legal system of the R.S.F.S.R., therefore, can be taken as an example of that in force in all the other Republics of the Union.

The Law Courts of the R.S.F.S.R. are divided into People's Courts and Special Courts. The People's Courts consist of the People's Judge and two Assessors, and their function is to examine as the First Instance, most of the civil and criminal cases, except the more important ones, some of which are tried at the Provincial Court, and those of the highest importance at the Supreme Court. The Provincial Courts supervise the activities of the People's Courts and also act as Courts of Appeal from the decisions of the People's Court. The Supreme Court exercises supervision over all the Courts of the Republic, and forms an Appeal Court from the Provincial Court.

The Judges of the People's Courts and the Presidents and Members of the Provincial Courts are selected for one year by the Provincial Executive Committee, from individuals who enjoy electoral rights and who have the necessary qualifications with regard to their public or legal work.

The People's Assessors are called upon for duty for six days in a year from lists of electors drawn up in the rural districts, industrial enterprises and army corps. The People's Assessors for the Provincial Court must have had at least two years' experience in public or trade union work. The list of Assessors for the Supreme Court is drawn up by the Central Executive Committee of the Republic.

In addition to the People's Courts there are the following Special Courts:— (1) the Labour Section of the People's Court, whose duty it is to supervise the regulations relating to the working conditions and the protection of labour as well as to give decisions on conflicts arising between employers and employees, the violation of regulations; (2) Rural Commissions, which

settle disputes concerning agrarian matters, such as claims relating to the use of the land, etc.; (3) Arbitration Committees, which settle disputes arising between separate State organs concerning property rights, with certain exceptions; (4) Military Tribunals, which deal with military offences, espionage, and other classes of crime, when there is no other Law Court on the spot but a military tribunal; (5) Disciplinary Courts, which deal with offences and neglect of official duties committed by members of the Central Executive Committee and similar State organs.

The People's Commissary for Justice is the State Chief Prosecutor, and in every province and district there is a Provincial Prosecutor who is immediately subordinate to the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Republics. The duties of the Public Prosecutors are the supervision of the correct application of the law by all State organs.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years are shown as follows (in millions of roubles):—

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30[1][2]
Revenue . . .	3948·1	5713 4	6950·9	8112 4	12,527 4
Expenditure . .	3932 2	5662 1	6747 6	8021 1	12,246 5
Surplus . .	+ 15 9	+ 51·3	+ 203 3	+ 91 3	+ 280 9

[1] Estimates.
[2] The Soviet financial year coincides as from 1931 with the calendar year, instead of covering the period from October 1 to September 30 as before.

The budget estimates for 1931 were as follows:—

Revenue	Millions of roubles	Expenditure	Millions of roubles
I. Resources of Socialised Economy:—		I. Financing of National Economy —	15,304 0
Accumulations . . .	3,485·2	Including	
Including		*a* Industries (Supreme Economic Council) .	6,265 2
a. Deductions from profits . . .	967·3	*b* Agriculture . .	2,446 6
b Railways . . .	2,275 9	*c* Trade, Supplies, and Food Industries .	1,751 3
Taxes	11,062·0	*d.* Railways . . .	2,144 0
Including		*e.* Communications .	476 0
a. State and Co-operative Trade . . .	10,005 8	II. Social and Cultural Undertakings:—	1,233 9
b. Special Merchandise Fund . . .	755 0	Including Education .	1,121 5
Socialised Economy Loans.	1,373 4	III. War Commissariat . .	1,131 9
		IV Administration . .	380 4
Total. . .	15,870·6	V Reserve Fund of Council of People's Commissars .	610 2
II. Resources of the Population —	2,865·5	VI. Expenses on State Loans .	378·6
Including		VII. Funds transferred to local Budgets . . .	1,231 4
a. Agricultural Tax .	518 5	VIII. Other Expenses . .	183·6
b. Cultural Fund and Housing Fund .	490 5		
c Loans . . .	1,580 8	Total . . .	20,454·0
III Other Income . . .	1,714 9		
Grand Total . .	20,454·0		

The budget plan for 1932 provides for an increase in expenditure on the financing of national economy to 20,060,900,000 roubles, and in the total expenditure to 27,429,000,000 roubles.

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. According to an estimate made in 1924 the foreign loan was then reckoned at 15,853 million roubles. On March 31, 1921, the indebtedness of Russia to Great Britain was £561,402,000 (excluding interest since December 31, 1918). All these debts were cancelled by decree of January 28, 1918. The debt to the United States is 800 million dollars—250 million for war purchases, 150 million for former private loans, and 400 million advances by private American industrialists to the Soviet Government.

On July 1, 1931, the State debt was as follows (in millions of roubles):—(1) Lottery loans, 2,236·5; (2) Interest bearing loans, 1,724·7; (3) Current liabilities, 4·5. Total, 3,965·7.

Defence.

I. Army.

The military system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was reorganized in 1925.

The Red Army is now organized on a basis of universal military service. Service is divided into (a) preparatory; (b) service with the colours; (c) reserve service. Preparatory training is on a militia basis and begins at the age of 19: it consists of a preliminary course of 96 hours, lasting 1½ months, and a supplementary course of 280 hours, lasting 28 days, the whole spread over 2 years. The average number of men called up each year is 1,200,000. Of these 400,000 are freed from military service. Of the remaining 800,000, 260,000 go to regimental cadres; 200,000 are trained for territorial formations; and 340,000 are given extra-military training. The strength of the active army is about 562,000.

The whole territory of the U.S.S.R. is divided, for the purposes of the Army, into 10 military districts.

The Red Army is organized as follows: Infantry, consisting of 21 Rifle Corps, 26 Rifle Divisions, 45 Territorial Divisions, and 213 Regiments, or 639 Battalions in all. Cavalry, consisting of 13 Cavalry Divisions (including 4 territorial divisions), and 7 separate Cavalry Brigades; Artillery, 21 Regiments and 71 Light Artillery Regiments; Engineers, 29 Battalions.

On January 1, 1931, the total number of effectives was given as 562,000 (including 37,700 commanding *personnel* of middle and higher rank). Of these, 504,303 (including 30,354 of middle and higher rank) belonged to the land forces; 28,658 (including 4,946 of middle and higher rank) to the air forces; and 29,039 (including 2,397 of middle and higher rank) to the naval forces.

The formations organized on a military basis consisted of 28,150 Ogpu frontier guards, 17,240 Ogpu frontier troops stationed in the home country, and 13,200 escort troops. The land, sea and air forces possessed 750 aeroplanes.

Those on active service both in the Standing Army and the Territorial Forces, in the Navy, etc., whilst subject to the Rules and Regulations and Military Discipline, at the same time enjoy all the civic rights of Soviet citizens.

II. Navy.

The proposed reconstruction of the Soviet Navy proceeds slowly, though it has been officially stated on more than one occasion that a complete

reconstitution of the forces is contemplated. There are three battleships, the *Parizhskaia-Kommuna*, *Oktiabrskaia-Revolutia*, and *Marat*, of which only the first-named appears to have undergone any considerable refit.

Part of the Black Sea Fleet taken over by General Wrangel, and comprising one battleship, 10 destroyers, 4 submarines and other vessels are still at Bizerta under French protection, and have ceased to have any effective value as fighting units.

State dockyards were at Nevsky, New Admiralty and Galernyi Ostrov, Leningrad; Kronstadt, Sevastopol, and Vladivostok. Guns were made at the Putiloff steel works; 3 or 4 submarines are reported to be under construction at Leningrad, but otherwise very little work appears to be in hand.

The following table gives the principal ships at present in service. The former division into Baltic and Black Sea fleets may be considered to have lapsed, as ships now pass freely through the Dardanelles from one station to the other.

Date of Launch	Name	Displacement	Horse-power	Speed	Officers and Men	Main armament
			Battleships.			
1911	*Oktiabrskaia-Revolutia* *Parizhskaia-Kommuna* *Marat*	23,000	42,000	23	59—1,066	12 12in.; 16 4 7in.
	These ships are the former *Gangut*, *Sevastopol*, *Petropavlovsk*, and *Poltava*.					
			Cruisers.			
1900	*Avrora*	6,830	11,600	20	590	10 5 1in.
1905	*Komintern*	6,750	19,500	23	573	14 5 1 in., 4 3in AA
1915	*Profintern*	6,800	50,000	29 5	624	15 5 1in., 4 4in AA
1915	*Tcheronaya Ukraina*	7,600				
1916	*Krasnii Kavkaz*					

There remain not more than 24 destroyers of any fighting value. The modern submarines are about 8 in number. There are also 3 gunboats, several mine-layers and mine-sweeping trawlers, motor-boats, and surveying and training ships. The flying service includes 50 or 60 planes. A small force is at Vladivostok. There is a flotilla on the Dnieper, and a small force is in the Caspian. There are no naval vessels of any importance in the White Sea.

The total budgetary expenditure for the Red Forces (land, naval, and air) in 1931 was estimated at 1,290,000,000 roubles.

Production and Industry.

The Soviet Union, not long since predominantly agricultural in character, is becoming an industrial-agricultural country. In 1913 industrial production was 42·1% of the total, and agricultural production 57·9%. In 1929–30 industrial production was 58%, and agricultural production 42%.

The total area under cultivation (including single-owner peasant farms, Soviet farms and collective farms) was 118,500,000 hectares in 1929; 128,000,000 hectares in 1930; and 138,000,000 hectares in 1931. The total area of the single-owner peasant farms (excluding the Soviet farms and collective farms) was, for the years mentioned, in hectares, as follows:—1927, 112,452,400; 1928, 113,359,500; 1929, 112,000,000; 1930, 86,000,000; 1931, 45,800,000.

The area cultivated by the collective farms in 1929–30 was over 36,000,000 hectares, and in 1930–31, 80,900,000 hectares. On November 1, 1931, about fifteen million peasant farms, *i.e.*, 60% of all peasant holdings, had been collectivized.

The following table shows the acreage and yield of the principal crops for three years :—

Crop	Area (thousand hectares)			Harvest (decatons[2])		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Rye	25,736·1	24,935	28,859	1,919,919	2,035,914	2,455,667
Wheat	27,587·9	29,728	33,784	2,131,608	1,887,782	2,836,007
Barley	6,966·1	8,085	7,434	533,458	721,353	717,060
Oats	16,979 8	18,881	17,913	1,584,329	1,573,926	1,724,647
Buckwheat	2,911·1	2,816	1,987	166,073	151,380	119,959
Millet	5,755·4	5,610	5,088	294,596	311,267	323,706
Maize	4,422·5	3,543	3,919	337,895	301,866	305,747
Other grains	2,088·4	2,414	3,057	186,292	190,663	253,655
Total[1]	92,447·3	96,012	102,041	7,154,170	7,174,151	8,736,448
Potatoes[1]	5,654·0	5,692	5,816	3,990,430	4,562,970	4,977,210

[1] Excluding perished crops. [2] Decaton = 10 metric tons.

Industrial crops were as follows :—

Crop	Area (thousand hectares)			Harvest (decatons[2])					
				1928		1929		1930	
	1928	1929	1930	Seeds	Fibres	Seeds	Fibres	Seeds	Fibres
Flax	1,756·8	2,053·6	2,246·5	57,754	34,572	71,276	36,063	76,096	42,857
Hemp	964·5	872·5	750·3	53,415	48,877	40,857	46,494	39,869	39,850
Sunflower	3,625·0	3,620·2	3,467·4	215,990	—	176,350	—	178,920	—
Sugar beet	769·5	770·7	1,084·1	969,751[1]	—	624,780	—	1,516,960	—
Cotton	926 6	1,032·4	1,566·2	—	89,081[3]	—	90,000[3]	—	135,000[3]

[1] Beet. [2] Decaton = 10 metric tons. [3] Raw cotton.

The following table shows the area under cultivation and the harvest of tobacco :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
Tobacco :				
Area in acres	102,480	97,200	46,900	55,200
Output in tons	41,290	30,110	31,700	41,030
Makhorka (coarse tobacco):				
Area in acres	113,280	120,000	42,800	45,300
Output in tons	126,180	121,000	87,830	37,400

The number of animals (million heads) in the Soviet Union is shown as follows for four years :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
Horses, of all kinds	31·3	32·8	34·0	31·2
Horses, working farm, alone	23·1			
Cattle	67·8	69·4	66·7	53·0
Sheep and Goats	134·3	141·0	147·2	118·2
Pigs	20·0	25·6	20·9	13·3

Of the whole of the forest land of the U.S.S.R., a large portion is administered and worked, or let out as concessions, by the State, and the other is granted for use to the peasantry free of charge, the latter being 72,900,000 acres in extent.

The Forest Lands of the U.S.S.R. are estimated to cover 2,040,330,000 acres, of which 1,984,547,500 acres are situated in the R S F.S.R and 55,782,500 in the other constituent Republics of the Union. In European Russia alone, there are 405 million acres of forest land, most of it being in the North, some in the Centre, but very little in the South.

A large proportion of the forest lands of the U.S.S.R. lies in Asiatic Russia (some 300,000,000 acres in extent) where, owing to the absence of roads, it is not accessible for working. The forests of the Caucasus, on the other hand, are capable of furnishing the world's market with an inexhaustible supply of many valuable varieties of timber. A total of 18,600,000 acres in the Caucasus is covered by forest lands.

The Soviet Union is rich in minerals. The output of some of the principal ores was as follows :—

Ores	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Iron .	4,816,703	5,357,000	7,265,000	10,012,000
Manganese . .	833,600	737,000	1,256,800	1,550,000
Copper . .	509,400	647,000	772,600	1,080,000

The total gross output of coal in 1929–30 was 46,700,000 metric tons; in 1928–29 38,431,000 tons; in 1927–28, 34,840,000 tons.

The output of the State oil industry during the last three years was as follows (in metric tons):—1928–29, 13,700,000; 1929–30, 17,100,000; 1930–31, 23,128,500. The quantities of oil refined in the country were (in metric tons):—1929–30, 14,836,500; 1928–29, 10,721,000, and exports, 1929–30, 4,554,863; 1928–29, 3,642,114.

The organization of industry in Soviet Russia is based on State ownership and control, and is administered in accordance with the Decree of April 10, 1923, and subsequent slight modifications, by State Trusts and Combines. The Trusts in the large scale and middle sized State industries number over 600, but there are 291 big Trusts and these cover about 80 per cent. of the total State industries. A small number of Trusts, called Monopoly Trusts, combine all the enterprises of a given branch of industry in the whole Union. Such are, for instance, the Rubber Trust, Silk Trust, Urals Asbestos Trust, etc. In some industries there are several trusts. Thus the Oil, Cement and a few other industries have four trusts each, but in the vast majority of industries in the Soviet Union there are a number of separate Trusts in the various parts of the Union.

In 1930, the Syndicates in which some industries had been co-ordinated were dissolved, and their places taken by All-Union Combines, such as the All-Union Textile Combine, Electrical Industry Combine, Steel Combine, etc.

The following census figures show the value (measured in pre-war prices) of the output of Soviet industry (State, Co-operative and private) during the 5 years 1924–25 to 1928–29 :—

Year	Value million roubles at 1913 prices	Per cent. of 1913
1924–25	3,959·7	66·1
1925–26	5,722·2	90·0
1926–27	6,722·5	105·0
1927–28	8,432·0	131·8
1928–29	9,900·0	154·7

The number of employees in the U.S.S.R. in 1927–28 was 11,456,000; in 1928–29, 12,150,000; in 1929–30, 13,684,000; in 1931, 17,000,000.

The following table shows the output programme in the five-year plan, and the actual realizations in 1928–29 and 1929–30, in the principal industries:—

Branch of Industry	Unit	1928–29		1929–30	
		Estimates	Realization	Estimates	Realization
Oil	million tons	13·2	13·7	14·8	17·1
Coal	,,	41·1	40·6	46·6	46·7
Iron ore	,,	7·1	7·1	10·2	10·0
Cast iron	,,	4·1	4·0	5·0	5·0
Machinery (1926–27 prices)	million roubles	737	792	959	2,375·6
Agricultural machinery (1926–27 prices)	,,	210	212	262	338
Cement	million barrels	14·0	14·4	19·5	2,938·7[1]
Bricks	in milliards	2·6	2·9	4·2	3·3
Cotton Goods	million sq. metres	2,970	2,952	3,266	2,531·3
Granulated sugar	1,000 tons	1,340	1,280	1,600	914·7
Superphosphates (14% standard)	,,	261	213	480	450

[1] Thousands of tons.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. is organized as a state monopoly. Importation and exportation of goods are effected by special licences issued by the Commissariat for Foreign Trade and its respective departments in pursuance of a plan annually sanctioned by the Government. The right of purchasing goods for importation, and that of selling Russian exports abroad is vested in the Trade Delegations of the U.S.S.R. in foreign countries. By special decrees respective Government Departments select those State and co-operative organizations which are authorized, under the control of the Trade Delegation, to engage in foreign trade.

For the purpose of encouraging the participation of foreign capital in the foreign trade of the country there have been formed in the U.S.S.R. 'Mixed Companies' in which shares are held by the Soviet Government and foreign concerns. Fourteen organizations have been set up for carrying on the export trade and ten for the import trade. The Co-operative Organizations which are granted the right of 'exit to the foreign markets' are Centrosoyus (Central Union of Co-operative Societies), Selskosoyus and several other organizations.

The following table gives the value of imports and exports for five years:—

Fiscal year[1]	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity (thousands of metric tons)	Value (millions of roubles)[1]	Quantity (thousands of metric tons)	Value (millions of roubles)
1925–26	1,548	756	7,856	677
1926–27	1,847	714	9,573	780
1927–28	2,014	946	8,867	778
1928–29	1,718	836	12,618	878
1929–30	2,762	1,068 7	18,870	1,002 2

[1] Fiscal year begins October 1.

Imports and exports in 1929–30 were as follows:—

Imports	1929–30		Exports	1929–30	
	Metric tons	1,000 roubles		Metric tons	1,000 roubles
Foodstuffs	515,213	93,088	Agricultural products.	2,474,278	195,078
Animals and animal products	89,879	54,416	Animal products	131,113	98,055
Building materials of mineral origin	76,022	7,483	Products of hunting and fisheries	45,567	100,532
Fuel, tar, etc	112,459	19,710	Industrial exports	16,218,833	608,605
Chemical products and materials	367,951	52,900			
Ores, metals and metal manufactures	1,244,862	583,764			
Electrical machinery and scientific instruments	25,906	65,335			
Pulp, paper and stationery	139,936	16,973			
Textile raw materials, etc.	167,891	161,907			
Other merchandise	42,751	13,216			
Total	2,762,830	1,068,742	Total	18,869,791	1,002,270

Trade during the two years 1928–1929 and 1929–30 was distributed as follows (in thousands of roubles):—

Country	1928 29		1929–30	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles	1,000 roubles
United Kingdom	44,338	192,503	78,925	238,158
Germany	188,465	208,537	234,389	214,254
United States	152,925	38,469	280,360	44,579
France	30,425	43,139	33,255	44,705
Italy	8,225	30,156	10,305	47,268
Czechoslovakia	19,864	8,343	23,593	5,619
Latvia	15,312	69,994	14,907	70,088
Persia	63,766	74,061	47,355	61,189
Poland	16,473	12,999	34,807	14,813
Turkey	12,116	17,450	9,967	16,507
Scandinavia	27,838	12,784	41,949	27,603
Mongolia	13,359	9,925	15,222	16,423
China	34,604	26,965	25,124	24,987
Japan	7,299	14,143	16,230	16,838
Holland	1,876	26,278	3,808	34,350
Belgium	3,781	16,047	7,594	25,620
Others	195,637	68,803	199,546	99,329
Total	836,803	877,596	1,068,742	1,002,270

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 1930 were, according to the Board of Trade Returns:—Imports: Hides and skins, 1,235,946*l.*; butter, 1,005,260*l.*; flax, 114,276*l.*; eggs, 31,191*l.*; petroleum, 5,491,709*l.*; sawn timber, 7,423,242*l.*; pit props, 1,725,861*l.*; fish, 2,938,418*l.*; bacon, 204,978*l.* Exports: Machinery, 2,692,260*l.*; chemicals, 557,386*l.*; electrical goods, 43,672*l.*; iron and steel, 374,715*l.*; wool tops, 330,106*l.*

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Russia into U. Kingdom . .	21,052	21,576	26,487	34,235	32,179
Exports to Russia from U. Kingdom . .	4,509	2,716	3,743	6,772	7,121
Re-exports to Russia from U. Kingdom . .	6,780	2,085	2,799	2,519	1,923

Shipping.

On January 1, 1928, the mercantile marine consisted of 1,377 steamers of 227,449 net tons, and 809 sailing ships of 26,679 net tons. Four more steamers are at present building in Baltic shipyards.

There were also in 1927 on the inland waterways 3,337 steam vessels of 526,000 h.p., of which 2,810 vessels of 515,000 h.p. were State-owned. In addition there were 10,261 vessels not driven by steam of 4,128,000 tons.

Internal Communications.

There are 106,000 kilometres of navigable inland waterway in the Soviet Union. In 1931 a People's Commissariat of Water Transport was established to control sea and river transport.

The amount of goods transported in 1930 was 6,200,000 decatons.

The length of railroads in use, wide and narrow gauge (in miles) was, in 1913, 36,371; in 1925–26, 46,255; in 1926–27, 47,022; in 1927–28, 48,023; in 1928–29, 48,236. The goods transport of the railways in 1929–30 amounted to 234·9 million tons; the number of passengers carried by the railways was 510·2 million.

An agreement was reached in June, 1930, regarding a through railway freight service connecting Europe and Asia via the railways of the Soviet Union.

Civil Aviation only started in the U.S.S.R. in 1922. The following are some statistics of the activities of the air lines:—

	Distance of air lines	Distance flown	Passengers carried	Goods carried
	kilometres	kilometres		kilos
1926	6,392	1,318,130	4,035	84,561
1927	7,022	1,817,952	7,079	170,381
1928	11,971	2,387,930	8,966	228,661
1929	18,842	3,373,652	11,288	238,725
1930	25,632	5,014,648	14,237	417,000

In 1929 the post offices handled 542,391,483 letters and 111,821,070 post-cards in the internal service; and in the foreign service there were received 10,852,555 letters and 1,981,346 post-cards, and despatched 12,711,851 letters and 1,972,460 post-cards.

The length of the telegraph lines was 249,356 kilometres as on October 1, 1929. Number of offices, 8,081; of telegrams, 34,537,268 internal and 452,413 international. The length of all telephone wires was 346,203 kilometres. Number of conversations, 39,181,199.

Banking.

The State Bank began operations on November 16, 1921. The following is the statement of accounts of the Note Issuing Department of the State Bank on February 1, 1932:—

ASSETS.	Chervontsi	LIABILITIES.	Chervontsi
Metallic securities.—		Notes transferred to State Bank	266,966,000
Gold (coin and bullion)	63,842,000	Balance to which notes can still be issued	2,534,000
Other precious metals (coin and bullion)	2,184,000		
Foreign currency	4,436,000		
Foreign drafts	154,000		
Securities covering advances	198,883,000		
Total	269,499,000	Total	269,499,000

Money, Weights and Measures.

MONEY.

The monetary unit is the *Chervonetz*, equal to 10 roubles of the pre-revolution gold coinage. It contains 7 74234 grammes of fine gold. Up to November, 1931, the par of exchange with the pound sterling was officially fixed at 9·458 roubles. Thereafter, owing to the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain, it was fixed at from 7 r 30 k. to 7 r. 40 k.

The currency in circulation are (1) Chervontsi notes in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50, issued by the State Bank against gold cover, but inconvertible at present; (2) Treasury Notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 gold roubles; (3) silver coins: either bank silver (90 per cent. silver and 10 per cent. copper) in denominations of 1 rouble and 50 kopecks, or change silver (50 per cent. silver and 50 per cent. copper) in denominations of 20, 15, and 10 kopecks; (4) copper coins in denominations of 1, 2 3 and 5 kopecks and half kopecks; (5) bronze coins in denominations of 1, 2, 3, and 5 kopecks. Owing to the scarcity of silver a nickel coinage for certain denominations (the first ever to be used in Russia) was introduced in 1932.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures has been in use since January 1, 1927.

The old Russian weights and measures were as follows:—

1 *Verst* (500 *sazhens*) = 3,500 ft., or two-thirds of a statute mile (0·662879).
1 *Sazhen* (3 *arshins*) = 7 feet English.
1 *Arshin* (16 *vershoks*) = 28 inches.
1 *Square verst* = 0·439408 square mile = 281·221 acres.
1 *Dessiatin* = 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 ton.
1 *Vedro* (10 *shtoffs*) . . .	= 2¾ imperial gallons (2·7056).
1 *Chetvert* (8 *chetveriks*) . .	= 5·7719 imperial bushels.

The Soviet Government issued a decree adopting the Gregorian Calendar as from February 14, 1918. The five-day week was adopted in 1929; there are five days, all work days, in a week, and 6 weeks (30 days) in a month, and 12 months as before in a year. The remaining 5 days (or 6 in a leap year) are not counted in the months, but are Revolutionary festivals.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Soviet Russia in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Grigory Sokolnikoff (appointed December 12, 1929).
Counsellor.—Dmitri Bogomoloff.
First Secretary.—Samuel B. Cahan.
Second Secretary.—Efim Gollibtzov.
Press Attaché.—Leonid Tolokonski.
Trade Representative and Chairman of the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R.—Alexander Ozersky.

2. Of Great Britain in Soviet Russia.

Ambassador.—Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (appointed Dec. 7, 1929).
Counsellor.—W. Strang.
First Secretary.—E. A. Walker.
Third Secretary.—M. K. Vyvyan.
Commercial Secretary (*First Grade*).—G. P. Paton, C.B.E.

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Planovoie Khoziaistvo. A monthly publication.
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Die Volkswirtschaft, der U.d.S.S.R. The organ of the Trade Delegation in Germany.
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SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA.

Soviet Central Asia embraces the Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic, the Turkoman Socialist Soviet Republic, the Tajik Socialist Soviet Republic, the Autonomous Regions of Kara-Kalpakia and Kirghizia (Kara-Kirghizia) as well as the regions to the north of Tashkent, which are now included in the Autonomous Kazak Republic.

Turkestan was conquered by the Russians about 60 years ago. In 1866 Tashkent was occupied and in 1868 Samarkand, and subsequently further territory was conquered and united with Russian Turkestan. In the '70's Bokhara was subjugated, the Emir, by the agreement of 1873 recognizing the suzerainty of Russia. In the same year Khiva became a Vassal State to Russia. Until 1917, Russian Central Asia was divided politically into the Khanate of Khiva, the Emirate of Bokhara, and the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan.

After the outbreak of the Revolution various political parties contended for power in Turkestan. In the summer of 1919 the authority of the Soviet Government became definitely established in these regions, and subsequently the native dynasties in Khiva and Bokhara were expelled. The Khan of Khiva was deposed in February 1920, and a People's Soviet Republic was set up, the mediæval name of Khorezm being revived. In August 1920 the Emir of Bokhara suffered the same fate, and a similar regime was set up in Bokhara. The former Governor-Generalship of Turkestan was formally constituted an Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic within the R S F.S.R. on April 11, 1921.

In the autumn, 1924, a decision was accepted by the Congresses of the Soviets of Turkestan, Bokhara and Khiva Republics to redistribute the territories of these Republics on a national basis, at the same time Bokhara and Khiva became Socialist Republics. As a result of the redistribution completed in May, 1925, the New States of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan and several Autonomous Regions were established. The remaining districts of Turkestan populated by Kazaks (Kirghiz) were reunited to Kazakstan.

The Autonomous Kazak Socialist Soviet Republic, comprising the Governments of Uralsk, Turgai, Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk, had already been created within the R.S F S R (August 26, 1920). To this Republic were added the parts of the former Governorship of Turkestan inhabited by a majority of Kirghiz, and comprising the greater parts of the old Provinces of Sir-Darya and Semirechinsk, together with the eastern part of Ferghana and the foothills of the Pamirs. Area, 94,956 sq. miles. Within this Autonomous Kirghiz Republic, two Autonomous Regions were established, in the interests of distinct sub groups of Kirghiz tribesmen, that of Kara-Kalpakia, extending south-east of the Sea of Aral, and Kirghizia, covering most of the old Semirechinsk Province. On March 7, 1927, Kirghizia was reorganized into an Autonomous Republic, formerly part of the R.S.F.S.R. The remaining parts of Russian Turkestan, with the territories of the old native states of Khiva and Bokhara and the Trans-Caspian Province, constitute the two Socialist Soviet Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In October 1924, the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. decided to admit these two Republics to membership of the Union, a decision which was confirmed by the Third Union Congress of Soviets in May 1925.

On May 1, 1930, the completed line of the Turkestan-Siberian railway was opened. The railway is 906 miles long.

TURKMENISTAN.

(TURKOMAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on October 27, 1924, and covers the territory of the former Trans-Caspian Region of Turkestan, the Charjiui vilayet of Bokhara, and a part of Khiva situated on the right bank of the Oxus. In May 1925 the Turkoman Republic entered the Soviet Union as one of its Constituent Republics. It is bounded on the north by the Autonomous Kazak Republic (Kazakstan), by Persia and Afghanistan on the south, by the Uzbek Republic on the east and the Caspian Sea on the west.

The principal Turkoman tribes are the Tekkés of Merv, and the Tekkés of the Attok, the Ersaris, Yomuds and Goklans. All speak closely related varieties of a Turkoman language (of the South-Western group of Turkish), and they are Sunni Mohammedans. The country passed under Russian control in 1881, after the fall of the Turkoman stronghold of Gök-Tépé.

The area of Turkmenistan is 491,216 square kilometres (189,603 sq. miles), and its population on January 1, 1931, was 1,137,900. The nationalities of the population are as follows: Turkoman, 72 per cent.; Uzbeks, 10·5 per cent.; Russians, 7·5 per cent.; others, 10 per cent.

The capital is Ashkhabad (Polterask), and other large towns are Merv, Leninsk, Kerki, Tashauz.

The main occupation of the people is agriculture, based on irrigation. Turkmenistan produces cotton, wool, Astrakan fur, etc. It is also famous for its carpets, and produces a certain special breed of Turkoman horses. It is fairly rich in mineral resources, producing ozokerite, oil, sulphates, common salt, sulphur, etc.

Motor communication has been established between Ashkerhabad and Meshed (Persia), and an air line runs between Leninsk and Tashauz. Turkmenistan (particularly the territory along the railway line) is connected by telegraph with the rest of the Union.

In 1929–30 the total area under cultivation was 390,000 hectares, of which 140,000 hectares were under cotton. On August 1, 1931, 59·7 per cent. of the total agricultural population had been collectivized.

The gross production of Turkoman industry in 1929–30 was valued at 54,000,000 roubles.

In 1930–31 the public educational system comprised 1,264 primary schools with 91,260 pupils; 77 middle and higher schools with 9,740 pupils; 4,088 political enlightenment institutions with 212,860 pupils; and 3,549 institutions for the liquidation of illiteracy with 109,000 pupils.

UZBEKISTAN.

(UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on December 5, 1924, from lands formerly included in Turkestan, Bokhara and Khorezm. It includes a large part of the Samarkand region, the southern part of the Sir-Darya, Western Fhergana, the Western Plains of Bokhara, and the Uzbek regions of Khorezm. In May 1925, Uzbekistan, by the decision of the Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R., was accepted as an equal member into the Soviet Union.

Uzbekistan lies between 36° 40 N. latitude and 59°50–75° E. longitude. It is bordered on the north by the Kazak Autonomous Republic, on the east by the Kirghiz Autonomous Republic and Chinese Turkestan, on the south by Afghanistan, and on the west by the Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Uzbeks, who form the majority of the population over the area of the old States of Khiva and Bokhara, and the Provinces of Samarkand and Ferghana, were the ruling race in Central Asia, until the arrival of the Russians during the third quarter of the nineteenth century The several native States over which Uzbek dynasties formerly ruled were founded in the fifteenth century upon the ruins of Tamerlane's empire. The Uzbeks speak Jagatai Turkish, which is clearly related to Osmanli and Azerbaijan Turkish, and are Sunni Mohammedans.

The area of Uzbekistan is 176,100 square kilometres. The population on January 1, 1931, of Uzbekistan (excluding Tajikistan) was 4,685,400, of whom about one-fifth lived in towns. The population is composed of: Uzbeks, 76 per cent.; Russians, 5·6 per cent.; Tajiks, 5·5 per cent.; others, 12·9 per cent. The capital of the Republic is Tashkent; other important cities are Bokhara, Khiva, Andijan, Kokand, Namanghan, Samarkand.

Uzbekistan is a land of intensive farming, based on artificial irrigation. On August 1, 1931, 65·4 per cent of the peasant farms had been collectivized. Cotton growing has been developed. In 1930 the area under cotton was 818,000 hectares. Uzbekistan also produces fruits, wool, and silk. Its industry consists of cotton spinning (51 factories), oil and coal-mining. In 1928–29 the gross production of heavy industry amounted to 70 million roubles. The gross production of all industry in 1929–30 was valued at 276,000,000 roubles.

In 1930–31 there was an important advance in compulsory primary education, 319,600 children, or 72·5 per cent. of the total child population of school age being enrolled in primary schools.

The total length of railway in 1930 was 1,789 kilometres, of which 734 kilometres (455 miles) form that part of the line which connects central Asia with Russia. From this main line branches lead to Karshe-Kitab, Kerki-Termez, Jalalabad, Namanchan, Andijan and other centres. On the territory of the Republic there are 113 postal telegraph institutions, an air-line which serves all of Central Asia, and this air-line is most developed in Uzbekistan.

TAJIKISTAN.

(Tajik Socialist Soviet Republic.)

The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic was formed from the former regions of Bokhara and Turkestan where the population consisted mainly of Tajiks. Its equality with the other six republics of the Soviet Union was established on October 17, 1929.

Tajikistan is situated between 39°40 and 36°40 N. latitude and 67°20 and 75° E longitude, north of the Oxus. On the west and north it is bordered by Uzbekistan and by the autonomous Republic of the Kirghiz; on the east by Chinese Turkestan and on the south by Afghanistan.

The Tajiks speak an Iranian dialect, little different from Persian, and they are considered to be the descendants of the original Aryan population of Turkestan. Unlike the Persians, the Tajiks are mostly Sunnis.

The area of the territory is 145,100 square kilometres (56,608 sq. miles), and the population on January 1, 1931, was 1,174,100, divided according to nationality as follows: Tajiks, 78·4 per cent.; Uzbeks, 17·9 per cent.; Russians, 0 8 per cent.; others, 2·9 per cent. The capital is Stalinabad (formerly Dushambe).

The occupations of the population are mainly farming and cattle-breeding. Gold, oil and coal are being produced, but by very primitive methods. Irrigation is being developed and cotton growing extended. In 1930 the area under cultivation was 890,000 hectares, of which 130,000 hectares were

under cotton. On August 1, 1931, 28·3 per cent. of the peasant population had been collectivized.

In regard to roads, it is the poorest region in Central Asia. The only means of communication up to the time of the formation of the Republic were camel-tracks. A railway line has been completed between Termez and Stalinabad (about 200 kilometres—124 miles). Automobile transport roads are also being built, 2,500 kilometres (1,550 miles) of roads having already been completed. A steamship line on the Oxus runs between Termez Saraya and Jilikulam on the river Vakhsh. Stalinabad is connected by an air line with Termez and Kagan.

There were in 1930–31 in Tajikistan 517 schools for general education, with 24,200 pupils, and also 1,170 centres for combating illiteracy, with 30,000 pupils.

There are 12 post and telegraph offices.

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OTHER ASIATIC TERRITORY OF THE SOVIET UNION.

The remainder of the Asiatic territory of the U.S.S.R. is divided as follows:—

Region	Area in sq. km.	Population, Jan. 1931	Region	Area in sq. km.	Population, Jan. 1931
Far Eastern Region			Western Siberian Region . . .	1,304,800	8,767,200
Yakutsk Autonomous Republic	2,333,500	1,593,400	Eastern Siberian Region (exc. the Buriat-Mongol Republic) . .	3,179,400	2,568,400
Buriat-Mongol Autonomous Republic . . .	4,023,300	308,400			
	389,100	575,000			

The principal city of the Far Eastern Region is Habarovsk. The Kamchatka Peninsula makes up 40 per cent. of the area of the whole region. The population of Kamchatka, which is very sparse, derives its income mainly from fishing and hunting. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are being developed in Kamchatka. There are three big State farms, with over a thousand head of cattle, and of an area of about 100 hectares, and collective farms are being organized. The majority of the population

in the Vladivostok area is engaged in agriculture, industry and transport. The forests constitute one of the most important of the natural resources. The total forested area is 900,000 square kilometres, of which at least one-half can be exploited. Nearly three million acres are under cultivation and many diverse crops are raised. The country is rich in fur-bearing animals of many varieties, and is an important fish-producing centre, being practically the only one in Siberia. Of the other industries of importance are wood-working and flour-milling. In addition to the vast mineral, timber, fur and fish resources, there is a comparatively good transport system, with a fairly well-developed railway system, and navigable rivers flowing into ice-free waters.

The two principal industries of the Yakutsk Republic are hunting and gold mining. The gold mining industry of the republic has shown steady development. The Soviet Trust Soyus-Zoloto and a number of individual prospectors are working the fields. Silver- and lead-bearing ores are worked, and coal. There is also some trade in salt. Added to the severe climate, which is a serious obstacle to the economic development of the republic, the absence of railways is another contributory cause. The newly-inaugurated air service between Irkutsk and the town Yakutsk, the capital of the republic, is being used to an increasing extent for the transportation of gold and valuable furs.

The Buriat-Mongol Republic is situated to the south of the Yakutsk Republic. There are a number of enterprises, principally in the leather and glass industries. Cattle breeding is, however, the principal occupation of the population. In 1930 there were the following head of cattle in the republic: horses, 309,600; sheep and goats, 1,387,000; pigs, 99,600.

Siberia is now divided into the Western Siberian Region, with capital at Novo-Sibirsk; and the Eastern Siberian Region, with capital at Irkutsk. Other large cities in this area are Omsk 161,475, Tomsk and Irkutsk with a population of approximately 100,000 each, Barnaul and Krasnoyarsk of 75,000 persons each, and Buisk 46,000 persons. The Siberian Region extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Mongolian border, and includes fertile agricultural districts and industrial sections in the south, while most of the northern territory is an unsettled forest and similar to the Yakutsk Republic. In 1930 the total area under cultivation in the whole of Siberia (including the Buriat-Mongol Republic) was 8,546,000 hectares. It produces a relatively high percentage of wheat, and its output is considerably above its own requirements, thus allowing a large proportion for export. The Siberian Region possesses some of the largest coal resources known. The Kuznetsk Basin is estimated to contain 400,000 million metric tons. There are other rich coal areas in Siberia, particularly the Cheremkhov and Minusinsk Basins. Within the Kuznetsk Basin lie also the extensive iron ore deposits of Telbes Siberia is rich in non-ferrous metal ores, especially copper, the resources of which are estimated to exceed 100 million metric tons. Many big industrial plants (such as those of the Kuznetsk Metal Combine, due to enter into service in 1931) are being built.

THE TRANS-CAUCASIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATED SOVIET REPUBLIC.

Trans-Caucasia has as natural boundaries—on the north, the Caucasian Mountains, separating it from Northern Caucasia; on the west, the Black Sea; on the south, mountains, steppes and rivers which divide it from Persia; and on the east the Caspian Sea. The area of the Trans-

Caucasian Republic is 184,492 square kilometres (71,255 sq. miles), or 0·8 per cent. of the whole Soviet territory. After the November revolution Trans-Caucasia became separated from the rest of Russia and split up into three separate Republics: Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. In April 1920, Azerbaijan became a Soviet Republic. Towards the end of the same year, Armenia also became a Soviet Republic, and in 1921 a Soviet Government was established in Georgia. The three Republics, on March 12, 1922, concluded an agreement whereby they formed a Trans-Caucasian Federation, thus establishing the Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. Its population on January 1, 1931, was 6,426,700, made up as follows: Georgians, 31 per cent.; Turko-Tartars, 28·5 per cent.; Armenians, 23 per cent.; Russians, 5·8 per cent.; others, 11·7 per cent.

In 1930 the total length of railway lines (not counting lines building) was over 2,300 kilometres. The main lines run from Batoum, through Tiflis to Baku and along the Caspian Sea through Derbent to the R.S.F.S.R. There is also a railway running from Tiflis to the south in Armenia. This line passes through the Allaverd copper mines and through Leninkan and Erivan to Persia. The railways in Trans-Caucasia, as in the rest of the Union, belong to the State.

The area under cotton in Trans-Caucasia in 1930 was 190,000 hectares.

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ARMENIA.

(Socialist Soviet Republic of Armenia)

On April 2, 1921, Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Republic The Armenian Soviet Government, with the Russian Soviet Government, was a party to the Treaty of Kars (March 1921) which confirmed the Turkish possession of the former Government of Kars and of the Surmali District of the Government of Erivan.

Armenia (capital Erivan), which covers an area of 30,948 square kilometres (11,945 sq. miles), adopted the Soviet Constitution in November 1920. On January 1, 1931, the population was 1,032,700, made up as follows: Armenians, 84·7 per cent , Turko-Tartars, 8·8 per cent.; Russians, 2·2 per cent.; others, 4·3 per cent. The population of Erivan on October 1, 1929, was about 75,000. Armenia is essentially an agricultural country; in 1929–30 the aggregate cultivated area of Armenia amounted to about 1,000,000 acres, including over 44,000 acres under cotton. On August 1, 1931, 26 per cent. of peasant farms had been collectivized. Irrigation works have been constructed to a total length of 350 kilometres (187 miles). The principal of these is the Shirak Lenin Canal, 22 kilometres (13 miles) long, commenced in 1922 and completed in 1925. During the ten years of the existence of Soviet Armenia 6 large canals have been constructed, which have given to the peasants 40,000 hectares of new arable land.

In 1923 there were 1,376 industrial enterprises in the towns of Armenia. The production of the Armenian State industry in 1929–30 amounted to 49 million roubles.

In 1926 a new electric station was erected at Erivan and the construction of a number of powerful electric stations was started. In November 1928 work was started on another powerful electric station in Leninakan. There are now 10 new hydro-electric stations in Armenia.

Apart from schools for general education, with a total of 120,800 pupils, there are in Armenia 6 Educational Institutes of a higher type, 48 Technical Schools, and 9 Workers' Faculties.

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AZERBAIJAN.

(Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic.)

The 'Mussavet' (Nationalist) party who dominated the National Council or Constituent Assembly of the Tartars, declared the independence of Azerbaijan on May 28, 1918, with a capital, first at Ganja (Elizabetopol) and later at Baku. A Government of 12 ministers was formed, which the British Government recognized as a *de facto* administration in February 1920. On April 28, 1920, the 'Hummet' or Bolshevik Party overthrew the existing Government. On September 30, 1920, a military and economic treaty was concluded between Azerbaijan and Russia, and in the following year Azerbaijan was declared a Soviet Republic.

Azerbaijan covers an area of 84,679 square kilometres (32,686 sq. miles) and has a population (1926) of 2,313,172. Its capital is Baku, population 452,000. Azerbaijan includes the Nakhichevan Socialist Soviet Republic and the Nagorni Karabakh Autonomous Region. It has a temperate climate throughout the year. On January 1, 1931, the population of Azerbaijan was 2,510,800, made up as follows: Turko-Tatars, 63·3 per cent.; Armenians, 12·4 per cent.; Russians, 9·7 per cent.; others, 14·6 per cent. 77·6 per cent. of the total population live in the country districts.

Azerbaijan is in the main an agricultural country, the chief products being grain, cotton, vine, kitchen and garden produce, and to some extent also tobacco and silk. In the mountain regions the occupation of the people is cattle-breeding. The area under cultivation in 1929–30 was over 1,100,000 hectares (as compared to 961,000 hectares in 1913). In 1929–30 the area under cotton was 150,000 hectares. On August 1, 1931, 41·4 per cent. of peasant farms had been collectivized.

The most important industry is the oil industry, especially in the Baku Region. The total output of oil was: in 1927–28, 7,560,000 tons; in 1928–29, 8,802,000 tons; in 1929–30, 10,900,000. The number of men employed was (September 1, 1929), 46,700. All the oilfields have been electrified and are now connected with the town of Baku and, for the most part, with the new workers' settlements which have been constructed more or less on the American type. Amongst the other industries in Azerbaijan are copper, salt, textiles, and fishing industries. The total production of State industries other than oil in 1929–30 was valued at 75,900,000,000 roubles.

In 1929–30 there were 245,900 pupils in elementary and secondary schools.

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GEORGIA.

(GEORGIAN SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLIC.)

The independence of the Georgian Social Democratic Republic was declared at Tiflis on May 26, 1918, by the representative body, the National Council, elected by the National Assembly of Georgia on November 22, 1917. The Act of Independence of Georgia was confirmed on March 12, 1919, by the Constituent Assembly, which had been elected on a basis of universal suffrage.

The Government, which was controlled by the Menshevik Party, received *de jure* recognition by the Allies on January 27, 1921. In February, 1921, however, a Soviet Government was set up.

Georgia occupies the whole of the western part of Trans-Caucasia and covers an area of 69,900 square kilometres Its population on January 1, 1931, was 2,883,200, made up as follows: Georgians, 67·7 per cent.; Armenians, 11·6 per cent; Turko-Tartars, 5·2 per cent.; Ossetians, 4·3 per cent.; Russians, 3·6 per cent.; others, 7 6 per cent. Georgia embraces the Abkhasian Socialist Soviet Republic, the Ajaristan Autonomous Soviet Republic and the Autonomous Region of Southern Ossetia. In 1930–31 there were 303,800 pupils in elementary and secondary schools. At the end of 1930 there were nine higher schools, nine workers' faculties, and 184 technical high schools. There is a State University, a polytechnic institute, a Trans-Caucasian Communist University, an Academy of Art and a Conservatoire.

Tiflis (population 293,000) is not only the capital of Georgia, it is also the capital of Trans-Caucasia. It is one of the oldest towns of Georgia, but it is now being to a certain extent rebuilt and modernised.

Agriculture is important; much work has been done in the drainage of land, and in the construction of irrigation works. On August 1, 1931, 38·8 per cent. of peasant farms had been collectivized. The gross production of Georgian industry in 1929–30 was valued at 159,500 million roubles. Georgia is very rich in forest lands where fine varieties of timber are grown. The most important mining industry of Georgia is the exploitation of the manganese deposits, the richest of which lie in the Chiatura region. Manganese deposits in Georgia are calculated at 250,000,000 tons, distributed over an area of 140 square kilometres. There are also coal seams, the most important of which are at Tkvargelskoe (deposits estimated at 250,000,000 tons), and Tkvibulskoe (deposits of 80,000,000 tons) The most powerful electric station in Trans-Caucasia is in Georgia on the River Kura, the Zemo-Avchal hydro-electric station of 36,000 horse power. The second most powerful station is the Abash Hydro Electrical Station; a number of other stations are either in the course of construction or are to be constructed shortly.

The railway system of Georgia extends to 570 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 Chiaturi, 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 Alverdi. 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.

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UKRAINE.

(Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.)

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed on December 27, 1917, that is, soon after the Soviet Revolution of November 7, 1917, and was finally established in December 1919. In December 1920, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic concluded a military and economic alliance with the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and the following united People's Commissariats were formed:—For military and naval affairs, the Supreme Economic Council, Foreign Trade, Finance, Labour, Transport and Posts and Telegraphs.

On July 6, 1923, the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic formed, together with the other Soviet Socialist Republics in Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Ukrainian S.S.R. covers an area of 451,731 sq. kilometres (166,368 sq. miles), *i.e.* 2·3 per cent. of the whole Soviet Union, and includes the Autonomous Moldavian Republic (*see* below).

The population of the Ukraine on January 1, 1931, was 31,403,200, of whom 80 per cent. were Ukrainians, 9·2 per cent. Russians, 5·4 per cent. Jews, and 5·4 per cent. of other origins.

The principal towns are the capital, Kharkov (population 417,186), Kiev (513,789), Odessa (420,888), Dnepropetrovsk (233,801), Stalingrad (148,370), and Nikolaev (104,945). In accordance with the Government decision to erect fourteen Socialist towns in the Donetz basin, the construction of the first town, to be known as 'Gorlowka,' was commenced in April 1930. The total cost of construction of these towns will amount to 634 million roubles.

Religion.—The population of the Ukraine belongs to a variety of churches, the chief being the Orthodox Greek Church, and the Catholic church. There are also some Protestants, and adherents of other Christian Sects, as well as Jews and others.

Education.—In 1930 there were 2,953,400 pupils in elementary schools, and 124,700 children in pre-school institutions. There were besides: in higher schools, 62,000 pupils; in technical high schools, 127,000; in institutions for the liquidation of illiteracy, 5,080,000. In all about one half of the 31,000,000 inhabitants of the Ukraine were included in different educational institutions. There is an Academy of Sciences.

Finance.—The budget of the U.S.S.R. in 1929–30 was 490,000,000 roubles.

Agriculture.—Before the war nine-tenths of the grain exported from Russia came from the Ukraine. The area under cultivation in 1928–29 was

24·7 million hectares; in 1929–30 about 27 million hectares. The area under sugar-beet in 1929–30 was 840,000 hectares.

Out of the whole cultivated area in 1929–30, 9·5 million hectares passed to the collective farms and 1 million hectares to the State farms. On August 1, 1931, 66·3 per cent. of peasant farms had been collectivized.

Industry.—Some of the industries of the Ukraine are amongst the most important in the whole of the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine accounts for 80 per cent. of the coal output of the Union, 70 per cent. of the pig iron, 50 per cent. steel, 60 per cent. of the iron ores, 85 per cent. of sugar, 66 per cent. to 70 per cent. of agricultural machinery, 95 per cent. of manganese ores. In 1929–30 the value of State industrial production in the Ukraine was 3,319 million roubles, and in 1930 the number of workers employed in census industry was 798,700. Big electrification works are being carried on in the Ukraine. In 1930 the total of electricity supplied was 686,500 kilowatts; and in 1932 the hydro-electric station of Dnieprostroy is due to enter into service. It will supply 810,000 horse-power. The most important industries are metal, sugar, and flour-milling.

Railways.—The total length of railways of the Ukrainian S.S.R. on January 1, 1927, was 13,266 kilometres (7,041 miles), and the navigable rivers 2,851 kilometres (1,782 miles).

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MOLDAVIA.

(Moldavian Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic.)

Moldavia was formed as a separate republic on October 12, 1924, from an area of 8,288 square km. on the left bank of the Dnestr River. On

January 1, 1931, the population of Moldavia was 613,900, of whom 30 per cent. were Moldavians, 48·5 per cent. Ukrainians, 8·5 per cent. Russians, 8·5 per cent. Jews, and 4·4 per cent. of other origin. The capital is Tiraspol. Agriculture is the principal industry. There are 240 km. of railways and about 1,600 km. of roads.

WHITE RUSSIA.

(White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.)

The White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on January 1, 1919. At present, its territory covers 126,790 sq. kilometres (48,940 sq. miles), and includes the former provinces of Minsk, Vitepsk, Mogilov, and a section of the Grodno provinces as well as the Gomel province. The most important towns of White Russia are Minsk, Vitepsk and Gomel. On January 1, 1931, the population numbered 5,246,400, of whom 80·6 per cent. were White Russians, 8·2 per cent. Jews, 7·9 per cent. Russians, and 3·3 per cent. of other origin. About 16 per cent. of the population live in towns. White Russia forms one of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. Its constitution is similar to that of the R.S.F.S.R.

Education.—In 1930–31 there were 582,000 children in elementary and secondary schools. At the end of 1931 there were 26 higher educational institutions, with 10,000 pupils; 81 technical high schools, with 24,700 pupils; and 25 workers' faculties, with 12,200 pupils. There are also 21 scientific institutions and an Academy of Sciences. There are 3 institutions of university rank—the White Russian State University, the Communist University, and the Agricultural Academy with 4,418 students.

Finance.—The budget in 1930 amounted to 145,000,000 roubles.

Agriculture.—The area under cultivation (in hectares) in 1928 was about 3,162,000 in peasant farms, including about 138,000 flax, about 455,500 potatoes, and under grain 2,399,000. The total number of heads of farm stock was 9,030,900 in peasant farms, including 1,091,800 horses, 2,096,200 cattle, 3,449,600 sheep and goats, and 2,293,300 pigs. In 1929–30 the total area under cultivation was 3,587,000 hectares. On August 1, 1931, 42·6 per cent. of the peasant farms had been collectivized.

Industry.—The gross production of the State census industry of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1927–28 was valued at 157,791,000 roubles; in 1928–29, 226,475,000. The number of workers employed in the State industries in 1927–28, according to the census, was 39,386, and in 1928–29, 47,113. In 1929–30, 82,470 workers were employed in State industries and railway transport. Capital investments in the White Russian industries amounted to 24·8 million roubles in 1928–29, and 43·9 million roubles in 1929–30. Industrial output in these years amounted to 171 and 302·1 million roubles respectively.

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. Its Constitution, proclaimed in 1824 under the Federation, and frequently modified down to 1886, vests the legislative

power in a single Chamber of 42 Deputies, 3 for each department, elected for one year by universal suffrage.

The President is elected for four years. He has a Cabinet of four members in charge of the departments of:—Foreign Relations, Justice, and Instruction; War and Marine; Interior, Government and Agriculture; Finance, Charities, and Public Credit.

President.—General Maximiliano *Martinez.* Appointed December 4, 1931, confirmed by Congress February 7, 1932.

Area and Population.—Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated of the Central American States. Its area is 34,126 square kilometres, or 13,176 square miles, divided into 14 departments, each under a governor appointed for 4 years. Estimated population, 1930, based on the census of October 15, 1929, was 1,437,611. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, Ladinos or Mestizos being returned as numbering 1,307,200, and Indians 326,800. The language of the country is Spanish. The capital is San Salvador, with (1930) 95,692 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, population 75,796; San Miguel, 38,620; Zatatecoluca, 34,456; San Vicente, 34,723; Sonsonate, 16,895.

The number of births in 1929 was 61,091, of which 42 6 per cent. were legitimate and 57·4 per cent. were illegitimate; the number of deaths, 24,689.

Religion, ducation 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; in 1929 the State took over control of all schools, public and private. There were in 1930 907 primary schools, with 1,613 teachers and 55,634 enrolled pupils. There are 10 travelling teachers for the rural districts. Secondary education is given (1930) at the National Institute (275 pupils) and at 17 recognized private Lyceums, of whom 11 furnish commercial instruction. Two normal schools, one for men and one for women, have a total enrolment of 119 There is a National University with 411 students in 1930. Expenditure on public instruction in 1929, 2,728,213 colones.

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.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years (2 colones = 1 dollar U.S.; 9·72 colones = 1*l.* sterling at par) —

	1928	1929	1930	1931[1] (Estimates)	1952[1] (Estimates)
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Revenue	25,546,291	26,147,159	21,904,881	24,793,000	20,986,300
Expenditure . . .	25,367,254	27,219,238	23,048,451	25,189,146	20,977,084

[1] Revenue and expenditure are reported for the calendar year, but the budget is for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Of revenues in 1930, import duties furnished 9,914,711 colones; export duties, 3,922,325 colones; liquor taxes, 3,550,742 colones. Of expenditures in 1930, debt service took 7,096,402 colones; education, 2,138,458 colones; and war, navy and aviation, 3,780,168 colones.

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1930, was 43,626,921 colones, of which 36,015,393 colones were external debt, and 7,611,528 colones internal debt. A loan of 2,000,000 colones from local banks was obtained in July, 1931. Debt service in 1932 requires 11,206,136 colones or 53 per cent. of total estimated revenues; postponement seems inevitable. American investments in Salvador (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1931) are estimated at 35,000,000 dollars, of which 29,466,000 dollars are direct investments, largely in the International Railways. British investors hold about £1,000,000 in Government securities and £800,000 in railway securities.

Defence.—The army is organized in 3 divisions of 12 infantry, 1 cavalry and 3 artillery regiments. In case of war, military service is compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age. The permanent armed force for 1929 was 3,000 men.

Production.—Salvador is predominantly agricultural. Eighty per cent. of its total area is under cultivation, probably the highest percentage in the world. But it is a one-crop country, coffee alone furnishing, in value, 88 per cent. of its exports in 1930. Total area devoted to coffee is about 203,600 acres, with some 118,800,000 trees; average output is 1,435,000 quintals, though the output varies considerably from year to year. Germany is the principal buyer. Exports in 1930, 58,622 metric tons. Other agricultural products are maize (averaging about 4,400,000 quintals), cacao, balsam (39,840 kilos exported in 1930), tobacco, indigo, henequén (913 metric tons exported in 1930), and sugar (exports, 1930, 5,762 tons). Livestock census of May, 1930, showed 43,133 horses, 23,236 asses and mules, 328,052 cattle, and 355,157 pigs. A little rubber is exported. 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, coal, copper, iron, lead, zinc, sulphur and mercury, but mining operations languish.

Commerce.—The imports (subject to duty) and the exports have been as follows in five years (2 colones = 1 dollar, U.S.; 9·72 colones = 1*l.*):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Imports	51,515,598	29,570,000	37,304,000	34,681,600	24,872,000
Exports	49,272,232	28,304,337	48,927,719	36,831,000	27,313,000

The trade is chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. Import figures include usually about 2,000,000 colones in coined gold from the United States. The chief imports are cottons, hardware, flour, drugs and chemical products. The chief exports are coffee, henequén, and balsam.

Total trade between Salvador and the U.K. (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Salvador to U. K. .	47,174	28,166	31,802	12,231	14,784
Exports to Salvador from U. K. .	376,819	502,232	480,294	340,573	223,012
Re-exports to Salvador from U. K.	4,056	4,129	3,469	3,044	1,428

Shipping and Communications.—Cutuco is the principal port, handling 57 per cent. of imports and 31 per cent. of the exports.

A British-owned 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 American-owned International Railways of Central America) runs from the eastern to the western boundary of Salvador, and extends into Guatemala to Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the north coast. The line from Mega to the capital with its extension has a total length of 156 miles. Another short railway connects the capital with Santa Tecla. Total length of railway open, about 330 miles, all of narrow gauge. There are 1,476 miles of national road in the Republic, including a fine highway completed in 1926 between San Salvador and La Libertad and one from Santa Ana to the Guatemalan frontier. Of these, 353 miles are suitable for motors. In 1928 an airplane service was established between San Salvador, Guatemala City and other Central American points.

In 1929, there were 202 post offices, which handled 1,525,593 letters and 148,372 post-cards in the internal service, and received from abroad 1,700,029 letters and 255,530 post-cards ; and 256 telegraph offices, 275 telephone-exchanges and 3,701 instruments. A radio transmitting and receiving station at San Salvador maintains communications with Latin America. The All-America Cables maintain a station at San Salvador.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Money.

There are 3 banks of issue, the Banco Salvadoreño (paid-up capital, 4,000,000 colones), Banco Occidental (paid-up capital, 6,000,000 colones), and Banco Agricola Commercial (paid-up capital, 1,560,000 colones), making a total of 11,560,000 colones. On March 31, 1931, they had notes in circulation to the value of 11,633,694 colones, with a gold cover amounting to 3,573,563 colones. Under the law of July 30, 1928, their note circulation may be increased up to 25,631,000 colones, providing it is backed by 40 per cent. in gold and 60 per cent. in commercial paper approved by the Government.

According to the law of July 16, 1920, the monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 836 milligrams of gold ·900 fine, and equal in value to 50 cents (United States currency). The colon, which represents 100 centavos, is issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 colones. Auxiliary silver coins are minted in small denominations up to 12½, 20, 50, and 100 centavos each ; the popular 12½ centavo piece is known as the 'real' ; nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 centavos each are also issued The coinage of silver is limited to 10 per cent of the total fiduciary circulation, and that of nickel to 5 per cent.

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. Other foreign money is not legal tender. National and United States silver coins are legal tender up to 10 per cent. of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2 per cent. of each payment.

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 . .	= 1·043 lbs. av.	*Arroba* . .	= 25·35 lbs. av.
Quintal .	= 104·3 lbs. av.	*Fanega* . .	= 1·5745 bushels.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Salvador in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Vacant (March, 1932).

There are consular agents at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Southampton, Newport, Brighton, Birmingham, and Aberdeen.

2. Of Great Britain in Salvador.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Herbert A. Grant Watson (appointed April 17, 1928). Resident in Guatemala.

Consul.—D. J. Rodgers.

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SAN MARINO.

The independent Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State in Europe, is embraced in the area of Italy. 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. The legislative power of the Republic is vested in the Grand 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 administration of justice is under magistrates, who are Italian citizens. There are several elementary schools and one high school, the diplomas of which are recognized by Italian universities.

The frontier line is 24 miles in length, area is 38 square miles, and population (December 1928) 13,013.

The revenue and expenditure for 1928–29 balanced at 4,053,072 lire, and the Financial Estimates for 1929–30 at 3,592,180 lire. There is no public debt. The militia consists of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 16 and 55, with the exception of teachers and students. The chief exports are wine, cattle, and the building stone quarried on Mount Titano. Italian and Vatican City currency is in general use, but the Republic issues

separate postage stamps. An electric railway from Rimini to the city of San Marino is under construction, and is expected to be completed by 1931.

Consul-General of San Marino in London.—Commendatore Melvill Allan Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 42 Pall Mall, S W. 1.

Consul-General of Great Britain in San Marino.—D. F. S. Filliter (Resides at Leghorn).

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SIAM.

(SAYAM, OR MUANG-THAI.)

SIAM is called by its inhabitants Thai, which means 'free,' or Muang-Thai, 'the land 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.

Reigning King.

Prajadhipok, born November 8, 1893, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Rama VI., on November 26, 1925, being the seventh monarch of the present reigning dynasty.

Government.

The Constitution of Siam is an absolute monarchy. In theory the King is the supreme power of the land. He appoints the Ministers of State and all high dignitaries who hold office at his pleasure. There is no party Government or parliament. The King is his own Prime Minister. In practice he consults the Supreme Council and the Cabinet.

The Supreme Council is an advisory body created by the present King at the beginning of his reign, and consists of persons of wide experience and high character who possess the confidence of the country. It is presided over by the King and meets once a week. Questions of general policy as well as matters which affect the King personally and the Royal Family are considered in the Council. The present members of the Supreme Council are:—H.R.H. the Prince of Nagara Svarga, H.R.H. Prince Narisra, H.R.H. Prince Damrong, H.R.H. the Prince of Kambaeng Bejra, and H.H. Prince Devawongs

The Cabinet consists of the heads of the various departments of State. It is presided over by the King and also meets once a week. Questions of

policy and legislation are considered in the Cabinet, the meetings of which are also attended by the members of the Supreme Council. The present members of the Cabinet are:—

Minister of the Interior.—H.R.H. the Prince of *Nagara Svarga.*
Minister of Commerce and Communications.—H.R.H. the Prince of *Kambaeng Bejra.*
Minister of Defence.—H.R.H. the Prince of *Sinha.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—H.H. Prince *Devawongs.*
Minister of Public Instruction.—H.H. Prince *Dhani.*
Minister of Lands and Agriculture.—H.E. Chao Phya *Bijayati.*
Minister of the Royal Household.—H.E. Chao Phya *Varabongs.*
Minister of Justice.—H.E. Chao Phya Sridharma *Dhibes.*
Minister of Finance.—H.E. Phya Komarakul *Montri.*

In September, 1927, the old Privy Council Act of 1874 was repealed and a new Privy Council created. The purpose of the Privy Council is to give the King the benefit of the opinion and advice on matters of State of a considerable number of citizens of ability and experience.

All Privy Councillors are appointed by the King and hold office to the end of the reign and for a period of six months thereafter.

The advisory duties of the Privy Council are exercised through a special Committee of forty members appointed by the King. This Committee discusses and advises on all matters which the King submits to it for consideration. Any five members of the Committee may, through the President of the Committee, call the King's attention to any matter affecting the welfare of the country and request Royal permission for the matter to be discussed by the Committee.

Each member of the Committee has one vote, and all questions are decided by a majority vote.

The Siamese dominions are divided, as from April 1, 1926, into 14 circles (Monthons), of which 13 have each a Lord-Lieutenant, deriving authority direct from the King, and having under him subordinate governors over the various parts of his circle. The circle of Bangkok (which includes the capital) is under the control of a Lord Prefect. The 14 circles are subdivided into 79 provinces (Changwats), 406 districts (Ampurs), 58 subdistricts (King-Ampurs), and 5,045 communes (Tambons).

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. All the old commercial treaties which granted extra-territorial rights and imposed limitations upon customs tariffs have been revised. Siam now possesses full jurisdictional and fiscal autonomy, subject to certain temporary limitations. The list of these new treaties and the date of the ratifications are as follows: United States of America, September 1, 1921; Japan, December 29, 1924; France, January 12, 1926; Denmark, March 28, 1926; Great Britain, March 30, 1926; Spain, July 28, 1926; The Netherlands, August 24, 1926; Portugal, August 30, 1926; Sweden, October 25, 1926; Norway, February 9, 1927; Italy, March 18, 1927; Belgium-Luxemburg, March 25, 1927. A treaty of friendship and commerce between Germany and Siam was ratified on October 24, 1928. All the rights and obligations under this treaty are reciprocal and are on terms of equality.

Area and Population.

The area of Siam is 200,234 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 circles or Monthons. The first census of the whole country was taken in 1909.

The census taken on July 15, 1929, gave a population of 11,506,207 (as compared with 9,207,355 at the census taken on April 1, 1919), of whom 5,795,065 were males, and 5,711,142 females. Of the former, 2,909,750 were under 21 years of age. The estimated population on March 31, 1930, was 11,684,000 (5,888,000 males and 5,796,000 females). The following table gives the details of the last census for each circle:—

Circle.	Area of Circle in Sq. miles	Population. Census July 15, 1929	Population per Sq. mile.
Krung Deb	1,194	921,617	772
Ayudhya	5,971	839,775	141
Chandaburi	4,856	169,626	35
Nagor Chaisri	3,157	474,542	150
Nagor Rajasima	36,366	2,822,710	78
Nagor Savarga	16,660	512,971	31
Nagor Sridharmaraj	16,841	909,175	54
Patani	5,500	335,148	61
Prachinburi	9,277	508,339	55
Bisnulok	15,918	576,951	36
Bayab	36,263	1,549,390	43
Bhuket	6,482	242,041	37
Rajaburi	14,568	579,357	40
Udorn	27,181	1,064,565	55
Total	200,234	11,506,207	57

The population of Siam, according to the census for 1929, was made up as follows: Siamese, 10,493,304; Chinese, 445,274; Indians and Malays, 379,618; Cambodians, 60,668; Annamites, 5,321; Shans, 27,505; Burmese, 4,880; Europeans and Americans, 1,920; Japanese, 295; others, 87,422.

Religion and Education.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. In 1929–30 there were 10,958,426 Buddhists, 498,311 Mohammedans, and 49,462 Christians. On March 31, 1930, there were 16,571 Buddhist temples, and 127,057 priests.

The Minister of Public Instruction is responsible for education throughout the country, with the exception of certain Departmental Schools, such as the Military, Naval, Law Colleges, and the Police School. The Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs is now under the Ministry.

Elementary education is compulsory, except in the capital, and in the majority of schools, free.

On March 31, 1930, Government schools numbered 613, with 38,353 pupils and 1,891 teachers. There were also 29 Government Provincial Teachers' Training Schools, with 1,927 pupils and 118 teachers. Local schools, run by the local authority, but under departmental inspection, numbered in 1930, 4,923, with 570,710 pupils (of whom over 39 per cent. were girls), and 11,683 teachers. Private schools numbered 961 with 43,271 pupils, and 1,951 teachers, including schools connected with American, French, and English Missions. Over 82 per cent. of local schools and 29 per cent. of the Government Schools are situated in the monasteries.

The Chulalankarana University, inaugurated at Bangkok in 1917, is composed of three Faculties (Medicine, Arts and Science, and Engineering).

In 1928–29 the Education Department spent 133,241*l.* on education.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for four years (£1 = 11 ticals):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1928–29	9,723,917 [1]	9,720,092	1930–31 [2]	9,690,285	9,684,939
1929–30	9,737,994	9,736,590	1931–32 [2]	8,618,974	8,576,961

[1] Out of this total £153,022 was applied to the writing off of certain expenditure which was incurred in France during and in the years immediately succeeding the war, and which had been debited to a suspense account and £800,000 for the redemption of debt.
[2] Budget estimates.

The principal sources of revenue were as follows:—

—	1929–30 [1]	1930–31 [2]	—	1929–30 [1]	1930–31 [2]
	£	£		£	£
Land Revenue .	936,924	1,072,564	Excise . .	951,678	1,089,260
Capitation Tax .	880,662	904,545	Railways . .	928,818	1,009,090
Opium . .	1,390,095	1,490,909	Mines and Forests	745,066	643,682
Customs . .	1,885,630	1,896,618	Telegraphs and Telephones .	217,701	152,273

[1] Actual. [2] Estimates.

On March 31, 1931, the National Debt amounted to 11,256,131*l.* (11,384,671*l.* on March 31, 1930), made up as follows:—

£585,440 of the	£1,000,000	stg.	4½% loan 1905.
£1,930,160 ,,	£3,000,000	stg.	4½% loan 1907.
£3,804,731 ,,	£4,630,000	'F.M.S.'	4% loan 1909
£1,935,800 ,,	£2,000,000	stg.	7% loan 1922.
£3,000,000 ,,	£3,000,000	stg.	6% loan 1924.

Up to March 31, 1930, the capital expenditure on works of development was: construction of railways, £14,322,366; irrigation, £2,739,969; Bangkok waterworks, £500,837.

For the last four years capital expenditure on the above objects has been financed from ordinary revenue by means of a lump provision for the 'Avoidance of Debt.' The above is exclusive of expenditure on development debited direct to revenue; for example, in the year 1928–29 a sum of 300,000*l.* was spent on roads.

Defence.

Under the Military Service Act of 1917 every able-bodied man is liable to serve two years with the colours; seven years in the first reserve, with a maximum service of two months per annum; ten years in the second reserve, with a maximum service of 30 days per annum; six years in the third reserve.

The army is organized in 2 Army Commands, each of 2 divisions, 1 cavalry regiment and 1 regiment of engineers. Each division consists of 2 regiments of infantry (3 battalions each), 1 regiment of artillery (2 groups), and 1 Medical Unit.

Aviation schools were started in 1914, and a Flying Corps has been formed. It is chiefly employed in the development of civil aviation. Ten military tanks have recently been added to the military forces.

Siam maintains a small naval force, which consists of five gunboats, three destroyers, four torpedo-boats, the Royal yacht *Maha Chakri*, and various

small craft; the ex-British sloop *Havant*, renamed *Chow Phryya*, serves as a sea-going training ship. There are 4,800 officers and men on the active list, besides a reserve of 20,000.

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.

Expenditure on Defence for 1930–31 is estimated at 12,626,000 ticals for the army; 4,545,000 ticals for the navy; 4,000,000 ticals for the air services; total, 21,171,000 ticals.

Production and Industry.

According to the 1929 census 83·05 per cent. of the occupied persons (7,519,757) were engaged in agriculture, 1·10 per cent. in fishery, 2·19 per cent. in industrial pursuits.

In the year 1916, the Government started work on that portion of the comprehensive scheme for the irrigation of the Central Plain, known as the South Prasak Canal Project. The works were completed in 1922. The following are the percentages of the areas protected, approximately 100,000 hectares which received direct irrigation in the years following the completion of the project.—1923, 45 per cent., 1924, 59 per cent., 1925, 60 per cent., 1926, 66 per cent., 1927, 67 per cent., 1928, 73 per cent., 1929, 75 per cent., 1930, 80 per cent.

A conservation and drainage scheme which is complementary to the Prasak South Canal Project, known as the Jiengrak and Bang Hia Drainage Project, was completed in 1931. This project and another which aims at bringing the Nakorn Nayok River under control, in combination with the Prasak South Canal Project, will protect practically the whole of the Central Plain from Ayuthia to the Sea, lying on the east bank of the Menam Chao Phya, an area comprising approximately 450,000 hectares.

Work on the scheme which lies to the west of the Menam Chao Phya, the Suphan River Inundation Scheme has also been started. The scheme is being completed by sections, and in the year 1927 irrigation was commenced from the 3rd or lowest regulator. In that year and the two following years, 1928 and 1929, water supply conditions were distinctly poor, and the irrigation works were the means of maturing large areas of rice crops which without their aid would have failed. The Suphan Scheme, however, will not give the desired results until the head reach of the river at its off-take from the Menam Chao Phya has been remodelled, and regulated, and works in this connection are being pushed on as speedily as possible.

Schemes are also in hand for the improvement of irrigation facilities in the Northern Province of the Kingdom, Monthon Payab.

The chief produce of the country is rice, which forms the national food and the staple article of export. The figures of the rice crop for the past three years are as follows: 1928–29, area, 7,123,828 acres, yield, 3,851,354 tons; 1929–30, area, 6,112,084 acres, yield, 3,844,082 tons; 1930–31, area, 7,273,796 acres, yield, 4,787,997 tons. In Bangkok and district there are some 75 rice mills, and about 700 in the Provinces.

The harvested area and yield of certain other crops in 1930–31 was as follows:—para-rubber, 98,162 acres, 103,375 piculs; coconuts, 69,785 acres, 128,923,642 nuts; tobacco, 21,444 acres, 79,000 piculs; pepper, 3,798 acres, 33,925 piculs.

The live-stock on March 31, 1931, consisted of 9,582 elephants, 303,451 horses and ponies, 4,773,551 bullocks, and 4,739,019 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 1929-30 the exports of teak amounted to 66,085 tons, valued at 885,299*l.* The forests are under the control of the Siamese Chief Conservator, aided by some British officers. Planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula, exports of rubber and rubber waste for the year 1930–31 being 4,410,674 kilogrammes valued at 118,899*l.*

The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, tungsten, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, lead, copper, molybdenum, rubies, sapphires and silver. Tin mining is carried on in all the Southern or Peninsula circles of the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula and in the Rajaburi circle. The total output of metallic tin in 1925–26 was 132,078 piculs; in 1926–27, 123,275 piculs; in 1927–28, 131,323 piculs; in 1928–29, 143,165 piculs; in 1929–30, 184,948 piculs.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the Kingdom for the past four years is as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1927-28 . .	18,280,049	25,115,397	1929-30 . .	18,792,098	19,979,354
1928-29 . .	17,255,682	22,952,253	1930-31 . .	14,091,717	14,683,536

The distribution of trade by principal countries was as follows:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£
Belgium	349,916	135,940	132,774	14,437
China	1,216,516	939,598	258,663	180,175
France	304,940	338,175	28,733	15,478
Germany	1,060,078	691,250	231,476	246,777
Hong Kong	2,805,129	2,783,675	3,349,007	2,782,148
India, British	1,060,229	706,457	107,536	104,942
India, Netherlands	1,602,158	1,385,440	952,592	574,994
Italy	249,599	115,354	63,161	59,987
Japan	1,513,545	1,040,682	1,447,986	744,304
Netherlands	462,940	235,424	153,345	78,540
Singapore, Penang, British Malay States . . .	8,179,363	2,329,262	11,058,223	7,936,524
United Kingdom	3,097,867	2,129,282	298,846	268,224
United States of America	751,389	505,650	88,482	67,437
West Indies (other than British)	28	72	989,837	889,913
Burma	165,715	137,098	2,408	2,925
Australia	135,293	93,019	4,714	3,563

The principal imports in 1930–31 were: cotton goods, 1,775,908*l.*; gunny bags, 311,581*l.*; food-stuffs, 2,460,882*l.*; metal manufactures, 1,084,494*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 642,729*l.*; kerosene oil, 494,242*l.*; machinery, 497,705*l.*; treasure, 504,403*l.* The principal exports were: rice, 9,369,793*l.*; tin and tin ore, 1,532,026*l.*; and teak, 885,299*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):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom .	322,832	394,727	260,915	288,980	150,508
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom .	2,036,471	2,033,968	2,365,840	2,050,314	1,004,591
Re-exports to Siam from U. Kingdom	22,067	24,286	23,585	18,981	13,282

Shipping and Communications.

In 1930–31, 897 vessels of 1,036,637 tons entered, and 902 of 1,043,543 tons cleared the port of Bangkok. Of those entering 241 of 321,329 tons and of those clearing 245 of 325,004 tons were British.

On March 31, 1930, there were 2,918 kilometres (1,812 miles) of State Railways open to traffic and 155 kilometres (96 miles) were under construction. The Northern Line runs from Ban Paji to Chiengmai (414 miles), the extreme northern terminus. The Southern Line (743 miles) runs from Bangkok down the Peninsula to the frontier station of Padang Besar, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Railway from Penang, and to Singapore. Another line branching off from Haad Yai runs along the East Coast of the Peninsula to Sungei Golok, where it connects with the Federated Malay States Line. There are branches to Singora, Nakorn, Sritamaraj and Kantang. The North-Eastern Line (164 miles) is being extended from Korat to Khonkaen, the first section, from Korat to Nohn Wat (29 km), being already open to traffic. The Korat-Ubol Line has now been completed and opened to traffic to Warindra, the station for Ubol. The line to Khon Kaen is expected to be ready before 1933. The extension from Krabinburi, the present terminus of the Eastern Line, to Aranya Pradesa on the Cambodian frontier was completed in 1927. Since January 1922, a through express service between Bangkok and Penang has been introduced, the distance being traversed in 31½ hours. A similar service between Bangkok and Chiengmai on the Northern Line was inaugurated in November, 1922, the journey being accomplished in 26 hours. The Northern and Southern Railway systems are linked together by means of a railway bridge over the Menam Chao Phya (opened January 1, 1927), and both systems terminate in the central railway station of Hua Lampong. All State Railways are under one management. Gross earnings of the State Railways in 1929–30 were 19,330,124 baht; working expenses, 8,203,928 baht; and net profit, 11,126,196 baht. The number of passengers carried was 6,303,410, and total goods carried 1,422,681 tons.

According to the report of Department of Ways for the year 1926–27, the length of state highways was 1,272 miles, of which 602 miles were under maintenance, 213 miles under improvement, and 457 miles under construction.

Private lines of an aggregate length of 66 miles 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, also from Thonburi to Bang Bua Thong, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (Northern branch) with Phrabat.

The following figures relate to civil aviation in 1929–30: length of routes opened, 512 miles; miles flown, 28,370; passengers transported, 149; merchandise transported, 16,802 metric tons.

In 1930–31 there were 798 post offices of which 352 were licensed or contract post offices, and 324 railway station offices. The volume of mail matter dealt with during the year aggregated approximately 16,000,000 pieces, which was an increase of 3,000,000 pieces over the previous year. The value of Inland Money Orders issued was more than 20,600,000 baht.

There were (1930–31) 718 telegraph offices, 308 of which were operated by the licensed post offices and 289 by the railway stations. Number of inland telegrams was 815,000. Length of line, 4,905 miles; length of wire, 8,251 miles (1929–30).

In 1930–31 there were 21 telephone exchanges, 17 of which were in the provinces. Subscribers numbered 2,191. Number of calls was 10,009,625.

Three wireless stations on the Telefunken system have been erected, one at Bangkok, one at Singora, and one at Koh-Khan. The two former are under the control of the Siamese naval authorities, the third under that of the Post and Telegraph Department.

A new high-powered station, also on the Telefunken system, has been erected at Bangkok, and was opened on Jan. 15, 1929.

Direct wireless communication on a commercial basis was established with Germany, England, France, Java, Philippine Islands and Hong Kong. The growth of the radio traffic since its transfer to the Ministry of Commerce and Communications was as follows: 798,465 words handled in 1930, and 799,853 in 1931.

Additional radio facilities for direct traffic with Europe, now being installed, consist of a beam transmitting station in Bangkok with a receiving station in Laksi.

Money, Weights and Measures.

In Bangkok there are branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, the Mercantile Bank of India, and the Bank of Canton. A number of Chinese Banks have established branches here during recent years. There is also a branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Bhuket. A Siamese bank, with a British manager, was established under Royal Charter in 1906, with the name of the Siam Commercial Bank, Limited. It now has branches at Chiengmai and Lampang in the northern province, and at Tungsong in the south of Siam.

On April 1, 1913, the Siamese Treasury Savings Bank was opened with 529 depositors. By March 31, 1930, the number was 18,682, with a total deposit of 245,787*l.*

Under the Currency Act of May, 1928, the unit of currency is the *baht*, divided into one hundred *satang*. The *baht* is a silver coin like the *tical* (a word of foreign origin) which it replaces. It weighs 15 grammes 900 fine, and is equivalent to 0·66567 grammes of fine gold, corresponding to a rate of 11 *bahts* for 1*l.* sterling. This rate is maintained by the Government purchases and sales of foreign currency. Other silver coins are 50 *satang* and 25 *satang* pieces. The 10 and 5 *satang* pieces are nickel, and the 1 *satang* piece, bronze. Notes and *baht* coins are legal tender without limit as to amount; 5 and 25 *satang* pieces legal tender up to 5 *baht*, and nickel and bronze coins legal tender up to 1 *baht*.

The Government in 1902 began to issue currency notes (5, 10, 20, 100 and 1,000 ticals, and since October, 1918, 1 tical notes). On March 31,

1931, there were 10,038,488*l.* worth of currency notes in circulation; against these there was a reserve of 11,937,266*l.*, one third in silver coin and bullion, and the remainder in short term securities or cash, in London and New York.

On December 17, 1923, a law was passed for the introduction of the metric system as optional in 1925. The metric system has already been adopted in many of the Government departments and on State Railways. The actual weights and measures prescribed by law are: units of weight:—1 *Standard Picul* = 60 kilograms; 1 *Standard Catty* (1/100 Picul) = 600 grammes; 1 *Standard Carat* = 20 centigrammes. Units of length:—1 *Sen* = 40 metres; 1 *Wah* (1/20 Sen) = 2 metres; 1 *Sawk* (1/4 Wah) = 0 50 metre; 1 *Keup* (½ Sawk) = 0·25 metre. Units of square measure:—1 *Rai* (1 square Sen) = 1,600 sq. metres; 1 *Ngan* (1/4 Rai) = 400 sq. metres; 1 *Sq. Wah* (1/100 Ngan) = 4 sq. metres. Units of capacity:—1 *Standard Kwien* = 2,000 litres; 1 *Standard Ban* (1/2 Kwien) = 1,000 litres; 1 *Standard Sat* (1/50 Ban) = 20 litres; 1 *Standard Tanan* (1/20 Sat) = 1 litre.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Siam in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—H.S H. Prince Damras Damrong Devakula (appointed 1930).

First Secretary.—Phra Sundara Vachana.

Third Secretaries.—H.S.H. Prince Tongtor Dongthæm, Luang Siri Rajmaitri, Luang Sundra Nuraksh and Luang Prakong Vijasman.

Attachés.—Luang Chamnong Dithakar, Luang Dithakar Bhakdi, and Luang Bhadravadi.

Consul-General.—R. D. Craig.

2. Of Great Britain in Siam

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer, M.V.O. (appointed December 23, 1929).

Consul-General at Bangkok.—J. F. Johns, C.M.G.

There are consular representatives at Chiengmai, Senggora, and Nakawn-Lampang.

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SPAIN.

(ESPAÑA.)

A REPUBLIC was proclaimed in Spain on April 14, 1931.

Political unrest in Spain since the fall of the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera in January 1930, and the subsequent government of General Berenguer, followed by the short-lived administration of Admiral Aznar at the head of a National Government formed with the object of hurriedly returning to a Constitutional Régime and thus save the Crown from immediate collapse, preceded the transformation of Spain from an ancient Monarchy to a young Republic.

For the first time for eight years elections were to be held, and the Municipal elections that took place on April 12, 1931, foreshadowed the downfall of the Monarchy. The overwhelming victory of Republicans and Socialists decided the long-restrained situation in less than twenty-four hours. On the evening of Tuesday, April 14, 1931, ex-King Alfonso XIII abandoned the Royal Palace at Madrid and made his way to France.

Upon the King's departure the Powers of State were surrendered by the last monarchical government unto the Revolutionary Committee, which on April 14, 1931, constituted a Provisional Republican Government (*see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1931, page 1275).

General elections took place on June 28, 1931, to summon 'a Constituent Cortes' for the drafting of a Constitution and electing a President. The one-Chamber Parliament (Congress) sat for the first time on July 14, 1931. It is composed of 470 members, including three women, divided among the following parties:—Socialists, 117; Radical-Socialists, 59; Republicans of different branches, 184; Catalonians under Maciá, 32; Agrarians and Basques (Catholics), 40; Independents, 16; Unclassified, 22.

The Constitution of the Republic was voted on December 9, 1931.

President of the Republic.—Niceto *Alcala Zamora y Torres*; born July 6, 1877; elected December 10, 1931. Salary and allowance, 2,250,000 pesetas per annum.

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
First Republic.	
Estanislao Figueras, President	1873 to 1875
Francisco Pi y Margall, President	
Nicolas Salmeron, President	
Emilio Castelar, President	
House of Bourbon.	
Alfonso XII.	1875
María Cristina (*pro tem.*)	1886
Alfonso XIII.	1886–1931
Second Republic.	
Niceto Alcala Zamora, President	1931–

Government and Constitution.

I. Central Government.

The Constitution of the second Spanish Republic contains the following fundamental principles:—That Spain shall be a democratic Republic of workers of all classes, organized in a régime of Liberty and Justice; that the Republic shall constitute an integral State consistent with the autonomy of the Municipalities and Regions; that it shall have no official religion, and that freedom of conscience shall be granted to all citizens; that all citizens are equal before the law; that Castilian (Spanish) is the official language, and that no citizen can be compelled to know or make use of a provincial language, except with the limitations set forth on the Statutes of the Regions. Spain renounces warfare as an instrument of national politics. The colours of the Republic are red, yellow and purple. The capital of the Republic is Madrid.

The legislative power rests with the people who exercise it by means of the *Cortes* (single chamber) or Congress of Deputies, who are elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret, on the system of proportional representation. All citizens over 23, without distinction of sex or civil status are eligible. Deputies, who are re-eligible indefinitely, are paid a salary of 1,000 pesetas per month besides travelling expenses. Electors, male or female, must be over 23.

Sixty days after the expiration of the mandate of the Cortes, or of its dissolution, new elections must take place, and the new Cortes shall sit thirty days as a maximum after the general elections are held. The Cortes will assemble without previous notification on the first law-day of February and October each year, and will sit at least during three months in the first period and two months in the latter The Government and the Cortes have the initiative to make laws. The Cortes may authorize the Government to enact laws by decrees, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, on matters pertaining to the legislative power; with the limitation that such decrees can in no way refer to an increase of expenditures. The Cortes

will appoint from its own body a Permanent Committee, composed of 21 representatives elected proportionately from the different parties and presided over by the Speaker, which will be entrusted with the suspension of public guarantees, the enacting of laws by decrees and the prosecution of members. The Cortes may propose a vote of censure on the Government or any of its Ministers, on the request of fifty of its members, but the Cabinet or the Minister in question is not obliged to resign in consequence unless the vote of censure is passed by an absolute majority of the Chamber. International agreements sanctioned by Spain and filed in the League of Nations, bearing on international law, are to be considered as constituting part of Spanish legislation; the government to produce before the Cortes in such cases the proper law for its adoption. The sanctioning of the laws voted by the Cortes can be submitted to a referendum, constituted by not less than 15 per cent. of the electors; but a referendum cannot affect the Constitution, the complementary laws, the ratification of International Agreements filed in the League of Nations, the Statutes of the Regions and the taxation laws. The people may also exercise their right of initiative in proposing laws to the Cortes, provided that the petition is made by 15 per cent. of the electors.

The President of the Republic is the Head of the State and personifies the Nation. He is elected conjointly by the Cortes and a number of 'compromisers' equal to that of Deputies. The 'compromisers' are elected by universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret. An additional clause in the Constitution prescribes that the Constituent Cortes shall elect the first President of the Republic by secret voting; an absolute majority of votes of all the Deputies in office being required for the proclamation.

The President of the Republic must be a Spanish citizen, over forty years, in full possession of his civil and political rights; the exceptions being military men in active service or on the retired list for not less than ten years, clergymen and ministers of the various churches and religions, members of reigning or ex-reigning families of any country whatsoever no matter how related to the head of such family. The President holds office for six years, and he cannot be re-elected until six years after the termination of his last mandate. The elections take place thirty days previous to the expiration of the presidential mandate. In case of absence or other causes his duties are to be assumed by the Speaker of the House, who in turn will be substituted in his duties by the Deputy-Speaker. Likewise, the Speaker of the House assumes office as President of the Republic in case of vacancy, and the election of the new President is to be convoked not beyond eight days, the elections to take place within the thirty succeeding days. The Cortes will maintain its powers, even if dissolved, for the exclusive purpose of the election of President.

The President appoints and dismisses the Premier and, upon the latter's recommendation, his Ministers. The President is empowered to declare War, but he can only sign the declaration under the conditions prescribed in the Covenant of the League of Nations, and after being authorised by a special law. He also issues decrees countersigned by his Ministers; ordains measures of urgency to safeguard the integrity of the Nation, upon immediate notification of his action to the Cortes, negotiates, signs and ratifies International Agreements, political and commercial treaties, as well as those bearing on the public treasury. In general, any Agreement calling for legislation unless sanctioned by the Cortes shall not bind the Nation in any way. The agreements entered with the International Labour Bureau are to be submitted to the Cortes within limited time, and after approval the President's ratification is to be communicated to the League of Nations for its proper filing. Other International Treaties and Covenants ratified by Spain

shall also be filed in the League of Nations. Secret Treaties and clauses of a similar nature are not binding. In case of Spain's withdrawal from the League of Nations the President must be authorised by the Cortes before passing the notification of retirement. The President has the faculty of enacting laws by decree when the Cortes are not assembled, on the recommendation and by unanimous accord of the government and with the approval of two-thirds of the Permanent Committee, on momentous matters in defence of the Republic; such decrees to be only of a provisional character until such time as the Cortes have sanctioned them. The President may at all times convoke extraordinary Cortes. He can suspend the ordinary sessions during one month in the first period (February) and fifteen days in the second period (October). He can dissolve the Cortes not more than twice during his tenure of office, either by a justified decree or by convoking new elections within sixty days; a second dissolution must be examined by the new Cortes in its first sitting and an adverse voting by an absolute majority implies dismissal of the President.

The President can be dismissed at any time; sixty per cent. of the members constituting the Cortes are required for filing the demand, and from that moment the President ceases his functions until after the demand has been examined and voted upon.

The Constitution allows to all citizens freedom of opinions and ideas, but may hold these rights in suspense by a government decree in cases of impending danger to the Nation. If the Cortes are not assembled at the time, they are to be convoked within eight days. The suspension of constitutional rights cannot exceed thirty days; any extension of time must be previously authorized by the Cortes or the Permanent Committee.

A Tribunal of Constitutional Guaranty is created with jurisdiction over the entire Nation, whose duty it will be to decide on the unconstitutionality of the laws; the protection of individual rights; discrepancies arising in legislation between the State and the autonomous regions and among one another; the examination and approval of powers of the 'compromisers' chosen for the election of President; the responsibility incurred by the President of the Republic, the Premier and Ministers, the President and Magistrates of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General. The Cortes will appoint the President of the Guaranty Tribunal, whether a deputy or not, and among other members there will be a representative for each region.

The Constitution may be reformed either on the recommendation of the Government, or when proposed by a quarter of the members of the Chamber; in both cases the proposal must determine the changes at issue, and to take in consideration the reform requires the vote of two-thirds of the Deputies during the first four years of constitutional régime and an absolute majority hereafter; the Cortes then automatically become dissolved and new elections must be convoked within sixty days. The new Parliament thus elected will act as Constituent Cortes to decide on the reform, and thereafter as ordinary Cortes.

Other main points incorporated in the new Constitution is the establishment of divorce; the legitimacy of the offspring of unmarried couples, and the rural problem affecting land and property.

The Government was constituted as follows on December 16, 1931:—

Prime Minister and Minister of War.—Don Manuel *Azaña y Diaz.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Luis *Zulueta Escolano.*
Minister of Justice.—Don Alvaro de *Albornoz y Liminiana.*
Minister of Marine.—Don José *Giral Pereira.*

Minister of Finance.—Don Jaime *Carner Romeu.*
Minister of the Interior.—Don Santiago *Casares Quiroga.*
Minister of Education.—Don Fernando *De Los Rios Urruti.*
Minister of Public Works.—Don Indalecio *Prieto y Tuero.*
Minister of Labour.—Don Francisco *Largo Caballero.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Don Marcelino *Domingo Sanjuan.*
Minister of Communications.—Don Santiago *Casares Quiroga* (*pro tem.*).

II. Local Government.

The provinces are constituted by the association of Municipalities; Spanish dominions in Northern Africa will be organized under the autonomous principle in direct relation with the central government. All Municipalities will be autonomous in their respective spheres, and they will elect their *Ayuntamiento*, by universal suffrage, equal, direct and secret, which will be presided over by the *Alcalde*, elected from its own body, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Tenientes de Alcalde.* Each island of the Canaries will have a corporation known as *Cabildo Insular*, to rule their special interests; the Balearic Islands may adopt a similar régime. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputacion Provincial*, the members of which are elected by the constituencies; the administration of the *Diputaciones Provinciales* is being radically reformed with the Republic.

The different regions in Spain have submitted to the Republican Government the autonomous principle, which the Constitution has embodied as follows: If one or more neighbouring provinces possessing similar historical and economical characteristics decide to form an autonomous region, consistent with the Spanish Nation, they will file their petition to the central government by means of a Statute, which must be passed for its proposal by the majority of Municipalities in the area. The approval of a Regional Statute requires the votes of at least two-thirds of the electors inscribed in the Census; in case of an adverse plebiscite five years must elapse before renewing the proposal of autonomy. The Statute can only come in force when approved by the Cortes. The federation of autonomous regions is in no way admitted. The Constitution excludes from the domain of the autonomous regions the following matters which the Central Government alone may deal with: the nationalisation of citizens and adherence to constitutional rights; Church legislation; diplomatic and consular representation; declaration of war, treaties of peace and in general international intercourse; defence of public surety; national debt; army, navy and national defence; tariff reform and commercial treaties; nationalisation of ships; extradition laws; jurisdiction of the Supreme Tribunal; finance laws regulated by the State; system of communications controlled by the State, post and telegraphs, airways, etc.

Any province forming part of an autonomous region may renounce its autonomous régime and return to the provincial régime by a similar plebiscite as that required when soliciting the autonomy.

Area and Population.

Continental Spain has an area of 190,050 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands, the total area is 196,607 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
1920	21,338,381	1,387,564	0·65

For the last Census Population, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1923, page 1330.

Area and population of the fifty provinces :—

Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1930	Pop per sq mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec 31, 1930	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava . .	1,175	99,479	84 6	Lugo . .	3,814	483,489	126·7
Albacete. .	5,737	324,764	56 6	Madrid . .	3,084	1,168,671	378 9
Alicante .	2,185	542,104	254 5	Málaga .	2,812	610,144	216 9
Almería . .	3,360	379 347	112 9	Murcia . .	4,453	679,651	152 6
Avila . .	3,042	218,026	71·5	Navarra . .	4,055	334,773	82 6
Badajoz .	8,451	735,061	86 9	Orense . .	2 694	420,033	155 8
Baleares .	1,935	354,520	183 2	Oviedo . .	4,205	812,593	193 2
Barcelona .	2,968	1,460,826	492 1	Palencia . .	3,256	195,248	60·0
Burgos . .	5,480	344 385	62 7	Pontevedra	1,695	577,861	340 9
Cáceres . .	7.667	450,355	58 7	Salamanca .	4,829	335,266	69 7
Cádiz .	2,334	568,927	200 7	Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canarias) .	1,528	311,179	203 6
Castellon. .	2,495	318,126	127·9	Santander .	2,108	359,668	176 2
Ciudad-Real .	7,620	504,566	66 2	Segovia . .	2,635	176,001	66 7
Córdoba . .	5,299	618,487	116 7	Sevilla .	5,428	756,713	139·4
Coruña . .	3,051	733,766	240 5	Soria . .	3,983	157,524	39 5
Cuenca . .	6,636	303,887	45·7	Tarragona .	2,505	355,698	142 0
Gerona . .	2,264	347,807	153·6	Teruel . .	5,720	261,828	45 7
Granada . .	4,928	608,792	123·5	Toledo . .	5,919	485,762	82 0
Guadalajara .	4,676	210,624	45 0	Valencia . .	4,150	1,015,786	244·5
Guipúzcoa .	728	299,256	411 0	Valladolid .	2,922	286,892	98 1
Huelva . .	3,913	392,470	100 2	Vizcaya (Biscay)	836	460,272	550·5
Huesca . .	5,848	253,972	43·5	Zamora .	4,097	268,714	65 7
Jaén . .	5,203	657,741	126 4	Zaragoza . .	6,726	526,383	78·1
Las Palmas (Canarias)	1,279	255,556	199 8				
León . .	5,936	421,395	71 2				
Lérida . .	4,690	326,558	69 5				
Logroño . .	1,946	194,112	99 8	Total .	196,607	22,940,152	116 6

The population of Ceuta (38,165) is included in that of Cádiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop. 322), the Chafarinas (320), Melilla (60,580), Peñon de la Gomera (398), Rio de Oro (253), and Nador (2,890). 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.

By Decree of September 21, 1927, the islands which form the Canary Archipelago were divided into two provinces, under the name of their respective capitals: Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Las Palmas. The province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife is constituted by the islands of Tenerife,

Palma, Gomera and Hierro; and that of Las Palmas by Gran Canaria, Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the small barren islands of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara y Lobos.

The following were the estimated populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1930, viz. :—

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Madrid	834,103	Cádiz	79,242	Lerida	43,730
Barcelona	782,843	San Sebastian	80,062	Badajoz	43,051
Valencia	274,552	Lorca[1]	74,696	Mieres[1]	40,560
Sevilla	219,346	Oviedo	76,828	Linares[1]	40,168
Málaga	188,117	Las Palmas	76,178	Sabadell[1]	37,529
Zaragoza	159,291	Alicante	70,479	Vitoria	37,274
Murcia	158,285	Coruña	67,076	Salamanca	37,638
Bilbao	153,630	La Linea[1]	67,681	Alcoy[1]	36,463
Granada	109,645	Gijon[1]	68,236	Jaén	36,965
Cartagena[1]	96,981	S. Cruz (Canaries)	57,573	Castellon	37,227
Santander	86,172	Vigo[1]	60,099	Lugo	38,070
Córdoba	84,525	Almeria	53,091	Albacete	36,849
Palma	81,783	Huelva	51,330	Burgos	33,719
Valladolid	79,334		46,855	Pamplona	33,295

[1] Population Census 1920.

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1928	170,642	666,240	413,002	253,238
1929	168,320	653,571	407,521	246,050
1930	173,834	658,939	394,355	264,584

Emigration figures for 4 years as follows :—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1927	52,331	30,720	83,051	1929	62,709	38,279	100,988
1928	54,616	32,998	87,614	1930	59,061	35,510	94,571

Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico.

Religion.

The new Republican Constitution in force (Dec. 9, 1931) declares that Spain has no official religion. The great majority of the population adhere to the Roman Catholic Faith. The Constitution guarantees liberty of worship and freedom of conscience. Religious bodies are now treated as Associations, to be governed by a special law. Cemeteries are placed under exclusive civil jurisdiction. The State will no longer support the clergy and the buildings, etc. of the Church. Religious orders who take the papal vote become dissolved and their properties and estates subject to nationalisation. The remaining orders are to be inscribed in a special register in charge of the Ministry of Justice; they are prohibited from buying property other than that intended for living and the practice of religion; prohibition of exercising industry, commerce or education; submission to taxation; obligation to render an annual account of their investments.

Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees, and 61 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo, where the Primate resides. In 1929 there were in Spain 66 cathedrals, 22 collegiate churches, 20,458 parish churches, and 16,436 chapels and sanctuaries.

Education.

The latest census returns (1920) show that 46·28 per cent. of the population could read and write, 0·94 could read only, and 45·46 per cent. could neither read nor write. The remaining 7·32 per cent. corresponds to the infant population under 6 years.

The Constitution of the Republic ordains that primary education is to be compulsory and free. Education is to be lay, but the churches are authorized, under State inspection, to teach their respective doctrines in their own schools.

The country is divided into eleven educational districts, with the universities as centres. The total sum spent in 1929 was 128,571,608 pesetas.

In 1929, there were 27,888 public schools, and about 6,000 private schools, the total number of pupils being about 3,800,000. Secondary education is conducted in 'institutions,' or middle-class schools, and there must be at least one of them in every province. There were in the year 1929, 69 institutions with 63,396 pupils (8,399 girls). These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 45,463 students (4,067 women). The universities are at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, and Zaragoza. There are, besides, a medical and science faculty at Cádiz in connection with the University of Seville, and in the Canary Islands an educational establishment dependent on the University of Seville. In 1929 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 197,289,711 pesetas.

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 Territoriales* (Divisional High Courts); 50 *Audiencias Provinciales* (Provincial High Courts); 522 *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance); and 9,310 *Juzgados Municipales* (District Court, or Court of Lowest Jurisdiction held by Justices of the Peace).

The *Tribunal Supremo* consists of a President, the new Constitution enacts that the appointment is to be made by the President of the Republic, 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.

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. The Republic has reinstated the jury system, which was suppressed during the Dictatorship.

The *Juzgados Municipales* are constituted of a Judge and two Deputy Judges. This Court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 20,000 pesetas (£800) in value, and petty offences.

On July 1, 1925, the 'Court of Minors' (*Tribunal de Niños*) was established for trying cases of delinquency of boys and girls from 9 to 18 years of age.

Old Age Pensions and Social Insurance.

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 available up to December 31, 1929, was 628,178.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years, in thousands of pesetas :—

—	1928[1]	1929[1]	1930[1]	1931[1]	1932[1]
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Revenue . . .	3,258,519	3,399,771	3,735,148	3,656,094	4,550,248
Expenditure . . .	3,257,590	3,370,104	3,693,537	3,855,086	4,461,007

[1] Estimates.

The budget for the fiscal year 1932 is made up as follows :—

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes . . .	1,897,130,300	President of the Republic.	2,250,000
Indirect Taxes . . .	1,382,945,000	Legislature	10,021,250
Monopolies	1,030,280,000	Public Debt	913,505,149
State properties—		Pensions	271,346,593
Income	61,297,125	High Court of Finance .	1,365,875
Sales	3,755,000	Presidency of the Council of Ministers . . .	33,840,388
Resources of the Treasury .	674,890,767	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	20,771,732
		Ministry of Justice . .	41,823,322
		,, ,, Army . .	387,811,354
		,, ,, Marine . .	226,757,475
		,, ,, the Interior .	351,673,903
		,, ,, Public Works .	642,076,486
		,, ,, Public Instruction & Fine Arts	267,355,456
		,, ,, Labour . .	73,434,463
		,, ,, Agriculture .	58,985,767
		,, ,, Finance . .	54,976,090
		Cost of collecting Revenue .	145,181,483
		Spanish Possessions . .	4,534,141
		Expenditure in Morocco .	172,960,129
		Special Expenditures . .	780,386,547
Total	4,550,248,192 (182,009,928*l.*)	Grand Total . . .	4,461,007,553 (178,440,302*l.*)

The Public Debt of Spain on Jan. 1, 1929, amounted to 18,761,103,398 pesetas, composed as follows:—

	Pesetas, nominal.
Internal 4 per cent.	5,283 224,598
External 4 per cent.	911,905,800
Redeemable 4 per cent. (1908)	128,047,500
Redeemable 5 per cent. (1917)	947,600,000
Redeemable 5 per cent. (1920)	1,235,702,500
Redeemable 5 per cent. (1926) without tax	225,000,000
Redeemable 5 per cent. (1927) without tax	3,546,550,000
Redeemable 5 per cent. (1927) taxed	2,061,775,000
Redeemable 4½ per cent. (1928) without tax	500,000,000
Redeemable 4 per cent. (1928) without tax	1,096,267,000
Redeemable 3 per cent (1928) without tax	2,025,031,500
Redeemable 5 per cent. Railway Loan	500.000,000
Redeemable 4½ per cent Railway Loan	300,000,000

In addition to the above a gold loan was issued in December, 1929, for the purpose of paying off the debts incurred abroad by the Foreign Exchange Control Committee. The capital value of the loan is 305 million gold pesetas.

Defence.

Army.

Military service in Spain is compulsory. The total term of service is for 18 years. The law in force (Decree of February 20, 1925) provides for active service in the army to be normally for 2 years. Exemptions are more frequent than formerly.

The army has undergone a radical change under the Republic. Thirty-seven infantry regiments have been suppressed, the rank of captain-general has been abolished and all lieutenant-generals, with one or two exceptions, have been placed on the retired list.

The new organization consists of three High Inspections, under Major-Generals, stationed at Madrid. The army in times of peace will comprise eight divisions distributed over the different provinces, a division of Cavalry in Madrid, and the forces in the Balearic and Canary Islands, besides the Military Command in Africa.

A division consists of two infantry brigades, each comprising two regiments of two battalions; a squadron of cavalry; a brigade of artillery, with two regiments; a battalion of engineers (sappers), with two technical sections; a squadron of aviation with an observation unit; artillery park; sanitary, veterinary and administrative groups.

A division of cavalry consists of three cavalry brigades, each of three regiments; a regiment of artillery, an aviation squadron for observation; cyclist and automobile groups; sanitary and veterinary sections.

The forces in Baleares are composed of 2 infantry regiments, a regiment of coast artillery and a mixed group; two mixed groups of sappers and telegraphy; sanitary and administrative sections.

In the Canary Islands there are two regiments of infantry; two mixed groups of artillery; two mixed groups of sappers and telegraphy; sanitary and administrative sections.

Morocco is divided into two military districts, each formed of two infantry regiments, two sections of cyclists; the Foreign Legion; two sections of cavalry; a battalion of engineers, with radiotelegraphy and automobile

groups; two groups of aviation; two marine companies; three groups of native troops with three infantry 'tabors,' and one of cavalry.

The total number of generals in active service is 84; chiefs and officers, 9,661; non-commissioned officers, 1,338; sergeants, 5,811; corporals, 12,262; musicians, 1,275; soldiers, 105,367. In Africa there are 3 generals; 2,125 chiefs and officers, and 45,186 of other ranks and soldiers, of which 9,080 are natives and 6000 belong to the Foreign Legion.

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 the frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The actual strength of the Guardia Civil is 22,499; cavalry, 5,318. Carabineros: infantry, 14,530; cavalry, 333.

In 1930–31, 45,076 recruits were called to the colours.

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). The military estimates for 1931 amounted to 181,301,251 pesetas.

Navy.

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour: Water-line	Armour: On Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-Power	Designed Speed
					Battleships.			
1914	Jaime I.	15,700	8	10	8 12-in.; 20 4-in.	—	15,500	19·5
1913	España							
					Cruisers.			
1920	Republica	5,550	3	—	9 6-in.	4	25,500	25·5
1922	Blas de Lezo	4,725	3	—	6 6-in.	4	45,000	29
1923	Mendez Nuñez							
1925	Libertad	7,850	3	—	8 6-in.; 4 4-in.	12	80,000	33
1928	Almirante Cervera							
	Miguel de Cervantes							

There are 7 flotilla leaders, 4 destroyers, 18 modern torpedo boats, 7 gunboats, and 15 submarines.

The dockyard at Ferrol is worked by a British syndicate, employing Spanish workmen. At this yard two 10,000 ton cruisers (*Baleares* and *Canarias*) have recently been laid down. In addition, the construction of 12 more submarines and 5 more flotilla leaders has been authorised.

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. A naval flying service is at work.

For 1932 the strength of the navy was fixed at 11,007 sailors. Total number of officers in active service in the navy (January 1, 1930), including all departmental corps: 2,003. Reserve: 429.

Production and Industry.

Spain is a preponderatingly agricultural country. The productive area was calculated at 45,595,000 hectares (113,987,500 acres) or 90·4 per cent., and the remainder, 4,856,688 hectares (12,141,720 acres) or 9·6 per cent., as being unproductive. A large part of the productive area is not under direct cultivation, but in recent years modern methods and up-to-date machinery are being employed.

Of the total area of Spain (50,451,688 hectares, or 126,129,220 acres), the area under production in 1924 was 22,429,323 hectares (or 56,073,307 acres), an increase of 726,443 hectares (1,816,107 acres) over the last census. The area devoted to pasture and mountains occupies 24,055,547 hectares (60,138,876 acres), as in the last census, while the area classed as unproductive for agriculture is reduced to 3,969,618 hectares (9,924,045 acres), having decreased 633,643 hectares (1,584,107 acres) from the last census.

In 1921, 1,622,122 hectares (4,055,305 acres) were devoted to olive culture (3·2 per cent.); 1,333,781 hectares (3,334,452 acres) to vineyards (2·6 per cent.): 433,711 hectares (1,084,277 acres) to fruit (0 86 per cent.); and 15,410,072 hectares (38,525,180 acres) to agriculture and gardens (30·54 per cent.). In 1920 the alienation of rural property was calculated at 431,002 estates representing a value of 793,482,525 pesetas; and of urban property, 120,143 estates of a value of 888,755,650 pesetas.

In 1921 Spain started the cultivation of tobacco; in 1930–31, 11,199 acres planted yielded 152,452 cwts., of a total value of 12,365,965 pesetas.

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows:—

	Area.			Yield		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Wheat . . .	10,567,085	10,617,725	11,128,980	66,755,172	83,958,144	79,851,150
Barley . . .	4,447,657	4,487,548	4,540,991	35,594,112	42,386,630	45,253,336
Oats . . .	1,955,580	1,838.730	1,939,612	10,337,454	13,299,310	14,513,594
Rye . .	1,534,823	1,518,830	1,550,103	8,330,490	11,651,698	10,944,534

In 1930, 3,558,974 acres were under vines (3,431,717 acres in 1929) and produced 6,188,442,492 pounds of grapes (8,505,231,059 pounds in 1929), yielding ordinary red and white wines to the extent of 473,928,780 gallons (649,935,390 gallons in 1929). In 1929 there were 25,622,756 orange trees planted and 815,548 lemon trees, yielding 23,925,868 cwts. of oranges and 1,171,226 cwts. of lemons, showing an aggregate value of 291,280,553 pesetas (oranges) and 18,133,959 pesetas (lemons). In 1929, 196,923 acres of beet root sugar planted yielded 46,445,064 cwts., and 9,269 acres of cane sugar planted yielded 4,645,414 cwts. In 1929, 914,211 acres of potatoes planted yielded 84,063,142 cwts., producing a value of 849,937,189 pesetas. In 1929, 4,611 acres of onions planted yielded 805,620 cwts., producing a value of 7,343.318 pesetas. In 1930–31, olive trees planted covered an area of 4,649,254 acres, yielding 12,114,686 cwts. of olives and 2,298,616 cwts. of oil. 29,354,573 almond trees planted in 1929, covering an area of 348,114 acres, produced 1,999,542 cwts. of almonds of a total value of 97,520,066 pesetas. Hazel nut trees planted in 1929 amounted to 2,312,913 covering an area of 19.330 acres, and produced 182,128 cwts. of nuts of a total value of 12,662,025 pesetas. Other products are esparto, flax, hemp, pulse; and Spain has important industries connected with the

preparation of wine and fruits. Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia, and other provinces (753,530 kilos were produced in 1929). There are 27 cane sugar factories and 51 beet-sugar factories in Spain, in 1929, 13,561,979 kilos were produced of the former and 147,867,106 kilos of the latter. In 1929, the total number of resinous pine-trees amounted to 8,246,524. The total number of alcohol factories in 1929 was 3,712, producing brandy and spirituous liquors to the extent of 103,857,907 litres. Beer factories in operation amounted to 44; yielding 72,286,710 litres.

The number of farm animals in 1929 was estimated as follows:—Horses, 598,206; mules, 1,153,874; asses, 1,006,050; cows, 3,659,639; sheep, 19,370,443; goats, 4,524,954; pigs, 4,773,366; camels (Canary Islands), 4,096.

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 Córdoba; zinc in Santander, Murcia, Guipúzcoa, 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 Almería; phosphates in Cáceres and Huelva. Vanadium was reported to have been discovered in Asturias in 1929.

In 1930 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 152,459 men, 4,359 women, and 15,887 boys and girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1930 was 477,741,262 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 2,323 productive mining concessions covering an area of 297,473 hectares. Mining accidents caused 211 deaths. The number of factories engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries amounted to 1,124 in 1930 (1,067 in 1929), with a total output of 1,095,572,438 pesetas (1,176,783,738 in 1929). The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1930 were as follows:—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite	523,575	18,795,839	Iron pyrites	19,710	350,450
Asphalt	9,480	203,780	Coal	6,596,232	204,249,169
Mercury	19,740	3,175,440	Lignite	888,032	10,425,393
Sulphur	100,888	1,513,094	Manganese	16,819	374,771
Zinc	160,895	17,828,021	Silver	—	—
Copper	3,003,573	80,115,224	Lead Ore	166,803	61,636,905
Tin	277	442,740	Salt	164,532	2,600,105
Phosphorite	5,400	151,200	Wolfram	235	377,920
Iron	5,524,775	67,454,745			

In 1928 the pig iron production was 556,974 metric tons, and steel 772,042 tons.

The total production of cement in 1928 amounted to 1,542,324 metric tons. There are 25 important cement factories. The superphosphate output was 895,150 metric tons in 1928. Potash deposits are being developed.

Spain has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, principally in Catalonia. In 1930 there were 60,083 looms, including 5,820 automatic, and 19,489 lace and knitting looms; in woollen manufactures there are 6,700 looms with 274,800 spindles. There are in Spain about 165 paper mills, making writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. There are 29 glass-making factories.

In the Spanish fisheries the most important catches are those of sardines, tunny fish, and cod. In Spain there are 728 factories, with about 40,000 workmen, for the preparation of sardines and fish-preserves.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (in thousands of pesetas) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1924	2,947,181	1,790,775	1928	3,004,991	2,188,478
1925	2,249,550	1,584,736	1929	2,737,048	2,112,949
1926	2,153,521	1,605,588	1930	2,447,533	2,456,754
1927	2,585,521	1,895,281	1931	1,770,000	990,000

The foreign trade was distributed as follows in regard to classes of commodities :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)
Raw material . .	847,413,950	851,558,003	435,592,451	376,783,200
Manufactured goods . .	1,322,583,471	1,207,764,985	472,474,939	525,847,465
Foodstuffs	554,186,275	379,672 524	1,192,905,152	1,385,999,322
All other	12,914,653	8,537,136	11,975,969	168,124,125
Total . . .	2,737,048,349	2,447,532,648	2,112,948,511	2,456,754,112

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years —

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)	Pesetas (gold)
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	362,429,023	359,443,270	176,708,395	151,092,163
Metals and their manufactures .	171,522,728	155,086,657	152,590,823	139,656,529
Drugs and chemical products . .	317,559,884	298,422,397	86,964,351	97,955,195
Cotton and its manufactures . .	171,593,111	201,817,086	78,182,919	131,582,388
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures (*including Packing*) .	67,249,734	58,623,130	17,755,132	18,474,806
Wool & hair & their manufactures	27,697,500	27,959,620	43,818,667	38,592,448
Silk and its manufactures . .	90,257,364	94,067,019	20,639,987	25,571,131
Paper and its applications . .	63,275,431	58,212,815	35 865,406	30,824,362
Timber and its manufactures . .	175,510,713	148,790,107	202,752,171	151,624,488
Animals and their products . .	81,590,512	78,809,928	88,199,786	105,148,093
Machinery, vehicles and vessels .	487,210,628	425,481,415	7,068,279	17,486,480
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c. .	554,186,275	379,672.524	1,192,905,152	1,385,999,322
Various	98,215,355	98,067,030	9,340,894	10,662,841
Gold (bar and coin)	61,500	80,130	—	151,320,000
Silver	264,303	203,374	4,912,180	5,767,463
Tobacco (special) . . .	68,424,288	62,848,146	188,469	1,483
Totals	2,737,048,349	2,447,532,648	2,112,948,511	2,456,754,112

In 1930 the total value of wine exported was Pts. (gold) 234,073,000.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1929 and 1930, in thousands of pesetas :—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 Pesetas (gold)	1,000 Pesetas (gold)	1,000 Pesetas (gold)	1,000 Pesetas (gold)
United States	435,785	411,884	257,624	227,146
United Kingdom	356,634	301,501	399,224	538,376
France	350,745	269,974	462,351	475,433
Germany	287,857	283,879	157,300	181,624
Belgium	82,587	54,266	71,844	85,495
Argentine Republic	152,399	52,661	127,786	174,907
Philippine Islands	50,666	52,266	5,542	5,957
Italy	93,615	97,886	94,061	134,698
Holland	49,174	43,422	102,904	90,471
Sweden	80,752	71,983	10,505	14,478
Morocco	64,192	66,109	26,643	31,892
Portugal	18,842	15,749	24,195	49,389
Cuba	14,147	19,947	77,559	64,965
Other countries	699,653	706,005	295,410	381,723

The customs receipts and post dues in 1929 amounted to 837,041,465 pesetas, and in 1930 to 754,807,348.

The quantity and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Quantity (gallons)	3,452,657	3,113,561	2,514,518	2,684,160	2,604,113
Value (£)	792,432	825,760	709,186	786,617	777,165

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1929	1930	—	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	2,697,304	1,780,352	Oranges	5,677,671	5,656,737
Zinc, crude	52,430	19,905	Raisins	315,547	260,181
Pyrites	446,493	424,429	Esparto, &c.	229,604	175,802
Copper ore	795,689	613,279	Onions	1,026,948	824,595
Quicksilver	135,145	230,520	Grapes	879,613	642,273
Lead, pig and sheet	399,648	217,756	Rice	322,948	365,266

The chief British exports to Spain in 1930 were machinery, of the value of 1,273,932*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 1,176,037*l.*; coal, 1,507,358*l.*, ammonium sulphate, 1,320,745*l.*; cotton piece goods, 218,055*l.*; woollen goods, 57,446*l.*

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Spain into U. Kingdom	18,789	18,270	19,074	16,638	14,278
Exports to Spain from U. Kingdom	10,208	9,804	12,055	9,335	5,294
Re-exports to Spain from U. Kingdom	640	645	486	527	225

Shipping and Navigation.

The merchant navy of the Kingdom contained on January 1, 1930, 1,246 steamers of 1,169,031 tons net, and 466 sailing vessels of 62,881 tons net.

Barcelona, Bilbao and Cadiz are the chief maritime centres.

The shipping entered and cleared at Spanish ports in two years was as follows:—

—	1927		1928	
Entered:	No.	Tons	No	Tons
With cargoes . . .	13,515	16,563,715	13,588	16,389,816
In ballast	7,239	12,120,834	7,933	13,833,789
Total	20,754	28,684,549	21,521	30,223,105
Cleared.				
With cargoes	16,606	22,451,231	16,862	24,131,620
In ballast	1,496	3,949,654	1,878	5,075,385
Total	18,102	26,400,885	18,740	29,207,005

Of the vessels entered in 1928, 9,322 vessels of 10,016,815 tons (entered) were Spanish and 7,774 vessels of 8,617,989 tons (cleared) were Spanish

Internal Communications.

In 1925 the total length of highways and roads in Spain was 86,988 kilometres (53,932 miles). In 1930 2,600 kilometres of new motor roads were completed.

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1929 was 16,317 kilometres (10,138 miles), of which 11,798 kilometres (7,331 miles) are of normal gauge (1·67 metres, or 5 48 feet), and 4,519 kilometres (2,808 miles) are of varying gauges, chiefly 1 metre (3·28 feet) The official gauge of the principal Spanish railways has hitherto, for strategic 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 1928 the total length of tramways in Spain was 1,211 kilometres (757 miles).

The whole of the Spanish railways belongs to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. The State tax on tickets and merchandise for the year 1929 amounted to 66,989,095 pesetas. There are 29 companies of normal gauge and 57 of narrow gauge, the most important being those in the North, with 3,762 kilometres (2,337 miles); Madrid-Saragossa-Alicante (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,675 kilometres (2,205 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 (199 miles); and Calatayud-Teruel-Valencia (Central de Aragon), 299 kilometres (199 miles). A scheme was approved by the Government in July, 1929, for the electrification of the main lines of Spanish railways.

The Post Office carried in 1929, in the inland service, 608,277,574 correspondence of all classes; in the international service, 149,455,483 correspondence in general. There were 10,456 post-offices. Receipts, 94,809,600 pesetas; expenses, 65,617,700 pesetas.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1929 was 52,648 kms.; the total number of interior messages sent and received (1929) was 20,377,433. International messages sent 1,945,132, received 1,849,221, transit 362,490. The number of telegraph offices was 2,896.

In October, 1924, the entire telephone system of Spain was taken over by the 'International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation' of New York, and a Spanish Company constituted 'Compañia Telefonica Nacional de España,' whose purpose will be to provide an automatic service throughout the urban system. On December 29, 1926, this service was inaugurated in Madrid, and the system is being rapidly installed all over the country. In 1929 there were in service 2,280 exchanges, with 174,059 telephones. Number of interurban and international calls, 10,125,471; number of telephone messages, 4,552,483.

The 'Compañía Nacional de Telegrafía 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, France, Switzerland, America and Germany, as well as various special Press Services. They have 10 wireless stations of the Marconi system.

The republican Government has cancelled the airway concession, and the State operates at present the two lines: Madrid–Barcelona and Madrid–Seville; the line to Biarritz is now suspended. Barcelona–Cadiz or Huelva–Canaries Air Mail Service is to be inaugurated in 1932. From the Canary Islands the mails will be taken by steamer to Pernambuco and thence to Rio and Buenos Aires by aeroplane. In addition to this, there is the 'Union Aerea Española,' who operate between Madrid–Lisbon–Seville, but the service is at present suspended. The formation of a new company is also announced, called Lineas Aereas Interinsulares Canarias, which will run a service between Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Two services will run daily in each direction. The capacity will be 12 passengers and 2 tons of cargo. There is also the French line from Toulouse to Casa-blanca, which touches Spain at Alicante.

Banking and Credit.

On January 1, 1922, a contract between the Bank of Spain and the Government came into force, according to which the Government participates in the net profits of the Bank, up to certain limits. The note issue was prorogued for another 25 years, up to December 31, 1946. The capital of the Bank was increased from 150,000,000 pesetas to 177,000,000 pesetas. The Bank is now authorized further to increase the capital, up to the limit of 250,000,000 pesetas.

On February 6, 1932, the position of the Bank was as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas		1,000 Pesetas
Cash in hand: gold	2,248,479	Property	88,275
Cash in hand: silver	523,107	Capital and reserve	243,799
Cash in hand: bronze	2,776	Notes in circulation	5,010,852
Portfolio	2,059,940	Deposits and Accounts current	1,061,763
Public Treasury	157,625	Discounts	1,281,808
Advances to Treasury	150,000		

Savings bank deposits (Post Office and Ordinary) in Spain, December 31, 1929, amounted to 1,703,181,939 pesetas, distributed over 1,827,396 accounts. Post Office Savings Banks, which were created under the law of June 4, 1909, were opened on March 12, 1916. On December 31, 1929, there were 874,954 current accounts, representing 251,663,896 pesetas. Including the figures of the banks and such credit institutes as have Savings Departments, the

total number of depositors on December 31, 1929, was 3,091,667, and the amount standing to their credit, 3,020,359,161 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 centimo pieces (silver) to replace money retired from circulation. In 1911, 286,843 pesetas of 50 centimo pieces were coined, as well as 60,286 pesetas of bronze centimo pieces. In 1913, 1,429,149 pieces of 1 centimo and 1,639,500 pieces of 2 centimos were coined. A new coin was put into circulation in 1925, consisting of a nickel piece representing 25 centimos; 2,000,000 pesetas were struck, and 2,000,000 pesetas in 50 centimo pieces (silver) to replace money withdrawn from circulation. In 1927 the 2 pesetas coin was withdrawn from circulation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Peseta* of 100 *Centesimos* is of the nominal value of a pre-war franc, 9½*d.*, or 25·22 pesetas to the pound sterling. The exchange value of the peseta has not been restored to parity since the war.

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 pre-war 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 *fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Spain in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Señor Don Ramón Pérez de Ayala (appointed April 16, 1931).

Counsellor.—Don Bernardo Rolland.

First Secretary.—Don Fernando Valdés.

Second Secretary.—Don Xavier de Bermejillo.

Third Secretary.—Don Jacinto Ventosa.

Attaché.—Marqués de Murrieta.

Naval Attaché.—Lt.-Commander Don Juan Pastor.

Agricultural Attaché.—Don José Da Casa Calzada.

Commercial Counsellor.—Don Carlos Badia.

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 George Dixon Grahame, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (appointed July 31, 1928).

Counsellor.—G. G. Knox, C.M.G.
Secretaries.—J. H. Leche, O.B.E., and G. P. Labouchere.
Military Attaché.—Major M. M. Parry-Jones, M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Commercial Secretary.—A. A. Adams.
Consul-General (at Barcelona).—N. King, C.M.G.

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	495
Ifni	965	20,000
Spanish Guinea	10,036	140,000
Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco, Great Elobey, Little Elobey	795	23,846
Spanish Morocco [1]	7,700	600,000
Total, Africa	128,696	784,341

[1] *See* Morocco.

For administrative purposes the Canary Islands are considered part of Spain. The area of the islands is 2,810 square miles, and their population 503,151.

Rio de Oro and Adrar stretch 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. There is no town called Rio de Oro, the name being applied to the arm of the sea and the colony generally. The budget for 1929 amounted to 6,947,274 pesetas. There is little or no agriculture. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

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, with a population of 8,345. The principal mountain is known as the Pico de Santa Isabel, or Clarence Peak (9,185 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 (7½ square miles), Little Elobey (22 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 20,873. 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 1,438 and Annobon of 1,204, 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 Poo 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.

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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, died April 4, 1930, 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: 1. June 15, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born January 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; 2. November 3, 1923, to Louise, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889. Offspring (of the 1st marriage): 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; married, March 11, 1932, to Karin Nissvandt.

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 VIII of Denmark Issue, Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899 (married May 22, 1919, to Prince Axel of Denmark); Princess Martha, born March 28, 1901, married on March 21, 1929, to the Crown Prince Olaf, of Norway, Princess Astrid, born Nov 17, 1905 (married Nov 4, 1926, to the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium), 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 1,402,650 kronor. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, 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.

Gustaf I.	1521
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1599
Gustaf. II. Adolf	1611
Christina	1632

House of Pfaltz.

Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1718

House of Hesse.

Fredrik I.	1720

House of Holstein-Gottorp.

Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809

House of Bernadotte.

Carl XIV. Johan.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872
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 by Acts passed in 1909–1929); 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.' 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 or an annual income of 3,000 kronor. 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 28 constituencies, in each of which one member is elected for every 230th part of the population of the Kingdom it contains. All men and women who are entitled to vote have the right to stand for election, but only in their own election areas. The method of election is proportional. The places to be given to the different groups of voting papers are decided according to the d'Hondt rule. The members of both Chambers obtain salaries, free of income tax, for their services, at the rate of 3,400 kr. (24 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 Prime Minister. The Ministry (Liberal Democratic), appointed on June 7, 1930, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—C. G. *Ekman.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—S. G. F. *Ramel.*
Minister of Justice.—J. N. *Gärde.*
Minister of Defence.—A. W. *Rundqvist* (June 20, 1931).
Minister for Social Affairs.—A. S. E. *Larsson.*
Minister of Communications.—O. *Jeppsson.*
Minister of Finance.—F. T. *Hamrin.*
Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—N. S. *Stadener.*
Minister of Agriculture.—B. H. von *Stockenström.*
Minister of Commerce.—D. *Hansén.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—R. H. F. *Gyllenswärd*, A. E. V. *Holmbäck.*

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The second chamber, elected September, 1928: 73 Moderates, 27 of the

Agrarian Party, 32 Liberals and members of the Liberal Democratic Party, 90 Socialists and 8 Communists. The upper chamber: 49 Moderates, 19 of the Agrarian Party, 26 Liberals and members of the Liberal Democratic Party, 55 Socialists, and 1 Communist.

The provincial administration is entrusted in Stockholm to a Governor, and in each of the 24 counties to a prefect, who is nominated by the King. As executive officers of the prefects there are 489 sub-bailiffs. The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the municipal laws of June 6, 1930. Each rural parish, and each town, forms a commune or municipality in which all men and women over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, who have paid the local taxes for at least one of the preceding three years, are voters. In small communes and towns the parish or town assembly may itself decide on all questions of administration, police and communal economy. It may, however, elect a parish or town council to decide on the questions, and all communes with more than 1,500 inhabitants have to do so. These councils are named *Kommunalfullmäktige* in the country, and *Stadsfullmäktige* in the towns. Ecclesiastical affairs are in all communes with more than 5,000 inhabitants, dealt with by councils, named '*Kyrkofullmäktige.*' Each county has a county council (Landsting) elected by men and women who enjoy municipal suffrage, and have completed their 27th year. Towns having a population of at least 50,000 are in their right to separate from the 'Landstings' Towns which are administered separately by their municipal councils are Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Halsingborg and Gavle. As in elections for the Diet, so in the 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 calculations of the people.

The area and population of Sweden, according to the census taken on December 31, 1920, and estimate for December 31, 1930, are as follows:—

Governments (Lan)	Area English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1930	Pop. per square mile 1930
Stockholm (city)	55	419,440	502,207	9,131·0
Stockholm (rural district)	2,986	243,194	264,909	88·7
Uppsala	2,052	136,718	138,080	67·2
Södermanland	2,630	190,478	189,182	71·9
Östergotland	4,266	305,742	309,995	72·4
Jönköping	4,449	227,629	231,557	52·0
Kronoberg	3,826	158,612	155,585	40·6
Kalmar	4,456	231,077	231,551	51·9
Gotland	1,220	55,853	57,448	47·0
Blekinge	1,173	147,098	144,841	123·4
Kristianstad	2,493	241,018	245,912	98·6
Malmöhus	1,871	487,459	510,664	272·8
Halland	1,901	148,712	150,128	78·9
Göteborg and Bohus	1,951	424,788	457,067	234·2
Alvsborg	4,918	300,371	313,199	63·7
Skaraborg	3,274	243,777	242,329	74·0

Governments (Län)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1930	Pop. per square mile 1930
Varmland	7,427	268,681	269,945	36·8
Örebro	3,561	218 506	219,236	61·5
Västmanland	2,609	168,815	161,708	61·9
Kopparberg	11,589	254,259	249,647	21·5
Gävleborg	7,616	268,300	279,588	36·7
Västernorrland	9,858	265,227	278,503	28·2
Jämtland	19,968	138,536	134,500	6·6
Västerbotten	22,755	182,246	204,035	8·9
Norrbotten	40,742	182,953	199,825	4·8
Lakes Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren	3,505	—	—	—
Total	173,146	5,904.489	6,141,571	35·4

In 1930 there were 3,023,465 males and 3,118,106 females.
The growth of the population has been as follows :—

Census year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum	Census year	Population	Increase per ct. per annum
1880	4,565,668	0·91	1920	5,904,489	0·67
1910	5,522,408	0·72	1930	6,141,571	0·39

With the exception of 30,247 Finns, 7,162 Lapps, and some thousands others, the Swedish population (1920) is entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family.

On December 31, 1920, there were 22,811 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of Finland 5,897, Germany 4,532, Norway 2,996, Denmark 2,730, Russia 1,885, the United States 1,072, the United Kingdom and Ireland 487, other states 3,212.

For occupational census, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1928, p. 1319.

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
1926	102,007	15,691	2,663	38,268	71,344	30,663
1927	97,994	15,717	2,555	38,999	77,219	20,775
1928	97,868	15,596	2,653	40,507	73,267	24,601
1929	92,861	15,052	2,531	41,719	74,538	18,323
1930[1]	94,200	15,170	2,538	43,881	71,752	22,448

[1] Provisional.

2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America	Year	Immigrants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America
1923	5,827	29,238	24,948	1927	5,678	12,847	8,735
1924	5,942	10,671	7,036	1928	5,608	13,450	9,179
1925	5,663	11,943	8,637	1929	6,336	11,019	6,951
1926	5,388	13,043	9,698	1930	7,515	5,682	2,868

II. Principal Towns.

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1931, 2,005,285, showing an increase of from 11 per cent. of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 33 per cent. (in 1931).

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1931 :—

Stockholm	502,207	Karlskrona	25,492	Falun	13,370
Göteborg	243,690	Lund	24,512	Tralleborg	13,014
Malmö	127,870	Halmstad	23,866	Vastervik	12,611
Norrkoping	61,494	Karlstad	20,911	Kristinehamn	12,434
Halsingborg	55,889	Kalmar	19,801	Nykoping	11,953
Gävle	38,868	Landskrona	18,584	Harnosand	11,787
Borås	38,236	Sundsvall	18,006	Söderhamn	11,673
Örebro	37,523	Mölndal	17,555	Ystad	11,444
Eskilstuna	32,674	Uddevalla	15,104	Luleå	11,334
Jonköping	30,918	Trollhattan	15,018	Lidingö	11,280
Västerås	30,378	Sodertalje	14,371	Umeå	11,138
Uppsala	30,190	Östersund	14,138	Skovde	10,838
Linkoping	29,845	Kristianstad	13,515	Visby	10,467

Religion and Education.

The mass of the population belong to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognized as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see) and 2,573 parishes at the beginning of 1931. At the census of 1920, the number of 'Evangelical Lutherans' was returned at 5,880,941, the Protestant Dissenters numbering, Baptists, 7,265, and Methodists, 5,452. Of other creeds, there were 3,425 Roman Catholics (under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Stockholm), 6,469 Jews, and 937 others. A few 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 3,155 and the latter 2,313 students in the autumn of 1930. There are also a State faculty of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 737 students, and private universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 1,251 students, and Goteborg (founded in 1889). philosophical faculty, with 320 students. In Stockholm and Goteborg there are also academies of commerce. In 1930 there were 118 public secondary schools, with 31,680 pupils ; 53 people's high schools, 4,219 pupils ; 2 high and 8 elementary technical schools, about 3,400 pupils ; military schools, navigation schools, agricultural schools, veterinary and other special schools ; besides institutions and schools for the 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 1929 there were in the elementary schools, 27,873 teachers and 672,823 pupils.

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. Since 1915 there is a Militia-Ombudsman, also appointed by the Diet, exercising a control over the military laws. The Kingdom, which possesses one Supreme Court of Judicature, is divided (beginning of 1931) into 3 high court districts and 207 district courts divisions, of which 88 are urban districts and 119 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—mostly 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 liberty of the Press.

Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure for six years are shown as follows (18·16 kronor = 1*l.*):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1927/28	41,288,153	40,739,521	1930/31	46,278,991	45,072.116
1928/29	43,367,309	43,590,110	1931/32[1]	48,141,828	48,141,828
1929/30	45,047,709	44,662,532	1932/33[1]	45,298,541	45,298,541

[1] Estimates.

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the budget year July 1, 1931–June 30, 1932 was as follows:—

Revenue		Expenditure			
			Ordinary expenses	Extra-ordinary expenses	Total
(*a*) *State revenues:*	Kronor	(*a*) *Actual Expenses:*	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Taxes:		Royal Household.	1,402,650	429,350	1,832,000
Capitation tax	1,100,000	Justice	9,623,704	3,548.996	13,172,700
Tax on incomes and property, &c.	163,400,000	Foreign Affairs	4,167,700	2,102,800	6,270,500
Succession duty and other stamp-duties	53,000,000	Defence	108,082,290	22,898,010	130.980,300
Motor-car duty	60,000,000	Interior	42,503,780	80,145,320	122,649,100
Customs	138,000,000	Communications.	19,253,300	69,931,200	89,184,500
Excise on spirits, malt and tobacco	176,000,000	Finance	41,615,200	3,721,400	45,336,600
Miscellaneous.	21,741,000	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	98,382,397	55,678,703	154,061,100
(*b*) *Net receipts from productive funds of the State:*		Agriculture	13,770,385	22,543,715	36,314,100
		Commerce	9,711,671	3,669,729	13,381,400
		Pensions	21,319,528	21,394,472	42,714,000
Business of the State:		Expenses for the Diet, &c.	—	—	4,380,000
Railways	26,000,000	Interest on the national debt	—	—	81,616,800
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	38,500,000	Unexpected expenses	—	—	4,000,000
Waterfall works	15,550,000		To be paid with		
Domains	9,000,000		loans	other revenues	
Others	100				
Interest on shares in the Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	(*b*) *Improvement of State property and reduction of debt:*	Kronor	Kronor	
Interest on shares in the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly Co., Ltd.	1,595,000	Business of the State	53,190,500	4,000,000	57,190,500
Interest on outstanding loans	18,570,800	Shares	11,165,000	2,455,000	13,620,000

Revenue		Expenditure	Ordinary expenses	Extra-ordinary expenses	Total
	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Interest on fund of excise duty on spirits . .	4,600.000	Amortization of the national debt	—	33,600,000	33,600,000
(c) *Shares in the profits of Bank of Sweden*	16,000,000	Fund of excise duty on spirits	—	5,000,000	5,000,000
(d) *Capital assets taken into use.* . .	54,891,200	Fund for supporting credit establishments . .	—	5,000.000	5,000,000
(e) *Loans* . . .	72,805,500	Others. .	8,450,000	5,500,000	13,950,000
Total revenue	874,253,600	Total expenditure	—	—	874,253,600

On January 1, 1932, the public liabilities of the Kingdom, contracted principally for productive purposes (railways, &c.), were as follows :—

	Kronor		Kronor
Funded loan of 1886 with 3½ int	44,666,222	Funded loan of 1924 with 5½ int.	111,900,000
,, ,, 1887[1] ,, 3⅜ ,,	88 689,360	,, ,, 1927 ,, 4½ ,,	67,466,900
,, ,, 1888 ,, 3 ,,	24,183,111	,, ,, 1929 ,, 4½ ,,	205,569,500
,, ,, 1890 ,, 3½ ,,	11,532,445	,, ,, 1930 ,, 4½ ,,	273,266,100
,, ,, 1894 ,, 3 ,,	16,878,600	,, ,, 1931 ,, 4 ,,	127,215,400
,, ,, 1899 ,, 3½ ,,	23,108,040	Premium-bond loan of 1931	100,000,000
,, ,, 1900 ,, 3½ ,,	36,320,000	Loans from State institutions and Funds, etc. . . .	186,239,851
,, ,, 1904–07 ,, 3½ ,,	125 856,000		
,, ,, 1908–11 ,, 3½ ,,	126,480,000	Total (Jan 1, 1932)	1,851,413,729
,, ,, 1913 ,, 4½ ,,	72,000,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1931)	1,805,128,839
,, ,, 1923 ,, 4½ ,,	28,459,800		
,, ,, 1923 ,, 5 ,,	66,582 400		
Premium-bond loan of 1923	120,000,000		

[1] These bonds may be redeemed by the National Debt Board at six months' notice.

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. In June 1925 a new defence scheme was accepted by the Diet.

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 for 8 years to the Landstorm. The initial period of training for the main part of the infantry is 90 days (150 days for 20 per cent. of the annual quota), 140 days for cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry is called up for regimental training periods twice for 25 days each time (3 times for 20 per cent. of the annual quota). The cavalry, artillery and engineers have 2 training periods of 30 days.

The army is organized in 4 divisions, 1 brigade, the troops of Upper Norrland and of Gotland. In the eastern division there is 1 supplementary brigade. There are 22 infantry, 4 cavalry and 9 artillery regiments (corps). The establishment in 1931 was 1,687 officers and 23,043 other ranks. The air service numbered 991 all ranks, with 91 active and 76 instructional aeroplanes.

The total number on the rolls amounts to about 600,000.

The strength of the reserve of officers and N.C.O. of the reserve were 2,352 and 775 respectively.

The Landstorm amounts to about 195,000 of all ranks.

The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle (calibre 6·5 mm.), heavy machine-gun, model 14 (calibre 6·5 mm.), and light machine-gun, model 21 (calibre 6·5 mm.); the cavalry is armed with short rifle (Mauser, calibre 6·5 mm.), sword, heavy machine-gun, model 14 (calibre 6·5 mm.), and light machine-gun, model 21 (calibre 6·5 mm.): the field artillery have the Krupp 7·5 cm. Q.F. gun. The field artillery has also 10·5 cm. and 15 cm. howitzers. The heavy artillery is armed with 10 cm. gun and 15 resp. 21 cm. howitzers.

The military budget for 1931-32 amounts to 76,379,428 kronor for the army, and 330,700 kronor for the ministry of defence (common to the army and navy).

Air Force.

The Swedish Air Force consists of a chief, an air staff, four flying corps, and several aviation training schools, bases, depôts, and factories. The Air Force, in 1931, numbered 991 all ranks, with 91 active and 76 instructional aeroplanes.

Navy.

The Swedish Navy is maintained principally as a coast-defence force.

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	8	2 10-in.; 6 4·7-in.	—	5,000	16
1896	Thor							
1900	Äran, Vasa, Tapperheten	3,800	7	7½	2 8·2-in.; 6 6-in.	2	7,400	17
1902	Manligheten							
1904	Oscar II.	4,660	6	7½	2 8·2-in.; 8 6-in.	2	9,000	18
1930	Gotland	4,750	—	1	6 6-in.; 4 3-in. A A	6	33,000	27
1903	Fylgia	5,000	4	5	8 6-in.	2	13,000	22
1913	Sverige	7,600	8	8	4 11-in.; 8 6-in.		20,000	22·5
1915	Gustaf V., Drottning Victoria	7,900	8	8	4 11-in.; 8 6-in.		22,000	22·5

There are 13 destroyers, 3 old torpedo-gunboats, 44 torpedo and vedette boats, one mining vessel, and 16 submarines, besides sundry depôt ships and small craft. The 1927 programme provides for the construction during 1928-32 of 2 destroyers (now completing), an aircraft carrying cruiser (the *Gotland* above, laid down 1930), 3 submarines (1 completed, 2 building) and 4 vedette boats (laid down 1931).

The personnel of the Royal Navy is divided into three classes, viz.: 1. The Active List; 2. The Reserve; 3. The *Beväring* (Conscripts). On the active list are 5 flag-officers, 8 commodores, 35 captains, 111 commanders and lt.-commanders, 100 lieutenants, 46 sub-lieutenants, 518 warrant officers, and 3,094 petty officers and men, while about 360 officers belong to the Reserve. These figures exclude non-combatant branches.

On the active list of the Royal Coast Artillery are 1 general, 2 colonels,

4 lieut.-colonels, 7 majors, 32 captains, 34 lieutenants, 16 sub-lieutenants, 107 warrant officers, and 624 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 1870 the percentage had advanced to 12·5, in 1900 to 29 1, in 1910 to 37·8, and in 1920 to about 44·2 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.

According to the census of agriculture taken in the autumn of 1927, the number of farms in cultivation was 427,152; of these there were of 2 hectares and under, 119,757; 2 to 20 hectares, 271,804; 20 to 100 hectares, 33,122; above 100, 2,469 Of the total land area of Sweden (41,054,000 hectares), 3,755,000 hectares were under cultivation, 1,269,000 hectares under natural meadows, and 21,747,000 hectares under forests, the products of which form a staple export. In 1930 the estimated forest area was 23,181,200 hectares.

The following table shows the area and yield of the chief crops for 2 years:—

Crop	Area (hectares)		Produce (tons)	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Wheat	261,570	276 326	566,600	491,187
Rye	241 396	206,931	436,448	298,323
Barley	132,168	125,770	240,202	233,299
Oats	660,235	643 618	1,120,723	1,012,668
Mixed corn	267.284	268,918	529.488	510,620
Leguminous crops[1]	30,620	31,625	45 029	44,538
Potatoes	135,785	132 361	1,758,803	1,497,778
Sugar beet	36,885	35,276	1,215,013	876,179
Fodder-roots	103 731	100,633	3,788,813	3,299,555
Hay	1,598,956	1,639,365	5,647,969	6,001,260

[1] Peas, beans, and vetches.

The value of all crops was estimated in 1929 at 1,059 million kronor; in 1930 at 949 million kronor; and in 1931 at 878 million kronor. On Sept. 15, 1927, the live-stock was estimated as follows: Horses, 620,256; head of cattle, 2,899,130; sheep and lambs, 707,849; pigs, 1,386,791.

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. There were raised in 1930, throughout the Kingdom, 11,236,428 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1930 to 459,780 tons, and the ingot iron to 610,824 tons. Of iron ore, in 1930, 9,476,598 tons, and of pig-iron 47,143 tons were exported. There were also raised in 1930, 10,731 tons of silver and

lead ore, 3,102 tons of copper ore, 69,728 tons of zinc ore, 8,679 tons of manganese ore, 21,649 tons of auriferous arsenic ore, and 60,441 tons of sulphur pyrites. The lead produced amounted to 7,000 kilograms, the copper to 5,788,000, the zinc to 4,205,000, the tin to 4,000. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 397,960 tons of coal in 1930. The most important produce of the Swedish quarries is paving stone; the amount produced for sale in 1930 had a value of 19,186,300 kronor. In 1930 there were 60,723 persons (2,710 young people under 18) engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries.

III. Industries.

The industries of Sweden are spread fairly well over the whole country. The mining of iron ore has reached its highest development 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, ball-bearings, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialised products of the metallurgical industries. The porcelain factory of Gustavsberg and the glass factories of Kosta and Orrefors 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.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests have an area of 7,826,452 hectares, of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 6,073,000 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1930, 6,197,269 cubic metres of timber. In 1930 there were in Sweden 1,379 sawmills and planing mills with 40,938 workers who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 306,234,000 kronor; 1,090 factories for joinery and furniture with 16,877 workers, the output for the year being valued at 98,774,000 kronor; 110 factories for wood-pulp with 19,795 workers, output 305,685,000 kronor; and 76 paper and pasteboard mills with 17,157 workers, output 195,558,000 kronor.

The following are some data for the most important Swedish industries :—

Branch of Industry	No. of establishments		Average No. of workers		Value of output (1,000 Kronor)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Wood and paper industry	3,080	3,091	106,725	104,532	1,031,864	985,535
Iron and steel works	74	73	21,070	20,853	197,473	163,530
Iron, steel, and metal goods factories	783	808	25,615	25,749	239,000	220,245
Mechanical workshops	1,338	1,425	55,458	56,045	535.881	530,746
Brick, porcelain, & glass factrs.	354	365	16,742	17.123	72,273	74,727
Flour and grain mills	1,003	1,021	3,404	3,423	176,212	154,731
Sugar refineries	5	5	2.850	2,483	101,497	72,447
Tobacco factories	10	10	2,483	2.516	116,731	120,745
Dairies	1,473	1,442	4,995	4,903	178,568	153,496
Textiles	724	742	59,395	61,178	491,987	506,267
Tanneries and shoe factories.	298	304	12,597	13,226	132,195	143,446
Match factories	15	14	5,860	5,785	40,549	38,525
Other chemicals	363	367	9,323	9,525	200.505	193,255
Electric power and gas works	650	656	5,564	5,699	156,695	163,290

The total number of industrial factories (including mines and quarries) was in 1930, 14,610, and in 1929, 14,272. The total power used in industry amounted to 3,732,000 effective h.p. in 1929 and 3,973,000 effective h.p. in 1930.

In 1930, 341,896 men, 73,328 women, 29,186 boys, and 10,306 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

IV. Fisheries.

The total value of the Goteborg and Bohus fishing industry in 1930 was estimated at 14,300,000 kronor.

Commerce.

The total customs-duties levied in 1929 amounted to 162,391,000 kronor, in 1930 to 156,910,000 kronor, and in 1931 to 151,024,000 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (18·16 kronor = £1):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	87,244,719	94,050,354	98,268,109	91,529,457	79,261,728
Exports . . .	89,018,865	86,710,556	99,906,684	85,371,725	62,081,497

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years (in thousands of kronor), unwrought gold and silver and coin not included :—

—	Imports 1929	Exports 1929	Imports 1930	Exports 1930
	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor
Live animals and animal food . .	50,889	142,365	46,996	140,836
Corn and flour	126,178	21,565	76,795	7,700
Colonial wares	158,274	805	108,937	296
Fruits, etc.	72,812	2,310	64,227	2,671
Raw textile material and yarn .	140,415	9,287	124,800	6,614
Textile manufactures . . .	173,157	21,715	187,189	17,658
Hair, hides, and other animal products	71,864	43,762	78,726	30,076
Oils, tallow, tar, &c. . . .	159,746	27,525	164,969	20,371
Minerals, glass and earthenware, &c. (of imports mostly coal) . .	248,840	277,602	234,268	238,498
Metals, raw and partly wrought .	115,178	98,231	109,422	70,607
Metal goods, machinery, &c. . .	306,355	347,135	306,943	323,955
Timber, wrought and unwrought	18,731	339,447	23,948	276,684
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures	15,224	465,299	15,391	400,766
Other articles	129,901	15,759	124,569	13,619
Total	1,782,584	1,812,307	1,662,175	1,550,351

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 (1929)	Exports to (1929)	Imports from (1930)	Exports to (1930)
	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor	1000 Kronor
Great Britain and Ireland	309,254	456,636	263,158	401,691
Germany	548,126	275,486	532,956	224,598
Denmark	124,886	115,129	107,744	109,489
Norway	50,369	95,584	52,157	95,181
Finland	10,463	49,932	13,345	35,999
Russia	7,803	26,736	12,584	30,981
France	52,368	102,251	56,470	93,151
Spain	11,289	46,007	12,273	37,123
Italy	21,224	26,879	19,968	28,978
Netherlands	73,769	69,586	66,341	56,877
Belgium	32,743	56,784	31,885	43,093
United States	261,406	198,403	229,250	161,215
Argentine	41,855	24,655	35,208	21,342
Brazil	45,542	14,950	33,117	9,809
Japan	1,918	15,579	4,231	10,992
Australia	8,309	28,383	3,981	17,571
Other countries	181,260	209,377	187,517	177,766
Total	1,782,584	1,812,307	1,662,175	1,550,351

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	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Sawn wood and timber	3,534,421	2,675,051	Coal	1,779,148	1,371,470
Planed or dressed wood	1,940,629	1,832,902	Coke	492,118	412,692
Butter	2,112,561	1,970,773	Cotton piece goods	635,568	679,699
Bacon	2,008,803	2,418,473	Machinery	488,046	587,145
Steel ingots	378,936	270,758	Woollens	286,652	318,251
Iron ore	927,470	390,214	Iron and steel	528,460	467,447
Packing paper	1,858,172	1,655,365	Leather	138,617	154,489
Wood pulp	4,535,971	3,847,276	Tin	292,681	195,318

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Sweden to U.K	25,259	22,049	25,709	22,581	17,347
Exports to Sweden from U.K.	9,654	9,711	10,547	10,068	7,744
Re-exports to Sweden from U.K.	1,029	1,239	1,156	868	721

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1931, was as follows :—

January 1, 1931	Sailing		Steam and Motor		Total	
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
20/200 tons	942	70,027	583	59,860	1,525	129,887
200/2,000 ,,	52	15,049	705	682,964	757	698,013
2,000 ,, and above	3	6,594	214	900,959	217	907,553
Total Jan. 1, 1931	997	91,670	1,502	1,643,783	2,499	1,735,453

The port of Göteborg had the largest tonnage in the beginning of 1931, namely, 312 vessels of 643,298 gross tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 389 vessels of a total burthen of 465,951 gross tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, with cargoes and in ballast, in 1930, as follows:—

1930	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No	Net Tonnage
Entered:						
Swedish	11,754	6,961,731	4,980	1,158,100	16,734	8,119,831
Foreign	13,139	6,648,979	4,444	2,727,190	17,583	9,376,169
Total entered	24,893	13,610,710	9,424	3,885,290	34,317	17,496,000
Cleared:						
Swedish	13,248	6,655,565	3,393	1,448,113	16 641	8,103,678
Foreign	13,308	7,753,064	4,326	1,643,364	17,634	9,496,428
Total cleared	26,556	14,508,629	7,719	3,091,477	34,275	17,600,106
Total entered & cleared 1930	51,449	28,119 339	17,143	6,976 767	68,592	35,096,106

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1931, there were 47,139 miles of roads in Sweden.

At the end of 1930 the total length of railways in Sweden was 16,809 kilometres, of which 6,641 kilometres belonged to the State. The receipts of the State railways in 1930 were 202 million kronor, and expenses 157 million kronor The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1930 was 1,137 million kronor, and for private railways, 813 million kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways was, in 1929, 30,514,000, and, in 1930, 31,371,000; weight of goods, 19,875,000 tons and 18,431,000 tons; (private railways, 37,700,000 passengers in 1929 and 38,734,000 in 1930; goods, 26,254,000 tons and 23,547,000 tons). The line between Luleå and Riksgransen (the Lapland iron ore line) is run by electric power, as is also, since summer, 1926, the line between Goteborg and Stockholm.

The length of the wires of the telegraph at the end of 1930 was 75,466 km., 32,101 km. of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 981,633 km., the wires of the private telephone lines a length of only 12,920 km. The number of taxed telegraph messages sent in the year 1930 was 6,259,420, including 1,078,025 in transit. In 1930 there were 536,392 instruments (in Stockholm 163,044) employed in the telephone service, including only 6,057 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 832,117,000 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1930. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,873. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1930 amounted to 77,870,253 kronor, and the total expenditure to 62,623,762 kronor.

Banking 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.

There are 9 conjointly responsible private banks and 21 joint-stock banks (December 1931). Since December 31, 1903, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes.

The following table gives statistics of the National Bank, and private banks (joint-stock banks included) in Sweden for December 31, 1931 (18·16 kronor = 1*l.*):—

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate and furniture	—	87,933,285	87,933,285
Cash[1]	210,014,032	87,815,008	297,829,040
Bills, etc., payable at sight	27,615,550	46,875,123	74,490,673
Bonds and Government securities	3,824,129	302,674,321	306,498,450
Shares	—	108,236,531	108,236,531
Claims on Swedish banks	—	83,246,259	83,246,259
Claims on Foreign banks	53,575,659	87,277,500	140,853,159
Bills payable in Sweden	482,363,010	975,918,310	1,458,281,320
Bills payable Abroad	154,373	89,531,178	89,685,551
Outstanding loans	73,583,485	2,600,116,362	2,673,699,797
Cash credits and overdrawn current accounts	2,179,510	792 166,154	794,345,664
Sundries	7,299,411	229,810,697	237,110,108
Total	860,609,109	5,491,600,728	6,352,209,837

[1] Gold, silver, and for the private banks notes of the Riksbank, etc. (Gold in coin and bullion: Riksbank 205,820,050; other banks 773,865; total, 206,593,915 kronor.)

Liabilities	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Original subscribed capital	50,000,000	524,607,050	574,607,050
Other funds	20,000,000	309,019,750	329,019,750
Notes in circulation	582,676,510	—	582,676,510
Bank post bills in circulation	1,196,304	75,553,955	76,750,259
Current accounts	172,105,176	610,511,248	782,616,424
Deposit accounts	—	2,256,987,603	2,256,987,603
Deposit on savings bank accounts	—	686,158,475	686,158,475
Liabilities to Swedish banks	—	257,463,158	257,463,158
Liabilities to Foreign banks	4,476,858	62,339,377	67,816,235
Loans raised	—	394,683,835	324,683,835
Sundries	30,154,261	383,776,277	413,930,538
Total	860,609,109	5,491,600,728	6,352,209,837

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

—	1928	1929	1930
Number of depositors at end of year	2,763,799	2,889,160	2,987,221
Deposits at end of year, kronor	2,793,440,060	2,883,948,310	2,961,405,100
Capital and reserve funds, kronor	214,644,415	229,995,137	247,810,918

At the end of 1930 the Post Office Savings Bank had 1,213,092 depositors and 338,172,534 kronor of deposits, and at the end of 1931, 1,411,856 depositors and 370,068,371 kronor of deposits.

The Private and Joint-Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows:—

—	1928	1929	1930	1931
Number of depositors at end of year	1,992,397	2,012,287	2,036.723	2,039,179
Deposits at end of year, kronor	701,928,380	687,942,083	709,870,243	686,158,475

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. Since then the small money circulated in all the said countries. In 1924, when the money of the neighbouring countries became depreciated, it was found necessary to cease taking the Danish and Norwegian small coins as legal payment in Sweden. By a treaty still in force each of the three countries withdrew their own money from the other countries.

The Swedish Krona, of 100 ore, is of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or about 18 kronor 16 öre 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; nickel coins from 1920.

The standard of value is gold. Gold coins, however, practically do not exist as a currency. National Bank notes for 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 kronor are legal means of payment, and the Bank is bound to exchange them for gold on presentation, but the obligation to redemption is for the present suspended.

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, G.C.V.O. (appointed November, 1920).
Counsellor.—Baron A. W. C. E.-son Leijonhufvud.
Attaché.—U. G. L. Barck-Holst.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel A. R de Uggla.
Naval Attaché.—Commander E. A. Öberg.
Air Attaché.—Col. E. Mossberg, C.B E.
Secretary (specially attached).—O. Thorsing.
Agricultural Adviser.—M. W. F. von Wachenfelt.
Consul-General in London.—E. G. Sahlin.

There are Consular representatives at the following places:—Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Glasgow, Hartlepool, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Sunderland, and many other places.

2. Of Great Britain in Sweden.

Envoy and Minister.—Archibald John Clark Kerr (appointed April 25, 1931).
Second Secretary.—H. L. d'A. Hopkinson.
Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes (lives in Berlin).
Military Attaché.—Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O. (lives in Berlin).
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Counsellor.—W. J. Glenny, O.B.E.
Consul at Stockholm.—W. H. Oxley.

There are also Consular representatives at Borås, Gavle, Halsingborg, Kalmar, Karlskrona, Luleå, Malmo, Norrköping, Sundsvall, Söderhamn, 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 Zürich, 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 (*popular initiative*) a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government (*i.e.*, the Parliament and the Federal Council) 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. The Federal Parliament legislates on matters of 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 authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Standerat,' or Council of States, 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 per day; representatives from the canton of Geneva receive 30 francs, from Uri and from Unterwalden 15 francs 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 (according to the Census of 1920) of 198 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 40 francs for each day on which they are present, with travelling expenses, at the rate of 20 centimes per kilometre, to and from the capital. Members employed on commissions receive additional pay at the same rate. In August, 1930, the life of the National Council was prolonged from 3 to 4 years and the number of electors per representative was fixed at 22,000, making a total of 187 members distributed amongst the various cantons as follows :—

Canton [1]	Number of Representatives	Canton [1]	Number of Representatives
Zürich (Zurich) . .	28	Schwyz	3
Bern (Berne) . . .	31	Unterwald—Upper and Lower	2
Luzern (Lucerne) . .	9	Glarus (Glaris) . .	2
Uri	1	Aargau (Argovie) . .	12
Zug (Zoug) . . .	2	Thurgau (Thurgovie) .	6
Fribourg (Freiburg) . .	7	Ticino (Tessin) . .	7
Solothurn (Soleure) . .	7	Vaud (Waadt) . . .	15
Basel (Bâle)—town and country . . .	11	Valais (Wallis) . .	6
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	2	Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) .	6
Appenzell—Outer and Inner	3	Genève (Genf) . . .	8
St. Gallen (St. Gall) .	13	Total . . .	187
Graubünden (Grisons) .	6		

[1] The name of the canton is given in German, French or Italian, according to the language most spoken in it, and the name in the other language is given in brackets.

At the elections held on October 25, 1931, the following parties were returned :—Radicals, 52 ; Catholics, 44 ; Social Democrats, 49 ; Agrarians, 30 ; Liberal Conservatives, 6 ; Communists, 3 ; other parties, 3.

A general election of representatives takes place by ballot every four 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. Laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice, which means in effect that 30,000 citizens or eight cantons may demand that the law in question should be submitted to the direct vote of the nation, which can only say 'Yes' or 'No.' 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. In the Federal Parliament legislation may be introduced either by a member, or by either House, or by the Federal Council (but not by the people). 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 1932.—Dr. Giuseppe *Motta* (Ticino).
Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1932.—Edmund *Schulthess*.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 1,280*l*. per annum, while the President has 1,400*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 (Économie 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 and Unterwald. In all the larger cantons there is a body chosen by universal suffrage, usually called der Grosse Rat, or Kantons Rat, which exercises all the functions of the Landsgemeinden. In all the cantonal constitutions, however, except those of the cantons which have a Landsgemeinde, the *referendum* has a place. By this principle, where it is most fully developed, as in Zurich, 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 all the cantons, the *popular initiative* for constitutional affairs, as well as for legislation, has been introduced, except in Lucerne, where the *initiative* exists only for constitutional affairs. 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 most cantons there are districts (Amtsbezirke) consisting of a number of communes grouped together, each district having a Prefect (Regierungstatthalter) representing the cantonal government. 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, 1920, and the census held on December 1, 1930, are shown in the following table. 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		Pop. per square mile, 1930
		Dec. 1 1920 (census)	Dec. 1, 1930 (census)	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	667	538,602	617,706	926
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	674,394	688,774	259
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	575	177,073	189,391	329
Uri (1291)	415	23,973	22,968	55
Schwyz (1291)	348	59,731	62,337	179
Obwalden (Obwald) (1291)	189	17,567	19,401	103
Nidwalden (Nidwald) (1291)	106	13,956	15,055	142
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	264	33,834	35,653	135
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	31,569	34,395	374
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	143,055	143,230	222
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	305	130,617	144,198	473
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	140,708	155,030	11,014
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	163	82,390	92,541	568
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	50,428	51,187	449
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	93	55,354	48,977	527
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)	72	14,614	13,988	194
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	785	295,543	286,362	365
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,746	119,854	126,340	46
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	548	240,776	259,644	474
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	386	135,933	136,063	352
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,085	152,256	159,223	147
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,238	317,498	331,853	268
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,020	128,246	136,394	68
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	305	131,349	124,324	408
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	171,000	171,366	1,587
Total	15,940	3,880,320	4,066,400	255

The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in 19 of the 25 cantons (French names given in brackets), the French in five—Fribourg, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel and Genève—(for which the German names are given in brackets), the Italian in one (Ticino). In 1920, 2,750,622 spoke German, 824,320 French, 238,544 Italian, 42,940 Romansch, and 23,894 other languages.

The number of foreigners resident in Switzerland in 1920 was 402,385.

II. Movement of Population.

Years	Total Births	Stillbirths	Marriages	Deaths and Stillbirths	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1926	73,963	1,845	28,079	48,297	25,666
1927	71 283	1,750	28,585	50,952	20,331
1928	71,332	1,788	30,050	49,801	21,531
1929	70,715	1,709	31,238	52.147	18,568
1930	71,550	1,695	32,182	48,634	22,916

In 1930 the illegitimate births numbered 3,169. The number of divorces was 2,723 in 1930.

The number of emigrants in five years was: 1926, 4,947; 1927, 5,272; 1928, 4,800; 1929, 4,608; 1930, 3,636.

III. Principal Towns.

On December 1, 1930, the population of the principal towns was as follows (census figures):—Zurich, 249,820; Bâle, 148,063; Geneva, 142,812; Bern, 111,783; Lausanne, 75,915; St Gallen, 63,947; Winterthur, 53,925; Luzern, 47,066: Biel, 37,726; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 35,252; Neuchâtel, 22,668; Fribourg, 21,557; Schaffhausen, 21,118; Montreux, 18,506; Thun, 16,524; Chur, 15,574; Lugano, 15,184; Solothurn, 13,734; Herisau, 13,599; Olten, 13,484; Vevey, 13,036; Le Locle, 12,001; Aarau, 11,666; Rorschach, 11,005; Bellinzona, 10,706.

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 2,230,597 (57 per cent. of the population), of Roman Catholics to 1,585,311 (41 per cent), and of Jews to 20,979 (0·5 per cent). Protestants are in a majority in twelve of the cantons, and Catholics in ten. Of the more populous cantons, Zurich, Bern, Vaud, Neuchâtel, 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.

Education.

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 every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1929–30:—primary schools 4,368, with 16,484 teachers (7,987 men and 8,276 women), and 471,876 pupils (237,949 boys and 233,918 girls); the 610 secondary schools and lower middle schools had 31,925 boys and 27,449 girls, with 2,452 men and 630 women teachers. There are also cantonal schools, gymnasia, higher schools for girls, complementary schools, teachers' seminaries, commercial and administrative schools, trade schools, art 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 1928–29 the Federation spent on primary education 2,361,000 francs.

There are seven universities in Switzerland. These 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 Zürich, with 1,576 matriculated students in 1929–30. The academy of Neuchâtel 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 1930–31 :—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy and Science	Total	Teaching Staff
Basel (1460) . .	58	139	318	544	1,059	173
Zürich (1832). .	75	445	532	489	1,541	204
Bern (1834) . . .	41	567	325	364	1,297	192
Genève (1559[1] & 1873[2])	25	451	324	272	1,072	179
Lausanne (1537[1] & 1890[2])	28	260	153	337	778	149
Fribourg (1889) . .	261	141	—	210	612	75
Neuchâtel (1866[1] & 1909[2])	20	111	—	139	270	63

[1] As an Academy. [2] As a University.

These numbers are exclusive of 'visitors,' but inclusive of 967 women students.

In the winter of 1929–30 there were 2,295 foreign students, *i.e.* 27·5 per cent. of the matriculated students in Switzerland.

A University Institute for International Studies was opened at Geneva in October, 1927.

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 27,000 francs a year, and the other members 25,000 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, 1928, the prison population of Switzerland consisted of 3,784.

Capital punishment exists in Appenzell-I.-Rh., Obwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, Valais, Schaffhausen, and Fribourg.

Social Insurance.

The Swiss Federal Insurance Law (insurance against illness and accident), as passed by both Chambers on June 13, 1911, was accepted by the electors of the Republic with a small majority. The total number of votes cast was 529,001, of which 287,583 were for and 241,418 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 1929 the 1,140 societies insuring against illness had 1,561,162 members

A proposal for a scheme of old-age and dependents' insurance came before the assembly in Sept., 1929 The system will be compulsory and applicable to all between the ages of 19 and 65.

Finance.

The entire proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly (amounting to 7,338,778 francs in 1931) 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
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
1927	309,493,000	323,700,000	1930	433,100,000	426,300,000
1928	322,280,000	331,550,000	1931 [1]	402,520,000	407,100,000
1929	395,900,000	371,900,000	1932 [1]	409,062,000	418,262,000

[1] Estimates.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1931 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Capital invested	27,234,820	Debt, Total Charge	117,527,361
General administration	606,560	General administration	6,036,168
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political	284,000	Political	7,876,400
Interior	1,193,980	Interior	44,409,955
Justice and Police	2,602,500	Justice and Police	7,718,000
Military	389,285	Military	92,902,606
Finance and Customs	353,171,744	Finance and Customs	23,981,213
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	2,183,100	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	72,891,282
Posts and Railways	14,291,700	Posts and Railways	6,848,952
Miscellaneous	562,311	Miscellaneous	27,908,113
Total	402,520,000	Total	407,100,000

The public debt of the Confederation (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted, on January 1, 1931, to 1,883,271,500 francs. The floating debt (January 1, 1931) was 209,967,000 francs. The total debt was thus 2,093,239,000 francs, or including the railway debt, 4,919,138,000 francs.

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. There is a staff organisation for three army corps. There are the usual departmental troops, pontoon and railway corps, telegraph troops, and an air force of 10 squadrons. The peace establishment normally under training is 46,200.

The fortress troops, mostly Landwehr, man 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. It is organised in 5 flights and 2 balloon companies and has 60 fighting and 120 scouting aeroplanes.

Production and Industry.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that there were (1920) 212,290 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area 926,897 hectares, or 2,317,242 acres, being 22·4 per cent., is unproductive; of the productive area 926,193 hectares, or 2,315,482 acres, being 28·9 per cent., is forest; and of the rest about 1,210,000 hectares,

or 3,025,000 acres (53·2 per cent.) is under grass, and about 800,000 hectares, or 2,000,000 acres (35·7 per cent.) is pasturage. In 1929, there were 129,215 acres under wheat and 46,945 acres under rye.

The chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk. The total production of cow's and goat's milk in 1930 was 2,611,000 metric tons, of hard cheese 56,400 tons, of butter 16,000 tons, and of condensed milk and milk powder 43,500 tons, of which 32,958 were exported. Wine is produced in eighteen of the cantons In 1930 Swiss vineyards yielded 12,575,024 gallons of wine, valued at 45 192,000 francs, as compared with 16,410,196 gallons valued at 55,024,000 francs in 1929. Tobacco is produced in three cantons. On April 21, 1931 (last census), there were in Switzerland, 140,023 horses, 3,689 mules, 795 donkeys, 1,609,073 cattle, 866,922 cows, 183,838 sheep, 924,271 pigs, 235,827 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 on January 1, 1931, was 2,427,844 acres in extent (comprising 112,705 acres of cantonal forest, 1,632,271 acres belonging to municipalities and other corporations, and 682,868 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 1,828,382 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 1929, 14,846,000 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted.

There were, in 1929–30, 236 establishments for pisciculture with 189,761,000 fry of various species, produced from the incubation of 238,049,000 eggs.

Many industries flourish in Switzerland. There are 2 salt-mining districts; that at Bex (Vaud) belongs to the Canton, but is worked by a private company, and those at Schweizerhalle, Rheinfelden and Ryburg are worked by a joint-stock company formed by the Cantons interested The output of salt of all kinds in 1930 reached 808,302 quintals (864,762 in 1929) In the province of St Gall (Gonzen mine) iron ore and manganese ore are mined. In 1926, the output was 45,000 tons of hematite and 15,000 tons of manganese ore. In 1929 there were 8,514 factories in Switzerland. Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture; number of clocks exported in 1929, 23,182,544; in 1928, 22,864,456; in 1930, 18,266,579. The number of persons employed in factories (1929) was 409,083; the motive machinery had 1,754,844 horse-power. In 1930, 59 breweries produced 28,708,581 gallons (27,951,726 gallons in 1929).

In 1928 the Swiss embroidery establishments numbered 531 and employed 7,916 workers.

In 1929 there were 7,772 hotels, employing 63,258 persons (41,610 women and 21,648 men). In 1930, 2,569,646 visitors came to Switzerland (2,736,541 in 1929).

Commerce.

The special commerce, not including precious metals, was as follows in five years (25 francs = 1*l.*):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	102,551,760	109,787,213	111,353,932	106,568,065	90,048,16
Exports	80,929,984	85,377,431	84,178,185	70,700,064	53,951,952

The following table (in thousands of francs) shows the value of special commerce in 1930 and 1931 :—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Cereals	224,486	191,841	4,567	5,360
Fruits and vegetables	104,122	96,477	2,963	5,767
Colonial produce	99,977	86,761	24,077	20,484
Animal food substances	124,480	127,337	131,553	103,862
Beverages	68,751	56,197	1,886	1,089
Animals, living	43,943	34,925	3,717	1,310
Hides and skins	88,955	74,837	60,230	46,582
Timber	81,352	81,136	7,885	5,568
Cotton goods	123,765	87,956	176,720	135,085
Linen, hemp, &c., goods	33,374	23,919	7,773	11,563
Silk goods	132,929	111,250	242,825	192,806
Woollen goods	127,500	104,371	43,589	34,099
Clothing, ready made	77,055	80 082	45,790	32.343
Mineral substances	173,193	171,908	20,732	13,813
Iron work	168,104	142,801	44,832	35,428
Copper work	57,247	42,115	29,101	18,561
Machinery	98,253	85,346	223,508	150,355
Clocks and Watches	6,826	4,925	233,458	143,642
Chemicals	115,829	87,602	33,077	30,616
Dyes	19,946	18,499	73,139	72,918
Grease, oils, &c.	41,632	32,705	3,338	8,696
Total (incl. other merchandise)	2,664,202	2,251,204	1,767,502	1,348,798

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	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany	709,094	659,929	282,534	198,430
France	451,879	362,179	183,083	156,137
Italy	185,151	179,966	120,048	94,352
Austria	50,540	43,274	54,616	44,884
United Kingdom	232,092	96,423	262,689	235,786
United States	204,807	163,557	144,176	92,178
Denmark	20,933	21,275	22,080	19,049

According to Board of Trade returns the staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Switzerland in 1930 were :—Silk goods, 2,589,929*l.*; watches, 1,138,240*l.*; embroidery, 486,408*l.*; artificial silk goods, 1,221,807*l.*; coal tar dyes, 367,316*l.*; condensed milk, 73,050*l.* Exports to

Switzerland were chiefly cotton piece goods, 1,263,614*l.*, and cotton yarns, 852,564*l.*

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Imports from Switzerland into U.K. .	14,412	14,360	13,740	12,640	11,365
Exports to Switzerland from U K	7,645	7,921	6,425	5,187	4,143
Re-exports to Switzerland from U K	1,373	1,311	1,168	1,096	854

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1929, the railways of Switzerland (excluding tramways and funiculars) had a length of 3,367 miles. The net operating receipts from traffic of the Swiss Federal railways amounted (1931) to 387,231,544 francs, compared with 405,398,268 francs in 1930 Operating expenses amounted to 268,262,355 francs (273,314,524 francs in 1930). The State railways are gradually being electrified ; by the beginning of 1931, 1,059 miles of electrified normal gauge lines were being operated by the Federal Railways. The traffic on the Swiss waters (not including Lago Maggiore) in 1930 was carried on by 124 boats or barges belonging to 13 companies.

State aerial service is being gradually developed. In 1930 there were 10,199 flights, and 23,816 passengers were carried

In 1930 there were in Switzerland 4,012 post-offices. By the internal service there were forwarded 228,900,000 letters, 76,900,000 post-cards, 186,100,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 363,745,000 newspapers. In the international service there were forwarded 40,300,000 letters, 18,300,000 post-cards, 19,200,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 3,270,000 newspapers. Internal post-office orders were sent to the value of 384,619,000 francs. Receipts, 1930, 161,648,000 francs ; expenditure, 142,838,000 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1930) of 333 miles of line with 16,945 miles of wire There were transmitted 845,000 inland telegrams, 3,545,000 international (of which 1,764,000 were despatched and 1,781,000 were received), and 1,150,000 transit through Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,785. There were 292,681 telephones installed, and 20,403 miles of line and 904,655 miles of wire ; conversations, 228,240,000. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1930 amounted to 94,298,000 francs ; the expenditure to 93,078,000 francs.

The Marconi Company under a concession from the Federal Government has erected a wireless telegraphy station at Munchenbuchsee near Bern.

Banking and Credit.

On December 31, 1930, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows :—23,057,186 gold coins of the nominal value of 435,043,720 francs ; 89,229,979 silver coins of the nominal value of 149,861,505 francs ; 170,555,600 nickel coins of the nominal value of 11,942,920 francs ; and 136,617,920 copper coins of the nominal value of 1,769,239 francs ; total (including other token coins), 465,271,985 coins of the nominal value of 607,779,644 francs.

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 February 29, 1932, the condition of the bank was as follows:—

	Francs		Francs
Gold	2,497,803,000	Advances	51,999,000
Gold exchange	97,625,000	Notes in circulation	1,505,457,000
Discounts	24,135,000	Deposits	1,170,486,000

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 Sèvres (France), were adopted as the legal standards for Switzerland.

The *Franc* of 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*, is the monetary unit and is equal to 0·2903225 gramme of fine gold. The par rate of exchange is 25·2215 francs = £1 sterling. Gold coins are the 20 and 10 franc pieces. Silver coins in circulation are 5, 2, 1 and ½ franc; nickel coins, 20, 10 and 5 centimes; bronze, 2 and 1 centime.

As a result of the dissolution of the Latin Monetary Union in 1926, the gold currencies of other countries of the Union are, after April 1, 1927, no longer legal tender in Switzerland, where they have circulated since 1860.

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 (September 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.
Counsellor.—Charles de Jenner.
Secretaries.—Walter de Bourg, Louis Micheli, and Walter H. Rüfenacht.
Consul-General in London.—Henri Martin.

2. Of Great Britain in Switzerland.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Howard W. Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Appointed April 30, 1931.
Second Secretary.—C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Military Attaché.—Brevet-Lt. Col. F. N. Mason Macfarlane.
Consul-General at Zürich.—R. E. Erskine.

There are Consuls at Bâle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Davos; Vice-Consuls at Zürich, Montreux, Lugano, St. Moritz and Neuchâtel.

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TURKEY

(TÜRKIYE CÜMHURIYETI)

In November, 1922, a change of capital importance took place in the internal economy of Turkey. Up to that time Constantinople (now called Istanbul) continued to be the residence of the Sultan, and a Government deriving its authority from him still existed there. This Government, however, exerted no effective power outside Constantinople, together with a small adjacent area and another small area adjoining Çanakkale on the Dardanelles. Except for the small areas mentioned above, the whole of Asia Minor was under the authority of the *de facto* Government

set up at Angora (now called Ankara) in April, 1920, under the name of the 'Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.' On November 1, 1922, the Grand National Assembly voted a resolution declaring that the office of Sultan had ceased to exist and providing that the office of Caliph, which had hitherto been vested in the person of the Sultan, should be filled by election from among the Princes of the House of Osman. Previous to this the Angora Government had made preparations not only to take delivery of Eastern Thrace from the Greek occupying authorities in accordance with the military Convention concluded at Mudanya on October 11, 1922, but also to take over the administration of Constantinople whenever an opportunity offered. On November 4, 1922, the administration of Constantinople passed into the hands of the Angora Government. The same day the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, presented the resignation of the Constantinople Cabinet to the Sultan. The Sultan himself, on November 17, left Constantinople in secret. Nearly a whole year was, however, to elapse before the decisive step of proclaiming a Republic was taken. On October 29, 1923, the national leader, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who had been born at Salonica in 1881, was elected first President of the Turkish Republic, and the revolution was complete when, on March 2, 1924, the Grand National Assembly decided upon the abolition of the Turkish Caliphate, a decision which was immediately followed by the expulsion from Turkey of all the members of the House of Osman, at the same time depriving them of their Turkish citizenship. On November 1, 1927, Mustafa Kemal Pasha was re-elected President of the Republic by the unanimous vote of the new Assembly which met on that day.

President of the Republic.—Gazi Mustafa *Kemal* Pasha, re-elected May 4, 1931.

By a decision of the Grand National Assembly on October 13, 1923, Angora was declared to be the capital of Turkey. All central departments of state are now established there.

Constitution and Government.

For a list of the former sovereigns of Turkey and an account of the older constitutions of the country, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1923, page 1380.

The Grand National Assembly of Angora voted, on January 20, 1921, a Fundamental Law which introduced constitutional changes of the most radical kind. It declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people, and that all power, both executive and legislative, was vested in the Grand National Assembly as being the sole representative of the people. The old name 'Ottoman Empire' was discarded in favour of the designation 'Turkey.' No provision was made for a Senate. It was laid down that the members of the Grand National Assembly should be elected for a period of two years, and that the Assembly should delegate its executive powers to a certain number of Vekils or Commissioners. The mode of effecting this delegation of power varied somewhat, and ultimately at the beginning of 1924 circumstances necessitated a further revision of the Constitution. This was effected by the law of April 20, 1924, in the first articles of which the Turkish State was declared to be a Republic, the religion of which was Islam, the official language Turkish and the capital Angora. The new law provided for the election of the Assembly every four years, while according to article 7 'the Assembly exercises the executive power through the President of the Republic elected by itself and through the Council of Ministers chosen

r him,' with the proviso that the Assembly may at any time control the tions of the Government and at any time dismiss it.

The new law also provided that the President of the Republic should be losen from among the deputies constituting the National Assembly, and lat his term of office should be identical with the life of each Assembly.

The present Cabinet, which was formed on September 28, 1930, and re-nstructed on December 26, 1930, is constituted as follows :—

President of the Council.—General Ismet Pasha.
Minister of Interior.—Shukri (Şükrü) Kaya Bey.
Minister of Finance.—Mustafa Abdulhalik Bey.
Minister of Public Works.—Hilmi Bey.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Tevfik Rushdi (Ruştu) Bey.
Minister of Justice.—Yusuf Kemal Bey.
Minister of Education.—Essad (Esat) Bey.
Minister of Public Health.—Dr. Refik Bey.
Minister of National Economy.—Mustafa Sherif (Şerif) Bey.
Minister of National Defence.—Zekâi Bey.
Minister of Agriculture.—Muhlis Bey.
Minister of Customs and Monopolies.—Ali Rana Bey.

The third Grand National Assembly which was elected in September, 927, and consisted of 315 deputies, met on November 1, 1927, and is the ird assembly to meet at Angora. The fourth Grand National Assembly as elected on a slightly different franchise (men had to be 21 before being llowed to vote) in April 1931.

Local Government.

The Fundamental Law, voted at Angora in January, 1921 (see above), tered the system in force up to 1920 by providing that the country should e divided into Vilâyets (now sixty-three in number) divided into Kazas, ubdivided in their turn into Nahiyes. At the head of each Vilâyet is a ali representing the Government. The system aimed at is one of ntralisation. Each Vilâyet has an elective council of its own. The *aza* is regarded as a mere grouping of Nahiyes for certain purposes of general lministration. The Nahiye or commune is an autonomous entity and ossesses an elective council charged with the administration of such atters as are not reserved to the State.

According to the municipal law passed in 1930 Turkish women have the ght to be electors and to be elected at municipal elections. This right to be extended to elections for the Grand National Assembly as from 931. A direct system of voting is to take the place of the present indirect stem of holding elections for that body.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey which was gned at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, defined the European frontier of the ew Turkey and to some extent her Asiatic frontiers. This Treaty was atified by the Grand National Assembly on August 23, 1923, and entered nto force August 6, 1924, on its ratification by three of the four Allied Powers.

For the delimitation of the present territories of Turkey, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1930, pp. 1323–4.

The Treaty of Lausanne and the Conventions attached to it provided for he demilitarisation of zones adjoining the European frontier, the Dardanelles nd the Bosporus, subject to the right to maintain a garrison at Con-tantinople, for the demilitarisation of the Islands named above as well

as the islands in the Sea of Marmara with one exception, and for a special administrative régime in Imbros and Tenedos. Otherwise Turkey holds unrestricted sovereignty.

The area of the Republic of Turkey is estimated at 762,736 square kilometres or 294,416 square miles excluding marshes (1,170 square km.) and lakes (8,434 square km.). About 9,257 square miles are in Europe.

For the first time in its history a general census was taken in Turkey on October 28, 1927, and showed the total population of the Republic to be 13,648,270, of whom 6,563,879 were men (48 1 per cent.) and 7,084,391 women (51·9 per cent.). Of the total population, 12,607.601 or 92 4 per cent. lived in Asiatic Turkey and 1,004,669 or 7·6 per cent. in European Turkey.

The population of the vilayets according to revised figures was given as follows :—

Adana	227,718	Erzincan (Erzinjan)	132,325	Malatya	306,882
Afyonkarahisar	259,377	Erzurum	270,426	Manisa	374,013
Aksaray	127,031	Eskishehir	154,332	Maraş (Marash)	186,855
Amasya	114,884	Gazi Antep (Aintab)	215,762	Mardin	188,471
Ankara (Angora)	404,720	Giresun (Kiresun)	165,083	Mersin	119,107
Antalya	204,372	Gumushane (Gümüshané)	122,231	Mugla	175,390
Artvin	90,066	Hakâri	24,980	Niğde	166,056
Aydin	212,541	Içel	90,940	Ordu	202,354
Balikesir	421,066	Isparta	144,437	Rize	171,657
Bayazit	104,588	Istanbul (Constantinople)	794,444	Samsun	274,065
Bilecik (Bilejik)	113 660	Izmir (Smyrna)	526 005	Siirt	102,433
Bolu	218,246	Kars	204,846	Sinop	169,965
Burdur	83,614	Kastamonu	336,501	Sivas	329,551
Bursa (Brusa)	401,595	Kayseri	251,370	Sebinkarahisar	108,735
Canakkale	181,735	Kirklareli	108,989	Tekirdağ	131,446
Çankiri (Chankiri)	157,219	Kirshehir	126,901	Tokat	263,063
Çorum (Chorum)	247,926	Kocaeli (Hoja ili)	286,600	Trabzon (Trebizond)	290,303
Denizli	245,048	Konya	504,384	Urfa	203,595
Diyarbekir	194,316	Kütahya	302,426	Van	21,605
Edirne (Adrianople)	150 840			Yozgat	209,497
Eläziz	213,777			Zonguldak	268,909

The populations of the principal towns was given as follows :—

Constantinople[1] (Istanbul)	690,857	Gazi-Antep	39,998	Samsun	30,372
Smyrna (Izmir)	153,924	Caesarea (Kayseri)	39,134	Urfa	29,098
Angora (Ankara)	74,553	Adrianople (Edirne)	34,528	Manisa	28,684
Adana	72,577	Eskishehir (Eskishehir)	32,341	Sivas	28,498
Brusa (Bursa)	61,600	Erzurum	31,457	Maraş	25 982
Konia (Konya)	47,495	Diyarbekir	30,709	Balikesir	25,740

[1] Scutari, 124,356; Pera, 294,790, Stambul, 245,982, Princes' Islands, 12,310, Bakirkoy, 13,419.

According to the census of 1927, the foreign population was as follows:— German, 2,306; Albanian, 1,652; British, 3,413; Austrian, 1,435, Belgian, 258; Bulgarian, 7,448; French, 3,427; Greek, 26,431; Hungarian, 1,830, Italian, 11,573; Polish, 613; Rumanian, 1,530; Russian, 6,206; Serbian, 3,883.

The events of recent years have caused an enormous reduction in the Christian population of the territory still remaining to Turkey. A very large proportion of the Armenian population of Asia Minor disappeared after the war, owing to the fact that large numbers migrated to the Republic of Erivan. The Greek population has practically ceased to exist in Asia Minor and in European Turkey outside the vilayet of Constantinople, which includes both shores of the Bosporus and Princes Islands in the Marmara. A Turco-Greek agreement signed at Lausanne on January 30, 1923, provided for the compulsory exchange of the Greeks of Turkey, not

including the vilayet of Constantinople, against the Turks of Greece, not including Western Thrace, as from May, 1923. The Moslem population of Turkey has also suffered greatly from the effects of the war. It comprises besides the Turks of Asia Minor a considerable number of Kurds in the Eastern provinces, Lazes in the Eastern section of the Pontic coast, and a few Circassians. There is a fairly considerable but diminishing Jewish element in the towns.

Religion.

Moslems now form the vast majority of the population of the n Turkey, and Turkish is now being substituted for Arabic as the liturgical language in all mosques. Under the old imperial system the non-Moslem communities were recognised as organised communities or *millets*, the heads of which exercised not only spiritual but civil functions. The scope of these civil functions varied. They were in some cases, and more especially in that of the Œcumenical Patriarch, of considerable importance. The whole position is now fairly well defined. The Treaty of Lausanne has deprived the spiritual heads of the communities of their administrative prerogatives, and their authority is now purely ecclesiastical.

Constantinople is the seat of the Œcumenical Patriarchate. The Holy Synod at the Phanar which assists the Patriarch, His All-Holiness Mgr. Photios II Maniatis (elected October 7, 1929), to administer the affairs of the Patriarchate consists of 12 Metropolitans with a thirteenth as chief secretary. Of the Sees subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of the Œcumenical Patriarch 47 have been attached for administrative convenience to the jurisdiction of the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, as they are in territories now forming part of the Hellenic Republic : 41 other Sees have become titular as, in consequence of the exchange of populations, there are now no Orthodox residents in the territory formerly covered by them in the Turkish Republic : the three Sees subject to the Œcumenical jurisdiction in Albania are vacant. Thus there are five residential Sees subject to the Patriarch in Turkey—Chalcedon, Derkos, Princes' Islands, Imbros and Tenedos, Thyateira and Amasia ; four in the Italian Dodecanese, Rhodes, Cos, Karpathos (Scarpanto) and Leros ; one in Finland and Carelia, one in Tallinn for Estonia, one in Prague for Czechoslovakia, one in Sydney for Australia, and one in New York for North and South America. This Archbishop Mgr. Athenagoras has suffragans in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. There are also 11 Titular Bishops subject to the Œcumenical Patriarch, and recently the Russian Metropolitan Evlogii in Paris, at one time Supreme Bishop of the Russian Church outside Russia, accepted the Patriarch's appointment as Exarch of the Russian Church in West, although neither he nor his adherents had previously been subject to the Œcumenical jurisdiction, but to that of the Patriarchate of Moscow.

The Armenian Church (Gregorian) in Turkey is ruled by the Katholikos of Sis, Mgr. Sahag Kabayian, with two Bishops and three Vartabets, and the Patriarch of Constantinople, Mgr. Mesrop Maroyian, with three Bishops and four Vartabets. The Throne of the Katholikos of Agthamar is vacant. Before the War the Katholikate of Sis had 15 eparchies (dioceses ruled either by a Bishop or a Vartabet), that of Agthamar two and the Patriarchate of Constantinople 51.

The Uniat Armenian Church in Turkey is ruled by the Patriarch of Cilicia, Mgr. Boulos Boutros XIII Terzian, with an Archbishop at Mardin and a Bishop at Adana. Before the War there was another Uniat Archbishop at Sivas and 10 other Bishops.

The Chaldaeans (Nestorian Uniats) have one Bishop at Mardin, who administers the Archiepiscopal See of Amida. The Syrian Uniats have a See of Mardin and Amida, but it is united with their Patriarchate of Antioch, whose incumbent resides in Damascus. The Greek Uniats (Byzantine Rite) have as their Ordinary in Constantinople the Titular Bishop of Theodoropolis. The Latins have an Archbishop in Smyrna, but their Patriarch of Constantinople is titular and non-resident. The Nestorians have a Katholikos and Patriarch Mâr Shim'ûn XXI, temporarily resident in Mosul, whose See is normally at Qudshanes (near Çolemerk) in the Hakiâri. There is a Grand Rabbi (Hahambaşı) in Constantinople for the Jews, who are nearly all Sephardim.

According to the census of October 28, 1927, there were in Turkey 13,269,606 Moslems, 39,511 Roman Catholics, 6,658 Protestants, 109,905 Orthodox, 77,433 Armenian, 24,307 Christians, 81,872 Jews, 17,494 other religions, and 2,702 undeclared.

On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law amending the Organic Statute in such a way that Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. An oath of allegiance to the Republic, taken by the President and Deputies, took the place of the former religious formula.

Education.

According to the census of October 28, 1927, only 1,111,496 of the population were literate in Arabic characters.

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. They include not only primary schools, but also secondary schools, 'preparatory' schools (for students intending to enter higher schools), and a certain number of lycées or secondary schools of a superior kind. There are also training schools for male and female teachers, and a certain number of higher technical schools, besides the University of Istanbul, founded in 1900. Number of students, 1930; men, 1514; women, 469. Towards the end of 1925 a School of Law was founded at Ankara. The important non-Moslem communities in Istanbul maintain their own schools, which, like all 'private' schools, are subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The following table gives statistics of Education for 1929–30:—

—	Number	Teachers		Students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary Schools	6,672	11,830	4,397	315,845	168,597
Secondary Schools	144	1,934	480	25,448	2,062
Professional Schools	18	183	60	1,962	483
Higher Education Institutions	19	559	—	3,244	654
Schools of Fine Arts	1	85	—	137	54

Total expenditure on education in 1929–30, was £T22,532,526.

A general tendency has been manifested since 1926 to introduce the use

of the Latin alphabet in Turkey. A Commission was formed to study the question, and on November 1, 1928, the Grand National Assembly voted a law for the adoption of Latin characters in Turkey. This law decreed the use of Latin characters obligatory in the case of all correspondence in Public Departments as well as all companies, societies and private offices, newspapers, cinemas and advertisements as from December 1, 1928. The publication of books in Arabic characters was forbidden after January 1, 1929, and the employment of the new alphabet became general throughout Turkey in 1930.

Previous to this important reform the Grand National Assembly had also adopted the bill introducing the numeral system as used in European countries.

Justice.

Since the beginning of the work of secularisation two years ago, nothing now remains of the old Ottoman laws based on the religious principles. The Turkish Government began by suppressing the religious Courts (Sheri) in 1924, in order to obtain this result. The system which was thus unified consists of (1) *juges de paix* (single judges with limited but summary penal and civil jurisdiction); (2) *tribunaux de base* (a president and two assistant judges with wider powers); (3) assize courts (a president and four assistant judges who hear serious penal cases). Appeal has been abolished. The Court of Cassation sits at Eskişehir.

The laws applied by these Courts have been recently drawn up and adopted. The Turkish Civil Code is, with the exception of a few modifications, a reproduction of the Swiss Civil Code, as also the Code of Obligations, and both entered into force towards the end of 1926. The new Penal Code is based in great measure upon the Italian Penal Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure, without being identical, nevertheless closely resembles that of the Canton of Neuchâtel. The new Commercial Code is based on the German.

On January 1, 1931, the prison population consisted of 42,463 men and 1,414 women awaiting trial, and 40,039 men and 3,806 women under sentence, a total of 87,722.

Finance.

The revenue is derived from land, property, income and profits taxes, Customs, consumption taxes, sheep and cattle tax, monopolies, and other sources. The principal monopolies in 1930 were, tobacco, alcohol, matches, explosives, cartridges and salt.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for five financial years were as follows:—

—	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33 [1]
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Revenue . .	207,173,199	220,546,000	222,782,000	186,705,599	186,582,000
Expenditure .	17,924,069	220,408,481	222,604,023	186,582,005	186,705,000

[1] Provisional estimates.

The approved Budget Estimates for the financial year ending May 31, 1932, are as follows:—

Revenue	£T	Expenditure	£T
Direct taxes	40,622,300	Grand National Assembly	2,423,467
Indirect taxes	82,140,500	Bureau of customs	4,226,358
Monopolies	39,117,700	Bureau of cadastre (title deeds)	1,111,018
State-operated organizations	8,985,300	Presidency of religious affairs	640,350
State properties	4,085,000	Public debt	26,450,534
Government share of revenues of companies (railway concession, reinsurance Central Bank)	1,047,500	Ministry of finance	12,261,965
Miscellaneous receipts	10,207,300	Ministry of interior	4,150,569
Arrears of abolished taxes	500,000	Ministry of foreign affairs	3,101,791
		Ministry of public health and social assistance	3,721,043
Total	186,705,600	Ministry of justice	7,377,833
		Ministry of public education	6,593,749
		Ministry of economy	8,515,280
		Ministry of public works	26,406,377
		Bureau of public security	4,185,524
		Gendarmerie	8,723,268
		Ministry of national defence	
		Army	44,134,743
		Air Force	3,456,814
		Navy	7,860,451
		Military factories	3,467,417
		Bureau of posts, telegraph, and telephone	5,067,659
		Total (all items)	186,582,005

By the Treaty of Lausanne the foreign debt of Turkey was to be distributed among the succession States, of which the new Turkey is one. The Turkish debt has been apportioned as follows (the first figure refers to the loans prior to October 17, 1912, the second to those between October 17, 1912 and November 1, 1924): Turkey, 62·25 per cent and 76·54 per cent.; Greece, 10·57 per cent and 0·55 per cent.; Yugoslavia, 5·25 per cent,; Bulgaria, 1·63 per cent. and 0·16 per cent; Albania, 1·57 per cent.; Syria, 8·15 per cent. and 10·02 per cent.; Iraq, 3·96 per cent. and 4·87 per cent.; Palestine, 2·49 per cent. and 3·06 per cent.; and the Arab States, 4·13 per cent. and 4·80 per cent. (Palestine has paid off the whole of her share.) The total debt of Turkey is £T87,316,000.

The agreement reached between the bondholders and the Turkish Government for the resumption of the services of the Ottoman Public debt was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1928.

Defence.

Under the law of January 24, 1924, military service is for 18 months in the infantry and for two years in the cavalry, artillery and air service. Men are called up at the age of 21, and liability for service lasts 25 years. The number of men liable to service in any given year is approximately 170,000, but the annual contingent does not at present exceed 60,000. The strength of the active army in 1929 was approximately 20,000 officers and 120,000 men, organised in 3 armies of 9 army corps, each army corps comprises 2 divisions, and there are 5 cavalry divisions, 3 active and 2 reserve.

The infantry is equipped with Mauser rifles. The artillery with 75 mm. Krupp field guns and 10·5 and 12 c.m. Schneider howitzers. The army estimates for 1929–30 amounted to 56,372,300 pounds Turkish.

The Turkish Navy is at present undergoing reorganisation, all vessels of any fighting value being taken in hand for refit as soon as money for this purpose can be spared. The effective fleet at present includes the battle

cruiser *Yavuz Sultan Selim*, formerly the German *Goeben*, launched in 1911, displacing 22,500 tons, and armed with ten 11-inch guns; the old battleship *Tourgout Reis*, 9,900 tons, and six 11-inch guns, now used as a training ship for naval cadets; the light cruisers *Hamidieh*, 3,830 tons, and *Medjidieh*, 3,300 tons, both dating from 1903; 4 gunboats of from 500 to 400 tons; 4 new destroyers; 3 old destroyers, 1 obsolete torpedo boat and two new submarines and two older ones.

The *Yavuz* has undergone an extensive refit at Izmit under a contract made with a group of French shipbuilding yards. The repairs were completed in 1930.

A new naval base at Izmit has replaced the former dockyard in the Golden Horn.

The future strength of the personnel does not appear to have been fixed, but no difficulty is anticipated in manning the ships at present ready for sea.

There is an Air Regiment, stationed at Eski Sehir, and trained under French advisers.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is most primitive, but modern methods are now being adopted. In 1929 the sum of £T100,000,000 was voted for irrigation work. Number of people engaged in agriculture (census of 1927) was 4,368,061, being 81·6 per cent. of total of those engaged in economic activities. The soil for the most part is very fertile; the principal products are tobacco, mohair, cereals, figs, silk, olives and olive oil, dried fruits, nuts and almonds, skins and hides, furs, licorice root, wool, gums, canary seed, linseed, sesame and cotton. Opium is an important crop in Konya and Afyon Karahisar. Tobacco is grown both in European and Asiatic Turkey. The principal tobacco districts are Samsun (the most important), Bafra, Izmit, Charshamba and Izmir (Smyrna). In 1929, tobacco was grown by 79,965 cultivators on 19,520 acres. The principal centres for silk production are Bursa and Istanbul. The production of olive oil, mainly confined to the Vilayet of Aydin, is very important. The following table gives the estimated yields of the principal products for two years:—

Product	1930	1931
Tobacco (Tons)	45,000	45,000
Olive Oil ,,	36,000	10,000
Figs ,,	25,000	28,000
Raisins ,,	35,000	31,000
Cotton (Bales [1])	135,000	168,000
Opium (Cases [2])	6,500	3,750
Valonea (Tons)	32,430	—

[1] Of 500 lbs. [2] Of 75 kilogs.

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 8,406,900 hectares (20,765,000 acres) are under forest. The most-wooded vilâyets are Kastamonu, Aydin, Bursa, Bolu, Trabzon, Konya and Karesi. Of the forest land, about 88 per cent. belongs to the State, 6 per cent. to private persons, and the rest to communes and wakfs (pious foundations).

In 1929 there were in Turkey 12,124,031 sheep, 11,683,091 goats, 4,718,803 cattle, 849,485 asses, and 496,954 horses, 74,803 camels, 36,522 mules, 496 060 buffaloes.

The wool clip in 1930 was 9,920,000 lbs., and the mohair clip, 4,480 metric tons.

Mining.—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are reported rich in minerals, which are little worked. Production of principal minerals in 1929 and 1930 was as follows:—

Mineral	1929	1930	Mineral	1929	1930
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
Chrome	10,078	28,325	Meerschaum [2]	295	380
Silver-lead	7,324	15,508	Emery	7,608	3,167
Zinc	11,501	9,645	Coal	985,035	1,139,652
Manganese ore	150	1,020	Lignite	7,871	5,891
Antimony	—	32	Mercury [1]	239	545
Copper ore	65	—	Arsenic	—	55
Borax	13,528	6,980	Clay	5,831	7,698

[1] Flasks. [2] Cases.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Turkey are important; the total value of marine produce for Istanbul and dependencies was in 1921–22, £T2,400,778.15 as against £T2,922,332.21 in 1920–21. The total weight of marine produce in 1922–23 attained 22,000 tons. No later statistics are available.

Industry.—Industries are relatively unimportant, but under cover of the new protective tariffs, which came into force on October 1, 1929, it is probable that an impetus will be given to industrial development. The vilayet of Aydin was before the war one of Turkey's industrial centres. An attempt is being made by the Government to revive industry in Smyrna, and a fair amount of machinery has been imported. Carpet weaving represents approximately 60 per cent. of pre-war capacity. Textile factories have not suffered any material damage. The number of fig-packing establishments has been reduced. Cotton ginneries are being rebuilt, and in June, 1926, an oilcake factory was established at Adana. A further recent development has been the opening in December, 1926, of sugar factories at Uşak, near Izmir (Smyrna), and at Alpullu in Thrace; their total production in 1929 was 8,833 tons. The total production of the sugar factory in Thrace, in 1930, was 8,250 tons approximately. Many small factories have been established in recent years, including saw-mills constructed near Bozüyük, and cement works at Ankara and Kartal. The latter was erected in 1929 by a Belgian group on the Anatolian railway, a few miles from Istanbul, and will produce 70,000 tons annually A German group has constructed a factory at Bakir Keruz, which will have a similar capacity. The number of electricity undertakings is said to be 97. In 1929, the Ford Company established important assembly works at Tophané in Istanbul. The plant can assemble 80 cars per 8-hour day. In 1927 there were 65,245 manufacturing establishments with 256,855 employees, but the number has now increased.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Imports	211,398,184	223,531,775	256,296,379	147,558,703	126,374,681
Exports	158,420,998	178,537,489	155,214,071	151,454,871	126,903,188

Turkish trade for 2 years was distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	£T	£T	£T	£T
United Kingdom	16,524,531	14,361,401	13,511,107	10,850,161
Italy	20,177,488	18,450,042	31,710,188	30,752,262
Germany	27,376,067	27,048,541	19,888,188	13,649,042
France	15,469,794	12,787,611	18,457,379	12,156,188
United States	6,294,370	4,117,612	17,805,688	12,678,299

The principal articles of import in 1929 and 1930, and export in 1930 and 1931 were as follows:—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1930	1931
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Cotton and cotton goods	59,865,039	30,781,128	Tobacco	42,981,058	28,754,186
Colonial produce	20,612,953	14,395,474	Cotton	14,269,667	6,320,737
Metals	31,763,988	23,823,492	Hazel nuts	8,401,630	8,691,434
Wool and woollen goods	17,905,795	11,242,251	Raisins	9,960,306	10,768,706
Machinery	13,466,246	11,689,780	Olive oil	1,833,319	6,111,476
Chemicals and dyes	8,073,347	5,408,758	Opium	3,396,261	2,817,222
Lubricating oil	11,319,375	1,018,531	Wool	1,408,333	1,814,946
			Figs	4,158,271	5,354,912
			Barley	283,785	3,510,018
			Eggs	8,324,512	10,345,883

The principal imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom and exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) in two years were:—

Imports from Turkey	1929	1930	Exports to Turkey	1929	1930
	£	£		£	£
Figs and fig cake	221,820	152,989	Coal	96,853	53,953
Nuts	80,231	86,157	Cotton yarn	48,032	25,173
Wool (Mohair)	344,604	361,972	Cottons	1,084,924	549,475
Carpets	361,024	249,275	Woollens	346,039	190,216
Tobacco	69,959	55,596	Iron and steel	191,464	127,326
Raisins	434,135	287,207	Machinery	198,243	88,102

The value of the commercial intercourse between Turkey and Great Britain during the last five years according to the Board of Trade Returns is shown in the following table:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	2,990,596	2,655,594	2,244,713	1,869,725	1,486,117
Exports of British produce to Turkey	3,180,740	2,738,018	2,824,840	1,868,285	1,712,308
Re-exports to Turkey from U.K.	105,726	144,364	120,576	72,585	86,026

Shipping and Navigation.

At the beginning of 1931, 101 vessels under the Turkish flag had a tonnage of 150,776 tons. The coasting privileges in Turkish waters which certain foreign companies enjoyed by virtue of the Treaty of Lausanne came to an end in July, 1926. The most important Turkish company engaged in the coastal service is the "Seyrisefain." This company increased its tonnage to 63,256 in 1930. Other craft flying the Turkish flag included 29 tugs, 12 power barges, 300 ordinary barges and 42 motor launches. Three thousand seamen were employed in the Turkish merchant service.

In 1930 a total of 2,161 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,893,598 tons called at the port of Izmir (Smyrna); 9,412 vessels of 19,339,067 tons called at the port of Istanbul, inclusive of those in transit.

Air routes.—Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aerienne from Paris to Istanbul: Paris, Strasburg, Nurenburg, Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sofia, Istanbul, and *vice versa*. Routes by hydroplane, The Società Anonima Aero Expresso Italiana to Istanbul from Brindisi, Athens, Istanbul, and *vice versa*.

Internal Communications.

In 1926, there were 30,319 miles of road in Turkey, of which 8,500 miles were national roads and 21,819 miles provincial roads. In 1929 4,209 kilometres (2,630 miles) of road were constructed or repaired.

The length of railway line in Turkey in May, 1931, was 3,619 miles broad gauge and 359½ kilometres (225 miles) narrow gauge.

Lines owned by private companies;—The Oriental Railway (337 kilometres, or 208 miles) connects Istanbul *via* Edirne (Adrianople) with Sofia, Belgrade, and the chief centres of Europe The Smyrna-Aydin Railway, Izmir-Aydin-Eghirdir (British Company) (615 kilometres, or 384 miles), the Smyrna Kassaba Railway, Izmir-Cassaba-Afyom Karahisar (French Company) (701 kilometres, or 438 miles), the Bozanti-Aleppo Nissibire Co. (632 kilometres or 391 miles, of which a section, 167 kilometres or 102 miles, are in Syria). Lines owned by the state:—The Anatolian Railway (1,367 kilometres, or 854 miles) runs from Istanbul to Ankara and Konya, with a prolongation from Ankara to Sivas (580 kilometres, or 362½ miles). The Bagdad Railway (French Company) (624 kilometres, or 390 miles), starting from Konya, was completed during the war as far as Nisibin; in 1928 the Turkish Government bought the Mersina-Tarsus-Adana line from this company. Izmir-Balikessir-Bandirma (French Company), and Mudanya-Bursa (Belgian Company) (42 kilometres, or 26 miles). There is also a line from Sarikamis to the Russian Frontier (63 miles, broad gauge, and a narrow gauge line from Sarikamis to Erzurum, 241 miles), but both lines are in a bad state of repair. The Samsun-Sivas line (380 kilometers or 235 miles), completed in 1931, connects the Central Anatolian plains with the Black Seaport of Samsun, *via* Zile, Anasya and Havza. The Katahza-Balikesir line, also completed in 1931, is 220 kilometres or 136 miles long. The Kayseri-Ulukishla line was completed up to a point 107 kilometers from Kayseri; when completed this line will put the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports in direct rail communication by connecting the Anatolian-Baghdad system with the Samsun-Sivas and Ankara Sivas lines. The Filios-Irmak line (400 kilometres) was open on April 23, 1931 as far as Cankiri from Irmak. From Filios to Balikisik, 70 kilometres have been completed.

In 1929 58,493,622 letters, 1,367,756 postcards, 10,906,704 printed papers were handled internally, 2,211,673 letters were received from and

631,786 letters sent abroad. In 1929 there were 31,551 kilometres of telegraph lines with 61,886 kilometres of wire; 641 offices, 7,407,491 internal telegrams and 1,024,033 foreign telegrams sent.

Banking and Credit.

In January, 1917, the Turkish Government issued a Charter for a new National Bank, to be styled the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic. Its capital is 15 million Turkish pounds, which may be increased to 30 million Turkish pounds. The future status of this bank was fixed in 1926 by a law passed by the Grand National Assembly on June 11, 1930. It began its activities on October 3, 1931, following the approval of the Statutes by the Government, and the payment of 40 per cent. of its capital. Amongst the more important Turkish banks may be mentioned the Banque Agricole (Ziraat Bankasi), the oldest of the Turkish institutions, with a capital of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds. The other banks are the Banque d'Affaires (Iş Bankasi), the business of which is increasing rapidly, Banque Industrielle et Minière (Sanayi ve Maadin Bankasi), Banque de Commerce et d'Industrie, Emlâc ve Eytam Bankasi (Crédit Foncier) and Esnaf Bankasi (Craftsmen's Bank). The principal Bank in Turkey is the Ottoman Bank, founded in 1863. It has a Branch in every important town of Turkey. The concession of the Ottoman Bank was extended in August 1925, by the Turkish Government, for a further period of 10 years.

The total amount of paper currency in circulation at the present time is £T158,748,563.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On April 17, 1916, an order was issued reforming the currency. A gold standard, with the piastre as the unit, was thenceforth to be general all over Turkey, and the piastre to equal 40 para. The piastre, as well as the half piastre (20 para), quarter piastre (10 para) and eighth piastre (5 para) pieces were to be of nickel. Silver coins were 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres; and gold coins 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres. Silver was legal tender up to 300 piastres, and nickel up to 50 piastres.

The only money in general circulation, apart from nickel coins for 10 and 20 paras and for 1 piastre and coins for 2½, 5, 10 and 25 piastres, is paper money issued during the war. This forced currency is very depreciated, the Turkish paper lira being worth about one-tenth of the gold coin of the same denomination. At the beginning of 1929 the Government stabilized the exchange at about 1,030 piastres to the £1.

Weights and measures are as follows:—

1 *Oke*	= 400 *drams*	= 2·8264 lbs.
1 *Batman*	= 6 *Okes*	= 16·958 lbs.
39·6263 *Okes*		= 1 cwt.
1 *Cantar*	= 44 *Okes*	= 124·3616 lbs.
1 *Cheki*	= 195 *Okes*	= 551·148 lbs.
1 *Kileh*		= 0·9120 bushel.
1 *Muscal* (Ess. of rose)	1½ *drams*	= 74·171 grains.
1 *Arshin* (cloth)		= 26·96 inches.
1 *Endaze*		= 25·555 inches.
1 *Arshin* (land)		= 29·830 inches.
1 *Deunum*		= 1098·765 sq. yards or 0·2270 acres.
1 *Djerib* (hectare)		= 2·47 acres.

As from January 1, 1933, the metric system of weights and measures will become general. On May 24, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law making the employment of European numerals obligatory as from June 1, 1929.

On March 1, 1917, the Gregorian calendar was introduced into Turkey, to be used side by side with the Hegira calendar, while as from January 1, 1926, it was decided finally to adopt the Gregorian calendar alone, the Turkish civil year 1342 becoming 1926.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Turkey in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Ahmet Ferit Bey (July, 1925).
Counsellor.—Nurettin Ferruh Bey
First Secretary.—Muzaffer Kâmil Bey.
Third Secretary.—Djemil Vafi Bey.
Commercial Counsellor.—Kurtoglu Faik Bey.
Archivist.—Ali Riza Bey.
Consul.—Durru Mazhar Bey (30th July, 1931).

2. Of Great Britain in Turkey.

Ambassador.—The Right Hon. Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.M.G., C.B. (appointed November 12, 1926).
Counsellor.—J. Morgan.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O.
Military Attaché.—Major B. O'Leary, R.A.
First Secretary.—W. L. C. Knight.
Commercial Secretary.—Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Second Secretary.—C. Bramwell.
Third Secretary.—T. C. Ravensdale.
Archivist.—H. W. Gunningham, O B.E.
Consul-General.—W. Hough.

There is a Consul-General at Smyrna, and Consuls at Constantinople, Trebizond, and Mersina.

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URUGUAY.

(República 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 first Constitution was adopted July 18, 1830.

Uruguay is unique among South American Republics in its elaborate precautions to prevent the conversion of the presidency into a dictatorship. Borrowing the idea from the Venetian Council of Ten, the executive power is divided between the President of the Republic and a National Administrative Council, consisting of nine members (with nine alternates), elected for six years; six are of the majority party, and three of the largest minority; three retire every two years. The President is elected for four years, and may be re-elected after an interval of 8 years. Both the President and the Council are chosen 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. It proposes the annual budget and recommends to the President such fiscal measures as it deems expedient.

The new Constitution of the Republic, adopted in 1919, separated Church and State, and introduced universal male suffrage for all, over 18 years of age, who are able to read and write. In 1921 the Constitution was amended, granting votes to women. Voting is secret, and the principle of proportional representation operates. Voters participating in the National Election of 1931 numbered 317,294.

Parliament consists 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 divides with the President control of that part of the executive power which is vested in him, thus diluting still further his authority. The representatives are chosen for three years, in the proportion of 1 to every 12,000 qualified voters, who must be able to read and write, and over 18 years of age. 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 124 representatives and 19 senators.

President of the Republic.—Señor Dr. Gabriel *Terra* (March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1935). Salary, 24,000 pesos per annum.

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the 19 departments (capitals in brackets) on January 1, 1931:—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1931	Pop. per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	47,207	10·7
Canelones (Canelones)	1,834	175,447	95·6
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	5,763	83,364	14·4
Colonia (Colonia)	2,193	111,050	50·6
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	80,954	14·6
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	30,560	17·5
Florida (Florida)	4,673	92,006	19·6
Lavalleja (Minas)	4,819	101,246	21·0
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	57,532	36·2
Montevideo (Montevideo City)	256	481,725	1,881·7
Paysandú (Paysandú)	5,115	70,691	13·8
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	3,269	39,333	12·1
Rivera (Rivera)	3,793	64,282	16·9
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	69,974	16·3
Salto (Salto)	4,865	85,203	17·5
San José (San José)	2,688	86,708	32·2
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,561	77,613	21·7
Tacuarembó (Tacuarembó)	8,112	89,336	11·0
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,682	58,402	15·8
Total	72,153	1,903,083	26·3

The last census was taken in 1908, when the total population was 1,042,686, divided into 861,464 native-born and 181,222 immigrants, including 62,357 Italians, 54,885 Spaniards, 27,789 Brazilians and 18,600 Argentinians.

The census population of Montevideo City (the capital) on January 1, 1931, was 481,725. Of the other cities, Paysandu had 26,000 inhabitants; Salto, 30,000; Mercedes, 23,000.

Births, deaths, and marriages for three years:—

Years	Living Births	Still-Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of Living Births over Deaths
1928	44,632	1,506	11,026	19,070	25,562
1929	44,236	1,587	11,731	19,660	24,576
1930	45,718	1,599	11,799	20,049	25,669

Of the living births in 1930, 12,775 were illegitimate. Divorces: 633 in 1930; 675 in 1929. Immigration 1930, 230,464; emigration, 203,179. The language of the country is Spanish.

Religion and Education.

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, 45,470 unspecified and 126,425 Liberals.

Primary education is obligatory; both primary and superior education are free. In 1930 there were 1,541 public and private schools with 180,016 enrolled pupils and 4,810 teachers; of these 1,380 schools with 4,042 teachers and 159,126 pupils were public. There were also 63 evening courses for adults with 7,065 pupils and 235 teachers. State expenditures on education in 1930 amounted to 6,015,793 pesos.

The University of the Republic at Montevideo, inaugurated in 1849, had 11,848 students in 1930. There are four normal schools for males and females, and a school of arts and trades supported by the State where 1,100 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. There are also many religious seminaries throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils, a school for the blind, two for the deaf and dumb, and a school of domestic science.

Justice.

The High Court of Justice consists of 5 judges elected by the two Chambers sitting as a National Assembly. 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 3 each with 3 judges. In Montevideo there are also 3 courts for ordinary civil cases, 2 for commercial cases, 1 for Government (*Juzgado de Hacienda*), as well as criminal and correctional courts. Each departmental capital has a departmental court, and each of the 220 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 fiscal years (ending June 30) are stated as follows (at par 4·7 gold pesos = £1, 1 gold peso = 1·03 dollars U.S.) —

—	Receipts	Expenditure	—	Receipts	Expenditure
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos		Gold pesos	Gold pesos
1926-27	54,863,856	51,706,064	1929-30	58,916,879	59,702,624
1927-28	58,301,347	58,556,386	1930-31	57,311,712	62,021,407
1928-29	58,576,428	57,565,207	1931-32[1]	63,699,963	63,140,178

[1] Budget estimate.

The public debt of Uruguay on December 31, 1931, stood at 238,765,350 pesos, of which 141,773,366 was external, and the remainder internal, including 5,102,000 pesos for the debt contracted jointly with Brazil for the construction of an international bridge over the Yaguaron River (completed in 1930). Service of the foreign debt, including interest and sinking fund, required

16,570,952 pesos in the fiscal year 1930. About 74½ per cent. of the customs revenue is pledged to the service of certain debts. British investments in Uruguay, 1930, were 41,337,870*l.*, including 20,611,753*l.* in government bonds; American investments, 1930, were about 81,000,000 dollars, including 53,171,000 dollars in government and municipal bonds.

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 19 line battalions, 4 rifle companies, 9 cavalry regiments, 3 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 in 1927 of 818 officers and 7,314 men, and a nominal war strength of 50,000.

The National Guard is a militia, service in which is compulsory in the event of war. 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, who 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, and a force of mounted police ('Guardia Republicana') of 400. The Fire Brigade, which also undertakes police duties, numbers 360.

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 Military Aviation School possessed, at the end of 1930, some 47 machines. The School has its own workshops and staff of mechanics, and an establishment of 8 instructors and 320 officers and men. A naval aeronautical service is also in process of being organized; 3 flying boats were bought in Italy in 1930.

The fleet consists of the torpedo gunboat *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910, and a few smaller craft.

Production and Industry.

Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country, 60 per cent. (27,573,919 acres) of the total area being devoted to the stock-raising industry, 20 per cent. (10,002,126 acres) to mixed farms and ranches, and only 7 per cent. (3,120,000 acres) to agriculture. The remaining 13 per cent. of the country's area is unproductive. Animals and animal products constitute 95 per cent. of the country's exports. Four leading frigorificos have a daily capacity of 4,000 cattle and 7,000 sheep carcases. Total 'kill' in 1930, 1,285,246 cattle and 2,725,989 sheep. Total meat exports (1930), 174,304 tons. Wool shipments for recent seasons have been: 1928–29, 128,558 bales; 1929–30, 148,977 bales; 1930–31, 150,490 bales. Nutria skins are exported at the rate of 50,000 a year. A livestock census, 1930, showed 7,127,912 cattle, 20,558,124 sheep, 600,000 horses, and 307,924 pigs.

Agricultural products are raised chiefly in the Departments of Canelones,

Colonia, San José, Minas, and Florida. The average farm is about 250 acres. The principal crops and their yield for two years were as follows:—1929-30: wheat, 358,079 tons; maize, 52,895 tons; linseed, 81,699 tons; oats, 56,280 tons. 1930-31: wheat, 217,648 tons; linseed, 143,885 tons; oats, 55,797 tons. Total value of cereals, 1929-30 was 25,647,321 pesos

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, Colonia, and Paysandú. In 1930 there were 4,964 properties of 30,857 acres, producing 78,411,600 kilos. of grapes, and 10,903,522 gallons of wine. Annual fruit crop, exclusive of grapes, about 153,000 tons, principally peaches, oranges and pears. Tobacco (208,987 kilos in 1930) and olives are also cultivated.

In the northern departments several gold mines are worked, and silver, copper, lead, manganese, and lignite coal are found. The supply of electricity for light, power, and traction has been a State monopoly since 1912; as 20 per cent. of total imports, in value, consists of coal and other fuels, exploitation of hydro-electric resources is considered important.

Commerce.

The foreign trade (imports in 'official values' and exports in 'real values') was as follows (at par 1 gold peso = 1·03 dollars, U.S.; 4·7 gold pesos = £1):—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Imports[1]	81,829,873	93,954,951	93,284,012	89,565,964	82,059,042
Exports	96,418,695	100,802,800	92,952,246	100,864,202	76,559,858

[1] Comparison of import figures for different years is difficult, because the system of calculating "official values" of imports has been several times modified since 1923 Furthermore, as "official values" are stated to be, in many cases, below real values, the balance of trade is not as favourable as the figures suggest

The principal exports in 1930 were as follows:—Live animals, 278,150; meat and extracts, 186,272,056 kilos; wool, 75,952,023 kilos; sheepskins, 7,135,334 kilos; hides, 27,792,045 kilos; flax, 79,149 metric tons; wheat, 42,422 tons. The cattle industry furnished, in value, 91 36 per cent. of total exports.

The imports (official values) and exports (real values) for 1929 and 1930 were distributed as follows in gold pesos):—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Argentina	8,442,032	8,757,281	11,671,806	12,452,121
Brazil	6,649,205	7,474,917	2,761,251	3,252,777
France	3,638,869	3,462,951	11,149,324	12,379,444
Germany	9,029,469	8,929,588	13,497,898	12,522,103
Italy	4,167,714	3,758,618	6,806,419	7,777,335
Spain	2,950,787	3,784,354	291,717	451,762
Great Britain	15,464,823	15,000,277	21,413,206	33,289,327
United States	23,182,156	22,412,234	11,061,094	7,751,007

[1] Preliminary

In 1930 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Uruguay (according to Board of Trade Returns) were: chilled beef,

2,197,906*l.* ; frozen beef, 747,642*l.* ; tinned beef, etc., 1,178,365*l.* ; frozen mutton, 1,186,955*l.* ; wool, 1,453,148*l.* The principal articles exported to Uruguay were cotton piece goods, 525,098*l.*, and iron and steel manufactures, 490,924*l.* ; coal, 268,852*l.*

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Uruguay into U.K.	4,580,691	7,025,960	5.651,023	7,387,283	5,222,761
Exports to Uruguay from U.K. .	2,861,737	3,105,882	3,723.280	3,578,035	1,984,604
Re-exports to Uruguay from U.K.	56,472	54,603	52,266	55,771	32,937

Shipping and Communications.

In 1930, 13,574 vessels of 16,095,136 tons entered the ports of Uruguay.

The National roads of Uruguay have a total length of 2,760 miles, and there are about 5,903 miles of departmental roads, of which about 323 miles are macadamised. River transport is also very extensive.

The four principal railway systems are the Central (Combined System, 980 miles), the Midland (320 miles), North Western (113 miles), Northern (73 miles), all British owned. The East Coast Railway (78 miles) and 3 minor lines are controlled by the State. On June 30, 1929, the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a total length of 1,729 miles of standard gauge, of which 205 miles were State lines.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 7,508 miles ; in 1930, 249 offices through which 1,906,290 telegrams passed. Two telephone companies of Montevideo had 36,570 miles of wire, and in the Republic, 26 companies in 1930 had 48,375 miles of wire. Number of subscribers, 28,341 on December 31, 1930. Wireless telephone communications with Spain and Argentine were established in 1929, followed by connections with United States, France and Great Britain in 1930. Four cable companies connect Montevideo with the United States and Europe.

In 1929 there were 995 post offices. The movement of mail in 1930 (internal) comprised 125,620,423 letters, packets, &c., and external, 10,433,278. Air mail and passenger service connects Montevideo with Buenos Aires, Venezuela and the United States.

Banking and Credit.

The Bank of the Republic, whose president and directors are appointed by the Government, had a paid-up capital on June 30, 1931, of 27,124,274 gold pesos. Its gross profits for year ending December 31, 1930, were 7,095,406 pesos ; net profits, 1,303,525 pesos, of which half goes to the State. This bank has the exclusive right to issue notes, but the privilege is unprofitable owing to the heavy gold reserves required. On October 31, 1931, notes to the value of 76,124,336 pesos, including 65,083,600 of large denominations (convertible into gold whenever the gold standard is resumed) and 11,040,736 pesos (convertible to silver) were in circulation, and its stock of gold amounted to 50,007,084 pesos. This was well in excess of the statutory cover for the note issue, which was 37,000,000 pesos.

In 1912 the Government created a National Insurance Bank (Banco de Seguros del Estado) with a monopoly of new insurance business of all kinds. No new insurance companies may now be established. In 1930 the premiums

collected amounted to 6,776,585 pesos. This bank's capital and reserves on June 30, 1931, amounted to 18,605,969 pesos. The Post Office Savings Bank reported December 31, 1930, deposits of 7,949,192 gold pesos.

Of the 21 banks in Uruguay two are British: Bank of London and South America, and Royal Bank of Canada. All the banks reported June 30, 1931, paid-up capital and reserves of 90,888,149 pesos; deposits of 189,147,499 pesos and loans of 245,721,530 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Save for a small issue of gold coins, weighing 8 grammes, ·485 fine, issued in 1930 in commemoration of the centenary of the Uruguayan constitution, there is no Uruguayan gold coin in circulation, but the monetary standard is gold, the theoretical gold coin being the *peso oro*, weighing 1·697 grammes, ·917 fine. It is equal to 100 *centesimos*. The actual circulating medium consists of paper notes issued by the Bank of the Republic in denominations of 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, and 1 pesos. Silver coins of 50 and 20 *centesimos;* and nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 *centesimos* are also in circulation.

At par, 1 gold peso = 1·03 dollars U.S. = 51*d.* sterling; £1 = 4·7 gold pesos. The exchange value of the peso in London in 1931 ranged between 38½*d.* and 19*d.*; in New York, between 75 75 cents and 34 75 cents.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted in 1862.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. Of Uruguay in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Señor Antonio Bachini.

First Secretary.—Roberto E. MacEachen

Second Secretary.—Gustavo Alberto Ray Alvarez.

Consul-General.—A. R. O'Shanahan.

2. Of Great Britain in Uruguay

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Robert Carminowe Michell. Appointed October 26, 1930.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V O., R N.

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

Consul.—M. A. Murray-Simpson

Vice-Consul at Paysandu and Salto.—G. W. Teague.

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VENEZUELA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830 after amicable secession from the other members of the Republic of Colombia. The vigorous efforts of General Juan Vincente Gómez have given Venezuela considerable freedom from factional strife. He was President from 1909 to 1915 and again from 1922 to 1929, when he retired, but, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, retained a firm control. A military uprising in April, 1931, led General Gómez to resume the reins; Congress demanded the resignation of President Pérez on June 14, 1931, and unanimously elected General Gómez President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The Constitution in force is that of May 29, 1929, modified July 7, 1931.

Congress consists of two chambers, the Senate of 40 members, and the Chamber of Deputies of 77 members. Senators, who are elected for 3 years, 2 for each State, must be Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age. Deputies must be native Venezuelans over 21 years of age. They are elected for three years; there is one for every 35,000 inhabitants, and one more for an excess of 15,000. A State with fewer than 35,000 of population has one deputy. The Territories, on reaching the population fixed by law, also elect deputies.

The President is elected by Congress for 7 years, must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age. He exercises executive power in conjunction with the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts.

President of the Republic.—General Juan Vincente *Gómez*, elected June 19, 1931.

The seat of Government 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, and a President. 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.

Area and Population.

Venezuela has an area of 393,874 square miles, according to English geographers, though local estimates put it at 393,976 square miles. It has more than 1,000 rivers, with total navigable length of more than 6,000 miles. According to the census of January, 1926, the population was 3,026,878, not including 10,520 Venezuelans known to be residing abroad. Estimated population on December 31, 1930, was 3,216,000. The language of the country is Spanish.

The country is now divided into a Federal District, 20 States and two Territories, as follows:—

State	Capital	Pop. January, 1926	State	Capital	Pop. January, 1926
Anzoátegui .	Barcelona	112,797	Portuguesa .	Guanare	58,721
Apure . .	San Fernando de Apure	42,999	Sucre . .	Cumana	216,476
Aragua .	Maracay	105,839	Táchira .	San Cristobal	172,900
Bolívar .	Ciudad Bolivar	75,227	Trujillo .	Trujillo	218,780
Carabobo .	Valencia	147,204	Yaracuy .	San Felipe	122,836
Cojedes .	San Carlos	82,153	Zamora .	Barinas	57,841
Falcón . .	Coro	178,642	Zulia . .	Maracaibo	222,613
Guárico .	Calabozo	125,282	Ter. Amazonas	San Fernando de Atabapo	60,276
Lara . .	Barquisimeto	271,369	,, Delta-Amacuro	Tucupita	26,582
Mérida . .	Mérida	150,128	Federal Dist.	Caracas	195,460
Miranda .	Ocumare	189,572			
Monagas .	Maturin	68,765			
Nueva Esparta	La Asuncion	69,392		Total .	3,026,878

Some of the more important cities with their population according to the census of 1926, are:

Caracas . .	135,253	San Cristobal .	15,295	Maracay . .	11,108
Maracaibo . .	74,767	Ciudad Bolivar .	16,762	La Guaira . .	8,323
Valencia .	36,804	Cumana .	18,737		
Barquisimeto .	23,109	Coro . . .	10,932		

Maracaibo now (1931) has a population of about 105,000.

Religion and Education.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is toleration of all others There are two archbishops, one at Caracas, who is Primate of Venezuela and one at Merida There are seven suffragan bishops.

Elementary instruction is free, and from the age of 7 to the completion of the primary grade, compulsory. In 1928 Venezuela had 1,860 public primary schools with 2,369 teachers and, including a few private schools, with a total enrolment of 111,939 pupils; there are 18 public secondary schools with 150 teachers and 1,107 pupils. 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 at Merida, eight schools of Political Science and of Ecclesiastical Science, and in Caracas the Central University with 500 students in 1927-28, besides private schools of Political Science. The Government supports also various Institutes for special instruction.

Justice.

The supreme tribunal is the 'Federal and Cassation Court,' whose 7 members are elected by Congress for 7 years, one for each of seven groups of States into which the Republic is divided for this purpose. They select their own President, Vice-President, and Chancellor. The Federal Procurator-General is appointed for 3 years. There are lower Federal courts.

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 fiscal years ending June 30 were as follows (25·25 bolivars = £1 ; 1 bolivar = 19 cents, U.S.) :—

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 [1]	1930-31 [1]	1931-32 [1]
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue . .	182,148,438	186,752,017	230,415,294	202,598,500	150,000,000
Expenditure .	178,796,979	155,709,643	192,450,000	201,800,000	144,800,000

[1] Budget estimates.

The following table shows (in bolivars) the principal items of the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931 :—

Revenue	Bolivars	Expenditure	Bolivars
Import duties . . .	87,000,000	Department of Interior .	50,888,589
Cigarette revenue . .	15,000,000	Department of Foreign Affairs	5,601,368
Liquors	15,000,000	Department of Finance .	88,096,758
Revenue stamps . . .	13,500,000	Ministry of War and Marine	30,451,988
Minerals	45,000,000	Department of Internal Development . . .	14,126,936
		Ministry of Public Works .	50,000,000
		,, ,, Education .	10,643,069
Total (all items). .	202,598,500	Total (all items) .	201,800,000

On June 30, 1930, as a token of homage to Simon Bolívar, the Liberator, the external debt of 23,757,634 bolivars was completely paid off in gold. The internal debt stood on December 31, 1930, at 26,487,741 bolivars, and the Treasury surplus at 44,910,092 bolivars.

Under the Constitution 12½ per cent. of the Federal Revenue is assigned to the States and Territories from the appropriation of the Ministry of the Interior ; 1929–30, 24,521,515 bolivars. British investments (1930) totalled 25,651,788*l.*, of which miscellaneous investments (principally petroleum) amounted to 21,210,459*l.* American investments (1930) are estimated at 247,238,000 dollars, of which 97 per cent. (226,000,000 dollars) was in petroleum.

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 3 gunboats and a training ship acquired in 1912.

Production and Industry.

The surface of Venezuela is 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, which covers nearly half the country, tropical products, such as caoutchouc, balatá (a gum resembling rubber), tonka beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. Forest resources have been barely tapped: 600 species of wood have been identified. The coffee plantations number about 30,000, covering 543,400 acres with 135,000,000 bushes. Output, 1929–30, 650,000 bags; 1930–31, 1,000,000 bags. Exports of coffee, chiefly to Europe, 1929, were 43,767 metric tons; of cocoa, 17,903 metric tons There are about 5,000 cocoa plantations and 600 sugar plantations. The annual production of sugar may be estimated at 60,000 tons (of which 6,000 tons are exported), and of cotton at 7,500,000 kilos, all locally consumed. Silkworm cultivation has begun.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live-stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows —2,077,684 oxen, 113,439 sheep, 2,154,716 goats, 167,708 horses, 54,565 mules, 200,439 asses, 512,086 pigs. Shipments of hides amount to about 3,000 metric tons.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals and is to-day the second petroleum producing country in the world; the production in 1930 amounted to 136,890,784 barrels (1931, 118,770,000 barrels). Exports in 1929 were 127,506,932 barrels. The only difficulty lies in transport; oil tankers able to cross the sand bar into Lake Maracaibo have to be specially built. Asphalt from Lake Bermudez is exported to the United States. There are important gold mines in the region to the south-east of Ciudad Bolívar. Output, 1930, amounted to 1,826,731 grams. Copper ore is also produced (output, 1930, 3,294 metric tons). An American company is exploiting the magnesite deposits on Margarita Island Coal is worked at Coro, in Falcon State, and at Naricual Salt mines in various States are now worked by the Government. Round the island of Margarita and neighbouring islets off the north coast of Venezuela, pearl fishing is carried on by the government. Margarita pearls are distinguished by their delicate rose tints.

Venezuela has few industries, most manufactured materials required being imported. There are cotton mills at Valencia, Caracas, Maracay, and Cumana, producing textiles which compete with imported Manchester goods in the cheaper qualities. There is also a cement and a glass factory at Caracas. Electric power is available in most of the larger towns.

Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela for 4 years was (1 bolivar = 19 cents, U.S.; 25·25 bolivars = £1):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Imports	413,683,683	368,421,052	415,612,000	457,424,932
Exports	396,652,681	443,621,052	609,554,000	735,214,163

Petroleum (crude) furnished 74 per cent. of total exports in 1929; coffee, 17 per cent.

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U.K. . .	318,908	315,583	462,332	798,312	641,964
Exports to Venezuela from U.K. . .	2,170,502	2,166,221	2,509,795	1,643,930	942,801
Re-exports to Venezuela from U.K. .	24,981	35,047	57,470	24,831	14,556

Shipping and Communications.

Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coasting trade, except by special concessions or by contract with the Government. La Guaira is the chief port, but facilities for ocean-going vessels are inadequate.

There are good motor roads from Caracas to La Guaira and Macuto. The most impressive road is the trans-Andine road from Caracas to Valencia, Puerto Cabello, San Cristobal (683 miles) and thence to the frontier at San Antonio, a distance of 800 miles and climbing to 14,000 feet. Another runs from Caracas eastward to Guatire and 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 Uraca, the present terminus of the Tachira Railroad, southward of the mountains of San Cristobal. Two great new roads are under construction, the Gran Carretera Oriental (626 miles), and the Gran Carretera Occidental (540 miles). Altogether there are about 4,064 miles of road fit for motor traffic. Motor vehicles, 1929, totalled 15,000, of which 98 per cent. were of American manufacture.

In Venezuela there are 12 lines of railway (7 national and 5 foreign—the latter, by far the most important, including 4 British and 1 German) with a total length of (January 1st, 1929) 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. The Bolivar Railway, 143 miles, the oldest line in operation in the country, runs from the port of Tucucas to Barquisimeto. 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, though still inadequate, has a network of 8,000 miles with 239 telegraph offices. The principal towns have telephone systems, but not all are interconnected. There were 359 post-offices in 1929; mail handled—internal: 26,989,678 letters, 2,132,891 post-cards, 14,669,418 printed packets; sent abroad, 7,267,237 letters, 1,337,712 post-cards. Weekly air mail services, domestic and international, were established in 1930.

There are wireless stations at Aragua, Caracas, Maracay, Maiquetia, San Cristobal, Porlamar, La Guaira, and Barquisimeto; the one at Maracay reaches New York and Berlin.

Banking and Currency.

The official monetary unit is the *Bolivar* (equivalent to 0·290323 grammes fine gold). It is divided into 100 céntimos. The bolivar equals at par 9½*d.* or 19·3 cents (U.S.) at par. £1 = 25·25 bolivars. The following are the coins in current circulation: Gold, 100 (morocotás) and 20 bolivars;

silver, 5, 2·50, 2, 1, 0·50 (real) bolivars, and 0·25 (medio) bolivars; nickel, 0·125 (locha), 0·05 (centavo) bolivars.

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.*); 800 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.*). The circulation of foreign banknotes is forbidden.

The Bank of Venezuela (paid-up capital 18,000,000 bolivars) had on June 30, 1929, surplus and undivided profits of 12,043,657 bolivars; it is the sole depository of government funds. Power to control the circulation of the currency was granted in 1930. The Bank of Caracas has a paid-up capital of 4,500,000 bolivars and (June 30, 1929) surplus and undivided profits of 2,919,549 bolivars. There are four other national banks, including 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, as well as local branches of 4 British, American and Dutch banks. Issuance of notes is restricted to the six national banks. Two small mortgage banks under quasi-governmental auspices were started in 1929.

The new Venezuelan banking law (July 18, 1927) 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. They must publish monthly balance sheets, keep 10 per cent. of their reserves in gold and 60 per cent in Venezuelan securities.

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 Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Diógene Escalante.
Secretary.—Dr. Oscar Aguilar.
Second Secretary.—Dr R. Hernandez-Ron.
Commercial Attaché.—Alirio Parra Márquez.
Attaché.—Rafael José Cayama.
Commercial Attaché.—Sr. A. Parra-Maiquez.
Consul in London.—A. M. Delgado.

There are Consular representatives at Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Newport, Birmingham, and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Venezuela.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Vacant.
Consul at Caracas.—H. E. Beard.
Consul at Maracaibo.—A. B. Hutcheon.

There are Vice-Consuls at Bolivar, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Trapa, and Carupano.

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YUGOSLAVIA.

(Kralyevina Yugoslaviya.)

Reigning King.

Alexander I, born December 17, 1888, son of King Peter I and Princess Zorka, daughter of the late Nicholas I, King of Montenegro; married on June 8, 1922, to Princess Marie, born January 9, 1899, daughter of King Ferdinand I of Rumania; Prince Regent from June 24, 1914 to August 16, 1921, when his father died.

Sons of the King.—Prince Peter, born September 6, 1923: Prince Tomislav, born January 19, 1928; Prince Andrey, born June 28, 1929.

Brother of the King:—Prince George, born September 8, 1887; on March 27, 1909, he renounced his right of succession to the Throne.

Sister of the King.—Princess Hélène, born November 4, 1884; married, September 9, 1911 to Prince Ivan Constantinovitch (died July 18, 1918), son of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia.

The founder of the dynasty was Kara-George (*i.e.* Black George) Petrovitch, who, in 1804, raised the first Serbian revolt against Turkish rule. He 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 Karageorgevitch was 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 15, and assumed royal rights and duties June 25, 1903.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was established by Article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was proclaimed by Prince Milan Obrenovitch in Belgrade. On March 6, 1882, the same Prince proclaimed himself King.

After the Revolution in Austria-Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia declared their independence, and their union with Serbia, together with that of Montenegro, which had been voted on November 13, 1918, was proclaimed on December 1, 1918, when the official name of the State was announced as being the Triune kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

By the Treaty of Rapallo the boundaries of the new State on the side of Italy were definitely determined, except as regards Fiume, an agreement on which was not reached till January 1924, when Fiume was awarded to Italy and Barosh to Yugoslavia. On December 5, 1923, Yugoslavia obtained from Greece a free zone in the harbour of Salonika, which by the end of 1928 covered an area of 351,000 square metres (193,000 square metres land and 158,000 square metres water). During 1928, the total traffic handled consisted of 640,000 tons of imports and 80,000 tons of exports.

By the law of October 3, 1929, the name of the State was changed to Kingdom of Yugoslavia. It consists of nine *banovinas* (counties) as follows (see map in THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1931):—

Banovinas	Capital	Area in sq kilometres	Population (Census March 31, 1931)
Drava	Lyublyana	15,036	1,120,549
Sava	Zagreb	37,110	2,603,633
Vrbas	Banyaluka	20,436	1,008,190
Littoral	Split	19,368	882,920
Drina	Sarayevo	29,577	1,693,873
Zeta	Cetynye	30,741	910,350
Danube	Novi Sad	30,158	2,310,220
Morava	Nish	26,218	1,452,967
Vardar	Skoplye	38,879	1,656,348

Belgrade forms a special administrative unit, with an area of 242 sq. kilometres and a population (Census March 31,1931) of 291,738.

The King's civil list amounts to 18,000,000 dinars, plus 6,000,000 French francs.

Constitution and Government.

Yugoslavia is a constitutional parliamentary and hereditary monarchy according to the provisions of the Constitution of September 3, 1931, when the non-parliamentary régime introduced as an emergency in January 1929 was ended. The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. In default of male heirs the King may nominate

his successor. If he does not the Senate and the Chamber meet together to elect the king from among the members of the ruling house. If the successor be under eighteen years of age the King will make nominations in his testament or in a special document. Failing this provision both Houses meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

The Senate consists of members elected for six years, half of whom is re-elected every three years. The King may nominate as many senators as the number elected. The minimum age of electors is fixed at twenty-one years. The right of election to the Senate is reserved to the members of the Chamber of Deputies and to Provincial Chambers and burgomasters. The right of presentation for election is reserved to citizens of over 40 years of age. One senator is elected to every 300,000 inhabitants. Senators receive from the State an indemnity of 200 dinars per day while the session lasts.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies (*Skupshtina*) are elected directly by the electoral body which votes publicly and verbally. All the male inhabitants over 21 years of age have the right to vote. All the electors over 30 years of age have the right of presenting themselves for election. The number of deputies is fixed at present at 305, corresponding to one member to every 50,000 inhabitants. Deputies are elected for a period of four years. Each deputy receives an indemnity of 200 dinars per day and a free pass over the State rail and waterways.

The Senate and the Chamber meet annually on October 20 and are obliged to sit till the new budget is passed. The King has the power of convoking, proroguing and dissolving the Parliament.

The electoral law provides that all candidates for election to Parliament must attach themselves to a national list with representatives in each single electoral division. At the elections held on November 8, 1931, only one list was in the field, and consequently there are no party groups in the present parliament. All the elected deputies decided however to organise themselves into a political party on the basis of the electoral manifesto of the existing Government.

The Cabinet, appointed on April 4, 1932, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Voyislav *Marinkovitch.*

Minister of the Interior.—Dr. Milan *Srshkitch.*

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Lazar *Radivoyevitch.*

Minister of Defence.—General Dragomir *Stoyanovitch.*

Minister of Finance.—Milorad *Georgevitch.*

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Albert *Kramer.*

Minister of Education.—Dr. Dragoutine *Kojitch.*

Minister of Justice and Public Worship.—Bozho *Maximovitch.*

Minister of Social Affairs and Health.—Ivan *Poutsely.*

Minister of Mines and Forests.—Stanko *Sibenik.*

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.—Yuray *Demetrovitch.*

Minister of Public Works.—Nicolas *Preka.*

Minister of Physical Education.—Dragan *Kralyevitch.*

Area and Population.

According to the census taken March 31, 1931, the area and population of Yugoslavia are shown as follows:—

Banovinas	Area in sq. km.	Males	Females	Total	Per sq km.
Dravska	15,986	540,162	580,387	1,120,549	70 32
Savska	87,110	1,266,856	1,337,277	2,336,739	70·16
Vrbaska	20,436	514,818	493,872	1,008,190	49 33
Primorska	19,368	435,677	447,243	882,920	45 59
Drinska	29,577	850,959	843,044	1,694,003	57·27
Zetska	30,741	452,928	457,422	910,350	29 61
Dunavska	30,158	1,132,818	1,177,907	2,310,920	76 60
Moravska	26,218	716,775	736,192	1,452,967	55·42
Vardarska	38,879	827,338	829,010	1,656,348	42 60
Belgrade	242	157,735	134,003	291,738	630 94
Total	248,665	6,894,561	7,036,357	13,930,918	48 20

The principal towns with their latest census figures (March 31, 1931) are as follows :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Belgrade (capital)	241,542	Zagreb	185,581
Soubotitza	100,058	Skoplye	64,807
Sarayevo	78,182	Lyublyana	59,768
Novi Sad	63,966	Nich	35,884
Bitolye	32,982	Ossek	40,339
Sombor	32,256	Senta	32,044
Maribor	33,149	Split	48,808
Vel Betchkerek	32,838	Vrchatz	29,428
Vel. Kikinda	28,011	Zemoun	28,083
Kragouyevatz	27,249	Leskovatz	17,615

Religion.

All religions recognised by law enjoy the same rights. According to the census of 1921 there were of the total population :—Serbian-Orthodox, 5,561,203 (47 per cent.); Roman Catholics, 4,700,134 (39 per cent.); Greek Uniats, 41,597; Protestants, 235,169 (2 per cent.); Moslem, 1,363,210 (11 per cent.); Jews, 72,946.

The Serbian Orthodox, or Serb Pravoslav, Church is ruled by a Patriarch and a Holy Synod. On September 12, 1920, the Patriarchate of the Serbs, originally established by King Stephen VII Dushan on April 9, 1346, and suppressed by Sultan Mustafa III on September 13, 1766, was reconstituted. The Serbian Orthodox Church is organised in 6 Metropolitical Sees, Petch, Belgrade, and Karlovce (held by the Patriarch), and Skoplye, Cetinye and Dalmatia-Bosnia (Shibenik), and 20 other dioceses. There are 2,866 Parishes and 166 Monasteries. According to the provisions of the Constitution of the Serbian Church, which was published in November 1931, the Church is to be governed in the future on an autonomous basis and have the right to organise its own life according to its needs. The Government will transfer to the Church the sums in the Budget which they have allotted to ecclesiastical affairs.

The Latin Church in Yugoslavia is governed in its relations with the State by the Concordats of 1855 in the territories which used to form part of Austria or Hungary; of 1866 for Montenegro; of 1881 for Bosnia and the

Herzegovina; and of 1914 for Serbia. It is divided into two complete Provinces, of Sarayevo with 4 Suffragan Sees, and Zagreb with 4 Suffragan Sees and jurisdiction over the Byzantine Uniat Bishop of Krizhevce. In addition to these there are 2 Archbishoprics, Belgrade and Antivari, and 2 Bishoprics which depend immediately upon the Holy See in Rome, and 7 other Bishoprics under the metropolitan jurisdiction of Archbishops outside the kingdom. There is an Apostolic Administrator for those parts of the diocese of Zara which are in Yugoslavia. The Church is organised in 1,971 Parishes, and there are 349 Monasteries and Convents.

The Protestants are chiefly in the territories which used to form part of Hungary. Their principal communities are the Evangelical Church (Helvetian and Augsburg Confessions), and the Evangelical Brotherhood. The Mennonites, and the Baptist and Methodist Churches are less numerously represented.

The Moslems who were under two autonomous jurisdictions, that of the Grand Mufti of Belgrade, and that of the Reis-ul-Ulema of Sarayevo for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, are now joined together.

The Jews, who are divided between the Sephardim and the Ashkenazim, have a Grand Rabbi in Belgrade for Serbia, and Rabbinates for Croatia and Slavonia, for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, for Dalmatia, and for the Voyvodina.

Education.

Elementary education is compulsory, and, in all the primary schools under the Ministry of Education, it is free. It lasts 8 years and the schools are divided into elementary and continuation. Children intending to continue their education in secondary or technical schools are exempted from attendance in continuation schools. In the year 1928–29 there were 10,060 elementary schools with 21,308 teachers and 983,972 pupils. There were 1,827 teachers and 21,296 pupils in the continuation schools. There were 630 primary professional and industrial schools with 4,096 teachers and 63,369 pupils, and 40 secondary professional schools with 898 teachers and 6,894 pupils; 34 agricultural schools with 225 teachers and 1,439 pupils; 3 higher art schools and 14 theological colleges. The latter had 1,587 students in 1928–29.

There are three Universities in the Kingdom: At Belgrade, founded in 1838; at Zagreb (Agram); and at Lyublyana, founded in 1920. In 1930 the total number of students attending the Universities was 14,525, with 556 professors. There is a Law School at Subotitsa with 12 professors and 408 students; a Philosophical Faculty at Skoplye with 14 professors and 91 students; and an Economic-commercial Academy at Zagreb with 8 professors and 460 students.

According to the census of 1921, 9,931,506 of the inhabitants spoke Serbo-Croatian; 176,482 other Slav languages; 231,068 Rumanian; 505,790 German; 467,658 Hungarian; 539,657 Albanian; 150,322 Turkish, and 12,553 Italian.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by independent State courts. Courts of first instance are county and district courts. There are 8 courts of appeal as courts of second instance. The highest court is the court of cassation.

There are special courts for administrative legislature. The State Council is the supreme administrative court.

Finance.

State receipts and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	1000 dinars	1000 dinars		1000 dinars	1000 dinars
1927-28 [1]	11,690,000	11,690,000	1930-31 [1]	13,348,013	13,348,013
1928-29 [1]	11,555,794	11,592,794	1931-32 [1]	13,210,303	13,210,303
1929-30 [1]	12,464,475	12 464,475	1932-33 [1]	11,400,000	11.400,000

[1] Estimates

The principal items of the budget estimates for 1931–32 are shown as follows in thousands of dinars —

Revenue.	Dinars (thousands)	Expenditure.	Dinars (thousands)
Direct taxes	2,106,000	Department of Education	825,077
Indirect taxes	3,536,881	Finance	400,911
State undertakings	4,687,945	Army and Navy	2,595,907
Monopolies	1,839,160	Public works	279,249
Reparations	406,000	Communications	177,879
Miscellaneous	153,101	Agriculture	187,443
		Pensions	1,127,311
		Public health	245,543

On June 30, 1930, the consolidated public debt of Yugoslavia amounted to 3,976,000,000 gold francs.

Defence.

Army.

The organisation of the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia is based on the law of 1923. Compulsory service is in force for men between the ages of 21 and 45, and, as a last defence, men can be taken as fit to carry arms from the ages of 18 to 21 years and from 45 to 50 years. Service in the active army is for 10 years, of which 18 months are with the colours, the remainder of the service being spent on leave subject to recall for training. From 31 to 38, service is with the 2nd base of the reserve, from 38 to 45 with the 3rd base.

The kingdom is divided into five army commands subdivided into divisional and regimental districts.

In 1931–32, the peace strength of the active army was 6,741 officers and 184,448 men. The Gendarmerie consists of 19,848 officers and men. The military air force numbers 10,810 all ranks with 568 aeroplanes.

The strength on mobilisation is approximately 1,000,000. Military education is provided by the Military Academy at Belgrade for the training of cadets for officers of all arms and by the superior course of the Academy for the training of staff officers and commanders.

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.

Navy.

The Royal Yugoslav Navy is under the command of a Vice-Admiral, a special Naval Department being maintained at the War Office for technical and administrative purposes. The organisation comprises the seagoing squadron; the river flotilla; the air service. The seagoing squadron, composed of 12 torpedo-boats, 6 mine-layers, 4 submarines, an aircraft tender, and a number of smaller vessels, is used mainly for training purposes. A small ex-German Cruiser, *Dalmaciya*, has been refitted and re-armed to serve as flagship. The *Dubrovnik*, a 1,880 ton flotilla leader, is being built in Great Britain. The main base is at Kotor (Cattaro), where there are facilities for repairs and docking, and a naval engineering college. There are training establishments at Gruz (Gravosa) (for officers) and Shibenik (Sebenico) (for warrant and petty officers). The river flotilla includes 4 monitors, armed with 4·7 inch guns, besides patrol vessels, motor boats, mining launches, and other small craft. The air service consists of seaplane detachments attached to the seagoing squadron and to the river flotilla. The total active service personnel of the navy comprises 487 officers and 5,500 men, with a further 700 in reserve.

Production and Industry.

Yugoslavia, with a total area of 24,848,829 hectares, has a cultivated area of 13,198,000 hectares (1930).

The area and production of the principal crops for 2 years were :—

Crop.	Acreage.		Yield.	
	1928	1929	1930	1931
			tons	tons
Wheat . . .	4,671,230	5,211,008	2,422,300	2,688,627
Barley . . .	942,915	1,170,182	418,700	391,891
Rye . . .	496,000	587,047	242,900	193,396
Oats . . .	913,104	943,108	241,500	264,482
Maize . . .	5,016,177	5,726,824	3,500,000	—
Vines . . .	435,463	447,781	—	—

On January, 1, 1931, there were in Yugoslavia 1,161,235 horses, 15,843 mules; 106,944 asses; 3,812,172 head of cattle; 7,953,139 sheep; 2,923,862 pigs; and 1,731,430 goats.

The forest area of Yugoslavia is 18,745,340 acres (1930). The largest forest area is in Bosnia and the Herzegovina (6,665,000 acres). The forests consist largely of beech, oak, and fir, but are less profitable than, with proper management, they might be. The normal timber cut is about 530 million cubic feet per annum. Hemp is an important crop. The area under cultivation in 1929, was 79,697 acres (76,930 in 1928), and the yield 26,244 metric tons (18,060 metric tons in 1928).

Yugoslavia has considerable mineral resources, including coal (chiefly lignite), iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony and cement. The total output of coal was 3,906,143 metric tons in 1931 ; 5,635,000 metric tons in 1930 ; and 5,891,731 metric tons in 1929. The most important iron mines are at Varesh and Lyubiya in Bosnia and there are also considerable siderite and limonite iron ores between Prizhedor and Sanski Most. In 1930 the output of iron ore was 430,630 metric tons ; 133,111 metric tons in 1931. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia) ; output in 1930, 493,400 metric tons ; in 1931, 456,909 metric tons. The principal lead mines are at Mezhitsa (Slovenia); production of lead ore in 1930, 176,300 metric tons; in 1931, 371,172 metric tons. Chrome mines are found in the southern part of Serbia and more especially in the neighbourhood of Skoplye (Uskub) ; output of chrome ore in 1930, 53,500 metric tons ; in 1931, 57,172 metric tons. There are 2 antimony mines in western Serbia (Podrinye) which produced 1,302 metric tons in 1929, and 1,075 metric tons in 1928. Production of salt, 1931, 52,682 metric tons ; 1930, 54,600 metric tons ; 44,600 metric tons in 1929. Bauxite in 1929, 103,400 metric tons ; in 1930, 93,700 metric tons ; in 1931, 62,018 metric tons ; manganese, 4,495 metric tons in 1929 ; pyrites, 61,660 metric tons.

Of the industries, flour milling is one of the most important, especially in Batchka ; there are 50 large flour mills in the country ; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on, as are also cotton spinning and 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, and there is also an important cardboard and paper-making industry.

Commerce.

Commerce for 5 years :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Imports. .	7,286,291,000	7,835,326,000	7,594,750,000	6,960,113,191	4,800,281,032
Exports. .	6,400,153,000	6,444,699,000	7,921,708,000	6,780,054,206	4,800,964,000

Principal Imports and Exports for 2 years (in thousands of dinars):—

	Imports			Exports	
	1930	1931		1930	1931
Food products . .	219,380	396,254	Eggs	511,769	399,724
Silks and silk goods .	205,658	163,100	Wheat . . .	474,110	475,052
Iron and iron goods .	776,523	533,110	Cattle . . .	308,498	205,396
Machinery . . .	465,974	296,300	Maize . . .	547,696	206,156
Coal	198,061	139,000	Swine . . .	284,511	285,012
Mineral oils . .	239,699	—	Fresh Meat. . .	229,975	196,542
Cotton and cotton goods	1,361,519	878,000	Timber . . .	1,156,908	876,700
Wool and woollen goods	564,419	—	Cement . .	152,200	—

In 1930 and 1931 the trade was distributed as follows:—

Imports	Thousands of Dinars 1930	Thousands of Dinars 1931	Exports	Thousands of Dinars 1930	Thousands of Dinars 1931
Austria . . .	1,170,584	729,894	Italy . . .	1,119,355	1,198,688
Czechoslovakia .	1,224,668	872,426	Austria . . .	1,198,791	727,316
Italy . . .	782,847	493,990	Czechoslovakia .	556,115	743,600
Germany . .	1,221,420	925,428	Rumania . .	200,065	90,459
Great Britain .	411,826	315,524	Germany . .	790,726	543,305
Hungary. . .	405,475	252,017	Greece . . .	409,959	256,802
France . . .	269,107	210,565	Hungary . .	486,815	317,746
Rumania. . .	222,739	78,745	Switzerland . .	—	138,405
United States .	285,426	199,793	France . . .	288,095	192,667
Greece . . .	52,081	41,577	Great Britain .	104,434	96,398

In 1930 the chief imports from Yugoslavia into the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) were: chemicals, 113,636*l.*; oak wood, 183,098*l.*; sawn soft wood, 65,533*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Yugoslavia were cotton piece goods, 186,257*l.*; cotton yarns 194,078*l.*

Total trade between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Yugoslavia into U. K.	485,311	612,983	615,437	707,715	573,897
Exports to Yugoslavia from U. K.	1,273,125	1,269,005	1,524,482	1,158,557	940,185
Re-exports to Yugoslavia from U.K.	42,109	53,584	49,941	30,481	32,783

Shipping and Communications.

Yugoslavia in 1928 possessed 166 steamers of 324,606 (gross) tons, besides (1927) 14 motor ships of 366 (net) tons, 709 sailing vessels of 7,313 (net) tons and 5,449 fishing vessels of 10,219 (net) tons.

In 1931, 100,962 vessels of 17,330,000 net tons entered the ports of the kingdom, of these, 93,927 vessels of 14,101,000 tons were Yugoslav.

Yugoslavia has (1930) 6,276 miles of railway, of which 4,225 miles are of normal gauge, and 2,051 miles of narrow gauge. Of the whole length of railway 5,562 miles are under the State's administration.

The first Yugoslav air-line for passengers between Belgrade and Zagreb was opened in February, 1928. There is now a service between Belgrade and Skoplye. Regular international services connect Belgrade with Paris, Sofia, Bucharest, and Constantinople.

Of highways there are (1931) 24,695 miles. A five-year programme of road construction was formulated in 1931. It is intended to build a further 450 miles of roads at a cost of 600,000,000 dinars. Total length of waterways, principally the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Tisa, the Kupa, the Tamish and 3 canals is 1,314 miles. On these waterways there were in 1929, 304 steamships and motorships engaged in river navigation, of which 66 per cent. are State owned, the remainder belonging to private companies. Passenger traffic amounted to 3,303,000 and freights to 2,289,400 tons.

There were (1929) 13,293 miles of telegraph line and 2,704 miles of telephone line.

In 1929 there were 4,004 post-offices, 1,475 telegraph offices, 1,088 central telephone stations, 4 central automatic telephone stations with a total number of telephone subscribers of 32,777. There were also 1,149 public telephone call-offices.

Banking and Credit.

The principal bank is the National Bank of Yugoslavia, in Belgrade, with the nominal capital of dinars 50,000,000 in coined gold, of which 28,229,100 dinars are paid up. To cover the issue of new bank notes the State has pledged with the Bank its domains estimated at 2,000,000,000 dinars. Notes in circulation on January 1, 1932, 5,172,270,970 dinars, note cover in gold and foreign exchange, 2,096,814,272 dinars; foreign credits, 86,458,012 dinars. The Export Bank, with agencies abroad, assists in the exportation of Yugoslav produce. The Državna Hipotekarna Banka or State Mortgage Bank, the only large State institution of the kind in Yugoslavia, makes advances to a large amount for agricultural operations. The Privileged Agrarian Bank was founded in 1929 with a capital of 700 million dinars for the benefit of farmers. Savings deposits at the banks totalled 13,880,000,000 dinars at the end of 1930, as compared with 11,790,000,000 dinars at the end of 1929 and 10,306,000,000 dinars at the end of 1928. Postal savings accounts numbered 127,198 with 209,613,000 dinars balance at the end of 1930, as against 59,362 with 106,625,000 dinars balance at the end of 1929.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Yugoslavia has the decimal system for its weights, and measures The dinar, the unit of currency, contains 0·2903225 grammes of gold. On May 8, 1931, a stabilisation loan was concluded in Paris to the amount of 1,025,000,000 francs for the purposes of the legal stabilisation of the dinar. On May 12 a law for the stabilisation of the dinar was promulgated to take effect on June 28. The dinar was stabilised at a value corresponding to 26·5 milligrams of pure gold, *i.e.*, 11 dinars equals one gold dinar, or 100 dinars equal 9·13 Swiss francs The National Bank as the bank of issue is bound by law to maintain a cover of gold or foreign currencies of equivalent value, amounting to not less than 35 per cent. of the total amount of the Bank's outstanding obligations, or 25 per cent. of its obligations at sight. In circulation are bank-notes of 5, 10, 100, and 1000 dinars; 100 paras = 1 dinar; metallic coins of 0·50 dinar, 1 dinar, and 2 dinars. According to a royal decree published on November 30, 1931, there is to be an issue of new silver coins of 10 and 20 dinars with a 50 per cent. silver content and weighing 7 and 14 grammes respectively. The value of the issue is to be 450,000,000 dinars. In the course of 1932 all pre-war nickel coins—5, 10, and 20 paras are to be withdrawn.

The metric weights and measures have been in practical use since the commencement of 1883. The *wagon* of 10 metric tons is frequently used as a unit of measure for coal, roots and corn.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Yugoslavia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Georges Diouritch.
Counsellor.—Dr. Bozhidar Pouritch.
Secretaries.—Dr. Sibe Milichitch and Dr. Dragoslav Protitch.

Attaché.—Iliya Youkitch.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché (resident in Paris).—Brigadier-General Mihailo Nenadovitch.

Consul-General in London.—Y. V. Yovanovitch.

There are Consular representatives in Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, and Glasgow.

2. Of Great Britain in Yugoslavia.

Envoy and Minister.—Sir Nevile Meyrick Henderson, K.C.M.G., appointed November 21, 1929.

First Secretary.—P. Leigh-Smith.

Third Secretary.—J. N. Behrens.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. T. D. Daly, M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—H. N. Sturrock.

There are consular officers at Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarayevo, Dubrovnik (Ragusa), Split, Vis (Lissa), and Sushak.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Yugoslavia.

1. Official Publications.

Službene Novine (Official Gazette), Statistički godišnjak Kraljevine Srbije (Annuaire Statistique du Royaume de Serbie), and the publications issued by the various Departments of Government. Belgrade.

Croatia-Slavonia and Fiume; Dalmatia Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Slovenes; the Yugoslav Movement; Montenegro; Serbia. (Volumes in the series of 'Handbooks Prepared under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office')

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