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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1931

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF

THE STATES OF THE WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1931

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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1931

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

GOETHE.

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PREFACE

It has been the aim of the Editor to make the Year-Book a mirror of the political and economic conditions of the countries of the world, as they were at the thirty-first of March of the present year. To this end every section has been revised and brought up to date, and furnished with the latest statistics, including in many cases the trade returns for 1930.

Since the last issue of the Year-Book was published a Census was taken not only in the United States, but also in Chile, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Honduras, Latvia, Mexico, the Dutch East Indies, Norway and Switzerland. The returns will be found incorporated in the sections devoted to these respective countries. The two maps illustrate interesting aspects of recent political developments.

Important information that became available too late for inclusion in the body of the book will be found under "Additions and Corrections."

The Editor's task would have been impossible without the help of friends all over the world. To one and all he desires to express his warmest thanks.

M. E.

Statesman's Year-Book Office,
Macmillan & Co., Ltd.,
St. Martin's Street,
London, W.C. 2.

March 31, 1931.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical returns, with equivalents :—

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

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I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1929-30.

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	836,435	818,041	7,621,000	1,221,591	839,297
Europe:							
Irish Free State	27,000	2,972[3]	30,059	30,059	26,063	61,302[3]	46,803[3]
Gibraltar	2	21	146[3]	166[3]	Nil	—	—
Malta	122	225	932	936	—	4,042	586
Asia:							
Aden, Perim and Prot.	9,000	55	41	—	—	—	—
Bahrain Islands	250	120[3]	—	—	—	1,898	1,115
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak	77,106	1,000	1,267[3]	1,062[3]	47	3,860	9,058
Ceylon	25,332	5,749[3]	7,188[3]	8,393[3]	12,644[1]	28,620[3]	27,158[3]
Cyprus	3,584	311	757	717	168	1,984	1,636
Hong Kong	391	1,144[1]	2,257[3]	2,106[3]	342	—	—
India	1,805,332[4]	318,942[5]	171,896	171,553	848,640	218,155	243,232
Straits Settlements	1,600	884	6,404[3]	4,166[3]	18,027	102,803[3]	107,968[3]
Fed. Malay States	27,648	1,325[3]	9,543[3]	9,877[3]	9,355	23,456[3]	40,633[3]
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123	3,278[3]	3,136[3]	756	7,863[3]	17,377[3]
Palestine*	9,000	946	2,324[1]	2,140[1]	—	7,167[3]	1,554[3]
Africa:							
Kenya Colony and Prot.	212,000	3,003[3]	3,334[3]	3,505[3]	13,500	8,921[3]	7,021[3]
Uganda Prot.	110,300	3,411[3]	1,683[3]	1,316[3]	1,088	—	—
Zanzibar	1,020	217	514[3]	562[3]	100	1,664[3]	1,722[3]
Mauritius and Dep.	809	416[3]	999[1]	1,270[1]	2,554	3,088[3]	3,497[3]
Nyasaland Prot.	37,890	1,360[3]	373[3]	411[3]	823	771[3]	625[3]
St. Helena and Ascension	81	4	20[3]	22[3]	Nil	47[3]	39[3]
Seychelles	156	28[3]	57[3]	58[3]	1	212[3]	250[3]
Somaliland Prot.	68,000	345[3]	106[3]	207[3]	—	473[3]	239[3]
Basutoland	11,716	498	327	333	—	706[3]	695[3]
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,000	153	146	156	Nil	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	1,092[3]	2,489[3]	2,968[3]	6,142[3]	8,864[3]	8,637[3]
Northern Rhodesia	288,000	1,299[3]	672	554	—	3,602[3]	900[3]
Swaziland	6,704	113	111	110	55	—	—
Union of S. Africa	472,347	6,929	30,400	24,747	227,698	83,449[3]	87,271[3]
Nigeria	335,700	19,409[3]	6,045	6,987	23,559	13,404[3]	17,923[3]
Gambia	4,134	200	235[3]	290[3]	38	618[3]	845[3]

Gold Coast and Prot.	80,000	2,078	4,691	5,226	11,791	10,082[1]	12,678[1]
Sierra Leone and Prot.	31,000	1,541	741[2]	871[2]	1,788	1,789[2]	1,532[2]
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	5,580[1]	5,052	5,052	—	7,027[2]	6,689[2]
Tanganyika Territory*	365,000	4,800[2]	1,993	2,085	—	4,286[2]	3,988[2]
S. W. Africa*	332,400	259[2]	868	1,202	—	3,682[2]	3 595[2]
Cameroon*	31,000	700[2]	—	—	—	215[2]	308[2]
Togoland*	12,600	188	—	—	—	—	—
America:							
Bermudas	19	31[2]	364[2]	334[2]	70	1,718[2]	186[2]
Canada	3,729,665	9,787[2]	91,960	74,539	446,096	260,057[2]	233,386[2]
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	5,618	2[2]	196[2]	98[2]	—	788[2]	4,484[2]
British Guiana	89,480	298	1,252[2]	1,126[2]	4,770	2,216[2]	2,557[2]
British Honduras	8,598	51[2]	213	210	385	1,040	1 003
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	270[2]	2,089[1]	2,319[1]	16,542	6,001[1]	7,666[1]
Bahamas	4,404	61[2]	557	579	180	1,964[2]	144[2]
Barbados	166	170[2]	454	451	654	2,038	1,281
Jamaica, etc.	4,431	994[2]	2,293	2,311	5,237	7,027[2]	4,605[2]
Leeward Islands	715	125	302	325	296	838[1]	900[2]
Trinidad	1,974	403[2]	1,870[2]	1,614[2]	3,253[2]	5,504[2]	7,122[2]
Windward Islands	516	163	305[2]	305[2]	469	828[2]	768[2]
Australasia:							
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	5,436	77,143	83,906	372,957	141,134	124,849
Papua	90,540	277[2]	100	152	—	374	325
New Zealand	104,751	1,219	25,350	25,201	267,383	43,026	44,041[2]
Fiji	7,083	180[2]	678[2]	642[2]	847	1,469[2]	1,776[2]
Pacific Islands	11,450	265[2]	—	—	—	—	—
Territory of New Guinea*	89,252	458[2]	340	356	—	878	907
Western Samoa*	1;250	45[2]	151	131	—	289	294[2]
Nauru*	10	2	20[2]	18[2]	—	102[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 1928-29. [2] Year 1929.
[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 3 years :—

Country.	1929	1928	1927
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
United States	141,992,032	127,152,006	128,017,000
Venezuela	20,367,105	15,590,070	9,147,700
Russia	14,256,584	12,285,046	10,284,000
Mexico	6,821,707	7,654,852	9,119,300
Persia	6,022,092	5,600,138	5,227,200
Dutch East Indies	5,100,000	4,200,000	3,628,116
Rumania	4,827,278	4,509,787	3,661,360
Colombia	2,836,371	2,768,581	2,073,800
Peru	1,811,596	1,617,742	1,392,040
Trinidad	1,344,833	1,182,953	738,770
Argentina	1,259,302	1,302,214	1,235,790
India	1,170,374	1,146,821	1,164,770
Sarawak	760,166	751,092	711,756
Poland	693,018	773,762	823,860
Japan	287,636	257,581	241,470
Egypt	271,520	268,461	183,284
Other countries	835,146	613,328	394,170
Total	210,656,760	187,674,434	178,044,386

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	1929	1930
United States	517,000	552,310	482,110
United Kingdom	292,000	262,046	247,671
Germany	140,700	163,441	142,698
France	44,000	54,924	55,027
Japan	23,300	31,957	28,877
Poland	41,000	46,237	37,520
Belgium	22,800	26,940	27,406
British India	16,500	22,721	22,948
Russia	29,100	40,344	47,220
Czechoslovakia	19,400	16,521	14,572
South Africa	8,200	12,622	11,890
Saar	12,100	13,579	13,286
Canada	13,500	12,273	10,268
Netherlands	1,900	11,581	12,211
Other countries	40,800	51,100	40,145
Total	1,222,300	1,311,114	1,193,799

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		
	1913	1929	1930	1913	1929	1930
United States	30,653	42,964	31,903	31,301	55,184	40,289
Germany	19,000	13,401	9,695	18,632	16,246	11,539
France	5,126	10,364	10,098	4,614	9,699	9,403
Great Britain	10,260	7,711	6,296	7,664	9,791	7,416
Belgium	2,445	4,096	3,394	2,428	4,132	3,375
Russia	4,563	4,322	5,005	4,181	4,907	5,683
Luxemburg	—	2,906	2,474	—	2,702	2,270
The Saar	—	2,105	1,912	—	2,209	1,935
Czechoslovakia	239	1,644	1,435	—	2,259	1,835
Italy	204	1,678	534	—	2,143	1,774
Total (including all other countries)	77,714	98,080	70,670	74,687	119,040	95,385

V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF SOME IMPORTANT METALS.

The following table shows (in million tons) the world's production and consumption of copper, lead, zinc, aluminium and tin:—

Metal	Production (million tons)				Consumption (million tons)			
	1913	1927	1928	1929	1913	1927	1928	1929
Copper	1 018	1,519	1,696	1,908	1,042	1,520	1,733	1,790
Lead	1,186	1,672	1,643	1,738	1,182	1,583	1,610	1,668
Zinc	1,001	1,318	1,408	1,468	1,001	1,311	1,412	1,453
Aluminium	65	220	243	264	66	200	233	269
Tin	132	157	183	198	129	156	175	188

VI.—EUROPEAN PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

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

Country	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	Country	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
Germany	45,15	39,34	37,03	Austria	2,65	2,41	2,15
Czechoslovakia	21,85	20,45	20,86	Yugoslavia	1,95	2,63	2,68
France	21,05	18,20	18,06	Rumania	1,90	1,65	2,68
Poland	15,15	18,58	15,14	Bulgaria	0,95	0,82	0,60
United Kingdom	9,80	6,68	4,45	Danzig	0,85	0,60	0,60
Italy	7,75	8,82	7,83	Turkey in Europe	0,25	0,11	0,08
Spain	5,85	5,80	5,88	Switzerland	0,15	0,14	0,14
Netherlands	5,80	5,30	6,40	Latvia	0,14	0,07	0,04
Belgium	5,55	5,04	5,59	Finland	0,06	0 06	0,07
Hungary	4,25	4,94	4,40				
Denmark	3,45	2,69	3,40	Total	158,00	146,71	140,75
Sweden	3,45	2,48	3,22				

VII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CARS.

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

Item	1926	1927	1928	1929
Production:				
World total.....number...	5,035,204	4,158,966	5,203,239	6,295,352
Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent	+2·9	−17·4	+25·1	+20·9
American manufacture (United States and Canada). per cent.	89·5	86·1	88·4	89.2

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

Producing country	1928			1929		
	Passenger cars	Trucks and buses	Total	Passenger cars	Trucks and buses	Total
United States	3,827,849	530,910	4,358,759	4,603,610	754 804	5,358,414
Canada	196,741	45,641	242,382	207,498	55,797	263,295
Total	4,024,590	576,551	4,601,141	4,811,108	810,601	5,621,709
All others:						
Austria	6,740	2,670	9,410	5,960	3,150	9,110
Belgium	6,000	1,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	7,000
Czechoslovakia	10,360	2,790	13,150	12,210	2,530	14,749
Denmark	50	115	165	—	150	150
England	165,352	46,525	211,877	182,256	57,576	239,832
France	155,000	55,000	210,000	215,000	45,000	260,000
Germany	67,750	22,200	89,950	56,500	24,000	80,500
Hungary	201	259	460	381	251	632
Italy	41,710	13,300	55,010	44,000	10,100	54,100
Japan	—	470	470	—	215	215
Poland	20	300	320	—	450	450
Russia	39	760	799	152	1,554	1,706
Spain	—[1]	—[1]	325	190	260	450
Sweden	—[1]	—[1]	1,362	500	1,258	1,758
Switzerland	400	1,300	1,700	150	2,850	3,000
Total	—	—	601,998	523,299	150,344	673,643
Grand total	—	—	5,203,139	5,334,407	960,945	6,295,352

[1] Not separately stated.

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

The following table shows the estimated number of motor cars in the principal countries of the world on January 1, 1930, and the number of inhabitants per motor car.—

Country	No. of motor cars	No. of inhabitants per car	Country	No. of motor cars	No. of inhabitants per car
United States	26,653,450[1]	4	Italy	250,000[1]	173
Canada	1,016,867	8	Japan	41,000	697
England	865,449	30	Netherlands East Indies	37,708	642
N. Ireland	16,727	51	Norway	20,296	67
Scotland	77,132	41	Portugal	16,512	205
Wales	40,000	36	Rumania	25,970	497
Argentina	263,724	30	Spain	100,105	130
Australia	450,721	10	Sweden	80,000	45
Belgium	83,000	57	Switzerland	57,000	56
France	902,160	31	South Africa	124,500	54
Germany	432,000	99			
Greece	3,125	348	Total	35,127,398[1]	55
Hungary	11,339	451			
India	37,366	2,083			

[1] All kinds of motor vehicles.

IX.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

The following table gives an estimate of the world's output of artificial silk for 2 years (in kilos) —

Country	1930	1929
United States	50,900,000	55,515,000
Italy	29,650,000	32,340,000
United Kingdom	22,180,000	25,850,000
Germany	22,000,000	25,000,000
France	18,050,000	16,820,000
Japan	16,150,000	14,000,000
Holland	7,200,000	7,750,000
Belgium	4,750,000	6,600,000
Switzerland	4,400,000	5,570,000
Total (including all others)	185,745,000	200,210,000

X.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives particulars of the Fleets of the world on February 1, 1931 :—

BUILT.

—	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany
Battleships	11	18	6	9	4	4	7
Battle Cruisers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	53	19	37	16	13	8	8
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8[1]	3	5	1	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	16	—	—	13	19	—	—
Destroyers	132	309[2]	105	60	65	31	16[3]
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	4	37	6	11
Submarines	59	107	67	54	40	15	—
Sloops	33	—	—	8	22	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	3	2	30	25	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	12	4	44	6	2	3
River Gunboats	18	8	10	10	2	6	—
Minesweepers	33	43	10	26	48	20	27

BUILDING.

Battleships	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	5[6]	9	4	5	11	—	1
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	—	1	1	1[4]	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	3[7]	—	—	18	1	—	—
Destroyers	23[8]	—	10	1	12	—	—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	7[9]	3	4	56	30	—	—
Sloops	8[10]	—	—	6	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	9	4	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
River Gunboats	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Including 1 Seaplane Carrier which is not regarded as part of the War Fleet.
[2] Twelve fitted as Minelayers, 23 assigned to Coast Guard duties, and 65 on the disposal list.
[3] Classed in Germany as large Torpedo Boats.
[4] Aviation transport.
[5] Details of Soviet Union Fleet must be accepted with considerable reserve Russian ships at Bizerta are not included in the number of the Soviet Union Fleet. In all classes except Battleships it is stated that no details are available.
[6] Includes 3 not laid down.
[7] Including 1 not laid down.
[8] Includes 8 not laid down.
[9] Includes 1 not ordered and 2 not laid down.
[10] Includes 4 not laid down.

PROJECTED.

—	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany [1]
Financial year (inclusive) up to which programme extends	—	1930–1931	1930–1931	1930–1931	1930–1931	—	1936
Battleships	—	—	—	—	—	No authentic programme has been issued.	3
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—		—
Cruisers	—	8	—	—	—		—
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	—	—	—		—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—		—
Aircraft Carriers	—	—	—	—	—		—
Flotilla Leaders	—	—	—	—	—		—
Destroyers	—	12	—	—	—		4
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—		5
Submarines	—	1	—	—	—		—
Sloops	—	—	—	—	—		—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—		—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—		1
River Gunboats	—	—	—	—	—		—
Minesweepers	—	—	—	—	—		6

[1] Not yet approved by Parliament.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES, 1931-32.

British Naval Estimates for 1931–32 provide for a total expenditure of 51,605,000/ net, or 342,000/ less than the preceding year. New construction to be begun comprises two 7,000 ton cruisers and one of 5,000 tons; a flotilla leader and 8 destroyers; 4 sloops; 3 submarines; a river gunboat; a mining tender for the torpedo school: and a gate vessel for boom defence. A further reduction is to be effected in the strength of the personnel, which will be brought down to 93,650 officers and men.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL AGREEMENT.

By an agreement concluded between France and Italy in March 1931, the adhesion of these two countries has been secured to the general provisions of Part III. of the London Naval Treaty. Previously this section applied only to the British Empire, the United States and Japan. Threatened competition between France and Italy in the building of cruisers and lighter vessels in the years 1931–36 has thus been avoided. During this period France and Italy will each be at liberty to construct two 23,000 ton capital ships armed with 12-inch guns, as an offset to the German 10,000 ton battleships with 11-inch guns. France is to be allowed a total submarine tonnage of 81,989 against the figure of 52,700, to which the other four parties to the London Treaty are restricted.

XI.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

The volume of merchant shipping under construction in the various countries at the end of 1929 and 1930 respectively, is shown in the following table of gross tonnage:—

Gross tonnage of vessels under construction in principal shipbuilding countries of the world, on indicated dates.

Country	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec 31, 1930	No. of Vessels	
			1929	1930
Great Britain and Ireland	1,560,254	908,902	1,558	904
Germany	253,256	218,215	253	218
Netherlands	231,934	160,078	232	160
Japan	183,570	86,060	184	86
United States	179,062	282,080	171	230
France	167,177	174,215	167	178
Russia	121,069	—	—	—
Denmark	104,589	107,660	105	108
Sweden	98,440	145,750	93	146
Italy	77,919	179,677	78	179

Merchant vessels launched throughout the world in 1930 represented a larger volume of tonnage than for any year since 1921 During 1930, for the first time in the history of world shipbuilding, the tonnage of motor ships launched was in excess of that for all other types of vessels combined. Another feature of the 1930 returns is the increase in output of the shipyards of the United States. Their launchings were almost double their total for 1929. As a result, this country, which ranked fifth in volume of output in 1929, is now second only to Great Britain and Ireland.

A comparison of the launchings during the past two years is shown by the following figures, in gross tons, 1930 figures standing first, followed by 1929 figures (in parentheses): United States, 246,687 (126,063), Great Britain and Ireland, 1,478,563 (1,522,623); other countries, 1,164,222 (1,144,524); world total, 2,889,472 (2,793,210).

Launchings since the war.

[Gross tonnage.]

Year	Launchings	Loss or gain	Year	Launchings	Loss or gain
1913 .	3,332,000	—	1925 .	2,193,000	−54,000
1919 .	7,144,000	+3,812,000	1926 .	1,674,000	−519,000
1920 .	5,861,000	−1,283,000	1927 .	2,285,000	+611,000
1921 .	4,356,000	−1,505,000	1928 .	2,699,000	+414,000
1922 .	2,467,000	−1,874,000	1929 .	2,793,000	+94,000
1923 .	1,643,000	−824,000	1930 .	2,889,000	+96,000
1924 .	2 247,000	+604,000			

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 54 States are members of the League (March, 1930):—

ABYSSINIA . . .	September 28, 1923	FRANCE . . .	January 10, 1920
ALBANIA [1] . . .	December 16, 1920	GERMANY . . .	September 8, 1926
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC [2]	July 18, 1919	GREECE . . .	March 30, 1920
AUSTRALIA . . .	January 10, 1920	GUATEMALA . . .	January 10, ,,
AUSTRIA . . .	December 16, ,,	HAITI . . .	June 30, ,,
BELGIUM . . .	January 10, ,,	HOLLAND . . .	March 9, ,,
BOLIVIA . . .	January 10, ,,	HONDURAS . . .	November 3, ,,
BULGARIA . . .	December 16, ,,	HUNGARY . . .	September 18, 1922
CANADA . . .	January 10, ,,	INDIA . . .	January 10, 1920
CHILE . . .	November 4, 1919	IRISH FREE STATE .	September 10, 1923
CHINA . . .	July 16, 1920	ITALY . . .	January 10, 1920
COLOMBIA . . .	February 16, ,,	JAPAN . . .	January 10, 1920
CUBA . . .	March 8, ,,	LATVIA [1] . . .	September 22, 1921
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	January 10, ,,	LIBERIA . . .	June 30, 1920
DENMARK . .	March 8, ,,	LITHUANIA [1] . .	September 22, 1921
ESTONIA [1] . . .	September 22, 1921	LUXEMBURG . .	December 16, 1920
FINLAND . . .	December 16, 1920	NEW ZEALAND . .	January 10, 1920

Nicaragua	November	3,	1920
Norway	March	5,	,,
Panama	January	9,	,,
Paraguay	December	26,	1919
Persia	November	21,	,,
Peru	January	10,	1920
Poland	,,		,,
Portugal	April	8,	,,
Rumania	,,		,,
Santo Domingo	September	29,	1924
San Salvador	March	10,	,,
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	February	10,	1920
Siam	January	10,	,,
South Africa	,,		,,
Spain [2]	,,		,,
Sweden	March	9,	,,
Switzerland	,,	8,	,,
United Kingdom	January	10,	,,
Uruguay	,,		,,
Venezuela	March	8,	,,

[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 22, 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 10 States are not members of the League:— United States, Brazil (see above), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico, 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.

The Council is at present (March 1931) composed of the following representatives :

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

British Empire—The Right Hon. Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
France—M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Germany—Dr. Curtius, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Italy—Signor Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Japan—M. Yoshisawa.

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.

Guatemala.—M. Matos.
Irish Free State —Mr. Blythe.
Norway.—M. Mowinckel.
Persia—M. Ali Khan Foroughi, Ambassador in Turkey.
Peru—M. Barreto.
Poland—M. Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Spain—M. Quinones de Leon, Ambassador in Paris.
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.

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	Germany	79	Panama	1
Albania	1	Great Britain	105	Paraguay	1
Argentina	29	Greece	7	Persia	5
Australia	27	Guatemala	1	Peru	9
Austria	8	Haiti	1	Poland	32
Belgium	18	Honduras	1	Portugal	6
Bolivia	4	Hungary	8	Rumania	22
Bulgaria	5	India	56	Salvador	1
Canada	35	Irish Free State	10	Siam	9
Chile	14	Italy	60	South Africa (Union of)	15
China	46	Japan	60	Spain	40
Colombia	6	Latvia	3	Sweden	18
Cuba	9	Liberia	1	Switzerland	17
Czechoslovakia	29	Lithuania	4	Uruguay	7
Denmark	13	Luxemburg	1	Venezuela	5
Dominican Republic	1	Netherlands	23	Yugoslavia	20
Estonia	3	New Zealand	10		
Finland	10	Nicaragua	1		
France	79	Norway	9	Total	986

(2) *General Budget for the thirteenth financial period* (1931). *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	16,865,086	(a) Towards upkeep of Secretariat and Special Organisations	16,865,086
Capital Expenditure	226,500	(b) Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation	8,568,652
II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.		(c) Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice	2,671,008
Ordinary Expenditure	8,568,652	(d) Towards Pensions	1,000,773
Capital Expenditure	93,000	II. EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
III. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.		(a) Towards Bldgs. at Geneva	2,170,822
Ordinary Expenditure	2,671,008	(b) Towards Permanent Equipment, etc.	361,160
Capital Expenditure	41,660		
IV. BUILDINGS AT GENEVA	2,170,822		
V. PENSIONS	1,000,773		
	31,637,501		31,637,501

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.

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 number of States Members of the International Labour Organisation is now 55. The Organisation has held fourteen 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.

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 1931 in the ratification of the Conventions may be summarised as follows :—

Ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations..... 421
(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... 26
Ratifications recommended to the competent authorities.. 164

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 Committee in Agriculture.
The Permanent Emigration 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).
The 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.

INDIA.

Coal production.—Production of coal by provinces for 1928 and 1929 is shown in the following table :—

Province	1928	1929
	Long tons	Long tons
Assam	298,089	332,515
Baluchistan	17,931	16,222
Bengal	5,639,993	5,965,104
Bihar and Orissa	14,827,453	15,123,144
Central India	218,750	205,132
Central Provinces	732,353	882,331
Hyderabad	734,765	815,875
Punjab	46,152	43,135
Rajputana	27,386	35,275
Total	22,542,872	23,418,734

UNION OF S. AFRICA.

Trade in 1930.—Imports in 1930, £64,574,900 ; exports, £81,689,818.

CANADA.

Distribution of trade in 1930.—Imports in 1930, 1,008,479,479 dollars; exports, 885,906,366 dollars.

The following table shows the distribution of trade :—

Country	1930		1929	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols	1,000 dols.	1,000 dols.
British Empire: Total	227,825	316,377	257,099	395,389
United Kingdom	162,614	235,214	194,778	290,297
Australia	4,722	9,174	3,519	19,195
British Guiana	4,420	1,326	4 265	1,774
British India	8,796	7,724	9,485	9,470
Fiji	3,013	281	3,886	411
Bermuda	803	2,546	84	1,984
British East Africa	2,544	1,198	1,274	1,554
British South Africa	2,953	10,203	12,777	5
Ceylon	2,586	281	2,677	588
Jamaica	5,083	4,024	5,564	59
Newfoundland	2,573	11,486	2,485	11,713
Foreign: Total	780,654	569,530	1,041,894	787,024
Argentina	7,641	12,417	9.138	19,603
Belgium	9,351	15,176	13,057	23,804
China	4,642	8.519	2,903	27,269
Colombia	5,692	1,265	6,989	1,715
France	21,284	18,669	25,306	16,942
Germany	17,673	14,891	22,072	32,398
Greece	284	6,651	354	5,769
Italy	5,463	15,360	4,809	12,597
Japan	10,172	23,422	13,324	37,505
Holland	7,523	10,843	9,792	20,960
St. Pierre and Miquelon	686	10,168	66	4,895
United States	653,708	395,688	893,585	522,678

ONTARIO.

Gold output in 1930.—The value of the gold output in 1930 was £7,077,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Trade in 1930.—Imports in 1930 amounted to 15,726,960,000 crowns and exports to 17,494,763,000 crowns. Trade was distributed as follows:—

Group	1930	
	Imports	Exports
	1,000 crowns	1,000 crowns
Live animals. . .	723,384	54,790
Foodstuffs and beverages	2,650,564	1,705,200
Raw materials .	7,123 373	2,792,375
Finished goods .	5,149,920	12,865,596
Precious metals and coins	34,483	13,235
Goods returned . .	45,227	63,467

FRANCE.

Final budget figures for 1931-32.—As finally approved the Budget for 1931-32 estimated revenue at 50,643,485,043 francs, and expenditure at 50,640,509,352 francs.

ALGERIA.

Budget for 1931-32.—Revenue, 2,365,507,608 francs; expenditure, 2,364,987,320 francs.

HONDURAS.

Trade in 1929-30.—For the fiscal year ending July 31, 1930, imports amounted to 15,946,128 dollars, and exports to 26,171,218 dollars.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Trade in 1930.—The trade in 1930 was distributed as follows:—

Country	Imports		Country	Exports	
	1930	1929		1930	1929
	1,000 fl	1,000 fl		1,000 fl.	1,000 fl.
Netherlands . .	139 950	186,780	Singapore .	251,280	302,970
Japan . . .	100,120	114,840	Netherlands . .	211,950	231,100
Singapore . . .	93,190	111,630	United States . .	146,370	165,280
United States . .	89,510	130,480	British India .	133,080	148,590
Great Britain .	87,240	116,200	Great Britain .	98,560	127,690
Germany . . .	84,360	114,750	Hong Kong . .	51,100	45,330
British India . .	60,790	56,920	Japan . . .	45,590	47,970
Australia . . .	25,110	26,530	China . . .	44,490	55,220
			France . .	33,330	59,520
			Australia. .	28,170	37,140
			Germany . . .	24,480	37,470

NICARAGUA.

Managua destroyed.—On March 31, 1931, a violent earthquake almost completely destroyed the city of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

SIAM.

Trade in 1930.—Imports, 170,030,000 bahts; exports, 187,750,000 bahts.

British Military Attachés.

At Paris.—Lt.-Col. G. G. Waterhouse, M.C
At Rome.—Lt.-Col. H. R. G. Stevens, D S.O.
At Vienna, Budapest and Berne.—Brevet Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason MacFarlane, M.C., R.A.
At Madrid and Lisbon.—Major M. M. Parry-Jones, M.C.

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*, 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. 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 15,060*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 1926 on his account being 66,713*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 new 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 1929 numbered 28,850,000. 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	13
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	—		—	

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 June 8, 1929) 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. Present appointment, 1929.

2. *Lord Privy Seal.*—Right Hon. Thomas *Johnston*, born 1882. Present appointment, 1931.

3. *Lord President of the Council.*—Right Hon. Lord *Parmoor*, K.C.V.O., born 1852. Lord President of the Council, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

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

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Philip *Snowden*, born 1864. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

6. *Secretary of State for Home Affairs.*—Right Hon. John R. *Clynes*, born 1869. Lord Privy Seal, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Arthur *Henderson*, born 1863. Home Secretary, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

8. *Secretary of State for the Dominions.*—Right Hon. James H. *Thomas*, born 1872. Colonial Secretary, 1924; Lord Privy Seal, 1929. Present appointment, 1930.

9. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Lord *Passfield*, born 1859. President, Board of Trade, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

10. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Thomas *Shaw*, C.B E., born 1872. Minister of Labour, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

11. *Secretary of State for India.*—Right Hon. W. Wedgwood *Benn*, D.S.O., D.F.C., born 1877. Present appointment, 1929.

12. *Secretary of State for Air.*—Right Hon. Lord *Amulree*, K.C., born 1860. Present appointment, 1930.

13. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Right Hon. Albert V. *Alexander*, born 1887. Parliamentary Secretary, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

14. *President of the Board of Trade* —Right Hon. William *Graham*, born 1887. Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

15. *Minister of Health.*—Right Hon. Arthur *Greenwood*, born 1880. Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Health, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

16. *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.*—Right Hon. Christopher *Addison*, M.D., born 1869. President, Local Government Board, 1919. Present appointment, 1931.

17. *Secretary for Scotland.*—Right Hon. William *Adamson*, born 1863. Secretary for Scotland, 1924. Present appointment, 1929.

18. *President of the Board of Education.*—Right Hon. Hastings B. *Lees-Smith*, born 1878. Postmaster-General, 1929. Present appointment, 1931.

19. *Minister of Labour.*—Right Hon. Margaret G. *Bondfield*, born 1873. Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Labour, 1924. Present appointment. 1929.

20. *First Commissioner of Works.*—Right Hon. George *Lansbury*, born 1859. Present appointment, 1929.

(*b*) Other Ministers.

Attorney-General.—Sir William A. *Jowitt*, K.C., born 1885.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.—Lord *Ponsonby*, born 1871.
Minister of Pensions.—Right Hon. Frederick O. *Roberts*, born 1876.
Minister of Transport —Herbert *Morrison*, born 1888.
Solicitor-General.—Sir Richard Stafford *Cripps*, K.C., born 1889.
Postmaster-General.—Major Clement R. *Attlee*, born 1883.
Lord Advocate.—Craigie *Aitchison*, K.C , born 1882.
Solicitor-General for Scotland.—J. C. *Watson*, K.C., born 1883.

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

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

The state of parties in the House of Commons after the general election of May, 1929, was as follows (the figures in brackets indicate the position as on May 30, 1929):—Labour, 287 [162]; Conservatives (Unionists), 260 [400]; Liberals, 59 [46]; Independents, 9 [7]; total, 615.

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 June 19, 1921 :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on June 19, 1921
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	16,977,647	18,703,372	35,681,019
Wales	7,466	1,097,592	1,108,088	2,205,680
Scotland	30,405	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497
Isle of Man	221	27,329	32,955	60,284
Channel Islands	75	41,741	48,489	90,230
Total	89,041	20,491,951	22,427,759	42,919,710

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses :—

Divisions	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	24,613,926	27,489,228	30,813,043	34,045,290
Wales	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800	2,025,202
Scotland	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,016
Channel Islands	87,702	92,234	95,618	96,899
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	215,374	224,211	367,736	145,729
Total	30,066,646	33,400,225	37,518,052	41,126,040

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 1921 :—

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			

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1901, 1911 and 1921. (For areas of administrative counties, &c., 1911, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 17.)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administrative Counties only
		1901	1911	19	1921[1]
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire . . .	302,942	171,707	194,588	206,462	206,462
Berkshire	463,834	259,069	280,794	294,821	202,543
Buckinghamshire . .	479,360	197,046	219,551	236,171	236,171
Cambridgeshire . .	315,168	120,264	128,322	129,602	129,602
Isle of Ely . .	238,073	64,495	69,752	73,817	73,817
Cheshire	657,950	835,941	965,967	1,025,724	625,227
Cornwall	868,167	322,334	328,098	320,705	320,705
Cumberland . . .	973,086	266,933	265,746	273,173	220,463
Derbyshire . . .	650,369	599,694	683,423	714,662	584,866
Devonshire . . .	1,671,364	662,196	699,703	709,614	439,996
Dorsetshire . . .	625,612	202,063	223,266	228,160	228,160
Durham	649 244	1,187,474	1,369,860	1,479,033	943,718
Essex	979,532	1,083,998	1,350,881	1,470,257	920,141
Gloucestershire . .	805,794	708,439	736,113	757,651	329,346
Hampshire * . . .	958,896	717,164	862,393	910,252	410,213
Isle of Wight . .	94,146	82,418	88,186	94,666	94,666

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

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administrative Counties only.
		1901	1911	1921	1921
ENGLAND (*cont.*)—					
Herefordshire	538,924	114,125	114,269	113,189	113,189
Hertfordshire	404,523	258,423	311,284	333,195	333,195
Huntingdonshire	233,985	54,125	55,577	54,741	54,741
Kent	975,965	961,139	1,045,591	1,141,666	1,117,929
Lancashire	1,194,555	4,378,293	4,756,644	4,927,484	1,746,238
Leicestershire	532,779	437,490	476,553	494,469	260,326
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland	263,355	77,610	82,280	85,254	85,254
The parts of Kesteven	469,142	103,962	107,832	108,250	108,250
The parts of Lindsey	972,796	318,450	373,848	408,698	260,301
London	74,850	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,484,523
Middlesex	148,692	792,476	1,126,465	1,253,002	1,253,002
Monmouthshire	349,552	298,076	395,719	450,794	358,436
Norfolk	1,315,064	476,553	499,116	504,293	322,932
Northamptonshire	585,148	294,506	303,797	302,404	211,509
Soke of Peterborough	53,464	41,122	44,718	46,959	46,959
Northumberland	1,291,515	603,119	696,893	746,096	407,317
Nottinghamshire	540,123	514,459	604,098	641,149	378,525
Oxfordshire	479,220	179,962	189,484	189,615	132,579
Rutlandshire	97,278	19,709	20,346	18,376	18,376
Shropshire	861,800	239,783	246,307	243,062	243,062
Somersetshire	1,037,594	434,950	458,009	465,710	397,041
Staffordshire	741,318	1,183,998	1,279,649	1,348,877	710,865
Suffolk, East	557,353	255,800	277,155	291,073	211,702
Suffolk, West	390,916	117,553	116,905	108,985	108,985
Surrey	461,833	653,661	845,578	930,086	739,402
Sussex, East	530,555	450 979	487,070	532,187	261,234
Sussex, West	401,916	151,276	176.308	195,810	195,810
Warwickshire	605 275	1,083,069	1,247,418	1,389,977	342,376
Westmorland	504,917	64,409	63,575	65,746	65,746
Wiltshire	864,101	271,394	286,822	292,208	292,208
Worcestershire	458,352	363,490	387,688	405,842	301,115
Yorkshire, East Riding	750,115	385,007	432,759	460,880	173,730
Yorkshire, North Riding	1,362,058	377,338	419,546	456,436	325,366
Yorkshire West Riding	1,773,529	2,761,321	3,045,377	3,181,174	1,508,379
York, City of	3,730	77,914	82,282	84,039	84,039
Totals	32,559,868	30,813,043	34,045,290	35,681,019	23,536,698
WALES					
Anglesey	176,630	50,606	50,928	51,744	51,744
Brecknockshire	469 281	54,213	59,287	61,222	61.222
Cardiganshire	443,189	61,078	59,879	60,881	60.881
Carmarthenshire	588,472	135,328	160,406	175,073	175,073
Carnarvonshire	366,005	125,649	125,043	130,975	130,975
Denbighshire	426,080	131,582	144,783	154,842	154,842
Flintshire	168 707	81,485	92,705	106,617	106,617
Glamorganshire	520,456	859,934	1,120,910	1,252,481	814,627
Merionethshire	422,372	48,852	45,565	45,087	45,087
Montgomeryshire	510,110	54,901	53,146	51,263	51,263
Pembrokeshire	393,003	87,894	89,960	91,978	91,978
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	23,517	23,517
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,780,470	1,714,800	2,025,202	2,205,680	1,767,826
Totals—					
England and Wales	37,340,338	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,886,699	25,304,524

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, 1921	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1929.
		1911	1921	
ENGLAND				
Accrington	3,427	45,029	43,595	44,220
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,345	45,172	43,335	51,750
Barnsley (C.B.)	2,385	50,614	53,661	71,700
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,002	63,770	74,244	64,850
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	69,173	68,669	69,240
Bedford	2,223	39,183	40,242	41,470
Birkenhead (C.B.)	3,909	130,794	145,577	157,600
Birmingham, City of (C B)	43,601	840,202	919,444	968,500
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,420	133,052	126,643	125,300
Blackpool (C.B.)	5,189	60,746	99,639	99,800
Bolton (C.B.)	15,260	180,851	178,683	181,500
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	69,876	76,487	80,400
Bournemouth (C.B.)	6,545	79,183	91,761	97,360
Bradford City of (C.B.)	22,881	288,458	285,961	294,605 [3]
Brighton (C.B.)	2,545	131,237	142,430	146,800 [1]
Bristol, City of (C B.)	18,436	357,114	376,975	391,145 [1]
Burnley (C.B.)	4 620	106,765	103,157	100,200
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B)	4,203	48,266	48,909	48,970
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	59,040	56,403	56,830 [1]
Cambridge	5,457	55,812	59,264	60,740
Canterbury, City of (C.B)	3,975	24,626	23,737	22,850 [1]
Carlisle (C.B.)	4,488	52,225	52,710	56,160 [1]
Chatham	4,356	42,250	42,013	41,520 [1]
Cheltenham	4,726	48,942	48,430	50,300
Chester, City of (C.B.)	2,863	39,028	40,802	40,750
Chesterfield	8,474	53,389	61,232	65,270
Colchester	11,333	43,452	43,393	44,890 [1]
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	4,147	106,349	128,157	162,100
Crewe	2,184	44,960	46,497	47,900
Croydon (C.B)	9,012	169,551	190,684	222,300
Darlington (C.B.)	4,614	57,328	65,842	74,150
Darwen	5,959	40,332	37,906	37,780
Derby (C.B.)	5,272	123,410	129,796	140,500 [1]
Dewsbury (C.B.)	6,720	53,351	54,160	53,020
Doncaster	4,831	48,455	54,364	59,890
Dover	1,948	43,645	39,995	39,600 [1]
Dudley (C.B)	3,546	51,079	55,894	58,870 [2]
Ealing	2,946	61,222	67,755	104,000
Eastbourne (C.B	6,474	52,542	62,028	58,570
East Ham (C.B.)	3,324	133,487	143,246	147,600
Eccles	2,057	41,944	44,242	45,040
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	4,705	59,092	59,582	61,290 [1]
Folkestone	2,482	33,502	37,535	35,620
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,132	116,917	125,142	122,600
Gillingham	4,988	52,252	54,026	56,670 [2 1]
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	50,035	51,330	52,010
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	55,905	60,700	58,110
Grimsby (C.B.)	2,868	74,659	82,355	91,440
Halifax (C.B.)	13,984	101,553	99,127	97,400 [1]
Hastings (C.B)	4,496	61,145	66,495	62,620
Hornsey	2,875	84,592	87,659	88,450
Hove	1,543	42,173	46,505	51,480
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,875	107,821	110,102	113,100
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	73,932	79,371	85,800
Keighley	3,902	43,487	41,921	40,460
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	9,042	277,991	287,150	307,500 [3]

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

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population 1911	Census Population 1921	Estimated Population mid-1929.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				
Lancaster	3,506	41,410	40,212	41,360[1]
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	28,090	454 155	458,232	478,500
Leicester, City of (C.B.)	8,582	227,222	234,143	245,200
Leigh	6,359	44,103	45,532	46,850
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	6,128	61,346	66,042	65,080[1]
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	21,242	753,353	802,940	869,500
Lowestoft	3,327	37,886	44,323	45,150
Luton	3,132	49,978	57,075	65,200
Maidstone	4,008	35,475	37,216	40,550[1]
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	21,690	714,385	730,307	746,500
Mansfield	7,068	36,888	44,416	47,130
Margate	2,463	28,458	46,480	29,580
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	4,159	119,910	131,070	133,100[2]
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	8,452	266,603	275,009	283,400[1]
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,504	83,691	92,358	95,990[1]
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	90,064	90,895	93,970
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,893	121,490	120,661	124,900[1]
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,935	259,901	262,624	266,800
Oldham (C.B.)	4,735	147,483	144,983	142,500
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	4,719	53,048	57,036	73,810[2]
Plymouth (C.B.)	5,711	207,449	210,036	199,000[1]
Portsmouth (C.B.)	7,964	233,573	247,284	242,000[1]
Preston (C.B.)	3,964	117,088	117,406	126,100
Reading (C.B.)	9,105	87,693	92,278	96,850[1]
Rochdale (C.B.)	6,446	91,428	90,816	90,900
Rotherham (C.B.)	5,957	62,483	68,022	70,790
St. Helens (C.B.)	7,284	96,551	102,640	109,200
Salford (C.B.)	5,202	231,357	234,045	235,600
Scarborough	2,727	37,224	46,179	39,260
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	24,930	460,183	490,689	518,000[2]
Smethwick (C.B.)	1,929	70,694	75,760	85,120
Southampton (C.B.)	9,192	145,096	160,994	172,300
Southend-on Sea (C.B.)	7,082	70,676	106,010	114,600
Southport (C.B.)	9,728	69,643	76,621	80,040
South Shields (C.B.)	2,399	108,647	116,635	119,600
Stockport (C.B.)	7,063	119,870	123,309	127,800
Stockton-on-Tees	5,465	58,521	64,126	67,090
Stoke-on-Trent (C.B.)	11,142	234,534	240,428	279,190
Sunderland (C.B.)	3,357	151,159	159,055	184,000
Swindon	4,265	50,751	54,920	62,020
Tynemouth (C.B.)	4,372	58,816	63,770	65,880
Wakefield, City of (C.B.)	4,060	51,511	52,891	56,640
Wallasey (C.B.)	3,324	78,504	90,809	101,30
Wallsend	3,420	41,461	42,995	44,800
Walsall (C.B.)	7,483	92,115	96,926	100,100
Warrington (C.B.)	3,057	72,166	76,811	79,400[1]
West Bromwich (C.B.)	5,859	68,332	73,647	80,840
West Ham (C.B.)	4,683	289,030	300,860	307,600
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,684	63,923	68,641	69,370
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	89,152	89,421	87,600
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	3,525	95,328	102,342	134,300
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3,662	47,982	48,833	52,320
York, City of (C.B.)	3,730	82,282	84,039	85,290[1]
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	6,489	182,259	200,184	224,000[1]
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,760	80,900	80,116	77,790
Swansea (C.B.)	21,600	148,997	157,554	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, and 1921 :—

	Population			Percentage of population	
	England and Wales	Urban Districts[1]	Rural Districts[1]	Urban[1]	Rural[1]
1901	32,527,843	25,058,355	7,469,488	77·0	23·0
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

[1] As existing at each census.

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	1929[2]
Registration London. .	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,417,900[3]
'Outer Ring' . . .	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,995,678	3,482,580[3]
'Greater London'[1] . .	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,480,201	7,900,480[3]

[1] Area 448,449 acres. [2] Estimated for middle of year. [3] Excluding non-civilians.

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			

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			Estimated Population mid-1930
		1901 Total	1911 Total	1921 Total	
1. Aberdeen (includ. Aberdeen)	1,261,521	304,439	312,177	301,016	294,700
2. Argyll	1,990,472	73,642	70,902	76,862	68,000
3. Ayr	724,523	254,468	268,337	299,273	293,000
4. Banff	403,053	61,488	61,402	57,298	54,700
5. Berwick	292,535	30,824	29,643	28,246	26,600
6. Bute	130,658	18,787	18,186	33,711[1]	19,200
7. Caithness	438,833	33,870	32,010	28,285	25,800
8. Clackmannan	34,927	32,029	31,121	32,542	32,100
9. Dumbarton	157,433	113,865	139,831	150,861	153,300
10. Dumfries	686,302	72,571	72,825	75,370	79,300
11. East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	38,665	43,254	47,487	47,500
12. Fife	322,844	218,840	267,739	292,925	290,800
13. Forfar (Angus)	559,037	284,082	281,417	271,052	263,900
14. Inverness	2,695,094	90,104	87,272	82,455	79,700
15. Kincardine	244,482	40,923	41,008	41,779	41,000
16. Kinross	52,410	6,981	7,527	7,963	7,700
17. Kirkcudbright	575,832	39,383	38,367	37,155	29,400
18. Lanark (including Glasgow)	562,821	1,339,327	1,447,034	1,539,442	1,603,200
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	488,796	507,666	506,377	516,100
20. Moray (Elgin)	304,931	44,800	43,427	41,558	39,500
21. Nairn	104,252	9,291	9,319	8,790	8,200
22. Orkney	240,847	28,699	25,897	24,111	21,800
23. Peebles	222,240	15,066	15,258	15,332	14,900
24. Perth	1,595,802	123,283	124,342	125,503	119,500
25. Renfrew	153,332	268,980	314,552	298,904	297,300
26. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	76,450	77,364	70,818	66,800
27. Roxburgh	426,028	48,804	47,192	44,989	42,900
28. Selkirk	170,793	23,356	24,601	22,607	21,600
29. Shetland	352,319	28,166	27,911	25,520	23,800
30. Stirling	288,842	142,291	160,991	161,719	170,700
31. Sutherland	1,297,914	21,440	20,179	17,802	16,600
32. West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,861	65,708	80,155	83,962	86,400
33. Wigtown	311,984	32,685	31,998	30,783	28,700
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,497	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.		Estimated Population mid-1930	Burghs	Census Population.		Estimated Population mid-1930
	1911	1921			1911	1921	
Glasgow	784,496	1,034,174	1,076,100	Coatbridge	43,286	43,909	44,700
Edinburgh	320,318	420,264	427,500	Dunfermline	29,713	39,899	37,900
Dundee	165,004	168,315	167,000	Kirkcaldy	39,601	39,591	39,400
Aberdeen	163,891	158,963	158,800	Hamilton	38,644	39,420	40,800
Paisley	84,455	84,837	87,900	Kilmarnock	34,728	35,763	38,400
Greenock	75,140	81,123	81,900	Ayr	32,986	35,747	37,500
Motherwell	40,380	68,869	70,900	Falkirk	33,574	33,308	35,600
Clydebank	37,548	46,506	49,800	Perth	35,854	33,208	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
	1901	1911	1921	
Isle of Man . . .	54,752	52,016	60,284	141,263
Jersey	52,576	51,898	49,701	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	40,474	41,858	38,315	16,018
Alderney	2,062	2,561	1,598	1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	506	582	616	1,386
Total . . .	150,370	148,915	150,514	189,346

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
1926	39,067,000	694,563	29,591	453,804	279,860
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	649,430	29,682	455,397	314,698

In 1930 the proportion of male to female births was 1,044 male to 1,000 female. In 1930 the live birth rate was 16·3 and the death rate 11·4 per thousand of the population.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	4,896,638	102,449	7,046	63,780	31,244
1927	4,891,953	96,672	6,978	65,830	32,553
1928	4,893,182	96,822	7,158	65,271	32,948
1929	4,884,032	92,880	7,165	70,917	32,999
1930	4,879,700	94,538	6,946	64,283	33,323

Proportion of male to female births in 1930 was 1,034 to 1,000.

In 1930 the birth rate was 19·3 and the death rate 13·2 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 1930 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, *to places out of Europe*, was 15,842,000. 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
1925	250,314	104,609	354,923	163,258	77,931	241,189	113,734
1926	284,009	118,409	402,438	160,680	76,699	237,379	165,059
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

The number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent) to places out of Europe was 143,686 in 1929, 92,158 in 1930, and the immigrants of British nationality into Great Britain was 56,217 in 1929, 66,203 in 1930.

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries in 1930 were mainly the United States, 27,436 (30,709 in 1929); British North America, 31,074 (65,558 in 1929); Australia, 8,517 (18,377 in 1929); New Zealand, 3,981 (4,700 in 1929); British South Africa, 4,559 (5,766 in 1929); India and Ceylon, 5,636 (6,265 in 1929).

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	
1925	1,257,510	11,295	1,229,595	9,426	27,915 inward.
1926	1,300,095	12,809	1,251,119	12,715	49,070 ,,
1927	1,371,885	15,025	1,294,257	13,739	78,914 ,,
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 ,,

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 6,547 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 1929 there were about 12,824 beneficed clergy, and 4,224 assistant curacies. The contributions in the Church of England in 1929 amounted to 9,873,164*l.*

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	37,000	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*, 15,163 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 2,156,146. There were (1928) four archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), fourteen bishops, and four bishops-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 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 consists of over 750 members, partly clerical and partly lay, chosen by the different presbyteries, with a few representatives from royal burghs and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly, the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), and sits for ten days. Any matters not decided during this period 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, 1929, 2,986 congregations, 1,284,500 members, besides adherents; 3,969 Sunday schools, with 45,877 teachers and 362,570 scholars in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 66 presbyteries, and 13 foreign mission presbyteries. Income in 1929 was 2,391,720*l.* The Church has theological colleges at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews, with 32 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 1929, 7 bishoprics, 415 churches and missions, 317 clergy, and 59,235 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1928) two archbishops, four bishops, one bishop-auxiliary, 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 1928 was: Established, 42·3 per cent.; United Free, 23·1; Roman Catholic, 11·9; Episcopal, 2·9; others, 6·9; irregular, 11·9.

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, 44 lecturers, &c., 584 students, 1930–31; Nottingham (founded 1881), 107 lecturers, and 927 students, 1930–31; Southampton (founded 1850), 65 lecturers, &c., 614 students, 1930–31; Leicester (opened in 1923), 19 lecturers, &c., 140 students, 1930–31. A University College was founded at Hull in 1928 with 28 lecturers and 107 students in 1930–31. 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, 151 lecturers, 1,245 students; Aberystwyth, 91 lecturers, 735 students; Bangor, 83 lecturers, &c., 575 students; and Swansea, 50 lecturers, &c., 511 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 1930–1931. (The dates of foundation are given in brackets.)

Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
England—			*Scotland*—		
Oxford . . .	450	4,572 [2]	St. Andrews (1411)	136	919
Cambridge .	374	5,272 [2]	Glasgow (1450) .	278	5,323
Durham (1831) .	254	1,464	Aberdeen (1494) .	156	1,280
London (1836) .	1,100 [1]	10,281 [3 4]	Edinburgh (1582) .	375	4,112
Manchester (1880) .	266	2,702	*Total for Scotland*	945	11,643
Birmingham (1900)	257	1,693			
Liverpool (1903) .	312	2,155			
Leeds (1904) . .	332	1,667			
Sheffield (1908) .	178	2,671 [4]	Wales (1903) . .	375	3,066
Bristol (1909) .	230	930			
Reading (1926) .	149	1,539	Totals of above	5,222	49,660
Total for England	3,902	34,951			

[1] Comprising 279 University Professors and Readers, and 845 'Recognised Teachers.
[2] Undergraduates.
[3] Internal students. In addition there are external students, *i.e.*, matriculated students who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students. The number of these is not ascertainable but is probably greater than 12,000.
[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 (66 teachers, &c., 620 students), Royal Holloway (33 teachers, 208 students) and Westfield Colleges (19 teachers, &c., 150 students) in London; Newnham (11 teachers, &c., 287 students) and Girton (13 teachers, &c., 258 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall (12 teachers, &c., 140 students), Somerville College (10 teachers, &c., 119 students), St. Hugh's College (9 tutors, 150 students), St. Hilda's College (11 teachers, 120 students), in Oxford. The Society of Oxford Home-Students numbered 13 teachers and 215 students in 1930. 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	
1926-7	1,753	1,319	233,104	206,723	439,827	19,254
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

Included among the grant-receiving schools on March 31, 1930, were 701 Council Schools, 86 Roman Catholic Schools, 465 Foundation and other schools, and 102 Welsh Intermediate Schools. On October 1, 1930, there were 194 preparatory schools not on the grant list, with 14,570 pupils.

In the year ending July 31, 1930, there were 55 larger Technical Institutes for advanced courses with 7,313 full-time students, and 162 Day Technical Institutes with 25,958 students. In addition there were 4,950 evening schools giving part-time technical and other instruction to 852,923 students, and 60 separate Day Continuation Schools with 19,356 students. Among other institutions providing technical, commercial and other instruction were 127 junior technical and housewifery schools with 20,128 students, and 6 nautical schools with 1,041 students. There was in 1929-30 a total of 230 Schools of Art with 57,054 students. In the same year there were 108 training institutions for teachers with 18,479 students (908 as teachers of domestic subjects).

The Universities in 1928–29 supervised 177 University Extension Courses with 3,637 students and 688 tutorial classes with 12,297 students.

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.*; and the gross expenditure for London is estimated at 3,205,350*l.* for 1930–31.

Scotland.—In 1929 there were 252 secondary schools (207 with primary or preparatory departments) with a total accommodation of 185,402; the average number of scholars on the registers being 154,206 (79,714 post primary). The number of students attending Central Institutions in 1928–29 was 7,067 day students and 11,257 evening students. Continuation Classes numbered 971 in 1928-29 with a total attendance of 159,414 students. The number of teachers in secondary schools at March 31, 1929, was 6,452, including 3,855 University Graduates. In 1929–30 there were 1,902 students training for the Teacher's General Certificate, including 944 graduates, in 4 training centres and 3 training colleges.

Elementary Education.

England and Wales.—In the year 1929–30 the number of schools (public elementary, special, nursery, and certified efficient) for elementary education was 21,490. In 1930 there were 9,548 Council schools with accommodation for 4,585,421 pupils, and 11,255[1] voluntary schools with accommodation for 2,537,858 pupils; total ordinary public elementary schools 20,803, with accommodation for 7,123,279 pupils. The average attendance for the year 1929–30 at these schools was 4,940,831. The number of scholars on the registers in 1930 was: 165,062 aged under 5; 4,275,089 aged 5 and under 12; 1,086,962 aged 12 and over. The number of teachers, 1929–30, was 168,038 (43,242 men and 124,796 women), of whom 124,597 were certificated, 31,385 were uncertificated and 7,497 were supplementary.

There were 593 'special' schools in 1929–30, comprising 78 for the blind, with accommodation for 4,647 pupils; 50 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,696 pupils; 173 for the mentally defective, accommodation 16,536; 286 for the physically defective, accommodation 24,386; and 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 609 pupils. There were also 56 Poor Law schools, 30 nursery schools and 302 play centres.

The number of meals provided free in 1929–30 for necessitous children was 32,737,037 as compared with 20,131,035 in 1928–29, and the total number of children in public elementary schools who were medically examined in 1929 was 2,737,327, and there were 1,808,469 re-inspections.

The total number of school clinics on March 31, 1930, was 1,649 (1,581 in 1929). There were 2,292 medical officers, 704 dentists and 5,272 nurses employed for whole or part time.

The total net expenditure of local authorities for elementary education in 1929–30 was 63,334,694*l.*, and for 1930–31 is estimated at 65,935,931*l.*; for London the estimate of gross expenditure for 1930–31 is 9,968,790*l.*

Scotland.—In 1928–29 there were 2,915 Primary Schools with an accommodation of 861,585 scholars; average number on the registers was 654,199, and the average attendance was 584,473.

On July 31, 1929, there were 30 special day schools, 11 residential schools and special classes attached to 57 ordinary schools, and the number of defective children under instruction was 9,056 (5,675 in 1919), of which 5,426 were physically defective and 3,630 were mentally defective. There

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

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 957 (292 blind and 665 deaf mutes). On December 31, 1929, there were 25 reformatory and industrial schools with a total of 1,809 boys and girls, excluding 217 voluntary scholars.

As at March 31, 1929, there were 19,044 recognised certificated primary school teachers, including 3,956 University Graduates.

The total ordinary expenditure of Education authorities during 1927–28 was 11,846,155*l.*, including 8,011,790*l.* on account of salaries and retiring allowances of teachers. Expenditure from Parliamentary grants for Education in Scotland amounted to 6,337,028*l.* in 1928-29.

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, 1930, was 58,080 (including 19,731 Metropolitan police). The estimated expenditure from Parliamentary Vote on police account was 10,405,308*l.* for 1930–31, and 10,854,129*l.* for 1931–32.

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 par 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.)				
1925	7,412	727	8 139	6,639
1926	7,298	625	7,924 [1]	6,350
1927	6,538	593	7,136 [1]	5,773
1928	6,686	596	7,283 [1]	6,020
1929	6,528	542	7,072 [1]	5,879
SCOTLAND. (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.)				(*a*)
1925	1,061	134	1,195	952
1926	1,068	129	1,197	994
1927	1,078	136	1,214	963
1928	1,042	138	1,180	929
1929	907	142	1,049	872

[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.							
1925	59,993	8,070	21,224	8,134	615,126	76,209	499,177
1926	79,591	8,460	33,314	7,919	606,921	76,335	492,229
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
SCOTLAND.							
	(*a*)	(*a*)		(*b*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	
1925	19,783	2,945	14,841	263	94,159	14,359	73,559
1926	28,148	3,886	21,874	234	92,777	13,560	73,902
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

(*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 corresponding departments in Scotland and Ireland; by specially constituted authorities, by approved friendly societies 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 contribute to a Post Office Fund, and are known as *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 80*s.* payable to wife on confinement. Friendly societies may also give additional benefits. Deposit contributors receive sickness and disablement benefits at rates slightly less than the above.

The National Health Scheme covers about 14 million persons, increasing to 16½ millions in 1960. The total amount of National Health Insurance funds at December 31, 1930, was 127,000,000*l.* approximately. The total expenditure on benefits for England and Wales was estimated for 1929 at 31,135,000*l.*, including 5,733,000*l.* for disablement and 9,324,000*l.* for medical benefit. The number of persons entitled to benefits was 14,964,000. The cost of administration was 4,832,000*l.*

Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions.—From January 4, 1926, all persons, with certain exceptions, who were insurable under the National Health Insurance Scheme, became insurable also under the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act. The provisions of the scheme apply to sailors, soldiers and airmen in the same way and to the same extent as to ordinary insured persons. A widow receives 10*s.* per week until she is 70 (unless she remarries), with 5*s.* for the first child and 3*s.* for each other child until they reach the age of 14 (or 16 in certain cases). Orphans receive 7*s.* 6*d.* per week for each child under 14 (or 16 if still at school). The rights to widows' pensions were extended by an Act of 1929. It is estimated that on January 1, 1931, 245,000 widows were entitled to pensions under the extension scheme. Persons over 70 years of age are entitled, as from July 2, 1926, to pensions of 10*s.* per week under the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908–24, irrespective of means, residence or nationality. As from January 2, 1928, insured persons over 65 are entitled to pensions of 10*s.* per week under the provisions of the Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, subject to specified conditions, which include residence in Great Britain for two years immediately prior to the date of the 65th birthday. There is no means test. On reaching the age of 70, contributory pensioners come under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The full 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 can 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 England and Wales in respect of widows' and orphans' pensions for the year ending March 31, 1930, was approximately 8,680,000*l.*; the beneficiaries were 252,507 widows' and 241,296 children (including orphans). The funds in hand under the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts were 46,000,000*l.* at March 31, 1931. For Scotland (calendar year 1928) widows' and orphans' pensions amounted to 1,046,100*l.* 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, 1930, was 480,000 (12,430,000*l.*) for England and Wales, and for calendar year 1928, 1,361,500*l.*, for Scotland. 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 wholly 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 certain other 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 (over 21 years of age), 8*d.* a week from employer, 7*d.* from employee; women (over 21), 7*d.* a week from employer, 6*d.* from employee; young men (18 to 21), 7*d.* from employer and 6*d.* from employee; young women (18 to 21), 6*d.* from employer, 5*d.* from employee; boys (16 to 18), 4*d.* from employer, 3½*d.* from employee; girls (16 to 18), 3½*d.* from employer, 3*d.* from employee. The State contributes in addition an amount equivalent to one-half of the joint contributions of the employer and employee. As from January 2, 1928, contributions ceased to be payable when a person attains the age of 65, but if such person continues to be employed after reaching that age, the employer is required to pay his share of the contribution only. Under the Unemployment Act, 1930, the standard rates of benefit are: (over 21 years of age), men 17*s.* per week, women 15*s.* per week; (between 18 and 21) young men 14*s.* per week, young women 12*s.* per week; (between 17 and 18), boys 9*s.* per week, girls 7*s.* 6*d.* per week; (under 17), boys 6*s.*, girls 5*s.* per week, subject to certain conditions. There are additional benefits for certain classes of dependents: 9*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 1930–31 to 29,600,000*l.* Payments for benefit amounted in 1930–31 to 87,663,000*l.* (direct), and 4,833,000*l.* (indirect). The total Exchequer contribution for unemployment insurance, 1930–31, is estimated at 35,600,000*l.* The estimated number of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain was 12,406,000 in July, 1930.

War Pensions.—The number of war pensions or allowances in payment as at March 31, 1930, was 1,370,000 approximately, and the total expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions for 1930–31 was 51,850,000*l.*, and estimated expenditure for 1931–32 is 50,039,000*l.* (inclusive of administration expenses).

Labour and Employment

Statistics of Trade Union Membership are as follows:—

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1929	Membership at end of				
		1913 Total 1,000's	1928 Total 1,000's	1929		
				Males 1,000's	Females 1,000's	Total 1,000's
Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.	3	21	36	34	1	35
Mining and Quarrying	120	920	614	615	2	617
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, &c.	106	560	619	606	7	613
Textile:						
Cotton	171	372	361	142	223	365
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c.	30	67	73	56	17	73
Other Textile	32	84	157	70	84	154
Clothing	27	108	160	89	70	159
Woodworking and Furnishing	34	46	63	60	5	65

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1929	Membership at end of				
		1913 Total 1000's	1928 Total 1000's	1929		
				Males 1000's	Females 1000's	Total 1000's
Paper, Printing, &c.	27	91	181	144	39	183
Building, Public Works, Contracting, &c.	37	243	308	310	—	310
Other manufacturing industries	55	57	76	54	22	76
Transport:						
Railways	8	327	412	416	4	419
Other	33	712	875	817	46	863
Commerce, Distribution, and Finance	34	120	229	187	52	239
National and Local Government	285	234	254	301	67	368
Teaching	17	113	211	70	149	219
Miscellaneous	45	60	76	53	12	75
Agriculture, etc.	3	21	36	34	1	35
Totals	1,114	4,135	4,794	4,033	800	4,833

The following table is a statistical summary relating to trade disputes for 1929 and 1930:—

	Number of Disputes		No. of Workers involved		Aggregate duration in working days	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
			1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
Mining and Quarrying	162	152	80	150	666	674
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, &c.	12	7	1	1	6	6
Engineering	18	11	20	1	62	8
Shipbuilding	25	23	8	4	529	15
Iron, Steel and Other Metal	37	35	11	5	176	69
Textile	58	45	400	129	6,752	3,392
Clothing	17	21	2	1	11	10
Woodworking and Furnishing	17	21	1	3	15	88
Building, Contracting, &c.	40	47	3	4	23	46
Transport	21	22	7	5	13	25
Other Industries and Services	24	31	1	7	29	71
Total	431	415	534	310	8,287	4,404

The estimated percentages of the number of persons in Great Britain insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed during the months of 1930 (corresponding percentages for 1929 are given in brackets), are as follows:—

January 12·5 (12·2)	May 15·2 (9·8)	September 17·9 (10·0)
February 13·0 (12·2)	June 15·6 (9·7)	October 18·5 (10·3)
March 13·9 (10·0)	July 16·9 (9·8)	November 18·9 (10·9)
April 14·4 (9·8)	August 17·3 (10·0)	December 19·9 (11·0)

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 follows:—

Year	England & Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain
	£	£	£
1922–23	42,020,039	4,538,127	46,558,166
1923–24	37,883,260	4,370,609	42,253,869
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

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 12,708,125*l.* for 1929–30 and 13,470,845*l.* for 1928–29.

Statistics of Paupers.

England and Wales.

1st January	Indoor [1]	Outdoor [1]	Lunatics in Asylums	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved
1926	221,986	1,113,019	96,511	8,294	1,439,810
1927	226,027	1,212,479	99,668	10,737	1,548,911
1928	225,937	1,026,631	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

[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]	
1925	210,882	111,974	142	23	211,024
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

[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
	£	£	£
1927	824,750,000	805,701,000	−19,049,000
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

Year ended March 31	Expenditure		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Estimate
	£	£	£
1927	832,478,000	812,395,027	−9,917,027
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

The total ordinary revenue for 1930–31 was 775,894,975*l.*; expenditure, 732,340,515*l.*; New Sinking Fund, 66,830,431*l.* The Budget estimate of ordinary revenue for 1931–32 is 803,500,000*l.*, inclusive of 4,000,000*l.* from Rating Relief Suspense Account, and of expenditure 803,366,000*l.*, including sinking fund, 52,050,000*l.*, but excluding self-balancing revenue and expenditure of 81,582,000*l.*, for Post Office and Road Fund.

The Imperial revenue in detail for 1929–30 (exclusive of 342,194*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 1929–30, and the Budget estimates for 1930–31 and 1931–32.

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1929–30		Exchequer Receipts[1] 1929–30	Budget Estimate 1930–31	Budget Estimate 1931–32
	£	£	£000's	£000's	£000's
i. Customs— Imports:					
Beer	5,896,079				
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	689,773				
Coffee	198,081				
Chicory	34,401				
Currants	81,027				
Raisins	261,629				
Other dried fruits	131,797				
Rum	2,649,101				
Brandy	1,993,428				
Other spirits	1,305,370				
Sugar, glucose, &c.	11,753,395				
Tea	43,336				
Tobacco	62,909,202				
Wine	4,889,710				
Hop & Hop Extracts.	206,391				
Cinematograph Films	295,779				
Clocks and Watches	585,078				
Cutlery	107,093				
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	2,408,088				
Oil	15,050,438				
Musical Instruments	407,676				
Matches	2,115,893				
Buttons	145,304				
Lace, Embroidery, Gloves	717,909				
Silk and Artificial Silk	4,603,848				
Key Industry Goods	772,677				
Packing or Wrapping Paper	570,400				
Other articles	130,587[2]				
		120,611,299	122,710	122,500	125,650

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

[2] Including a deduction of 270,197*l.* on account of moneys deposited and not appropriated to foods, and 180,285*l.* collected in the Isle of Man.

Sources of Revenue	Net Receipts 1929-30		Exchequer Receipts [1] 1929-30	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Budget Estimate 1931-32
	£	£	£000	£000	£000
ii. Excise—					
Spirits	36,651,064				
Beer	71,254,674				
British Wine	209,643				
Saccharin, Glucose	310,231				
Sugar	1,458,198				
Club Duty	171,634				
Licence duties, &c.:					
Liquor	4,290,615				
Other	531,317				
Railways	52,118				
Table Waters	358,617				
Matches	2,006,166				
Entertainments	6,695,847				
Artificial Silk	1,650,258				
Patent Med. Labels	1,234,199				
Betting Duty	285,949				
Monopoly Values	124,846				
Other sources [2]	58,146				
		127,370,522	127,500	129,860	119,850
iii. Motor vehicle duties	—	26,597,926	26,802	4,950[3]	5,000[3]
iv. Estate, &c., duties—					
Estate duty [4]	69,548,208				
Temporary estate duty [5]	1,095				
Probate and Account duty [5]	8,933				
Legacy duty	8,495,297				
Succession duty	1,062,422				
Corporation duty	118,162				
		79,234,117	79,770	83,000	90,000
v. Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)—					
Land and Property, excluding Stocks and Shares	4,849,217				
Stocks, Shares, Debentures, etc.	7,269,800				
Companies capital duty	3,770,902				
Cheques, Bills of Exchange, etc.	4,837,457				
Receipts	2,686,205				
Shipping	684,886				
Certificates and Licences	155,811				
Insurance and Miscellaneous	999,178				
		25,253,457	25,670	27,000	24,000

[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.
On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

Source of Revenue	Net Receipts 1929-30		Exchequer Receipts [1] 1929-30	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Budget Estimate 1931-32
	£	£	£000	£000	£000
vi. Land Tax	—	630,040	660	800	800
vii. Mineral Rights Duty	—	248,873	220		
viii. Income Tax	—	237,873,052	237,426	260,000	258,000
ix. Sur-tax	—	56,624,217	56,390	64,500	72,000
x. Excess profits tax	—	1,694,129	1,670	1,700	2,200
xi. Corporation profits tax	—	644,000	580		
Total Produce of Taxes	—	676,782,055	676,576	694,520	697,500
xii. Postal service	—	40,180,426	40,200	10,125 [2]	12,200 [2]
xiii. Telegraph service	—	6,155,620	6,300		
xiv. Telephone service	—	21,644,596	21,600		
xv. Crown Lands	—	1,302,611	1,290	1,300	1,300
xvi. Interest on Loans, &c.	—	32,639,596	32,640	33,000	33,500
xvii. Miscellaneous (including Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	36,364,684	36,365	34,500	55,000
Total non-tax Revenue	—	138,287,533	138,395	78,925	102,000
Total Revenue [3]	—	815,069,588	814,970	773,445	799,500

[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 1929-30 was 80,781,532*l.* (Post Office, 58,900,000*l.*, Road Fund, 21,881,532*l.*), and for 1930-31 was 81,865,959*l.*, (Post Office, 59,000,000*l.*, Road Fund, 22,865,959*l.*).

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, 1930	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Budget Estimate 1931-32
I. Consolidated Fund:	£	£000	£000
National Debt Services: —			
Interest	304,986,984	304,600	302,950
Management and Expenses	2,264,701		
New Sinking Fund	47,748,815	50,400	52,050
	355,000,000	355,000	355,000
Road Fund	21,881,532	23,650	23,350
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	13,814,453	—	—
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	5,526,004	5,700	6,350
Civil List	470,000	3,300	3,000
Annuities and Pensions	412,955		
Salaries and Allowances	21,135		
Courts of Justice	485,880		
Miscellaneous	1,921,584		
	44,033,543	32,650	32,700
Total Consolidated Fund Services	399,033,543	387,650	387,700

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1930	Budget Estimate 1930-31	Budget Estimate 1931-32
II. Supply:	£	£000	£000
Army	40,500,000	40,500	39,930
Air Force	16,750,000	17,850	18,100
Navy	55,750,000	51,739	51,615
Civil Votes	246,535,000	295,686	317,812
Customs and Excise	4,945,000	12,134	11,569
Inland Revenue	7,080,000		
Post Office Services	58,900,000	60,275	58,232
Total Supply Services	430,460,000	478,184	497,248
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	829,193,543	865,864	884,948

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 1929-30 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Act, 1928, 10,550,000*l.* The money raised by National Savings Certificates was 41,050,000*l.*, and by Treasury Bills, 2,981,419,000*l.*, while Treasury Bills paid off amounted to 3,092,785,000*l.* The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1929, was 6,252,524*l.*; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1929-30 amounted to 4,363,247,721*l.*; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 4,777,581,331*l.*; leaving a balance on March 31, 1930, of 6,125,214*l.* The Exchequer balance on March 31, 1931, was 5,991,593*l.*

The actual ordinary expenditure for the year 1930-31 was as follows: Interest and management of National Debt, 293,169,569*l.*; payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer, 6,424,670*l.*; payments to Local Taxation Accounts and other Consolidated Fund services, 2,896,276*l.*; Supply Services (Army, Navy and Air), 110,524,000*l.*; Civil and Revenue Votes (excluding Post Office) 319,326,000*l.*; total ordinary expenditure, 732,340,515*l.* The New Sinking Fund amounted to 66,830,431*l.*; and the self-balancing expenditure amounted to 81,865,959*l.* (Post Office, 59,000,000*l.*; Road Fund, 22,865,959*l.*).

The following were the principal items of the original estimates for Grant Services for the years 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	£000	£000	£000
Exchequer contributions to Local Revenues	15,560	44,507	46,246
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts	14,660	800	
Education	46,845	51,685	56,717[1]
Agriculture (including Land Settlement Grants and Loans and the Development Fund)	3,067	2,683	5,428
Health Services	4,165	488	188
Housing	12,819	13,651	14,543
Reformatories and Mental Deficiency	1,218	526	—
Police (voted grants additional to payments through Local Taxation Accounts)	5,957	8,820	11,950[1]
State payments in respect of School Teachers and Police Pensions	3,990	4,419	—
Unemployment Grants and Loans	2,015	2,250	3,585
Miscellaneous	151	792	889
Total	111,142	130,821	139,596

[1] 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. £
1925-26	103,282	134,476	61,330	25,129	936	258,065	67,833
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	35,253	879	237,873	56,624

[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, 1929, in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, was 3,131,256,990*l.* ; in 1929-30 it was estimated to be approximately 3,170,000,000*l.* The income on which tax was actually received in 1928-29, after allowing for exemptions and reliefs, was 1,345,857,285*l.*, and the estimated amount for 1929-30 was 1,355,000,000*l.* The estimated number of incomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland above the effective exemption limit in 1929-30 was 5,100,000 : the number actually chargeable with tax was estimated at 2,250,000.

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, the exemption limit was fixed at 135*l.* of assessable income, *i.e.* it ranged from 135*l.* to 150*l.* according as the income was wholly investment or wholly earned ; personal allowances of 135*l.* assessable income (= 150*l.* earned income) for single 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. Tax is charged (1930-31)[1] on the first 250*l.* of taxable income at four-ninths of the standard rate, and on the remainder at the standard rate of tax, which has varied as follows :—

1920-21 and 1921-22 . . .	6*s.* in the £.
1922-23	5*s.* ,,
1923-24 and 1924-25 . . .	4*s.* 6*d.* ,,
1925-26 to 1929-30 . . .	4*s* ,,
1930-31 and 1931-32 . . .	4*s.* 6*d.* ,,

The gross income brought under review in 1928-29 was distributed as follows :—

[1] Previous to 1930-31, tax was charged on the first 225*l.* at half the standard rate.

Profits from the ownership of Lands	50,500,000
,, ,, Houses	363,787,921
Profits from the occupation of lands	48,500,000
,, British and other Government securities	171,487,944
,, businesses, professions, and certain interest	1,399,866,974
Salaries of Offices and employments (including Manual wage-earners	1,097,144,151
	3,131,256,990

The gross income from the ownership of lands and houses in 1928–29 was distributed as follows :—

—	England	Scotland	N. Ireland	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland
	£	£	£	£
Lands, etc.	42,100,000	6,200,000	2,100,000	50,500,000
Houses, etc.	328,733,544	32,257,315	2,797,062	363,787,921

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 1929–30, was 56,624,217*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 1929–30 was 12,000,740*l.*, including 1,107,260*l.* on account of beer and spirit duties, 2,632,317*l.* on account of licence duties and 3,293,860*l.* under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1923. Scotland received a total of 1,313,713*l.* The total estimated payments for 1930–31 was 14,660,000*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 ,, ,, ,,	248	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	635	23·2	7·3
1903. End ,, ,,	743	798	27 0	6 5
1914. Commencement of European War	678	708	24·5	3·2
1924. (March 31)	7,694	7,708	347·3 (1923-24)	0·4
1925. ,,	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

[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, 1930 :—

	Million £	Million £
Liabilities:		
Funded Debt	1,456·0	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	12·2	
Unfunded Debt	6,105·2	
	7,573 4	
Less Bonds tendered for Death Duties	104·4	
		7,469·0
Other Capital Liabilities		127·2
Total Gross Liabilities		7,596·2
Assets:	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1928)	54·6	
Other Assets[1]	90·1	
		£ 144·7
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		6·1

The amount of debt provision issued in 1929-30 for interest and management was 307,251,685*l.*
The net decrease in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1929-30 was 24,642,647*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, 1930, was : loans owing by Allies, 2,101·1 million ; Colonies, 116 5 million ; loans for relief and reconstruction, 30·4 million ; other debts, 4·7 million ; total 2,252·7 million.

IV. Local Taxation.

The estimated rates collected by local authorities in 1930-31 are:—England and Wales 149,000,000*l.*, Scotland, 18,152,000*l.* For 1929-30 the amounts collected were England and Wales, 155,500,000*l.*, Scotland, 19,093,000*l.* In addition compensation was paid from the Exchequer to local authorities in respect of their loss of rates in 1929-30 under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1929, the Local Government Act, 1929, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, estimated to amount to 13,000,000*l.* in England and Wales and 2,470,000*l.* in 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	10,300	1,073	1,272	11,173	11,572
,, other services .	84,850	89,500	10,680	10,360	95,530	99,860
Totals . .	166,250	168,500	21,918	21,563	188,168	190,063

In England and Wales the average amount of the rates per pound of assessable value was 6*s.* 8½*d.* in 1913-14, 12*s.* 5*d.* in 1928-29, and 11*s.* 6*d.* in 1929-30.

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 contributions towards its upkeep); India pays a contribution towards the cost of troops at home owing to these serving as a depôt for the regular troops in India. The 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, 1931, was 130,917. 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, 1931, was 16,498. 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 1930 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 providing 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, the completion of the latter being made possible by the withdrawal during 1929 of British troops from Germany. 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 gross estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1931–32 amounted (March, 1931) to 46,639,000*l.*, and appropriations in aid to 6,709,000*l.*, leaving a net expenditure of 39,930,000*l.*

The total personnel charged to British votes for 1930–31 was 148,800, of whom 145,542 were British troops, 1,036 were additional numbers to cover temporary excesses over establishments, 2,222 were Colonial and Native Indian troops. There were in India 59,773 British troops, so that the total establishment of the Regular Army in 1931–32 was 148,800 + 59,773 = 208,573. The strength of the Territorial Force on January 1, 1931, was 135,850 including permanent staff.

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

By Regiments, Corps, and Departments (British, exclusive of India).

	Officers	Other ranks	All ranks
Cavalry	871	7,744	8,115
Royal Artillery	1,109	21,855	22,964
Royal Engineers	470	5,274	5,744
Royal Corps of Signals	233	4,786	5,019
Infantry	3,019	75,204	78,223
Corps of Military Police	—	508	508
Royal Tank Corps	205	3,050	3,255
Royal Army Service Corps	390	5,016	5,406
Royal Army Medical Corps	550	3,161	3,711
Army Dental Corps	101	143	244
Royal Army Ordnance Corps	303	2,785	3,088
Royal Army Veterinary Corps	58	120	178
Royal Army Pay Corps	182	725	907
Royal Army Chaplains' Department	135	—	135
Army Educational Corps	44	252	296
Staff	1,146	1,733	2,879
Miscellaneous Establishments	788	4,153	4,941
Additional Numbers	10	1,026	1,036
Total	9,172	139,828	148,800

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 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*), 2 sloops (*Bideford, Rochester*), 1 fishery surveying vessel (*Challenger*), and 1 tender for the torpedo school (*Nightingale*).

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*).

The Navy Estimates amounted to 55,865,000*l.* for 1929–30, and for 1930–31 to 51,739,000*l.* net.

The number of officers, seamen and marines borne on January 1, 1914, was 144,871. The estimates for 1929–30 provide for a total personnel of 98,800, to be reduced by April 1, 1931, to 94,000. Officers included in this total numbered about 8,000.

Summary of the British Fleet.

With the disappearance from the lists of all capital ships armed with guns of less than 13·5 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		
	1928	1929	1930
Battleships and Battle Cruisers	20	20	19
Cruisers	50	54	54
Aircraft Carriers and Tenders	7	7	7
Flotilla leaders and Destroyers	157	150	149
Submarines	51	53	61

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, 27 sloops, 29 minesweepers (mostly laid up in reserve), 12 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
1931-2	Iron Duke Marlborough	26,250	12	11	10 13·5in.; 12 6in.; 2 3in. AA	4	29,000	21
1931-2	Tiger[1]	28,900	9	9	8 13·5in.; 12 6in.; 4 3in. AA	4	85,000	28
1937	Queen Elizabeth	31,100	13	11	8 15in.; 12 6in.; 4 4in. AA	4	75,000	25
1939	Valiant							
1937	Warspite							
1937	Barham							
1937	Malaya							
1937	Royal Sovereign	29,150	13	11	8 15in.; 14 6in. 4 4in. AA	4	40,000	23
1938	Royal Oak							
1941	Ramillies							
1937	Resolution							
1937	Revenge							

[1] Battle Cruiser.

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	10	112,000	30
1939	Repulse [1]							
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, Comus, Cleopatra, Calliope, Carysfort	3,895	3-4	Shields	4 6in. ; 2 3in AA	2-4	40,000	28·5
1914—1915	Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor							
War	Caledon, Calypso, Caradoc	4,180	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA	8	40,000	29
	Concord, Centaur	4,120	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA (Centaur, only 4 6in.)	2	40,000	29
War	Cardiff, Coventry, Curlew, Cairo, Colombo, Capetown, Calcutta, Ceres, Carlisle, Curaçoa	4,290	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA	8	40,000	29
War	Danae, Dauntless, Dragon, Despatch, Diomede [3], Delhi, Dunedin [3], Durban	4,850	3	Shields Shields	6 6in. ; 3 4in. AA	12	40,000	29
War	Enterprise	7,580	3	Shields	7 6in. ; 3 4in. AA	12	80,000	32
	Emerald	7,550						

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

Cruisers (continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
War	Effingham, Frobisher, Hawkins	9,770	3	Shields	7 7·5in.; 3 4in. AA	6	60,000–65,000	30
War	Vindictive	9,996	3	Shields	(Vindictive, only 6 7·5in.)	6	60,000–65,000	30
1921–1922	Adventure [1]	6,740	3	Shields	4 4·7in.	—	40,000	27·75
1924–1925	Berwick, Cornwall, Cumberland, Kent, Suffolk, Australia [2], Canberra [2]	10,000	—	3	8 8in; 4 4in. AA	8	80,000	31·5
1925–1926	Devonshire, London, Shropshire, Sussex	10,000	—	3	8 8in.; 4 4in. AA	8	80,000	32·25
1926–1927	Dorsetshire, Norfolk	10,000	—	3	8 8in.; 4 4in. AA	8	80,000	32·25
1926–1927	York	8,400	—	3	6 8in.; 4 4in. AA	6	80,000	32·25
1927–1928	Exeter	8,400	—	3	6 8in.; 4 4in. AA	6	80,000	32·25
	Aircraft Carriers.							
War	Furious	22,450	—	—	10 5·5in.; 6 4in. AA	—	90,000	31
War	Glorious, Courageous	22,500	—	—	16 4·7in.	—	90,000	31
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, 16 (including 1 Australian); R class, 900 tons, 10; S class, 930–1075 tons, 39 (including 5 Australian); V class, 1300–1325 tons, 27; W class, 1300–1350 tons, 37; A class (1173–1330 tons), 12 (including 2 Canadian); B class (1330 tons), 8; total number, 149.

The submarines are of eight successive classes. H class (410 tons surface displacement) 14; K class (1710 tons) 1; L class (845 tons) 22; M class (1450 tons) 2; X class (2425 tons) 1; O class (1311–1475 tons), 9; P class (1475 tons), 6; R class (1475 tons), 4; total number, 61.

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. 2 submarines of the O type were presented to the Royal Navy in 1931.

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 4 mine-sweeping trawlers and 2 destroyers of the A class (*Skeena* and *Saguenay*), which were delivered from England in 1930–31.

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. The establishment of the Auxiliary Air Force is 1,520, and the strength in January, 1931, was 871. 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 1931 the establishment of the Royal Air Force was 85 squadrons, 72 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. 38 squadrons were in Great Britain and 22 abroad, while 27 flights, the equivalent of 13 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 1931 29 regular and 7 Auxiliary Air Force 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 headquarters 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 1931–32 amounted to 18,100,000*l.*

For 1931–32 the net sum allotted to Civil Aviation was 470,000*l.* The air routes maintained were London-Manchester, London-Amsterdam, London-Brussels-Cologne, London-Paris and Cairo-Karachi. During 1931 a London-Cape Town service will be in operation. 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) 1930	Rough grazing land (1930)	Permanent pasture (1930)	Arable land (1930)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England[1]	32,034,000	3,575,000	13,444,000	9,176,000
Wales[1]	5,099,000	1,718,000	2,104,000	657,000
Scotland	19,069,000	9,501,000	1,569,000	3,072,000
Isle of Man	141,000	39,000	21,000	59,000
Channel Islands (1923)	44,000[2]	2,000[2]	10,000[2]	21,000[2]

[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	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Cultivated area:	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops[1]	4,769,266	4,629,853	1,047,232	1,030,094
Green crops[2]	2,177,364	2,184,454	545,094	528,658
Hops	23,986	19,997	—	—
Small fruit[3]	64,942	66,209	7,927	8,233
Orchards[3]	248,353	246,979	1,019	1,004
Bare fallow	325,389	294,048	5,489	5,562
Clover and rotation grasses	2,369,478	2,423,466	1,499,736	1,499,268
Permanent pasture	15,489,921	15,547,498	1,547,510	1,568,903
Total	25,437,679	25,380,447	4,652,988	4,640,718

[1] Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, mixed corn, rye, beans, peas.

[2] Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohl-rabi, rape, vetches or tares.

[3] In Scotland all orchard land is also included against the crop, grass or fallow beneath the trees. In England and Wales orchard land is only duplicated where small fruit is grown beneath the trees. The figures for small fruit in all cases, therefore, include small fruit in orchards.

—	England and Wales		Scotland	
	June, 1929	June, 1930	June, 1929	June, 1930
Live Stock:	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . .	999,273	961,353	161,005	156,316
Cattle . .	5,957,594	5,849,776	1,232,945	1,235,999
Sheep . .	16,105,453	16,315,843	7,555,520	7,649,551
Pigs . .	2,366,543	2,310,241	142,217	143,269

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:									
1926	1,592	1,148	1,864	214	119	499	767	339	5,936
1927	1,636	1,049	1,751	202	119	514	716	306	5,964
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
Scotland:									
1926	54	122	940	3	0·4	142	391	1·1	580
1927	67	117	897	4	0·4	147	377	1·1	567
1928	58	112	878	3	0·3	144	378	1·2	567
1929	51	101	889	3	0·4	145	371	1·2	576
1930	54	107	862	3	0·4	123	373	1·2	581

TOTAL PRODUCE.

England and Wales:	1,000 Quarters	1,000 Quarters.	1,000 Quarters.	1,000 Quarters.	1,000 Quarters	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
1926	5,893	4,715	10,317	687	235	2,763	10,983	7,120	7,123
1927	6,512	4,480	9,606	716	227	3,055	8,630	5,448	6,265
1928	5,659	5,135	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
Scotland:									
1926	256	567	4,996	13	—	899	6,893	23	998
1927	305	509	4,866	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
Gt. Britain:									
1926	6,149	5,282	15,313	700	235	3,662	17,876	7,143	8,121
1927	6,817	4,989	13,972	730	227	3,854	14,567	5,468	7,179
1928	5,941	5,717	14,697	577	241	4,545	16,613	5,777	7,302
1929	5,913	5,568	15,557	484	281	4,743	14,909	5,712	6,286
1930	5,177	4,391	13,979	624	257	3,603	13,753	5,463	8,823

[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 (1930)	Scotland (1929)	Great Britain (1929)
1— 5 acres . .	72,984	16,856	91,039
5— 50 ,, .	181,945	33,490	217,635
50—300 ,, . .	128,658	22,987	151,635
Over 300 acres .	12,236	2,413	14,684
Total . .	395,823	75,746	474,993

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.

Under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, there are eight 'Development Commissioners,' appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and analogous resources of the United Kingdom. Grants are also made, in respect of research, from the Empire Marketing Fund. In 1929–30 a grant of 300,000*l.* was voted to the Development Fund by Parliament. During 1929–30 the payment of grants from the Fund amounted to 423,532*l.* and loans to 12,060*l.* The balance in the Fund at March 31, 1930, was 85,842*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):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929 (revised)	1930 [1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales . . .	625,207	654,301	672,407	714,556	783,960
Scotland	323,041	345,996	330,189	338,702	309,991
G.B. (excluding shell-fish) . .	948,248	1,000,297	1,002,596	1,053,258	1,093,951
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales . . .	12,700,657	12,769,516	13,239,338	14,494,044	14,161,940
Scotland	4,349,205	4,369,968	4,658,100	4,672,916	4,177,775
G.B. (excluding shell-fish) . .	17,049,862	17,139,485	17,897,438	19,166,960	18,339,715
Value of shell-fish . . .	599,817	523,854	527,286	479,116	482,127

[1] Provisional figures.

Statistics for 1929 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:—

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1929			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	2,505	4,762	7,267	181,008	6,833	29,932	3,812
Scotland	2,917	3,053	5,970	87,097	5,615	22,494	1,901
N. Ireland	698	270	968	4,335	474	508[1]	718[1]
Isle of Man	42	76	118	744	97	179	87
Channel Islands	121	111	232	578	224	244	159
Totals	6,283	8,272	14,555	273,762	13,243	53,357[1]	6,677[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:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured, canned)	240,000	242,000	273,000	263,000	263,000
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted, canned)	364,000	384,000	385,000	414,000	359,000
Ditto (cured or canned herrings only)	257,000	274,000	279,000	302,000	256,000
Re-exports (cured or canned fish of foreign and colonial origin)	15,000	19,000	24,000	23,000	20,000

[1] Provisional figures.

The total sum recommended from the Development Fund for maintenance (1928–29) of fishery research was 34,003*l.*

III. Mining and Metals.

General summary of the mineral production of Great Britain and the Isle of Man in 1928 and 1929:—

Description of Mineral	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Alum clay	8,964	†	9,344	†
Arsenic (white) and arsenic soot	1,293	15,503	953	10,241
Barytes and Witherite	50,900	88,920	57,095	105,107
Bog ore and iron ore not used in iron making	3,641	†	10,426	†
Calcspar	16,303	16,610	15,187	14,070
Chalk	5,996,041	441,069	6,529,348	485,203
Chert and flint	153,049	41,732	137,176	40,955

† Included in total value.

Description of Mineral	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
China clay	787,296	1,255,490	826,046	1,316,949
China stone	61,579	89,862	64,558	86,976
Clay and shale	13,278,243	1,388,427	14,271,198	1,385,610
Coal	237,471,931	152,515,958	257,906,802	173,233,199
Copper precipitate	104	3,717	104	4,050
Dolomite for use as Refractory material	579,179	95,550	605,698	126,060
Fireclay	2,261,470	829,221	2,207,651	804,569
Fluorspar	46,862	46,491	41,762	38,149
Gold ore (dressed)	160	476	—	—
Gravel and sand	5,227,732	884,537	6,175,187	1,041,622
Gypsum	634,645	441,001	966,081	550,472
Igneous rocks	8,479,996	3,206,469	8,744,388	3,181,601
Iron ore and Ironstone	11,262,323	3,074,408	13,214,943	3,645,734
Iron pyrites	4,370	3,005	4,371	3,654
Lead ore (dressed)	18,771	230,163	23,260	306,360
Limestone (other than chalk)	13,529,292	3,194,331	14,257,258	3,247,281
Mica Clay	28,395	14,900	35,124	21,041
Moulding and Pig-bed sand	666,224	128,649	681,810	128,124
Ochre, umber, &c.	10,504	†	9,343	†
Oil shale	2,038,114	589,508	2,023,609	598,447
Petroleum	78	†	—	—
Potters' clay	188,913	170,629	206,186	195,505
Salt (brine and rock)	1,931,823	1,221,837	1,959,362	1,204,810
Ganister and silica rock	510,901	12,494	549,140	206,389
Sand (glass making)	76,241	188,387	87,061	15,841
Sandstone	3,158,879	1,720,841	3,051,727	1,633,166
Slate	300,251	2,259,063	300,829	2,151,529
Sulphate of strontium	4,536	†	5,329	†
Tin ore (dressed)	4,844	532,063	5,640	4,844
Tungsten ore (dressed)	96	3,982	—	—
Zinc ore (dressed)	1,553	6,341	1,811	7,566
Total (including minerals not specified)	—	174,750,483	—	196,500,320

† Included in total value.

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1929 were:—Copper, 68 tons, value 5,431*l.*; iron, 3,964,483 tons, 15,329,311*l.*; lead, 17,678 tons, 410,940*l.*; silver, 35,989 oz., 3,665*l.*; tin, 3,271 tons, 667,093*l.*; zinc, 664 tons, 16,462*l.*; total value, 16,432,953*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 1929 was 985,422. The number of mines at work was 2,743; 781,839 persons (males) worked underground, and 199,445 males and 4,138 females (including clerks and salaried persons) above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 80,777, of whom 51,582 worked inside the quarries, and 29,195 outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,328.

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
1925	243,176,231	198,978,154	54,089,000	54,313,000	16,440,000
1926	126,278,521	123,383,578	21,863,000	20,500,000	7,766,000
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	16,394,209

[1] Not included in exports.

In the year 1929, the coal available for consumption at home is estimated to have been 173,500,000 tons, some of the principal uses being: domestic coal (including miners' coal), 40,000,000 tons; railways, for locomotive purposes, 13,410,000 tons; gas works, 16,750,000 tons; iron works, manufacture of pig iron, 14,180,000 tons[1]; collieries (engine fuel), 13,690,000 tons; electricity generating stations, 9,890,000 tons[1]; bunkers for ships engaged in coastwise trade, 1,370,000 tons; general manufacturing purposes, etc., 55,100,000 tons.

[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	£
1925	10,143,000	2,919,000	4,382,000	4,774,000
1926	4,094,000	1,247,000	2,088,000	2,147,000
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	—[1]	—[1]	4,137,000	4,479,000

[1] Not available.

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1930, 1,804,230 tons, valued at 1,754,000*l.*, came from Spain, and 782,000 tons (882,000*l.*) came from Algeria. Including 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1929 was 19,149,000 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
1925	151	14,811,000	6,262,000	886,000	7,466,000	468,000
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]	—	7,580,000	—	—	456,000

[1] December.

The total output of steel in 1929 was 9,654,700 tons (8,525,100 tons in 1928); the average number of tinplate and sheet steel mills in operation in 1928 was 504 (493 in 1927).

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
	£	£	£	£
1926	1,241,361,277	653,046,909	125,494,968	778,541,877
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]	1,044,840,194	570,552,946	86,980,279	657,533,225

[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 1929 and 1930 :—

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	
	1929	1930 [1]	1929	1930 [1]	1929	1930 [1]
Foreign Countries:	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Europe and Colonies—						
Russia (Soviet Union)	26,487	34,245	3,743	6,790	2,799	2,556
Finland	14,946	12,641	3,363	2,415	530	430
Esthonia	2,497	1,992	464	388	236	124

[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	
	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Latvia	5,467	4,836	1,496	1,152	135	95
Lithuania	587	792	380	368	14	30
Sweden	25,709	22,585	10,548	10,073	1,156	869
Norway	14,149	11,976	9,858	12,933	469	342
Iceland	551	346	659	681	105	123
Denmark and Faroe Islands	56,178	54,121	10,670	10,249	829	742
Poland	6,908	7,947	4,505	3,564	779	617
Germany	68,818	65,341	36,967	26,830	23,253	17,312
Netherlands	42,372	39,543	21,818	18,848	5,212	4,154
Java	10,196	6,586	6,642	4,510	90	91
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	4,510	1,876	2,757	1,082	34	12
Dutch West India Islands	3,172	3,151	554	413	7	18
Dutch Guiana	51	52	87	83	15	12
Belgium	44,019	38,348	19,413	15,062	9,205	6,540
Belgian Congo	278	242	750	568	36	31
Luxemburg	462	409	16	17	1	1
France	56,549	49,186	31,663	29,692	17,517	14,532
Algeria	2,436	2,195	1,860	1,635	13	25
Tunis	1,289	1,050	340	339	24	14
French West Africa	1,252	683	2,129	1,738	123	116
French Somaliland	263	219	279	126	1	1
Madagascar	617	799	102	79	2	2
Syria	268	249	1,396	1 084	22	27
French Indo-China	779	276	404	397	3	2
French Pacific Poss.	11	13	84	56	1	2
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	437	526	10	17
French W. India Islands	—	1	13	24	8	8
French Guiana	2	—	3	4	2	2
Switzerland	13,741	12,640	6,424	5,187	1,168	1,097
Portugal	4,216	3,653	3,632	3,359	358	428
Azores	127	126	53	55	3	1
Madeira	262	260	369	334	27	37
Portuguese West Africa	123	70	721	766	24	15
Portuguese East Africa	590	383	3,160	2,809	80	65
Portuguese Poss. in India	111	161	204	141	2	2
Spain	19,074	16,645	12,055	9,321	486	528
Canary Islands	2,896	2,781	1,317	1,102	47	37
Spanish North Africa	92	65	407	338	13	8
Spanish West Africa	1	—	46	36	7	6
Italy	16,800	15,005	16,000	13,832	1,579	957
Libya	52	48	86	61	4	3
Italian East Africa	25	37	38	21	—	—
Austria	2,782	3,388	2,521	2,044	469	455
Hungary	720	996	1,059	739	71	90
Czechoslovakia	6,676	6,893	2,101	1,731	136	116
Yugoslavia	615	718	1,524	1,157	50	30
Greece	2,526	2,087	4,921	3,732	159	196
Crete	217	149	27	18	1	1
Bulgaria	106	90	853	434	12	4
Roumania	2,965	4,727	2,317	1,947	58	39
Turkey, European	803	659	2,196	1,572	99	43
Turkey, Asiatic	1,442	1,219	628	296	21	30
Africa—						
Egypt	28,583	13,910	12,576	9,808	265	192
Morocco	798	836	2,023	1,404	109	131
Liberia	59	48	133	120	18	10

[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	
	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]
Asia—	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Abyssinia	167	228	34	33	1	1
Arabia	32	19	147	133	2	1
Iraq	1,676	1,130	2,426	1,693	71	86
Persia	9,148	8,774	2,261	2,695	86	200
Afghanistan	—	—	4	4	—	—
Siam	261	290	2,365	2,050	24	20
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macão and Wei-hai-Wei)	12,157	9,914	14,029	8,572	117	86
Japan (including Formosa.	9,132	8,064	13,435	8,229	207	168
Korea	2	1	195	145	2	—
America—						
United States of America	195,980	153,610	45,558	28,716	16,458	11,247
Philippine Is. and Guam	2,041	1,743	1,096	751	24	19
Porto Rico	34	125	100	103	4	1
Hawaii	120	107	26	14	1	—
Cuba	7,934	6,871	2,027	1,283	54	32
Hayti	167	150	180	167	2	2
St. Domingo	1,734	1,852	256	153	2	1
Mexico	2,690	2,886	2,538	2,434	39	30
Guatemala	40	58	437	231	8	4
Honduras (not British)	1,109	495	750	517	2	2
San Salvador	32	12	480	341	3	3
Nicaragua	81	105	264	146	4	1
Costa Rica	2,560	2,820	404	162	9	5
Colombia	2,106	1,399	3,241	1,553	63	31
Panama	42	40	432	614	26	14
Venezuela	462	739	2,510	1,644	37	25
Ecuador	137	165	580	392	14	7
Peru	6,462	4,483	2,007	1,443	86	56
Chile	10,615	7,347	9,196	5,963	397	321
Brazil	7,293	8,132	13,383	7,955	322	172
Uruguay	5,651	7,382	3,723	3,561	52	58
Bolivia	5,989	3,379	673	347	15	18
Argentine Republic	81,447	56,744	29,074	25,270	603	444
Paraguay	73	114	120	148	2	3
Deep Sea Fisheries	1,121	1,158	2	2	—	—
Total (including those not specified above)	861,923	740,698	404,898	322,450	86,640	66,455
British Possessions:						
In Europe:						
Irish Free State	45,087	42,953	36,078	34,498	10,220	9,800
Channel Islands	3,486	3,425	3,647	3,701	1,072	1,003
Gibraltar	48	22	725	514	74	66
Malta and Gozo	47	38	1,279	1,028	194	175
Cyprus	374	320	468	359	10	8
In Africa:						
West Africa:						
Gambia	137	165	187	175	17	16
Sierra Leone	410	313	779	625	76	54
Gold Coast & Togoland	2,731	1,740	3,828	3,450	548	414
Nigeria & Cameroons	8,109	5,986	7,522	6,479	993	699
St. Helena and Ascension	51	27	52	47	14	11

[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	
	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]	1929	1930[1]
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
South Africa:						
Protect. of S W. Africa	108	109	249	199	2	2
Cape of Good Hope[2]						
Natal						
Orange Free State	24,309	20,234	32,536	26,464	1,574	1,242
Transvaal						
Basutoland	—	—	33	28	1	1
Rhodesia (North)	327	356	411	831	2	3
Rhodesia (South)	1 294	1,178	2,024	2,557	58	48
Bechuanaland Prot.	26	15	11	12	—	—
Swaziland	1	1	3	5	—	—
East Africa:						
Tanganyika Territory	750	676	1,105	1,201	28	25
Zanzibar and Pemba	137	108	233	216	4	4
Kenya Colony	2,757	2,437	3,052	2,521	85	68
Uganda Protectorate	406	243	375	285	9	7
Nyasaland Protectorate	881	978	201	189	7	8
Somaliland Protectorate	14	28	21	23	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,945	3,732	1,781	1,910	43	40
Mauritius & Dependencies	3,928	1,657	669	601	14	14
Seychelles	14	23	39	37	2	1
In Asia:						
Aden and Dependencies	159	79	576	410	10	8
Palestine	1,020	1,450	888	1,064	26	28
British India	62,845	51,058	78,227	52,944	1,145	1 314
Straits Settlements	14,173	9,131	12,272	7,464	327	240
Federated Malay States	3,436	2,267	3,222	2,937	93	64
Unfederated Malay States	36	42	71	74	1	1
Ceylon and Dependencies	15,150	13,518	5,920	3,999	217	162
British North Borneo	276	220	70	55	4	2
Sarawak	61	25	143	107	2	3
Hong Kong	489	423	6,162	4,356	114	95
In Australasia:						
Australia	55,648	46,495	54,235	31 661	2,105	1,392
Territory of Papua	37	48	140	77	5	2
New Zealand	47,727	44,939	21,393	17,898	793	764
Nauru and British Samoa	81	133	34	42	2	1
Fiji Islands	706	631	447	328	16	16
OtherPacificIsl'nds(British)	385	241	53	53	2	1
In America:						
Canada	46,410	38,160	35,008	28,901	2,503	2,110
Newfoundland & Labrador	2,034	2,197	909	754	164	141
Bermudas	4	9	602	695	39	42
Bahamas	29	26	442	344	22	19
British West India Islands	5,298	5,113	4,600	4,405	289	278
British Honduras	126	36	196	142	21	19
British Guiana	628	698	1,070	1,008	86	89
Falkland Islands	703	463	431	348	30	25
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	358,842	304,142	324,451	248,103	23,062	20,526
Grand Total	1,220,765	1,044,840	729,349	570,553	109,702	86,980

[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
	£	£	£	£
1926	38,547,498	27,128,223	11,198,113	10,957,801
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 [1]	86,658,814	81,791,893	8,516,626	8,353,931

[1] Provisional figures.

Imports and exports for 1929 and 1930 (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	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
I. *Food, Drink, and Tobacco*—	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Grain and Flour	95,915	72,928	4,829	4,256	1,821	1,729
Feeding-Stuffs for Animals	9,603	5,744	3,078	2,172	247	190
Meat	113,575	111,671	1,724	1,488	3,581	3,203
Animals Living for Food	16,376	18,318	206	222	3	3
Other Food & Drink, Non-dutiable	213,868	193,255	36,262	31,632	15,202	13,689
" " " Dutiable	67,640	57,907			4,402	4,056
Tobacco	18,499	15,729	9,556	8,483	757	939
Total, Class I.	535,475	475,552	55,656	48,252	26,013	23,808
II. *Raw Materials, etc.*—						
Mining, &c., Products: Coal	33	29	48,617	45,671	—	—
" " " : Other	5,967	5,275	1,995	1,649	491	371
Iron Ore and Scrap	6,438	5,162	1,502	568	4	5
Non-Ferrous Ores and Scrap	17,007	12,240	1,692	789	400	214
Wood and Timber	45,840	42,798	372	281	718	462
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	77,366	44,920	1,151	600	4,568	3,382
Wool, and Woollen Rags	63,012	45,258	9,622	4,832	24,910	16,894
Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	1,901	1,520	28	14	14	17
Other Textile Materials	15,224	9,588	420	268	1,050	785
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums, &c.	43,928	33,874	5,159	3,613	2,119	1,459
Hides and Skins, Undressed	20,416	16,110	2,638	1,438	12,773	9,876
Paper-making Materials	13,150	12,074	1,569	1,048	51	27
Rubber	17,286	10,728	277	175	5,481	3,600
Miscellaneous	12,107	11,231	3,860	2,869	1,764	1,285
Total, Class II.	339,577	250,808	78,901	63,815	54,298	38,376
III. *Manufactured Articles*—						
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	18	10	4,233	3,549	—	—
Earthenware, Glass, &c.	11,297	10,907	14,005	11,901	186	161
Iron and Steel Manufactures	24,690	23,327	68,003	51,270	220	268
Non-Ferrous Metals & Manufactures	37,016	29,382	18,293	12,038	4,401	2,848
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c.	8,266	7,697	9,333	7,336	1,374	1,311
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	6,510	7,032	13,159	11,929	220	500
Machinery	19,153	17,913	54,351	46,928	1,630	1,557
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	9,684	8,741	3,002	2,215	649	620
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	10,988	9,735	135,449	87,574	809	546
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf.	16,225	14,264	52,883	36,956	2,283	1,565

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Silk and Silk Manufactures	18,173	11,221	2,168	1,536	1,391	1,100
Manuf.: Other Textile Materials	17,121	15,331	26,865	19,558	2,326	2,209
Apparel	19,956	19,305	25,612	19,758	1,283	1,277
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours	16,882	13,568	26,617	21,967	958	943
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures	43,428	46,282	8,599	7,473	3,968	2,829
Leather and Manufactures	15,822	15,247	7,905	5,262	2,233	1,907
Paper and Cardboard	17,972	17,989	9,809	8,475	269	271
Vehicles (inc. Ships & Aircraft)	10,759	6,821	50,269	50,742	683	640
Rubber Manufactures	3,757	3,927	3,405	2,831	138	118
Miscellaneous Articles	31,692	28,798	39,838	30,433	3,875	3,491
Total, Class III	334,362	307,499	573,799	439,751	28,897	24,162
IV. *Animals not for Food*	3,527	3,679	2,025	1,502	499	635
V. *Parcel Post*	7,825	7,303	18,968	17,233	—	—
Total	1,220,765	1,044,840	729,349	570,553	109,702	86,980

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom for the years 1927–1930 are as follows:—

Articles	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
Wheat Thous. Cwts	109,962	102,795	110,821	103,843
Wheat meal and flour ,, ,,	10,855	8,813	9,617	11,551
Maize ,, ,,	40,511	31,431	33,251	32,198
Barley ,, ,,	16,376	12,925	11,941	15,248
Oats ,, ,,	5,907	7,447	6,930	9,650
Rice ,, ,,	2,319	2,437	2,240	2,203
Butter ,, ,,	5,582	5,949	6,274	6,650
Margarine ,, ,,	1,185	1,103	950	846
Cheese ,, ,,	2,910	2,975	2,963	3,082
Eggs (in shell) Thous. gt. hunds.	24,340	26,467	24,964	26,561
Coffee and chicory Thous. cwts	488	394	382	390
Cocoa, raw ,, ,,	1,117	1,111	1,150	1,140
Preparations of cocoa, &c. ,, ,,	218	207	202	194
Tea ,, Lbs.	451,414	418,831	464,145	453,041
Beef (fresh & refrigerated) ,, Cwts.	12,969	12,118	11,465	11,385
Mutton and lamb (fresh and refrigerated) ,, ,,	5,493	5,628	5,625	6,380
Bacon and hams ,, ,,	8,957	9,415	8,933	9,819
Potatoes ,, ,,	5,832	9,522	5,869	5,791
Apples ,, ,,	5,791	5,743	5,499	5,881
Oranges ,, ,,	7,643	7,489	8,956	9,590
Bananas ,, bunches	12,315	12,451	14,280	14,577
Currants, dried ,, cwts.	1,189	1,093	1,104	1,160
Raisins ,, ,,	1,450	1,382	1,603	1,403
Sugar (raw and refined) ,, ,,	30,820	35,886	38,925	39,888
Wine ,, Galls.	16,948	13,499	14,422	13,748
Spirits[2] Thous. Prf. ,,	1,764	1,670	1,695	1,433
Beer ,, Std. Brls.	1,447	1,351	1,458	1,598
Tobacco Thous. lbs.	138,160	141,726	147,822	151,699

[1] Provisional figures. [2] For consumption as beverage.

In 1930 the United Kingdom imported about 42,261,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 62,746,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were: United States, 21,076,000 cwt.; Canada, 26,196,000 cwt.; Argentina, 15,205,000 cwt.; Australia, 12,721,000 cwt.

Wheat flour imported 1930, 11,739,000 cwt., of which 3,178,000 came from the United States, 4,492,000 from Canada, and 1,713,000 from Australia.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was: 1925, 28,845,085*l.*; 1926, 30,011,735*l.*; 1927, 33,305,782*l.*; 1928, 31,397,080*l.*; 1929, 32,800,218*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
1925	5,785	519,821	12,491	11,463,257	18,276	11,983,078
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

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	
1925	8,499	40,135	7,836	247,033	16,335	287,168	65,018
1926	7,960	36,445	7,913	244,039	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[2]	6,283	26,412	8 272	247,350	14,555	273,762	60,034

[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 1927 was 36,050 vessels of 14,587,646 tons net (sailing, 14,978 vessels of 1,380,413 tons; steam, 14,555 vessels of 12,301,596 tons; motor, 6,517 vessels of 905,637 tons); in 1928, 36,360 vessels of 14,958,343 tons net (sailing, 14,745 vessels of 1,363,343 tons; steam, 14,436 vessels of 12,413,461 tons; motor, 7,179 vessels of 1,181,539 tons); and 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).

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

Year	Sailing		Steam and motor		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1925	329	36,753	481	642,708	810	679,461
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

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 (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1925	656	63,654	2,034	5,470	11,136,691	235,198	11,200,345
1926	554	56,215	1,634	4,488	9,356,355	194,924	9,412,570
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†

† Gross tonnage.

In 1928, of 200,113 men employed, 15,291 were foreigners and 52,445 were Lascars, and in 1929, of 203,560 men employed, 16,383 were foreigners and 53,571 were 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.
1925	52,021	31,997	84,018	52,839	32,451	85,290	104,860	64,448	175,886
1926	53,270	29,008	82,278	53,427	29,181	82,608	106,697	58,189	169,308
1927	55,885	34,608	90,442	56,801	34,996	91,297	112,186	69,603	164,886
1928	56,562	34,458	91,015	57,579	34,683	92,262	114,141	69,136	181,789
1929	58,849	37,755	96,604	59,276	37,923	97,199	118,125	75,678	193,808

With cargoes only.

Year	Entered			Cleared			Tota		
	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.
1925	37,974	17,538	55,511	41,407	20,905	62,312	79,381	38,442	117,823
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	62,762	45,337	23,342	68,679	86,085	45,296	131,381

The total net tonnage of entrances at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes during 1930 was 63,715,296 ; total clearances were 65,853,620 net tons. Of the foreign tonnage (22,928,038 tons) entered.

U.S. America had	2,994,080	France . . . had	2,230,252	Greece . . . had	637,673
Norway . . ,,	2,704,711	Denmark . . ,,	1,866,101	Italy . . . . ,,	575,776
Holland . . ,,	3,156,660	Belgium . . ,,	1,321,103	Finland . . . ,,	467,837
Germany . . ,,	2,558,062	Spain . . . ,,	674,245	Portugal . . ,,	47,575
Sweden . . ,,	1,948,845	Japan . . . ,,	551,187		

Total *arrivals*, with cargo and in ballast, 1929 : foreign trade, 125,824,000 tons ; coastwise, 55,185,000 tons. Total *departures* : foreign trade, 125,965,000 tons ; coastwise, 54,930,000 tons.

The total net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed from the Port of London with cargoes and in ballast was 57,578,000 tons in 1929.

Internal Communications.

I. Railways and Tramways.

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 £
1925 . . .	20,411	1,177·4	1,232·6	316·0	217 7	181·0
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 . . .	20,419	1,190·0	1,236·2	330 0	220 4	175·3

[1] The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1927 was 793,870, in 1928 was 784,560, and in 1929 was 781,000.

[2] The gross receipts from *railway working only* in 1928 were 194,005,049*l.* gross, 40,508,130*l.* net, and in 1929, 195,409,528*l.* gross, 44,089,559*l.* net.

[3] The expenditure on railway working was in 1928, 153,496,919*l.* ; in 1929, 151,319,964*l.*

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

The number of passengers carried in 1929 was 1,700,000,000.

The net receipts on Railway and Ancillary businesses in 1929 were 45,099,504*l.* (41,112,741*l.* in 1928).

Tramways.—In 1929 there were in Great Britain 2,420 miles of tramways and light railways open for public traffic. The paid-up capital amounted to 106,192,000*l.*, gross receipts 27,067,000*l.*, working expenses 21,480,000*l.*, and net receipts 5,587,000*l.* The total number of passengers carried in 1929 was 4,623,259,000.

Civil Aviation.—In 1929 the number of aircraft miles flown was 1,386,000; number of passengers carried, 29,312; weight of cargo, 939 tons.

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 1929 were: Railway-owned canals, 1,772,663 tons; other than railway-owned, 12,589,517 tons, including Birmingham, 3,684,017 tons, Grand Junction, 1,442,620 tons, Leeds and Liverpool, 1,652,862 tons, and Bridgewater, 1,208,907 tons, Aire and Calder, 2,519,971 tons. Tonnage carried on the River Thames (above Teddington) was 397,552.

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 paid-up capital of the Company at December 31, 1930, was 19,975,522*l.* The gross revenue of the canal in 1930, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 1,905,195*l.*, and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, to 701,675*l.* (796,754*l.* in 1929). The traffic receipts in 1930 amounted to 1,395,567*l.* The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1930 amounted to 6,290,625 tons.

III.—Post, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Number of Post Offices at March 31, 1930, 22,223, besides about 50,000 road and pillar letter boxes; staff employed January 1931, 230,711 persons (176,950 males, 53,761 females).

Letters, &c., delivered:—

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters, Postcards, Printed Papers and Newspapers	6,200	6,280	6,400
Parcels dealt with	153·1	154 5	160·5
Telegrams dealt with	60·7	59·4	56·5

The number and value of money orders (including Cash on Delivery Trade Charge Orders) issued in 1929–30 were: Inland Orders, 11,959,000, amount 61,666,000*l.*; Imperial and Foreign (including those issued abroad for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 3,067,000, amount 10,026,000*l.*; total, 15,026,000, amount 71,692,000*l.* These figures include

[1] Excluding Manchester Ship Canal.

telegraph orders as follows: inland 631,000, amount 3,326,000*l.*; Imperial and Foreign (including I.F.S. and those issued abroad for payment in this country), 105,000, amount 1,039,000*l.*

Postal orders issued :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1925	116,098,000	40,035,000	1928	136,483,000	44,814,000
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

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870. On March 31, 1930, the mileage of Post Office wires used for telegraph purposes was 309,284 miles. The total mileage of Post Office wires, i.e., Telegraph, Telephone, and spare wires, was 8,667,854. Of this total, 1,306,327 miles were aerial, 7,344,406 underground, and 17,121 submarine.

The total number of telegraph offices open on March 31, 1930 (including Railway and Cable Companies' Offices, etc., which transact public telegraph business), was 12,552. On February 1, 1931, there were 24 Post Office wireless stations in operation, and several "stand-by" stations—for emergency purposes. Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., work certain stations under licence.

All telephone exchanges deal with trunk telephone business, but on March 31, 1930, there were 17 exchanges which dealt only with trunk work. On that date there were 15,999 Inland trunk and 93 International circuits (including 4 transatlantic channels); the mileage of Post Office wires used therein was 1,015,211 miles; the number of calls during the year was 119,290,000. The London local exchange system had 140 exchanges, 6,016 call offices (including 1,709 kiosks), 2,611,283 miles of working wire and 675,783 telephones. The Provincial local exchange system had 4,490 exchanges, 25,075 call offices (including 6,331 kiosks), 3,845,612 miles of working wire and 1,206,327 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1929–30 was 1,322 millions (559·5 millions in London). For private wires, the rentals in 1929–30 amounted to 545,000*l.*

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

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£
Total Postal Income[1]	42,997,893	43,575,133	44,865,882
,, ,, Expenditure[1]	34,154,107	34,329,827	35,207,112
Net Postal Surplus	8,843,786	9,245,306	9,658,770
Total Telegraph Income	5,010,947	5,132,213	4,957,001
,, ,, Expenditure	6,391,776	5,889,450	5,757,313
Net Telegraph Deficit	1,380,829	757,237	800,312
Total Telephone Income	18,874,816	20,329,077	21.891,927
,, ,, Expenditure	18,767,425	19,804,382	21,378,713
Net Telephone Surplus	107,391	524,695	513,214
Net Surplus	7,570,348	9,012,764	9,371,672

[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
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925	3,518,000	2,894,864	34,355	8,326,848	10,281,672	341,122	96,700
1926	nil	2,225,114	72,825	6,581,514	4,705,612	385,543	69,520
1927	nil	1,738,688	284,555	3,035,876	6,072,046	405,981	29,413
1928	nil	6,977,273[3]	266,115	11,781,075	3,301,671	246,032	75,650
1929	nil	3,937,874	257,545	20,783,748	866,164	492,574	80,484
1930	nil	[2]	[2]	37,501,261	1,138,057	479,359	119,425

[1] Excluding coins placed in Currency Note Redemption Account.
[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
1926	169,606	19,750	149,856	17,933	142,977	130,826	28,821	1,262
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

Bank clearings, 1929, 44,896,677*l.*; 1930, 43,558,354,000*l.*
The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, January 1, 1931, was 26·1%.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statistics for 1928 and 1929:—

—	1929				1928 Total
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland [2]	Total	
Accounts open at Dec. 31—					
Active	9,203,458	410,358	220,900	9,834,716	9,783,442
Dormant [1]	7,457,979	465,210	455,391	8,378,580	8,281,700
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	74,204,574	2,046,627	1,169,505	77,420,706	77,777,951
Interest Credited	6,429,395	228,950	206,414	6,864,759	6,827,097
Paid	83,155,540	2,778,518	2,017,837	87,951,890	80,635,802
Due to Depositors at Dec. 31	267,283,191	9,360,209	8,309,361	284,952,761	288,619,186
Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Acc'nts	28*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*	22*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*	37*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*	28*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*	29*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

[1] Accounts with balances of less than 1*l.* which have been dormant for five years or more.
[2] 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, 1931, was approximately 290,000,000*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 191,463,517*l.* at the end of 1928, 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 11, 1931, was: 400,927,721*l.*, of which 50,600,783*l.* was held by the Bank of England and 350,326,938*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*) two guineas 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 80 guineas 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*) 200*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, 3,200*l.*).
Finance.—Rt. Hon. H. M. *Pollock* (salary, 2,000*l.*).
Home Affairs.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson *Bates* (salary, 2,000*l.*).
Labour.—Rt. Hon. J. M. *Andrews* (salary, 2,000*l.*).
Education.—Rt. Hon. Viscount *Charlemont* (salary, 2,000*l.*).
Agriculture.—Rt. Hon. Sir E. M. *Archdale*, Bart. (salary, 2,000*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. Urban District Councils to the number of thirty have been established in themajority of the towns in Northern Ireland.

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	24,374	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, 1930, was 1,244,000.

Vital statistics for 4 years —

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1926	7,228	28,162	18,827	1928	7,264	25,963	18,004
1927	7,175	26,676	18,216	1929	7,441[1]	25,410	19,822

[1] Provisional.

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 1929–30:—

University: The Queen's University of Belfast (founded in 1849 as a College of the Queen's University of Ireland, and reconstituted as an independent University in 1909), 88 Professors and Lecturers, and 1,400 students in 1930. *Secondary Education:* 74 schools with 11,618 pupils. *Technical Instruction:* 60 technical schools and 69 other centres with approximately 24,600 students. *Elementary Education:* 1,920 public elementary schools with 199,560 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:—

	1928-29	1929-30[1]	1930-31[1] (estimated)	1931-32 (estimated)
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	8,136,000	8,222,000	9,219,995	8,582,373
Expenditure	8,059,000	8,205,000	9,219,995	8,582,373

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

Production.

Agriculture.—The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1928 and 1929 was as follows:—

Crops	1928	1929	Crops.	1928	1929
	Acres.	Acres		Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	4,874	3,617	Potatoes	155,509	151,804
Oats	307,103	314,087	Turnips	42,548	41,990
Barley and Bere	2,032	1,874	Mangels and Beet Root	1,404	1,271
Rye	599	554	Cabbage	2,203	2,499
Beans and Peas	1,001	926	Other Green Crops	2,173	2,377
Total Corn Crops	315,609	321,058	Total Green Crops	203,837	199,941
			Flax	37,248	33,911
			Fruit	8,846	8,493
			Hay	448,347	465,452
			Total under Crops	1,013 887	1 028,855

The yield in 1929 was (in tons): oats, 286,746; potatoes, 1,124,056; turnips, 843,153; flax, 6,914; hay, 801,415.

The livestock in 1929 was: cattle, 699,989; sheep, 654,589; pigs, 192,058; goats, 50,950; horses used in agriculture, 85,805; unbroken horses, 6,325; mules and jennets, 254; asses, 8,691. Poultry in 1930 numbered 8,808,000.

There were 101,043 agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in area in 1929, in the hands of 99,421 separate occupiers.

Mining.—The mineral output in 1928 and 1929 for Northern Ireland was:—

	1928	1929		1928	1929
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Bauxite, Iron Ore and Lignite	3,731	3,333	Gypsum	17	1,430
Chalk	194,160	254,481	Granite	102,054	93,884
Clay	173,722	188,785	Igneous Rock	368,585	435,007
Fireclay	4,700	6,500	Limestone	51,458	59,481
Flint	605	797	Rock Salt	7,478	7,828
Gravel and Sand	43,742	50,763	Sandstone	207,058	188,088
			Diatomite	4,244	4,207

The number of persons employed, inclusive of those employed at coal mines, was: 1928, 2,450; 1929, 2,604.

Manufactures.—The two principal industries are linen and shipbuilding, both centred in Belfast. The former provides employment for approximately 110,000 persons, excluding those engaged in growing the fibre; 1,000,000 spindles, and 40,000 looms. The value of linens exported from the United Kingdom during 1929 was 9,240,340*l.*, practically the whole of which came from Northern Ireland. The Belfast shipyards employ approximately 13,000 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, 338,000; Unemployment Insurance, 258,000.

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 42,000.

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, 1931, was 1,200,000*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 principal towns are Douglas (population in 1928, 21,183), Ramsey (4,247), Peel (2,605), Castletown (1,817). Births (1928), 698; deaths, 730. In 1930 there were 38 elementary schools, 35 being provided schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 5,617, and the average attendance 4,877. The net expenditure of the Education Authority on elementary education for the year 1929-30, amounted to 68,616*l.* There are 4 secondary schools (912 registered pupils), and 7 evening classes (478 registered pupils). The gross expenditure on higher education for 1929-30 was 26,819*l.* In 1929 the police force numbered 65; in the year 1928 there were 816 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs. In 1929-30 the revenue amounted to 407,187*l.*; and expenditure to 380,371*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 1930 was 80,606 acres and of permanent grass, 21,475 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1930 was 17,123 acres, including 16,225 under oats, 280 under wheat, and 459 under barley or bere. There were also 5,768 acres under turnips and swedes, 1,720 under potatoes, and 32,605 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1930 was 1,369. The live stock in 1929 consisted of 3,628 horses; 19,946 cattle; 96,458 sheep; and 3,630 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 (1929) comprised 8 sailing vessels (528 gross and 421 net tons) and 39 steamers (28,822 gross and 11,850 net tons) and 24 motor vessels (747 gross and 510 net tons); total tonnage 9,476 net tons. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1929 was 1,173,568 tons (1,060,882 tons coastwise), and departed 1,167,346 net tons (1,056,736 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-Governor has a veto on certain forms of legislation. He and the Crown officers

Area and population, see p. 11.

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: 1929:—Jersey, 727; Guernsey, 757; deaths:—Jersey, 810; 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 January, 1930): revenue, 297,401*l.*; expenditure, 270,977*l.*; public debt, 939,450*l.*; 1929: revenue, 233,129*l.*; expenditure, 264,028*l.* Guernsey, &c. (1929): revenue, 485,476*l.*; expenditure, 509,727*l.*; public debt (1929), 1,073,273*l.*

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

Jersey 1929, exports, 154,219 tons; imports, 137,089 tons; 1928, exports, 149,616 tons; imports, 125,537 tons.

The imports from Guernsey into the United Kingdom in 1929 were:—granite, 172,131 tons; tomatoes, 24,946 tons; potatoes, 313 tons; fruit, 158 tons; flowers, 3,742 tons.

Guernsey registered shipping (1929), 4,147 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.

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.

Considerable changes were made in the year 1928 in the Articles of the Constitution relating to election to and membership of the Senate. 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. General Elections took place subsequently in August 1923, June 1927, and September 1927. The state of the parties in October 1930 was: Cumann na nGaedheal (Government), 63; Fianna Fail, 56; Labour, 13; Farmers, 6; Independent, 11; National League, 2; Ceann Comhairle, 1; Vacancy, 1; 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 is as follows (October 1930):—

President.—Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. *Cosgrave*, LL.D.).

Vice-President, Minister for Finance and Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.—Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest *Blythe*).

Minister for Defence.—Deasmhumhan MacGearailt (Desmond *Fitzgerald*).

Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry and Commerce.—Pádraig MacGiollagáin (Patrick *McGilligan*, M.A., B.L.).

Minister for Education.—Sean O'Suilleabhain (John Marcus *O'Sullivan*, M.A., Ph.D.).

Minister for Justice.—Seumas MacGearailt-O Cionnaoith (James *Fitz Gerald-Kenney*, K.C.).

Minister for Agriculture.—Pádraig O hOgain (Patrick *Hogan*, B.A.).

Minister for Local Government and Public Health.—Risteard Ua Maolchatha (General Richard *Mulcahy*).

Minister for Lands and Fisheries.—Fionán O Loinsigh (Finian *Lynch*, B.A.).

The usual channel of communication with the British Government is the Dominions Office and the Department of External Affairs.

Local Government.

The Irish Free State is divided into twenty-seven administrative Counties and four county boroughs governed by councils which, with the exceptions mentioned below, 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, including 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 altogether eighty-eight areas under municipal government. four county boroughs, six municipal boroughs, two towns under special acts, and seventy-six towns under the Act of 1854.

The rural districts, which were subdivisions of the county, have been abolished as administrative units. 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 the Dublin Municipal Council and a number of other local authorities have been superseded by paid commissioners or managers whose terms of office are limited.

The county borough of Cork has a system of government which combines an elected council with a city manager. The council has been reduced from

fifty-six to twenty-one members, of whom seven retire annually and are replaced by the election of an equal number. The whole county borough forms the electoral area, the previously existing wards having been abolished. The council has certain specified functions, including the making of a rate, raising loans, and making bye-laws. All functions formerly exercised by the Council other than those now specifically reserved by law are exercised by the city manager, a paid official, who has control over all officers, and whose removal from office is subject to the sanction of the central authority.

The future government of the metropolitan area is provided for in the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1930. By this Act the City of Dublin will be extended and a new borough, the borough of Dún Laoghaire, will be established comprising the urban districts along the south coast of Dublin Bay. When the Act comes into force the *régime* of the commissioners who have been acting in place of the elected Dublin city council since 1924 will come to an end. A new Council of 35 members is to be elected. Five members of the council will be elected by the commercial electors. Provision is made for the appointment of an officer who will combine the functions of City Manager and Town Clerk, and who will exercise the functions that are not reserved to the Council

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.

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 (1926-27) amounted to 5,223,819*l.* The government grants amounted to 3,075,157*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	87,233	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)	496,637	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
Province of Munster.				
Clare	787,768	50,071	44,993	95,064
Cork County	1,840,905	145,914	141,343	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	43,281	40,275	83,556
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 population of the Dublin registration area (county borough of Dublin, and the urban districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dún Laoghaire) was 418,981, according to the census of 1926.

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

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	60,054	43,677	13,418
1928	59,176	41,792	13,716
1929	58,342	42,974	13,286

Overseas immigrants, 1929, 2,117; 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 principle religious professions were as follows:—

—	Lemster	Munster	Ulster (3 counties)	Connaught	Total
Catholics . . .	1,032,835	934,703	215,454	538,277	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 8,854 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 5,447. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools is 507,840; the percentage average daily attendance is 82·6; the number of teachers of all classes is approximately 13,657.

There are five State-aided Training Colleges. The number of qualified teachers who issued from the Colleges in 1928–29 was 354.

The estimated State expenditure on Elementary Education for the year 1930–31 is 3,617,116*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 1928–29 was 290, and the number of pupils between the ages of 12 and 20 years in attendance was 26,792. 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 1930–31, 318,930*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 1930–31 is 167,227*l.* (taxes), excluding the cost of administration, and 66,000*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 1929–30, were as follows:—

Universities.	Professors and Lecturers	Students.
Trinity College, Dublin	112	1,357
University College, Cork	76	578
,, ,, Galway	41	498
,, ,, Dublin	107	1,520
Total	336	3,953

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. 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. 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.

—	1929-30 Actual Figures	1930-31 Estimates revised
	£	£
Tax revenue	20,601,000	20,517,000
Non-tax revenue	3,571,639	3,706,000
Repayment of Capital Issues	418,500	400,000
Telephone Capital	80,000	94,000
Borrowings, etc.	5,387,733	5,595,000
Total receipts	£ 30,058,872	30,312,000

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

—	1929-30 Actual Figures	1930-31 Estimates revised
	£	£
Central Fund Services	4,198,342	4,194,072
Supply Services	20,851,719	21,782,928
Capital Issues	2,185,811	1,335,000
Repayment of temporary borrowings	2,823,000	3,000,000
Total expenditure	£ 30,058,872	30,312,000

The estimated tax revenue in 1930-31 includes: Customs, 7,521,000*l.*; excise, 6,491,000*l.*; estate, etc., duties, 1,235,000*l.*; stamp duties, 420,000*l.*; income tax and super-tax, 3,940,000*l.*; excess profits duty, 80,000*l.*; corporation profits tax, 250,000*l.*; motor vehicle duties, 850,000*l.*

The estimated expenditure for 1930-31 includes: Debt charges, 1,943,529*l.*; old age pensions, 2,767,000*l.*; education, 4,590,935*l.*; army, 1,653,248*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, 1,241,000*l.*; Road Fund, 850,000*l.*; Issues under Telephone Capital Acts, 94,000*l.*; Property losses compensation, 252,000*l.*

On March 31, 1930, the public debt amounted to 26,063,000*l.*

Defence.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State and the Oireachtas possesses control of every such force. The Executive Council is authorised by the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1923 to 1930, to raise, train, equip, arm, pay and maintain an armed force consisting of such number of officers and men 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,

being the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General.

Enlistment is voluntary. The terms of engagement are :—Infantry Arm : 2 years in Army Service and 6 years in Class 'A' Reserve ; 1 month (for men with previous Army Service), or 3 months in Army Service and 6 years in Class 'B' Reserve. All other Corps : 4 years in Army Service and 8 years in the Reserve. Army School of Music : 12 years in Army Service.

The Irish Free State is divided into four military districts : the Curragh, Dublin, Cork, and Athlone Military Districts. The Infantry is organised in six battalions. The remaining services are Air, Artillery, Armoured Car, Engineer, Signal, Military Police, Medical and Transport Corps, a School of Music, and a Military College.

The strength provided for (1930–31) is 513 commissioned officers and 5,700 non-commissioned officers and men. The Reserve consists of officers of the Forces who have retired therefrom and non-commissioned officers and men who, having served in the Forces, have been transferred to the Reserve. Reservists may be called out for training for a period not exceeding 30 days in any year.

Coastal Defence.—In accordance with the Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland is undertaken by Imperial Forces. The question of Ireland undertaking a share of her own coastal defence is to be the subject of a Conference.

The estimated total expenditure for the financial year ending March, 1930, is 1,445,032*l.*

Production.

Agriculture.—General distribution of surface (in acres) in 1929 : crops and pasture, 12,059,911 ; woods and plantations, 233,127 ; other land, including grazed mountain, 4,731,443 ; 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	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
			Tons	Tons
Wheat	31,350	28,583	31,763	31,718
Oats	648,615	666,233	637,291	689,385
Barley and Bere	129,092	177,591	131,697	127,720
Rye	4,908	4,100	3,761	3,159
Potatoes	363,814	362,854	2,246,336	3,006,676
Turnips	189,428	187,944	3,534,226	3,680,944
Mangels	84,555	88,338	1,600,410	1,757,586
Sugar Beet	16,624	13,039	140,488	141,139
Cabbage	30,910	29,699	328,573	330,800
Flax	8,032	6,283	1,177	1,181
Hay	2,155,436	2,384,064	4,719,456	5,088,747

The number of live-stock in 1930 was : cattle, 4,038,000 ; sheep, 3,515,000 ; pigs, 1,052,000 ; horses, 448,000 ; poultry, 22,900,000.

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	11,569,000
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 1929 were: 12 steam, 349 motor, 1,008 sail, and 2,191 row boats; total 3,560 vessels; men and boys, 12,146.

The quantities and values of fish landed during 1929 were: demersal fish, 82,684 cwts., value 123,090*l.*; pelagic fish, 235,885 cwts., value 133,343*l.*; shell fish, value 75,333*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 1926 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, 7,242,756*l.* (655,093*l.*); bread, flour confectionery, biscuits, 4,900,531*l.* (1,833,194*l.*); butter, cheese, margarine, 7,366,089*l.* (744,558*l.*); bacon curing, 5,457,326*l.* (449,311*l.*); aerated waters and bottling, 2,209,993*l.* (570,415*l.*); brewing, 7,300,365*l.* (5,184,619*l.*); tobacco, 5,033,366*l.* (1,129,127*l.*); clothing and millinery, 1,724,259*l.* (866,965*l.*); sugar confectionery, jam-making, 879,329*l.* (347,185*l.*); woollen and worsted, 737,336*l.* (343,244*l.*); malting, 766,661*l* (306,865*l.*). The total selling value of tobacco products manufactured in 1929 was 5,215,746*l.*, and of boot and shoe manufactures, 339,197*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:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	62,950,024	61,286,075	60,823,958	59,852,122	61,301,819
Exports	43,378,531	41,185,379	44,168,118	45,590,842	46,808,448
Re-exports	1,007,927	771,333	683,577	713,916	1,066,484

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

Consigned from	1929	Irish produce and manufactures consigned to	1929
	£		£
Great Britain	41,762,536	Great Britain	38,420,080
Northern Ireland	6,117,079	Northern Ireland	5,045,220
United States of America	4,772,495	United States of America	993,320
Argentina	2,440,717	Germany	331,857
Germany	1,549,856	Russia	205,504
Canada	774,637	France	181,468
Belgium	722,761	Australia	177,335
Sweden	554,314	Italy	174,379
Holland	550,924	Belgium	165,877
France	404,867	Holland	130,979
Australia	367,670	Egypt	86,142
Latvia	143,664	Canada	85,483
Norway	138,128	British India	81,001
Portugal	118,250	Straits Settlements	68,271
Spain	115,323	New Zealand	59,400
Czecho-Slovakia	109,319	Switzerland	54,037

Principal Imports and Exports during 1929:—

Imports	Value	Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value
	£		£
Horses	1,305,726	Cattle	13,549,485
Bacon and hams	1,627,094	Sheep and lambs	1,381,860
Butter	360,342	Pigs	1,933,283
Wheat	3,186,842	Horses	2,517,522
Maize	3,158,840	Poultry	949,681
Wheaten flour	2,438,734	Bacon and hams	2,816,553
Maizemeal	459,418	Fresh pork	1,202,613
Oil-seed, cake and meal	620,877	Fish fresh (including shell-fish)	334,347
Fruit	1,175,318	Fish, cured or salted, not canned	159,203
Cocoa preparations	349,743	Milk and cream	614,622
Confectionery (except chocolate)	265,100	Butter	4,554,855
Tea	2,345,227	Fats and oils, refined edible	212,018
Hops	273,834	Eggs	3,218,854
Sugar, refined	1,264,502	Oats	240,164
Tobacco unmanufactured	612,409	Biscuits	502,681
Coal	3,145,050	Porter, beer and ale	4,790,353
Cement for building	407,487	Potable spirits	148,223
Iron and steel manufactures (excluding cutlery and machinery)	2,276,762	Motor tractors	919,151
Non-ferrous ores, metals and manufactures thereof	627,609	Motor tractor parts	888,126
		Potatoes	56,904
		Raw wool	832,701
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	581,276	Linen yarns and manufactures	203,817
Machinery	2,163,650	Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	279,569
Electrical goods and apparatus	615,690	Apparel	183,105
Motor cars	1,360,244	Hides and skins	560,904
Motor car and cycle parts	504,262	Feathers	140,445
Parts for motor tractors	794,852	Books and other printed matter	236,344
Wood and timber	995,805		
Cotton piece goods	1,188,659		
Woollen and worsted tissues	889,952		
Apparel, outer garments	1,202,439		
Apparel, under garments (not hosiery)	247,053		
Boots and shoes	1,746,221		
Hats, bonnets, etc.	424,766		
Hosiery	1,093,687		
Other apparel	1,347,920		
Leather and manufactures	565,518		

Imports	Value	Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value
	£		£
Rubber and manufactures	427,540		
Paper and cardboard	1,161,482		
Petroleum lamp oil	257,383		
Petroleum motor spirit	818,053		
Fertilisers	760,349		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colours and perfumery	1,214,316		
Books and other printed matter	685,665		

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 1929, showing the principal nationalities.

Nationality of vessels	With Cargoes		Total with Cargoes and in Ballast	
Entered	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Irish Free State	4,211	2,370,790	4,551	2,544,411
British	7,767	3,251,559	8,556	4,939,168
American (U.S.)	67	289,517	106	706,191
Norwegian	37	26,877	53	37,119
Dutch	65	33,833	77	42,697
German	116	498,698	175	892,032
Other nationalities	103	102,319	145	125,880
Total entered	12,366	6,573,593	13,663	9,287,438
Cleared				
Irish Free State	3,355	2,264,676	4,547	2,542,698
British	2,595	2,602,895	8,549	4,951,947
American (U.S.)	74	476,412	109	714,116
Norwegian	19	11,513	53	37,789
Dutch	53	19,368	77	42,697
German	68	198,093	177	893,642
Other nationalities	35	5,150	145	129,695
Total cleared	6,199	4,978,107	13,657	9,312,584

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 1929 was:—

Port in the Irish Free State	Arrived		Departed	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Cobh[1]	502	3,662,648	488	3,659,766
Dublin	5,742	2,323,590	5,741	2,328,706
Dun Laoghaire[2]	808	1,012,975	806	1,012,524
Cork	1,482	674,647	1,555	691,788
Waterford	1,120	414,940	1,139	416,760
Greenore	276	106,011	277	106,324
Limerick	404	220,905	405	223,470
Rosslare	421	327,663	418	327,306

[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 1929 was (in tons): Grand Canal, 204,383; Royal Canal, 15,861; Shannon navigation, 67,848.

Railways.—The total route mileage of railways open for traffic at the end of the year 1929, including the mileage of railways situated partly within and partly without the Free State, was 3,029. The length of road, first track, actually situated in the Free State is 2,674 miles, of which 84 per cent., is constructed to standard gauge.

Statistics for 1928 and 1929 are as follows :—

	1928	1929
Number of passengers	22,273,081	23,268,393
Number of miles run by coaching trains	9,144,802	9,404,511
Merchandise and mineral traffic conveyed—tons	3,649,566	3,650,293
Number of livestock conveyed	3,438,192	3,226,240
Number of miles run by freight trains	4,763,342	4,770,955
Gross receipts	£6,038,570	£5,936,639
Expenditure	£5,040,191	£4,862,205
Net receipts	£998,379	£1,074,434
Other receipts (including proportion of amount received under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921.	£247,518	£209,019
Total net income	£1,245,897	£1,283,453

The authorised capital[1] in 1929 amounted to 38,911,604*l.* The capital receipts were 40,518,410*l.*, and the capital expenditure 42,030,563*l.*

Tramways.—There were 71 miles of electric tramway worked in 1929. The number of miles run by trams was 9,019,772 in 1928, 8,546,431 in 1929, and the number of passengers carried in 1929 was 86,386,340, compared with 98,540,127 in 1928. The gross receipts from passengers were 497,845*l.* in 1929, and 598,974*l.* in 1928.

Road Motor Passenger Services.—There were 4,506 miles of road run over by road motor passenger vehicles of the omnibus type at the end of the year 1929. The total number of miles run by these vehicles during the year was 24,089,925. The number of passengers carried was 48,112,414, and the gross receipts from passengers were 851,686*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 Alphaud (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, $1\frac{1}{8}$ square miles. Population, including port and harbour (census 1921), civil, 17,160 (8,471 males, and 8,689 females); military, 2,932 (2,270 males, and 662 females); naval, 546 (males 477, and females 69); total, 20,638 (11,218 males, and 9,420 females). Estimated fixed civil population, January 1, 1930, 15,647 (7,364 males, and 8,283 females). In addition there were at that date about 1,152 aliens. The settled population are mostly descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Civil population births (1929), 388; marriages, 176; deaths, 262. Birth-rate per 1,000 of fixed civil population, 24·79; death-rate, 16·36. 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, 2,837 in 1929-30; average attendance, 2,490. There are 4 secondary schools. Government grant, 9,954*l.* One magistrate's court and a supreme court. In 1929 there were 925 summary convictions, and 2 convictions of serious crime.

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	162,250	158,636	160,031	164,180[2]	146,245
Expenditure . . .	167,267[1]	147,942	160,114	165,993	165,705

[1] Includes 11,183*l.* depreciation on funds invested.
[2] ,, 15,000*l.* appreciation on funds invested.

Chief sources of revenue, 1929:—Customs, 44,656*l.*; post office, 22,142*l.*; rents of Crown property, 16,224*l*; fees and re-imbursements in aid, 16,374*l.*; port, harbour, and wharf dues, 21,399*l.*; interest on investments, 19,887*l.*; licences and internal revenues, 5,364*l.*; miscellaneous receipts, 199*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1929:—Establishments, 107,587*l.* (including personal emoluments 71,239*l.*, other charges 36,348*l.*); public works, 31,145*l.*; pensions, 16,163*l.*; ecclesiastical grants, 1,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 9,810*l.* Contribution by Home Government, *nil.* Public debt, *nil.* Total net assets, 136,397*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 2,975 depositors, had 96,179*l.* deposits at the end of 1929.

Gibraltar is a naval base and position of great strategic importance. There is a deep Admiralty harbour of 440 acres. Vessels entered, 1929, 4,833; tonnage, 8,135,377; cleared, 2,421; tonnage, 6,519,898. 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 1929, 3,048,601; newspapers, book packets, etc., 536,673. There is cable communication with the Continent, Tangier, the Mediterranean Eastern ports, and England, *viâ* Eastern Telegraph Company's lines.

Gibraltar is becoming increasingly popular with tourists as a centre for visiting Southern Spain and Morocco. In 1929, 72 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 1929 was 100,000*l.* There are four private banks.

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MALTA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—General Sir John *Du Cane*, G.C.B. appointed March 16, 1927.

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. There is a responsible ministry, as follows:

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

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

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

Minister for Posts.—R. *Hamilton*, M.L.A.

Minister for Industry and Commerce.—Walter *Salomone*, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works.—Edwin P. *Vassallo*, ArC.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.—A. P. *Montano*, AiC.E., M.L.A.

Certain 'reserved' matters, including control of naval, military and air forces, Imperial interests, external trade, coinage, immigration, treaties, and relations with foreign States, are dealt with by the Governor, who is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such ministers as he selects, and a 'Nominated Council,' consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, a Legal Adviser, and three officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force.

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 docu-

ments 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 recognised as equal languages of culture in the University, in Secondary Schools and in the higher classes of Elementary Schools, as subjects of study.

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 24, 1921, 224,680; civil population on December 31, 1929, 232,832. Births, 1929, 7,743; deaths, 5,059; number of marriages, 1,598. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Education.—156 public schools, with 24,478 pupils at the beginning of the scholastic year, 1929-30; a university with 115 students; a Government high school for boys with 393 students; 2 Government secondary schools, one for boys with 45 pupils, and one for girls with 193 pupils; and 25 technical manual schools. Expenditure on elementary education, 1929-30, 89,438*l.*; secondary, 9,601*l.*; university, 9,764*l.* There are about 50 unaided private schools, of which 15 are State aided, with about 4,500 pupils.

Justice.—In 1928-29, 988 persons were committed to prison; 99 persons were convicted of serious crime and 21,638 summarily. Police numbered 655 officers and men and 18 reserve constables on March 31, 1930.

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

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	862,246	912,977	823,138	875,147	932,097
Expenditure .	828,725	825,106	887,523	821,252	930,113

Chief sources of revenue (1929-30): Customs, 484,984*l.*; succession and donation duties, 30,408*l.*; stamp duties, 17,254*l.*; fees of office and reimbursements, 41,995*l.*; rents, 57,963*l.*; Post Office, 33,305*l.*; water service, 36,918*l.*; electric lighting, 89,873*l.*; interest, 35,645*l.*; Lotto receipts, 41,469*l.* Chief branches of expenditure, 1929-30: Justice, 49,698*l.*; public instruction, 137,638*l.*; public health and charitable institutions, 174,290*l.*; industry and commerce, 40,356*l.*; public works, water, electricity and railways departments, 114,307*l.*; public works annually recurrent, 97,278*l.*; public works and water and electricity works extraordinary, 96,362*l.*; pensions, 59,172*l.* Savings bank, March 31, 1930, had 10,918 depositors, and deposits, 1,033,474*l.*

Production.—Chief products: wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, beans, cumin, vegetables, tomatoes, forages, grapes and other fruits, cotton. Total value of agricultural produce 1929-30, 760,630*l.* Area cultivated (1929-30), 43,018 acres in about 11,100 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown (640 acres in 1929-30; production, 151,588 lbs.). Manufactures: lace, cotton, filigree, beer and cigarettes. Chief industry, farming; on 31st December, 1929, horses, mules and asses numbered 9,706; horned cattle, 4,429; sheep, 17,194; goats, 28,024. The fishing industry occupied 684 boats and about 3,500 persons in 1928-29. The catch was about 11,000 cwt., valued at 39,500*l.*

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five years :—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] . .	4,495,966	4,539,057	4,285,436	3,999,109	4,041,926
Exports[1] . .	1,186,153	1,357,348	1,006,881	556,908	585,870

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Transhipment trade is excluded. Principal imports, 1929: wheat, 337,015*l.*; petrol spirit, 77,437*l.*; coal, 233,301*l.*; flour and semola, 168,287*l.*; sugar, 76,729*l.*; textiles, 434,605*l.*; metals and manufactures thereof, 172,492*l.*; cattle foods, 363,764*l.*; wines, 106,962*l.*; petroleum, 126,466*l.* Principal exports (local): potatoes, 128,403*l.*; cigarettes, 28,021*l.*; onions, 15,502*l.*; hides and skins, 13,128*l.*; cumin seed, 20,742*l.*; old metals, 16,270*l.*

Of the total imports in 1929, 1,153,200*l.* came from the U.K., 311,083*l.* from British possessions, and 2,577,643*l.* from foreign countries. Of the total exports, 17,398*l.* went to U.K. and 8,186*l.* to the Colonies.

Vessels entered, 1929, 2,641 of 3,825,024 tons, including 841 British of 1,880,639 tons. Belonging to the port of Valletta on December 31, 1929, were 10 sailing vessels of a gross tonnage of 757, 20 steamers of 3,644 tons gross, and 7 motor vessels of 239 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 1928-29 was: Inland letters and postcards, 1,352,491; newspapers, &c., 805,100; foreign correspondence, received, letters and postcards, 2,172,715; newspapers, &c., 692,500; dispatched, letters and postcards, 2,668,200; newspapers, &c., 132,100; parcels, received 65,732; dispatched 13,220.

Money.—British coins and British Treasury currency notes are the legal tender. The amount of British Treasury currency notes in circulation on March 31, 1930, 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 March, 1931.

Area 75 square miles; including the Protectorate about 9,000 square miles; of Perim, 5 square miles. Population of Aden and Perim in 1921, 54,923 (36,878 males and 18,045 females), against 46,165 in 1911.

The only Government revenue is from duties on liquor, opium, and salt, and from income tax, court fees and judicial fines; local taxes go to the Aden Settlement Fund. There is a Port Trust. The gross revenue of the settlement in 1928–29 was Rs. 7,75,808. Imports (1929–30), by sea, Rs. 6,90,98,991; by land, Rs. 23,29,511; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 84,59,137; total imports, Rs. 7,98,87,639 (total, 1928–29, Rs. 8,60,94,600). Chief imports: Cotton piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables and other provisions. Exports, by sea, Rs. 5,14,69,894; by land, Rs. 22,67,390; treasure (sea and land), Rs. 66,09,913; total exports, Rs. 6,03,47,197 (total, 1928–29, Rs. 7,06,50,871). Chief exports: Coffee, gums, hides and skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grain and pulse, provisions and sugar. These statistics are exclusive of government stores and treasure. In 1929–30, 1,636 merchant vessels of 6,178,350 tons (net) entered the port of Aden, of which 910 were British; in the same year 1,028 country (local) craft of 32,609 tons entered. At Perim 556 vessels entered, of which 15 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* Taharida) 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. There are stone wharves and a pier, but at low tide the pier can only be reached in a light skiff. 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.

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 Hassa 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. 20,59,300.

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. C. C. J. *Barrett*, C.S.I., C.I.E.

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

Indian Assistant at Bahrain.—Khan Bahadur Sayyid *Siddiq* Hassan.

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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.

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	399,950	433,927	454,588	453,629	449,463
Expenditure . .	270,633	252,752	256,440	261,370	262,440
Imports[1] . .	854,399	970,319	1,224,705	1,186,262	1,137,825
Exports[1] . . .	2,083,800	1,987,233	1,978,536	1,523,057	1,536,223

[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: 1928, 116,662*l.*; 1927, 189,574*l.*; of Estate rubber, 1928, 592,674*l.*; 1927, 1,088,493*l.*; of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, 1928, 247,268*l.*; 1927, 211,782*l.* Merchant Shipping (Men-of-War and Government vessels excluded): 1928, entered 387,644 tons; cleared, 387,760 tons; 1927, entered 365,733 tons; cleared 362,364 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, 1921 Census, 25,454 (Europeans, 35; Malays and Bornean races, 23,938; Chinese, 1,434; Indians, 37, others 10). 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 six vernacular schools in 1929, with 672 pupils. Police force, 1929, 1 Chief Inspector, and 62 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. There is abundant evidence of oil, but it has not yet been found in payable quantities.

Revenue 1929, 40,283*l.* (Customs, 15,458*l.*, monopolies, 7,858*l.*, licences, 2,375*l.*; lands and forests, 8,441*l.*, cession moneys, 1,773*l.*); expenditure, 40,144*l.* Public debt, Dec. 31, 1929, 47,483*l.*

Imports, 1929, mainly rice, 23,298*l.*, tobacco, 14,599*l.*, piecegoods, 11,374*l.*, machinery, 20,353*l.* Exports, cutch, 2,104 tons (value 21,676*l.*), rubber, 1,027 tons (86,683*l.*), jelutong, value 19,264*l.*, dried prawns, 6,343*l.*, live stock, 1,795*l.*

The post office dealt with 64,312 articles in 1929.

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 450 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 600,000, Malays, Dyaks, Kayans, Kenyahs, and Muruts, with Chinese and other settlers. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, about 23 miles inland, on the Sarawak River, 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 1929 was 6,671,291 dollars: expenditure, 6,515,757 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, 1929: imports, 22,726,657 dollars; exports, 63,311,501 dollars. The chief exports (1929) included (in dollars) sago flour, 850,392; pepper, 1,804,606; plantation rubber, 8,579,995; gutta jelutong, 1,611,587; gutta percha, 3,563; cutch, 110,520; benzine, 35,305,622; kerosene, 3,420,380; liquid oil fuel, 4,705,659;

crude oil, 1,989,983; fish, 326,471; damar, 155,995; rattans, 16,738. The trade is mostly with Singapore. Shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade, 1928, 1,569,021 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, Selalang, 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 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 19 December, 1923, and the Amendment Order in Council dated March 21, 1924, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members—viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Controller of Revenue, the Colonial Treasurer, one official and four unofficial members nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 49 members (12 official and 37 unofficial) exclusive of the Governor. Of the unofficial members, 23 are elected to represent territorial divisions, 2 to represent the Europeans, 2 the Burgher Community, 1 the Chamber of Commerce, 1 the Western Province Tamils, 3 the Muslims, 2 the Indians. The remaining 3 are nominated by the Governor to represent Special Interests.

The recommendations of the Special Commission on the Constitution

appointed in 1927, as amended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch to His Excellency the Governor dated October 10, 1929, were accepted in principle by the Legislative Council on December 12, 1929.

The chief features of the new constitution are that the existing Legislative Council will be replaced by a State Council which will deal with administrative as well as legislative matters and will therefore sit in executive as well as legislative session; the control of departments will be decentralised and the existing Colonial Secretariat will be replaced by groups of departments in charge of ten Ministers, of whom seven will be elected members of the Council, the remaining three, to be called Officers of State, being the Chief (formerly Colonial) Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer: in the administration of his departments each of the seven elected Ministers will be associated with a Standing Executive Committee of the State Council; communal representation will be abolished; and the territorial franchise, which was limited to adult males possessing certain literary and property qualifications, will be extended—subject to certain specified qualifications—to adults of both sexes. The State Council will be composed of 50 members elected on a territorial basis, with 8 Nominated Unofficial Members, and the 3 Officers of State.

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.*).

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 Census held on March 18, 1921, showed an increase of 9·6 per cent. since 1911. 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, 1921		Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1921	
		Total	Per sq mile			Total	Per sq. mile
Western	1,432	1,246,847	871	Uva	3,290	233,864	71
Central	2,288	717,739	314	Sabaragamuwa	1,893	471,814	249
Southern	2,146	671,234	313				
Northern	3,429	374,829	109	Total . .	25,332	4,497,854	178
Eastern	3,830	192,821	50				
North Western	3,016	492,181	163	Military . .	—	951	—
				Shipping . .	—	4,993	—
North Central	4,009	96,525	24	Miscellaneous	—	751	
				Grand Total.	—	4,504,549	

The estimated population on December 31, 1929, was 5,479,000.

For the race distribution of the population at the census of 1921 and the increase per cent. since 1911 see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1930, p. 100.

Of the population (exclusive of the military and the shipping) enumerated at the census of 1921, the occupation of 2,803,056 or 62·3 per cent. (of whom 1,347,415 were earners and 1,455,641 dependants) was returned as agriculture; 533,400 or 11·9 per cent. (288,697 earners, 244,703 dependants) industrial occupation; 345,824 or 7·7 per cent. (162,376 earners, 183,448 dependants) trade.

The population on the principal estates, mainly consisting of immigrant Tamils from Southern India, numbered, at the census of 1921, 568,850, and formed 12·6 per cent. of the total population. The Indian Tamils on Estates numbered 493,944.

Marriages registered, 1929, 28,916[1]; births registered, 198,007 (100,851 males and 97,156 females); deaths registered, 135,277 (67,940 males and 67,337 females).

The urban population is 12·9 per cent. of the total population. The principal towns and their population (exclusive of the military, shipping, and estates), according to the census of 1921, are :—Colombo, 244,163; Galle, 39,073; Jaffna, 42,436; Kandy, 32,562.

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 1929 was: Government schools, 1,199 (attendance, 111,870 boys and 64,825 girls); Aided schools, 2,055 (attendance, 146,225 boys and 104,871 girls); Unaided schools, 522 (attendance, 9,178 boys and 4,847 girls). There were also 514 English and Anglo-vernacular schools, attended by 81,359 boys and 24,153 girls.

The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education in 1928–29 was 7,185,964 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 1928-29 amounted to 1,775,083 rupees. A University College opened in January, 1921, has (1928–29) 315 students on the roll. Technical education is given in the 'Technical Schools' (598 students in 1929). There are 102 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 1929 the number of cases instituted in the police courts and municipal magistrates' courts was 134,450. Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year 1929 numbered 17,914; of these, the number disposed of by the courts as true cases was 12,079, and the convictions 3,170[2]; 15,894

[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.

convicted persons were sent to prison. Police force, December 31, 1929, 3,160 of all ranks.

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
	£	£		£	£
1923-24	6,824,208	6,713,048 [2]	1926-27	8,623,928	8,069,753 [2]
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]	8,393,060 [4]

[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 2,160,597*l.*
[4] Exclusive of Railway Expenditure, which amounted to 1,570,632*l.*

The principal sources of revenue in 1928-29: Customs, 3,521,474*l.*; port, harbour, wharf, warehouse, and other dues, 421,037*l.*; arrack, rum and toddy licenses, 661,558*l.*; stamp duties, 570,577*l.*; Government railway receipts, 2,166,597*l.*; and land sales, 62,289*l.*

The principal items of expenditure in 1928-29: Military expenditure, 150,819*l.*; pensions and retired allowances, 501,928*l.*; interest and sinking fund on loans, 744,239*l.*; post and telegraph, 570,725*l.*; railway department, 1,570,632*l.*; department of medical and sanitary services, 681,100*l.*; education, 722,817*l.*; on public works (annually recurrent), 702,515*l.*; railway department (extraordinary works), 412,701*l.*[1]

The net public debt on September 30, 1928, incurred entirely for public works, was 12,644,193*l.* sterling and 3,000,000 rupees. There were accumulated sinking funds for their redemption amounting to 4,440,143*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* and Rs. 1,944,771.14 respectively.

Defence.

In normal times Ceylon pays three-fourths of the cost of the Imperial garrison. At present the defence of the Colony is almost entirely in the hands of local troops.

Production and Industry.

The area of the colony 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 1929 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 1929, the exports of tea were nearly 252 million lbs., of which nearly 155 million lbs. were sent to the United Kingdom. The exports of desiccated coconuts were 690,000 cwts., copra, 2,042,000 cwts., and coconut-oil, 879,000 cwts. In the same year, 180,632,000 lbs. of rubber were exported, of which 40,176,000 lbs. went to the United Kingdom and 114,394,400 lbs. to the United States of America. In 1929, 20,211 acres of crown land were sold and settled. The live stock in 1929 was reported to amount to 2,000 horses, 1,650,000 horned cattle, 57,000 sheep, 45,000 swine, and 184,000

[1] Decrease due to separation of Railway Accounts from the Colony's Budget.

goats. There is a Government Dairy, possessing over 300 head of cattle. There were 81 plumbago mines working at end of 1929. The exports of plumbago in 1929 were 255,000 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 1929 there were about 1,800 tea, rubber and cacao factories, 1,100 cinnamon, citronella, coconut, fibre, oil, &c., factories, 15 saw mills, and 37 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]
	£	£		£	£
1924	20,821,898	25,701,161	1927	28,075,198	29,951,583
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

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Principal exports in 1929: Cacao, 282,409*l.*; cinnamon, 252,296*l.*; coir (and manufactures), 305,870*l.*; copra, 1,754,399*l.*; coconut oil, 1,201,624*l.*; tea, 13,679,606*l.*; plumbago, 181,976*l.*; coconuts, fresh, 85,461*l.*; coconuts, desiccated, 791,719*l.*; areca nuts, 179,939*l.*; rubber, 6,221,172*l.*; citronella oil, 81,764*l.*

Principal imports in 1929: Cotton manufactures, 1,635,045*l.*; rice and paddy (in the husk and not in the husk), 6,902,378*l.*; coal and coke, 1,176,422*l.*; spirits (brandy, gin, and whisky), 251,189*l.*; sugar (raw and refined, palm and jaggery), 1,051,219*l.*; manures, 1,011,258*l.*; bullion and specie, 1,752,753*l.*

In 1930 (British Board of Trade Returns) the value of tea imported into the United Kingdom from Ceylon was 11,442,690*l.* (quantity, 152,668,213 lbs.). Among the imports in 1929 were: rubber, 1,774,814*l.* (41,218,600 lbs.); coconut oil (unrefined) 340,037*l.*; coconut, desiccated, 440,222*l.* The principal exports of United Kingdom to Ceylon in 1929 were: cotton piece goods, 836,880*l.*; iron and steel goods, 685,944*l.*; machinery, 442,333*l.*; tobacco, 272,249*l.*; coal, 107,627*l.* Total imports into United Kingdom, 1930, 13,517,734*l.*; 1929, 15,150,352*l.*; total exports of British produce to Ceylon, 1930, 8,998,702*l.*; 1929, 5,920,176*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered and cleared, 1929, 24,466,389 tons (British 14,050,570 tons). 1928, 22,725,000 tons (British 13,303,000 tons). In 1927, the total tonnage was 21,394,000, and British, 13,152,000 tons. On December 31, 1929, 133 sailing vessels of 10,915 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, 1929 there were 842 offices of various classes open for postal business; money order offices, 452; telegraph offices, 249; letters, postcards, and printed matter, samples, etc., passed through the post office, 120,725,000 (exclusive of parcels, 1,306,000). 11,646 miles of telegraph wire; telegrams dealt with, 2,354,000.

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, 1929, had 54,143 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 7,590,590; and the Post Office Savings Banks 288,720 depositors, and deposits, Rs. 13,040,837.

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.*

Cyprus Trade Commissioner in London: Major W. H. Flinn, 1 Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

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 is 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. The Legislature consists of twenty-four members, nine being office holders, including the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and fifteen elected (for five years), three by Moslems and twelve by non-Moslem voters. The voters are all male British subjects, or foreigners twenty-one years of age, who have resided five years, and are payers of any of the taxes known as 'Verghis.' Municipal corporations exist in the principal towns, elected practically by all resident householders and rate-payers.

Area and Population.—Area 3,584 square miles. Population at 1921 Census: 310,715, including 61,339 Moslems. Population, Census 1911:—Moslems (Ottoman Turks), 56,428; 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; and Anglicans under the Archdeacon for Cyprus and the Bishop in Jerusalem), 214,480; others, 3,200; total, 274,108. Inhabitants per square mile, 76·48. Births registered 1929, 10,608; deaths, 4,731.

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 1929 4 Gymnasiums, a commercial Lyceum, 8 Greek high schools for boys and 4

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 1929, 982 (696 Greek-Christian, 267 Moslem, 6 Armenian, 7 Maronite, 5 Roman Catholic, and 1 Jewish); teachers, 1,379 in elementary schools, of whom 967 were Greek-Orthodox, 342 Moslem, and 70 of other denominations. Total enrolment in elementary schools, 49,070, comprising 8,951 Moslem, 38,908 Greek-Orthodox, 544 Armenian, 205 Maronites, 452 Latins, and 10 Jews. The Government contributed (1929) 65,596*l.* to education. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education, 133,454*l.* State aided private education is provided in the English school, Nicosia (200 boys), and the American Academy, Larnaca (210 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 1929 the number of offences was 31,683, and the number of persons committed to prison was 6,507. Strength of police force, December 31, 1929, 26 officers and 827 men; total, 853.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for five years, exclusive of Grant-in-Aid, and share of the Turkish debt charge, were:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	668,131	629,266	655,997	713,753	757,117
Expenditure .	619,621	655,227	615,029	679,980	717,342

Chief sources of revenue, 1929: excise, 175,406*l.*; customs, 301,981*l.*; sheep, goat, and pig taxes, 12,819*l.*; verghi kimat, 29,006*l.*; defter hakani, 21,906*l.*; court receipts and stamps, 57,182*l.*; port dues, &c., 27,957*l.*; railway, 26,073*l.*; forest produce, 11,271*l.*; interest on Government moneys, 35,931*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, 1929, 19,887*l.*; public debt, 1929, for harbours, railways and irrigation, 167,739*l.*

Since 1928 Cyprus contributes 10,000*l.* annually to Imperial defence.

Production.—Chief agricultural products in 1929: wheat, 2,195,173 kiles; barley, 2,820,763 kiles; vetches, 238,835 kiles; oats, 241,229 kiles; olives, 7,939,058 okes; cotton, 1,676,254 okes; raisins, 8,924,873

okes; carobs, 259,657 cantars; potatoes, 19,611,222 okes; linseed, 351,736 okes; silk, 13,827 okes; cocoons, 183,289 okes; cheese, 903,627 okes; butter, 24,151 okes; flax, 127,565 okes; hemp, 56,096 okes; wine, 4,406,185 gallons; olive-oil, 2,034,511 okes. In 1930 there were 290,018 sheep, and 235,470 goats. One-third of cultivable land is under cultivation, about 112,788 acres being under vineyard cultivation (1930). 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 1929 being about 4,051 lbs. Gypsum, terra umbra and marble are found in abundance; cupriferous iron pyrites are being mined on a large scale and 291,929 tons of ore were exported in 1929. Asbestos is mined, 13,796 tons being exported in 1929.

Commerce.—The commerce, and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for five calendar years were:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Merchandise:—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	1,583,198	1,570,086	1,585,306	1,840,442	1,983,833
Exports . .	1,198,615	1,103,571	1,542,870	1,435,767	1,635,736
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . .	4,085	2,596	3,757	10,627	1,596
Exports . .	5,000	—	18,524	209	6
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared .	1,333,306	1,584,685	1,746,757	1,824,805	2,048,764

Imports, 1930, 1,419,990*l.*; exports, 1,217,727*l.*

Chief imports, 1929:—Beans and peas, 16,283*l.*; butter, 9,874*l.*; coffee raw, 27,882*l.*; confectionery, 7,035*l.*; flour, wheaten, 222,528*l.*; fish, 21,103*l.*; oils, edible, 31,708*l.*; oils, not edible, 22,056*l.*; provisions, 13,763*l.*; rice, 17,598*l.*; sugar, 40,027*l.*; tobacco in leaf, 29,812*l.*; coal, 16,644*l.*; iron and steel bars, joists, rods, etc., 18,688*l.*; petrol and benzine, 61,371*l.*; petroleum, 48,408*l.*; timber, 52,810*l.*; blasting powder, dynamite, etc., 9,820*l.*; bedsteads, 10,024*l.*; cement, 22,372*l.*; chemicals, 10,458*l.*; cotton manufactures, 218,772*l.*; electric materials, 9,120*l.*; glass and glassware, 16,095*l.*; haberdashery and millinery, 17,848*l.*; hardware and cutlery, 23,370*l.*; implements of agriculture, 15,368*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 50,076*l.*; leather and leather manufactures, 67,035*l.*; machinery, 169,890*l.*; manure, chemical, 83,103*l.*; medicines, 16,562*l.*; motor cars, motor cycles, and parts 65,781*l.*; tyres and tubes for motor cars and motor cycles, 21,588*l.*; paper and paper goods, 17,098*l.*; sacks, 41,560*l.*; silk manufactures, 28,683*l.*; soap, 18,105*l.*; stationery, 10,514*l.*; woollen manufactures, 74,914*l.*

Chief exports, 1929:—Animals, 70,918*l.*; beans and peas, 6,761*l.*; carobs, 171,264*l.*; cheese, 21,672*l.*; barley, 49,555*l.*; wheat, 16,142*l.*; almonds, 10,403*l.*; grapes, 11,061*l.*; lemons and oranges, 42,914*l.*; pomegranates, 22,259*l.*; raisins, 67,148*l.*; potatoes, 132,924*l.*; vinegar, 5,958*l.*; wines, 62,324*l.*; tobacco, in leaf, 18,677*l.*; asbestos, 292,971*l.*; cotton, raw, 55,457*l.*; hides and skins, 31,412*l.*; linseed, 10,227*l.*; copper ore, pyrites, 279,483*l.*; silk cocoons, 12,534*l.*; silk, raw, 24,632*l.*; spices and seeds, 21,786*l.*; sponges, 3,064; sumac, 7,746*l.*; terra umbra, 15,601*l.*; wool, 27,773*l.*; embroidery and needlework, 21,496*l.*; gypsum, 13,455*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns), 1930, 358,630*l.*; 1929, 468,034*l.* Exports to United Kingdom, 1930, 319,637*l.*; 1929, 373,549*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), and a boat train connects with arrival of mail steamers from Egypt. Total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, and parcels delivered in Cyprus, 1929: local, 2,362,511; received from abroad, 1,079,770; posted for abroad, 826,472. 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, 1929, being 396,999*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 Captain Superintendent 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.B.E., K.C.M.G. 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, was estimated to be at the end of 1929 as follows:—Non-Chinese civil population, 18,150; Chinese civil population: City of Victoria (including Peak), 577,500; villages of Hong Kong, 46,080; Kowloon (including New Kowloon), 296,480; New Territories (land), 96,250; population afloat, 109,050; total Chinese population, 1,125,360; total civil population, 1,143,510; 1921 Census returns: 12,856 Non-Chinese, 612,310 Chinese; total 625,166.

The registered births and deaths for five years were as follows:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Births per 1,000 [1]	Deaths per 1,000 [1]
1925 . . .	3,654	14,991	4·64	19·05
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

[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 1926 the number of Chinese emigrants was 216,527, and the number of immigrants 128,661; in 1927, 285,593 and 181,100; in 1928, 257,162 and 187,847, and in 1929, 227,523 and 185,390 respectively.

Education.

Education is not compulsory, but all schools are State-inspected, and required to maintain a certain standard of efficiency. There are 5 Govern-

ment schools, including 1 first-class secondary school, for children of British parentage, with an average attendance of 352 (1929), and 13 Government schools for Chinese boys and two for Chinese girls, with a total average attendance of 3,423. There is one school for Indians, with an average attendance of 118 (1929). There are also numerous schools in receipt of grants. The total number of pupils in all schools in 1929 was 59,120. The total expenditure on education in 1929 was 1,152,375 dollars, net.

The Hong Kong University in 1929 had 314 students, of whom 32 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 1929, 2,056 were committed to Victoria gaol for criminal offences; in 1928, 1,117. The daily average of prisoners in gaol was 1,071 in 1928, and 1,075 in 1929. There is a police force in the colony numbering (1929) 2,007 men, of whom 253 are Europeans, 739 Indians, and 1,015 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 1926 it is here taken at 2*s.* 2½*d.*, 1927, 2*s.* 0*d.*, 1928, 2*s.* 0½*d.*, 1929, 1*s.* 11*d.*

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	2,333,268	2,587,103	1928	2,496,839	2,123,024
1927	2,134,453	2,084,506	1929	2,257,303	2,106,728

The revenue is derived chiefly from land-taxes, licences, quarry rent, liquor and tobacco 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, 1929, the balance of assets over liabilities was 9,662,852 dollars.

Defence.

The military expenditure for 1929 was 3,343,095 dollars. The Defence Corps cost 83,758 dollars for 1929. 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 and tobacco). Principal articles of trade are sugar and flour, rice, cotton, cotton yarn and cotton and woollen piece goods, silk,

hemp, leather, tin, wolframite, mild steel, bulk and case oil (kerosene), oils and fats, peanuts, Chinese medicines, 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:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930 [1]
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Hong Kong	£ 664,502	£ 477,203	£ 481,206	£ 488,924	£ 422,188
Exports of British Produce to Hong Kong .	3,182,460	4,909,994	5,472,229	6,162,007	4,355,899
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce . .	67,077	90,557	97,526	114,016	95,132

[1] Provisional figures.

Imports, 1930,[1] into Hong Kong from British Empire (excluding Great Britain), 3,708,841*l.*; exports to British Empire (excluding Great Britain), 4,419,584*l.*; imports from foreign countries, 36,776,255*l.*; exports to foreign countries, 34,556,790*l.*

In 1929, 52,574 vessels (including 23,522 junks and 7,437 steamships under 60 tons), representing altogether 39,871,149 tons, entered and cleared in the foreign trade. Of these, 4,734 with a tonnage of 11,151,152 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. The British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway was opened to traffic on October 1, 1910.

There were 20 post offices in Hong Kong in 1929; revenue (1929) postal, 816,455 dollars; telegraphic, 190,532 dollars; expenditure, postal, 369,108 dollars; telegraphic, 228,244 dollars (salaries, wages, etc., 151,678, expenditure on new plant, 76,566 dollars. Telegraph lines, including cables, in 1928, 427 miles; telephone wires, excluding military lines, 62,424 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 1929, 78,731,331 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.

[1] Provisional.

Weights and Measures are:

The *Tael*	. . . . .	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
,, *Picul*	. . . . .	=	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
,, *Catty*	. . . . .	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$,, ,,
,, *Chek*	. . . . .	=	$14\frac{2}{3}$ inches.
,, *Cheung*	. . . . .	=	$12\frac{3}{16}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the Colony.

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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 is 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.—Sir James *Crerar*, K.C.S.I, C.I.E., I.C.S. (July 1927).

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.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (April, 1927).

Industries and Labour.—Sir Joseph William *Bhore*, C.B.E., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (April 30, 1930).

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. 144.

High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.—Sir Atul Chandra *Chatterjee*, K.C.I.E. (appointed 1925), 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 dyarchy, 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, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute. 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 1927–28, 774 municipalities, with a population of 19 millions. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 12,677, of whom 11,786 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 1926–27 was Rs. 17,00,52,389, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to Rs. 19,20,86,861. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 18,42,75,329, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of Rs. 18,17,84,139. 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 469 Union Panchayats in Madras, with 21,426 members in 1927–28, 15,744 being elected. These Boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, &c. Their aggregate income in 1927–28 was Rs. 15,56,01,554, and expenditure Rs. 15,95,91,764.

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	46,695,536	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)	128,621	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	163 888	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	29
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	1,094,800	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	26,367	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	5,978,892	5,806,193	+ 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	71,939,187	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, 351,500,000.

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
1872	206,162,360	—	1901	294,361,056	+ 2·5
1881	253,896,330	+ 23 2	1911	315,156,396	+ 7 1
1891	287,314,671	+ 13 2	1921	318,942,480	+ 1 2

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 Hindī	96,715	Malayālam	7,498	Kashmīrī	1,269
Bengalī	49,294	Lahnda or Western Panjābī	5,652	Kurukh or Orāoñ	866
Telugu	23,601	Kherwarī	3,503	Tulu	592
Marāthī	18,798	Sindhī	3,372	Balochī	485
Tamil	18,780	Bhīli	1,856	Kandhī or Kuī	484
Punjābī	16,234	Assamese	1,727	Sgaw	368
Rājasthānī	12,681	Western Pahārī	1,634	Pwo	352
Kānarese	10,374	Gondī	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 308,071.

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	33,167	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.	731	Medicine	660
Other Industries	3,484	Others	1,098
Transport (including postal, telegraph, and telephone services)	4,331	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	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
Delhi	40·53	34·86	30·32	34·86
Bengal Presidency	27·7	29·6	25 6	25·5
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh.	36·72	38·24	22·59	24·15
Punjab	42 3	46·3	27·46	24·7
Central Provinces and Berar	45·58	46·51	31 31	33·66
Burma	25·08	25·86	19 55	21·28
Assam	30·25	31 24	23·47	22 16
Bihar and Orissa	37·6	38·3	25·1	25·3
Madras Presidency	36·5	37 4	24 3	26·4
Bombay Presidency	36 85	38·17	25·72	27·28
N W. Front. Prov	29 3	32·5	22 05	19·3
Coorg	19·17	17 94	31 36	31·21
Ajmer-Merwara	30 46	33 32	26 18	25·90
Total	35·27	36·78	24·89	25·59

The registered deaths in 1928 numbered 6,180,114, of which cholera accounted for 351,305; plague, 121,242; fevers, 3,428,951; dysentery and diarrhœa, 221,338. The births registered were 8,882,573 (4,611,688 males and 4,270,885 females).

The number of emigrants from India under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, was 136,489 during 1929. 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	Srínagar	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	7,606,230	4,132,968	988	3,397	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	37,511,234	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	1.634	—	—	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	—	—	243,985	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
		Conjeeveram .	61,376	Quetta . .	49,001
Lashkar . .	80,387	Moulmein .	61,301	Patiala . .	47,531
Imphal . .	80,003	Kumbakonam .	60,700	Bhopal . .	45,094
Ambala . .	76,326	Tanjore .	59,913	Alwar . .	44,760
Jodhpur . .	73,480	Bhavnagar .	59,392	Jamnagar .	42,495
Rámpur . .	73,156	Gorakhpur .	57,985	Bellary . .	39,842
Trivandrum .	72,784	Fyzábád .	56,620		
Sháhjahánpur.	72,616	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).

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 1928-29 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	—	8,078	—
Arts and Science colleges	223	19	67,163	1,364
Secondary schools	11,566	1,021	1,952,493	159,483
Primary schools	171,386	30,302	7,880,619	1,132,972
Total	183,191	31,342	9,908,353	1,293,819
Special Education:				
Professional colleges	64	7	17,425	227
Training schools	543	201	25,753	5,597
Special schools	8,258	188	287,279	9,044
Total	8,865	396	330,457	14,868
Indigenous schools:				
Unrecognised institutions	30,792	3,430	541,470	76,872
	222,848*	35,168	10,780,280	1,385,559
Grand Total	258,016		12,165,839	

* There are *six* Boards of Secondary or Intermediate Education in British India which are not included in this table.

There were in 1928-29 in British India 223,796 'recognised' institutions with 11,547,497 scholars, and 34,222 'unrecognised' with 618,342 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.
1923-24	19,90,36,346	1926-27	24,58,47,572
1924-25	20,87,02,222	1927-28	25,82,78,819
1925-26	22,77,83,531	1928-29	27,07,32,253

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 1928-29 the following newspapers and periodicals were published : in Madras, 310 ; Bombay, 314 ; Bengal, 742 ; United Provinces, 620 ; Punjab, 409 ; Burma, 154 ; Bihar and Orissa, 140 ; Central Provinces and Berar, 65 ; Assam, 45 ; Delhi, 79 ; N.W.F.P., 11. 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, 13 and 11 judges, respectively, in 1930. 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 1928 was 2,326,000, and of persons under trial in criminal cases 2,211,000.

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 1928 were 192,635 in strength, varying from 4·2 per 10,000 of the population in Bihar and Orissa to 25 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
1927	127,881	3,819	131,700	104,580	27,120	131,700
1928	92,939	2,508	95,447	68,842	26,605	95,447
1929	94,356	2,371	96,727	69,615	27,349	96,964
1930 [2]	95,579	3,935	99,514	70,211	29,102	99,313
1931 [2]	99,141	2,590	101,731	72,922	28,164	101,086

[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 1930–31 (Budget estimates).—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Heads of Revenue.	1930-1931	Heads of Expenditure.	1930-1931
	Rs.		Rs
Customs	54,63,81,000	Customs	98,14,000
Taxes on Income	17,99,78,000	Taxes on Income	75,89,000
Salt	7,04,83,000	Salt	1,33,49,000[1]
Opium	2,71,80,000	Opium	64,57,000
Land Revenue	40,17,000	Land Revenue	10,36,000
Excise	53,82,000	Excise	17,59,000
Stamps	28,84,000	Stamps	65,000
Forest	32,45,000	Forests	40,91,000[2]
Registration	1,60,000	Registration	30,000
Tributes from Indian States.	73,98,000	Railways	32,36,43,000
Railways (net receipts).	88,10,00,000	Irrigation	25,71,000
Irrigation (net receipts)	14,25,000	Posts and Telegraphs	92,73,000
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)	21,52,000	Debt Services.	17,81,58,000
Interest Receipts	33,45,31,000	Civil Administration	13,26,59,000
Civil Administration	1,06,44,000	Currency and Mint	77,66,000
Currency and Mint	2,89,15,000	Civil Works	2,81,00,000
Civil Works	26,17,000	Miscellaneous	4,16,87,000
Miscellaneous.	86,11,000	Military Services	57,97,08,000
Military Receipts	3,62,08,000	Extraordinary Items	50,000
Extraordinary Items	32,00,000		
Total.	1,35,64,11,000	Total	1,34,78,11,000

[1] Includes Rs. 1,82,000 for capital outlay on Salt Works.

[2] Includes Rs. 4,51,000 for Forest capital outlay.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Governments for 1930–31 (Budget estimates):—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Heads of Revenue.	1930-1931	Heads of Expenditure.	1930-1931
	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue . . .	35,85,69,860	Land Revenue . . .	4,27,62,183
Stamps	13,61,15,900	Stamps	31,80,318
Excise	19,55,85,700	Excise	2,05,09,232
Taxes on Income . . .	29,25,000	Forests	3,46,17,064
Forests	5,70,99,143	Registration . . .	77,58,226
Registration	1,40,36,900	Scheduled Taxes . . .	38,000
Scheduled Taxes . . .	39,59,000	Assignments & Contributions	—
Interest	2,46,96,100	Interest	3,42,45,394
Receipts by Civil Department	4,68,30,953	Salaries, etc , of Civil Depts.	57,19,43,352
Miscellaneous . . .	1,77,17,000	Miscellaneous . . .	7,22,39,112
Railways	2,85,000	Railways	73,134
Irrigation	7,77,47,301	Irrigation	5,86,39,557
Civil Works	98,25,800	Civil Works	12,23,96,702
Assignments & Contributions	—	Extraordinary Items . .	20,000
Extraordinary Items . .	1,00 64,000		
Total	95,54,58,657	Total	96,84,22,274

The estimated capital expenditure of the Central Government on State railways in 1930-31 was 12,562,000*l.*, and initial expenditure on New Delhi, 388,800*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
1925-26	36,862	4,150	6,330	13,656	19,897	47,780	16,120	34,434	6,287
1926-27	34,888	4,331	6,698	13,196	19,827	47,381	15,983	34,093	6,801
1927-28	26,763	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[8]	26,486	2,312	5,041	10,634	15,357	38,266	13,049	27 823	5,678
1930-31[8]	27,194	2,038	5,236	10,425	15,073	40,979	13,718	28,597	5,938

[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, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, cotton manufactures, metals, manufactured articles, 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), 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 1924-25 to 1926-27 have been converted at the rate of Rs.10 to the £, and those from 1927-28 at the rate of Rs 13⅓ 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 1929-30 (revised estimate) as follows:—

Administrations	Rs.	Administrations	Rs.
India, General	6,41,000	Punjab	2,64,21,000
Baluchistan	11,05,000	Burma	5,53,66,000
N.W. Frontier Province	22,47,000	Shan States Federation	4,76,000
Madras	6,28,96,000	Bihar and Orissa	1,77,03,000
Bombay	4,98,54,000	Central Provinces and Berar	2,09,32,000
Bengal	3,28,96,000	Assam	1,22,38,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,99,98,000	Coorg	3,78,000

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
1924	56.23	1928	54.79
1925	55.63	1929	55.10
1926	56.00	1930 (Estimates)	55 10
1927	55.97	1931 (Estimates)	54 35

Debt.—On March 31, 1930, out of a total debt of 1,131.72 crores (sterling portion converted at 1*s.* 6*d.* = R. 1), 772.52 crores were productive in railways, telegraphs and irrigation; 177.02 crores were unproductive; 39.73 crores on account of cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account; and 142.45 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 1928-29 (revised estimates) were as follows:—

Government	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs
India, Central	1,32,84,08,000	1,32,49,08,000
Madras	18,75,88,000	17,53,75,600
Bombay	16,02,48,000	15,97,54,000
Bengal	11,38,46,000	11,48,56,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	13,18,60,720	12,37,17,660
Punjab	11,37,40,000	11,49 61,000
Burma	10,45,29,000	11,22,21,000
Shan States Federation	50,93,000	56.03,000
Bihar and Orissa	5,88,59,000	6,11,35,000
Central Provinces	5,38,68,000	5,54,83,000
Assam	2,73,69,000	2,92,81,000
Coorg	15,51,000	15,06,000

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 1927–28 of all municipalities was Rs.36,21,39,250. The gross expenditure was Rs.36,60,59,468. The income of district and local boards was Rs.15,56,01,554, and the expenditure Rs.15,95,91,764.

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 1929 was 31,600.

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 1929 was 32,436.

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 1929, 44,000.

The composition of the forces in India was, in 1930, 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 1930 was 61,284, 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.

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 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	62,091,336	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	5,03,67,393	—	—	—
Burma (27–28) .	—	—	—	155,652,668	13,212,192	5,76,44,779
Bihar and Orissa (26–27) . .	53,078,859	34,003,550	1,63,81,227	—	—	—
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) . .	8,437,402	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) .	369,398	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 two years:—

Name of crops	1928–29		1929–30	
	Area Sown	Yield	Area Sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	83,020,000	32,138,000	79,906,000	30,849,000
Wheat	31,973,000	8,591,000	31,347,000	10,353,000
		Raw Sugar		Raw Sugar
Sugarcane	2,568,000	2,707,000	2,504,000	2,766,000
Linseed	3,109,000	322,000	2,801,000	374,000
Rape & mustard	7,025,000	908,000	5,840,000	1,088,000
Sesamum	5,543,000	495,000	5,318,000	460,000
		(Nuts in Shell)		(Nuts in Shell)
Groundnut	6,351,000	3,211,000	5,643,000	2,475,000
		Bales		Bales
Cotton	27,053,000	5,811,000	25,692,000	5,260,000
Jute [1]	3,144,000	9,906,000	3,415,000	10,385,000
		lbs.		lbs.
Tea [1]	773,000	403,764,700	—	—
Rubber [1]	167,100	26,839,300	170,906	28,022,800
		In Cwts of Dye		In Cwts of Dye
Indigo	71,600	13,200	67,300	14,600

[1] Figures refer to Calendar year.

The net cultivated area actually sown in British India in 1928–29 was 228,166,096 acres.

Of the total area under irrigation in 1928–29, 26,186,675 acres were irrigated by canals; 5,798,579 acres by tanks; 12,954,992 acres by wells; and 4,821,448 acres by other sources. The average area irrigated by Government Works rose from 26,750,000 acres in 1918–20 to 28,100,000 acres in 1925–26. The net return on capital outlay was 6·47 per cent. in 1926–27.

Livestock Census, in British India (exclusive of Baluchistan), 1924–25: oxen, 120,340,000; buffaloes, 30,612,000; sheep, 23,233,000; goats, 39,237,000; horses and ponies, 1,711,000; mules, 70,000; donkeys, 1,411,000; camels, 505,000.

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 1928–29:—

—	Reserved Forests Sq. miles	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Unclassed Forest land Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
Madras	18,914	—	343	19,257
Bombay (including Sind)	13,710	1,195	—	14,905
Bengal	6,462	628	3,445	10,535
United Provinces	5,159	4	38	5,201
Punjab	1,532	3,210	599	5,341
Burma	29,190	—	93,784	122,974
Federated Shan States	3,067	—	21,541	24,608
Bihar and Orissa	1,799	1,271	3	3,073
Central Provinces (including Berár)	19,641	—	—	19,641
Assam	6,105	—	14,302	20,407
North-West Frontier Province	245	—	—	245
Baluchistan (portions under Br Ad.)	313	—	472	785
Ajmer	141	—	—	141
Coorg	519	—	—	519
Andamans	52	—	2,138	2,190
Total, 1928–29	106,849	6,308	136,665	249,822

The following Table shows, in acres, according to Provinces, the Surveyed Area and also the Total Areas of British India that were in 1928–29 *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
Madras . . .	91,684,310	91,684,310	34,067,941	10,106,597	13,346,045	20,414,647	13,231,118	9,115,755
Bombay (including Sind) . . .	97,468,247	78,899,287	32,113,022	10,816,405	6,819,351	19,910,658	9,239,851	4,122,959
Bengal . . .	52,664,669	49,186,909	23,826,700	4,793,700	5,913,238	10,073,282	4,579,989	1,435,409
United Provinces .	72,648,741	68,300,509	34,597,345	3,320,595	10,793,759	10,006,435	9,267,962	10,439,874
Punjab . . .	65,546,586	62,259,886	26,810,628	3,478,205	15,286,289	12,607,336	2,067,833	15,065,292
Burma . . .	155,652,668	155,652,668	17,535,684	3,991,166	59,760,206	53,936,367	20,429,245	1,509,153
Bihar and Orissa .	71,507,819	53,173,099	24,779,100	5,937,728	6,999,304	8,116,448	7,340,519	5,270,068
Central Provinces and Berár . .	83,929,098	63,968,371	25,134,780	3,395,213	14,330,094	4,909,849	16,401,973	1,059,772
Assam . . .	43,361,410	35,299,970	6,388,590	1,717,231	18,217,849	5,142,400	3,833,900	549,254
N.-W. Frontier Prov.	8,578,211	8,437,411	2,215,157	513,003	2,838,698	2,639,915	358,386	964 923
Ajmer-Merwara and Mánpur Parganá .	1,802,274	1,802,274	350,646	171,176	296,602	868,092	115,758	148,027
Coorg . . .	1,012,260	1,012,260	137,349	171,991	11,690	334,045	357,185	3,488
Delhi . . .	370,001	370,001	209,154	19,493	66,566	74,788	—	77,720
Total . .	746,226,294	670,046,955	228,166,096	48,432,503	154,679,691	149,034,262	87,223,719	49,761,694

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 900,000. The area under tea in 1928 was about 770,600 acres, distributed as follows: Assam, 427,200; Bengal, 193,500; Bihar and Orissa, 1,900; United Provinces, 6,000; Punjab, 9,700; Madras, 62,900; Coorg, 400; Tripura (Bengal), 7,600; and the Travancore State, 61,400. The production was, in 1928, 404 million lb. The exports of Indian tea from British India (including the State of Travancore) in 1928–29 were: to United Kingdom, 299,003,000 lb.; Canada, 11,208,000 lb.; United States, 7,686,000 lb.; Persia, 4,154,000 lb.; and to Australasia, 5,796,000 lb. The total exports were 350,502,000 lb. in 1926–27; 362,012,000 lb. in 1927–28; and 359,784,000 lb. in 1928–29.

Some statistics for 1927 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	278	342,315	Tea factories	868	63,359
Jute mills	90	332,119	Foundries	65	2,526
Cotton ginning and pressing factories	2,116	143,306	Saw mills	207	18,264
Railway and tramway workshops	78	76,989	Petroleum refineries	11	12,837
Rice mills	1,459	71,693	Woollen mills	9	6,759
General engineering	233	33,622	Sugar factories	45	14,519
Electrical works	50	6,587	Stone dressing	6	311
Printing presses	280	22,750	Oil mills	211	10,840
Tanneries and leather works	30	5,638	Kerosene tinning and packing works	26	10,003
Jute presses	122	35,471	Motor works and coach building	77	6,217
Tile and brick factories	66	9,547	Tobacco factories	14	7,512
Shipbuilding	20	24,292	Paper mills	7	4,976
			Lac factories	17	1,954
			Silk mills	8	1,787

With regard to cotton spinning and weaving the number of spindles in all India in 1927–28 was 8,251,970, and of looms, 159,710. The production of yarn in 1928–29 was 648 million lb. and of woven goods, 446 million lb.

Companies.—On March 31, 1927, there were 5,834 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. 2,76,83,61,000.

Co-operative Societies.—In 1928–29, there were in British India and the Indian States 85,377 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 3,009,900.

Mineral Production.—The quantity and value of the minerals produced India in 1928 were as follows (£1 = Rs. 13.4).

Items	Quantity	Value	Items	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Coal . . tons	22,542,872	6,604,106	Magnesite . tons	24,406	11,969
Petroleum . gals.	305,943,711	4,314,207	Gypsum . . do.	59,050	10,919
Manganese ore tons	978,449	2,321,201[1]	Steatite . . do.	5,539	9,706
Lead . . do.	443,654	1,642,036[2]	Bauxite . . do.	14,667	7,034
Gold . . ounces	376,063	1,588,252	Miscellaneous re-		
Building materials tons	9,697,275	1,110,907	fractory materials do.	31,425	6,360
Silver . . ounces	7,425,810	892,460	Zircon . . do.	855	4,267
Salt . . . tons	1,515,349	745,899	Ochre . . do.	6,153	3,953
Mica (*a*) . cwts.	95,479	698,130	Diamonds . carats	not reported	3,875
Zinc ore (*a*) . tons	76,031	553,051	Fuller's earth tons	3,394	1,852
Iron ore . . do.	2,055,981	413,058	Asbestos . do.	156	1,622
Copper ore and			Barytes . . do.	3,096	1,463
matte . . do.	29,033	399,150	Monazite . do.	103	1,242
Tin ore . . do.	2,780	338,895	Apatite . . do	805	1,081
Saltpetre (*a*) . cwts.	89,570	74,629	Amber . . cwts.	29	897
Chromite . . tons	45,455	57,139	Antimony ore tons	370	769
Jadeite (*a*) . cwts.	2,698	43,468	Alum . . cwts.	478	412
Ilmenite . tons	25,307	41,557	Corundum . tons	21	207
Nickel speiss . do.	2,933	39,922	Garnet . . do.	480	90
Clays . . do	185,576	31,655	Soda . . do.	13	44
Antimonial lead do	1,241	23,658	Bismuth . lbs	82	20
Tungsten ore . do.	622	22,354	Serpentine . tons	2	6
Ruby, sapphire			Borax . . cwts.	15	2
and spinel . carats	40,380	13,247	Copperas . do	3	1

(*a*) Export.

[1] Export f.o.b. value.

[2] Excludes value of antimonial lead.

The average number of persons employed daily in the coal mining industry in 1928 was 179,687, and the output per head employed was 125·5 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
1925-26 . .	236,00,12,595	55,48,77,580	386,81,21,842	3,83,91,668
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	320,26,37,283	3,13,60,896
1928-29 . .	263,39,79,360	37,29,42.646	339,15 06,656	6,35,31,454
1929-30 . .	249,70,74,490	27,83,19,584	318,98 97,089	5,14,33,004

The following table excludes Government stores and Government treasure:—

Years ended March 31	Imports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1926	226,17,77.961	55,40,31,421	281,58,09,382
1927	231,22,08,176	41,31.45,879	272,53,54,055
1928	249,83,64,366	34,81,60.468	284,65,24,834
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

Years ended March 31	Exports and Re-Exports		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926	385,32,69,476	3,51,68,068	388,84,37,544
1927	309,44,55,843	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

Of the exports of merchandise in 1929-30 Rs. 310,80,55,200 represented the products of the country. Rs. 7,12,68,662 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 1929–30:—

	Bengal	Bihar and Orissa	Burma	Madras	Bombay	Sind
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.	87,03,39,081	—	21,69,57,552	31,64,85,723	101,28,34,247	26,90,28,667
Exports	133,67,46,283	12,540	39,50,70,578	45,06,51,850	75,51,93,089	25,73,36,676

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.
1925	74,28,97,987	24,28,07,337	36,32,121	4,20,66,671
1926	35,22,99,438	19,89,70,504	37,53,564	2,77,29,354
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	13,41,90,827	1,03,081	4,79,78,629

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, 1929 and 1930:—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	113,24,42,969	103,10,30,146	69,04,39,078	66,97,17,223
France	4,77,56,040	4,57,23,403	17,76,75,363	16,81,00,449
Germany	15,84,36,461	15,79,20,847	32,32,08,897	26,33,25,111
Austria	1,40,11,930	1,22,93,647	8,81,780	4,52,887
Hungary	6,54,456	66,85,494	4,864	3,905
Italy	7,35,81,631	6,73,36,961	15,18,63,136	11,31,14,528
Belgium	7,19,96,747	6,78,67,518	13,40,01,836	12,15,35,183
Netherlands	4,76,78,761	4,22,88,916	8,70,58,965	8,86,37,947
Spain	26,78,313	29,78,101	3,90,76,839	3,60,27,566
Russia	84,87,218	45,67,962	24,90,742	39,92,489
China (including Hong Kong)	5,10,10,594	4,83,13,302	11,84,57,845	15,95,97,880
Japan	17,67,67,462	23,58,55,259	34,42,56,945	32,26,71,840
Ceylon	2,10,40,666	1,80,18,018	13,76,69,135	12,78,58,408
Straits Settlements	5,10,86,712	6,16,58,349	7,81,14,572	7,90,54,656
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	17,93,70,100	14,92,21,118	5,80,48,666	6,19,23 455
Arabia	35,33,857	35,83,791	2,20,24,630	2,09,28,100
Persia	3,82,46,989	3,71,52,898	1,59,09,694	1,60,90,000

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian Produce to	
	1928–29 Rs	1929–30 Rs.	1928–29 Rs.	1929–30 Rs.
Egypt	48,78,653	44,13,987	3,40,65,843	3,95,59,234
Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba	2,71,61,964	3,43,80,918	1,54,31,504	1,51,19,138
Other E. African ports	29,60,200	35,77,726	2,74,47,546	2,24,93,130
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	3,68,156	37,642	1,63,19,591	1,66,56,196
United States	17,92,08,948	17,66,15,164	39,11,17,417	36,32,81,509
South America	26,51,135	21,75,749	11,05,90,447	10,10,17,819
Australia	8,45,55,088	5,53,76,413	7,37,63,036	5,78,00,949

The value of the different classes of goods (private merchandise only) was as follows :—

—	Imports		Exports of Indian Produce	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	46,08,48,713	40,25,99,804	67,33,66,457	67,56,56,369
II. Raw materials, and produce & articles mainly unmanufactured	22,51,98,349	23,30,32,582	170,27,01,665	156,43,65,226
III. Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	180,30,38,680	172,82,93,794	89,58,90,322	84,09,12,065
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post	4,39,73,999	4,40,43,161	2,93,20,342	2,71,21,540
Total	253,30,59,741	240,79,69,341	330,12,78,786	310,80,55,200

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1929–30 :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1929–30 Rs.		1929–30 Rs
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	59,48,73,128	Jute (raw)	27,17,37,585
Sugar (refined & unrefined, molasses included)	15,77,65,467	,, (manufactured)	51,92,67,860
Metals, and ores	23,61,90,859	Cotton (raw)	65,07,70,040
Machinery and mill work	18,21,85,156	,, (manufactured) including twist and yarn	7,18,67,090
Silk (raw & manufactured)	4,58,42,989	Rice	31,50,91,840
Oils	11,68,64,992	Wheat and wheat flour	1,28,42,287
Chemicals	2,78,73,582	Other grain and pulse	1,99,82,213
Hardware	5,06,64,838	Tea	26,00,63,568
Liquors	3,76,63,457	Hides & skins, & leather goods	16,14,50,947
Matches	10,89,250	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	26,46,75,604
Paper and pasteboard	3,72,81,138	Lac (excluding lac dye)	6,96,72,024
Salt	1,30,38,629	Wool (raw)	4,42,21,543
Woollen goods	3,76,74,800	Wool (manufactured)	91,32,731
Spices	3,25,75,158	Opium	1,42,00,875
Provisions	5,63,61,190	Oils	72,33,373
Instruments, apparatus and appliances & parts thereof	5,38,19,964	Rubber (raw)	1,78,87,892
Tobacco	2,69,70,990	Indigo	2,40,612
Glass	2,51,93,168	Other dyes and tans	1,09,16,026
Dyeing & tanning substances	2,43,80,710	Paraffin wax	3,17,68,989
Drugs and medicines	2,26,25,377	Spices	1,96,38,940
Wood and timber	1,08,54,241	Saltpetre	8,87,265
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, millinery, hosiery and boots and shoes)	1,71,23,730	Coffee	1,45,39,869
		Hemp (raw)	68,33,083
		Manganese ore	2,28,56,453
		Other kinds of metals & ores	8,05,39,101

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	1929-30 Rs.		1929-30 Rs
Soap	1,66,68,406	Oilcakes	3,11,91,569
Building and engineering materials	1,34,44,278	Provisions	60,40,378
Fruits and vegetables	1,82,86,858	Fruits and Vegetables	90,61 581
Paints & painters' materials	1,46,54,956	Tobacco	1,06,42,057
Tea-chests	80,24,414	Silk (raw and cocoons)	30 00,024
Haberdashery and millinery	1,04,27,791	Silk (manufactured)	2,31,465
Belting for machinery	90,20,627	Coir goods	1,03,88,453
Mechanically propelled vehicles	9,40,23,813	Manures	1,24,95,889
Stationery	1,05,06,380	Wood	1,80,06,684
Animals, living	32,41,974	Coal and coke	72,05,511
Books, printed and printed matter	71,81,903	Sugar (refined & unrefined)	3,68,486
Earthenware and porcelain	72 33,585	Fodder, Bran and pollards	1,18,63,142
Boots and shoes	87,81,272		
Umbrellas and fittings	48,66,220		
Grain and pulse	5,42,05,036		
Coal and coke	45,54,552		

The trade between India and the United Kingdom (British Board of Trade Returns) is as follows —

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
Imports (Consignments) into U.K. from India	65,840,065	64,472,793	62,844,796	51,057,736
Exports to India—				
British produce	85,014,842	83,900,440	78,227,208	59,944,430
Foreign and colonial	1,291,831	1,167,625	1,145,431	1,314,132

The principal articles of import from India into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£
Corn Offals	997,858	1,246,220	1,391,357
Tea	24,114,864	20,181,539	20,082,540
Wheat	3,184,274	940 650	78,134
Rice	506,308	471 383	492,882
Cotton (Raw)	1,685,243	3,744,318	3,825,962
Hides	212,109	420,108	106,562
Skins, Goat	525,530	862,544	852,233
Manganese Ore	647 553	590,105	941,528
Rubber	1,048,142	633,766	508,418
Cotton Seeds	509 459	1,882,261	631,925
Flax Seeds	999,6 2	592,443	1.596.798
Gums and Resins	1,570.265	1,721,943	1,487,640
Jute	7,368.041	6,121,092	6,413 196
Teak	828,972	990,082	967,671
Wool, Sheep's	2,961,540	2,931,981	2,992,039
Leather	5,773,094	6 805,848	5,111,300
Coir Yarn	507,101	605,298	619,031
Jute Manufactures	2,378,866	2,136,295	2,797,675

The chief articles of British produce exported to India (Board of Trade returns) are as follows:—

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	1925-26		1926 27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30	
	No.	Tons	No	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered:										
British	2,074	5,792,200	2,049	5,745,050	2,217	6,185,525	2,375	6,605,164	2,270	6,433,354
British Indian	272	94,110	327	113,978	305	123,497	273	121,792	253	92,202
Foreign	698	2,350,170	692	2,428,734	709	2,506,673	776	2,739,222	858	3,071,824
Native	739	65,515	614	56,904	687	61,145	622	51,135	591	50,189
Total	3,783	8,301,995	3,682	8,344,666	3,918	8,876,840	4,046	9,517,313	3,972	9,647,569
Cleared:										
British	2,158	6,159,510	2,118	6,051,524	2,165	6,050,182	2,323	6,520,890	2,286	6,553,371
British Indian	312	120,874	346	126,555	363	130,983	317	115,890	237	84,726
Foreign	741	2,493,650	705	2,459,273	709	2,459,888	757	2,661,031	842	3,037,517
Native	629	59,555	587	56,273	679	60,699	677	57,033	667	60,793
Total	3,840	8,833,589	3,756	8,693,625	3,916	8,701,752	4,074	9,354,844	4,032	9,736,407
Total entered and cleared	7,623	17,135,584	7,438	17,038,291	7,834	17,578,592	8,120	18,872,157	8,004	19,383,976

—	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£
Tobacco	1,216,706	1,148,101	1,270,116
Drugs	579,856	585,991	646,644
Painters' Colours	553,004	511,170	507,049
Cotton Yarns	2,173,162	2,419,060	2,299,812
Cotton Goods, piece	31,130,169	30,425,885	26,081,012
Cotton Goods, others	912,682	954,188	1 037,940
Implements and Tools	540,750	529,792	481,466
Machinery	8,734,256	10,124,804	9,179,555
Iron and Steel and Manufactures	12,267,546	10,778,779	9,108,443
Brass and Manufactures	686,896	753,851	597,631
Copper and Manufactures	569,147	706,574	560,647
Soap	975,256	1,011,887	1,009,548
Paper	819,413	909,609	987,837
Rubber Manufactures	249,596	207,802	199,850
Locomotives	674,269	1,610,671	2,617,157
Wagons and Trucks	974,937	273,435	466,342
Motor Cars and parts	1,882,038	1,616,472	1,944,616
Woollen and Worsted Tissues	1,134,337	914,215	616,917

The total imports and exports of the largest ports in private merchandise only in 1929-30 were, in rupees: Bombay, 156·9 crores; Calcutta, 208·3 crores; Karachi, 52·0 crores; Rangoon, 55·6 crores; Madras, 40·6 crores; Chittagong, 8·7 crores; Tuticorin, 6·8 crores.

Shipping and Navigation.

The tonnage of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was 19,824,733 tons in 1929-30; and cleared 19,927,279 tons.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for five years :—

—	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30	
	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No	Tonnage
Built	25	1,151	62	4,182	33	3,321	34	1,285	29	1,017
Registered	65	5,215	122	6,835	40	13,531	49	11,732	41	3,928

Communications.

I. Railways.

Miles open		Miles open		Miles open		Miles open	
1922-23.	37,613	1924-25	38,270	1926-27	39,049	1928-29	40,950
1923-24.	38,038	1925-26	38,579	1927-28	39,711	1929-30	41,724

The railways open on March 31, 1930, included 31,218 miles of Imperial State lines and 5,365 miles of Indian State lines. There were 1,812 miles of new railway lines opened in 1929-30.

The gauges of the Indian railways in 1928-29 were: (1) The Standard, or 5ft. 6in. (20,509 miles); (2) The Metre, or 3ft. 3⅜in. (17,176 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 1929-30, including lines under construction and survey, &c., was Rs. 8,561,299,000. 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, 1926.

Passengers carried in 1929-30, 634,297,400; aggregate tonnage of goods and live stock, 87,835,000; gross earnings on railways, Rs. 116·08 crores; working expenses, Rs. 75·79 crores; net earnings, Rs. 40·59 crores; average return on the capital at charge 4·70 per cent. The net gain to the State, after meeting all charges for interest, &c., was Rs. 4·03 crores. The railway staff at the close of 1929-30 numbered 4,975 Europeans and 819,083 Indians; total, 819,058.

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, 1930, there were 23,888 post-offices and 63,155 letter-boxes.

In the year 1929-30, the number of letters, post-cards, and money-orders passing through the post-offices was 1,205,935,000; of newspapers 92,912,000; of parcels 17,581,000; and of packets 115,944,000; being a total of 1,432,372,000.

There were 13,139 telegraph offices in India on March 31, 1930. Statistics of the Government telegraphs for 1929-30:—Miles of wire, 561,647; miles of line, 103,534; receipts, Rs. 2·46 crores; charges, Rs. 2·55 crores; paid messages, 19,476,184.

The number of wireless stations maintained and worked by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department was 26 on March 31, 1930, of which six were coast stations available for general public correspondence with ships at sea, and the remainder were inland stations. Three of these stations provided regular communication with aeroplanes in connection with Air Mail Services. Two of the coast stations and one other 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, 1930, there were 23 telephone exchanges, with 35,091 connections, established by the licensed companies, and 281 exchanges with 21,810 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
1926	64,33,512	45,13,084	2,500	6,52,970	1,16,02,066
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

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. Any profit arising from this source is at present credited entire to the Gold Standard Reserve. On June 30, 1930, the Reserve amounted to 40,000,000*l.*

Notes of the values of one, two-and-a-half, five, ten, fifty, and a hundred rupees are legal tender throughout British India. The total value of notes in circulation on March 31, 1930, including the notes held in Government treasuries and the Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, was Rs. 1,77,23,06,294.

Banks.—The following table shows the 'Capital,' 'Reserve,' 'Public and other Deposits,' at the Imperial Bank of India on Dec. 31 of three years :—

	1927	1928	1929
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Paid-up Capital . . .	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,12,50,000	5,22,50,000	5,32,50,000
Public Deposits . . .	7,20,22,752	7,94,85,640	7,59,96,984
Other Deposits . . .	72,07,22,160	71,30,44,347	71,64,31,282

There were 18 exchange banks doing business in India in 1928, and their deposits in India were Rs. 71,13,86,000.

Statistics of the Post Office Savings banks for five years :—

—	Depositors	Balance at end of Year, in Rupees
1925–26	2,317,000	27,23,15,000
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

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; ½ rupee or 8 anna piece; ¼ rupee or 4 anna piece; ⅛ rupee or 2 anna piece; nickel, 1, 4, and 8 anna pieces; bronze, 1 pice = ¼ anna; ½ pice = ⅛ anna; 1 pie = 1/12 anna or 1/3 pice.

There are Government Currency Notes in circulation in denominations of 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*	= 82·28 lbs. avoirdupois.
,, ,, Bombay	= 28 lbs. nearly.
,, ,, Madras	= 25 lbs. nearly.
,, *Tola*	= 180 gr.
,, *Ser* of 80 *tolas*	= 2·057 lb.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning India.

Special works relating to Provinces and States are shown under their separate headings.

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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 495,271. 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 113,512. The income of the province was Rs. 16·7 lakhs in 1926–27, and the expendi-

ture Rs. 29·5 lakhs. In 1927 there were 10,566 scholars in 178 recognised educational institutions for males; and 1,707 in 20 similar institutions for females. The Government College at Ajmer had 125 students in 1927.

Chief Commissioner.—The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, 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 redwood. 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 1928–29 the forest receipts amounted to Rs. 15,00,706. The coconut, rubber, Manila hemp, and Bahamas aloe are successfully cultivated. In 1929 there were 9,718 head of cattle and 4,627 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.—Lieut.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A.: salary, Rs. 36,000 per year.

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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.

Manipur State (p. 164) is in relation with the Government of Assam.

Governor.—H.E. Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.; took his seat on June 28, 1927: salary Rs. 66,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—The plains districts, the hill districts and the frontier tracts exclusive of the State of Manipur cover an area of 53,015 square miles, with a population of 7,606,230 in British territory. More than half are Hindus: and only 22 per cent. speak Assamese. Over 100 different languages are spoken in the province. The capital is Shillong.

Instruction.—There were two Art Colleges, affiliated to the Calcutta University, with 1,124 students in 1928–29; also the Earle Law College, at Gahuati, founded in 1914, with 80 students on its roll. The number of secondary schools for boys was 376 with 55,215 pupils: primary schools for boys numbered 4,906, with 229,563 pupils. The number of girls at school was 49,169. There were 1,592 pupils in 49 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 1927, 2 Sessions Judges and 94 other Officers. In 1927, 26,302 criminal cases were brought to trial, and 39,718 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 1928–29 was 275 lakhs of rupees, to which Land Revenue contributed 117 lakhs, Excise 66 lakhs, Forests 38 lakhs, and Stamps 22 lakhs. The total expenditure in 1928–29 was 280 lakhs. General Administration cost 26 lakhs, Education 30 lakhs, Police 27 lakhs, Land Revenue Administration 19 lakhs, and Forests 21 lakhs. The

contribution formerly paid by the Local Government was completely remitted by the Central Government during 1928–29.

Production and Industry.—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 1928 there were 980 Tea Gardens with 427,225 acres under tea. The area of tea plucked in 1928 was 403,906 acres; the total out-turn was 246 million lbs., and the daily average number of persons employed was 543,920. All-India statistics regarding the tea industry are given on p. 131. In 1927–28 there were 6,108 sq. miles of reserved forests. In 1927, 24½ millions of gallons of crude oil were extracted from the oil fields of the province.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1927–28 there were 397 miles of metalled roads, 1,339 miles of unmetalled roads, and 2,223 miles of bridle roads. The open mileage of railways was 1,164 miles.

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BALUCHISTAN.

Government.—After the Afghán War, 1878–81, the districts of Pishin, 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 (1921) 420,648. The chief town is Quetta, with a population (1921) of 49,001. It is the only municipality. The head of the civil administration is the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. 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.—Sir Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.: salary, Rs. 48,000 per year.

Area and Population.—Area, 134,638 square miles; population (1921 census), 799,625. 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 (1921 census) 733,477; Hindus, 51,348; Christians, 6,693; Sikhs, 7,741; others, 366. At the close of 1927-28 there were 100 public schools and 180 private schools, of which 8 and 2 respectively are girls' schools. There are also 2 European schools for boys and girls. Of the 9,199 pupils 1,711 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 1929-30 was Rs. 24·86 lakhs; and the expenditure Rs. 107·21 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 203 miles of metalled and 1,823 miles of unmetalled roads 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.

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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. Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.: appointed June 6, 1930: 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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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. James David Sifton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.: appointed June 6, 1930: salary Rs. 1,00,000 per year.

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 3,959,669. The three principal towns are Patna, the capital (119,976), Bhagalpur (68,873), 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 40·0 in 1928–29. The University of Patna constituted in 1917 is an affiliating University. A Board of Secondary Education was constituted in 1922. In 1928–29 there were 3,717 students in Arts and Science Colleges. There were 125,251 pupils in 882 secondary schools, and 940,708 pupils in 29,673 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, excluding two temporary additional 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 1929–30 was Rs. 589 lakhs, including Rs. 193 lakhs from Excise, Rs. 177 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs. 110 lakhs from Stamps, and nearly Rs. 10 lakhs from the Forest Department. The expenditure was Rs. 611 lakhs. The chief items were: Police Rs. 85 lakhs, Education Rs. 92 lakhs, and General Administration Rs. 75 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 15,800 acres in 1928. The coal area is in the Manbhum and Hazaribagh districts of Chota Nagpur. The total output was 14·8 million tons out of 21·5 millions for the whole of India in 1928. 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 1929 there were 9,316 Co-operative Societies with a working capital of Rs. 582 lakhs.

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 1928–29 of metalled roads was 4,677 and of unmetalled roads 27,598. 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.

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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 administration 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 (1930) 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 1928–29 there were 155 Municipalities, 27 District Local Boards, and 220 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. 120,000 per year.

Area, Population and Religion.—The British Districts cover an area of 123,621 sq. miles: population (1921), nearly 19½ 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 (1,175,914), Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), and Karachi (216,883).

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 1928–29 the number of students in the Arts Colleges was 7,132, and in the Professional Colleges 2,667. Recognised and unrecognised Educational Institutions numbered, in 1928–29, 17,042 with 1,230,840 scholars. Secondary schools numbered 548 with 103,927 pupils, and primary schools 14,606 with 1,050,104 pupils. To the total expenditure on education Government contributed 49·6 per cent., local authorities 18·2 per cent., and fees 18·3 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 985 Magistrates. The number of persons tried was 259,605 in the year 1928. The Stipendiary Police Force of 18,125 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 821 inhabitants.

Finance.—The estimated revenue of the Government of Bombay for 1930–31 is Rs. 1,573 lakhs, the chief contributions being Rs. 512 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs. 389 lakhs from Excise, Rs. 173 lakhs from Stamps, and Rs. 78 lakhs from Forests. The estimated expenditure for 1930–31 is Rs. 1,601·5 lakhs. General Administration was estimated to cost Rs. 323 lakhs, Education Rs. 203 lakhs, and Police Rs. 178 lakhs. The contribution of the Bombay Government to the Central Government has now been remitted. Under the head of Capital Expenditure Rs. 421 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 1929 in Bombay Island was 74,825, and in the rest of the Bombay Presidency 51,399. The number of factories of all kinds was 1,751 in 1929, and the number of operatives in all industries was 366,029, including 74,924 women and 4,527 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 3,171,205 acres were irrigated in 1927–28, and in the Deccan and Gujarat 231,544.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1928–29 Bombay had 9,178 miles of metalled roads and 20,320 miles of unmetalled roads. In 1928–29 the total length of railway open in the Bombay Presidency was 5,689½ 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 1928–29 was Rs. 195 crores, and the total coasting trade Rs. 62½ crores. Bombay had Rs. 108¼ crores of Imports and Rs. 86 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 480,000 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 (1921) was 13,212,192. The leading towns are Rangoon, the capital (345,505), and Mandalay (148,917). The proportion of religions per 1,000 in 1921 was: Buddhists, 851; Animists, 53; Hindus, 37; Mohammedans, 38; Christians, 20; and others, 1. The Burmans belong to the Tibetan group. Cultivation of various kinds supported 9,158,932.

Education.—The number of pupils in the 7,282 recognised colleges and schools was 503,564 in 1928–29; and 201,614 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 1928–29, 279,122 pupils in upper and lower primary schools, and 203,056 pupils attending 1,445 secondary schools of all kinds. The teaching University of Rangoon was constituted in 1920, with two Arts Colleges; and there is an Inter-

mediate College at Mandalay. 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 Magistiates in 1928–29: 135,202 criminal cases were brought to trial in 1928. The number of civil suits instituted was 68,267 in 1928. There is a Civil Police Force of 13,559 officers and men under an Inspector-General; a Rangoon Town Force of 1,525 under a Commissioner of Police; and—the special feature of Burma—several battalions of Military Police, the strength of which is 10,050 men.

Finance.—The revenue receipts (revised estimates) of 1929–30 were Rs. 1,045 lakhs, to which Land Revenue contributed Rs. 554 lakhs, Forests Rs. 183 lakhs, Excise Rs. 127 lakhs, Stamps Rs. 71 lakhs, and Irrigation Rs. 11 lakhs. The expenditure charged to revenue (revised estimates) in 1929–30 totalled Rs. 1,122 lakhs, the largest item being Civil Works Rs. 230 lakhs; next, Police Rs. 161 lakhs; Education Rs. 127 lakhs; and General Administration Rs. 109 lakhs. There was no contribution to the Central Government by the Provincial Government in 1929–30. The net surplus from Forests was Rs. 103 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—The area of reserved Forests at the end of 1928–29 was 29,190 sq. miles. The out-turn of teak by lessees was 309,965 tons. In 1928 the output of tin was, in the Tenasserim area, 3,522 tons; of tungsten ore, 445 tons; of silver, almost entirely from the mines of the Burma Corporation, Ltd., in the N. Shan States, 7,404,728 ounces. The total provincial output of petroleum (1928) was 262,187,263 gallons. The total number of factories of all kinds was 976 in 1929; and the total number of persons employed in factories was 98,077.

Commerce and Communications.—In 1928–29 the whole sea-borne trade of Burma was Rs. 106·5 crores. Customs duty realised Rs. 467 lakhs. The length of metalled roads was 1,576 miles, and there were 7,860 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 1929–30 was 2,046 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 Feudatory States 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 68 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 Provinces 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 24,747 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 41,857 criminal cases tried; and 144,313 civil suits were instituted.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) for 1929–30 was Rs. 539 lakhs. Towards this total Land Revenue contributed Rs. 209 lakhs, Excise Rs. 125 lakhs, Stamp Duties Rs. 70 lakhs, and Forests Rs. 61 lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was Rs. 555 lakhs; General Administration cost Rs. 72 lakhs; next, Police Rs. 63 lakhs; Education Rs. 59 lakhs; Civil Works Rs. 87 lakhs; and Forests Rs. 43 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 732,353 tons, and the manganese output was 590,832 tons. There were 893 factories of all kinds, in 1929, with a daily average of 69,291 employees.

Communications.—In 1929–30 there were 5,000 miles of metalled roads, and 3,592 unmetalled. The railway mileage is 2,572, of which 1,734 miles are broad gauge and 838 narrow and metre gauge.

Administration Report Annual. Nagpur.

Low (Sir E.), The Possibilities of Industrial Development in the Central Provinces and Berar. Journal of Industries and Labour, Feb. 1921. Calcutta, 1921.

Russell (R. V.) and *Lal* (R. B. H.). The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India London, 1916.

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 (1921) is 163,838. Kanarese is the chief language: Kodagu (Coorg language) is a dialect of old Kanarese. In 1930–31 the estimated revenue was Rs. 15·25 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 15·76 lakhs. There were, in 1929, 735 boys in high schools and 8,098 in primary schools, and 241 girls in high schools and 680 in primary schools. There are 40,020 acres under coffee, and 2,680 tons were exported in 1928–29.

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 593 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 488,188 (1921); the urban population in Delhi town itself is 304,420.

The revised estimate for the new capital is Rs. 1,601 lakhs; an expenditure of Rs. 1,510 lakhs was incurred up to 31st March, 1930. 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 1929–30 (estimate) was Rs. 44 lakhs; and the expenditure (estimate) Rs. 45 lakhs.

Chief Commissioner.—The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.: appointed August 8, 1928: salary, Rs. 36,000 per year.

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 (all but one under a non-official President), 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 (1921), 42·3 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 526,911 inhabitants, Madura with 138,894, and Trichinopoly with 120,422. 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 68, of which 14 were maintained by Government; Andhra 27 (4 maintained by Government). On March 31, 1929, male Arts students numbered 12,832, and women Arts students numbered 488. Public educational institutions numbered 56,013, with 2,729,237 scholars. There were 50,096 public elementary and 528 secondary schools for Indian boys, and 4,722 elementary and 67 secondary schools for Indian girls. Public funds contributed 63 per cent. of the total expenditure on education in 1928–29.

Justice and Crime.—There is a High Court with a Chief Justice and 13 Judges. There were in 1928 in all 964 Criminal Courts; and 305,130 criminal cases were instituted in 1928. 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 532,024 in 1928.

Finance.—The revenue (revised estimates) of the Government of Madras was Rs. 1,876 lakhs in 1929–30, the chief contributions being Rs. 764 lakhs from Land Revenue, Rs. 596 lakhs from Excise, Rs. 251 lakhs from Stamps and Rs. 65 lakhs from Forests. The expenditure (revised estimates) in 1929–30 was Rs. 1,754 lakhs. General Administration accounted for Rs. 251 lakhs, Police for Rs. 201 lakhs, and Education for Rs. 268 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 40 per cent. in 1929–30.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture engages 71 per cent. of the population. There were in 1928–29, 23 cotton mills with 32,866 workers. The total number of factories working in 1929 was 1,530 with 143,217 operatives. The Madras Government in 1928–29 treated at the Government Quinine Factory 645,907 lbs. of cinchona bark. The area irrigated in 1928–29 was 7,262,096 acres: productive irrigation works showed a return of 7·94 per cent. on the capital outlay. The output of timber by the Forest Department was 4,734,500 cubic feet in 1928–29.

Commerce and Communication.—In 1928–29, Madras Presidency had 21,231 miles of metalled roads, and 10,232 miles of unmetalled roads, as well as 1,493 miles of navigable canals. In 1929–30 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 or 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 13,633, 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 the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General; 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 2,251,340 (1921). About 95 per cent. are Mohammedans. Peshawar, the capital, had in 1921 a population of 104,452. 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 1928–29 the total number of offences reported was 33,528. The total number of civil suits instituted was 20,607. (The gross revenue in 1929–30 (revised estimate) was Rs. 85·41 lakhs, of which Rs. 21·06 lakhs came from Land Revenue, and 10·90 lakhs from Stamps. The gross expenditure (revised estimate, 1928–29) was Rs. 313·57 lakhs, Rs. 23·86 lakhs being Political expenditure, Rs. 133·99 lakhs on Frontier Watch and Ward, Rs. 28·35 lakhs expenditure on Police and Rs. 30·82 lakhs on Civil Works.) In 1928–29 there were 830 recognised educational Institutions for males with 71,296 scholars, and 110 similar Institutions for females, with 9,395 scholars. The percentage of scholars to the total population is 6. The expenditure on Education was Rs. 28·35 lakhs, of which 73·6 per cent. is from Government Funds. Wheat covered 41 per cent. of the acreage sown in 1928–29. The irrigated area in that year was 966,106 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 Agent to the Governor-General.—The Hon. Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.: appointed 1930; salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum.

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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 99,846 sq. miles and has a population of 20·6 millions (1921). Its Indian States, 34 in number, have an area of 37,059 sq. miles with 4·4 million people. Of the population 55 per cent. is Mohammedan, 31 per cent. Hindu and 11 per cent. Sikh. The leading towns are: Lahore, the capital (281,781), Amritsar (160,218) and Rawalpindi (101,142).

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 11,435 male students in Arts Colleges; in 1928–29 571,242 male scholars in secondary schools, and 359,844 scholars in primary schools. The total expenditure on Education in 1928–29 was Rs. 308 lakhs, of which Rs. 172 lakhs were provided by Government Funds and Rs. 62 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 22 permanent District and Sessions Judges, and 5 others. In 1929 the number of criminal cases brought to trial was 134,929, and the number of civil suits instituted was 217,538. The Provincial Police Force of nearly 23,000 officers and men is under an Inspector-General.

Finance.—The revenue in 1929–30 was Rs. 1,114 lakhs, to which the receipts from Irrigation Works contributed the large proportion of Rs. 383 lakhs, Land Revenue Rs. 257 lakhs, Stamps Rs. 118 lakhs, and Excise Rs. 119 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 1,147 lakhs. The chief items of expenditure were: Education Rs. 172 lakhs, Police Rs. 124 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	1926–27 . . .	Rs. 270
1924–25 . . .	Rs. 338	1927–28 . . .	Rs. 289
1925–26 . . .	Rs. 357	1928–29 . . .	Rs. 254

Production and Industry.—Agriculture affords subsistence to 60·5 per cent. of the population. In 1930 there were 3,405,836 acres of Forests under the Forest Department. The net profit of this Department in 1929–30 was Rs. 3·07 lakhs. 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 1928–29.

The total number of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act is 613, which provide employment to 49,875 operatives.

Commerce and Communications.—The Punjab possesses an extensive system of railway communications. The route mileage (6,827 miles) on the N.W. Railway has been increased by the opening to public traffic of 6 miles of new lines during 1929–30, and in addition 261 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 1929–30 the export of wheat was 9,000 tons; and of cotton, 214,000 tons. The passenger traffic on the N.W. Railway was 85·4 millions in 1929–30. There are about 4,000 miles of metalled roads and about 20,000 miles of unmetalled roads in the province, excluding village roads. Punjab has also 220 miles of navigable canals.

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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 1928–29 numbered 85, and the District Boards 48; of the former all but 5, 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 106,295 square miles: population (1921) about 45½ millions; slightly over 1 million are in the 6,267 square miles of the three Indian States. The population is rural to the extent of 89·4 per cent. Lucknow (240,566 in 1921) is the largest city; but the second place is now taken by Cawnpore (216,436) instead of Benares (198,447). Agra had in 1921 185,532, and Allahabad 157,220 inhabitants. Hindus during the last decade have lost numbers to Christianity and Aryaism, 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 5,764 students in 1928–29. 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 26,298 in 1928–29. For secondary education there were 944 Institutions with 158,709 scholars; and for primary education 20,013 schools with 1,139,971 scholars. There were 2,160 institutions for Indian girls with 90,044 scholars. There was compulsory primary education in 29 Municipalities, Government supplying two-thirds of the extra cost involved. The percentage of scholars to the population is 5·7 for males and 0 65 for females. Government contributed 56 per cent. of the total cost of education in 1927–28.

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 6 in Oudh. The persons brought to trial were 166,966 in the Agra Province and 98,712 in Oudh in the year 1928. 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 1929–30 was 1,319 lakhs of rupees. To this total the main contributions were: 700 lakhs from Land Revenue, 179 lakhs from Stamps, 131 lakhs from Excise, 62 lakhs from Forests, and 126 lakhs from Irrigation. On the expenditure side the total (revised estimates) for 1929–30 was 1,237 lakhs. On Education were spent 201 lakhs; on Police 171 lakhs; and on General Administration 139 lakhs. No less than 97 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, 147 lakhs went in capital expenditure in 1929–30.

Produce and Industry.—Agriculture absorbs 76·8 per cent. of the population; over 34½ million acres were under cultivation in 1928–29, and about 3 million acres were irrigated from canals. The productive canals (excluding the Sarda Canal) gave a net revenue of 5·88 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 1929 there were 384 factories in the United Provinces. The cotton mills employ most labour; then follows engineering.

Communications.—There were, in 1928–29, 7,918 miles of metalled and 22 346 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.

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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 Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, who was born in 1864 and succeeded in 1893; 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 Pílaji 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 1928–29 were Rs. 249 lakhs. There were 2,848 educational institutions with 220,561 pupils, including Baroda College with 685 students. There were 975 Co-operative Societies of all kinds, with 34,138 members and a working capital of Rs. 75 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 3,959,669, and the total area 28,664 square miles. The real income in 1929–30 was Rs.1,12,72,479, 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.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 Lieut.-Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Daulat Singhji, K.C.S.I. (born 1878; succeeded 1911; salute of 15 guns). The area is 1,669 sq. miles; and the population (1921) 226,355. See also Western India States (p. 173).

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 63,730. 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 5,997,023, 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 1,151,598, 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 692,448, 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 1,401,524, 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 Feudatory States covering 31,082 sq. miles, with a population of two millions. Their total revenue is 60 lakhs, and they pay tribute in all of Rs. 2·4 lakhs. The largest is Bastar, which has an area of 13,062 sq. miles, a population of 464,137, and an approximate income of Rs. 9,60,000 to which the Forest income contributed Rs. 3·4 lakhs in 1929. The headquarters 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 3,195,476 (1921); Hindus form the bulk of the population. The approximate revenue is Rs. 207·53 lakhs.

In 1928-29 there were 1,188 educational institutions with 59,160 pupils, including Victoria College, Lashkar, and Madhav College, Ujjain, with 248

students. There were 37 municipalities. There were 3,637 co-operative societies with 64,444 members and a working capital of Rs. 57·7 lakhs. Up to the end of 1929 the capital outlay on State railways was Rs. 2·63 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 1928–29 was 85,93,360 bighas, out of which 1,44,157 bighas were under irrigation.

The ruler is His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur; born 1916; succeeded 1925; 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, 12,471,770 (1921). Most of the people are Hindus. The administration is carried on, subject to the order 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 Sub-district 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 that year 37,171 criminal cases were instituted and 42,456 civil suits. The District and City Police numbered 14,554. The number of public educational institutions was 4,247 with 291,144 pupils, with a total expenditure from public and private sources of Rs. 86 lakhs. There were 6 Arts Colleges with a total strength of 942 pupils. The revenue (estimate) for 1929–30 is Rs. 8·19 lakhs and expenditure (estimate) Rs. 767 lakhs. The number of co-operative credit societies was 2,073, with about 57,000 members in 1928–29. Under Industry there were 5 cotton mills, 282 ginning and pressing factories, and 270 flour and other mills. Trade covered Rs. 2,025 lakhs—Imports, and about Rs. 2,086 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 population 3,330,518. Geographically the State may be divided into (1) the Tibetan and semi-Tibetan tracts which contain the districts of Ladakh and Gilgit; (2) the Jhelum valley, within which is situated the lovely and world-famous "Happy valley" of Kashmir; (3) the submontane and semi-mountainous tract which includes Jammu, the winter capital of the State, which is connected with the railway system of India; and (4) the outer Hills, in which are comprised the Poonch Illaqa and Bhadarwah: a miniature "Happy valley."

The Government of India is represented by a Resident, who resides at Srinagar. In 1927-28 there were in addition to the High Court 128 Criminal Courts and 14,192 offences were tried. There were also 22,597 civil suits instituted in 67 courts. In 1927-28 there were 9,451 sq. miles of demarcated forests. The trade in 1928-29 was: Imports, 332 lakhs; Exports, 184 lakhs, and the total receipts 251 lakhs. The revenue of the State in 1928-29 was Rs. 251 lakhs. The Civil List amounted to Rs. 24,69,060. In 1927-28 there were two Arts Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu with 868 students. There were in all 1,012 educational institutions with 55,914 pupils, including 4,610 girls.

In addition to agriculture the chief industry is sericulture, which dates back to the 15th century. There are considerable mineral resources which have not yet been fully surveyed. A Department of Industry was created in 1922. It is equipped on modern lines and an up-to-date laboratory has been attached to it. The State has great natural resources and the Department of Industries is intended to help in their scientific development. Industries are being fostered by the Government. In recent years the State has made rapid strides in the field of progress. Primary education for boys has been made compulsory in the cities. A High Court Bench has been constituted. The Agriculturist's Relief Regulation and other legislations have been designed for the protection of the ryots. The marriage of boys below the age of 18 and girls below the age of 14 has been penalised. His Highness' Government has done much to protect the interests of the hereditary State subjects. A Board called the Civil Service Recruiting and Scholarship Selection Board has been set up for regulating appointments and selections for training. A Conference of Representatives is summoned twice every year and their representations are carefully considered by His Highness.

The present ruler is Colonel H.H. Maharajadhiraja Sir Hari Singh Bamadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; born 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, Pudukkottai and two smaller States have been placed in direct relation with the Government of India under an Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the Madras States Agency, who resides at Trivandrum. Travancore has an area of 7,625 sq. miles and a population of 4,006,062 (1921). Hindus form two-thirds of the population; and Christians one-fourth. The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Rama Varma; born 1912; succeeded 1924; salute of 19

guns. The Government is under a Regent. There is a Legislative Council. The approximate revenue is Rs. 2·51 crores.

Cochin has an area of 1,418 sq. miles, and a population of 979,080 (1921). The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E, who was born in 1858 and succeeded in 1914; salute of 17 guns. The approximate revenue is Rs. 91 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 426,813 (1921). The approximate revenue is Rs. 22 lakhs.

Administration Report, Travancore Trivandrum. Annual.
Davies (F. S.), Cochin, British and Indian. London, 1923.

Mysore.—The ancestors of the present dynasty came to Mysore in 1399, and established themselves in Hadinad, a few miles from the capital of the State. By successive conquests, the family extended the kingdom till it reached a position of eminence during the seventh century. The real power passed into the hands of Hyder Ali, a soldier of fortune in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Under him and his son, Tippu Sultan, the territories of Mysore were further extended, till they attained the dimensions of an empire. But 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 Wodeyar III, the grandfather of the present ruler. Owing to alleged misgovernment, Lord William Bentinck assumed direct administration of the State in 1831; and for fifty years Mysore was thus governed. In 1865, the father of the present Maharaja was adopted as heir by the deposed ruler, and was invested with powers by Lord Ripon in 1881 by an Instrument of Transfer. In 1913, a Treaty was substituted for the Instrument of Transfer. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy.

The area is 29,475 sq. miles; and the population (exclusive of the civil and military station of Bangalore) 5,859,952 (1921), nearly all Hindus. The administration is carried on under the Maharaja by the Dewan (Prime Minister), and three Members of the Council. There is a Rperesentative Assembly of 273 members and a Legislative Council of 50 members. The Government of India is represented by a Resident at Bangalore. In 1928–29 there were 94 criminal courts besides the Chief Court, and 38 civil courts. There were 19,619 offences reported and 38,945 civil cases instituted in that year. There were 1,962 co-operative societies with 116,586 members. The University of Mysore has 5 Colleges with 3,268 students. The number of educational institutions, public and private, on March 31, 1929, was 8,236, with 318,867 scholars. The total revenue of the State in 1928–29 was Rs. 374 lakhs, and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was 374 lakhs. The State forests cover 3,440 sq. miles. The five mining blocks in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 375,886 ounces of fine gold in 1928.

The Ruler is Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wodiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; born 1884; succeeded 1895; salute of 21 guns.

Administration Report. Bangalore. Annual.

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	29 3
Kapurthala . .	13	630	284,275	87·0
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 Major-General H.H. Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadar, 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, 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 and Sirohi. Under him are the Mewar Residency (Udaipur); 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, Alwar and Kotah); the Southern Rajputana States Agency (for 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. 1,13,75,000. 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, 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

Easton (J.), An Unfrequented Highway (through Sikkim and Tibet to Chumolaeri) London, 1928.

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 Lieut.-Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; born 1855; succeeded 1889; personal salute of 15 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.

Captain 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 and Labuan), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca. 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 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 1825. 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 in 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 and Temenggong of Johore, 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 1832 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, Chrismas Island in 1889, and the former Colony of Labuan in 1907, were incorporated in the Colony, in the Settlement of Singapore.

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, the Treasurer, the Colonial Engineer and two 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 *British Agent* for British North Borneo and Sarawak.

Governor.—Sir Cecil *Clementi*, K.C.M.G. (February, 1930).

Colonial Secretary.—John *Scott*, C.M.G. (February, 1929).

Area and Population.

The total area of the colony, with dependencies, is about 1,600 sq. miles. Singapore is an island about twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, with an area of 217 square miles, separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a strait three-quarters of a mile in width. A number of small islands adjacent form part of the settlement. The seat of government is the town of Singapore, at the south-eastern point of the island. Penang is an island of 108 square miles, off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the mainland, distant from two to ten miles, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the Settlement of Penang, averaging eight miles in width, and extending forty-five miles along the coast, including ten miles of territory to the south of the Krian; total area 280 square miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town. Off the coast of Perak is the small island of Pangkor, which, together with a strip of the mainland, is British territory, the whole being known as the Dindings. Malacca is on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang—about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter; it is a strip of territory 42 miles in length, and from eight to 25 miles in breadth, with an area of 720 square miles.

The population, according to the census of 1921, was 883,769 (558,741 males and 325,028 females). The estimated population for 1928 and the census totals in 1921, inclusive of the military, are as follows:—

	Singapore [1]		Penang [2]		Malacca		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Europeans and Americans	5,181	4,553	1,203	728	393	288	6,867	5,569
Eurasians	3,280	3,411	950	1,198	972	1,094	5,202	5,703
Asiatics	350,995	191,850	188,567	149,287	123,877	67,718	663,439	408,855
	359,456	199,814	190,810	151,213	125,242	69,100	675,508	420,127
Estimated Totals (1928)	559,270		342,023		194,342		1,095,635	
	425,912		304 835		153,522		883,769	
Census Totals (1921)	285,176	140,736	189,944	125 897	90,767	62,755	558,741	325,028

[1] Inclusive of Labuan Island. [2] Inclusive of Province Wellesley and Dindings.

Births and deaths for 1929 :—

—	Singapore	Penang	Dindings	Province Wellesley	Malacca	Labuan	Total
Births	20,902	7,346	597	5,515	7,464	278	42.102
Deaths	14,851	5,490	502	3,630	4,904	167	29,544

In 1929 there were 293,167 immigrants from China, and 114,252 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 1929 were as follows :—

—	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Attendance
Government English schools (boys and girls)	22	9,648	9,251
Grant-in-aid English schools (boys and girls)	28	15,182	14,531
Government Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	213	20,471	19,087
Grant-in-aid Vernacular schools (boys and girls)	39	3,946	3,536
Total	302	49,247	46,405

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 4,027 in 1929.

Finance.

Public revenue and expenditure for six years (1 dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*):—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1924	3,341,285	3,115,737	1927	4,386,909	4,579,548
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

The leading items of revenue for 1929 were: licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified, 2,816,798*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 276,261*l.*; fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid, 136,796*l.*; rents of Government property, 214,506*l.*; interest, 401,793*l.*; land sales, 88,788*l.* Chief items of expenditure: military expenditure, 501,019*l.*; civil service, 83,258*l.*; marine, 74,640*l.*; police, 345,231*l.*; general clerical service, 119,997*l.*; hospitals and dispensaries, 262,315*l.*; medical, 125,444*l.*; education, 166,598*l.*; post office, 202,194*l.*; Government monopolies, 196,881*l.*; public works, 709,973*l.*; pensions, 196,838*l.*

Estimated revenue for 1931, 32,000,000 Straits dollars; expenditure, 47,000,000 Straits dollars.

The debt on December 31, 1929, 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 the rubber estates amounted in 1930 to 236,775 long tons (1929, 246,113 tons), and native production to 197,078 tons (1929, 199,349 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 Imports and Exports 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
1925	15,769	23,923	77,914	117,606	20,785	14,445	115,527	150,487
1926	18,068	23,918	80,582	122,518	24,236	15,821	108,515	148,572
1927	16,181	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	99,408
1929	16,718	19,096	66,989	102,803	15,515	12,402	80,051	107,968

The values of the principal imports and exports in 1929 were as follows:—

Imports	1929	Exports	1929
	£1,000		£1,000
Rice	11,137	Para Rubber	50,475
Rubber	9,522	Tin	21,248
Motor Spirit	6,293	Motor Spirit	4,262
Cigarettes	3,202	Copra	3,841
Cotton Piece Goods	4,499	Rice	3,270
Machinery	2,529	Pepper	2,052
Pepper	2,110	Fish, Dried and Salted	1,634
Petroleum (Kerosene)	2,028	Arecanuts	1,681
Milk, Condensed and Sterilised	1,855	Cotton Piece Goods	1,101
Fish, Dried and Salted	1,537	Preserved Pineapples	1,077
Sugar	1,437	Rattans	446
Coal	1,129	Sago	437

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:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits	£ 19,867,174	£ 16,576,903	£ 10,167,480	£ 14,172,700	£ 9,133,755
Exports of British produce to the Straits	11,516,146	11,404,760	11,434,233	12,271,821	7,463,980
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce to the Straits	328,457	333,939	294,196	327,353	239,591

[1] Provisional figures.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1929 were tin, 3,196,000*l.*; rubber, 9,590,000*l.*; preserved pineapples, 738,000*l.* The principal imports from the United Kingdom were:—cotton piece goods, 2,591,000*l.*; iron and steel plates, girders, etc., 516,000*l.*; cigarettes, 2,491,000*l.*; machinery, 1,513,000*l.*

Shipping and Navigation.

The total number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of the Colony during 1929, exclusive of native craft, was 14,472, with a tonnage of 22,730,766. The number of native craft was 32,877, with a tonnage of 1,150,059. The number of merchant vessels cleared at the ports of the colony and dependencies was 14,467, with a tonnage of 22,704,629. The total number of native craft cleared in 1929 was 33,365, with a tonnage of 1,171,830.

Communications.

The Straits Settlements at the end of 1929 had 7176 miles of roads, of which 2040 were of asphalt, 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. 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 1929, 26,140,771 letters and other articles of correspondence were posted, and 19,607,212 delivered. The number of letters sent to China in clubbed packets was 2,127,122. The parcels posted numbered 241,538, those delivered 148,769.

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; their functions at present are limited to ship traffic (except for traffic with Christmas Island and Kuching in Sarawak).

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, 1925, Government currency notes to the value of 115,636,274 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 ½ 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, 800. 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° 25′ S. and Longitude 105° 43′ E. It lies 223 miles 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 58 square miles. The climate is healthy. Average daily maximum and minumum 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, 1928, 1,421. Revenue, 1929, 12,130*l.* (approx); expenditure, 1929, 2,500*l.* Imports, 1929, 13,560*l.*, chiefly machinery and engineering stores; exports, 1929, 235,550*l.* (approx), solely phosphate of lime. Tonnage cleared and entered in 1928, 61,267 tons, and in 1929, 70,516 tons; of the latter 7,935 tons were for British, and 62,581 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 30 sq. miles; the population in 1929 was 6,029, including 25 Europeans, 4,180 Malays, and 1,607 Chinese. Capital, Victoria, which has about 1,500 inhabitants. Revenue, 148,454 dollars; expenditure (excluding Government Monopolies), 234,571 dollars. Shipping entered and cleared, 1929, 248,774 tons. Trade, 4½ 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*, K.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.*—Vacant.

Ruler of Selangor.—H.H. Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, G.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa. *Resident.*—J. Lornie, M.C.S.

Ruler of Negri Sembilan.—H. H. Muhammad, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., ibni Al-Marhum Antah, Yang Di-Pertuan 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.*—Vacant.

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 1926, 1,476,032. The largest town is Kuala Lumpur (in Selangor) with about 80,000 inhabitants. Births, 1924, 39,512; deaths, 33,585.

Education.—In 1929, there were 49 English schools (36 for boys, 13 for girls), with an average enrolment of 13,147 boys and 4,230 girls, and an average attendance of 12,513 and 3,943 respectively, maintained or assisted by the Government; also 1,426 vernacular schools (Malay, Tamil, and Chinese), with an average enrolment of 73,265, and an average attendance of 62,654, which are under the control of the Education Department. The total number of schools (1929) was 1,475 with an average attendance of 79,110. There are many Chinese vernacular schools, of which 82 having an enrolment of 8,710 pupils were assisted by the Education Department. Expenditure on education (excluding buildings) in 1929 was 367,199*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 1929 was 4,973. The number of prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1929, was 1,086.

The Police Force, with European and Malay officers, consists of an Indian and a Malay contingent. The strength at the close of 1929 was: Gazetted Officers, British and Malay, 67; British Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, 42; Malay and Asiatic Inspectors, 36; Malay subordinate police officers and constables, 2,201; Indians, 1,671; others, 291; total, 4,308.

Finance.—The revenue of the States in 1929 was 9,543,285*l.* (1928 revenue, 11,159,815*l.*), and expenditure, 9,877,114*l.* (1928 expenditure, 12,717,161*l.*).

Leading items of revenue in 1929 were :—railways (net revenue only), 211,496*l.*; licences, 508,367*l.*; customs, 3,615,050*l.*; Excise, 1,752,002*l.*; fees of court, 671,260*l.*; lands and mines, 520,903*l.*; interest, 390,968*l.*; municipal, 377,488*l.*; posts and telegraphs and telephones, 373,293*l.*; forests, 204,795*l.*; light, water and power, 374,434*l.* Expenditure—police, 383,773*l.*; medical, 636,769*l.*; education, 361,111*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 293,808*l.*;

municipal, 364,614*l.*; public works, 2,729,038*l.*; other departments, 2,557,070*l.*; railways (expenditure on capital account), 643,378*l.*; charges account public debt, 726,232*l.*; miscellaneous services, 720,337*l.*; pensions, 461,484*l.* Public debt on December 31, 1929, 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 1929 the tin export amounted to 67,041 tons, and in 1928 to 61,935 tons. In 1929, 26,782 ounces of gold, and in 1928, 18,693 ounces were produced in the Federated Malay States. Besides gold and tin, many minerals are found, including lead, iron, copper, mercury, 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 1929 were 324 tons. The labour force engaged in mining at the end of 1929 was 104,468.

Commerce.—The trade (excluding bullion and specie) was as follows in 1929, with total for 1928:—

—	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Pahang	Total 1929	Total 1928
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	9,325,153	11,423,743	1,942,937	763,994	23,455,827	22,277,708
Exports and Re-exports	19,258,500	14,265,600	5,874,903	1,233,792	40,632,795	32,422,705

Chief imports, 1929: Rice, 3,497,849*l.*; wheat flour, 246,149*l.*; feeding stuffs for animals, 328,515*l.*; live animals for food, 476,485*l.*; milk condensed, sweetened, 563,389*l.*; sugar, 382,724*l.*; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, 1,436,843*l.*; spirits, wines and malt liquors, etc., 702,718*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 1,071,022*l.*; machinery, 1,165,791*l.*; cotton yarn and manufactures (including cotton piece goods), 1,395,891*l.*; kerosine, 532,195*l.*; motor spirit, 1,219,154*l.*; lubricating oil, 280,632*l.*; motor cars, 547,499*l.* Chief exports, Para rubber, 1929, 259,774 tons, 23,405,463*l* (1928, 170,157 tons, 15,267,552*l.*); copra, 1929, 1,244,542*l.* (1928, 1,336,966*l.*); tin and tin ore, 1929, 13,680,671*l.* (1928, 13,824,562*l.*); timber, etc., 1929, 117,470*l.* (1928, 131,175*l.*); hides, 1929, 22,155*l.* (1928, 18,155*l.*).

Trade with United Kingdom: imports, 1929, 3,299,153*l.* (1928, 3,952,991*l.*). Exports, 1929, 5,186,695*l.* (1928, 3,473,092*l.*).

Bullion and specie imported in 1929, 40,071*l.*; exported 1929, 85,340*l.*

Shipping, 1929. The total number of vessels, exclusive of native craft, entered and cleared at the various ports in the F.M.S. was 13,190 with a tonnage of 7,757,599½. The number of native craft entered and cleared was 28,887 with an aggregate tonnage of 573,776.

Communications.—There were in 1929, 2,734 miles of metalled cart roads, 107 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,818 miles of bridle roads and paths; also more than 1,059 miles of paths maintained by the Forest Department. The Government has made, purchased, leased, or is making, the railway systems of the whole peninsula south of the Siamese boundary, including the railway on Singapore Island. When the system is complete, there will be a main trunk line throughout the peninsula, diverging at Gemas in Negri Sembilan into West Coast and East Coast lines, and linking up with the Southern Siamese railway system on the Perlis-Siam and Kelantan-Siam boundaries respectively. The two Siamese lines converge at Haad Yai, in Singora, and thence a single line continues north to Bangkok. On the West Coast, the line is open for traffic from Singapore to Padang Besar (Perlis Siamese boundary), 585 miles, and on the East Coast from Gemas (a point situated at mile 142 on the West Coast Main Line) to Gua Musang (in the south of Kelantan), 200 miles. A section of 82 miles in the north of Kelantan from Tumpat to Kuala Gris, and one of 12 miles from Pasir Mas to Sungei Golok (Kelantan-Siam boundary) are also open. The Siamese line from the Golok to Haad Yai was opened on November 1, 1921, thus making through rail communication between Kelantan and the rest of the Peninsula. The section in Johore, from Johore Bahru to Gemas (120 miles), is leased from the Johore Government. The total mileage open for traffic was 1,114 in 1929. The mileage under construction during 1930 being about 46 miles. A causeway, carrying a double line of railway and a roadway, connects Singapore with the mainland across the Johore Straits.

There were, in 1929, 106 post offices and 67 other places for postal business. In that year 42,995,160 postal packets (registered letters, 1,282,752, and parcels, 347,084) were received and delivered In 1929 there were 3,084 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and 24,607 miles of overhead wire, of which 21,444 were telephone wires. In addition there were 144 miles of underground cables containing 13,100 miles of wire single line. The net revenue collected by the department amounted to 373,293*l.*, and expenditure 406,745*l.* Savings Banks: 42,956 depositors and 529,697*l.* deposits on December 31, 1929.

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 1929, 336,829, of whom 200,780 were Malays, 111,345 Chinese, and 21,245 Indians) lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Births registered (1929), 18,567; deaths, 11,994. There were (1929) 6 English schools and 129 vernacular schools

Revenue (1929), 17,633,212 dollars (from Customs, 5,893,362 dollars, land 2,510,582, licences 5,073,011); expenditure, 16,200,829 dollars. Imports (1929), 45,372,067 dollars (animals, food, drink and tobacco, 24 331,728; raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, 2,444.137; articles wholly or mainly manufactured, 18,467,300, coin and bullion, 128,902; sundries, nil). Exports, 99,206,985 dollars (rubber, 74,712,411 dollars). Rubber output, 1,620,868 pikuls.

At the end of 1929, 733 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 1929, 1,116

The Postal revenue (1929) was 304,522 dollars. Letters, parcels, &c., received, 4,791,940; despatched, 3,026,234.

Ruler.—His Highness Sultan Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
General Adviser —C. E. Shaw, O.B.E.

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 1921) is 338,554, of whom 237,043 are Malays, 59,408 Chinese, 33,019 Indians, 235 Europeans, 75 Eurasians, and 8,779 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 (1929) 52 Europeans in the Government service The police force had a strength (June 1930) of 819 men (principally Malays). There were at the end of June 1929, 86 Government schools (about 11,068 pupils), 13 telegraph offices, and 19 post offices. A telephone system extends throughout the State, the wire mileage in 1929 being 1,960. 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 (1929) is 367. 252 miles of canal were maintained in June 1929. The revenue of the State for the year 1929 (Mohammedan year A.H. 1348) was 6,586,701 dollars, including Customs, 1,880,195; lands, 882,798; and land sales, 168,932 dollars; and the expenditure, 6,937,299 dollars. Public debt, July, 1929, nil. The principal produce of North Kedah is rice. There are rubber (export, 1929, 34,644 tons), coconut, and tapioca estates in South Kedah. Several steamers ply between Penang and the various ports of Kedah. Kedah internal trade (1920–30): imports, 8,605,857 dollars; exports, 34,558,821 dollars. Postal and telegraph revenue, 1929–30, 134,682 dollars; expenditure, 159,288 dollars. Postal articles dealt with, 3,605,290.

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.—T. W Clayton, M.C.S.

Perlis, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north of Kedah, has an area of about 316 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 40,091. Malays numbered 34,167 of the population, Chinese 3,589, Indians 816, and other races 1,519. 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 37 miles of metalled roads and 22½ 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.—L. A. Allen, M.C.S. (acting).

Kelantan, on the east coast of the Peninsula, has an area estimated at 5,713 square miles and a population (1921 census) of 309,300, including 12,799 Chinese. Kota Bharu, the capital, has a population of about 12,000. There are 66 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, 1929, 432. The revenue of the State in 1929 amounted to 2,481,140 dollars (licences, excise, &c., 699,617 dollars; customs, 838,545 dollars; land revenue, 548,495 dollars), and the expenditure to 2,215,771 dollars. Public debt (1929) 4,080,684 dollars.

The chief industry is agriculture. About 476,589 acres were under cultivation in 1929. Chief products: rice (180,176 acres), coconuts (57,200 acres), rubber (89,213 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 (105,399 in 1929), buffaloes (27,504 in 1929), 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 1929, total exports, 7,983,889 dollars; total imports, 7,522,954 dollars (1928, 6,159,455 and 8,356,769 dollars respectively). Chief exports, 1929: betel-nuts, 197,520 dollars; fish, 189,073 dollars; copra, 941,482 dollars; para rubber, 5,732,427 dollars. Chief imports, 1929: fish, 45,976 dollars; rice, 1,511,017 dollars; wheat and flour, 91,894 dollars; milk, 161,162 dollars; sugar, 177,888 dollars; tobacco, 693,401 dollars; salt, 17,595 dollars; gambier, 17,018 dollars; petroleum, 415,569 dollars; textiles (all kinds), 861,265 dollars; timber, 18,360 dollars; cement, 88,920 dollars; machinery and metal goods, 704,944 dollars; opium, 124,470 dollars.

Tonnage of steamships inwards and outwards, 1929, 144,384 tons. 5,206 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 (1929) 6 post offices and 7 sub-post offices in the State.

Ruler.—H.H. Sultan Ismail, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser.—A. S. Haynes, M.C.S. (Acting).

Trengganu, with an area of about 5,500 square miles, and a population, at the census 1921, of 153,765, lies on the east coast between Pahang and Kelantan. The capital is Kuala Trengganu, with a population of 12,456. There are 18 vernacular schools (1,795 pupils enrolled in A.H. 1348, average attendance 1,289, teachers 58), 1 Government English school (69 pupils) and 1 Chinese school (130 pupils, teachers 6). Trengganu was the last British possession to tolerate slavery for debt. The practice has been abolished by an enactment passed in 1919. Police force 297 in 1348. There are about 92 miles of road in use, and a 60 mile trunk road connecting Kuala Trengganu with Kelantan is under construction. There are telephone exchanges at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman and Besut. There is telegraphic communication with other parts of Malaya. There are no railways, 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 (1348, June 8, 1929, to May 28, 1930), 1,391,471 dollars, and expenditure, 1,524,706 dollars. Exports in 1929 was 7,191,427 dollars. Imports in 1929 was 5,898,556 dollars. Debt, 1348, 2,400,000 dollars. Chief exports: para rubber, 1,722,551 dollars; tin ore, 1,607,220 dollars; dried fish, 1,186,401 dollars; hæmatite, 278,462 dollars; manganese, 257,463 dollars; and copra, 432,605 dol'ars. Chief imports: rice, 667,528 dollars; cotton and silk stuff, 703,850 dollars; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 397,937 dollars; sugar, 235,760 dollars; petroleum, 235,222 dollars.

Ruler.—H.H. Sir Sulelman Badaru'l-alam Shah, K.C.M.G. He is assisted by a State Council.

British Adviser.—A. J. Sturrock.

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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.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Robert *Chancellor*, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D S.O. (Appointed July 6, 1928.)

Chief Secretary —Mark Aitchison *Young* (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 Zionist Executive, 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 October 23, 1922, was 757,182, of whom 590,890 were Moslems, 83,794 Jews, 73,024 Christians, 7,028 Druzes, 163 Samaritans, 265 Bahais, and the remainder Sikhs, Hindus and Metawilehs. The estimated population on June 30, 1930, was 588,849 Moslems, 162,467 Jews, 82,590 Christians, and 9,226 persons of other religions, making a total of 843,132, excluding about 103,000 nomads.

The country is at present divided into two districts: Southern (Jaffa), and Northern (Haifa); and the Jerusalem division.

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 1922 was 62,678. The population figures for the other principal towns at the 1922 census were: Jaffa, 47,709; Tel-Aviv, 36,754; Haifa, 24,634; Gaza, 17,480; Nazareth, 7,424; Nablus, 15,947; Safed, 8,761; Tiberias, 6,950; Hebron, 16,577; Ramleh, 7,312; Bethlehem, 6,658; Lydda, 8,103; Acre, 6,420. There was an appreciable increase in Jewish immigration during 1929. Total immigrants (1929), 6,566; Jewish immigrants, year ended December 31, 1929, numbered 2,453 men, 1,937 women, and 859 children—while Jewish emigrants in the same period numbered 1,746.

There are some 750 Arab villages and a considerable number of Arab tribes, and three German Templar (Christian) settlements, Wilhelma, Sarona and Neuhardthof.

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 32,000. 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 (4½ 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 calastral survey and in land settlement.

Births and deaths for recent years are given in the following table : —

Year.	Estimated Population (mid-year).	No. of Births.	No of Deaths.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births).
1927	778,369	39,193	21,806	200 5
1928	794,516[1]	42,895	23,054	186·3
1929	816,064	4,742	21,634	156·5

[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 Grand 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 by the Government number 310, and contain 21,636 scholars, the great majority of whom are Moslems. In the Government Training Colleges for teachers there are 84 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, controls 230 schools attended by 21,031 pupils, and other Jewish bodies control 98 schools attended by 8,758 pupils, making a total of 328 Jewish schools attended by 29,789 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 are 162 Christian Schools, including Orthodox, 24 schools with 2,083 pupils; Catholic, 86 schools with 8,957 pupils; Protestant, 49 schools with 4,022 pupils; miscellaneous, 3 schools with 77 pupils.

There are also 75 private Moslem schools mainly maintained by local committees; these provide for about 4,710 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 £P20,000 a year.

The Kadoorie Agricultural School for Arab students was opened in 1930.

The Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, was inaugurated on April 1, 1925, and has 131 students. The new library building, which houses 200,000 books, has now been completed.

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. Eleven privately organised expeditions were at work on various sites during the year 1929. The Department of Antiquities undertook several minor works of conservation, including that of the carved Crusader lintels of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The new Museum presented by Mr. John 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 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, 1929, was 130 officers and 1,859 other ranks, in addition to the British Police, consisting of 8 British officers and 365 other ranks stationed at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Nablus.

1,276 heinous crimes were reported in 1929 (944 in 1928), and 7 death sentences were carried out.

Finance.—For the year ending December 31st, 1929, the revenue was £P2,323,572, and the expenditure £P2,140,032.

The main heads of revenue for the period were: customs, £P917,049; port and marine, £P8,677; licences, taxes, etc., £P761,823; fees of court or office, etc., £P230,843; posts and telegraphs, £P207,288; revenue from Government property, £P16,540; interest, £P104,206; miscellaneous, £P16,650; railways, excess of revenue over expenditure, £P29,195.

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 on December 31, 1929, was 39 officers (16 British) and 645 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. In 1929 there were in the country 231,719 sheep, 372,896 goats, 27,541 camels, and 418 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 and Haifa; olive oil in Nablus, Acre, and the district round Jaffa. Oranges, grown chiefly in the Jaffa district, are exported to Egypt and Europe. The orange crop exported in 1929 was 1,722,078 cases. The wine production was 3,581,391 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 work-people; a sum of 3 5 million pounds was invested on them. There were 14 tobacco factories working in 1929 with an annual aggregate output of about 652,000 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	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£P	£P	£P	£P
Imports of Merchandise	6,594,098	6,184,454	6,770,818	7,166,593
Imports of Specie	11,113	262,659	17,949	12,310
Exports of Merchandise	1,308,838	1,899,759	1,487,207	1,554 262
Exports of Specie	13,698	3,480	22,254	212,667
Re-Exports of Foreign Goods	179,737	246,592	177,892	197,671
Goods in Transit	110,329	131,029	177,447	265,501

The trade was distributed as follows in 1929:—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	£P	£P		£P	£P
United Kingdom.	1,011,082	455,672	Greece . .	—[1]	13,3 7
Egypt. . .	1,781,620	366,757	Czechoslovakia.	139,707	—[1]
Syria . . .	1,055,611	307,009	Austria . .	122,381	—[1]
Germany . .	743,653	116,871	Russia . .	82,886	—[1]
France . .	465,148	67,520	Bulgaria . .	67,843	—[1]
Belgium . .	179,561	57,951	Switzerland .	64,080	—[1]
Holland . .	83,136	34,284	China . .	63,073	—[1]
Italy . . .	284,388	27,369	Other countries.	437,216	53,308
U.S. America .	395 933	26,595			
Rumania . .	189,275	19,063		7,166,593	1,554,262

[1] Included in other countries.

The principal articles of import in 1929 were: rice, £P152,832; sesame, £P80,777; wheat, £P152,528; wheat flour, £P390,253; coffee, £P63, 336; sugar, £P142,867; potatoes, £P48,940; wood prepared for orange cases, £P143,433; wood and timber, £P141,245; olive oil, unrefined, £P130,388; iron bars, angles and rods, £P88,676; iron pipes, tubes and fittings, £P99,519; machinery of all kinds, £P230,979; electric wire, cable, lamps, batteries, apparatus and fittings, £P103,106; cotton fabrics, £P427,303; woollen fabrics, £P126,147; silk fabrics, £P143,545; boots and shoes, £P74,338; wearing apparel, £P286,780; kerosene, £P201,738; benzene, £P201,629; motor cars, £P150,564; manure and fertilisers, £P59,396. The principal articles of export were: oranges, £P516 621; laundry soap, £P214,135; water melons, £P101,736; wines, £P27,304; almonds, £P22,933; Durra and maize, £P90,856; sesame, £P72,325; barley, £P26,552; lentils, £P24,590; wool, raw, £P20,927; sheep and goat skins, £P24,016.

Exports to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns), 1930, 1,450,399*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 1930, 1,063,941*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 1929, 1,076 steamers, totalling 2,773,548 tons, and 2,460 sailing vessels, totalling 49,047 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, 259¼ 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, 282⅜ 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.

There are 445 miles of metalled roads in Palestine extensively used by motor transport, and in addition, many hundreds of miles of tracks passable for 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. A weekly flying boat service is also operated between Alexandria, Haifa, and Cyprus.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1929 there were conveyed 11,625,742 letters, 942,259 postcards, 5,750,000 printed communications and samples, 153,451 parcels, and 336,902 telegrams. Length of telegraph and telephone trunk lines, 12,822 km. ; local lines, 10,433 km. Number of telephone subscribers, 2,496.

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 Company 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 (Trans-Jordan).

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. Silver coins, 720 fine, of 100 and 50 mils, weighing 180 and 90 grams 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 Govern-

ment 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 Trans-Jordan; 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, is a body of 859. Detachments of the Royal Air Force are located at Amman, 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 Trans-Jordan 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 1929–30 is 359,345*l.* including reimbursements and an estimated Grant in Aid from the Imperial Government of 74,000*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 extends, 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 10 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), Naivasha (capital Naivasha), and Masai (capital Ngong).

Area and Population.—The territory has an area of 224,960 square miles; population in 1929 estimated at 3,003,158, including 16,663 Europeans, 39,504 Asiatics, and 12,504 Arabs. 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 50,000, 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 51,599 inhabitants, of whom about 4,411 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 57 (including 17 European) Government schools in operation in 1929, and over 2,000 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
	£	£		£	£
1924	2,111,564	1,861,510	1927	2,846,110	2,515,115
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

Of the revenue for 1929, customs accounted for 949,725*l.*; licences, duties, taxes, etc., 902,566*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 182,158*l.*; fees, etc., 123,843*l.*; earnings of Govt. depts., 96,988*l.*; revenue from Govt. property and royalties, 74,657*l.*; sale of Govt. property, 60,046*l.*; miscellaneous receipts, 11,767*l.*; reimbursements, 770,843*l.*; interest, 66,399*l.*; and land sales, 85,288*l.* Public debt at end of 1929, 13,500,000*l.*

Agriculture and Mining.—Maize, coconuts, sisal and cotton are crops of major importance at lower altitudes, and coffee, maize, sisal and wheat at higher elevations. In addition, sugarcane, groundnuts, simsim wattle, barley, potatoes and miscellaneous crops are grown according to elevation and rainfall, both for export and home consumption.

The export value of hides and skins is considerable, and dairy and wool industries are growing in importance.

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 1929 was: gold, 845 ozs. (value 3,672*l.*); marble, 250 tons (value 2,500*l.*); lime, 1,650 tons (value 1,650*l.*); mica, 3,755 lbs. (value 560*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
	£	£	£	
1925	8,628,035	7,821,844	1,192,920	2,630,977
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

In 1929 the main imports were: cotton piece goods, 1,337,815*l.*; textiles and textile manufactures, 441,505*l.*; motor cars, parts and accessories, 322,839*l.*; instruments and implements, 286,968*l.*; machinery, 241,190*l.*; motor lorries, tractors, parts and accessories, 378,357*l.*; grain and flour, 58,644*l.*; cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, 226,798*l.*; spirits, wines, ale and beer, 180,796*l.*; haberdashery and wearing apparel, 170,452*l.*; motor spirit, 266,479*l.*; kerosene, 163,628*l.*; other oils, fats and greases, 239,806*l.*; iron sheets (galvanised and corrugated), 129,412*l.*; chemicals, drugs and medicines, etc., 115,479*l.*; rice, 160,037*l.*; tea, 73,508*l.*; motor cycles and tricars and parts and accessories, 13,463*l.*; cycles (not motor), 61,900*l.*; sugar, 39,093*l.*; ghee, 37,164*l.*; cement (building), 117,772*l.*

The principal countries of origin were: Great Britain, 36·83 per cent.; British Possessions, 23·10 per cent.; (Total British Empire, 59·93 per cent.); Belgium, 1·51 per cent.; Dutch East Indies, 3·32 per cent.; France, 1·33 per cent.; Germany, 4·62 per cent.; Holland, 5·12 per cent.; Italy, 1·60 per cent.; Japan, 5·67 per cent.; Persia, 1·63 per cent.; United States of America, 12·03 per cent.; other foreign countries, 3·24 per cent.

The principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda during 1929 were: cotton (mainly Uganda), 3,315,101*l.*; coffee, 879,895*l.*; fibres, 553,572*l.*; maize, 309,774*l.*; hides and skins, 518,942*l.*; seeds, 476,647*l.*; carbonate of soda, 277,294*l.*; ivory, 38,274*l.*; chillies, 26,143*l.*; wood and timber, 27,848*l.*; wheat meal and flour, 32,060*l.*; other grain and flour, 37,512*l.*; ground-nuts, 34,436*l.*; wool, 48,871*l.*; rubber, 28,818*l.*; barks for tanning, 25,336*l.*; potatoes, 27,052*l.*; sugar, 32,252*l.*; wheat, 38,281*l.*; tin ore, 63,900*l.*

The chief countries of consignment were: Great Britain, 36·91 per cent.; British Possessions, 35·22 per cent.; (British Empire, 72·13 per cent.); Arabia, 0·21 per cent.; Belgium, 6·19 per cent.; Egypt, 0·25 per cent.; France, 1·26 per cent.; Germany, 0·93 per cent.; Holland, 0·45 per cent.; Italy, 1·60 per cent.; Italian East Africa and Colonia Eritrea, 0·83 per cent.; United States of America, 2·30 per cent.; Japan, 10·64 per cent.; other foreign countries, 3·21 per cent.

1930 exports to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns), 2,436,725*l.*; imports from the United Kingdom, 2,521,401*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 Jinja, on Lake Victoria to Uganda, 826 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 (Tanganyika Territory) between Kahe Junction and Moshi; the Lake Magadi Branch, 91 miles; the Nyeri line, including the old Thika Branch, 127 miles; the Lake Solai Branch, 27 miles; the Kitale Branch, 41 miles, and the Thomson's Falls Branch, 48 miles. In Uganda, Mbulamuti-Namasagali line, 18 miles; Port Bell-Kampala Railway, 6 miles; Tororo-Soroti Branch, 101 miles; lines under construction are: the Jinja-Kampala (Uganda) extension, 58 miles; the Kisumu-Yala Branch, 32½ miles. The Naro Moru-Nanyuki extension of the Nyeri line, 18 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 4 deep-water quay berths (a fifth berth, in addition to a bulk oil jetty and lighterage berth, is under construction). 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, 1929, 1,105,302 tons of goods and 1,161,770 passengers were carried; revenue, 2,448,960*l.*; expenditure, 1,445,070*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 13,475,200 letters, packets, &c., and 538,906 telegrams during 1929. The telegraph system has 10,998 miles of wire (exclusive of Uganda). A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar.

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 5,000 shillings. Three banks operate in the colony. Savings bank deposits end of December, 1929, 119,866*l.*

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, 1929) was estimated at 3,410,857, composed as follows: Native, 3,396,323; Asiatic, 12,539; European, 1,995. Among the natives approximately 830,000 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. The attendance at the Schools in 1929 was 146,6·0 boys and 93,310 girls. 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 1929, 7,833 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 1929 was estimated at about 683,495 acres. Other products are coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, tin ore, Para rubber, sugar and tobacco. There are valuable forests.

Total exports in 1929, 4,274,758*l.* (1928, 3,395,270*l.*); cotton, 3,312,668*l.*; coffee, 177,145*l.*; cotton seed, 433,999*l.*; rubber, 28,818*l.*; ivory, 24,758*l.*; hides and skins, 165,444*l.*; tin ore, 63,900*l.* The total value of imports for consumption in 1929 was 2,318,177*l*, consisting mainly of cotton fabrics and manufactures, 605,707*l.* Total imports in 1928 amounted to 3,395,270*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
	£	£		£	£
1924	1,239,790	918,662	1927	1,292,306	1,430,976
1925	1,479,2·4	1,108,396	1928	1,519,237	1,368,188
1926	1,889,641	1,295,612	1929	1,682,918	1 315,997

In 1929 the poll-tax amounted to 588,993*l.*, customs to 439,375*l*, and cotton excise to 231,488*l.* Debt, 1,088,498*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 Jinja on Lake Victoria, by way of Nakuru, Eldoret, Turbo and Tororo. 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, and a new track is under construction between Kampala and Jinja. 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 (1929) 3,328 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 29,948*l.* deposits and 1,949 depositors on December 31, 1929. 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*, 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 trans-

ferred 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 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 1924, was 216,790 (Zanzibar, 128,099; Pemba, 88,691). The registered birth rate in 1929 was 19·76 per 1,000 for Zanzibar and 18·47 for Pemba; and the death rate 21·20 and 13·33 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 1921 census there were 14,125 non-native inhabitants, including about 270 Europeans, most of whom are English, and about 12,000 British Indian subjects, through whose hands almost the whole trade of East Africa passes. Zanzibar town has a population of 38,700.

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 1929 was 4,164. 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 Qadis, 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
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1924	291,787	492,527	451,730	1927	309,159	540,345	606,301
1925	341,021	578,023	543,000	1928	256,342	471,771	598,791
1926	199,053	449,037	649,877	1929	290,365	514,000	561,944

Besides Customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1929 were: interest on loan to Kenya and other investments, 18,142*l.*; electricity department, 27,963*l.*; agriculture, 30,369*l.*; court fees, fines, etc., 95,133*l.*; rent of Kenya Protectorate, 10,000*l.*; rent of Government property, land and houses, 11,479*l.* The chief heads of expenditure in 1929 were: public works, 174,304*l.*; port and marine, 40,774*l.*; police and prisons, 33,073*l.*; electricity and wireless department, 23,235*l.*; judicial department, 25,646*l.*; agriculture department, 40,698*l.*; district administration departments, 27,756*l.*; medical, 51,077*l.*; education, 22,075*l.*; pensions, 31,292*l.*

Public debt at end of 1929, 100,000*l.*; sinking fund, 107,998*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 19,343,004 lbs. The exports in 1929 were 174,778 cwts., and clove-stems 19,430 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 1929 to 334,071 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
1925	1,884,015	2,029,626	1,967,681
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

Chief articles of import and export:—

—	Imports (1928)	Imports (1929)	Exports (1928)	Exports (1929)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton Piece goods . . .	37,73,594	34,81,164	21,67,356	14,41,216
Rice and Grain	32,73,853	48,96,352	7,86,868	11,73,395
Chillies	2,457	2,584	20,547	29,941

Chief Articles	Imports (1928)	Imports (1929)	Exports (1928)	Exports (1929)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cloves	492	2,892	86,78,580	1,15,72,692
Clove-stems	194	—	5,95,709	2,88,945
Copra	18,28,406	12,57,059	49,65,447	47,36,561
Tobacco (Manufactured)	1,71,890	1,75,764	41,983	51,959
Ghee	4,49,696	4,52,880	81,945	33,985
Sugar	9,75,708	9,16,799	3,57,828	2,90,748
Petrol and Petroleum	16,72,407	9,40,564	944,874	5,93,285
Hardware	28,154	35,897	11,203	5,530
Hides and Skins	11,790	16,997	92,767	41,431
Flour	7,15,439	7,47,865	2,68,278	2,00,572
Bags	2,68,957	2,20,286	2,01,283	1,63,495
Simsim	3,36,367	1,58,559	79,771	71,379
Spirits	96,370	1,14,445	7,337	3,416
Dried Fish	1,44,039	1,59,262	1,18,680	1,22,951
Coffee (raw)	92,055	1,00,409	13,179	8,043
Cotton (raw)	4,351	3,436	66	763
Wax (Bees)	3,168	2,905	6,700	3,186
Soap	77,165	90,005	23,391	23,856

The distribution of trade in 1929 was as follows:—

Principal Countries	1929 Imports therefrom	1929 Exports thereto	Principal Countries.	1929 Imports therefrom	1929 Exports thereto
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
India and Burma	82,81,724	46,15,996	Italy	1,09,301	39,51,603
Tanganyika Territory	20,37,079	35,43,074	Italian East Africa	6,33,417	2,63,526
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	41,24,927	15,36,424	Holland	6,08,206	6,00,480
Kenya Colony	5,55,304	4,37,908	Dutch East Indies	15,32,317	20,17,708
France	1,48,515	12,65,742	Switzerland	1,01,294	—
Portuguese East Africa	5,01,894	6,98,569	Arabia	1,71,632	1,96,774
Madagascar	1,24,816	33,618	Japan	10,97,209	97,686
Germany	2,82,555	3,07,803	China	1,23,654	2,91,319
Union of South Africa	52,464	99,259	Austria	60,073	—
United States	4,73,072	14,82,395	Belgium	1,22,674	59,296

The trade between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for four years is given as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930 [1]
	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into Gt. Britain from Zanzibar	176,804	106,259	137,209	108,391
Exports of British produce to Zanzibar	265,345	243,760	233,076	215,815
Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	5,045	3,680	3,516	3,626

[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 1929, 1,428,639 tons net (349 vessels); coastwise, 130,849 tons (331 vessels); dhows, 75,985 tons entered and 76,473 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 1929 was 1,574,984 (letters, 1,563,256). The Government Savings Bank at the end of 1929 had 2,982 depositors, with 366,869 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, 1929, was 29,16,815 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.—W. E Francis *Jackson* (Appointed March 7, 1930).

Area, Population, &c.

Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of about 720 square miles. According to the census of 1921, the population of the island, including Dependencies (8,394) and Military (206), was 385,074, consisting of general population, 112,370, Indian population, 265,884, Chinese population, 6,820. The estimated population of Mauritius at end of 1929 was 415,543, including 9,985 in the Dependencies.

Birth-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1929, 34·5, Indian birth-rate, 32·5 per thousand; death-rate (exclusive of Indians) in 1929, 28·4, Indian death-rate, 31·7 per thousand. Population of Port Louis, the capital, with its suburbs, 54,147 (1929).

In 1921 there were 117,491 Roman Catholics, 3,371 Protestants (Church 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 1928 there were 55 Government, 92 aided and 3 technical schools. Average

attendance at Government schools, 1929, 9,028 (13,175 on roll); at State-aided schools, 13,826 (19,588 on roll, of whom more than three-fourths were in Roman Catholic schools). For secondary education there is a Royal College and a School (with many scholarships and exhibitions) with (1929) 399 pupils. There were also in 1929 nine aided secondary schools for boys and girls. The total Government actual expenditure in 1928-29 on education was Rs. 1,579,923; the estimated expenditure for 1930-31 was Rs. 1,376,744.

The total number of convictions at the inferior courts in 1929 was 12,536 and at the Supreme Court 19.

Finance.

Years ended June 30	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue . .	19,672,843	15,894,763	14,682,807	15,308,918	13,322,248
Expenditure. .	17,355,868	16,117,988	16,461,062	16,725,513	16,930,182

Principal sources of revenue 1928-29:—Customs, Rs. 4,818,483; licences, excise, &c., Rs. 5,212,926; Interest, Rs. 1,470,360.

The debt of the Colony on June 30, 1929, was:—Government Debenture Inscribed Stock Debt, 2,484,896*l.*, mainly for public works. Municipal Debt of Port Louis (1929), 69,593*l.*

Defence.

Port Louis is fortified. The Colonial contribution to the military expenditure is estimated at Rs. 781,632 (1930-31).

Commerce.

(Rupees converted at rate of 15 = 1*l.*)

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1924	5,094,376	3,485,502	1927	3,679,042	3,774,203
1925	4,128,821	2,977,630	1928	3,295,853	3,158,094
1926	3,373,076	2,582,749	1929	3,088,354	3,496,737

Staple exports, sugar, 3,293,848*l.* in 1929; copra and poonac, 18,788*l.*; aloe fibre, 55,232*l.*; rum, 2,283*l.* The trade was chiefly with India and Burma, and the United Kingdom. The sugar crop in 1930-31 is estimated at 230,000 metric tons, against an actual crop of 234,276 (metric tons) in 1927.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade Returns) 1929, including unrefined sugar, 3,845,266*l.* British exports to Mauritius, 1929, including cotton goods, 136,725*l.*; machinery, 36,088*l.*; iron and steel, and manufactures, 56,758*l.*; ammonium sulphate, 83,319*l.*; soap, 52,898*l.*; motor cars and tyres, 28,472*l.*; tobacco, 16,106*l.* Imports into United Kingdom, 1930, 1,657,045*l.*; exports to Mauritius, 1930, 600,646*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

The registered shipping January 1, 1930, consisted of 18 sailing vessels of 3,868 tons, and 2 steamers of 2,060 tons; total, 20 vessels of 5,928 tons.

Vessels entered in 1929, 194 of 542,314 tons (118 British of 324,679 tons); vessels cleared 198 of 552,596 tons (121 British of 334,904 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, 1929, Rs. 2,845,424. Working expenditure, Rs. 3,106,684.

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1929) 545 and 224 miles of line respectively; there is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar, and Durban. In 1929 the Post Office dealt with 1,584,227 letters, 103,789 postcards, 2,077,488 newspapers, 28,665 parcels, and 122,286 telegrams.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

On June 30, 1929, the Government Savings Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 5,253,899, belonging to 36,810 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 1928-29, Rs. 14,743,250. 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., 1929, 7,993. Estimated revenue (1930-31), Rs. 84,370 and estimated expenditure, Rs. 142,842; imports (1929), Rs. 415,517; exports, Rs. 409,043. 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, 6¼ miles wide, with 445 inhabitants (census 1921), a large proportion negro labourers from Mauritius. 64,476 litres of coconut oil were exported in 1928 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 four Provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and nineteen districts, each administered by a Resident and his assistant. Population on Dec. 31, 1929, 1,936 Europeans (mostly in the Shiré Highlands), 1,117 Asiatics, and 1,356,945 natives. The chief settlements are Blantyre and Limbe in the Shiré Highlands, with about 600 European inhabitants; others are Zomba (the seat of Government), Port Herald, and Mlanje; on Lake Nyasa are Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota, Bandawe, Chintechi, Nkata, Likoma, and Karonga. Good motor roads are being made 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 four 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. Fourteen Christian missions are at work; in 1929 there were 2,588 native schools with a total roll of 135,746 pupils and an average attendance of 91,396. The total grant in aid paid by Government to missionary societies in 1929 was 8,360*l.* in respect of native education. The grant in aid for European education was 600*l.* These grants were distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1927.

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.

In the Shiré Highlands coffee is cultivated; in 1928, 46,246 lbs. and in 1929, 100,117 lbs. were exported. Tobacco exported: in 1928, 11,632,497 lbs., and in 1929, 10,340,217 lbs. The area under tobacco in 1929 was 19,269 acres. The area under cotton cultivation in 1929 was 1,219 acres. In 1928, 1,785,611 lbs., and in 1929, 2,121,618 lbs. were exported. Tea-growing is tried on estates aggregating about 8,866 acres (1929); in 1928, 1,407,728 lbs., and in 1929, 1,755,419 lbs. were exported. Cattle in the Protectorate (1929), goats, 201,928; horned cattle, 166,157; sheep, 88,360; pigs, 61,379; asses and mules (mostly belonging to the natives), 214; horses, 6.

The trade ports are Port Herald (Lower Shiré), Kota-Kota, Fort Manning, Karonga, and Fort Johnston (Lake Nyasa).

	1924-25 [1]	1925-26 [1]	1926-27 [1]	1927 [2]	1928 [4]	1929 [4]
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports [3] .	548,156	591,654	791,054	938,461	869,463	770,855
Exports [3] .	588,555	564,926	671,086	960,869	706,757	625,480
Revenue .	293,055	322,160	348,320	346,841	374,967	372,508
Expenditure	295,481	301,934	318,809	266,519	407,377	410,688

[1] Years ending March 31.
[2] April to December.
[3] Excluding specie and goods in transit.
[4] Year ending December 1929.

Direct imports from Great Britain, 1929, 75 per cent. of total; direct exports thereto, 1929, 99·31 per cent. of total.

The imports (1928) consisted chiefly of manufactured articles, 618,489*l.*; provisions, 65,090*l.* The principal exports (1929) were tobacco, 403,678*l.*; cotton, 62,661*l.*; tea, 74,383*l.*

The revenue in 1928 was derived chiefly from Customs, 141,229*l.*; Road and River Dues, 34,882*l.*; Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue, 175,029*l.*; Fees of Court, 17,999*l.*; Posts, Telegraphs, 19,202*l.*; Rents, 9,225*l.*; Miscellaneous, 7,098*l.*

Public debt, Dec. 31, 1929, 822,670*l.*

There are military, volunteer reserve, and civil police forces. Police force, December 31, 1928, 16 European officers and 521 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 30 post offices through which, in 1929, about 2,373,273 postal packets passed. The postal savings bank had 775 depositors at end of 1928; deposits, 4,624*l.* A railway, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, from Chindio on the Zambezi in Portuguese East Africa to Blantyre has been constructed (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 shortly to be erected, also the railway system is to be extended northwards to Lake Nyasa. During 1928 the new road from Salisbury to Blantyre via Tete in Portuguese East Africa was open for light cars. 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. At Zomba there is a water-power electric light installation which provides for the whole settlement.

At Blantyre, Zomba, and other centres there are branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa and at Blantyre there is a branch 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, 1929, 3,846. Births (living), 1929, 121;

deaths, 40; marriages, 34. Civil emigrants (1929), 67; immigrants 38, 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, nil; by police magistrate, 52 in 1929. 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:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1] .	21,731	28,944	20,486	15,549	20,456
Expenditure .	19,567	23,154	16,740	15,794	22,385
Exports . .	47,476 [2]	39,977 [2]	34,274 [2]	31,267	38,571
Imports [3] .	57,805	56,040	49,678	49,030 [4]	47,405 [4]

[1] Including Imperial grants (7,000*l.* in 1925 2,500*l.* in 1926, 2,500*l.* in 1927, 2,000*l.* in 1928, and 2,000*l.* in 1929)
[2] Including specie. [3] Including specie, but excluding Government stores.
[4] Including Government stores (1929, 2,362*l.*).

The revenue from customs in 1929 was 5,253*l.*

Public debt, nil; the Colony's assets at December 31, 1929, exceeded the liabilities by 2,666*l.*

The principal export is fibre, tow, rope and twine, 1,445 tons in 1929.

Savings-bank deposits on December 31, 1929, 17,730*l.*, belonging to 228 depositors.

Fruit trees, Norfolk pines, eucalyptus, and cedars flourish in St. Helena. Cattle do well, but there is no outside market for the meat. The flax (*phormium*) industry is now established, a Government mill having commenced operations in 1908. There are 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 in 1929 was 35 Total tonnage entered and cleared (1929) was 173,459.

The Post Office in 1929 received 309 bags of mail, 1,993 parcels and 1,470 registered articles, and despatched 82 bags of mail, 261 parcels and 2,225 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, 1929, was estimated to be 27,588; census of April 24, 1921, 24,523 (11,974 males and 12,549 females). The death-rate for 1929 was 17·94; the birth-rate 30·59. The number of births in 1929 was 844; deaths, 495; marriages, 176. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour. Education is not compulsory. There were in 1929, 27 grant-in-aid schools and 2 other primary schools. In addition, there are 3 secondary schools with a total of 357 pupils. Total number of children attending school in 1929 was 2,845; average attendance, 78·5 per cent. In 1929, 65 cases were brought before the Supreme Court (Criminal Side). The police force numbered 93 of all ranks (1929).

Revenue, expenditure and debt for five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1925	51,384	43,801	4,653+Rs. 35,000
1926	44,170	47,580	3,691+Rs. 25,000
1927	49,134	44,216	2,805+Rs. 15,000
1928	50,109	48,109	1,894
1929	57,155	57,539	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, 1928: Rs. 1,744,719; 1929: Rs. 1,813,283. Exports, 1928: Rs. 2,434,330; 1929: Rs. 2,143,743. Principal imports, 1929: Rice, Rs. 363,650; cotton piece goods, Rs. 184,455; sugar, Rs. 85,889; wine and beer, Rs. 73,852; wheat flour, Rs. 72,519; coffee, Rs. 42,488; gunny bags, Rs. 20,813; tobacco and cigarettes, Rs. 41,814; whisky, Rs. 18,387; galvanized iron sheets, Rs. 26,799; kerosene oil, Rs. 23,138; dholl and lentils, Rs. 25,964; sewing thread, Rs. 22,693. Chief exports, 1929: Copra, 4,560 tons; cinnamon oil, 65,311 litres; Patchouli oil, 4,324 litres; guano, 12,789 tons; rubber, 1,725 kilos; tortoise shell, 995 kilos; birds' eggs and albumen liquid, 29,170 kilos. 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 (1929), 240,052 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. 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 1929 the post office despatched and received 139,000 letters and post cards, 117,700 newspapers, &c., and 3,875 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, 555 officers and men on Dec. 31, 1929. Convictions in 1929, 1,138. Revenue in 1929, 105,781*l.*, reckoned at 1*s.* 6*d.* to one rupee. Customs in 1929, 79,577*l.*; expenditure, 1929, 207,067*l.* Free Grant-in-aid in respect of military expenditure, 1929, 55,000*l.* Imports, 1929, 473,294*l.*; exports, 1929, 238,867*l.* Bullion and specie are included. The imports are chiefly rice (183,686 cwt.), dates 51,395 cwt.), sugar (43,823 cwt.), textiles (2,708 423 yds.), and specie;

the exports, skins and hides, gum and resins, ghee, cattle, sheep and goats, and specie. Tonnage entered in 1929, 85,498; cleared, 85,125. 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 395 officers and men, with a reserve of 146 men, and 553 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 512 native elementary schools and 35 intermediate schools with an average attendance during 1929 of 37,069 pupils; expenditure in connection with education amounted during the year ended March 31, 1930, to 57,110*l*. There are some Normal and Industrial schools (aided). There is also a large and well-fitted Government native industrial school at Maseru. There are 7 white schools with 115 pupils.

The police force at 31st December, 1929, numbered:—12 European officers, 1 drill instructor 30 non-commissioned officers (native) and 309 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.*

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	281,522	274,404	292,378	324,790	326,540
Expenditure . . .	267,880	272,627	283,602	316,573	332,949

Native tax yielded 136,237*l.* 10*s.* in 1929-30, and customs, 95,566*l.*, education levy, etc., 14,885*l.* Balance of assets over liabilities, March 31, 1930, was 122,566*l.*, of which 70,000*l.* is Reserve Fund.

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:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	850,978	665,014	842,893	921,574	706,416
Exports . .	756,106	696,950	839,095	1,013,392	694,794

The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries, and the exports (1929) of wool and mohair (530,435*l.*), wheat and wheat-meal (64,408*l.*), Kaffir corn (21,334*l.*), maize and maize-meal (42,144*l.*). In addition to the imports above given, there were goods to the value of 54,686*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 Sebele II.; 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 90 native schools, 1929-30). 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 1929-30 was 5,322*l.* The schools are supervised by the various missionary bodies operating in the Reserves (chiefly the London Missionary Society, Church of England, and Dutch Reformed Church).

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 1929, 30,673 head of cattle were exported.

Gold and silver to the total value of 7,548*l.* were mined in 1929-30.

Revenue and expenditure for six years:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925-26	107,845	104,132	1928-29	142,246	143,346
1926-27	131,568	108,223	1929-30	146,884	155,822
1927-28	147,911	119,984	1930-31[1]	154,420	154,566

[1] Estimated.

Chief items of revenue, 1929-30: income tax and poll tax, 40,844*l.*; customs, 30,913*l.*; hut-tax, 42,451*l.*; licences, 6,787*l.*; posts, 15,648*l.*; Chief items of expenditure, 1929-30: Resident Commissioner, 10,440*l.*; district administration, 14,544*l.*; posts, 5,881*l.*; police, 30,322*l.*; administration of justice, 5,605*l.*; public works (extraordinary and recurrent), 17,274*l.*; medical, 11,797*l.*; veterinary, 14,827*l.*; capital works, 21,510*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, 1930, 82,972*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 1929, 57,582*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 23 post offices; receipts, in 1929-30, 15,648*l.*; expenditure, 5,881*l.* In 1929-30, 2,279*l.* was deposited in the Savings Bank and 2,581*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 Land Agent, 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 (Aug. 1928)—

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 149,000 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
Estimated mean population, June 30, 1927	23,172	18,452	41,624	3,706	950,638	995,968
" " " 1930	—	—	48,400	4,000	1,060,000	1,092,400

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital, population, 27,000 (approx.), including 9,900 Europeans), Bulawayo (25,000, including 10,600 Europeans), Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Shamva, Wankie and Victoria.

The number of births (European) was 1,093 in 1929, 1,049 in 1928: deaths, 469 in 1929, 400 in 1928.

Education.—At the end of 1929 the schools for Europeans numbered 78 primary, 11 secondary and 2 vocational, the latter including one school—the Matopos School—of a new type specially designed to prepare boys for life on the land. There is a primary teachers' training centre with 12 teachers in training in 1929. There were also 76 aided farm schools, taught by private tutors or governesses, with an aggregate enrolment of 383 pupils. Including these, the

total enrolment of European children at the end of the year 1929 was 8,046. There were also 7 schools for coloured children, including Eurafrican and Asiatic, with a total enrolment of 548 pupils; and 1,549 schools for native pupils, with a total enrolment of 96,403 pupils. The total expenditure on public education in the Colony in the calendar year 1928 amounted to 271,418*l.*, against which receipts from boarding and tuition fees were 91,862*l.*

Justice.—There is a High Court 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, 1930,[1] was 2,489,000*l.* (2,333,000*l.* in 1928–29), of which the receipts from stamps and licences were 140,100*l.* (136,500*l.* in 1928–29; Native tax, 343,700*l.* (321,900*l.* in 1928–29); income tax, 499,000*l.* (505,000*l.* in 1928–29); and customs and excise duties, 704,700*l.* (681,100*l.* in 1928–29), and lands department, 112,700*l.* (117,800*l.* in 1928–29). Total expenditure (including loan expenditure), 1929–30,[1] was 2,967,800*l.* (2,930,600*l.* in 1928–29), including 329,300*l.* for education, 323,200*l.* for police and defence, 490,400*l.* for public works and roads, and 346,400*l.* for debt services.

The net amount of the Public Debt outstanding was, at March 31, 1930, 6,142,479*l.* (6,145,881*l.* in 1929).

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 (1929): cattle, 2,398,000 (2,326,300 in 1928); sheep, 353,800 (359,300 in 1928), and pigs, 61,300 (68,500 in 1928). Acreage under crops (1929): maize, 325,300 (295,300 in 1928); tobacco, 17,800 (46,600 in 1928); ground-nuts, 9,700 (6,900 in 1928); legumes and fodders, 29,300 (23,400 in 1928). 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 159,000 boxes in 1929. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry. Animal products sold in 1929 include, 513,000 dozen eggs, 1,042,000 gallons milk, 123,000 lbs. cheese, and 1,447,536 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 170,725*l.* in 1929 and 232,280*l.* in 1928. Numerous companies have been formed with the purpose of developing land and minerals.

[1] Provisional figures.

Mining.—The country contains gold and other minerals. The total output of all minerals from 1890 to December 31, 1929, is valued at 95,932,000*l.*, of which gold accounted for 75,080,108*l.* The gold output in 1929 was valued at 2,374,359*l.*, and in 1930 at 2,316,649*l.* The output in 1930 of other minerals was valued at: coal, sales, &c., 476,773*l.*; chrome ore, 519,581*l.*; asbestos, 1,070,847*l.*; copper, 70,014*l.* The total mineral output for 1930 was valued at 100,450,147*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 (6), 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 1929 was 8,864,000*l.*, the chief being: food and drink, 971,307*l.*; textile goods, wearing apparel, 1,590,000*l.*; machinery, 967,836*l.*; metals and manufactures, including motor cars, 2,278,461*l.*; railway and tramway materials and locomotives, 564,863*l.* The value of the exports, including gold, was 8,637,000*l.* (including re-exports, 1,990,000*l.*), the chief being: raw gold, 2,321,000*l.*; asbestos, 891,000*l.*; maize, 389,000*l.*; chrome ore, 639,000*l.*; animals (cattle for slaughter), 377,000*l.*; tobacco, 503,000*l.* Total imports from the United Kingdom in 1929 amounted to 4,019,000*l.* (4,022,000*l.* in 1928); from the Union of S. Africa, 1,902,000*l.* (1,651,000*l.* in 1928); from the United States, 1,025,000*l.* (952,000 in 1928). Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1929, 2,571,000*l.* (2,721,000*l.* in 1928); Union of S. Africa, 2,116,000*l.* (2,163,000*l.* in 1928).

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 the end of 1928 was 2,525. 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 viâ Salisbury) to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean (2,036 miles). There are also several branch lines in Southern Rhodesia. At a conference in London in 1926, attended by the representatives of the Company and of the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, a scheme was drawn up for the public control of traffic rates, which has resulted in a deduction of the railway rates aggregating 1,128,000*l.* A system of road motor services has been organised, having in September 1929 a total mileage of 1,357 miles.

On December 31, 1929, there were in Southern Rhodesia 206 post offices, 47 of which are money order and savings bank offices. During the year 1929, 12,577,000 letters and post-cards were despatched; 4,500,379 newspapers, books, and parcels, and 216,082 registered articles. The postal revenue for the year 1929 was 235,500*l.*, and the expenditure, 180,090*l.* There is an extensive telephone system in operation. An automatic telephone exchange has recently been brought into operation in Salisbury, and an additional one has been ordered for Umtali.

On January 1, 1905, a Post Office Savings Bank was established, and on December 31, 1929, the deposits amounted to 229,000*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, 1927, was estimated to number 1,298,651. The territory is divided into nine magisterial districts. The seat of Government is at Livingstone, three miles from the Zambesi. 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 1929, 6 Government, 9 Farm or Mine Schools, with 33 teachers and 518 pupils. There is 1 Government school for natives, at Mongu, and a large number of Mission stations and schools, many of which receive Government grants.

Revenue, 1929–30, 672,289*l.* (taxes, licences, etc., 259,194*l.*; customs, 251,330*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 49,472*l.*; fees, 54,655*l.*; land sales and rents, 44,850*l.*; miscellaneous, 12,788*l.*). The expenditure for 1929–30 was estimated at 554,000*l.*

Imports (inclusive of specie), 1929, 3,602,417*l.*; exports (including specie), 899,736*l.*, including living animals, 8,928*l.*, pig lead, 37,729*l.*; copper, 236,716*l.*; gold (bar), 3,441*l.*; vanadium, 16,389*l.*; zinc, 262,611*l.*; wheat, 13,855*l.*; maize and maize meal, 43,348*l.*; tobacco (unmanufactured), 70,310*l.*; hides, skins, and horns, 39,165*l.*; ivory, 8,922*l.*; timber, 20,316*l.*

Agricultural products are maize, tobacco, wheat, and European fruits. There is timber of various kinds; gold, copper, zinc, lead and vanadium are mined; coal has been discovered. Production 1929: gold, 699 ozs., value 2,969*l.*; copper, 5,465 tons, value 408,258*l.*; lead, 1,635 tons, value 38,852*l.*; zinc, 22,229 tons, value 547,964*l.*; vanadium, 131,290 lbs., value 93,544*l.*; mica, 5,919 lbs., value, 1,479*l.*; manganese, 1,849 tons, value 2,773*l.*; iron ore, 3,556 tons, value 1,778*l.* Total value of mineral production: 1929, 1,097,846*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 41 post offices, 15 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*, M.D., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—H. C. D. C. *Mackenzie-Kennedy.*

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SWAZILAND.

Swaziland lies at the South-eastern corner of the Transvaal. On June 25, 1903, an Order in Council was issued conferring on the Governor of the Transvaal authority over Swaziland, and by Order in Council of December 1, 1906, this authority was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa.

The seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude 3,800 feet.

Area, 6,704 square miles. Population, census 1921: 112,838 (Europeans, 2,235). The Government maintains 13 European schools at different centres, average attendance, 502 in 1929; and 1 native school at Zombode, the kraal of the ex-Chief Regent, average attendance, 97 in 1929. The Government also subsidises certain native schools with an average attendance in 1929 of 6,018, and one school for coloured children, at which the total average attendance in 1929 was 161.

A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Assistant Commissioners' Courts have been established. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. Authorised strength (1929) 25 Europeans and 148 natives. During 1929, there were 2,986 summary convictions, and 29 convictions in the Superior Court. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner.

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	110,108	92,090	90,706	96,325	111,087
Expenditure	97,047	111,835	103,681	130,809	119,403

Chief items of revenue, 1929–30: Native tax, 42,517*l.*; customs, 17,134*l.*; sales of Crown lands, &c., 8,809*l.*; dog tax, 4,089*l.* Chief items of expenditure, 1929–30: Police, 18,421*l.*; public works, 24,343*l.*; Veterinary and East Coast Fever, 14,672*l.*; medical, 9,017*l.*; education, 8,591*l.*; justice, 5,441*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 royalty of 2½ per cent. on output, in addition to any rentals now payable.

The agricultural and grazing rights of natives are safeguarded, and delimited. 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 (1929): horses, 1,000; cattle, 380,000; native sheep and goats, 200,000; pigs, 9,500. 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 1929 the output was 185 tons, valued at 38,692*l.* A few gold mines are worked on a small scale, the output in 1929 being 90 oz. valued at 382*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, 1929, were: slaughter cattle, 85,000*l.*; cassiterite tin, 38,692*l.*; tobacco, 35,613*l.*; hides, 7,250*l.*; cotton, unginned, 29,129*l.*; cotton, ginned, 8,832*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. Elsewhere communication is by carts, donkey packs, or runners. Post offices working in 1929, 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, 2,038*l.* on March 31, 1929, belonging to 477 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 simultaneousiy 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, 51; Natal, 25; Transvaal, 50; 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. *Prendar* (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	782,035	737,453	2,754,957	2,654,135
1926 . . .	—	1,676,660	—	856,918	819,742	—	—

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, 1911–21, was 19·06 per cent., and in other races 15·16 per cent. The proportion of Europeans to the total population in 1921 was 21·93 per cent.

Principal towns (including suburbs) in the Union classified according to the number of inhabitants of European race, 1921 and 1926:—

Town	Province	1921			1926
		European	Non-European	Total	European
Over 20,000—					
1. Johannesburg	Transvaal	151,836	136,295	288,131	170,741
2. Cape Town	Cape	114,110	98,887	212,997	130,568
3. Durban	Natal	58,085	93,557	151,642	70,883
4. Pretoria	Transvaal	45,361	28,691	74,052	54,326
5. Port Elizabeth	Cape	26,303	25,995	52,298	33,371
6. East London	Cape	20,374	14,299	34,673	23,210
7. Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	19,367	19,667	39,034	22,695
Over 10,000 and less than 20,000—					
8. Pietermaritzburg	Natal	17,998	18,025	36,023	19,748
9. Germiston	Transvaal	18,477	27,612	46,089	19,495
10. Kimberley	Cape	18,288	21,414	39,702	17,263
11. Benoni	Transvaal	14,483	33,158	47,641	14,899
12 Boksburg	Transvaal	12,416	25,563	37,979	12,144
13. Krugersdorp	Transvaal	10,599	10,888	21,480	11,253

The occupational census in 1926 was as follows:—

Class	Male	Female	Total
Primary producers—			
Fishing and agriculture	173,661	4,115	177,776
Mining	22,826	63	22,889
Industrial	114,985	10,814	125,799
Transport and communication	36,957	1,690	38,647
Commercial	86,487	29,130	115,617
Professional—			
Administrative Government, Other professions	19,999	22,147	42,146
Personal service	9,880	18,853	28,733
Independent	20,030	20,316	40,346
Dependent	334,833	704,564	1,039,397
Other and unspecified	37,260	8,050	45,310
Total	856,918	819,742	1,676,660

Migration.—1928. Gross Figures (excluding "Intransit,") European: Arrivals, 33,852; departures, 32,001. Non-European: Arrivals, 4,072; departures, 6,591.

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
1924	42,346	15,503	12,742	54,285	44,709	15,832
1925	43,411	15,371	14,002	51,611	41,181	16,231
1926	43,876	16,080	14,908	53,348	41,713	17,090
1927	44,347	16,627	15,622	51,113	45,219	16,972
1928	44,813	17,642	16,848	52,577	45,810	18,131

[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; Mahommedans, 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]	£ 185,208	46	156	1,783[4]	£ 7,757
University of Stellenbosch	1866 (Incorporated 1881)[3]	83,279	39	54	1,110	8,559

[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 350 music students.

Institution	Year of Foundation and Incorporation	Current Expenditure for year 1928	No. of Professors	No. of Lecturers and Assistants	No. of Students at end of 1928	Total Value of Bursaries held in 1928
		£				£
University of Witwatersrand . . .	1903 (Incorporated 1922)[1]	178,228	37	158	1,476	8,365
University of Pretoria	1908 (Incorporated 1930)[2]	59,546	43	56	776	985
University of South Africa *Constituent Colleges*— . . .	1918[3]	—	—	—	—	—
Grey University College, Bloemfontein	1855 (Incorporated 1910)	27,157	13	23	31	1,236
Huguenot University College, Wellington	1874 (Incorporated 1907)	13,512	7	9	88	535
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown	1904	52,017	17	21	459	2,310
Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg	1909	21,892	15	30	259	1,613
Potchefstroom University College .	1905 (Incorporated 1921)	15,237	10	11	204	1,170
Totals	—	636,076	227	518	6,470[4]	27,530

[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 350 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		
						£
1925	4,679[2]	3,275	329,834	276,926	21,322	7,002,190
1926	4,707[2]	3,408	330,762	289,545	22,274	7,186,269
1927	4,665[2]	3,501	336,459	304,617	23,121	7,597,672
1928	4,924[2]	3,727	342,033	324,706	24,484[3]	7,570,490
1929	4,906[2]	3,985	347,989	361,553	25,086[3]	7,935,624

[1] Primary, intermediate and secondary schools only.
[2] Private farm schools in Natal excluded.
[3] All teachers.

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, 1929: males, 409,183, females, 55,924.

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).

	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (ordinary) .	26,986,778	28,577,003	30,094,004	30,501,650	30,400,000
Expenditure (ordinary) .	21,014,444	21,850,419	22,840,768	23,180,076	24,747,279
,, (loan account)	12,309,115	12,920,075	11,251,886	11,183,455	11,238,000

[1] Estimates.

The following are the estimated figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1930–31 :—

Ordinary Revenue.	£
Customs	8,460,000
Excise	2,092,000
Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones	4,240,000
Mining	1,380,000
Licences	160,000
Stamp Duties and Fees	950,000
Income Tax, Super Tax, and Dividend Tax	6,758,000
Death Duties	1,000,000
Native Taxes	975,000
Native Pass and Compound Fees	50,000
Land Revenue, Quit Rent, and Farm Taxes	110,000
Forest Revenue	95,000
Rents of Government Property	185,000
Interest	2,125,000
Departmental Receipts	720,000
Fines and Forfeitures	260,000
Recoveries of Advances	8,000
Miscellaneous	300,000
Reparation Receipts	120,000
Total	29,988,000

Ordinary Expenditure.	£
H.R.H. The Governor-General	23,888
Legislature	178,113
Prime Minister and External Affairs	82,278
Native Affairs	390,411
Defence	940,315
Mines and Industries	655,252
Higher Education and Child Welfare	1,147,404
Treasury	44,000
Public Debt	5,023,000
Pensions	3,573,540
High Commissioner in London	64,787
Miscellaneous Services	153,000
Inland Revenue	154,959
Audit	72,781
Customs and Excise	248,118
Justice	86,806
Superior Courts	248,501
Magistrates	620,494
Police	2,556,006
Prisons and Reformatories	721,470
Interior	245,803
Public Health	476,261
Mental Hospitals and Training Schools	585,471
Printing and Stationery	263,906
Public Works	1,116,106
Agriculture	847,505
Agriculture (Education)	200,453
Forestry	202,458
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	3,324,000
Lands, Deeds, and Surveys	363,754
Irrigation	251,674
Public Service Commission	28,147
Labour	221,966
Total ordinary [1]	25,112,627
Expenditure, loan account	10,811,000

[1] Excluding £5,700,589 for provincial administrations.

The gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1929, was 244,044,513*l.* and the net debt, 227,698,198*l.*

The estimated expenditure for 1930-31 on Railways is 30,298,533*l.*; harbours, 1,532,643*l.*; steamships, 109,088*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 in June, 1930, was 143 officers and 1,255 other ranks. The strength of the South African Air Force was 28 officers, 258 other ranks and 108 natives (non-combatants); 20 officers, nursing sisters and nurses and 11 other ranks of the Active Citizen Force are in 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 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1923-24	305,056	490	33,405	13,747	352,698	5,694
1924-25	342,737	769	32,300	45,610	421,417	6,498
1925-26	410,981	822	59,117	69,619	540,539	12,039
1926-27	329,667	1,178	59,796	91,944	482,585	[1]
1927-28	227,221	693	59,046	53,517	340,477	[1]

[1] Not enumerated.

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 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1923–24	107,616	244,001	745,519	569,290	1,666,426	581,342
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

Other products, excluding Native Reserves, &c., 1928: barley, 38,806,650 lbs.; oats, 190,450,800 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 178,681,000 lbs.; potatoes, 299,476,950 lbs.; tobacco, 22,019,416 lbs. 1927: barley, 51,585,300 lbs.; oats, 195,822,000 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 132,909,800 lbs.; potatoes, 237,901,050 lbs.; tobacco, 20,202,850 lbs

In 1928 the live-stock in the Union was as follows: 10,473,286 cattle; 42,500,276 sheep; 7,475,142 goats; 835,236 pigs (horses, mules, donkeys and ostriches not enumerated).

The production of wool in 1928 was 216,924,103 lbs., and of mohair, 5,268,062 lbs. The export of ostrich feathers in 1928 was valued at 31,458*l.*; hides and skins at 4,656,659*l.* and wattle bark and extract at 975,069*l.* 1928: wool, scoured and greasy, 253,508,000 lbs.; mohair, 7,703,816 lbs.

Cotton-growing is now undertaken by many farmers, the plant being found a better drought resistant than either tobacco or maize. Yield in 1928, 12,013,970 lbs. Sugar is also cultivated; yield of 1927–28 season, 247,273 tons. The area under tea (1928) was 3,357 acres, from which the yield was 3,325,674 lbs. (green leaf). It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of land suitable for tea plantations are available.

On March 31, 1929, the forest reserve areas comprised 2,296,093 acres demarcated, and 470,024 acres undemarcated: total, 2,766,117 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 1926–27, 1927–28, and 1928–29 was 160,331*l.*, 143,139*l.* and 140,055*l.* respectively from Loan Funds and 182,587*l.*, 187,825*l.* and 194,914*l.* respectively from revenue.

Manufactures.—The report on the industrial census in the Union in 1927–28 gives the value added by process of manufacture, &c., as 51,521,333*l.*, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered at 106,981,697*l.* The total number of factories which made returns was 7,360. Value of land and buildings, 23,712,847*l.*, machinery, plant, and tools, 36,402,003*l.*, of materials used, 55,460,364*l.*, and cost of fuel, light, and power, 3,538,585*l.* Average number of persons employed, 207,736 (Europeans, 84,978). Wages paid, 25,293,822*l.* The gross value of the output of the principal groups of industries was: food, drink, &c., 33,919,688*l.*; metals, engineering, &c., 20,872,309*l.*; chemicals, &c., 7,047,015*l.*; heat, light, and power, 6,364,147*l.*: building, &c., 9,696,399*l.*; clothing, textiles, &c., 4,597,081*l.*; books, printing, &c., 5,200,384*l.*; leather, &c., 3,727,276*l.*; stone, clay, &c., 3,446,319*l.*; vehicles, 4,146,138*l.*; furniture, &c., 2,168,671*l.*

Mining.—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union to December 31, 1928. 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	86,514	1,005,578 899	252	1,005,687,612
Diamonds	206,766,739	—	52,045,151	25,378,747	284,190,637
Coal	2,022,043	32,807,897	40,544,397	4,910,835	80,285,172
Copper	20,734,721	389	5,352,598	—	26,087,703
Tin	62,482	—	6,261,780	—	6,324,262
Total	229,607,932	32,894,800	1,109,782,820	30,289,834	1,402,575,88

The total value of the mineral production of the Union is given hereunder for recent years:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ammonia, Sulphate of	11,920	10,680	10,335	11,064	8,729
Asbestos	152,115	216,466	343,301	399,550	497,397
Coal	3,862,118	4,046,620	3,825,664	3,672,966	3,777,722
Coke	92,643	106,153	120,509	97,987	105,874
Copper	514,219	494,852	577,119	603,552	720,887
Corundum	13,229	44,871	8,473	12,696	19,879
Diamonds	8,198,128	10,683,597	12,392,308	16,677,772	10,590,113
Gold	40,767,981	42,285,139	42,997,608	43,982,119	44,228,748
Iron Pyrite	3,400	3,376	3,091	6,087	7,579
Lead	55,966	5,726	7,543	571	794
Lime	220,664	251,092	256,813	265,415	288,866
Magnesite	4,007	4,211	3,935	3,161	3,556
Osmiridium	170,995	96,734	58,137	86,921	87,243
Platinum	—	93,307	144,191	241,110	221,645
Salt (including by-products)	105,969	138,356	181,518	124,271	135,483
Silver	166,898	126,580	118,581	124,064	113,503
Soda (crude)	13,480	22,970	32,710	30,127	30,814
Talc	262	385	2,740	3,993	2,594
Tar	8,441	15,466	19,098	24,258	23,445
Tin	304,552	310,899	329 947	269,285	246,254
Quarries	105,248	84,107	90,959	91,045	103.876
Iron Ore	—	16,958	29,686	7,486	13,441
Chrome Ore	21,001	14,623	24,939	35,265	65,424
Mica	4,577	2,969	3,754	8,422	3,593
Graphite	1,510	1,575	2,027	1,670	1,661
Beryl (Emerald) Crystals	—	—	—	3,192	16,206
Total including items not named	54,804,940	59,084,230	61,546,601	66,796,058	61,827,387

The gold output in 1928 was 10,354,264 fine oz.; silver, 1,031,376 fine oz.; diamonds, 4,372,857 metric carats; coal production 1928, 13,403,415 tons. The gold output (Transvaal) in 1930 was 10,719,760 fine oz.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed on mines and in allied concerns in the Union in 1929:—

Classification	Number of Persons				Proportion of Total Persons Employed
	European	Asiatic	Natives and Other Coloured	Total	
Gold	22,805	193	204,849	227,847	65·1
Diamonds	12,089	24	51,278	63,391	18·1
Coal[1]	1,632	1,161	32,337	35,130	10·1
Other Minerals	1,166	1	18,176	19,343	5·5
Power Supply Companies and Quarries	971	43	3,116	4,130	1·2
Total	38,663	1,422	309,756	349,841	100 0

[1] Coal and coal by-products works. By-products works employed 5 white and 28 coloured in the Transvaal, and 35 white and 451 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
	£	£		£	£
1924	65,815,517	84,256,972	1927	74,069,308	80,060,854
1925	67,928,799	82,365,219	1928	79,087,658	78,078,894
1926	73,159,054	75,926,117	1929	83,449,196	87,270,792

The principal articles of import and export for 1929 and 1928 were :—

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Apparel	3,406,122	3,351,133	Angora Hair	724,132	643,032
Arms and Ammunition	466,261	459,693	Bark	975,069	755,237
Bags	1,436,034	1,273,453	Blasting Compounds	12,782	15,009
Cotton Manufactrs. and Piece Goods	6,971,332	6,706,824	Butter & Substitutes	19,140	156,925
Drugs and Chemicals	1,272,186	1,268,571	Coal[1]	889,875	940,117
Electrical Wire and Fittings[2]	2,458,334	2,951,538	Diamonds	8,888,416	10,751,126
Food and Drink	8,568,816	8,105,716	Feathers, Ostrich	31,458	42,954
Furniture	1,061,596	1,283,379	Fish	302,815	302,120
Glycerine	307,956	241,936	Gold (in ingots)	24,467,178	34,537,671
Haberdashery	1,578,929	1,665,183	Hides and Skins	4,656 659	3,113,026
Hardware & Cutlery	3,806,519	4,141,074	Maize	3,520,454	2,311,542
Hats and Caps	720,675	741,568	Maize Meal	431,398	512,009
Implements: Agricultural	1,413,572	1,790,603	Meats	276,055	340,076
India Rubber Manufactures[2]	1,238,680	1,249,203	Tobacco	69,061	41,443
Iron and Steel	1,897,611	2,167,200			
Leather Manufactures. Mainly Boots and Shoes	1,232,726	1,523,148			

[1] Excluding bunker coal. Includes tyres imported separately.

[2] Including Electrical Machinery

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Machinery[1] . .	4,102,202	4,253,944	Wines . . .	53,019	78,376
Nitrates . . .	266,096	227,778	Wool . . .	16,851,351	14,521,088
Oils (including Petroleum .	2,874,709	3,836,892			
Printing Paper .	757,180	752,118			
Stationery & Books	1,386,057	1,470,860			
Tobacco . . .	93,281	103,655			
Vehicles[2] . .	6,188,247	7,310,278			
Wax (Paraffin and Stearine) .	241,210	365,984			
Wood and Timber	1,960,458	2,013,859			
Woollen Manufactures . . .	2,560,377	2,403,655			
Zinc . . .	71,532	70,659			

[1] Excluding agricultural and electrical machinery, and locomotives.
[2] Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures).

Imports of specie amounted to 26,068*l.* in 1928 and 6,258*l.* in 1929, and exports to 1,821,356*l.* in 1928 and 10,581,448*l.* in 1929.

The total value of general merchandise, exclusive of specie, imported into British South Africa in 1928 was 78,843,046*l.*, and in 1929, 82,911,682*l.*, of which 36,213,668*l.* in 1928 and 36,577,849*l.* in 1929 came from the United Kingdom; 8,500,442*l.* in 1928 and 8,716,644*l.* in 1929 from the rest of the British Empire; 13,570,945*l.* in 1928 and 15,842,187*l.* in 1929 from the United States of America; and 19,143*l.* in 1928 and 15,811*l.* in 1929 from the Belgian Congo. The imports of Government stores amounted to 3,804,817*l.* in 1928 and 4,555,048*l.* in 1929.

The total exports, excluding specie, in 1928, were 78,121,811*l.* and 86,785,779*l.* in 1929 (excluding ships' stores value 1,971,315*l.* in 1928 and 2,022,191*l.* in 1929), of which 49,278,145*l.* in 1928 and 60,357,072*l.* in 1929 went to the United Kingdom, 5,905.693*l.* in 1928 and 4,118,572*l.* in 1929 to the rest of the Empire and 1,826,225*l.* in 1928 and 2,153,121*l.* in 1929 to the U.S.A.

Shipping and Communications.

Oversea shipping 1929: entered, 1,468 vessels of 5,233,225 tons net; cleared, 1,465 of 5,245,880 tons. Coastwise: entered, 4,132 vessels of 10,263,779 tons net; cleared, 4,121 of 10,281,653 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, 1929, was 12,597 (comprising Cape 5,055 miles, Orange Free State 1,548 miles, Transvaal 3,175 miles, Natal 1,455 miles, and South West Africa 1,364 miles), of which 11,701 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 896 miles 2 ft. gauge. Capital expenditure on Government Railways up to March 1929, amounted to 138,921,930*l.* Earnings, 1928–29, 26,090,712*l.*; working expenditure, 1928–29, 20,298,664*l.*, including depreciation amounting to 1,500,000*l.*; passengers, 1928–29, 81,994,517. Mileage of private lines, 1928–29, 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 2,801 telegraph offices; 6,555,215 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 3,860,341 paid. The cash revenue of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1928–29, was 3,900,983*l.*; expenditure, 3,095,411*l.* The revenue figures include 541,540*l.*, from the telegraph service, and 1,492,392*l.* from the telephone service.

At the end of March, 1930, there were 36,057 miles of telegraph wire, and 370,826 miles of telephone wire in use; there were 100,473 telephone instruments and 70,041 subscribers. A station working on the "beam" sytsem 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, 1930	South African Reserve Bank,[1] March 31, 1930
	£	£
Subscribed capital	17,502,626	1,000,000
Paid-up capital	7,993,760	1,000,000
Reserve fund	4,978,612	599,777
Notes in circulation	1,585,829	9,146,352
Deposit and current accounts	101,197,698	7,756,728
Coin and bullion	2,529,640	7,428,940
Securities, Government and other	17,714,593	2,414,088
Bills of Exchange	23,918,356	7,779,681
Advances	53,379,185	276,525

[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 165,784*l.* on March 31, 1930. 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, and a branch of the Royal Mint has been established at Pretoria.

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	154,489
1875 .	720,984	369,628	351,356	123,910	112,873	245,718	238,483
1891 .	1,527,224	767,327	759,897	195,956	181,031	571,371	578,866
1904 .	2,409,804	1,218,940	1,190,864	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667
1911 .	2,564,965	1,255,671	1,309,294	301,268	281,109	954,403	1,028,185
1918 .	—	—	—	311,312	307,518	—	—
1921 .	2,782,719	1,348,589	1,434,130	329,394	321,215	1,019,195	1,112,915
1926	—	—	—	357,533	348,554	—	—

The following table gives the area and population of the Province and native Territories in 1921 and 1926 :—

—	Area in Sq. Miles	1921			1926
		European	Non-European	Total	European
Colony Proper .	260,185	635,651	1,183,077	1,818,728	690,079
East Griqualand	6,602	6,245	258,582	264,827	7,065
Tembuland .	3,339	4,627	230,361	234,988	4,693
Transkei . .	2,504	2,292	195,803	198,095	2,477
Pondoland .	3,906	1,512	263,392	264,904	1,823
Total Province	276,536	650,327	2,131,215	2,781,542	706,137

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 1926 are:—Cape Town, 130,568; Kimberley, 17,268; Port Elizabeth, 33,371; Graham's Town, 7,652; Paarl, 6,678; King William's Town, 6,444; East London, 23,210; Graaff-Reinet, 4,576; Worcester, 4,233; Uitenhage, 8,121; Oudtshoorn 5,649.

Vital statistics are shown as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1924	18,730	6,740	5,345	37,593	27,262	8,923
1925	18,366	6,910	5,723	36,984	26,094	8,704
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

[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 (1929) 110 such districts, each under the control of a school board, two-thirds of whose members are elected by the ratepayers and one-third nominated by Government and local authority. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. Grants in support of education are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Provincial expenditure in 1929–30 on education (excluding Higher Education, which is under control of the Central Government) amounted to 2,726,974*l.* on European, and 667,043*l.* on non-European education.

In 1929 there were 2,351 public and 34 aided private schools for European scholars, and in addition 12 Institutions for the training of teachers. There were 141,109 European pupils, mostly under School Boards, and a total of 6,393 teachers. There were 2,319 public and aided

private schools for non-European scholars, of which 16 were industrial schools and 22 training institutions for teachers. Altogether, there were 5,406 teachers in non-European schools, and a total of 199,683 pupils, mostly under churches and missionary bodies.

Pauperism.—There is no organised system of poor-law relief, but in 1928–29, 30,648*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 July 22, 1929, awards had been made to 31,106 Europeans, and 12,623 coloured persons. It is anticipated that 900,000*l.* will be required to meet the claims in 1929–30.

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 —

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	1,676,311	1,487,860	1,580,685	1,680,651	1,803,861
Union Subsidy . . .	2,301,315[1]	2,510,014	2,412,640[1]	2,423,393[1]	2,410,506[1]
Total Revenue	3,977,626	3,997,874	3,993,325	4,104,044	4,214,367
Total Ordinary Expenditure .	3,537,880	3,679,879	3,910,284	4,119,757	4,281,045

[1] Includes 30,000*l.* for 1924-25, 46,500*l.* for 1925-26, 299,600*l* for 1926-27, 309,000*l.* for 1927-28, and 325,200*l.* for 1928-29 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, and 5,000*l.* for 1928-29 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Roads

Ordinary Expenditure 1928-29:—General Administration, 373,999*l.*; Education, 3,204,534*l.*; Hospitals and Poor Relief, 265,520*l.*; Roads, Bridges, Works, 386,992*l.* Capital Expenditure 1928-29, 225,962*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
1891 . .	543,913	268,062	275,851	25,787	21,001	242,275	254,850
1904 . .	1,108,754	550,631	558,123	56,758	40,351	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	—	—

The figures for 1891 exclude Zululand; those 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 1926 are 70,883, and of Pietermaritzburg, 19,748.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows :—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	3,588	1,503	1,342	8,278	4,343	2,941
1927	3,435	1,502	1,456	7,252	3,891	3,024
1928	3,514	1,496	1,525	8,259	4,344	2,122

[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 1929 there were, for children of European extraction, 166 schools giving primary, 28 giving beyond primary education, in all 194 schools, which were supported either entirely or partially by Government funds. In addition there were 1 training school for teachers, and 241 farm schools. For non-European children, there were 691 native schools; 76 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 25,910 for 1929; the average daily attendance 92 per cent. of the number on the registers. The number of native, Asiatic, and coloured children receiving instruction in 1929 amounted to 62,511. A sum of 152,335*l.* was spent on native, Asiatic and coloured education, during the year 1929–30 out of public funds; the corresponding figure in respect of European education was 556,978*l.* It is estimated that only a very small percentage of European children are receiving no education.

Finance.—For financial arrangements, *see* p. 228 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	448,350	485,420	616,298	655,574	738,278
Union Subsidy	611,880[1]	538,781[1]	553,491[1]	535,649[1]	560,891[1]
Total Revenue	1,060,230	1,024,201	1,169,789	1,191,223	1,299,164
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,070,144	1,114,129	1,090,431	1,149,870	1,256,688

[1] Includes 10,000*l.* for 1924–25, 21,250*l.* for 1925–26, 73,250*l.* for 1926–27, 79,760*l.* for 1927–28, and 94,062*l.* for 1928–29 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary expenditure, 1928–29: general administration, 60,293*l.*; education, 723,549*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 159,595*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 313,251*l.* The capital expenditure in 1928–29 was 216,676*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. 234.

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 37 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
1890 .	—	—	—	66,498	52,630	—	—
1904 . .	1,269,951	702,569	567,382	178,244	119,033	524,325	448,349
1911 . .	1,686,212	971,555	714,657	236,913	183,649	734,642	531,008
1918 . .	—	—	—	260,840	238,507	—	—
1921 . .	2,087,636	1,159,430	928,206	284,388	259,097	875,042	669,109
1926 . .	—	—	—	313,773	294,849	—	—

The largest towns had in 1926 a European population as follows:—Johannesburg, 170,741; Pretoria, 54,326; Germiston, 19,495; Benoni, 14,899; Krugersdorp, 11,253; Boksburg, 12,144; Potchefstroom, 9,336; and Roodepoort-Maraisburg, 7,217.

Vital Statistics are shown as follows:—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1924	15,287	5,479	4,642	5,118	9,416	2,624
1925	16,348	5,226	5,319	5,031	8,434	2,986
1926	16,304	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

[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	38,603	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, 1929: 1,197 primary schools with 122,229 pupils; 40 beyond primary schools, with an enrolment of 11,545 pupils; 635 State and State-aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 72,700 pupils. There are four training institutions for European teachers, with 845 students; and five for coloured and native teachers, with 383 students. During the year 1929, 3,146,393*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. 228 above.

The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	1,872,171	1,966,072	1,843,449	2,008,260	2,094,384
Union Subsidy	1,558,986[1]	1,778,583	1,962,619[1]	1,938,039	1,959,355[1]
Total Revenue	3,431,157	3,744,655	3,806,068	3,946,299	4,053,739
Total Ordinary Expenditure	3,548,320	3,617,696	3,740,306	4,041,293	4,103,968

[1] Includes 15 500*l.* for 1924–25, 15,000*l.* for 1925-26, 61,450*l.* for 1926-27, 68,600*l.* for 1927-28, and 80,600*l.* for 1928-29 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1928–29: General administration, 136,224*l.*; education, 2,947,026*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 470,193*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 550,525*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. 234. 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 1928 was valued at 43,982,119*l.*, in 1929 at 44,259,780*l.*, and in 1930 at 45,558,980*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 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
1880 .	133,518	70,150	63,368	31,906	29,116	38,244	34,252
1890 .	207,503	108,362	99,141	40,571	37,145	67,791	61,996
1904 .	387,315	210,095	177,220	81,571	61,108	128,524	116,112
1911 .	528,174	277,518	250,656	94,488	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 .	—	—	—	104,392	98,593	—	—

The capital, Bloemfontein, had, in 1921, 19,367 white inhabitants, and 19,667 natives and other coloured persons; total, 39,034. The 1926 Census figures for the European population are 22,695.

Vital statistics are shown as follows:—

Year	European			Non-European [1]		
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1924	4,919	1,698	1,468	1,012	1,920	1,507
1925	5,188	1,708	1,661	1,277	2,101	1,717
1926	5,309	1,611	1,690	1,880	1,912	1,789
1927	5,325	1,587	1,800	1,328	2,066	1,769
1928	5,318	1,828	1,857	1,407	2,451	1,924

[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, 1930, on European education was 892,932*l.*, and on non-European education, 38,066*l.* Under the Education Ordinance of 1920 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 1929 there were 748 European public schools and 83 aided private schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of 44,999 pupils. The number of teachers in European schools totalled 2,126. Similarly, there were 228 non-European public and aided private schools with total enrolment of 23,176 and 2 Training Institutions for native teachers; the number of teachers was 541. 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 200 teachers annually.

Finance.—For financial arrangements *see* p. 232 above. The following figures show the provincial revenue and expenditure for five years:—

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial	422,233	410,416	419,739	506,061	550,104
Union Subsidy . . .	622,805[1]	770,398[1]	754,478[1]	746,382[1]	751,111[1]
Total Revenue . . .	1,045,038	1,180,814	1,174,217	1,252,443	1,301,215
Total Ordinary Expenditure .	1,045,554	1,087,479	1,207,037	1,238,750	1,295,111

[1] Includes 10,000*l.* up to 1924-25, 13,500*l.* for 1925–26, 18,500*l.* for 1926-27, 22,263*l.* for 1927-28, and 27,882*l.* for 1928-29 in respect of a Special Grant from the Union Government for Native Education.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1928-29: General administration, 52,904*l.*; education, 943,968*l.*; hospitals and poor relief, 55,712*l.*; roads, bridges, works, 242,527*l.* The capital expenditure in 1928-29 was 238,471*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. 236.

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, bought in August, 1861, from a native king, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until January, 1886, when a separate 'Colony and Protectorate of Lagos' was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July, 1886, the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This Company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and on January 1, 1900, its territories were formed into the two Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The latter absorbed the 'Niger Coast Protectorate,' which was formed in May, 1893, from the 'Protectorate of the Oil Rivers,' which had been constituted in June, 1885. In February, 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the 'Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria,' and on January 1, 1914, the latter was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,' under a Governor. Lagos is the seat of the Central Government.

The Colony of Nigeria had its boundaries defined afresh, and the Protectorate was divided into two groups of provinces, the 'Northern Provinces' and the 'Southern Provinces,' each under a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the King, and subject to the control and authority of the Governor.

The 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 335,700 square miles; population, 19,409,001, including about 5,939 Europeans (Northern Provinces: 275,724 square miles, 11,047,275 population. Southern Provinces: 89,670 square miles, 8,361,726 population). 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 the 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 Provincial Courts in 1929 was 26,826 of whom 20,450 were convicted; while 115,583 persons were convicted in the Divisional and Native Courts.

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 30,203 Koran Schools with 300,500 pupils, 253 Elementary and Primary

Schools with 9,200 pupils, 12 Middle Schools with 1,000 pupils, and 2 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, 2,732 schools with 185,500 pupils, and also 19 Secondary Schools with 700 pupils, and 15 Training Institutions having a total roll of 500 students.

Six 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
	£	£	£	£
1925-26	8,268,928	5,668,223	6,583,167	19,309,210
1926-27	7,734,429	6,259,086	7,584,692	23,559,209
1927-28	6,304,668	6,723,623	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

In 1929-30 the total expenditure included 696,599*l.* advanced for loan works to be repaid from a loan ; the revenue included 262*l.* so repaid. The true surplus at 31st March, 1930, was 4,444,275*l.*

The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1930, on railway construction was 182,486*l.*

The main items of revenue for the year 1929-30 were :—Customs, 3,360,179*l.* ; Railway, 2,729,343*l.* ; Direct Taxes, 848,001*l.* ; Fees of Court, 436,601*l.* ; Marine, 337,247*l.* ; Mining, 73,591*l.* ; Posts and Telegraphs, 121,442*l.* ; Interest, 340,018*l.* ; Miscellaneous, 311,035*l.* The chief items of expenditure were :—Railway, 2,657,807*l.* ; Charges on account of Public Debt, 815,244*l.* ; Public Works, 1,361,424*l.* ; Administrative, 581,475*l.* ; Military and Police, 574,461*l.* ; Education, 263,456*l.* ; Medical, 351,880*l.* ; Marine, 448,812*l.* ; Agriculture, 133,748*l.* ; Colliery, 105,767*l.* ; miscellaneous, 171,662*l.* ; Pensions and Gratuities, 324,952*l.* ; Posts and Telegraphs, 283,646*l.* ; Prisons, 136,850*l.* ; Railway Capital Expenditure, 154,520*l.* ; Medical Health Department, 127,451*l.* ; Surveys, 105,336*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 are palm-oil (exports 1929, 131,845 tons) and kernels (exports 1929, 251,477 tons); cotton lint (exports 1929, 117,302 cwt.), cocoa (exports 1929, 55,236 tons), mahogany (exports 1929, 17,211 tons), tin ore (exports 1929, 15,129 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
1925	16,278,349	17,370,161	2,655,001	1,616,679
1926	13,597,480	17,339,618	3,096,115	1,787,417
1927	15,664,637	16,340,957	3,367,812	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

The chief imports (1929) were: Cotton-piece goods, 3,401,325*l.*; fish, 747,345*l.*; coopers' stores, 190,256*l.* Chief exports (1929): Palm kernels, 4,264,550*l.*; palm oil, 3,767,301*l.*; cotton lint, 543,266*l.*; cocoa, 2,305,836*l.*; ground-nuts, 2,465,713*l.*; hides and skins, 928,615*l.*

Imports from the British Empire, 1929, 9,772,187*l.*, and from U.S.A., 1,005,162*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 (mile 458¼) with the tinfields (Jos)—62¾ miles. Total capital expenditure on Nigerian railway, to end of March, 1930, 19,765,483*l.*; gross receipts, 1930, 2,692,661*l.*; working expenditure, 1,229,365*l.*; gross expenditure, 1,655,716*l.*; net profit, 1,036,945*l.*; passengers carried, 3,851,060; goods and minerals transported, 929,608 tons.

The Railway also control the Udi Coar Mines at Enugu, the output of which was 347,115 tons for the year ending March 31, 1930.

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 1929, 6 elementary Government-aided schools and 3 Government Mahommedan schools, with 2,164 pupils enrolled, and an average attendance of 1,228; Government grant, proportional to results (1929), 1,954*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 38 boys and 108 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 Vocational School was opened at which boys from the assisted elementary schools attend for one half day a week. Total Government expenditure on education (1929), 6,455*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.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	189,086	214,181	252,419	255,385	235,265
Expenditure . .	271,836	213,643	277,625 [2]	250,596	289,506
Imports [1] . .	617,823	656,307	956,741	1,235,663	617,852
Exports [1] . .	727,815	904,166	999,887	1,178,409	844,760

[1] Including specie.
[2] Includes 50,000*l.* set aside for establishment of a Reserve Fund.

There is a public debt amounting (Dec. 31, 1929) to 37,596*l.* On December 31, 1929, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 144,059*l.*

Principal items of revenue in 1929: Customs, 124,396*l.*; Taxes, 11,665*l.*; Licences, 7,736*l.*; Fees of Courts or Office, &c., 21,921*l.*; Post Office, 4,101*l.*; Interest, 7,524*l.*; Port Dues, 4,355*l.*; Miscellaneous, 31,781*l.*

Chief imports, 1929: specie, 20,691*l.*; apparel, wearing, 9,848*l.*; bags and sacks, 6,776*l.*; biscuits, bread, and cakes, 5,693*l.*; boots and shoes, 6,379*l.*; cement, 6,272*l.*; coal, 8,970*l.*; cotton (piece goods), 82,715*l.*; cotton manufactures, other, 24,437*l.*; cotton yarn, 8,681*l.*; flour, wheaten, 9,855*l.*; hats and caps, 8,718*l.*; kola nuts, 54,917*l.*; lumber, 10,593*l.*; medicines and drugs, 3,191*l.*; metals, all kinds, 19,890*l.*; motor cars, 8,315*l.*; oils, edible, 8,999*l.*; oils, not edible, 18,909*l.*; rice, 117,844*l.*; salt, 1,934*l.*; soap, 7,064*l.*; spirits, potable, 3,336*l.*; sugar, 15,738*l.*; tea, 10,067*l.*; tobacco, 18,591*l.*; wines, 7,165*l.* Chief exports: ground-nuts, 785,516*l.*; hides and skins, 6,155*l.*; palm kernels, 10,232*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom in 1930, 174,531*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 1930, 184,699*l.*

The tonnage of the 565 vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1929 was 1,280,888 tons, of which 869,626 were British.

Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are four post offices, but postal facilities are 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 1929, 321,869. 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 643 depositors holding deposits value 1,639*l.* in 1929. A special

West African alloy currency was introduced in 1920 (*see* under Nigeria, p. 254). West African currency notes in circulation December 31, 1929, amounted to 201,544*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. The British mandated territory of Togoland is also attached to the Gold Coast for administrative purposes.

The area of the Colony, Ashanti, and Protectorate is about 80,000 square miles; population, census 1921, 2,078,043; Europeans, 2,165. Chief towns: Accra, 38,000; Sekondi, 10,000; Cape Coast, 15,000; Keta, 10,000; Winneba, 7,000; Saltpond, 6,500; Koforidua, 5,500.

In the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the British mandated territory of Togoland there were, in 1929–30, 32 Government Schools (including 2 kindergarten, 1 technical and 4 junior trade schools), 246 assisted schools (including 2 secondary schools and 3 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), and 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 40,259, of whom 8,691 were girls, and 464 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 1929–30 (including the Northern Territories but excluding Achimota) was 215,300*l*.

The strength of the police, which is distributed throughout the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Mandated Togoland and the Northern Territories is (1930–31) 39 European officers and 2,018 other ranks. Summary convictions (1930–31) 23,131.

Staple products and exports, cocoa, gold, manganese, diamonds, kola nuts, mahogany, palm kernels, rubber, copra, and palm oil; in 1929 there were 150 horses, 50 asses, 100,000 sheep and goats, and 1,500 pigs and 35,000 cattle. Many of the coast inhabitants are fishermen, and there is considerable traffic in dried fish by rail into the interior.

	1925-26 [1]	1926-27 [1]	1927-28 [1]	1928-29 [1]	1929-30 [1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	5,871,556	4,365,321	5,217,689	4,703,967	4,691,422
Expenditure . .	4,255,126	4,328,159	4,714,947	5,419,732	5,226,120
Imports [2] [3] . .	9,782,619	10,285,876	13,770,542	12,200,045	10,082,881
Exports [2] [3] . .	10,890,223	12,104,800	14,350,355	13,824,875	12,677,716

[1] Year ending March 31.
[2] Including bullion and specie.
[3] Year ending December 31.

Chief items of revenue, 1929–30: customs, 2,489,575*l.*; icences, 215,901*l.*; railways, 1,181,834*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 127,614*l.*; miscellaneous, 206,333*l.*

Chief items of expenditure, 1929–30: extraordinary, 1,091,636*l.*; railways 1,197,072*l.* (includes 104,289*l.* Railway Renewals Fund and 45,761*l.* capital works); public debt charges, 694,158*l.* (includes 628,673*l.* borne by railways); medical and sanitation 364,083*l.* (including research, 17,088*l.*); education, 268,506*l.* (including 50,463*l.* for Achimota College); agriculture, forestry and veterinary, 132,888*l.*; Takoradi harbour, 185,154*l.* (includes 2,618*l.* capital works).

Public debt, March 31, 1930, 11,791,000*l.*; colony's surplus and reserve 1,037,406*l.* and 1,187,833*l.* respectively; Sinking Funds for Amortization, 1,505,350*l.*

1929. Imports, 10,082,381*l.*; exports, 12,677,716*l.*

Chief imports, 1929: apparel, 180,861*l.*; bags and sacks—empty (4,875,784 Nos.), 228,086*l.*; beads (other than real coral) (559,459 lbs.), 70,052*l.*; beer and ale, stout and porter (1,380,567 gallons), 234,692*l.*; biscuits, bread and cakes (3,963,763 lbs.), 100,282*l.*; coal, coke and patent fuel (72,839 tons), 164,281*l.*; cement (54,874 tons), 177,588*l.*; cotton—manufactured piece goods (31,533,574 sq. yards), 1,406,080*l.*; other kinds, 215,853*l.*; cordage and twine (11,118 cwts.), 66,687*l.*; hats, caps and other headgear, 61,922*l.*: machinery (all kinds), 267,306*l.*; medicines and drugs, 109,170*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, other than corrugated iron sheets, 330,496*l.*; corrugated iron sheets (10,272 tons), 202,145*l.*; oil—illuminating (3,062,957 gallons), 157,280*l.*; oil—motor spirit (6,011,318 gallons), 387,953*l.*; fish—canned or preserved, etc. (6,256,595 lbs.), 170,068*l.*; dried, salted, smoked or pickled, etc. (5,279,005 lbs.), 87,534*l.*; rice (214,085 cwts.), 181,290*l.*; flour—wheaten (228,562 cwts.), 248,489*l.*; perfumery, 61,771*l.*; sugar—all kinds (107,037 cwts.), 133,858*l.*; meats—canned and bottled (3,881,433 lbs.), 147,745*l.*; beef and pork—salted or pickled (7,425,035 lbs.), 90,623*l.*; motor cars (including lorries) (2,207 nos.), 415,625*l.*; motor cars (including lorries) parts, 125,885*l.*; silk manufactures, other than artificial, 229,816*l.*; artificial (other than apparel), 214,491*l.*; soap, other than toilet and shaving soap (113,602 lbs.), 175,428*l.*; spirits (potable) other than gin (166,979 gallons), 139,327*l.*; gin (569,746 gallons), 188,883*l.*; stationery, 54,025*l.*; tobacco, unmanufactured (2,023,626 lbs.), 112,553*l.*; cigarettes (415,289 lbs.), 237,129*l.*; tyres for vehicles, 145,063*l.*; wine—all kinds (271,707 gallons), 103,222*l.*; wood and timber, unmanufactured (6,654,465 superficial feet), 111,437*l.*; wool, manufactured, 55,996*l.*

Chief exports, 1929: cacao (238,068 tons), 9,704,493*l.*; gold (225,386 ozs.), 869,863*l.*; manganese (408,224 tons), 748,286*l.*; diamonds (660,536 carats), 584,613*l.*; kola nuts (6,846,100 lbs.), 127,283*l.*; mahogany (1,430,230 cubic feet), 160,364*l.*; palm kernels (6,569 tons), 96,447*l.*; rubber (648,861 lbs.), 28,423*l.*; copra (1,236 tons), 21,216*l.*; palm oil (596 tons), 16,830*l.* Export of cacao in 1930, 186,733 tons.

Imports, 1929: United Kingdom, 4,757,712*l.*; U.S.A., 1,601,674*l.*; Germany, 1,134,998*l.*; Holland, 732,773*l.*; France, 407,335*l.*

Exports, 1929: United Kingdom, 3,615,835*l.*; U.S.A., 3,667,002*l.*; Germany, 2,079,605*l.*; Holland, 1,493,535,*l.*; France, 447,789*l.*

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1929 was 5,504,387 tons, of which 2,977,635 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 70,273*l.* in 1929–30 on the working of the harbour.

Communications.—A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa to Kumasi (168 miles). There is a branch line from Tarkwa to Prestea (19 miles), and from Inchaban Junction to Inchaban, 5 miles. Another line runs from Accra to Kumasi (192 miles). A third line runs from Huni Valley (53 miles from Sekondi on the Sekondi-Kumasi line) to Kade in the Central Province, 98 miles from Huni Valley. Mean mileage operated, 495 miles; gross railway earnings, 1929–30, 1,183,035*l.*; working expenditure, 1929–30, 643,712*l.*; net earnings, 1929–30, 539,323*l.*; total capital expenditure, 9,137,662*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, 1930, 4,298 miles of telegraph trunks and 7,169 miles of telephone trunks and 264 offices, and there are telephone exchanges at Aburi, Accra, Ada, Adeiso, Akrokeri, Akuse, Axim, Bekwai, Cape Coast, Dodowa, Dunkwa, Efiduasi, Half Assim, Ho, Kehunia, Keta, Kibi, Koforidua, Konango, Kumasi, Mampong (Ashanti), Mangoase, Mpraeso, Nsawam, Nkawkaw, Obuasi, Oda, Swedru, Saltpond, Sekondi, Sunyani, Suhum, Tafo, Tarkwa, Tamale, Takoradi, Winneba. There are over 1,895 telephones now in use, and over 2,735 miles of wire in the exchange areas. The telephone trunk system connects up all the main towns in the Colony. Telegrams in 1929–30: 410,859. There is a wireless telegraph station at Takoradi. The number of letters, packets, &c., handled in the postal service in 1929–30 was 8,322,068. In 1929–30 the savings bank had 12,361 depositors with 98,362*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. 254. West African currency notes in circulation at March 31, 1928, amounted to 1,691,166*l.*; March 31, 1929, 1,831,663*l.*; March 31, 1930, 1,935,379*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 24,560 square miles and the population (census 1921) was 407,000; Europeans (1921), 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 (1929) 1,154, and in the mission schools, 3,668. At the Agricultural and Forestry Training Centre 48 students were in residence during 1928–29. Police force (1929–30), 3 European officers and 267 other ranks. Prosecutions, 1929–30, 6,066, but there is little serious crime. There are 1,191 miles of motor roads. Agriculture is the staple industry. 60,413 tons of cocoa were exported by rail in 1928–29. Gold output (1929–30), 131,198 oz. (557,330*l.*). Average number employed in mining industry, 3,004 in 1929–30.

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 1929 there were 1,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep and goats, and 8,000 pigs.

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. Population (1921), 527,914; Europeans (1921), 49. Chief towns, Tamale, 4,000; Navrengo, 15,000. Area of the Protectorate, 35,000 square miles; Mandated Territory is about 10,000 square miles in addition. Police force (1929-30), 2 European officers and 309 other ranks. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Roman Catholic and other missions. For purposes of education the Northern Province is considered as part of the Gold Coast, though still having a separate Ordinance and Rules. A new scheme of education was inaugurated on April 1, 1927, under a Superintendent of Education, with European masters on his staff. Government schools exist at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa. Pupils in 1929, 761. There is now a veterinary school in Tamale. There are also Mohammedan schools. There are 794 miles of motorable roads in dry season. The chief crops grown are yams, guinea corn, millet, maize, rice, and tobacco. Livestock, 1929: cattle, 110,000; sheep and goats, 250,000; donkeys, 9,550; horses, 2,850. 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.*

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—H. S. *Newlands.*

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, twelve 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 (1929) was 24·8 per thousand, and the death-rate 32·8; infantile mortality-rate 319 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 1929, after the amalgamation, 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 4,591. Salaries paid by Government, under amalgamation scheme, to African teachers in mission schools, including grants to European teachers at Roman Catholic schools, amounted to 10,070*l.* There were 7 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 689. The grant awarded these secondary schools amounted to 1,144*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 95, and one (The Sir Alfred Jones' Trades School) controlled by Government with an average of 24 boys. The assisted industrial schools received grants amounting to 204*l.* Besides these there were 2 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 303, and a secondary school for boys with an average attendance of 80. 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 1929 had an authorised strength of 305, including 6 European officers. In 1929, 32 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court, and 55 in the Circuit court.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	945,581	855,440	719,637[1]	826,318[1]	740,646
Expenditure .	843,321	957,155	754,610[1]	815,373[1]	871,087
Imports .	2,178,461	1,844,122	2,112,024	2,054,507	1,789,053
Exports .	1,820,685	1 871,446	1,767,259	1,829,093	1,532,237

[1] Excluding railway revenue and expenditure.

The revenue in 1929 from customs was 507,047*l.*; railway, 283,512*l.*; licences, 20,058*l.*; court fees, 54,740*l.*; post-office, 15,160*l.*; light dues, 17,094*l.*; house tax, 77,445*l.*

Net public debt, December 31, 1929, 1,787,673*l.*

Principal imports, 1929: cotton manufactures, 304,245*l.*; coal, 42,315 tons, 65,930*l.*; spirits, 38,847 gallons, 28,782*l.*; tobacco manufactured, 58,025 lbs., 24,948*l.*; tobacco unmanufactured, 1,815,845 lbs., 86,629*l.*; oil (kerosene), 396,319 gallons, 28,307*l.* Principal exports, 1929: ginger, 1,548 tons, 59,308*l.*; kola nuts, 3,128 tons, 266,422*l.*; palm kernels, 60,205 tons, 876,308*l.*; palm oil, 2,845 tons, 75,153*l.*; piassava, 1,232 tons, 17,177*l.*

Imports (Board of Trade returns) from United Kingdom in 1930, 625,423*l.*; exports thereto, 312,633*l.*; 1929, imports, 779,004*l.*; exports, 409,967*l.*

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade (excluding vessels in Admiralty service) was (1929) 4,812,566 tons, of which 2,984,305 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, 1929, was 310 miles, excluding sidings. Total receipts 1929, 233,512*l.*, gross expenditure 286,843*l.* There are over 2,008 miles of telegraph and telephone, including electric-train-staff lines. In 1929, 2,096,664 postal packets were dealt with in the Colony; money order transactions amounted to 46,533*l.* There are 1,097½ miles of combined telegraph and telephone wires in operation. There are 74 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1929 there were 7,499 depositors in the savings bank with 63,402*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 126 mission primary schools, 75 of which received assistance from the Government. The average attendance at the assisted schools was 3,471 and the grant paid them was 2,858*l.*; 6 assisted secondary schools with an average attendance of 366, and which received grants amounting to 796*l.*; one industrial school

with an average attendance of 49, and which received a grant of 92*l.* 5*s*; a Government School for the sons and nominees of chiefs at Bo, with 161 pupils at the end of 1929; in 1929, Government opened a Central School at Koyeima, the 136 pupils from the old school at Njala being transferred there. There were also 8 smaller Government Rural Schools, with a total of 297 pupils; 20 apprentices were in training at the Agricultural College at Njala.

Governor.—Arnold Weinholt *Hodson*, C.M.G. (1930).

Colonial Secretary.—C. E. *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 in 1929 was estimated at 5,579,776. 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 42,240, the capital; Omdurman (the old Dervish capital), population 102,983; Khartoum North and Rural District, population 102,512; Wadi Halfa, Merowé, El Damer, Atbara, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala El Dueim, Kosti, El Obeid, Nahud, Wad Medani, Singa, and El Fasher.

Education.

The schools under the Central Authority are classified as follows:—(1) The elementary vernacular schools (Kuttabs), 87 in number (January, 1930), 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 10—at Khartum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, Atbara, El Obeid, Halfa, Rufaa, Berber, El Dueim and Port Sudan. The number of boys in attendance is 1,276. The school at Gordon College is attended by 553 pupils. There is also in the Gordon College buildings a training college attended by 8 students, who are eventually drafted out as Kadis in district courts. The industrial workshops, of which there are three, at Khartoum, Omdurman and Atbara, are attended by 387 boy apprentices. There is a training college for girls in Omdurman attended by 61 students, and 21 other girls' schools, attended by 1,858 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 26,880 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 Khartum 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 claim 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 six 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	5,482,888	1929 . .	6,981,500	6,610,274
1927 . .	5,929,945	5,550,489	1930[1] . .	4,929,000	4,929,000

[1] Budget estimates (including net receipts only from Railways and Steamers).

The main sources of revenue in 1929 were: Land Tax (£E91,856); Animal Tax (£E154,338); Royalties (£E132,043); Customs (£E729,654); Railways and Steamers (£E2,549,582); Posts and Telegraphs (£E173,364).

These figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of Local Provincial Services, which amounted in 1925, to £E239,937 and £E203,168; 1926, to £E208,168 and £E192,422; 1927, to £E157,174 and £E143,673; 1928, to £E133,577 and £E116,743; 1929, to £E126,729 and £E108,719.

Production and Commerce.

The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, exports of which in 1929 amounted to 16,787 tons, valued at £E687,672. Egyptian cotton has been well established, and increasing quantities, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. In 1929–30 the area of cotton on the Gezira Irrigation Scheme (put into operation in 1925) was increased to 174,000 acres and produced a crop of 405,670 kantars of 315 lbs. seed cotton The areas of cotton grown on the Gash and Baraka Deltas were 55,500 and 45,000 acres respectively and produced 80,000 and 54,600 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 1929–30 season is recorded as 355,594 acres, and the crop of 1929–30 amounted to 27,480 tons of lint and 61,000 tons of cotton seed.

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 1929 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 1928 and 1929 the output from the salt fields totalled 12,186 tons and 11,688 tons respectively. A new company has been formed, at Port Sudan, for the manufacture

of salt on a large scale by evaporation of sea-water, and some experimental pumping has been carried out.

Imports and Exports.

Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1924 . .	5,474,910	3,541,866	1927 . .	6,155,314	4,956,090
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

[1] Including Government Stores.

[2] Excluding re-exports, which were £E288,305 in 1924; £E367,016 in 1925; £E314,269 in 1926; £E273,329 in 1927, £E312,257 in 1928; and £E283,010 in 1929.

Specie (1929 imports £E147,932, re-exports £E89,551) and Transit trade (£E422,614 in 1929) are also excluded.

Summary of merchandise imported and exported showing countries of importation and exportation for 1928 and 1929:—

Countries Imported from and Exported to:—	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Abyssinia	201,793	237,287	12,615	21,676
Africa (Union of South) .	99,007	98,756	10	388
Arabia	4,702	6,798	5,274	8,935
Australia	44,095	96,685	13,291	19,994
Belgium	406,732	535,757	58,093	36,023
Congo and Uganda . .	3,390	19,789	1,789	2,806
Egypt [1]	1,657,433	1,590,446	448,153	512,290
Eritrea	12,343	11,854	9,446	4,242
France	112,009	113,124	245,839	151,708
Germany	80,122	85,380	123,935	151,113
Great Britain	2,250,247	2,177,468	4,188,354	5,211,044
Holland	53,817	22,658	19,853	20,492
Italy	124,547	155,036	138,461	72,314
India (British) and Aden .	560,866	594,634	11,391	3,660
Japan	295,397	460,741	26,818	20,320
United States . . .	169,418	174,696	216,189	244,639
Other countries . . .	387,288	480,005	115,258	44,468

[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 1929 was £E114,612. These imports are now classified in the same way as other imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal imports for 1928 and 1929:—

Articles	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
Horses, donkeys, mules and camels . units	1,529	9,938	521	6,051
Cotton fabrics . . . . . tons	5,139	923,471	7,098	1,178,819
,, ,, ... metres	1,701,473	66,443	2,005,442	64,848
Empty sacks . . . . . tons	2,984	139,361	4,802	177,880
Clothing, underclothing and hosiery . value	—	69,688	—	74,504
Carpets, woollen blankets and rugs . units	27,548	21,898	43,042	30,338
Cordage and Cables . . . . . tons	150	11,929	194	13 188
Cotton yarn and sewing cotton . . . value	—	13 670	—	15 558

Articles		1928		1929	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Cotton covers	units	58,715	8,135	78,064	10,978
Silk fabrics	tons	66	43,077	31	20,799
,, ,,	metres	174,399	11,360	193,634	13,183
Butter and margarine	tons	45	6,059	58	6,980
Sugar, refined	,,	24,298	535,966	29,922	611,968
Coffee	,,	3,754	225,460	4,064	276,032
Flour (wheat)	,,	10,909	154,609	14,541	195,290
Tea	,,	2,494	255,130	2,396	208,340
Rice	,,	1,622	24,490	2,188	31,121
Spices, pepper and chillies	,,	466	24,931	508	30,550
Jams and confectionery	,,	998	47,074	1,121	49,119
Preserved alimentary vegetables	value	—	13,881	—	20,318
Bread and ship's biscuits, biscuits and cakes	tons	109	11,232	139	12,602
Wheat	,,	953	12,513	1,617	19,213
Liquors and liqueurs (including whisky)	litres	205,319	41,031	215,677	44,563
Beer, ale and stout	,,	984,007	28,152	956,544	28,597
Wines and champagne	,,	78,085	8,184	73,352	7,485
Coal, coke and patent fuel	tons	102,592	127,194	130,918	170,617
Motor spirit (benzine)	cases	186,603	79,155	103,188	41,012
,, ,, ,,	tons	29	1,115	2,894	24,338
Petroleum (kerosene)	cases	183,468	49,511	133,130	35,722
,, ,,	tons	5	42	1,307	5,076
Essential and volatile oils	,,	38	19,539	48	26,543
Soap (household)	,,	2,343	68,727	2,613	73,852
Candles	,,	106	6,115	89	5,822
Matches	value	—	14,823	—	17,262
Chemicals and drugs (including medical plants)	,,	—	76,709	—	91,377
Tanned and untanned skins and hides, saddlery and other leather goods	,,	—	32,013	—	35,859
Boots and shoes	pairs	123,079	35,410	154,472	48,963
Machinery, all kinds of (including steam engines, motor cars, etc)	value	—	628,316	—	710,689
Finished iron and steel tools, etc.	,,	—	691,192	—	443,969
Timber (including railway sleepers)	,,	—	123,227	—	176,330
Paper and printed matter	,,	—	34,246	—	44,711
Tobacco, tombac, cigars and cigarettes	tons	324	341,308	308	311,095
Dura and dukhn	,,	23	158	63	371

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, 140 miles, was opened in 1929. The total length of the line open for traffic is 1,990 miles. The gauge is 3ft. 6in.

There is a motor transport service throughout the year between Juba and Aba (Belgian Congo) a distance of 125 miles, and between Juba and Nimule (104 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 19 wireless stations, 5,700 miles of telegraph and telephone routes, and 17,970 miles of wire, including those maintained by the Sudan Government Railway. There are 81 stationary Post and Telegraph Offices and 19 travelling Post Offices, and one office is opened to telegraph business only. In 1929, 19,901,363 postal packets were dealt with, 287,219 parcels and 914,907 telegrams. There were 1,297 telephone subscribers.

Governor-General.—Sir John L. *Maffey*, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.

G.O.C. Troops.—Major-General H. J. *Huddleston*, C.B., C.M.G, D.S.O., M.C.

Legal Secretary.—N. G. *Davidson*, Esq , C.B.E.

Civil Secretary.—H. A. *MacMichael*, Esq., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Financial Secretary.—A. J. C. *Huddleston*, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

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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 1929 the European population was estimated at 6,630 and the native population at 4,794,000. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of slavery was enacted in 1922.

Education.—There were in 1929, 88 Government schools, 1,622 Roman Catholic schools and 1,281 Protestant schools, with an average attendance of 86,263 pupils. The amount allotted to education in the 1929–30 Estimates was 100,977*l.* There are 3 schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha District and another European school at Ngare Nairobi in the Moshi District. A school for young European children has been established in Dar-es-Salaam, and a correspondence course exists for children in outlying districts.

There is a monthly paper published by the Government in Swahili.

Finance.—The revenue in 1929–30 was 1,992,675*l.*; expenditure 2,084,898*l.* The chief items of revenue were licences, taxes, etc., 915,419*l.*; customs, 744,220*l.*; fees of court or office, 112,898*l.*; posts and telegraphs, 71,030*l.* The chief items of expenditure were: public works, 296,605*l.*; provincial administration, 375,545*l.*; medical and sanitation, 248,233*l.*; military, 117,932*l.*; police and prisons, 137,861*l.* Estimates 1930–31: revenue, 2,054,500*l.*; expenditure, 2,145,912*l.*

Loans have been 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 have been expended upon railway works, 1,293,614*l.*; other works, 766,324; restoration of war damage, 177,909, and to meet deficits 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, two battalions and one company of the Nyasaland Battalion of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory. The police force consisted (1929) of 1,768 all ranks.

Production and Industry.—The total area under forest other than savannah forest is approximately 4,071 square miles of which 95·2 per cent. is Government forest reserves, 3·4 per cent. awaits reservation, and 1·4 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 1929 was 381,700 and 10,608,000 cubic feet respectively.

The chief export crop of the territory is sisal fibre, the export of which in 1929 reached 45,728 tons, valued at 1,485,593*l.*, as compared with 36,186 tons, valued at 1,111,429*l.* in 1928. Other major export crops are: coffee, cotton, groundnuts, copra, simsim and grains. Cultivation of tea and tobacco by Europeans in the south-western highlands is proceeding, although still in the experimental stage.

In 1929 there were 4,867,444 cattle, 2,134,596 sheep and 2,906,638 goats in the territory.

The value of minerals produced in 1929 was: diamonds, 88,030*l.*; gold, 38,630*l.*; salt, 39,200*l.*; mica, 14,780*l.*; tin, 2,825*l.*; red ochre, 257*l.* Companies desiring to investigate the mineral resources can obtain information and assistance from the Mines Dept., Dar-es-Salaam.

Trade and Shipping.—There is a uniform Customs tariff in Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. Total imports, 1928, 3,737,358*l.*; 1929, 4,285,952*l.*; total exports, 1928, 4,050,594*l.*; 1929, 3,988,365*l.*; transit, 1928, 2,061,078*l.*; 1929, 2,531,205*l.*

Chief exports, 1929: Sisal (45,728 tons), 1,485,593*l.*; cotton (110,821 centals), 487,863*l.*; coffee (177,140 cwts), 588,871*l.*; ground-nuts (7,765 tons), 120,448*l.*; hides and skins (50,988 cwts), 223,002*l.*; copra (7,920 tons), 145,015*l.*; grain (160,924 cwts), 95,091*l.*; simsim (4,256 tons), 74,773*l.*; beeswax (6,721 cwts), 48,149*l.*; ghee (9,073 cwts), 36,547*l.*; diamonds (23,290 carats), 91,247*l.*; gold (10,462 ozs. troy), 39,184*l.* Chief imports, 1929: Cotton piece-goods, 903,384*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 227,035*l.*; food-stuffs, 203,412*l.*; machinery, 264,616*l.*; building materials (including cement and galvanised iron sheets), 292,786*l.*; kerosene and motor spirits, 237,457*l.*; sugar, 71,518*l.*; rice, 85,198*l.*; spirits, 47,426*l.*; cigarettes, 75,116*l.*

In 1929, 565 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 2,337,974 tons, and 4,436 dhows of 98,942 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 10,683 miles of road during the dry season.

There are two railways of metre gauge in the territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), with a branch line from Rau Rivir via Sanya to Arusha (55 miles); the construction of the direct route from Moshi to Sanya approaches completion. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza (235 miles). Also a 60 c.m. tram line from Mingoyo near Lindi to Ndanda (57 miles). This 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. There are 119 Post Offices and Postal Agencies, 97 of which are Telegraph Offices. Telegraph Money Order and Savings Bank business are conducted at 22 Head Offices, and Postal Order and ordinary Money Order business at 31 Sub Offices. Telephone Exchanges are established and Trunk Telephone communication is in operation between 37 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.—Sir Stewart *Symes*, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Appointed January, 1931.

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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 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 officer in charge of Native Affairs 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 13,753 (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 amounts to 24,115. The Native population is estimated at 237,701. As large areas of the country, particularly 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 (1929) 63 Government schools with 3,623 pupils, and 56 registered private schools with 1,368 pupils. Of the children in Government schools 1,056 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 19 Government farm schools and 46 aided private farm schools.

Native.—The education of the Natives is under the direct supervision of the various Missions. There are (1929) 64 Government-aided mission schools with 4,428 pupils. There are 2 Training Schools for Native Teachers, subsidised by the Government, with 69 student teachers in training.

Finance.—In 1929-30 the revenue amounted to 867,524*l.* and the expenditure to 1,202,389*l.* (including 272,841*l.* loan expenditure, and 192,071*l.* expenditure in connection with settlement of Angola farmers). The Estimates for 1930-31 are: revenue 707,000*l.*, expenditure 1,516,710*l.* (including 358,890*l.* loan expenditure, and 265,000*l.* from Union Government in connection with settlement of Angola farmers).

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 270,000*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 1929 there were about 636,661 head of cattle, 2,435,550 head of small stock, 18,998 horses, 53,830 donkeys and 1,792 mules.

The staple product is diamonds, which are found along the coast from the Orange River to Conception Bay. The fields are alluvial and the deposits shallow. The stones are small but of a very good quality. Other minerals worked are copper, rich deposits of which exist at Tsumeb and in the neighbourhood, vanadium, marble and tin. Gold and silver are known to exist but in too small quantities to work remuneratively.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1924	1,777,164	2,851,473	1927	2,490,816	3,475,561
1925	2,189,851	2,828,222	1928	2,881,562	3,355,937
1926	2,507,625	3,292,986	1929	3,981,848	3,595,313

The principal exports are diamonds, the exports in 1929, 597,059 carats, valued at 1,563,805*l.* In 1929, 73,572 tons of copper were exported, value 703,011*l.*

Imports from overseas, 1929, 1,247,256*l.*; Union of South Africa, 1,834,592*l.* Exports overseas, 2,999,665*l.*; Union of S. A., 595,648*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 south to Windhoek..

The whole of the railway system, from De Aar in the Union to the border and within the border, is controlled by the S.A. Railways and Harbours Department through the System Manager in Windhoek.

The total length of the line inside South West Africa is 1,096 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, 1929, there were 109 Post Offices and 395 Private Bag Services distributed by rail or road transport. The number of articles posted was 3,801,876 and 5,365,152 were received.

On 31st March, 1929, there were 4,194 miles of trunk lines, 2,795 miles of telegraphs, 1,469 miles of super-imposed telegraphs and telephones, 682 miles of rural telephones and 1,077 miles of farm telephone lines; 85 telegraph offices, 41 telephone exchanges, and 1,293 telephone subscribers.

A Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1916. The number of accounts open at 31st March, 1929, was 4,947, with a credit of 171,794*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

At Walvis Bay there is a 3½ k.w. Coastal Wireless Station.

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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 1928-29, 88,904*l.*; expenditure, 138,501*l.*

Imports into the British Cameroons in 1929, 214,621*l.*; exports, 307,607*l.* Chief exports: bananas (dried), palm kernels, palm oil, cocoa, coffee and rubber. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, flour, kerosene, fish, rice, tobacco, cigarettes, motor spirit, coopers' stores, hardware, and colonial produce. In 1929, 137 vessels, having a total tonnage of 265,738, entered Victoria, and 97 vessels (53,908 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.

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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 approximately 12,600 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 1921 census, is 188,265 (including 20 non-Africans, of whom 15 are Europeans).

For purposes of education the British mandated territory is considered as part of the Gold Coast.

In the British mandated area the Ewe Mission has 50 schools with 2,229 pupils, average daily attendance 2,042, and the Roman Catholic Mission has 12 schools with 816 pupils, average daily attendance 758.

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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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 Somer's Islands, as they were called at first, and in 1684 the Crown took over the Government.

Governor.—Major-Gen. T.A. *Cubitt*, C.M.G., C.B., 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 1921, 20,127 (7,006 white); 13,021 belong to Church of England (census 1921). Estimated civil population, 1929, 31,500 (15,550 white). In 1929 the birth-rate was 24·34 and the death-rate 11·81 per 1,000; there were 205 marriages. In 1929 there was an excess of immigration over emigration of 233. 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, 1929, 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 1929, 32 aided primary schools, with 3,719 pupils, and 4 secondary schools, received in Government grants 13,225*l.* There are 2 garrison schools and 1 naval school; about 15 other primary schools receiving no Government grant.

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	248,476	314,298	290,236	336,870	364,675
Expenditure . . .	312,283	291,209	249,420	303,642	334,262

Chief sources of revenue 1929: customs, 240,648*l.*; lighthouse tolls, 6,148*l.*; postal, 47,769*l.* Chief items of expenditure: salaries, public works, education. In 1929, 50,234*l.* was spent on the tourist traffic. Public debt (1929), 70,000*l.*

The chief products are onions, potatoes, lily-bulbs, and various kitchen garden vegetables.

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports[1] . . .	1,325,041	1,404,824	1,532,794	1,587,470	1,718,248
Exports . . .	166,020	239,553	249,958	177,015	185,903

[1] Excluding Government stores from imports.

Imports (excluding Government stores) from United Kingdom in 1929, 573,569*l.*; Canada, 326,684*l.*; other countries, 817,995*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 1929 were: beef, 44,333*l.*; bran, 25,558*l.*; flour, 28,683*l.*; clothing, 26,818*l.*; cotton goods, 69,525*l.*; electrical goods, 35,329*l.*; hardware, 51,474*l.*; oats, 42,326*l.*; woollen goods, 42,463*l.*; kerosene oil, 23,237*l.*; machinery, 40,491*l.*; malt liquor, 39,205*l.*; coal (steam), 5,268*l.*; fresh fruit, 32,804*l.*; smoked and pickled meats, 59,816*l.*; groceries, 40,439*l.*; fancy goods, 169,010*l.*; canned goods, 44,407*l.*; butter, 41,438*l.* The principal exports in 1929 were: lily bulbs, 10,232*l.*; potatoes, 51,473*l.*; other vegetables, 74,145*l.*

The registered shipping consisted (1929) 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 1929 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 4,073,457 tons, of which 3,774,332 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 (1929) 19 post offices in the colony; the number of letters and post cards dealt with in the year 1929 was 3,784,052; newspapers, book packets and circulars, 914,440; parcels, 95,123. The post office revenue was 48,908*l.*, and expenditure, 16,455*l.* Savings bank deposits on December 31, 1929, were 91,486*l.* to the credit of 4,712 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 40,000*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, 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.

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 sixteenth Parliament, elected on Sept. 14, 1926, 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 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.

Minister without Portfolio.—Sir George H. *Perley*, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Minister of Fisheries.—Hon. E. N. *Rhodes* (Senator).
Minister of Labour.—Hon. Gideon *Robertson* (Senator).
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 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), Canadian Building, 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), 114 Wellington Street, Ottawa Canada.

Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations.—Dr. W. A. Riddell (appointed 1925), 41 quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

Canadian Minister in the United States.—Major William D. Herridge, D.S.O. (appointed March 8, 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.—(Vacant Sept. 1930), Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Canadian Minister in Japan.—Hon. H. M. Mailer (appointed 1929), Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Minister in Canada.—Mr. Iyemasa Tokugawa (appointed 1929), Wellington Street, Ottawa.

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 legislature are: the amendment of the provincial constitution, except as regards the office of the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation for revenue purposes; borrowing; management and sale of crown lands; provincial hospitals, reformatories, &c.; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for local or provincial purposes; local works and undertakings, except lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, &c., extending beyond the province or connecting with other provinces, and 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	1881	4,324,810
1825	860,000	1891	4,833,239
1851–2	2,383,500	1901	5,371,315
1860–1	3,183,000	1911	7,206,643
1871	3,689,257	1921	8,788,483

The estimated population in 1930 was 9,934,500.

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, 1901	Population, 1911.	Population, 1921.
Prince Edward Island[1].	2,184	—	2,184	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia[1] . .	20,743	685	21,428	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick[1] . .	27,710	275	27,985	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec[1 2 3] . . .	571,004	23,430	594,434	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,361,199
Ontario[2] . . .	363,282	49,300	412,582	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662
Manitoba[1] . . .	224,777	27,055	251,832	255,211	461,394	610,118
British Columbia[1] .	349,970	5,885	355,855	178,657	392,480	524,582
Alberta . . .	248,800	6,485	255,285	73,022	374,295	588,454
Saskatchewan . .	237,975	13,725	251,700	91,279	492,432	757,510
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076	27,219	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories	1,258,217	51,465	1,309,682	20,129	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy .	—	—	—	—	—	485
Totals . . .	3,510,008	180,035	3,690,043	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

[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.

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 :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Montreal (1929) .	1,098,409	Calgary (1929) . .	102,470
Toronto (1929) . .	690,645	London (1929) . .	68,400
Winnipeg (1929) .	336,202	Edmonton (1928) .	69,744
Vancouver (1929) .	277,631	Halifax (1929) . .	64,000 [1]
Hamilton (1929) .	134,566	SaintJohn, N.B (1929)	60,500 [1]
Ottawa (1929) . .	165,987	Victoria (1929). .	39,394
Quebec (1929) . .	135,000	Windsor (1929) .	66,893

[1] Approximate.

The total 'urban' population of Canada in 1921 is 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 1929 :—

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	1,668	19 4	469	5·5	1,122	13 0
Nova Scotia . .	10,672	19·4	3,510	6 4	6,657	12·1
New Brunswick .	10,244	24·4	3,117	7·4	5,213	12 4
Quebec . . .	81,380	30 3	19,610	7·3	37,221	13·8
Ontario . . .	68,411	20·9	27,605	8·4	38,102	11 6
Manitoba . . .	14,236	21·5	5,269	7 9	5,808	8·8
Saskatchewan . .	21,310	24·6	6,535	7·5	6,707	7·7
Alberta . . .	16,748	25·9	5,999	9·3	6,234	9 7
British Columbia .	10,266	17·4	5,151	8·7	6,386	10 8
Total . .	234,915	24 0	77,265	7·9	113,450	11·6

Immigrant arrivals in Canada during 4 years :—

—	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
English and Welsh . . .	32,572	27,775	33,544	35,283
Irish	11,553	8,756	9,199	10,159
Scottish	16,728	14,341	16,137	18,640
Total British . . .	60,853	50,872	58,880	64,082
The United States . . .	20,025	25,007	30,560	30,727
Austrian	580	606	409	437
German	15,221	12,032	12,806	14,281

—	Number of Immigrants arrived in the Years ended March 31			
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Norwegian and Swedish	7,960	7,461	5,731	5,174
French and Belgians	5,196	3,039	1,967	1,393
Italians	3,466	5,593	792	1,277
Jews	4,863	4,296	3,301	3,544
Russians and Finlanders	6,564	5,713	4,559	5,330
Other Nationalities	19,313	36,978	48,717	37,043
Total	143,091	151,597	167,772	163,288

Immigrants in the calendar year 1930 totalled 104,806 (164,992 in 1929).

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, with 4,210 professors, lecturers, etc., and 57,254 students in 1928–29. The 97 colleges in Canada had 25,137 students registered in 1928–29.

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	47,288,691
Quebec . .	June 30, 1928 . .	7,914	20,246	510,470[2]	30,881,878
Nova Scotia .	July 31, 1929 . .	1,756	3,382	113,309	3,948,230
New Brunswick .	June 30, 1929 . .	2,388	2,636	83,336	3,068,670
Manitoba . .	June 30, 1929 . .	2,011	4,272	150,517	9,423,803
British Columbia	June 30, 1929 . .	1,189	3,784	109,558	11,149,996[3]
P. E. Island .	June 30, 1929 . .	472	618	17,180	485,138
Alberta . .	June 30, 1929 . .	3,563	5,827	161,285	11,866,815
Saskatchewan .	June 30, 1928 . .	4,826	8,464	227,263	15,574,106
Total . .		31,775	68,888	2,080,949	133,687,327

[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.
[3] 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 121,252 in 1929.

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, 1929, total convictions for indictable offences were 24,097; total convictions for all offences amounted to 321,966.

Finance.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund, *i. e.* general Revenue and Expenditure:—

Years ended March 31	Net revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1925-26	380,745,506	320,660,479
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

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1929-30 :—

1928-29	Dollars	1928-29	Dollars
Customs	179,429,920	War Tax Revenue . .	134,086,005
Excise	65,035,701	Various	28,062,997
Public works (including canals)	1,451,798		
Post office	33,345,385	Total . . .	441,411,806

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1931 :—

Services	Dollars	Services	Dollars
Public Debt, including Sinking Funds . .	122,639,743	Government of the North-west Territories . .	643,500
Charges of Management .	984,690	Government of the Yukon Territory	225,500
Civil Government . .	13,490,633	Dominion Lands and Parks	5,215,126
Administration of Justice.	2,201,500	Pensions and National Health	10,037,500
Penitentiaries . . .	2,449,452	External Affairs . . .	685,487
Legislation	2,395,314	Miscellaneous . . .	3,798,570
Agriculture . . .	8,751,795	National Revenue . .	14,114,952
Immigration and Colonization	2,931,000	Railways and Canals—chargeable to Collection of Revenue . . .	2,891,500
Soldier Land Settlement	2,315,000	Public Works—chargeable to Collection of Revenue	1,024,400
Pensions	43,736,222	Post Office	37,336,369
Superannuation . . .	1,330,500	Trade and Commerce . .	6,009,803
National Defence . .	22,239,665	Total Consolidated Fund	368,387,102
Railways and Canals—chargeable to Income .	949,440	Railways and Canals—Capital	16,279,500
Public Works—chargeable to Income . . .	25,139,571	Public Works—Capital .	8,269,000
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions . .	1,276,050	Public Works—Capital—Marine Department .	5,800,000
Ocean and River Service .	4,015,550	Total Capital . .	30,348,500
Lighthouse and Coast Service	3,290,700	Total	398,735,602
Scientific Institutions .	1,229,260	Adjustment of War Claims	622,500
Steamboat Inspection .	145,080	Grand Total . .	399,358,102
Fisheries	2,503,500		
Subsidies to Provinces .	12,590,709		
Mines and Geological Survey	760,400		
Labour	399,000		
Public Printing and Stationery	212,000		
Indians	5,801,055		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	3,126,566		

On July 31, 1930, the net debt was 2,140,862,233 dollars.

Foreign Debts: The amount of Greek debt outstanding is 6,755,000 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, 1929	15,265,084	13,686,261
British Columbia	Mar. 31, 1929	21,094,427	22,825,526
Manitoba	Apr 30, 1929	12,150,490	12,344,493
New Brunswick	Oct. 31, 1929	5,991,375	6,521,575
Nova Scotia	Sept. 30, 1929	7,300,410	7,288,486
Ontario	Oct. 31, 1929	65,549,718	61,906,824
Quebec	June 30, 1929	39,976,283	35,964,482
Prince Edward Island	Dec. 31, 1929	1,083,571	1,033,315
Saskatchewan	Apr 30, 1929	16,096,666	15,971,231
Total	—	184,598,024	177,542,192

[1] Figures subject to revision.

At the beginning of 1929 investments abroad totalled 1,746 million dollars, and foreign investments in Canada totalled 5,904 million dollars.

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 3,629. 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 8,971 officers and 114,580 other ranks, organised as follows:—

	Regiments	Batteries		Battalions	Companies	Troops	Units or Detachments
		Field	Medium and Heavy				
Cavalry	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery	—	64	23	—	—	—	—
Infantry	—	—	—	122	15[1]	—	—
Engineers	—	—	—	—	17	7	—
Signals	—	—	—	—	11	7	—
Medical Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Army Service Corps	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Officers Training Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Other administrative services	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Total	35	64	23	122	55	14	121

[1] Machine Gun Companies.

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 depots, (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, 1931, was 11,061,800 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 destroyer *Champlain* and the mine-sweeping trawlers *Festubert* and *Ypres*, based on Halifax, N.S.: the destroyer *Vancouver* and mine-sweeping trawlers *Armentières* and *Thiepval*, based on Esquimalt, B.C. Two British-built destroyers, the *Saguenay* and the *Skeena*, of 1,320 tons each, will be completed in 1931, to replace the *Champlain* and *Vancouver*. 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 1929–30 amounted to 3,600,000 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, 1930, was 177 officers and 681 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 1929 is as follows:—University and R.M.C. Cadets, 72; boys from various technical schools, 39. The estimated expenditure for the R.C.A.F. for 1930–31 was 2,510,000 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, 1930, its strength was 56 officers, 1,065 other ranks, and 123 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 1929:—

	Values in dollars		Production in dollars
Land	3,316,061,000	Field crops	979,750,000
Buildings	1,382,684,000	Farm Animals	210,437,000
Implements and Machinery	665,172,000	Dairy Products	290,000,000
Live Stock	864,167,000	Poultry and eggs	109,346,000
Poultry	63,854,000	Fruits and vegetables	46,398,000
Animals on fur farms	19,477,000	Miscellaneous	31,287,000
Production of the year	1,667,218,000		
Total	7,978,633,000	Total	1,667,218,000

Field Crops—In 1929, 61,207,034 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 1930 for acreage and yield of grain crops for the year 1929 :—

Provinces	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
Pr. Ed. Island .	27,057	452	170,105	5,524	5,870	145
Nova Scotia .	6,056	95	109,836	3,523	10,868	292
New Brunswick .	3,216	168	216,530	6,588	9,448	259
Quebec . .	58,266	995	1,826,042	47,475	154,016	3,512
Ontario . .	798,272	19,751	2,335,310	73,640	622,063	18,032
Manitoba . .	2,300,615	31,565	1,558,404	30,740	2,181,895	36,518
Saskatchewan .	14,445,286	154,565	4,255,789	68,944	2,228,604	30,755
Alberta . .	7,551,215	90,534	1,917,744	41,936	703,704	12,514
British Columbia	59,319	1,395	89,717	4,468	9,074	286
Total Canada	25,255,002	299.520	12,479,477	282,838	5,925,542	102,313

The estimated yield in 1930 of wheat is 300,000,000 bushels, and of barley, 138,000,000 bushels.

	Rye		Flax Seed		Mixed Grains	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Bushels
'sland .	—	—	—	—	28,045	906
ia .	172	3	—	—	4,800	158
wick.	565	8	—	—	4,055	130
.	10,954	174	2,996	36	134,500	3,552
.	52,023	873	5,492	47	892,897	29,904
.	85,040	1,809	62,474	455	11,569	221
.	641,638	8,501	298,302	1,462	22,607	344
.	195,539	2,372	12,639	63	15,290	358
bia	6,013	121	456	7	4,886	181
la	991,944	13,161	382,359	2,060	1,118,649	35,754

es	Other Grains		Potatoes		Roots [1]	
	Acres	1000 Bushels	Acres	1000 Cwt.	Acres	1000 Cwt.
land .	3,302	73	42,500	3,820	11,116	3,161
ia .	11,456	244	30,783	2,872	15,516	3,454
nswick	47,801	1,120	45,215	4,646	13,790	2,710
. .	211,244	4,320	162,411	15,429	40,437	8,333
. .	437,643	7,911	148,435	8,484	104,674	16,400
ba . .	7,512	124	30,436	1,161	4,642	309
chewan .	2,327	22	41,637	1,149	3,196	73
ta . .	1,860	21	27,822	1,022	4,858	321
sh Columbia	4,315	106	14,488	1,347	7,226	1,467
Total Canada	727,460	13,941	543,727	39,930	205,455	36,228

	Hay and Clover[2]		Fodder Corn	
	Acres	1000 Tons	Acres	1000 Tons
Prince Edward Island	257,188	352	580	6
Nova Scotia	540,841	876	1,026	11
New Brunswick	559,203	786	3,136	31
Quebec	4,306,727	6,306	87,879	885
Ontario	3,493,175	5,755	287,566	2,221
Manitoba	420,978	570	12,369	43
Saskatchewan	460,437	502	10,065	11
Alberta	343,752	384	13,500	42
British Columbia	177,800	352	6,727	72
Total Canada	10,560,101	15,833	422,848	3,322

[1] Exclusive of 43,464 acres and 364,000 tons of sugar beets.
[2] Exclusive of 798,951 acres and 1,836,000 tons of alfalfa and 1,647,095 acres and 2,099,000 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 1928 and 1929 (June):—

Provinces.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
Pr. Ed. Island—						
1928	33,695	56,949	60,164	97,082	52,653	937,324
1929	33,241	55,803	64,726	97,367	54,285	924,252
Nova Scotia—						
1928	50,929	137,867	131,925	270,461	55,184	967,002
1929	52,104	141,207	145,199	277,761	47,458	1,114,171
New Brunswick—						
1928	51,713	109,068	106,085	160,514	76,072	996,218
1929	50,199	105,667	109,919	151,257	66,467	1,005,394
Quebec—						
1928	351,206	1,114,467	849,879	863,757	813,309	8,350,000
1929	369,060	1,138,206	953,627	957,386	803,644	9,391,819
Ontario—						
1928	609,249	1,261,384	1,420,669	1,014,106	1,833,538	19,703,576
1929	606,505	1,237,248	1,434,346	1,130,395	1,681,263	22,045,091
Manitoba—						
1928	351,464	248,630	430,279	142,713	330,803	4,414,056
1929	361,111	222,672	461,782	182,240	295,330	5,584,088
Saskatchewan—						
1928	1,135,852	418,506	762,873	183,098	602,156	8,450,345
1929	1,117,862	420,004	746,909	207,551	599,909	9,302,452
Alberta—						
1928	740,408	344,495	955,000	515,000	680 000	6,213,706
1929	733,133	345,566	944,434	520,000	770,233	7,597,870
British Columbia—						
1928	51,878	101,156	283,876	169,057	58,652	3,747,312
1929	53,772	111,904	291,769	204,352	63,136	3,984,641
Total Canada—						
1928	3,376,394	3,792,522	5,000,750	3,415,788	4,497,367	53,779,539
1929	3,376,487	3,778,277	5,152,711	3,728,309	4,381,725	60,899,782
1930	3,295,000	3,683,000	5,254,000	3,696,000	4,000,000	—

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 1929 was

1,202, of cheese factories, 1,290; and the total value of all products of dairy factories, 142,665,521 dollars.

Fruit Farming.—The value of fruit production by provinces in 1929 was (in dollars): British Columbia, 6,766,550; Ontario, 8,656,097; Nova Scotia, 2,830,088; Quebec, 1,145,846; and New Brunswick, 192,659; total, 19,591,240 dollars. The production of apples in 1929 was (in barrels): Nova Scotia 1,737,876, Ontario 808,967, British Columbia 1,101,357, Quebec 187,180, New Brunswick 35,000; total, 3,870,380 (total 1928, 3,235,970 barrels). The commercial crop of apples in 1929 is estimated at 3,870,380 barrels, valued at 10,461,075 dollars.

Miscellaneous.—The wool-clip of Canada for 1930 was estimated at 21,016,000 lb., valued at 2,522,000 dollars. The production in 1929 of tobacco, which is practically confined to Ontario and Quebec, was estimated at 29,786,100 lb. from 37,700 acres. The total production of eggs (for 1929), 278,096,578 dozens, valued at 85,380,522 dollars, and the 1929 value of maple products 6,118,656 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 recently transferred to the provinces concerned by the Dominion Government.

Fisheries.—In the calendar year 1929 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc. (including working capital and stocks on hand) was 62,336,057 dollars. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1929 was 53,518,521 dollars. The principal kinds of fish marketed in 1929 were: salmon, 14,976,110 dollars; halibut, 4,832,297 dollars; lobsters, 5,696,542 dollars; codfish, 5,394,636 dollars; herrings, 2,861,965 dollars; haddock, 1,951,642 dollars; sardines, 1,626,764 dollars; whitefish, 2,453,703 dollars; trout, 1,320,858 dollars; pickerel, 1,453,847 dollars; pilchards, 2,563,137 dollars; smelts, 1,190,908 dollars. The exports in calendar year 1929 were valued at 37,546,393 dollars (dry-salted codfish, 4,748,472 dollars; canned lobsters, 3,113,631 dollars; fresh lobsters, 2,266,008 dollars; canned salmon, 8,865,089 dollars). The number of persons employed in 1929 was 80,373, including those in shore work and canneries. The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1929 was 711.

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 1929 was 310,850,246 dollars, and in 1930, 276,865,000 dollars. The principal metals and minerals produced in 1929 and 1930 were as follows:—

Product	1929		1930	
	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Quantity.	Value.[1]
Metallics—		Dollars		Dollars
Gold . . . . fine oz.	1,928,308	39,861,668	2,089,766	43,199,000
Silver . . . . fine oz.	23,143,261	12,264,308	26,171,651	10,057,000
Nickel . . . . . lbs.	110,275,912	27,115,461	103,782,009	24,449,000
Copper . . . . . lbs.	248,120,760	43,415,251	301,017,167	38,687,000
Lead . . . . . lbs.	326,522,566	16,544,248	329,033,581	12,992,000
Zinc . . . . . lbs.	197,267,087	10,626,778	259,700,849	9,393,000
Other Metals	—	4,626,347	—	4,347,000
Total . . .	—	154,454,056	—	143,124,000

Product	1929		1930	
	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Quantity.	Value.[1]
Coal and other Non-Metals—				
Coal . . . . . tons	17,496,557	63,065,170	14,925,000	53,000,000
Asbestos . . . . . tons	306,055	13,172,581	244,000	8,600,000
Natural gas . . . . m. cu. ft.	28,378,462	9,977,124	29,566,000	10,561,000
Gypsum . . . . . tons	1,211,689	3,345,696	1,060,000	2,875,000
Petroleum, crude . brls.	1,117,368	3,731,764	1,500,000	5,120,000
Quartz . . . . . tons	265,949	561,527	200,000	400,000
Salt . . . . . tons	330,264	1,578,086	283,000	1,575,000
Other Non-Metallics . . .	—	2,990,935	—	2,347,000
Total . . .	—	97,861,356	—	84,078,000
Clay Products and other Structural Materials—				
Cement . . . brls.	12,284,081	19,337,235	[2]—	[2]—
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, pottery, etc.) . .	—	13,904,643	[2]—	[2]—
Lime . . . . tons	674,087	5,908,610	[2]—	[2]—
Stone, sand and gravel. tons	37,469,369	19,384,346	[2]—	[2]—
Total . . .	—	58,534,834	—	49,683,000
Grand Total . .	—	310,850,246	—	276,865,000

[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. [2] Not available.

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 1928 and 1929, by Provinces:—

Provinces	1928	1929	Provinces	1928	1929
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Ontario . . .	99,584,718	117,662,505	Manitoba .	4,186,853	5,423,825
British Columbia .	64,496,351	68,162,878	New Brunswick .	2,198,919	2,439,072
Nova Scotia . .	30,524,392	30,904,453	Saskatchewan .	1,719,461	2,253,506
Quebec . . .	37,037,420	46,358,285			
Alberta . . .	32,531,416	34,739,986	Total	274,989,487	310,850,246
Yukon Territory	2,709,957	2,905,736			

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 1928, 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	4,845	531,918,725	83,764	83,119,342	439,922,128	756,995,585
Animal products .	4,542	243,550,121	67,777	61,950,631	351,324,498	485,021,994
Textiles and Textile products .	1,885	365,721,591	113,724	103,451,325	223,730,616	415,402,464
Wood and Paper products . . .	7,290	1,158,651,534	158,005	179,244,698	293,159,913	682,546,865
Iron and its products	1,159	702,031,186	119,199	168,320,088	309,618,074	609,682,999

Group of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.		Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
			Number.	Salaries and Wages.		
		Dollars		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Non-ferrous metal products .	406	253,367,370	35,568	47,497,842	98,746,019	237,966,927
Non-metallic mineral products	1,178	296,693,122	28,650	37,136,451	93,683,873	206,082,141
Chemicals & chemical products .	572	148,939,920	16,130	20,290,417	74,163,334	146,975,887
Miscellaneous industries . . .	453	119,602,877	19,351	25,101,208	35,090,248	85,530,097
Central Electric Stations . .	1,049	956,919,663	15,855	24,253,820	31,365,636	143,692,455
Totals . .	23,379	4,780,296,049	658,023	755,365,772	1,950,804,339	3,769,847,364

The Fur Trade.—In 1928–29 (year ended June 30), 5,019,038 pelts valued at 18,054,499 dollars, were taken. Exports in 1929–30 were valued at 24,181,208 dollars, imports at 13,289,043 dollars. Exports to the United States amounted to 12,662,308 dollars; to the United Kingdom, 10,360,730 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, karakul sheep, and skunk. The value of animals and pelts sold from the farms during the year 1928 was 6,106,105 dollars. There were in 1928, 3,676 fox farms and 468 other fur farms in Canada.

Commerce.

The customs tariff of Canada is protective, but there is a preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions (except Australia) and of a number of the Crown Colonies. Commercial Treaties conceding most-favoured-foreign-nation rates of duty are in force with over twenty countries.

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
1924-25	1,081,361,643	796,932,537	1927-28	1,250,456,297	1,108,956,466
1925-26	1,328,700,137	927,328,732	1928-29	1,388,773,075	1,265,679,091
1926-27	1,267,573,142	1,080,892,505	1929-30	1,120,258,802	1,248,273,582

Commerce by principal countries:—

Exports,[1] Domestic and Foreign, to	1928-29	1929-30	Imports[1] entered for Consumption, from	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.
United States .	499,612	514,958	United States .	868,012	847,450
United Kingdom .	429,780	281,838	United Kingdom .	194,041	189,178
Germany . .	46,709	25,844	France . . .	26,216	25,158
Netherlands . .	44,367	15,944	Germany . .	20,798	21,505

Exports,[1] Domestic and Foreign, to	1928-29	1929-30	Imports[1] entered for Consumption, from	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols.		1,000 Dols.	1,000 Dols
Japan	42,100	30,476	British West Indies	15,233	13,662
Belgium	27,301	21,693	British East Indies	14,913	13,170
China	23,687	16,528	Japan	12,921	12,537
Italy	23,025	11,387	New Zealand	12,771	16,283
Australia	19,470	16,323	Belgium	12,015	13,019
New Zealand	17,358	19,166	Netherlands	9,017	9,431
France	16,181	16,507	Switzerland	7,917	7,315
British West Indies	15,758	15,029	Argentine Republic	7,427	10,232
Argentine Republic	14,493	19,207	Colombia	6,849	7,253
British East Indies	13,610	10,717	Fiji	5,698	3,677
British South Africa	12,232	10,918	Cuba	4,904	3,510
Greece	11,851	5,387	British Guiana	4,873	3,982
Newfoundland	11,161	12,178	Peru	4,448	7,492
Norway	7,436	3,675	Italy	4,260	4,964
Denmark	5,981	4,109	Australia	3,485	4,211
Brazil	5,873	4,292	Czecho-Slovakia	3,298	3,792
Portugal	5,735	1,411	China	3,095	2,973
Spain	5,704	4,503	Spain	2,700	2,784
Sweden	4,766	4,678	Newfoundland	2,513	2,380
Cuba	4,443	4,246	Sweden	2,185	2,257
Irish Free State	4,145	2,712	Brazil	1,726	1,688
Dutch East Indies	3,605	2,280	Hong Kong	1,403	1,259
Egypt	2 846	1,029	Mexico	1,170	750
Hong Kong	2,837	2,000	San Domingo	1,135	1,777
St. Pierre Miquelon	2,729	5,859	Gold Coast	1,128	1,279
Mexico	2,676	2,583			

[1] Excluding coin and bullion.

Leading imports into Canada in Fiscal year 1928-29 :—

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Grains, flours and kindred products	9,277,027	502,191	603,493	13,354,296	23,737,007
Tea	979,426	10,773,095	—	—	11,752,521
Sugar, Molasses, &c.	7,546,513	22,400,932	116,985	1,692,886	31,757,316
Fruits	15,828,199	880,470	219,709	18,953,095	35,876,473
Nuts	3,046,056	288,562	1,644,888	195,781	5,175,287
Meats	4,512,853	896,526	495,600	—	5,904,979
Spirits and wines, potable	38,472,724	4,617,558	5,753,829	—	48,844,111
Tobacco and manufactures	1,172,538	—	—	6,766,285	7,938,823
Flax, hemp, jute and manuf.	2,035,578	4,605,698	751,002	8,350,736	15,743,014
Wool, and manuf. of (Total)	4,385,037	30,430,418	5,337,721	13,825,440	54,428,616
Cotton and manuf. (Total)	15,935,013	12,509,534	2,764,270	32,084,957	63,293,783
Cotton wool or raw cotton not dyed	—	—	—	28,204,281	28,204,281
Silk, and manuf.	8,228,446	1,290,514	13,382,497	6,713,663	29,615,120
Iron, Steel, and manuf.	272,912,652	11,718,104	3,543,926	58,442,128	346,615,810
Coal and coal products	25,430,751	472,877	—	37,232,455	63,136,083
Glass, and manuf.	6,383,067	1,179,426	2,210,388	94,688	9,717,519
Paper, all kinds, not printed	10,665,102	1,470,018	945,083	569,212	13,649,415
Hides and skins, except fur	—	—	—	12,429,221	12,429,221
Leather, and manuf.	7,448,043	2,500,966	1,054,020	—	10,998,029
Furs, and manuf.	1,380,766	108,675	682,528	15,043,871	17,165,840
Drugs, dyes and chemicals (including soap, paint and explosives)	15,169,544	2,839,353	1,262,884	18,451,265	37,723,046
Books and printed matter	9,797,124	1,499,307	254,117	4,989.085	16,539,633

Article	Imports for Consumption under				Total
	General Tariff	Preferential Tariff	Treaty Rates	Free	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oils, vegetable, not for food	917,720	329,836	279,071	8,291,094	9,817,721
Petroleum and its products	11,837,131	141,481	30,108	52,044,586	64,053,306
Wood, mfd. (including pulp)	9,411,828	859,285	711,961	1,403,347	12,386,421
Wood, unmfd. and partly mfd.	1,703,284	3,722	197	14,932,146	16,639,349

Value of the leading classes of exports (Canadian produce), in thousands of dollars:—

Years ended March 31	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Agricultural products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	606,059	574,994	555,111	646,514	384,636
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	190,975	167,292	165,845	158,757	133,009
Fibres, textiles and textile products	8,940	7,666	10,904	9,678	9,066
Wood, wood products and paper	278,675	284,120	284,543	288,622	289,567
Iron and its products	74,735	74,285	62,754	82,257	78,590
Non-ferrous metals, and their products	97,476	80,639	90,841	112,655	154,319
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	24,569	28,510	25,281	27,402	28,545
Chemical and allied products	17,498	16,574	17,893	19,438	22,468
All other commodities	16,428	18,077	15,036	18,264	20,058
Total Canadian produce (merchandise)	1,315,356	1,252,157	1,228,208	1,363,587	1,120,258

Principal exports (Canadian Produce) for year ended March 31, 1930:—

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
	Dollars		Dollars
Cheese	18,278,004	Flax seed	1,732,087
Animals, living	15,771,020	Coal	3,998,692
Bacon and Hams, &c.	6,579,726	Gold-bearing quartz	34,375,003
Butter	543,851	Nickel	25,034,975
Wheat	215,753,475	Copper	39,628,652
Wheat flour	45,457,195	Silver, ore and bullion	11,569,855
Fruits	9,593,484	Furs and manufactures of	18,946,100
Oats	4,055,855	Hides and skins	7,730,914
Rye	1,451,640	Iron and manufactures of	78,589,580
Beef, fresh	4,592,786	Agricultural Implements.	18,396,688
Codfish, dried	4,828,643	Paper & manufactures of	151,300,586
Salmon, canned	8,302,468	Wood, unmanufactured	89,717,326
Lobsters, canned	3,456,379	Wood pulp	44,913,995
Vegetables	11,240,747	Vehicles	37,755,351
Sugar and its products	4,798,712	Rubber and manufcts. of	32,248,353

The share of the leading ports in the trade (imports and exports) for year ended March 31, 1930 in thousands of dollars:—

——	Montreal	Toronto	Halifax	Quebec	St. John, N.B.	Ottawa	Vancouver
Imports	255,769	266,657	25,940	17,032	16,586	16,431	79,448
Exports[1]	160,527	701	44,065	12,728	40,950	—	126,608

[1] All export entries are delivered at the 'frontier port of exit,' and the totals thereof are credited to the respective ports where the goods pass outwards from Canada.

Value of exports of Canadian and other produce, excluding bullion and specie, to, and imports for consumption from, Great Britain (Canadian returns).

	Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.
	Dollars.	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars.
1926-27	448,019,084	163,939,065	1928-29	431,668,957	194,020,573
1927-28	412,763,353	185,895,857	1929-30[1]	281,838,175	189,178,156

[1] Provisional.

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade Returns:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from Canada	64,048,440	55,151,649	57,142,860	46,410,075	38,159,688
Exports to Canada:					
British produce	26,374,171	29,250,282	34,466,279	35,007,873	28,903,802
Foreign and Colonial produce	2,366,822	2,110,239	2,563,133	2,502,700	2,109,624

[1] Provisional.

The chief imports (consignments) into the United Kingdom from Canada in recent years were (British returns):—

Articles imported.	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Cheese	4,657	4,007	4,905	3,413
Eggs	134	88	65	67
Salmon, canned	661	748	479	416
Apples, raw	1,594	1,191	1,339	1,771
Lard	947	804	705	723
Milk, condensed	193	240	144	68
Wheat	28,328	19,656	22,088	14,162
Barley	592	675	888	599
Oats	786	213	848	335
Rye	84	127	89	60
Wheatmeal and flour	4,707	4,179	3,549	2,563
Beef	204	112	28	25
Bacon	5,009	2,239	1,371	1,028
Skins and furs (undressed)	1,435	1,373	1,673	2,198
Pulp of wood	760	556	301	168
Wood and timber (unmanf.)	2,334	2,612	2,536	2,387
Leather	235	395	480	219
Machinery	416	363	436	475
Iron and steel manufactures	184	170	114	115
Rubber manufactures	613	486	893	1,102
Motor Cars and Parts	1,212	2,253	1,625	1,449

The chief exports of British produce to Canada were:—

Articles exported	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Spirits	1,367	1,907	2,438	1,897
Coal	275	1,281	784	935
Vegetable oils	70	33	134	426
Apparel (incl. hats and boots)	1,718	1,861	1,847	1,846
Cotton yarns	195	225	305	275
Cotton manufactures	2,712	2,378	2,510	2,359
Earthenware and glassware	1,089	1,121	1,065	1,176
Leather and manufactures	249	391	465	408
Machinery	1,171	1,659	1,343	1,562
Iron and steel, and manuf.	1,698	1,926	2,057	2,725
Artificial silk yarn, and manf.	676	811	1,052	1,093

Articles exported	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Linen manufactures . .	1,140	1,169	1,101	1,052
Jute manufactures . .	397	448	505	325
Wool tops	757	883	990	815
Woollen and worsted yarns .	815	796	1,109	1,187
Woollen and worsted mfrs.	5,014	4,625	4,657	4,258

Shipping and Navigation.

The registered shipping on December 31, 1928, including vessels for inland navigation, consisted of 5,308 steamers and 3,337 other vessels; total, 8,645; total net tonnage, 1,366,074. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered and cleared during the year ending March 31, 1929, were as follows:—

Vessels	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons.
Sea-going:				
Canadian	8,931	4,657,067	9,074	4,577,969
British	3,174	11,239,915	3,226	10,385,745
Foreign	10,426	11,567,176	10,595	11,980,655
Total	22,531	27,464,158	22,895	26,944,369
Coasting:				
British and Canadian . .	94,288	48,005,930	93,140	47,173,878
Foreign	759	1,040,658	765	833,219
Total	95,047	49,046,588	93,905	48,007,097

During the fiscal year 1929, the vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports on inland waters between Canada and the United States were: Canadian, 21,033 of 20,557,222 tons; United States, 54,724 of 18,769,478 tons.

During the fiscal year 1929, 328 vessels, with a tonnage of 49,798 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, 1929, 216,585,487 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 103,513,216 dollars had been spent to March 31, 1929. The lock gates were first opened on April 21, 1930. In 1929, 28,317 vessels, of 16,064,422 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 13,699,647 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, 1929, was 41,410. The total mileage, including second track, yard track and sidings was 55,152.

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, 14,655 in 1929. 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 1929: passengers, 39·1 millions; freight, 115·2 million short tons; gross receipts, 534,106,045 dollars; net receipts, 101,028,932 dollars; capital liability, 3,966,357,355 dollars.

Electric railways in 1929, 57, mileage 1,637; passengers during the year, 836,729,851; tons of freight carried, 3,662,765. The gross earnings in 1929 reached an aggregate of 58,268,980 dollars. Operating expenses amounted to 40,085,140 dollars. Paid-up capital, 222,422,815 dollars.

On March 31, 1929, there were 12,430 post offices. Net revenue, 31,170,904 dollars; expenditure, 33,483,058 dollars. At the end of the fiscal year 1929 there were 3,915 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 206,459 boxes.

Money order offices on March 31, 1929, 6,066; orders issued, 17,210,316, value 203,129,237 dollars. The Ocean Mail subsidies and steamship subventions paid by the Government amounted to 1,026,375 dollars in the fiscal year 1929.

There were 53,777 miles (10,765 being Government) of telegraph lines in Canada in 1928, and 337,971 miles of wire (including 14,299 miles of Government lines), with 4,909 offices; 3,982,867 miles of telephone wire on December 31, 1928, and 1,334,534 telephones (13·8 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, 1929, there were 11 incorporated banks making returns to the Government, with 4,069 branches. The following are some particulars (in dollars) of the banks for 1928, the figures being an average of the twelve monthly returns: capital paid up, 137,269,085; notes in circulation, 178,291,030; total on deposit, 2,696,747,857; liabilities to the public, 3,215,503,098; assets, 3,528,468,027; percentage of liabilities to assets, 91·13.

In addition to the capital there was in 1929 the sum of 150,636,682 dollars of rest or reserve funds belonging to the banks.

Bank debits in the clearing house centres of Canada for 1929 amounted to 46,670,481,838 dollars, against 43,476,959,100 dollars in 1928. Of the

transactions of 1928, Montreal had over 33 per cent., Toronto 29 per cent., Winnipeg 10 per cent., Ottawa 4·3 per cent., and Vancouver 5·1 per cent.

Government post-office savings-banks have been in operation in Canada since 1868. The post-office savings-banks had on July 31, 1930, deposits amounting to 26,755,984 dollars.

The deposits in special savings-banks amounted on July 31, 1930, to 68,646,805 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, 1930, amounted to 162,696,067 dollars.

The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established in pursuance of The Ottawa Mint Act, 1901, and an annual sum not exceeding 200,000 dollars is payable to the Imperial Treasury for the purpose of defraying the salaries of officials and other expenses of the Mint, the fees and all sums received being retained by Canada. The Mint issues gold, silver and copper coins for circulation in Canada, and sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined will be legal tender in every country under the British flag. Coinage for Newfoundland was struck at the Mint in 1917 and 1918.

In 1929 gold bullion to the value of 9,061,524 dollars was received for treatment, and bullion to the value of 9,682,363 dollars was issued. No gold was struck. Coin issued: bronze, 123,300 dollars; nickel, 267,000 dollars; silver, 1,081,000 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 Dr. W. *Egbert.*

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.*

Agent General in London.—Herbert *Greenfield*, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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 (1926), 607,584; in 1921, 588,454, in 1916, 496,525; in 1906, 184,412, 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 (1926):—Calgary, 65,513; Edmonton, 65,163; Lethbridge, 10,893; Medicine Hat, 9,536; Red Deer, 2,006; Wetaskiwin, 1,884.

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows:—

—	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births
1925 . . .	14,564	4,271	4,449	10,115
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 . . .	16,329	5,884	5,851	10,478

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 1929 there were 3,640 schools, 64 being consolidated schools and 13 being rural high schools, with 164,850 pupils. There are Normal schools at Calgary, Camrose and Edmonton for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1929 was 801. The University of Alberta, organised in 1907, had, in 1928–29, 1,516 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, Justices have jurisdiction over matters up to 100 dollars. There are also Juvenile Courts having power to try boys and girls under 16 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	12,263,400	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-sixth 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 3,116,000 lbs.

Grain elevators (1929–30), 1,707, with a capacity of 64,647,000 bushels.

A coal survey of Alberta by the Geological Survey of Canada places the coal area at 16,588 square miles containing 90,000 million tons, 80,000 million being lignite. The output in 1929 was 7,147,350 tons, valued at 22,896,024 dollars. Natural gas is found abundantly in numerous localities. In 1929, 18,845,900 cubic feet, valued at 4,583,117 dollars, was consumed. High grade gasoline is profitably extracted from the gas in Turner Valley. In 1929, 992,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced, valued at 3,476,620 dollars. 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 1929, 34,652,128 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, 1928, 725,050 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, 10,559; salaries and wages, 11,382,772 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 5,568 miles in 1929. 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, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat and Drumheller. 209,939 miles of wire serve 327 exchanges and 283 toll stations. There are 80,602 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.

Books of Reference.

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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 Robert R. *Bruce* (1926).

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 est, 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 (1921) places the population at 524,582; in 1911 the population was 392,480; and in 1901 it was 178,657. Census Bureau estimate (1929), 591,000.

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
1924	10,119	4,038	5,004	5,115
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	4,111

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 79 high schools, with 14,545 enrolled pupils and 515 teachers and 10 junior high schools with 4,797 pupils, and 126 teachers in 1929. The number of elementary schools was 1,012, with 3,079 teachers and 95,913 pupils. There were 32 superior schools with 669 pupils and 33 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 248 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
1923-24	19,621,208	21,476,272	1926-27	20,528,080	20,788,095
1924-25	19,381,511	21,227,916	1927-28	21,136,348	21,859,577
1925-26	21,775,869	21,675,076	1928-29	21,181,488	24,596,393

1929-30 estimates of revenue and expenditure amount to 25,000,000 dollars, and for 1930-31 to 28,000,000 dollars.

On March 31, 1929, the gross funded debt totalled 97,642,736 dollars; sinking funds 18,568,711 dollars.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced in 1929, minerals to the value of 68,245,443 dollars; fish, 23,930,692 dollars; agricultural produce, 62,632,890 dollars; and lumber, lath, shingles and pulpwood valued at 93,301,000 dollars.

Particulars of the agricultural output and numbers of live-stock are given under Canada above. The wool clip in 1930 was 1,103,000 lbs.

The mineral output in 1928 and 1929 was as follows:—

Minerals	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Gold, placer . . . ounces	8,424	143,208	6,983	118,711
Gold, lode . . . do.	188,087	3,888,097	145,339	3,004,419
Silver . . . do.	10,627,167	6,182,461	9,918,800	5,256,270
Lead . . . . pounds	305,140,792	13,961,412	302,346,268	15,269,696
Copper . . . . do.	97,908,316	14,265 242	101,488,857	18,375,682
Zinc . . . . do.	181,763,147	9,984,613	172,096,841	9,268,792
Coal and Coke . . . long tons	2,526,702	12,633,510	2,251,252	11,256,260
Structural materials . . .	—	3,403,686	—	3,921,758
Miscellaneous products . . .	—	905,354	—	1,773,845
Total of above . . .	—	65,372,583	—	68,245,443

Statistics of manufactures for 1928 (exclusive of construction and custom and repairs industries): Industrial establishments, 1,624; capital, 367,898,589 dollars; employees, 48,984; wages and salaries, 58,734,703 dollars; cost of materials, 137,185,812 dollars; gross value of products, 270,851,669 dollars.

The total available water power of the Province has been estimated at over six million H.P., of which 559,792 H.P. was developed at the end of 1929.

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 388 in 1929 (305 in 1928).

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 1928 was 5,280. British Columbia has a greater number of telephones *per capita* than any other province, having a total of 127,387 on January 1, 1930.

In the fiscal year of 1928–29, 10,667 sea-going vessels entered inwards, 10,805 sea-going vessels cleared outwards; and 41,420 coastwise vessels entered and 41,527 cleared.

Banking.—Bank clearings for five years:—1925, 941,516,745 dollars; 1926, 1,038,843,176 dollars; 1927, 1,085,902,893 dollars; 1928, 1,288,246,552 dollars; 1929, 1,445,640,200 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, and Provincial Secretary.—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, in 1926, 639,056. 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), 191,998 (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
1926	14,627	4 537	5,335	1928	14,504	5,170	5 396
1927	14,147	4,716	5,309	1929	14,273	5,269	5,808

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 (1928–29) 4,272 teachers and 150,517 pupils in the 4,166 public schoolrooms. There are 126 intermediate schools, having one room for high school work, 10 high schools, 44 junior high schools, 10 collegiate departments, and 21 collegiate institutes.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for six years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1925 [1]	7,259 520	7,134,385	1928	10,741,076	11,243,698
1926	10,670 258	10,269,869	1929	12,435,110	12,433,104
1927	11,238,570	10,531,929	1930	13,992,505	13,802,934

[1] Eight months.

Provincial funded debt, April 30, 1929 : 87,701,771 dollars. Estimated assets, 136,875,364 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, 1929, 4,459,756 dollars, largely building material and gypsum. The Province has proved gold and copper deposits of great extent, which are being developed. The numerous lakes in Manitoba furnish large quantities of excellent fish. Value marketed in 1929, 2,634,705 dollars. Forest reserves in Manitoba 2,477,523 acres.

Statistics of manufactures for 1928 : 871 industrial establishments, with a capital of 159,721,124 dollars ; employees, 25,166 ; wages and salaries, 32,569,223 dollars ; cost of materials used, 88,284,693 dollars ; and value of products, 159,435,094 dollars.

Communications.—In the year 1929, the Province had 4,294 miles of railway as compared with 3,074 miles in 1907. There are (1929) 313,697 miles of telephone wire in Manitoba, and 79,546 telephones.

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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. J. B. M. *Baxter.*
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. C. D. *Richards.*
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 in 1921 was 387,876; in 1911, 351,889. The rural population in 1921 was 265,648. Population of the principal cities (1921):—Saint John, 47,166 ; Moncton, 17,488 ; Fredericton (capital), 8,114.

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
1922	3,117,445	3,046,869	1925	2,667,611	4,154,780
1923	3 445,878	3,708,971	1926	4,382,655	4,145,820
1924	3,838,084	3,827,960	1927	4,933,029	4,917,287

Funded debt, October 31, 1927, 36,554,409 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. 290, 291. 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, 1928, 207,738 short tons.

In 1927 there were 872 industrial establishments, with a capital of 99,087,327 dollars, employing 18,970 persons; salaries and wages, 14,999,101 dollars; cost of materials, 42,780,582 dollars; value of products, 72,666,665 dollars.

The total value of fisheries in 1928 was 4,996,898 dollars, and in 1927, 4,406,602 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The exports of the Province in 1928–29 amounted to 71,896,273 dollars; the imports for consumption to 24,764,939 dollars.

The Province had 1,935 miles of steam railway operating in 1927, as compared with 1,503 miles in 1907. In 1927 there were 47,993 miles of telephone wire and 31,254 telephones.

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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. Frank *Stanfield* (appointed November, 1930).

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. W. L. *Hall*, K.C.

Minister of Highways.—Hon. P. C. *Black.*

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.—Hon. J. *Doull.*

Minister of Health.—Dr. G. H. *Murphy.*

Ministers Without Portfolio.—Hon. J. Fred. *Fraser*; Hon. A. *Parsons.*

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 in 1929 was 550,000 (estimated); in 1921 was 523,837; in 1911, 492,338; in 1901, 459,574; and in 1891, 450,396.

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, high schools and academies, there are in Halifax a Maritime Provinces school for the blind and one for the deaf. A large Provincial Agricultural College is established at Truro; also a Normal School for the training of teachers. The Provincial Technical College grants degrees in civil, mining, chemical and electrical engineering. 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 1928 was 3,781,217 dollars. The Province has 9 universities and colleges; 3,319 schools, with 3,358 teachers and 112,898 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 1928–29, 2,740 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
1924	5,461,383	5,577,872	31,159,640
1925	4,467,484	5,969,544	36,000,928
1926	5,744,574	6,327,042	35,253,323
1927	6,517,072	6,566,148	41,708,457
1928	6,933,629	7,543,077	43,757,113

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, 1929): coal, 6,339,492 tons; coke, 459,305 tons; tar, 7,012,027 tons; gold, 1,568 ozs.; gypsum, 1,021,081 tons; salt, 30,625 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 1929 had a value of 11,455,491 dollars, including cod fishery, 3,504,583 dollars, and lobster fishery, 3,210,504 dollars. In 1929, 7,446,835 dollars were invested in this industry, and about 16,000 men were employed.

The number of industrial establishments was (in 1928) 1,408, with a capital invested of 118,050,902 dollars, employing 18,000 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 16,230,000 dollars; value of products, 107,900,000 dollars.

Commerce and Communications.—The imports entered for consumption during 1927 were 23,479,462 dollars; the exports, 53,226,985 dollars.

The country is covered with a network of railways, 1,451 miles in extent. There are 18,000 miles of highways. Besides this, subsidised boats ply round the shores making regular calls at all the important ports.

In 1928 there were 76,935 miles of telephone wire and 41,219 telephones.

Books of Reference.

Bourinot (Sir J.), Builders of Nova Scotia.
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Chronicles of Canada: Nova Scotia. Toronto, 1914.
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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 four years by a general franchise. Women have the vote and can be elected to the chamber.

Lieutenant-Governor.—The Honourable W. D. *Ross.*

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council and Minister of Education.—Hon. G. S. *Henry.*
Attorney-General.—Hon. W. H. *Price*, K.C.
Provincial Treasurer.—Hon. E. A. *Dunlop.*
Secretary and Registrar.—Hon. L. *Macaulay.*
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 Welfare.—Hon. W. G. *Martin.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. R. J. *Cooke*, Hon. F. T. *Syme.*

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 407,262 square miles (365,880 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. Estimated population of the principal cities (1928):—Toronto (capital), 569,899; Ottawa, 121,000; Hamilton, 127,447; London, 66,132.

The estimated population for 1929 was 3,271,800. The population of the City of Toronto in 1929 was officially estimated at 606,370. The Indian opulation of the Province in 1921 was 26,436.

Education.—There is a complete State system of elementary and secondary schools. There is one provincial University—the University of Toronto, founded in 1827, with (1927) 659 professors and lecturers. The other Universities are Queen's at Kingston, Western Ontario at London, McMaster at Toronto, 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 1928, 7,219 elementary schools and 483 secondary day schools, attended by 724,989 pupils. There are 19,863 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
1924-25	46,602,803	51,710,168	1927-28	58,426,982	58,198,746
1925-26	50,841,042	51,653,183	1928-29	64.549,717	61,906,824
1926-27	56,306,224	55,947,001	1929-30	57,325,000	57,953,000

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 1928 were :—Land, 940,311,406 dollars; buildings, 518,209,271 dollars; implements, 171,181,259 dollars; and live-stock, 239,493,997 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 1929 included gold, 1,622,689 ozs., value 33,543,913 dollars; silver, 8,753,859 ozs., 4,649,275 dollars; nickel in matte exported, 14,069 short tons; nickel, metallic, 70,741,300 lbs.; nickel oxide, 14,916,784 lbs.; copper in matte exported, 8,449 short tons; copper, metallic, 71,917,576 lbs.; platinum metals, 27,446 ozs.; Portland cement, 4,624,712 barrels; crude petroleum, 121,125 barrels; natural gas, 8,572,900 m. cubic feet. Total value of metallic minerals in 1928, 71,267,003 dollars, and in 1929, 83,330,153 dollars. Non-metallic minerals and structural materials in 1928 were worth 28,816,119 dollars, and in 1929, 33,228,758 dollars. The total value of the mineral production of Ontario in 1928 was 100,305,919 dollars as against 116,558,911 dollars in 1929.

Total area of forests 240,000 square miles; chief timber is spruce, pine and poplar.

In 1928 Ontario had 9,900 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of 2,275,921,056 dollars, employing 320,729 wage-earners; wages and salaries, 391,375,947 dollars; cost of materials, 1,034,501,240 dollars; gross value of products, 1,949,724,119 dollars.

Communications.—There were in 1927, 51,989 miles of public road with an expenditure during 1926–27 of 13,383,702 dollars. In 1925 there were 10,908 miles of steam railway in Ontario, as compared with 7,368 in 1907. There were (1925) 1,241,647 miles of telephone wires and 511,286 telephones in 1926.

Books of Reference.

Reports of various Government Departments.
Sixth Census of Canada. Ottawa, 1921.

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 July, 1927): Liberals, 24; Conservatives, 6.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Frank R. *Heartz.*

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. W. M. *Lea.*

Minister of Public Works and Highways.—Hon. J. P. *McIntyre.*

Attorney and Advocate-General.—Hon. T. A. *Campbell.*

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. J. *Blanchard*; Hon. B. W. *Le Page*; Hon. W. B. *Butler*; Hon. J. F. *McNeill*, M.D.; Hon. P. *Sinclair.*

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 (1921 census) was 88,615. The rural population in 1921 was 69,522 (88,304 in 1901). Population of the principal cities (1921):—Charlottetown (capital), 12,347; Summerside, 3,228.

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, 5,816; Anglican, 5,057. There were (1930) 472 schools, 615 teachers, 17,180 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 1928 was 485,137 dollars.

Finance.—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	664,590	747,060	738,851	827,087	840,226
Expenditure	714,195	724,958	851,981	828,646	836,436

The expenditure does not include sinking fund or highway improvement, the outlay on the latter in 1929 being about 214,000 dollars.

The total liabilities of the Province amounted on 31st December, 1929, to 2,558,740 dollars; assets calculated at 1,585,505 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 1928 was 1,279,407 dollars. Of the total, lobsters make up 832,431 dollars, smelts, cod, herring and oysters being, in the order named, the largest other items.

The fishing season of 1928 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 1927 there were 291 industrial establishments, with a capital of 3,081,504 dollars, employing 2,232 persons; salaries and wages, 687,849 dollars; cost of materials, 2,855,438 dollars; value of products, 4,493,628 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 1927 there were 5,623 miles of telephone wires and 4,669 telephones.

Books of Reference.

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Harvey (D. C.), The French Régime in Prince Edward Island. Oxford and London, 1926.
Pollard (J. B.), Historical Sketch of Prince Edward Island.
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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 85 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 is being presented by the Government at the session, 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, May 16, 1927: Liberals 75, Conservatives 10.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Henry George *Carroll* (appointed April, 1929).

The members of the Ministry (June, 1929) 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. Adelard *Godbout.*

Minister of Colonisation, Game and Fisheries.—Hon. H. *La Ferte.*

Minister of Public Works and Labour.—Hon. A. *Galipeault.*

Minister of Roads and Mines.—Hon. J. E. *Perrault.*

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. E. *Moreau*, Hon. L. *Lapierre*, Hon. J. H. *Dillon*, Hon. Alfred *Leduc*, J. E. *Ouellet*, N. *Pérodean*, G. W. *Scott.*

Agent-General in London.—Hon. 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 represents the Territory of Ungava, annexed in 1912 under the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act. The population in 1921 was 2,361,199 (1,180,028 males and 1,181,171 females) as against 2,005,776 in 1911, or an increase of 17 per cent. 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: McGill (Montreal, Protestant) founded in 1841, with 4,240 students in 1928-29; Lennoxville, also Protestant, founded in 1845, with 161 students in 1928-29; Laval (Quebec), founded in 1852, and University of Montreal (Montreal), the centre of higher education for the Catholic population of the province, with

6,890 students in Quebec in 1928–29, and 8,656 in Montreal. Quebec had, in 1928, 8,145 schools of all kinds, with 611,783 pupils and 23,743 teachers. All the schools are sectarian, *i.e.*, are either Catholic or Protestant. The total expenditure on education was 30,881,877 dollars in 1928.

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
1925	25,021,329	24,278,192	1928	34,807,783	32,821,225
1926	27,206,335	26,686,189	1929	39,976,283	35,964,487
1927	30,924,997	29,078,708	1930	43,585,050	39,374,910

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 1929, was 7,051,605 acres and the value of the crops 153,664,000 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 187,766 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, 80,188 sq. miles; township forest reserves, 915 sq. miles; and timber lands not leased, 94,689 sq. miles. Quebec leads the Canadian Provinces in pulpwood production, having more than half of the Canadian total. In 1928, 2,018,566 tons of pulp and 1,628,872 tons of paper were produced, valued at 104,881,667 dollars.

The principal fish are cod, mackerel, lobsters, salmon, and herring.

The value of the mineral production of the province was 46,454,820 dollars in 1929. Asbestos constitutes the principal element of production, with 306,055 tons valued at 13,172,581 dollars in 1928. Quebec produces more than 85 per cent. of the world's asbestos. Among other minerals produced are copper, 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 1928 was 989, with property and buildings valued at 1,106,033 dollars and animals in captivity estimated at over 3,236,466 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 3,500,000 dollars, of these beavers rank first with a total value of 688,736 dollars. The royalties collected on pelts taken during the same year netted to the Government the sum of 94,480 dollars.

In 1928 there were 7,231 industrial establishments in the province, with a capital of 1,583,350,884 dollars; employees, 204,959; salaries and wages, 217,887,481 dollars; cost of materials, 510,580,872 dollars; value of products, 1,073,162,291 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 1928-29 amounted to 320,549,122 dollars; total exports to 417,586,970 dollars.

Quebec had 4,921 miles of railway and 446 miles of tramway in 1928.

There were 276,292 telephones and 2,514 post offices, as well as 821 telegraph offices in 1928. It is estimated that there are 37,000 miles of road in the Province, of which 12,502 are improved.

Books of Reference.

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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 The Hon. H. W. *Newlands*, K.C. (appointed 1926).

The members of the Ministry are as follows:—

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Education, Minister of Immigration and 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 in 1911 numbered 492,432, and in 1921, 737,510; population in 1926, 820,738. Population of principal cities (1930, estimated): Regina, 66,996 (capital); Moose Jaw, 24,000; Saskatoon, 50,000; Prince Albert, 10,000; Weyburn, 5,000; Yorkton, 5,500; North Battleford, 6,200; Swift Current, 5,500.

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 1929 there were 227,263 pupils and 8,721 teachers in the 4,878 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
1923-24	12,520,411	12,449,149	1926-27	13,050,217	12,962,216
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

Production and Industry.—Total area under field crops in 1929 was 22,878,011 acres. Value produced, 1929, 247,903,000 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 1929—580,262 tons.

The total value of the fisheries in 1929 was 572,830 dollars.

In 1929 Saskatchewan had 757 industrial establishments, with a capital of 44,622,135 dollars, employing 6,174 persons; value of products, 59,125,280 dollars

The building record for 1929 exceeded 34,000,000 dollars.

Communications.—There were (1929) 7,898 miles of steam railway in operation in the province, and (1929) 113,467 telephones and 75,000 miles of operating circuit.

Books of Reference.

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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 (1930) 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
1925	210,995	229,349	1928	211,331	213,589
1926	246,937	233,512	1929	220,268	211,232
1927	227,442	216,964	1930	257,615	256,004

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, 1930, was 660,229 dollars. Output of silver in calendar year 1929, was valued at 2,250,000 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.

Books of Reference.

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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 North-western 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.—William Wallace *Cory*, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner.—Roy Alexander *Gibson*.

Council.—Charles *Camsell*, Oswald Sterling *Finnie*, Hugh Howard *Rowatt*, Duncan Campbell *Scott*, Cortlandt *Starnes*.

Area and Population.—The area of the Territories is 1,309,682 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:—

Report of the Royal Commission on the possibilities of the Reindeer and Musk-ox industries in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions.

An Economic Survey of Districts of Keewatin and Northeastern Mackenzie.

Explorations in South Baffin Island during the Last Fifty Years. Ottawa.

Canada North of Fifty-six Degrees, 1928.

Canada's Arctic Islands (English). Les Iles Canadiennes de l'Ocean Arctique (French).

Canada's Wild Buffalo.

Discovery of the Breeding Grounds of the Blue Goose.

Local Conditions in the Mackenzie District, 1922.

Northwest Territories, 1930.

The Great Slave Lake Area. Ottawa, 1926.

Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada, 1929.

Southern Baffin Island.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

Governor.—Arnold W. *Hodson*, C.M.G. Salary, 1,450*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 3 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 1921, 2,087 (1,182 males and 905 females), exclusive of the Whaling Settlement in South Georgia (population in 1929, 1,500, including only 3 females). Estimated population 1929, 2,375 (1,041 females). Birth rate (1929), 24·0 per 1000; death rate, 5·89 per 1000. Chief town, Stanley, 1,000 inhabitants (1929).

Education is compulsory: 1 Government school, with 165 pupils on the roll; 1 Roman Catholic school, with 68 on the roll; 1 school at Darwin, 56 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.

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue	220,881	281,357	274,494	268,110	196,413
Total expenditure	126,928	156,054	203,151	191,005	98,426
Imports . .	533,846	709,246	769,305	583,087	787,894
Exports . .	3,915,375	4,400,701	4,125,498	4,225,106	5,433,579

Chief sources of revenue (1929) Customs 131,810*l.*, rents of Crown lands 3,436*l.*, internal revenue 6,438*l.*, interest 13,545*l.*, post office 9,479*l.*, land sales 6,843*l.* On December 31, 1929, the assets exceeded the liabilities by 256,406*l.* Fund for Research in the Dependencies, 451,268*l.* There is no Public debt.

Leading exports, 1929: wool 236,992*l.*, whale produce 4,363,092*l.* Chief imports, 1929: groceries 64,162*l.*, coal, coke, oil 353,692*l.*, drapery 13,187*l.*, hardware and machinery 144,379*l.* Imports from United Kingdom (1929) 471,573*l.*, exports to United Kingdom 1,430,311*l.*

Vessels entered in 1928, 246; tonnage, 236,992 (84 British, tonnage 175,583).

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,248,000 acres pasturage. Sheep 613,052 in 1929. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, 1,047,142 barrels of whale oil being exported in 1929. Sealing operations in 1929 yielded 9,224 barrels of oil.

On September 30, 1929, the Savings Bank held a balance of 145,793*l.* belonging to 968 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, Najallanes, Chile, Monte Video and South Georgia.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—These are the same as in Great Britain.

Books of Reference.

Annual Report on the Colony.

Report of Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands (Cmd. 657) London, 1920.

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Darwin (C. R.), Journal of Researches, &c., during a Voyage Round the World. London, 1845.

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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). (3,000*l.* and 1,000*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, 1929, 309,676. Births (1929) 9,824 (31·7 per 1,000); deaths, 7,281 (23·5 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 57,560. Living on sugar estates (census 1921), 58,822; Immigration Department estimate East Indians (1929), 55,145; in villages and Settlements (1929), 72,764. Total East Indians (1929), 128,209. Returned to India (1929), 520. 212 schools (and 47 in remote and sparsely populated districts) received Government grant (73,751*l.*) in 1929; 44,816 pupils; average daily attendance, 30,318; teachers, 1,301. Secondary education is provided for both boys and girls.

Paupers (1929) receiving out-door relief, 3,273.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years :—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,095,574	1,054,127	1,068,865	1,185,811	1,252,322
Expenditure .	1,126,394	1,173,491	1,148,028	1,159,139	1,126,218

Chief items of revenue (1929): customs, 570,872*l.*; excise and licences, 178,294*l.* Expenditure on general administration, 127,496*l.*; law and justice, 152,986*l.*; charity, 144,451*l.*; education, 92,752*l.*; public works, 76,669*l.*; Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Wireless Stations, 56,222*l.*; Science and Agriculture, 21,819*l.* Public debt[1] (funded), December 31, 1929, 4,770,191*l.* Post-office savings bank, 34,857 depositors (December 31, 1929), credited with 344,222*l.*

[1] During the year loans of £69,813 and £2,090,000, the former having been subscribed to in the preceding year, were issued locally and by the Crown Agents respectively, while redemptions to the amount of £8,046 were affected. Advances made to the Colony by the Crown Agents amounted at the close of the year to £123,000.

Production.—Under cultivation, 161,159 acres; 57,247 acres in sugar canes (sugar output, 117,254 tons from 56,126 acres in 1929); 52,959 acres under rice (output 1929, 72,096 tons of paddy, equal to 43,000 tons of rice); coconuts, 28,000 acres; coffee, 5,905 acres; cacao, 1,438 acres; rubber, 1,400 acres; limes, 660 acres. Livestock (1929) estimated at: cattle, 153,639 (72,000 in hinterland); horses, 3,702 (2,613 in hinterland); sheep, 26,695; goats, 15,772; swine, 22,811; donkeys, 7,169. British Guiana is rich in gold. Mining commenced in 1884, and from 1884 to December 31, 1929, the output of gold is valued at 9,782,668*l.*; in the year 1929, 7,294 oz. valued at 27,124*l.* were produced. In the period 1901–2 to 1929 the diamonds won amounted to 1,659,026 carats, valued at 6,932,940*l.*; in the year 1929, 125,799 carats, valued at 471,746*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), 185,151 tons being exported during 1929.

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	1,597,361
Exports[1]. .	2,863,923	3,525,274	3,271,108	2,556,571	2,021,543

[1] Including bullion and specie; and transit trade, amounting to 194,222*l.* in 1925, 129,818*l.* in 1926, 186,447*l.* in 1927, 161,584*l.* in 1928, 127,968*l.* in 1929.

Chief imports (1929): Flour, 242,991*l.*; cotton manufactures, 206,463*l.*; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 59,685*l.*; machinery, 166,788*l.*; manures, 94,890*l.*; fish, 79,878*l.*; coal, 32,536*l.*; hardware, implements, and tools, 52,723*l.*; oils, 118,375*l.*; beef and pork (pickled or salted), 52,613*l.*; lumber, 38,138*l.*; beer and ale, 52,948*l.*; spirits (potable), 17,479*l.*; boots and shoes, 50,046*l.*; butter, 38,035*l.* Chief domestic exports (1929): Sugar (100,449 tons), 1,238,289*l.*; rum (1,109,482 proof gallons), 102,391*l.*; balata, 48,261*l.*; charcoal, 10,208*l.*; timber, 59,831*l.*; rice (14,091 tons), 182,585*l.*; diamonds (rough), 474,493*l.*; gold, 20,945*l.*

Imports (exclusive of transhipments) from United Kingdom (1929), 1,258,287*l.*; from Canada, 415,852*l.*; from United States, 274,205*l.* Exports (exclusive of transhipments) to United Kingdom, 823,503*l.*; to Canada, 934,153*l.*; to United States, 181,763*l.*

Shipping.—In 1929, 2,860 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,324,312, entered and cleared (in 1928, 2,569 vessels of 1,060,534 tons), mainly British, Norwegian and Dutch. The registered vessels in 1929 were 12 steamers of 1,297 tons, 3 motor vessels of 161 tons, and 22 sailing vessels of 3,276 tons.

Communications.—There are 88 miles of railway; 450 miles river navigation; 39 miles of canals; 427 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 46 are telegraph offices, 40 money order offices, 42 savings banks, and 9 travelling post offices. There are about 561 miles of post-office telegraphs and cables, and a telephone exchange in Georgetown and New Amsterdam having (1929) 3,941 miles of aerial wire, 13 miles of aerial cables, and 28½ miles of submarine cables, with 1,994 instruments; 120 miles of land line are also maintained for railway, telephones, and signals.

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, 1929, was 104,167*l.*

Books of Reference.

Blue Book of the Colony, and Colonial Report. Annual.

General Information with regard to the Gold, Diamond and Forest Industries of British Guiana Issued by the Government.

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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Harrison (J. B.), British Guiana and its Resources. London, The West India Committee, 1907.—The Goldfields of British Guiana. London, 1908.

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Richardson (Gwen), On the Diamond Trail in British Guiana. London, 1925.

Rodway (J.), Guiana. British, Dutch and French. London, 1912.

See also under Venezuela and Bermuda.

HONDURAS, BRITISH.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Major Sir J. A. *Burdon*, K.B.E., C.M.G. (2,000*l.*), 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 700 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 1921, 45,317 (22,564 males, and 22,753 females). Estimated population at December 31, 1929: 51,228 persons (25,341 males, 25,887 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 (1929) was 39·31, and the death-rate 20·92. In 1929 there were 396 marriages. Primary schools (1929), 75; children enrolled, 7,564; average attendance, 5,865; Government grant (expended), 14,679*l.* There are 4 schools with secondary departments, and altogether about 544 pupils. They are under denominational management and none receive aid from Government. The total school roll, including private schools, was 8,520, and attendance 6,732. The police force contains (December 1929) 3 officers, 118 non-commissioned officers and men. Chief town: Belize; population, census of 1921: 12,661 (5,896 males, and 6,765 females).

Finance and Commerce (£1=4·86 dollars).—

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	204,997	229,719	219,373	213,923	213,183
Expenditure	199,647	214,093	242,289	215,406	210,618
Imports [1]	929,037	1,042,317	933,087	922,170	1,040,468
Exports [1]	735,805	808,393	935,705	831,584	1,003,472

[1] Calendar years 1927-1930, and including bullion and specie.

Chief sources of revenue: Customs duties (1929-30, 132,067*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 1928 and 1929 (value in dollars):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Food, drink and tobacco	1,870,658	2,380,942	694,875	766,844
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	834,432	690,100	3,285,537	4,012,492
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,741,490	1,951,670	58,842	77,205
Miscellaneous	10,168	33,961	2,748	20,334
Bullion and specie	25,000	—	—	—
Total	4,481,748	5,056,673	4,041,502	4,876,875

Exports, 1929, in dollars, to: United Kingdom, 324,009; Canada, 233,671; United States of America, 3,485,061.

Imports, 1929, in dollars, from: United Kingdom, 888,406; Mexico, 410,239; Canada, 1,105,403; Guatemala, 163,676; United States of America, 1,992,670.

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, 1929, 312,581 tons (575 steamships, 308,021 tons). Registered shipping, 1929, 130 sailing vessels, 1,060 tons, and 87 motor and steam vessels, 1,125 tons. In 1929, 650,700 letters and post-cards, and 283,812 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 (1929), 925 miles; offices, 32. In 1928-29, 17,754 local and foreign telegrams were sent, and 10,120 telephonic conversations were held. There are 25 miles of railway. In 1929, 6,331 radio telegrams were transmitted. Belize is an overnight stopping place of the Pan American daily 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,

1,474, deposits 213,188 dollars on March 31, 1930. 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 491,616 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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Dillon (A. B.), Geography of British Honduras. London, 1923.
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Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis. See WEST INDIES

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. It was 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.B.E., C.M.G., appointed August, 1928; salary 15,000 dollars, with travelling allowance of 2,500 dollars.

The Ministry (October, 1930) is as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.—Hon. Sir R. A. *Squires*, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. A. *Barnes*, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Minister of Finance and Customs.—Hon. P. J. *Cashin.*

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.B.
Ministers without Portfolios.—Hon. Sir W. F. *Coaker*, K.B.E., Hon. Dr. A. *Campbell*, Hon. P. J. *Lewis*, Hon. 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, 266,401 (134,554 males and 131,847 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 4,163 (2,228 males, 1,935 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, 41,157 inhabitants (1928); 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 1928 was 24·97, and the death rate (1928), 14·15 per 1,000. Immigrants (1928), 13,611; emigrants (1928), 15,573.

Religion and Education.—Of the total population in 1921, 84,665 belonged to the Church of England, 86,576 were Roman Catholics, 74,205 Methodists, 1,876 Presbyterians, 13,023 Salvation Army, 2,688 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 (1 dollar = 4*s*. 1½*d*.):—

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Revenue	9,752,521	8,932,436	9,466,005	10,025,649
Expenditure.	9,865,167	10,533,409	10,740,925	11,132,822

Of the Revenue for 1928-29, 8,308,339 dollars were from Customs. Public debt (June 30, 1928), 79,477,478 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	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	7,490,673	5,504,187	5,162,774	5,527,438	5,847,474
Exports . .	4,853,948	5,512,202	6,167,772	6,728,924	7,359,541

The chief imports and exports in 1928-29 were:—

Imports (1928-29)	Dollars	Exports (1928-29)	Dollars
Textiles . . .	2,561,208	Dried cod . .	11,823,588
Flour . . .	2,535,778	Pulp and paper .	14,884,988
Coal . . .	1,904,429	Iron ore, &c. . .	3,690,726
Hardware . .	466,067	Herring . . .	577,044
Salt pork . .	591,250	Seal oil . . .	422,614
Machinery . .	1,175,292	Cod oil . . .	498,132
Tea . . .	509,712	Seal skins . .	444,198
Molasses . .	282,603	Lobsters (tinned) .	331,341

Of the imports (1928-29) the value of 6,211,906 dollars came from the United Kingdom; 11,832,415 from Canada; 9,880,431 from the United States. Of the exports the value of 7,578,190 dollars went to the United Kingdom; 3,046,802 to Canada; 11,596,643 to United States; 2,164,764 to Portugal; 2,492,054 to Spain; 1,462,582 to Italy; 3,539,489 to Brazil.

Shipping.—Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1928-29, 2,936,658 tons, of which 1,635,573 tons were British. Vessels registered December 31, 1929, 2,659 sailing vessels of 111,243 tons, 89 steam vessels of 32,762 tons, and 134 motor vessels of 5,876 tons; total, 2,882 vessels of 149,881 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 1929, 1,033 men, and 56 Newfoundland sailing vessels, aggregating 4,299 net tons. The catch in 1929 totalled 106,995 quintals of dry fish, valued at 855,960 dollars. The output of the cod-fishery is estimated at 1,293,502 quintals of dry fish, valued at 11,823,588 dollars. There were about 12,931 small sailing vessels, boats (including motor boats), &c., utilised, and 27,500 men employed in this fishery. In 1928, the exports of codfish, including the Labrador fishery, amounted to 1,573,748 quintals. In 1929 fresh lobsters were exported, 68,372 lbs., valued at 14,275 dollars, and preserved, 17,179 cases, valued at 331,341 dollars.

During 1930, 241,236 seals 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: 905 miles of Government line with a gauge of 3ft. 6in., and 47 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 1929 (including 60 Labrador stations) 911 post offices, 173 of which were telegraph offices; there were 63 telegraph offices which were not post offices. There were about 716 Government postal telephone stations, most of them being in post and telegraph offices. Letters and cards sent in 1929, 8,000,000; newspapers, books, parcels, &c., 4,500,000. The postal and telegraph revenue, 1929, was 796,447 dollars, and the expenditure, 1,275,171 dollars. Telegraph line open (1929), 7,000 miles of wire; about 2,000 miles of telephone wire.

In December, 1929, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held 2,189,824 dollars standing to the credit of 4,274 depositors; this is in addition to the amounts held by the Savings Departments of the four banks doing business in St. John's.

The legal coin of the colony is the gold dollar, equivalent to 4*s.* 1½*d.* of British money.

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St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sombrero, Tobago, Trinidad, Virgin Islands. See WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

The British West Indian Possessions fall into six groups, which are noticed separately. The groups are—(1) Bahamas, (2) Barbados, (3) Jamaica with Turks Islands, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the islands are those of Great Britain, though in several of them various American coins are current.

BAHAMAS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Charles William James *Orr*, K.C.M.G. (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, 1930, 60,848. Births in 1929, 1,766 (33·3 per 1,000); deaths in 1929, 1,131 (21·3 per 1,000). Primary education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14. In Government schools the number of pupils was, 1929, 9,351; (1928, 14,581) in aided schools; 1929, 3,812; (1928, 7,060) enrolled pupils; Government grant, 1929, 23,200*l.* In 1929 there were in Church of England schools 149 enrolled pupils; in private schools 129 enrolled pupils; in Roman Catholic, 978 enrolled pupils. There were in 1929 3 private secondary schools connected with religious bodies, 295 pupils, and a Government secondary school with 31 pupils. In 1928, 923 persons were convicted summarily, and 36 in superior courts. Police force, January 1929, was 124.

Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on; and shells, pearls, and ambergris are also obtained.

Revenue, 1929–30, 556,799*l.* Expenditure, 1929–30, 578,584*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1929–30, 381,053*l.* Public Debt, 1929, 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
	£	£		£	£
1924	1,553,143	626,353	1927	1,844,932	483,773
1925	1,761,987	481,352	1928	1,829,939	421,085
1926	2,059,755	406,271	1929	1,963,776	144,021

Principal imports (1929) were: spirits and wines, 826,787*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 43,131*l.*; oils, 57,114*l.*; cotton manufactures, 44,522*l.*; lumber and shingles, 50,456*l.*

Imports from United Kingdom (1929) were valued at 420,421*l.*; from America, 740,865*l.*,; from Canada, 521,508*l.*

Principal exports (1929) were: Sisal, 15,756*l.*; sponge, 105,820*l.*; lumber, 19,319*l.*; tomatoes (raw), 47,759*l.*; shells, 17,510*l.* Exports to the United Kingdom were: 44,264*l.*; America, 167,458*l.*; Canada, 10,740*l.*; Mexico, 20,843*l.*; Miquelon, 1,080*l.*; Bermuda, 4,827*l.*; Cuba, 19,435*l.*; France, 20,432*l.*; Holland, 7,766*l.*

Shipping 1929: entered 1,362 vessels of 1,054,712 tons (460 British of 611,940 tons); cleared, 1,378 vessels of 1,057,152 tons (494 British of 607,961 tons).

In 1929 the total number of postal packets, exclusive of parcels, received and dispatched, was 2,022,711. In 1928–29, 41,178 telegraph messages were sent and received by radio, the only existing means for telegraphy. There are 1,100 telephones in Nassau and suburbs (1930).

The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch at Nassau; deposits, November 30, 1929, 588,439*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, 1929, depositors 5,339; balance due, 58,148*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 1929, there were 5,148 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, 1929, 170,391. Capital, Bridgetown; population, 13,486; Speightstown, 1,500. Births (1929) 5,421, deaths 4,016. 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 1929 there were 128 primary schools, 23,374 pupils on rolls, and 15,717 in average attendance; 8 second-grade schools (3 for girls), 548 pupils; 2 first-grade schools for boys, with an attendance of 238 and 101 respectively, and 1 first-grade school of girls with 153 pupils; Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, 16 students. Government votes on education in 1929-30, 50,598*l.* Two weekly, and two daily newspapers.

There is a Supreme Court; Grand Sessions once in every 4 months; 7 police magistrates. In 1929, 9,173 summary convictions, 54 in superior courts; 165 (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 1929, 65,517 tons of sugar and 8,035,779 gallons of molasses. There are 122 sugar works and 3 rum distilleries. Rum produced in 1929, 307,271 gallons. The cotton exported in 1929 was 6,830 lbs., valued at 712*l.* In the fishing industry about 250 boats and 1,000 persons are employed. Value of fish caught annually, about 17,000*l.*

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	404,133	387,462	414,884	441,732	453,802
Customs[2]	191,265	186,483	205,601	220,279	214,666
Expenditure	394,250	410,535	481,252	459,626	450,696
Public debt	591,000	591,000	585,000	610,000	654,000
Imports[1 2]	2,293,777	2,155,167	2,300,108	2,337,754	2,038,804
Exports[1 2]	1,421,035	1,287,161	1,603,581	1,531,040	1,281,094

[1] Excluding bullion and specie, and the exports include bunker coal and ship's stores (40,865*l.* in 1929). Imports (1929-30), including bullion and specie, 2,039,601*l.* Exports, 1,287,300*l.* [2] Calendar years, 1925-30.

The principal imports (1929) were: Cotton manufactures, 180,832*l.*; manures, 93,734*l.*; flour, 111,948*l.*; fish, dried, &c., 84,831*l.*; beef, salted, 30,788*l.*; rice, 125,613*l.*; pork, salted, 37,793*l.*; coal, 19,432 tons, value 24,288*l.*; iron and steel manufacture, 28,983*l.*; lumber and shingles, staves and shooks and wood manufactures, 111,058*l.* The principal exports (1929) were: Sugar, 722,389*l.*; molasses, 233,813*l.*; rum, 4,517*l.*; raw cotton, 711*l.* The imports in 1929 from United Kingdom totalled 691,216*l.*; from Canada, 381,704*l.*; other parts of British Empire, 358,172*l.*, and from United States, 400,289*l.*; and exports to United Kingdom, 82,703*l.*; to Canada, 809,498*l.*; to United States, 61,269*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, 1929, had 10,140 depositors, with 539,102*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, 1929: letters, &c., and parcels inwards, 1,143,945; outwards, 811,123. Internal letters and parcels, 1,290,119.

Registered shipping 1929: 32 sailing vessels (net tonnage, 7,160), 1 steamer (net tonnage, 24). The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at the Port of Bridgetown during the year 1929 was 4,013,562, of which 3,006,418 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 1929, 994,419 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 (1929), 33,788 (34·2 per 1,000); deaths, 18,167 (18·4 per 1,000); marriages, 4,271 (4·3 per 1,000). Total estimated East Indian population on December 31, 1929, 17,424.

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, 167; Baptist, 206; Moravian, 35; Christian Church, 25; Congregational, 34; Church of Scotland, 11; Salvation Army, 40; Seventh Day Adventists, 90; Jewish, 6; Friends Church, 12. No accurate statistics of members.

Education.—In 1929 there were 656 public elementary schools, 133,495 children enrolled, average attendance 69,822. Government grants, 136,599*l.* 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, 1929, 177,095*l.*

Justice, &c.—There is a high court of justice, circuit courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. Total summary convictions (1929), 20,387; before superior courts, 10,996. Prisoners in gaol on December 31, 1929, 45. In 1929 there was a Constabulary Force of 23 officers and 1,064 sub-officers and men, and 1,324 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 :—

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue[1] . . .	2,021,046	2,147,042	2,275,094	2,212,852	2,292,869
Customs . . .	866,855	917,849	1,140,264	1,136,296	1,196,334
Expenditure . . .	2,009,593	2,046,205	1,980,888	2,317,434	2,310,502
Public Debt . . .	4,581,175	4,671,640	4,922 330	5,040,699	5,237,909
Imports[2] . . .	5,636,188	5,635,342	6,001,768	6,376,398	7,027,013
Exports[2] . . .	3,935,059	4,258,991	4,257,750	4,197,056	4,605,307

[1] Includes Customs Revenue. [2] Calendar years 1925 to 1929.

Principal imports in 1929: Boots and shoes, 219,806*l.*; motor-cars, 216,720*l.*; motor-car parts, 141,220*l.*; cotton goods, 598,780*l.*; fish, 443,206*l.*; rice, 154,394*l.*; flour, 457,050*l.*; hardware, 138,358*l.*; milk, condensed, 152,655*l.*; gasolene, 315,164*l.*; timber, 212,999*l.*; cigarettes, 50,218*l.*; coal, 191,385*l.* Principal exports: Coconuts, 191,971*l.*; logwood, 72,907*l.*; logwood extract, 86,253*l.*; sugar, 482,952*l.*; coffee, 264,566*l.*; rum, 80,650*l.*; cocoa, 116,021*l.*; ginger, 59,744*l.*; cigars, 46,598*l.*; pimento, 348,126*l.*; oranges, 4,587*l.*; copra, 65,433*l.*; bananas, 2,509,878*l.*

In 1929 the imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,775,603*l.*, and from United States, 2,089,306*l.*; the exports to the United Kingdom, 855,906*l.*, and to the United States, 1,576,370*l.*

Registered shipping of Kingston, 1929, 28 sailing vessels of 1,283 tons, steam 6, of 3,699 tons, and motor 8, of 2,673 tons. Shipping, 1929: entered, 1,651 vessels of 3,337,919 tons; cleared, 1,635 vessels of 3,310,243 tons.

Production.—Acres under cultivation in 1929-30, 828,064; under tillage, 194,483; sugar-cane, 42,047; coffee, 4,219; bananas, 70,890; coconuts, 38,618; cocoa, 2,506; ground provisions, 11,773; mixed cultivation, 21,995; guinea grass, 104,184; commons and pimento, 43,881. Live-stock, 1929-30: Cattle, 112,381; sheep, 7,312; horses, mules and asses, 29,051.

Communications.—Jamaica has 210 miles of railway open of 4ft. 8½in. gauge; receipts, in year ended March 31, 1930, 375,458*l.*; expenses (excluding debt charges), 326,058*l.*; 2,324 miles of main roads; 1,662 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 1,510 miles of telephone line (military lines not included); 18½ miles of electric and 109 of steam tramways; 89¼ miles mule tramways; 26,150 feet rope-ways. Telegraph messages (1929), 380,142; receipts, 20,147*l.* Letters and post-cards in 1929, inland service, 13,101,101; international service, 6,107,942. Total receipts, 1929, 107,576*l.*; expenditure, 103,881*l.*, including telegraph expenditure. There are 252 post offices.

Money and Credit.—On December 31, 1929, there were 91,752 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to 612,842*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 1929 was 121,888*l.*, 106,673*l.*, 29,621*l.*, and 8,055*l.* respectively. British and local currency notes are also current in this island. The total circulation of the latter on December 31, 1929, was 75,562*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, 1929, 5,850. 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 1929 there were 10 Government primary schools and 8 small private schools: 1,082 pupils enrolled and 902 average attendance. Revenue, 1929, 6,962*l.*; expenditure, 7,022*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, 1929, 42,710*l.*; exports, 12,324*l.* Shipping registered at Georgetown, 53 sailing and 9 motor vessels, 3,244 tons (1929). 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 1929, 4,996. Births (1929), 161; deaths, 49; marriages, 39.

Education is compulsory and free in the Government Schools; Government grant (1929), 990*l.*; 10 Government and 9 private elementary schools; average number on rolls in 1928, 824; average attendance, 586. The Secondary School had an average attendance of 24.

Revenue in 1929, 11,260*l.*, of which 4,728*l.* was from customs, and 2,497*l* from royalty on salt; expenditure, 11,605*l.* There is no public debt.

Total imports (1929), 42,827*l*; total exports, 40,679*l.* Principal imports: Flour, 3,163*l.*; meats, 2,226*l.*; lumber, 1,723*l.*; lard, 1,615*l.*; condensed milk, 1,336*l.*; cotton goods, 3,086*l.* Principal exports: Salt, 35,675*l.*; sponges, 2,135*l.*; dried fish, 1,350*l.*; cotton, 292*l.* Imports from United Kingdom, 3,585*l.*; exports thereto, 1,453*l.*

The total shipping entered in 1929 amounted to 171,385 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 3,370*l.* Savings bank deposits (1929), 16,909*l.*, depositors, 932.

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.—Lieut.-Col. T. R. *St. Johnston*, C.M.G. (3,000*l.*, of which 500*l.* is a duty allowance, and 250*l.* travelling allowance).

Colonial Secretary.—Edward *Baynes*, C.B.E. (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:—

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	246,902	289,393	288,572	331,365	302,099
Expenditure	259,472	259,037	284,203	328,304	324,815
Public debt	279,250	278,850	288,650	294,450	296,350
Imports [1]	786,558	842,464	854,316	838,092	—
Exports [1]	727,852	662,492	987,229	899,578	—

[1] Calendar years 1925-29.

Total shipping entered and cleared (1928), 3,278,750 tons.

ANTIGUA: area, 108 sq. miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 sq. miles), and Redonda (1 sq. mile) are dependencies; estimated population at end of 1929, 30,974. 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 1929 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 35·93; the death-rate, 22·55; of the births 76·17 per cent. were illegitimate; there were 131 marriages. There were 23 elementary schools (1929). Revenue (1929–30), 84,236*l.*; expenditure, 94,146*l.* Public debt (1929–30), 145,100*l.* Imports (1929), 214,978*l.*; exports, 139,249*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 (1929–30), 27,389*l.*; expenditure, 31,007*l.* Imports (1929), 92,570*l.*; exports, 65,565*l.* Chief exports, 1929, cotton, 725,159 lbs., lint, sugar, lime-juice, cottonseed meal, bay oil, cattle, onions, tomatoes and papain; 3,200 acres were planted with cotton in 1929.

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 1929, 35,365. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre: population (census 1921), 7,736; of Nevis, Charlestown, 1,158. Revenue (1929–30), 97,987*l.*: expenditure, 97,552*l.* Public debt at March 31, 1930, 24,668*l.* Imports, 1929, 350,437*l.*; exports, 254,344*l.* Chief produce: Sugar, syrup, cotton, and coconuts. Salt is produced in St. Kitts and Anguilla. Savings Bank at March 31, 1929, 184 depositors, 4,209*l.* deposits.

Administrator.—T. C. *Macnaghten*, C.M.G., C.B.E.

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 1929, 41,482. Revenue, 1929–30, 81,674*l.* (including 11,000*l.* from Imperial grant); expenditure, 97,684*l.* (including 24,069*l.* from Imperial grant and 5,258 on account of Electricity Supply); public debt, 66,000*l.* Imports, 1929, 232,140*l.* (from U.K., 73,227*l.*; Canada, 51,229*l.*; U.S.A., 44,845*l.*); exports, 1929, 172,303*l.* (to U.K., 71,360*l.*; to U.S.A., 84,207*l.*; to Canada, 9,391*l.*). Chief products: Limes, lime juice, citrate of lime, bay oil, lime oils, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, copra, and fruit. Exports of coconuts 1929, 63,662. Savings bank (1929–30), 496 depositors, with 11,536*l.* deposits. Telephone line 531 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 E. C. *Eliot.*

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 1929, 403,275. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 67,877. 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 130,542, and a small number of Chinese. English is spoken generally throughout the Colony. Births, 1929, 12,695; deaths, 7,779; marriages, 2,020.

Education.—At the close of 1929 there were 288 Elementary and Intermediate schools in the Colony, 44 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 252 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, 1929, was: Queen's Royal College 277, St. Mary's College 423, Naparima College 162, St. Joseph's Convent School 503, Bishop's High School 135, the Naparima Girls' High School 133, and the Bishop's High School, Tobago, 55. The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

Police force, 879 all ranks (December 31, 1929). In 1929 the number of summary convictions was 23,023.

Financial and commercial statistics for 5 years:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,662,874	1,737,288	1,686,053	1,764,404	1,870,553
Customs	589,863	614,452	676,400	707,082	781,709
Expenditure	1,580,749	1,580,213	1,497,024	1,538,083	1,613,810
Public debt	3,400,504	3,342,056	3,281,854	3,217,604	3,153,221
Imports[1]	4,395,041	4,407,074	5,082,871	5,279,535	5,594,314
Exports[1]	5,170,355	5,546,376	6,018,864	6,686,455	7,122,857
Transhipments	756,338	753,164	707,152	1,005,942	1,096,776

[1] Including bullion and specie, but excluding goods transhipped.

Besides Customs, the principal items of revenue during 1929 were licences, excise, &c., 532,529*l.*; Court and office fees, 143,351*l.*; land sales, royalties, &c., 142,503*l.*; tax on incomes, 180,213*l.*; post office, 33,088*l.*

Principal Exports, 1929	Quantity	Value
		£
Asphalt	164,311 tons	432,085
Bitters	58,459 galls.	87,609
Cocoa	72,484,073 lbs	1,714,010[1]
Coconuts	13,621,518 nuts	66,388
Copra	23,979,882 lbs.	209,732
Crude Petroleum	31,799,157 galls.	216,371
Fuel	206,173,757 ,,	1,683,030
Molasses	1,373,420 ,,	18,227
Petrol Spirit	48,452,222 ,,	1,110,754
Refined Kerosene	1,908,253 ,,	40,185
Rum	73,847 ,,	13,646
Sugar	89,926 tons	1,049,863

[1] Re-exports, 10,595,333 lbs. of a value of 267,583*l.*

The principal imports in 1929 were boots and shoes, 121,214*l.*; butter and butter substitutes, 108,397*l.*; motor vehicles and parts, 223,437*l.*; coal, 106,911*l.*; cocoa (raw, for export) (11,683,055 lbs.), 242,595*l.*; cotton manufactures, 385,540 (includes cotton piece goods, 9,523,501 yards, 282,435*l.*); fish, 132,987*l.* (includes 24,053*l.* canned); rice (33,939,910 lbs.), 233,839*l.*; flour, 324,574*l.*; bags, 442,395*l.*; hardware, 147,447*l.* (includes implements and tools, 58,224*l.*; machinery (a) sugar, 33,797*l.*; (b) mining, 757,126*l.*; and (c) other kinds, 101,295*l.*; meats, 132,766*l.* (includes pickled and salted beef and pork, 3,757,653 lbs., 83,006*l.*): metals, 157,145*l.*; milk, (80,217 cases), 112,090*l.*; and wood and timber, 246,398*l.*

Imports, 1929, were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (32¼ per cent.); U.S.A. (26 per cent.); and Canada (17 per cent.). Exports were shipped chiefly to United Kingdom (26½ per cent.); U.S.A. (32½ per cent.); and Canada (8½ per cent.).

Shipping: The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year 1929 was 4,708, with a tonnage of 7,713 116. There were 2,483 arrivals of 3,970,921 tons, and 2,225 departures of 3,742,195 tons, of which 54 per cent. was British. (These figures do not include His Majesty's ships or tankers.)

Of the total area of 1,264,891 acres (Trinidad, 1,191,678 acres, and Tobago, 73,213 acres), about 696,696 acres have been alienated. About 313,222 acres were under cultivation (1926). 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 1929 was 219,603 tons. The quantity of asphalt exported was 164,311 tons of the value of 432,085*l.*, and yielding a revenue of 81,521*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 1929 was 15. During 1929, 305,047,820 imperial gallons of crude oil were extracted. Four 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; 117 miles of telegraph and 11,490 miles of telephone (1929). 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 1929 being 467,926*l.*, and the total number of depositors, 36,100.

In TOBAGO the culture of rubber, cotton and tobacco has been introduced. The cacao industry is receiving increasing attention, and very considerable areas are being planted in coconuts.

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.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, 1929, 2,446; deaths, 1,278. Estimated population, December 31, 1929, 75,867. There were (1929) 10 Government and 48 Government-aided elementary schools, with 13,235 pupils and average attendance 8,311 (Government grant (1929) 8,488*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 (1929) was 2 officers and 100 other ranks. In 1929 there were 1,788 summary convictions

In 1929 the revenue was 158,302*l.*; the expenditure, 147,786*l.* Public debt, 1929, 249,708*l.* Total value of imports, 1929, 396,661*l.*; of exports, 417,199*l.* Chief exports: cocoa (90,987 cwt.) 210,082*l.*; nutmegs (22,666 cwt.) 60,323*l.*; mace (3,765 cwt.) 55,760*l.*; cotton, raw (2,945 cwt.) 14,905*l.*; cotton seed (6,804 cwt.) 4,119*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom, 136,069*l.*; United States of America, 71,451*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 164,086*l.*; to United States of America, 187,996*l.* Total shipping entered, 1929, 679,423 tons, nearly all British.

There were (1922) about 32,000 acres under cultivation. Sugar manufacture is increasing; rum is produced locally, 42,661 proof gallons in 1929.

In 1929, 2,921 depositors in savings banks; balance (Dec. 31) 45,914*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, 1929, 51,995. Capital, Kingstown, population, 3,836 (1921 census). Births, 1929, 1,836; deaths, 1,009; marriages, 151. Education, 1929: 36 primary schools; scholars, 7,653, average attendance, 4,086; Government grant, 4,524*l.* There is also a secondary school for boys (59 pupils), and one for girls (166 pupils). Strength of police force, 54 (including 2 officers). Seven convictions in the Supreme Court, and 1,592 in the Inferior Courts during 1929.

Revenue, 1929, 64,090*l.*, of which 29,224*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 70,786*l.* Public debt at end of 1929, 33,060*l.* Imports, 1929,

186,439*l.*; exports, 151,570*l.* Value of imports from United Kingdom 58,030*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 62,000*l.* Total shipping, (1929) 982,591 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 (1929) 282,903lb., valued at 24,261*l.* St. Vincent in addition is famed for the excellence of its arrowroot (exports, 1929, 59,563*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 188 miles of line.

ST. LUCIA. *Administrator and Colonial Secretary.*—Charles William *Doorly* (1928) with a nominated Executive and a partly nominated and partly elected Legislative Council. Area, 233 square miles; population, 1929, 57,482. Chief town, Castries. Births, 1929, 1,898; deaths, 1,282; marriages, 241. Education (Dec. 31, 1929): 49 schools (7 Protestant, 42 Roman Catholic), with 9,295 pupils on roll; Government grant, 1929, 5,000*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 575*l.* per annum.

Revenue in 1929 (including imperial grant of 3,000*l.*), 83,139*l.*, of which 43,155*l.* was from customs; expenditure, 86,434*l.* Public debt, 1929, 186,010*l.* Value of imports (1929), 244,753*l.* (coal, 48,739*l.*); of exports, 199,000*l.*, including 60,138*l.* for bunker coal, 18,864*l.* for cocoa, and 51,237*l.* for sugar. Value of imports from United Kingdom, 68,101*l.*; United States, 83,525*l.*; Canada, 41,718*l.*; of exports to United Kingdom, 44,946*l.* Total shipping, 1,700,139 tons, of which 1,346,246 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 1929), 708 depositors, 10,786*l.* deposits. Letters and post-cards despatched in 1929, 96,769; parcels, 850. 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 1930, 76. The Northern Territory (since divided into two separate Territories, viz, North Australia and Central Australia), 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 October 12, 1929, the following parties were returned: Labour, 46; Nationalist, 14; Country Party, 10; Independent, 4; Country Party Progressive, 1; total, 75.

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, 25,300*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). Appointed December 2, 1930.

The Cabinet was appointed on October 22, 1929, and reconstructed February, 1931, is as follows:—

Prime Minister, Treasurer, Minister for External Affairs and Industry.—Rt. Hon. James Henry *Scullin*, P.C.

Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Assistant Minister for Works.—Senator the Hon. John *Barnes.*

Treasurer.—Hon. Edward Granville *Theodore.*

Attorney-General.—Hon. Frank *Brennan.*

Postmaster-General and Minister for Works and Railways.—Hon. Albert Ernest *Green.*

Minister for Trade and Customs.—Hon. Francis Michael *Forde.*

Minister for Home Affairs.—Hon. Arthur *Blakeley.*

Minister for Health and Minister in Charge of Repatriation.—Hon. John *McNeill.*

Minister for Defence.—Hon. J. B. *Chifley.*

Minister for Markets and Transport.—Hon. Parker John *Moloney.*

Assistant Ministers (Honorary).—Senator the Hon. J. B. *Dooley*, Hon. E. J. *Holloway*, Hon. C. E. *Culley.*

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.—T. Trumble, C.M.G., C.B.E., Australia House, Strand.

Commonwealth Trade Representative in France.—C. H. Voss, 6 Rue Halévy, Paris.

Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States of America.—Vacant.

Official Secretary for the Commonwealth in America.—D. McK. Dow, "Cunard Building," 25 Broadway, New York City.

Commercial Representative for Australia 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, 1930.
	Sq. Miles.					
New South Wales . .	309,432	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	679	2,485,178
Victoria	87,884	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	1,742	1,783,136
Queensland . . .	670,500	398,969	357,003	755.972	113	942,270
South Australia . .	380,070	248,267	246,893	495,160	130	580,619
Western Australia . .	975,920	177,278	155,454	332,732	34	418,643
Tasmania . . .	26,215	107,743	106,037	213,780	815	215,540
Northern Territory .	523,620	2,821	1,046	3,867	0·7	4,772
Federal Capital Territory	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	274	8,841
Total	2,974,581	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	183	6,438,999

[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 estimated population on December 31, 1930, was 6,476,031.

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 1929:—

States and Territories	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of Births
New South Wales . .	19,535	52,671	24,582	28,089
Victoria	12,936	33,604	16,717	16,887
Queensland	6,169	18,486	8,309	10,177
South Australia . . .	3,719	10,665	5,039	5,626
Western Australia . .	3,367	9,051	3,930	5,121
Tasmania	1,712	4,797	2,175	2,622
Northern Territory . .	20	53	65	—12
Federal Capital Territory .	43	153	39	114
Total . . .	47,501	129,480	60,856	68,624

Migration in 1929: Arrivals, 82,248; departures, 73,285; excess arrivals, 8,963.

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. 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 disbursements for old age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances are shown under Finance above. The numbers of pensioners in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1930, were:—Old age, 155,196; invalid, 63,304; total, 218,500. War pensioners at June 30, 1930, numbered 279,285. To June 30, 1930, the total number of claims for the maternity allowance was 2,349,326, the claims passed for payment in 1929-30 numbering 128,598.

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 1926-27 to 1929-30 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 53 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.

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Revenue:	£	£	£	£
Customs	31,832,600	29,848,379	29,502,755	30,157,040
Excise	11,719,878	11,598,351	11,555,816	11,617,351
Land Tax	2,615,900	3,027,206	2,988,885	2,840,078
Probate and Succession Duties	1,362,351	1,752,118	2,080,149	2,122,478
Income Tax	11,126,278	10,165,175	9,841,496	11,120,029
Entertainments	366,159	358,865	358,697	816,121
War Times Profits Tax	28,357[1]	112,236[1]	24,309[1]	14,078
Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones	11,606,819	12,304,142	12,813,396	13,551,087
All other	4,940,132	4,866,227	5,777,914	5,404,525
Total Revenue[2]	75,541,760	73,808,227	74,894,799	77,143,387
Commonwealth Expenditure:				
From Revenue[2]	73,008,785	79,258,464	77,253,774	78,614,392
From Loans	7,428,570	8,638,348	8,231,147	5,291,533
Total Commonwealth Expenditure	82,437,355	87,896,812	85,484,921	83,905,925
Including:				
Expenditure for War purposes and repatriation, etc.	29,309,083	29,006,212	30,097,751	30,099,806
Invalid and Old Age Pensions	9,144,589	9,790,346	10,124,239	10,791,325
Maternity Allowances	660,280	678,920	661,520	642,990
Post, Telegraph, and Telephones	11,285,899	12,392,976	12,680,725	13,025,360
Payments to States:				
Out of Revenue	8,262,912	9,085,789	9,036,638	9,489,344
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 1930-31 are: Revenue (including post-office surplus), 67,122,000*l.*; Expenditure, 67,110,710*l.*

The aggregate public debt of the several Australian States on June 30, 1930, was 727,639,836.

Exclusive of loans raised for the States, the Commonwealth public debt on June 30th, 1930, was 372,957,362*l.*, the total public debt of Australia at the end of June being therefore 1,100,597,198*l.*, or 170*l.* 17*s.* 6*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.

As a result of the International Conference held at Washington in 1921 Militia Force training is confined to the more populous centres.

An arsenal has been established, which will be more in the form of a munition supply branch aiming at insuring the supply of war needs through Australian trade rather than that Government-owned factories shall be designed on a scale necessary for the purpose. Properly situated mobilisation stores are being provided.

Military education is provided at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, from which cadets may obtain permanent commissions.

Rifle clubs receive a subsidy and a free grant of ammunition.

On April 30th, 1930, the strength of the permanent force was 1,669, and of the militia forces, 25,785.

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, 1930, included the 10,000 ton cruisers *Australia* and *Canberra;* the older cruisers *Adelaide* (5,500 tons) and *Brisbane* (5,400 tons); the aircraft tender *Albatross* (6,000 tons, with accommodation for 9 seaplanes); the flotilla leader *Anzac*; 5 destroyers, 4 sloops, the depôt ship *Penguin*, the submarines *Otway* and *Oxley*, and two fleet auxiliaries. Owing to financial stringency, the only ships maintained in full commission at the end of 1930 were the *Australia*, *Canberra*, *Albatross*, and *Anzac*.

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 at the Air Ministry in London; (*b*) a Flying Training School, (*c*) a stores depôt, and (*d*) one station containing two service squadrons and one 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 Air Force in April, 1930, was 104 officers and 788 airmen. The Air Force and Civil Aviation expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1928–29 was £804,053.

Production.

Up to the year 1928, 767,809,583 acres, representing 40·33 per cent. of the total area of Australia, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 6·21 per cent. had been actually alienated (118,252,152 acres); 3·36 per cent. (63,959,383 acres) was in process of alienation; and 50·10 per cent. (953,689,982 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 1928–29 were as follows:—

Crops	Total Acreage	Total Yield	Yield per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	14,840,113	159,679,421	10·76
Oats	1,045,670	14,108,677	13·49
Barley	354,539	6,617,841	18 53[5]
Maize	315,140	8,322,718	26 41
		Tons	Tons
Hay	2,738,673	3,175,238	1·16
Potatoes	138,068	284,050	2 06[6]
Sugar-cane	299,537	3,883,725	17 40
Sugar Beet	2,131	15,230[1]	7·15
		Grapes (tons)	Grapes (tons)
Vineyards	115,297	393,497[3]	3 71[2]
		Gallons	Gallons
Wine	—	18,600,249	399 84[4]
Orchards and Fruit Gardens	277,476	£8,807,315	£31 14s. 10d.

[1] Beets worked. The sugar manufactured was 2,096 tons.
[2] Tons per acre of productive crops.
[3] Including 110,547 tons for wine from 46,519 acres of productive vines.
[4] Gallons per acre of productive vines.
[5] Malting: other 19·53. [6] Ordinary: sweet potatoes, 4·27.

The total area under all crops in 1928-29 was 21,189,557 acres. The total value of agricultural production in the same year was 89,439,831*l.* For the year 1929-30 the estimated area under wheat was set down as 14,930,744 acres, and the estimated yield as 126,476,863 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 1928 there were in Australia 1,942,753 horses, 11,300,757 cattle, 103,430,773 sheep, and 910,181 pigs. At the end of 1929, according to official estimates, there were 106,117,278 sheep.

The production of wool in 1928-29 amounted to 968,152,935 lb., and the exports (Australian produce) to 763,339,527 lb. greasy, valued at 55,902,618*l*, and 47,201,063 lb. scoured and tops, valued at 5,710,377*l*. Of the total production of 968,000,000 lb. of wool in 1928–29, about 883,000,000 lb. consisted of wool shorn, 31,000,000 lb. were made up of dead and fellmongered wool, while 54,000,000 lb. were contained on skins exported. The butter produced in the year 1928–29 amounted to 289,883,200 lb.; cheese 30,217,101 lb.; bacon and hams, 74,499,397 lb.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1928 and 1929:—

Mineral	1928	1929	Mineral	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Gold	1,944,054	1,807,411	Coal	10,695,530	8,674,587
Silver and Lead	2,687,126	3,168 949	Other Minerals	5,771,902	2,707,103
Copper	639,428	1,052,025			
Tin	664,030	458,680	Total	22,402,070	17,868,755

The total mineral production up to the end of 1928 was valued at 1,171,942,567*l.*; of this amount 627,852,464*l.* was the value of gold. Gold production, 1926, 521,316 fine oz.; 1927, 508,291 fine oz.; 1928, 457,669 fine oz.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in Australia in 1928–29 are given as follows: Number of establishments, 22,916; hands employed, 450,482; salaries and wages paid, 90,986,908*l.*; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, 239,348,849*l.*; value of materials used, 238,938,566*l.*; value added by manufacture, 167,625,316*l.*; value of output, 420,447,288*l.*

The estimated value of the products of Australia in recent years was:—

Products	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous £
Agriculture . . .	89,267	98,295	84,328	89,440
Pastoral	113,327	111,716	124,554	116,733
Dairying, Poultry and Bee farming	48,278	46,980	50,261	50,717
Forestry and Fisheries .	12,784	12,790	12,181	11,617
Mining	24,592	24,007	22,983	19,597
Manufacturing . .	143,256	153,634	158,562	159,759
Total . . .	431,504	447,422	452,869	447,863

Commerce.

Throughout Australia there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the States is free. For 1929–30, the net revenue collected from customs duties amounted to 31,530,953*l.*, and from excise to 11,758,617*l.* The total net revenue from Customs and Excise for 1929–30, after allowing for drawbacks and repayments, was 41,773,117*l.*

The following table shows for 5 years the value of the imports and exports merchandise, bullion, and specie).

Years	Imports	Exports [1]		
		Australian Produce	Other Produce	Total
	£	£	£	£
1925–26	151,638,178	145,704,799	3,067,135	148,771,934
1926–27	164,716,594	142,151,058	2,989,309	145,140,367
1927–28	147,944,970	138,947,447	4,265,623	143,213,070
1928–29	143,647,881	141,758 233	3,092,219	144,850,452
1929–30 [2]	131,134,269	122,336,641	2,511,908	124,848,549

[1] Excluding ships' stores. [2] Preliminary figures.

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, and in 1925 an agreement was made with Canada, and is now in operation.

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 1929-30 (preliminary figures):—

Imports	Value	Exports [1]	Value
	£		£
Tea	3,298,994	Butter	6,697,736
Tobacco and preparations thereof	2,421,753	Cheese	124,716
Whisky	1,119,556	Meats	5,834,269
Socks and Stockings	788,743	Milk and Cream	997,612
Trimmings & Ornaments	715,291	Fruits, dried	2,174,180
Piece Goods—		Fruits, fresh	1,861,242
Canvas and duck	645,860	Fruits and vegetables, preserved in liquid	639,246
Cotton and linen	7,488,620	Wheat	10,036,475
Silk or containing silk	5,500,173	Flour	4,945,758
Woollen or containing wool	1,200,628	Jams and jellies	44,365
Sewing silks, cottons, &c	873,904	Hides and Skins	6,592,739
Carpets and carpeting	1,343,932	Wool	36,588,523
Floorcloths & linoleums	797,864	Tallow	990,184
Bags and sacks	2,906,822	Coal	346,465
Yarns–Artificial Silk, Cotton, Wool, &c.	2,231,796	Concentrates	1,006,314
Petroleum spirit	7,429,485	Copper	625,159
Kerosene	1,090,236	Lead	3,431,939
Electrical machinery, cable and wire, covered, &c.	6,093,519	Tin	167,863
Tools of Trade	922,499	Leather	444,339
Chassis and Bodies for Motor Cars, &c and parts	6,795,284	Timber, undressed [2]	960,038
Iron and Steel—		Gold	26,868,534
Plate and sheet	3,713,591	Silver	879,940
Pipes and tubes	1,391,463	Soap	293,913
Rubber and manufactures	1,684,995	Zinc	810,496
Timber, undressed [2]	2,954,228	Sugar	2,217,176
Glass and glassware	1,119,668	Sandalwood	89,540
Paper, printing	3,129,703	Tobacco	434 915
Stationery, books, &c	2,735,871	Pearlshell	449,290
Drugs, chemicals, &c.	5,100,198		
Musical instruments, pianos, &c.	343,514		
Fertilizers	1,481,689		
Lubricating Oil (mineral)	1,189,572		
Fish—preserved in tins	1,342,289		
Motive-power machinery (excluding electric)	2,482,972		
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	871,797		
Timber—dressed	1,050,052		
Fibres—Flax, Kapok, &c	838,356		
Hides and Skins	916,310		
Plated Ware and Cutlery	734,580		
Paints and Colours	621,971		
Hessians and Jute piece goods	658,973		

[1] Australian produce. [2] Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super feet.

The trade in bullion and specie in three years was: 1927–28, imports, 1,008,430*l.*; exports, 3,740,748*l.*; 1928–29, imports, 366,432*l.*; exports, 3,926,520*l.*; 1929–30, imports, 320,798*l.*; exports, 27,748,549*l.*

Trade with the more important countries, 1927–28 and 1928–29. Imports are shown according to country of origin:—

From or to	Imports (1927–28)	Imports (1928–29)	Exports (1927–28)	Exports (1928–29)
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	63,098,037	51,028,238	54,279,714	55,172,552
Canada	3,278,269	4,871,643	856,767	813,992
New Zealand	3,306,143	2,202,580	3,854,635	3,730,565
India	5,559,036	6,052,506	2,588,903	8,874,947
Ceylon	1,931,770	1,966,171	556,587	603,742
Union of South Africa	658,283	586,879	2,847,194	1,953,313
Netherlands East Indies	5,703,345	7,091,619	1,945,734	2,075,664
Belgium	936,804	910,797	9,320,508	9,044,614
France	3,877,113	3,700,303	15,166,747	15,141,155
Germany	4,621,469	4,545,501	12,027,313	9,730,389
U.S. America	35,005,736	35,308,345	8,954,823	5,831,794
Japan	4,282,614	4,707,299	12,571,282	11,518,986
Russia	97,828	125,766	2,204,469	1,574,603
Italy	1,362,061	1,449,629	5,138,034	5,169,404
Malaya (British)	1,804,602	1,133,963	2,030,680	1,984,431
China	685,518	633,217	310,482	1,117,142
Egypt	15,511	38,845	3,046,892	3,915,200
Netherlands	972,633	1,145,378	492,466	653,535
Norway	925,867	890,414	13,646	5,026
Sweden	1,873,877	1,480,808	430,266	413,938
Switzerland	2,117,676	1,909,079	12,512	14,194

Share of the States in Foreign Commerce, 1929–30 (preliminary figures):—

States, &c.	Imports	Exports[1]	States, &c.	Imports	Exports[1]
	£	£		£	£
N.S. Wales	57,142,375	35,748,815	W. Australia	8,901,799	15,996,964
Victoria	42,309,344	36,253,290	Tasmania	1,834,210	2,970,843
Queensland	11,540,089	18,822,608	Northern Territory	39,104	57,054
S. Australia	9,367,348	14,998,975	Total	131,134,269	124,848,549

[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:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
Imports from Australia—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous £
Butter	5,760	3,836	6,862	6,342
Wheat	6,287	9,464	6,152	6,841
Wheatmeal and Flour	1,062	1,378	697	878
Apples	1,971	954	2,257	551
Beef, frozen	2,329	1,299	2,213	2,122
Mutton, frozen	2,522	1,959	1,816	2,019
Rabbits, frozen	438	420	368	396
Tinned Meat, Meat Extracts, etc.	379	203	147	106
Sheep skins	1,255	1,494	1,497	940
Tallow	392	415	345	334
Wool, raw	25,688	18,992	20,044	21,754

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous. £
Leather	182	218	181	157
Copper	104	41	163	215
Lead	3,610	2,547	1,974	2,114
Total of all imports	61,030	52,740	54,413	55,648
Exports (British produce) to Australia –				
Spirits	1,381	1,334	1,285	1,302
Apparel	2,492	2,102	1,489	1,541
Chemical mfrs. and drugs	2,013	2,024	1,836	1,840
Cotton yarn and mfrs.	10,316	9,725	7,764	8,878
Machinery	3,993	4,464	4,064	3,795
Iron and steel manufactures	7,314	9,997	6,928	7,197
Paper	3,086	3,021	2,581	3,025
Linen manufactures	1,149	974	913	832
Artificial silk yarn and mfrs.	1,164	1,258	1,530	1,830
Motor cars and cycles	3,517	3,529	2,083	2,454
Woollen yarns	467	346	209	278
Woollen goods	3,400	3,592	2,842	2,521
Arms, ammunition, etc.	707	694	763	734
Books	1,678	1,114	1,088	1,124
Total, all British exports	61,331	61,179	55,654	54,235
Total, foreign and colonial produce	2,480	2,563	2,284	2,105

Total of imports from United Kingdom (U.K. manufactures), 1930, 31,660,913*l.*; exports to United Kingdom, 46,494,914*l.*

The quantities of wheat, wool, and meat imported from Australia into the United Kingdom in five years were (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Wheat cwt	16,305,957	9,186,417	14,837,906	10,233,345	12,797,402
Wool (sheep's or lamb's) lbs.	225,143,000	304,414,500	237,629,100	222,980,300	269,899,400
Beef, frozen cwt.	1,369,950	1,148,978	642,743	1,011,217	929,366
Mutton, frozen cwt.	526,851	750,874	624,817	546,527	593,490

Shipping and Navigation.

Number and net tonnage of the registered vessels:—

Years	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1925	1,260	34,141	974	372,222	2,234	406,363
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

Of barges, hulks, dredges, etc., not self-propelled, there were in 1929, 219 with a tonnage of 60,325.

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
1924–25	1,726	5,596,400	1,723	5,604,119	3,156	11,200,519
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

Nationality of vessels entered and cleared, 1928–29 :—

—	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Great Britain	756	3,286,445	754	3,292,551
Australian	140	206,188	144	204,626
New Zealand	169	415,517	173	433,565
Other British	72	198,487	73	193,931
French	68	118,842	65	122,131
United States	86	289,228	84	281,495
Norwegian	81	255,270	81	243,934
Dutch	33	147,843	33	153,412
Japanese	89	286,607	89	287,145
German	33	137,766	34	141,252
Other Foreign	67	209,390	63	191,539

During the year 1928–29, 6,067,429 tons of oversea cargo were discharged at Australian ports and 5,285,540 tons were shipped for overseas countries.

The number and net tonnage of all vessels, inclusive of coastwise, entering the principal ports during 1928–29 were as follows : Sydney (7,062), 9,060,153 tons; Melbourne (3,546), 6,883,317 tons; Newcastle (3,459), 3,714,670 tons; Adelaide (3,048), 4,509,470 tons; Brisbane (1,113), 3,407,525 tons; Fremantle (740), 3,387,758 tons; Townsville (478), 1,068,551 tons; and Hobart (556), 742,378 tons.

Communications.

Government Railways for the year ending June 30, 1929 :—

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	5,940	122,566,422	151,116,086	14,516,648	19,615,616	14,978,050
Victoria	4,699	73,061,522	161,002,267	8,187,088	13,164,973	9,580,263
Queensland	6,447	58,251,561	24,738,327	4,558,099	7,568,647	6,202,801
S. Australia	2,542	26,835,717	17,829,946	2,748,423	3,593,646	3,622,567
Western Australia	4,079	22,427,112	14,904,917	3,670,147	3,799,764	3,055,446
Tasmania	653	6,494,003	2,312,117	660,523	503,855	563,652
Federal—						
Trans-Australian	1,052	7,736,355	36,030	40,750	332,109	300,270
Central Australia	648	3,882,006	57,993	90,734	184,046	196,329
Federal Capital Territory	5	83,888	47,470	23,196	6,824	10,331
North Australia	265	2,431,964	5,135	14,919	46,156	56,862
Totals	26,330	328,770,550	371,950,988	34,510,522	48,815,726	38,516,571

The staff employed on Government Railways numbered 110,545 persons.
Private railways in Australia, open for general traffic, 1929, 925 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 1,449 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 1928–29: [1]—

State	Mileage (Route)	Cost of Construction and Equipment	Passenger Journeys	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses
	Miles	£	Number	£	£
N.S. Wales	186·65	11,029,890	328,819,612	4,402,045	3,751,930
Victoria	149·59	6,382,594	150,377,655	1,793,541	1,249,582
Queensland [1]	55·73	2,214,637	76,117,048	794,470	584,390
S. Australia	75·79	3,527,710	66,577,704	677,513	501,362
Western Australia	60·00	1,680,151	43,198,615	423,368	353,224
Tasmania	30·23	567,841	17,334,091	171,664	138,808
All States	557·99	25,402,823	682,424,725	8,262,601	6,579,296

[1] For year ended December 31, 1929.

There are also 40 miles of steam, and 32 miles of cable and horse traction, making a total of 630 miles of tramways.

Of the total length the several Governments control 407 miles, municipal authorities 177, and private enterprise 49 miles.

Postal and telegraph business, year ended June 30, 1929: number of Post and Receiving Offices, 8,717. In 1927 letters and cards received and dispatched, 796,145,400; newspapers, books, and circulars, 188,715,200; parcels, 12,902,900 (1928–29, 15,571,100); packets, 132,729,500. Received and dispatched, year ending June 30, 1929: registered articles, 8,412,589; telegrams dispatched, 16,345,152, and cablegrams received and dispatched, 1,536,068; radio-telegraph messages, 137,367. Receipts, 1928–29: Post Office, 5,884,404*l.*; telegraphs and radio, 1,469,433*l.*; telephones, 5,459,559*l.*; total revenue, 12,813,396*l.* Expenses: Post Office, 5,157,792*l.*; telegraphs and radio, 1,604,857*l.*; telephones, 4,427,818*l.*; total, 11,190,467*l.* The revenue for 1929–30 was 13,548,418*l.* (including postage, 5,179,082*l.*; telegraphs and radio, 1,556,852*l.*; telephones, 5,862,683*l.*).

At June 30, 1929, 5,911 telephone exchanges with 384,358 lines and 505,554 instruments connected were in operation.

During the year 1928–29 92,000 flights, of a total duration of 27,268 hours, were carried out by civil aircraft, 1,992,070 miles were covered and 66,400 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 Hay to Broken Hill and Melbourne. Approximately 3,540,000 passenger miles have been flown, and 23,500 paying passengers and 35,000 lbs. of letters carried. The route mileage of the existing subsidized services is 5,879, while regular unsubsidized commercial services are also in operation over 2,709 miles.

At June 30, 1929, 634,259 motor vehicles, including 474,359 motor cars, 88,049 motor cycles, and 71,851 commercial vehicles were registered in Australia. The Revenue derived from Registration fees and Motor Tax was 4,167,034*l.* for the year. The registrations were equivalent to 99·5 vehicles per 1,000 of population.

Wireless telegraphy stations are in operation in all the State Capitals, and in certain other places. 300,528 wireless Broadcast Listeners' licences had been issued at June 30, 1929, and 311,648 at June 30, 1930. The National Broadcasting Service controlled by the Postmaster-General's Department now operates eight broadcasting stations. In addition twenty-three other stations were licenced at 30th June, 1930. 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. Deposits (general and savings bank) at March, 1930, were 75,809,281*l.*, of which 14,201,751*l.* represented non-interest bearing deposits and 48,501,102*l.*, the deposits of the savings bank which was created a separate department on 9th June, 1928. The bank started without capital, and began to make profits in 1913–14. At June, 1929, the capital was 4,000,000*l.*, which was transferred from the reserve and redemption funds. The reserve fund amounted to 618,585*l.* Aggregate net profits to June 30, 1929, amounted to 7,514,935*l.*

There are, besides, 20 private banks trading in Australia. Their paid-up capital on June 30, 1929, was 72,958,682*l.*, and the amount of reserved profits, 51,609,974*l.*

The total liabilities of cheque-paying Banks trading in the Commonwealth, in the quarter ended June 30, 1930, were 333,696,677*l.*, and the deposits, excluding Savings Bank deposits in the Commonwealth Bank were 310,512,610*l.*

The total number of accounts open in the Savings Banks in the Commonwealth on March 31, 1930, was 5,084,973, and the amount on deposit, 213,320,000*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 1929 are shown in the following table:—

Mint	Coin			Bullion	Total
	Sovereigns	Half-Sovereigns	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne . . .	436,719	—	436,719	131,261	567,980
Perth	1,606,625	—	1,606,625	2,904	1,609,529
Total . . .	2,043,344	—	2,043,344	134,165	2,177,509

Silver coinage to the value of 128,000*l.*, and bronze to the value of 18,540*l.*, were issued during the year ended June 30, 1929.

On June 30, 1930, notes issued by the Commonwealth and unredeemed amounted to 44,914,326*l.* The amount of gold held in reserve on that date was 19,931,102*l.*, representing 44·38 per cent. of the liability. Bank notes ceased to circulate after 1911.

NORFOLK ISLAND. 29° S. latitude, 168° E. longitude, area 13 square miles, population (June 30, 1929) 932 (490 males and 442 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 1928-29 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth) were valued at 55,894*l.*, and the exports, 33,027*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 (92 in September, 1930), 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. 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. 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 (since April, 1930) 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.

The Legislative Assembly, elected in October, 1927, consists of the following Parties: Labour, 42; Nationalists, 35; Country Party, 13.

The executive is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Imperial Government.

Governor.—Air Vice-Marshall Sir Philip *Game*, 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 (November 4, 1930):—

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. A. A. *Lysaght*, 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. J. *Lamaro*, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works.—The Hon. M. A. *Davidson*, M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. J. *McGirr*, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government.—The Hon. W. J. *McKell*, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister for Labour and Industry—The Hon. W. T. *Ely*, M.L.A.

Honorary Minister in the Legislative 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 1928 was for Municipalities 378,285*l.*, and for Shires 1,270,696*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, 1930, was: males, 1,264,440 ; females, 1,220,759 ; total, 2,485,199.

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 1929 the population of Sydney,[1] including suburbs and shipping, was 1,238,660. The chief country municipalities, with their populations, were as follow :—Newcastle and suburbs, 104,640 ; Broken Hill, 23,260; Lithgow, 15,320 ; Cessnock, 14,120 ; Maitland, E. & W., 11,790 ; Holroyd, 14,420 ; Goulburn, 12,740 ; Katoomba, 10,100 ; Bathurst, 9,510 ; Lismore, 10,050 ; Wagga Wagga, 9,030 ; Albury, 9,580 ; Orange, 8,610 ; Wollongong, 10,230 ; Kurri Kurri, 7,032 ; Fairfield, 7,570 ; Tamworth, 7,890 ; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,810 ; Liverpool, 6,140 ; Armidale, 7,270 ; Dubbo, 5,920 ; Dundas, 5,500 ; Forbes, 4,970 ; Glen Innes, 4,680 ; Inverell, 5,350 ; Cowra, 4,450 ; Parkes, 5,830 ; Windsor, 3,310 ; Queanbeyan, 4,030, Illawarra, Central and North, 18,950.

The following table shows the births, deaths, and marriages for five years :

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Ex-Nuptial Births	Total Deaths	Excess of Births
1925	18,522	54,615	2,756	20,823	33,792
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

[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 1929 were: Births, 21·37; Deaths, 9·99; Marriages, 7·93.

The following table shows the movement of population during the last five years:—

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1925	308,241	55,201	363,442	311,035	42,208	353,243
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

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 1930:—

Denomination	Ministers of Religion[1] 1930	Adherents 1921	Denomination	Ministers of Religion[1] 1928	Adherents 1921
Church of England	615	1,027,410	Jews	7	10,150
Roman Catholic[2]	613	502,815	Salvation Army	60	9,490
Presbyterian	296	219,932	Church of Christ	41	7,941
Methodists	306	181,977	Seventh Day Adventist	36	4,337
Congregational	83	22,235	Others	40	84 331
Baptist	84	24,722			
Lutheran	13	5,031	Total	2,194	2,100,371[3]

[1] Registered for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales for the year 1930.
[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 1929, 3,153 and in 1928, 3,156 Government schools, classified (1929) as follows:—High schools 34; public primary schools 2,001; provisional schools 577; half-time schools 44; travelling schools 1; evening continuation schools 49; correspondence schools 1; subsidised schools 443; industrial and reformatory schools 3; total 3,153 schools. During December quarter, 1929, there were 371,330 children enrolled, and an average attendance of 298,743, with 12,400 teachers. The pupils receiving Kindergarten instruction at Government schools (1929) numbered 14,596. In 1929 the expenditure on Public Instruction (exclusive of technical education) was 5,054,379*l.*

At the end of 1929 there were 743 private schools (with 92,236 pupils and 4,716 teachers), of which 526 were Roman Catholic Denominational Schools, having 3,096 teachers and 75,311 scholars. The Church of England

Denominational Schools numbered 58 with 582 teachers and 6,230 scholars; other denominational schools 26, teachers 276, pupils 3,174. The undenominational private schools numbered 133, the teachers 762, and scholars 7,521.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, had (1929) 2,520 individual students (including 705 women) with 286 professors, lecturers and demonstrators. There are 4 denominational colleges, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist, and a college for women (unsectarian), affiliated to the University. The Technical College, with branch schools, had a total enrolment of 33,280 in 1929.

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, 1929, were: old age, 54,584 (Males, 23,401; Females, 31,183); invalidity and accident, 23,966 (Males, 10,486; Females, 13,480).

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, 1929, pensions were being paid to 6,328 widows, the amount paid during the year was 637,551*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 1928-29 the claims numbered 48,720 and at the 30th June, 1929, endowment was payable to about 42,000 families, the fortnightly liability being 56,808*l.*, the average rate of endowment per claim being 35*l.* per annum, equivalent to the endowment of 2·7 children per family. 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 1929 there were 113,398 convictions before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, and 846 distinct persons were convicted at the Higher Courts. On June 30, 1929, there were 1,701 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
	£	£	£	£	£
1926	9,848,072	2,126,419	24,364,928	5,229,747	41,569,166
1927	12,698,642	2,210,277	26,577,037	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	29,000,199	6,445,378	51,241,737
1930	13,435,288	2,055,651	[3]	4,110,440	[3]

[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.

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926	22,200,838	2,284,105	4,364,431	2,977,517	10,993,509	42,820,400
1927	23,855,608	2,349,885	4,607,571	3,100,335	11,568,517	45,481,416
1928	23,855,608	2,349,885	4,846,451	3,774,872	12,739,372	48,857.768
1929	25,922,235	2,513,097	5,130,684	3,377,649	14,123,140	51,066,805
1930	[1]	[1]	5,244,602	3,555,605	[1]	[1]

[1] Not available.

The amount of the Funded Debt on June 30, 1929, was 256,791,944*l.* (exclusive of Closer Settlement Debentures, &c., 1,848,650*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 1,281,212*l* in 1928–29. 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 427,474*l.* at June 30, 1929.

Production and Industry.

I. Land Settlement.

The total area of land alienated or in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1929, was 67,245,750 acres, exclusive of Federal Capital Territory. The total area of land neither alienated nor in process of alienation was 130,790,750 acres.

II. Agriculture.

In 1928-29 there were 5,440,762 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	1926		1927		1928		1929	
Area under Cultivation	Acres 4,543,541		Acres 4,597,296		Acres 4,994,515		Acres 5,440,762	
Value of all Crops	20,741,000*l.*		22,098,100*l.*		17,018,170*l.*		19,923,350*l.*	
Principal Crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.
Wheat (Grain)	2,925,012	33,805,500	3,352,736	47,541,000	3,029,950	27,042,000	4,090,083	49,257,000
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
Wheat (Hay)	449,803	444,215	311,213	393,915	369,960	342,974	375,270	390,255
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Maize Grain	120,955	3,278 350	128,516	3,598,530	148,801	3,930,570	106,885	2,506,470
Barley (Grain)	6,614	105,150	5,629	100,260	5,600	65,850	5,024	80,910
		Tons		Tons	2,640	Tons		Tons.
Barley (Hay)	781	879	694	753	615	666	817	812
		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.		Bush.
Oats (Grain)	101,097	1,615,650	105,115	1,898,750	114,988	1,654,560	126,743	2,183,880
		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons
Oats (Hay)	210,271	244,520	218,351	293,659	200,872	212,535	214,137	242,740
Potatoes	22,731	43,137	21,941	53,288	21,578	47,397	14,830	26,339
Lucerne (Hay)	89,407	176,336	95,103	189,070	109,114	197,599	94,275	159,128
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco	1,473	11,869	881	6,405	803	5,967	762	5,194

The area sown for wheat during the season 1929-30 was 4,366,000 acres, of which 3,497,100 acres were for grain, 377,200 were reaped for 325,400 tons of hay, while 458,800 acres failed and 32,900 acres were fed off. The estimated total yield of wheat grain was 35,844,000 bushels.

In 1929 the area planted with cane-sugar was 15,881 acres, production, 147,414 tons; grapes, total area, 15,200 acres, wines, 1,481,846 gallons.

The principal fruit-culture of the State is that of the orange. There were in June, 1929, 33,255 acres under citrus fruit, with a production of 3,031,820 bushels. The total area under fruits was 76,009 acres, and the total production was 5,116,976 bushels. During 1928-29 the production of bananas was 81,455 cases from an area of 1,912 acres.

At June 30, 1929, the State had approximately 50,185,000 sheep and lambs,[1] 2,784,615 cattle, 567,371 horses, and 311,605 swine. The production of wool as in the grease was in the year ended June 30, 1930, 458,181,000 lbs. In the year ended June 30, 1929, production of butter was 96,244,230 lbs.; cheese, 6,339,052 lbs.; bacon and ham, 23,087,271 lbs.

There were 128,600 persons engaged permanently in rural holdings during the year ended June 30, 1929.

The estimated forest area is 11,000,000 acres. The total area of State forests amounts to 5,255,635 acres, and 1,564,858 acres have been set apart tentatively as timber reserves. The revenue from royalties, licences, &c., amounted in the year ended June 30, 1928 to 226,667*l.*, and in 1929 to 210,743*l.* There were 477 saw-mills, in the year ended 30th June, 1929, the employees numbering 4,639; the value of plant and machinery was 813,170*l.*, and land and buildings 986,290*l.* The estimated value of production from Forestry in 1926-27 was 1,82,000*l.*

The number of sheep and lambs on December 31, 1929, was 50,740,000 approximately.

III. Mines and Minerals.

The aggregate value of all minerals won in N.S.W. to the end of 1929 was 442,470,134*l.* The following table gives details for the year 1929:—

Mineral	Quantity 1929	Value 1929	Total value to end of 1929
		£	£
Gold	7,496 oz.	31,842	63,667,799
Silver	4,471 oz.	392	6,103,666
Silver-lead ore	285,031 tons	3,032,349	105,390,194
Copper	176 ,,	14,183	15,570,634
Tin	934 ,,	191,199	14,388,719
Coal[1]	7,617,736 ,,	5,952,720	184,388,880
Oil shale	—	—	2,690,710
Zinc	231,237 ,,	802,693	22,864,630
Lead	—	—	6,442,397
Iron	3,911 ,,	17,600	7,493,435
Silica	20,699	6,599	228,703
Manganese ore	233 ,,	946	80,242
Limestone flux	69,243 ,,	25,966	1,202,350
Opal (Noble)	—	6,071	1,591,833
All other minerals	—	1,840,955	10,365,942

[1] There were 180 coal and shale mines and 22,470 employees in 1929.

This table does not include iron made from scrap, the total value to the end of 1929 being 1,416,030*l.*, lime, value 1,595,699*l.*, Portland cement, 17,347,488*l.*, and coke, 13,756,133*l.*

There were 18 metal extraction and ore reduction works in New South Wales in 1928-29, giving employment to 2,503 persons, for the smelting of silver, copper, tin, and pig iron, the value of the output being 9,813,474*l.* In 1928-9, 567,810 tons of coke were manufactured at gas and coke works, valued at 1,036,276*l.*

IV. Factories.

The following table is compiled from the returns of 1928-29:—

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	£1,000	£1,000
Treating raw pastoral products	167	2,894	649	5,773	4,673
Oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	40	1,417	304	2,673	1,770
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	405	10,329	2,480	7,610	3,068
Working in wood	926	9,414	1,962	8,245	5,079
Metal works, machinery, &c.	997	47,961	11,717	48,123	29,324
Connected with food, drink, and narcotics	1,195	23,207	4,712	52,117	38,703
Clothing and textile fabrics and materials.	1,834	38,370	5,260	18,687	9,815
Books, paper, printing and engraving	608	13,994	3,048	9,270	3,936
Musical instruments, etc.	27	1,257	307	997	464
Arms and Explosives	3	394	108	162	23
Motor & other road vehicles & accessories	1,124	9,533	1,803	4,198	1,590
Ship and boat building	49	5,450	1,525	2,674	1,009
Furniture, bedding and upholstery	455	6,823	1,333	4,496	2,454
Drugs, chemicals and by-products	156	3,564	815	5,639	2,988
Surgical and other scientific Instruments	31	287	63	163	49
Jewellery, timepieces, plated ware	92	785	153	404	155
Heat, light and power	187	4,903	1,361	9,826	4,372
Rubber goods and leatherware, not elsewhere included	127	3,931	889	3,808	2,027
Minor Wares, not elsewhere included	42	628	104	433	224
Total (1928-29)	8,465	185,142	38,545	185,299	111,671
Total (1927-28)	8,362	182,660	37,818	181,403	109,599

The estimated value of production from the primary and manufacturing industries in 1928–29 was as follows: Pastoral, 43,701,000*l.*; agriculture, 19,923,000*l.*; dairying and farmyard, 14,849,000*l.*; forests, fisheries, and trapping, 5,144,000*l.*; mining (excluding the output of quarries 1,409,000*l.*), 8,833,000*l.*; total primary, 92,450,000*l.*; manufacturing, 73,627,000*l.*; total, 166,077,000*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
	£	£	£	£
1925	66,321,747	58,212,750	2,364,455	60,577,205
1926	64,009,919	51,565,742	2,436,072	54,001,814
1927	68,946,777	60,407,279	2,407,797	62,815,076
1928	65,072,266	49,493,820	2,389,10	51,882,929
1929	63,491,123	47,176,407	2,118,4*8	49,289,890

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 1929, an amount of 23,619,283*l.* was imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 13,011,047*l.* exported thereto.

The vessels engaged in the interstate and oversea trade which entered the ports of New South Wales in 1929–30 numbered 2,797, net tonnage 8,582,186 tons; the clearances were 2,739 vessels, 8,419,803 tons. Of the

total net tonnage for the year 1928–29, 35 per cent. was owned in Australia, 40·5 in Great Britain, 7·5 per cent. elsewhere in the Empire, and the balance (about 17 per cent.) was foreign. Sydney Harbour is the principal port of Australia. The number of vessels, coastal, interstate, and oversea, which entered in 1929–30 was 6,192, and the net tonnage 8,941,495.

On March 31, 1930, 5,974 miles of Government railway were open; the capital expended on lines open was 124,329,422*l.*; the revenue for 1928–29 was 19,615,616*l.*; the expenditure, 14,978,050*l.*; the number of passengers carried, 151,116,086. 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 March 31, 1930, 210 miles of tramways open for traffic, the capital cost being 11,743,189*l.* The gross earnings for 1928–29 were 4,457,890*l.*; the working expenses, 3,835,644*l.*

The number of registered motor vehicles on June 30, 1930, was 246,194, including 29,410 motor cycles and 45,309 vans and lorries.

There are 109,457 miles of roads in New South Wales, including 24,946 miles metalled. There are 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 1930, the assets in the June quarter being: coin, 2,249,926*l.*; bullion, 4,873*l.*; landed and house property, 3,472,418*l.*; notes and bills of other banks, 623,404*l.*; balances due from other banks, 4,889,830*l.*; Government and municipal securities, advances and other assets, 151,023,652*l.*; total assets, 178,031,185*l.* (including 15,767,082*l.* Australian notes and cash in Commonwealth Bank).

The liabilities of the banks (exclusive of those to shareholders) were, for June, 1930; Notes in circulation, 63,870*l.*; bills in circulation, 1,479,146*l.*; deposits not bearing interest, 48,287,572*l.*; deposits bearing interest, 82,130,753*l.*; total deposits, 130,418,325*l.*; balances due to other banks, 7,715,003*l.*; all other liabilities, 314,970*l.*; total liabilities, 139,991,344*l.*

Statistics of Savings Banks at March 31, 1930: 1,726,416 accounts, 80,723,033*l.* deposits. These figures include the returns of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Permanent Building Societies also receive money on deposit, the amount as at June 30, 1929, being 616,457*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, 8,220 acres, of which only about 300 acres are arable, population (1929), 112.

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 the affairs of the island and supervises the *Kentia* palm seed industry.

Books of Reference.

The Official Year-Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin. Published quarterly. Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statesman's Year Book (pocket-size). Published annually by Government Statistician.

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; Nationalists, 18; Liberals, 2; Country Party, 10; Country Party Progressives, 4; Independents, 1. Total, 65.

Governor.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur H. T. *Somers*, D.S.O., M.C., K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant Governor.—Hon. Sir William H. *Irvine*, K.C.M.G.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

The Ministry (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. W. J. *Beckett*, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. G. C. *Webber*, M.L.A., Hon. R. T. *Pollard*, M.L.A., Hon. R. *Williams*, 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, The Strand, W.C. 2.

Local Government.

For purposes of local administration the State is divided into urban and rural municipalities. The former, called cities, towns, and boroughs, ought not to be of a greater area than nine square miles, and in being constituted must contain at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding 300*l.* upon a rate of one shilling in the £. The latter, called shires, are portions of country, of undefined extent, containing rateable property capable of yielding a revenue of 1,500*l.* on a rate of one shilling in the £. In 1929 there were 56 urban and 140 rural municipalities, only 650 square miles in the State not being included within their limits.

Area and Population.

The State has an area of 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, about $\frac{1}{14}$ 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, 1929, was 1,777,065 (881,650 males, 895,415 females); and on March 31, 1930, was 1,783,649.

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, 1929, of Melbourne was 1,018,200, or considerably more than half of that of the State; Geelong, 43,580; Ballarat, 42,200; Bendigo, 33,700; Mordialloc, 10,400; Warrnambool, 8,200; Chelsea, 7,250; Castlemaine, 7,170; Wonthaggi, 7,000; Mildura, 6,100; Shepparton, 5,700; Hamilton, 5,320; 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
1925	13,370	35,922	1,543	15,836	20,086
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

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1929 were as follows: marriages, 7·31; births, 18·99; deaths, 9·45; infantile deaths, 47·23 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)
1924	88,467	72 458	1927	90 338	77,391
1925	77,487	64 567	1928	78.158	73,288
1926	88,026	74,109	1929	74,936	75,038

Of the immigrants in 1929, 36,191 were females, and of the emigrants 35,661 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, 322,565; 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 1929 the students who matriculated numbered 621, the direct graduates numbered 427, and there were 2,854 students attending lectures.

Public instruction is strictly secular; it is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, and is free. In 1928 there were 2,566 State schools with 7,987 teachers, a total enrolment of 257,562 scholars, and an average attendance of 178,031, 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 1927-28 the total cost of public instruction, including grants to the University, was 3,570,537*l.*—all paid by the State. Secondary education is for the most part under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. There were, in 1928, 500 registered schools in Victoria, with 2,325 teachers, and a net enrolment of 65,245 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), 46 higher elementary schools, and 12 schools of domestic arts. In 1928 there were 950 teachers attached to the technical schools, irrespective of agricultural and horticultural colleges, the gross enrolment of pupils at senior technical schools being 17,997. The attendance at junior technical schools numbered 7,514 in 1928.

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, 1930, was 45,495. Pensions are also granted to invalids, 18,641 being on the register on June 30, 1930. The amount paid in old age and invalid pensions during 1929-30 was 3,129,765*l.*

The number of war pensions in force in Victoria on June 30, 1930, was 93,884 and the annual liability of the Commonwealth Government in connexion therewith was 2,296,164*l.*

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of 5*l.* to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth, no additional sum to be paid for twins. During the year ended June 30, 1930, the allowance was granted to 33,381 mothers in the State of Victoria.

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 1929:—Arrested, 18,637; summarily convicted, 12,340; committed for trial, 910; and sentenced after committed, 609.

There are 6 gaols and 6 reformatory prisons in Victoria, besides 3 police gaols. At the end of 1929 there were confined in these prisons and police gaols 1,171 males and 51 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
	£	£		£	£
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	1928	27,357,917	27,521,270
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

In 1929-30 the principal items of revenue were from State taxes (including motor car taxes), which amounted to 7,377,421*l.*, and from railways, 11,729,153*l.*; among the principal heads of expenditure were 9,216,112*l.* on the railways, and 2,969,156*l.* on education.

The amount raised by taxation (exclusive of taxes collected by Commonwealth) as shown in the above table, viz. 7,377,421*l.*, was equivalent to a proportion of 4*l.* 3*s.* per head of population.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, which amounted, on June 30, 1930, to 162,288,994*l.* Of this debt 74,540,172*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways; 23,148,873*l.* for waterworks; 24,883,146*l.* for discharged soldiers' settlement; 9,367,415*l.* for closer settlement; 9,214,705*l.* for country roads; 16,361,580*l.* for electricity supply; and 4,773,103*l.* for other public works and purposes.

The estimated total value of the rateable property of the State in 1929–30 amounted to 680,650,113*l.*, and the annual value was 36,286,555*l.*

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of Victoria about 34,776,844 acres at the end of 1928 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 4,492,533 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 6,584,858 acres for pastoral purposes; 91,460 acres are held under perpetual lease; 62,170 acres are held under other leases; State forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 5,795,549 acres; auriferous land, 494,330 acres; roads, 1,794,218 acres; and unsold land in towns, &c., 2,160,028 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1928-29 was 74,912.

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
1926	6,891	2,513	29,256	438	4,998	103	1,775	63	161	1,014	929
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	1,552	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	8,038	3,566	25,413	630	5,059	98	2,183	59	172	865	963

In 1928–29 there were 41,525 acres of vines, yielding 1,942,701 gallons of wine and 48,055 tons of raisins and currants.

Green forage covered 169,253 acres, and gardens (both market and private) and orchards occupied an extent of 101,300 acres in 1929–1930.

At the end of March, 1930, there were in the State 393,015 horses, 1,385,242 head of cattle, 17,427,203 sheep, and 265,978 pigs. The wool

produced in the season 1926-27 amounted to 121,299,621 lbs., valued at 7,876,683*l.*, in 1927-28 to 118,803,036 lbs., valued at 9,701 660*l.*, and in 1928-29 to 149,878,588 lbs., valued at 10,252,002*l.* The quantity of butter produced in 1928-29 was 93,728,516 lbs.

At the end of 1928 the area of State Forests in Victoria was 4,330,450 acres.

The estimated value of Victorian production in 1928-29 was as follows:—Agricultural Production, 14,364,655*l.*; Pastoral and Dairying, 29.137,413*l.*; Mining, 1,794,141*l.*; Forest, 1,713,580*l*; Miscellaneous, 5,372,544*l.*, Total Primary Products, 52,382,333*l.*; Manufacturing—value added during process, 50,840,864*l.*, Total, 103,223,197*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 1929:—

		Quantity 1929	Value 1929	Total Value to end of 1929
		£	£	£
Gold	oz. fine	26,275	111,609	302,967,801
Silver[1]	,,	909	100	223,039
Coal, black	tons	703,828	813,370	10,934,983
Brown coal	,,	1,741,176	178.052	1,253,039
Tin ore	,,	25¼	3,545	977,641
Gypsum	,,	13,195	6,000	99,288
Magnesite	,,	27	101	6,073
Kaolin	,,	1,717	2,330	48,771
Bauxite	,,	546	923	3,319
Bluestone, Limestone, etc	,,	—	650,000	11,160,300
All other minerals	,,	—.	53	852,826
Total		—	1,766,083	328,537,080

[1] Extracted from gold at Melbourne Mint.

The total quantity of gold raised from 1851 to 1929 is estimated at 71,324,805 oz. (fine). The estimated number of miners at work on the gold-fields in 1929 was 864. About 2,250 persons were employed in coal-mining. Total mineral production, 1929, 1,766,083*l.*, compared with 1,701,591*l.* in 1928.

III. Manufactures.

The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in 1928-29, was 8,197, of which 857 used steam or gas engines and 5,941 electric power; the aggregate horse-power used was 446,382; the number of hands employed was 156,568; and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant were valued at 69,909,370*l.* The value of materials used was 70,100,456*l.*, and of articles produced or work done, 127,897,463*l.* The wages paid amounted to 31,533,586*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)
	£	£		£	£
1924-25	54,289,690	41,641,979	1927-28	47,991,131	31,728,558
1925-26	50,327,055	33,317,301	1928-29	46,005,650	39,437,225
1926-27	55,560,936	34,986,873	1929-30	42,309,344	36,253,290[1]

[1] Including 'Bullion and Specie,' 13,660,156*l.*

The net revenue from customs duties in 1928-29 amounted to 8,741,301*l.*, equal to 20·7 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):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Length of double lines opened . (miles)	336	336	336	340	347
,, single ,, ,, . ,,	4,344	4,356	4,413	4,411	4,417
Total length of ,, ,, . ,,	4,680	4,692	4,749	4,751	4,764
Cost of construction lines opened . (1,000*l.*)	43,103	43,693	44,432	45.298	46,331
Passengers carried . . . . (1,000)	175,354	177,103	172,950	168,440	164,472
Goods carried . . . . (1,000 tons)	8,729	9,235	8,118	8,187	7,514

Money and Credit.

A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on June 12, 1872. Up to Dec. 31, 1929, 41,419,924 oz. of gold, valued at 162,272,088*l.*, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of 162,272,561*l.* The minting of silver coin was commenced in January, 1916, and bronze coin in 1919, and the total issues to the end of 1929 were: silver, 4,949,800*l.*; bronze, 217,534*l.* The issues of coin in 1929 were: gold, 436,719*l.*; silver, 67,000*l.*; and bronze, 11,500*l.*

On June 30, 1930, 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) 1,256,823 ordinary depositors with a balance of 60,844,603*l.* In addition, there was 1,809,031*l.* representing Deposit Stock, and 165,107 School Bank depositors had 289,341*l.* at credit.

In the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria there were, on June 30, 1930, 198,010 depositors with 6,424,278*l.* at credit.

During the June quarter of 1929 there were in Victoria (inclusive of Commonwealth Bank) 15 banks, possessing 966 branches and agencies, with notes in circulation, 86,237*l.*, deposits 93,096,624*l.*; bills in circulation 586,819*l.*; balances due to other banks, 7,372,580*l.*; the total liabilities being 101,142,260*l.*; gold and silver, coined and in bars, and Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank, 13,676,703*l.*; property, 2,339,284*l.*; Government and municipal securities, 11,929,096*l.*; advances, &c., 86,028,439*l.*; total assets, 113,973,522*l.* Total paid-up capital was 52,461,495*l.*

Books of Reference.

Victorian Year Book. Annual. Melbourne.
Mineral Statistics of Victoria. Annual. Melbourne.

Statistics of Friendly Societies in Victoria. Annual. Melbourne.
Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. Annual. Canberra, F.C.T.
Year Book of Australia. Gordon & Gotch, London and Melbourne.
Handbook to Victoria. Melbourne, 1914.
Gregory (J. W.), Geography of Victoria, Historical, Physical, and Political. Melbourne, 1907.
Jenks (E.), The Government of Victoria.
Turner (H. G.), History of the Colony of Victoria. 2 vols. London, 1904.
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 (1930) 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.

Agent-General for Queensland in Great Britain.—Sir E. H. Macartney, (Salary, 1,500*l.*) Office.—409 Strand, London. Secretary, L. H. Pike.

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 1929, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Rateable Values.
			£	£	£
City of Brisbane	1	385	2,264,222	1,926,435	22,780,227
Other Cities .	10	203	695,506	716,068	6,592,782
Towns .	17	255	231,314	221,572	2,007,273
Shires . .	124	669,051	1,651,557	1,675,328	48,643,433
Totals .	152	669,894	4,842,599	4,539,403	80,023,715

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	1921	755,972	2·48
1864	61,467	34·83	1886	322,853	10 24	1928[1]	916.689	2 74
1868	99,901	15·63	1891	393,718	4·39	1929[1]	930,871	1·55

[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, 1930, was 942,270 (499,603 males, 442,667 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, 1929, was 14,177 full-bloods, and 3,869 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
1925	20,283	1,035	7,545	6,471	12,738
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

The immigration and emigration, including arrivals and departures by sea and by rail across the border:—Immigration, 1927, 70,424; 1928, 68,894; 1929, 63,829. Emigration, 1927, 65,196; 1928, 63,188; 1929, 61,658.

Brisbane, the capital, with an area of 385 square miles, had in 1929 a population of 318,631. The estimated population of the chief towns at the same date was: Rockhampton, 30,000; Townsville, 31,300; Maryborough, 12,000; Gympie, 9,800; Ipswich, 26,053; Toowoomba, 25,570; Charters Towers, 9,200; Bundaberg, 11,250; Mt. Morgan, 4,500; Cairns, 9,750; Warwick, 7,000; Mackay, 9,120.

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, 99·89 per cent. of persons married during 1929 were able to read and write. The Public Expenditure on account of education, science and art, for the year 1929 was 1,828,528*l*. During the year 1929 there were 1,731 State schools (including 13 high schools and 131 provisional schools, also 17 'Rural Schools,' 4 Intermediate, one Farm Home and 3 Aboriginal schools) in operation, with 4,440 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 112,489 pupils. Secondary education is provided for by 10 grammar schools, 6 for boys and 4 for girls, with, in 1928, 99 teachers and an average attendance of 1,729 pupils; 13 'High Schools' with (1929) 117 teachers and 2,404 scholars. There were besides (1928) 187 private schools, with 1,101 teachers, and an average daily attendance of 24,487 pupils. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships (2,490 in 1929–30), tenable for two and a half years, to the various grammar schools. There were 15 technical schools in 1929 with 14,920 enrolled students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1928, 14 professors, 30 lecturers, and 18 other members of staff, with 588 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 1928–29 was 244, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in the same year numbered 25,563 (including cases of bail estreated). Including penal establish-

ments, there were, at the end of 1929, 7 prisons, with 393 male and 12 female prisoners. The total police force, including native troopers, averages about 1,290 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, 1930, was 20,398, and of Invalid Pensioners, 9,166. The number of War Pensioners at the same date was 28,705 (including dependants). Maternity allowance was paid to 18,490 mothers during 1929–30.

Finance.

The following table shows the net revenue and expenditure of Queensland during five years ending June 30 :—

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	15,599,718	16,147,787	16,718,070	16,736,188	15,997,870
Expenditure .	16,154,404	16,490,954	16,707,564	16,902,145	16,721,055

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 1929–30 —Net amount from Commonwealth, 1,096,235*l.*; stamp duty, 1,047,283*l.*; income tax, 2,449,560*l.*; licences, 153,221*l.*; totalisator and betting tax, 90,822*l.*; land tax, 556,532*l.*; from land—rent, pastoral occupations, 410,127*l.*; other rents and sale of land, 886,829*l.*; from railways, 7,356,059*l.*

The chief items of expenditure during 1929–30 were as under :—Interest on public debt, 5,181,116*l* ; public instruction, 1,692,525*l.*; treasurer's department, 433,634*l.*; public lands department, 305,253*l.*; home department, 1,632,511*l.*; public works department, 216,965*l.*; department of labour and industry, 47,277*l.*; department of agriculture, 150,804*l.*; railways, 5,944,163*l.* The total expenditure from loans, mostly on public works, was 2,811,967*l.*, of which the principal items were railways, 830,614*l.*; loans to local bodies, 376,355*l.*; main roads, 356,967*l.*; water supply, 54,536*l.*; buildings, 196,818*l.*; land resumption and settlement, 53,030*l.*; Agricultural Bank, 240,204*l.*; State Advances Corporation, 342,984*l.*; workers' homes, 216,987*l.*; Prickly Pear Land Act, 100,000*l.*

The estimated value of landed property in 1929 for assessment for Local Government purposes was 80,023,715*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 22,599,174*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, 1930, to 112,148,979*l.*

Defence.

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the State, 18,486,184 acres (1929) have been alienated: in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 5,911,240, leaving 404,722,576 acres still the property of the Crown, or about 94·31 per cent. of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1929 amounted to 11,388,240*l.*

A large proportion of the area is leased in squatting runs for pastoral purposes, amounting to 203,842,480 acres in 1929, besides 76,124,204 acres in grazing farms and homesteads, and 20,262,680 acres under occupation licence. Perpetual Leases, 4,698,247 acres; Prickly Pear Leases, 11,706,320. The live-stock in 1929 numbered 500,104 horses, 5,208,588 cattle, 20,324,303 sheep, and 236,037 pigs. The total area under cultivation in 1929 was 1,269,242 acres, and of this 1,046,235 acres were under crops, and 223,007 acres lying fallow, idle, etc., also 639,871 acres laid down with permanent artificial pasture. In addition, 12,562 acres were cleared and prepared for ploughing. The wool production, expressed as greasy, was in 1924–5,140,862,541 lbs., valued at 15,553,572*l*; 1925–6, 146,985,689 lbs., valued at 10,993,305*l.*; 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 lbs.

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 1928–9 was (in superficial feet):—pine, 59,383,859; cedar, 140,159; hardwood, 36,044,373; other, mostly cabinet timber, 11,293,689; number of railway sleepers, 555,283; total value, 2,081,498*l.* This value is exclusive of planing work valued at 182,736*l.*, and 5,571,174 super feet of Oregon pine and Redwood (value 96,866*l.*) sawn from imported Oregon flitches. The quantity actually *cut* for all purposes is nearly double these quantities. The Plywood Industry is important; 24,901,448 sq. ft. of plywood were produced, the value being set down at 207,680*l.* Forest reservations total 5,209,344 acres (1929), areas for National Parks 155,536 acres.

The crops, &c., in two years were as follows:—

	Acres		Yield	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Maize	192,173	171,614	5,135,607	4,376,412 bushels
Wheat	218,069	204,116	2,515,561	4,235,172 ,,
Barley	7,654	9,754	107,593	205,567 ,,
Oats	916	2,003	13,737	38,404 ,,
Potatoes	8,154	8,116	9,687	13,214 tons
Sweet Potatoes	1,841	2,066	7,572	7,017 ,,
Hay (all kinds)	55,498	49,745	85,681	79,583 ,,
Wine	—	—	37,210	48,174 gallons
Bananas[1]	13,185	12,874	3,265,161	2,940,683 bunches
Pineapples[1]	3,259	3,393	938,335	857,116 dozens
Oranges[1]	2,752	2,874	877,177	272,801 bushels
Tobacco	138	159	111,885	192,943 lbs. cured leaf
Coffee (Bearing)	7	11	2,102	8,227 lbs.
Arrowroot	538	601	5,938	4,870 tons of tubers
Pumpkins and melons	8,746	11,014	20,922	27,591 tons
Cotton (Bearing)	20,316	15,008	12,290,910	8,024,502 lbs., unginned
Sugar cane, crushed	215,674	214,880	3,736,311	3,581,265 tons of canes
Sugar, made	—	—	520,620	518,516 tons

[1] Bearing area only.

	Acres		Yield	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Spirits distilled from molasses (Potable)	—	—	1927–28 678,488 / 470,443	1928–29 573,343 / 755,936 proof galls.
Ditto (Meth.)	—	—		
Green Fodder	180,524	208,624	—	—
Ensilage	—	—	5,420 tons (val. 9,721*l.*)	2,933 tons (val. 6,334*l.*

1,617 acres of vines produced 4,230,703 lbs. of grapes; 3,475 acres of apples produced 177,062 bushels; 182 acres of mangoes produced 45,623 bushels; 182 acres of strawberries produced 330,287 quarts. 26,282 acres were irrigated.

Total value of all crops, 1924, 13,992,384*l.*; 1925, 12,526,609*l.*; 1926, 12,181,917*l.*; 1927, 14,431,644*l.*; 1928, 12,709,041*l.*; 1929, 13,800,000*l.* (estimated).

There are several coal mines in the State, the produce of which amounted to 1,368,745 tons in 1929, valued at 1,199,599*l.* Gold-fields were discovered in 1858; and from the commencement of gold mining to the end of 1929 the production amounted to 20,126,638 fine ounces, of the value of 85,492,469*l.* In 1929, 9,476 ozs. of gold were produced, valued at 40,250*l.*; 52,663 ozs. of silver, valued at 5,792*l.*; copper, 3,748 tons, valued at 294,188*l.*; total value of all minerals, 1,707,179*l.*

To the end of 1929 the aggregate value of all mining amounted to 150,290,323*l.* The gross value of Queensland production during 1928–29 amounted to 60,419,992*l.*, which includes Agriculture, 12,709,041*l.*; Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping, 7,984,910*l.*; Pastoral, 17,425,092*l.*; Mining, 1,608,816*l.*; Forestry, Fisheries and miscellaneous primary production, 2,495,459*l.*; manufacturing, 18,196,674*l.*

In the western portion of the State water is comparatively easily found by sinking artesian bores. Up to June 30, 1930, 4,713 bores were recorded as having been sunk. Total depth bored, 782·85 miles. The continuous yield of water is estimated at 289,022,370 gallons per diem from 1,421 flowing bores and supplies are pumped from 1,856 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]
	£	£		£	£
1924–25	12,833,375	24,441,600	1927–28	11,760,214	21,855,054
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

[1] Excluding live-stock, borderwise, 1924–25, 2,081,355*l.*; 1925–26, 3,410,313*l.*; 1926–27 2,604,748*l.*; 1927–28, 2,994,003*l*; 1928–29, 1,621,424*l.*

Inter-State Trade has ceased to be recorded by the Commonwealth Authorities.

In 1928–29 the net customs revenue amounted to 2,573,923*l.*, excluding excise 1,087,080*l.* and miscellaneous receipts 8,199*l.*, or about 22·20 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 1929 consisted of 128 sailing vessels of 5,804 net tons, and (including river steamers) 63 steamers of 7,911 net tons and 46 motor vessels of 125 net tons; total, 237 vessels of 14,440 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 1929-30:—Due to the Treasury on account of notes issued by the Government through the banks, nil; deposits, 37,044,028*l.*; total liabilities, 37,754,740*l.*; coin and bullion, 516,420*l.*; advances, 34,938,591*l.*; landed property, 1,231,063*l.*; total assets, 43,092,732*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, 1930, assets to the amount of 23,829,829*l.*, and liabilities, 23,919,727*l.*; depositors' balances, 23,901,136*l.*; No. of depositors, 501,074; average value of each account, 47*l.* 14*s.*

Books of Reference.

A. B. C. of Queensland Statistics. By G. Porter, Registrar-General. Annual. Brisbane.

Statistical Register of Queensland. By G. Porter, Registrar-General. Annual. Brisbane.

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 in 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 132,517 registered electors in 1929. 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.

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 325,250 registered electors in 1929. 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. 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, 44,289,753 acres being in occupation. Outside this area there are three extensive pastoral districts—the western, northern, and north-eastern, covering 189,049,920 acres, 98,061,965 being under pastoral leases, with a population of less than 5,000. There are 39 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, June 30, 1930, was estimated at 580,500.

Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1929, 324,898.

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
1925	11,457	4,255	4,979	6,478
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

Birth-rate, 18·40, death-rate, 8·70, marriage-rate, 6·42 per 1,000 of population in 1929. Infantile mortality, 40·88 per 1,000 births.

Of the total number of births in 1929, 319 were illegitimate.

Religion.

The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the State in 1928 was 1,911. 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 1929 there were 1,067 schools, 25 being high schools and 24 higher primary schools; the number of children under instruction was 93,629. 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 16,087 pupils, in 1929. 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.

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 July, 1929 there were 54 sequestrations, 144 deeds of arrangement and 108 schemes under the Bankruptcy Act. There were 261 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Higher Courts and 17,353 in the Magistrates' Courts, in 1929. 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, 1929, was: Old Age, 13,116; Invalid, 3,658; War, 16,581.

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	11,621,884	1931 [1] .	12,764,050	12,747,583

[1] Estimates.

The public debt of the State amounted, on September 30, 1930, to 101,224,342*l.*, representing 174*l.* 10*s.* 6*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, 1928-29:—Crops, 13,152,360*l.*; manufactures, 12,163,066*l.*; pastoral, 5,615,431*l.*; minerals, 1,032,952*l.*; dairying, 1,842,364*l.*; fisheries and game, poultry, forestry, etc., 1,317,546*l.* Grand total, 36,177,658*l.*, equal to 62*l.* per head of population.

The chief crops in two years were:—

—	Acres (1928-29)	Quantities (1928-29)	Acres (1929-30)	Quantities (1929-30)
Wheat . .	3,445,563	26,826,094 bushels	3,645,764	23,345,093 bushels
Barley . .	247,348	4,583,715 ,,	305,316	4,656,254 ,,
Oats . . .	207,266	1,740,515 ,,	277,923	1,564,287 ,,
Hay . . .	495,488	480,502 tons	534,884	431,044 tons
Vines . .	—	14,828,968 gallons [1]	—	12,188,651 gallons [1]

[1] Of Wine.

Bread-stuffs exported 1929-30 beyond the Commonwealth, 3,950,080*l.*, pastoral and dairying products, 2,837,814*l.*, wine and fruits, 1,368,115*l.* and mining products, 4,598,141*l.*

Fruit culture is extensively carried on, and annually about 340,000 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., 1929, consisted of 189,054 horses, 204,516 cattle, 6,186,252 sheep, and 74,906 pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases. In 1928-29, 74,616,004 lb. of wool were produced.

The value of minerals produced in 1929 was 1,320,805*l.* Over 33,000,000*l.* of copper has been produced since the foundation of the State, the grand total for all minerals being 47,726,314*l.* The principal minerals produced are iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock and copper.

In 1929 there were 1,844 factories in the State, employing 37,817 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to 8,035,592*l.* Gross value of output, 33,667,368*l.*; machinery, land and buildings, &c., valued at 19,316,662*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
	£	£		£	£
1924-25	13,970,327	19,225,027	1927-28	12,511,589	18,030,143
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

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 1928-29, 1,224 vessels of 4,640,476 tons entered. Nationality—British, 3,680,126 tons; Foreign, 960,350 tons.

The State possesses about 46,500 miles of roads. There were (1930)

3,738 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 140 miles of electric tramways.

Banks.

There are 10 banking associations in addition to the Commonwealth and State Government Banks. In 1930 their deposits were 22,434,405*l.* and advances 23,705,844*l.*

The State Savings Bank is managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Government, and has 40 branches and 373 agencies. On June 30, 1930, there were 503,326 accounts open, with a total balance of 21,866,365*l.* The Commonwealth Savings Bank (not included above) had 65,220 accounts open and 2,130,442*l.* deposits at the end of March, 1929. Penny Savings Banks, agencies at schools, depositors, 69,429, deposits, 96,726*l.*

Books of Reference.

Annual Pocket Year Book. (Government Statist.)
Annual Statistical Register. (Government Statist.)
Blackmore (E. G.), The Law of the Constitution of South Australia. Adelaide, 1894.
Blacket (John), History of South Australia. 2nd edition. Adelaide, 1911.
Gordon (D. J.), The Central State. South Australia: Its History, Progress, and Resources. Adelaide, 1903.
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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.

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.—H. E. Col. Sir William Robert *Campion*, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1924).

Lieutenant-Governor.—Hon. Sir Robert Furse *McMillan*, Kt. (June, 1921).

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 Country Water Supplies.—Hon. Charles F. *Baxter*, M.L.C.

Attorney General.—Hon. Thomas A. L. *Davy*, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture.—Hon. Percy D. *Ferguson*, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. Norbert *Keenan*, K.C., M.L.A.
Minister for Lands.—Hon. Charles G. *Latham*, M.L.A.
Minister for Works.—Hon. John *Lindsay*, M L.A.
Minister for Mines and Railways.—Hon. John *Scaddan*, C.M G., 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, 1930, was 23,166.

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, 1929, was estimated to be: males, 225,861; females, 190,902; total, 416,763; and on June 30, 1930: males, 226,253; females, 192,446; total, 418,699.

Perth, the capital, had an estimated population on December 31, 1929, within the 10-mile radius area of the Metropolitan district, of 202,888. This, however, includes the chief port of the State, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which, 1929, was estimated at 33,336. The other principal municipalities, with population in 1929, are:—Claremont, 6,500; Boulder, 5,432; Kalgoorlie, 5,300; Midland Junction, 5,300; Bunbury, 5,070; Northam, 4,935; Geraldton, 4,790; Albany, 3,980; Collie, 3,720.

The movement of population for the State in 5 years is given as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1925	2,746	8,185	3,315	32,920	29,731
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	72,078

Illegitimate births:—1925, 335; 1926, 325; 1927, 331; 1928, 334; 1929, 368.

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; Hebrews, 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.

The following table gives particulars of schools and pupils for three years:—

—	No. of Schools	No of Scholars enrolled	Av. Attendance during year	Cost per Head of av. Attendance
				£ s. d.
Government Schools				
June 30, 1927	825	52,088	46,602	11 5 8
1928	841	52,587	47,321	11 7 10
1929	836	53,226	46,947	11 12 2¾
Private Schools				
Dec. 31, 1927	123	12,002	10,865	—
1928	118	12,051	10,802	—
1929	125	12,069	10,745	—

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, 1930, the total sum spent on education and schools, exclusive of a grant of 31,000*l.* to the University of Western Australia, was 692,673*l.*

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of apprehensions and convictions for five years:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Apprehended or summoned . .	11,358	12,335	13,345	15,499	16,972
Summary convictions . . .	10,047	11,105	12,114	14,197	15,565
Convictions in superior courts .	99	92	79	64	83

The total number of persons committed to prison in the year ended June 30, 1930, was 1,946; the number of commitments totalled 3,433—viz.: adult males, 3,240, adult females, 193.

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 746 inmates on June 30, 1930. Twenty-five 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 54 other assisted hospitals exist, in addition to numerous private hospitals situated in Perth and other centres of population. Nine 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, 1930, a total of 967 adults and 2,330 children, total, 3,297 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, 1930, was: Old Age, 8,913; Invalid, 3,284; War Pensioners, 28,407.

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	10,223,919
1927 . .	9,750,833	9,722,588	1930 . .	9,277,083	9,795,086
1928 . .	9,807,949	9,834,415	1931[1] . .	10,104,850	10,098,922

[1] Budget estimate.

Over two-fifths of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (3,981,995*l.* for the year ended June 30, 1930), and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (1,452,793*l.*), lands, timber, and mining (474,863*l.*), business and trading concerns (1,429,518*l.*), surplus returned to the State of the Commonwealth Revenue derived from Customs, Excise, Post Office and other receipts and interest on transferred properties (773,432*l.*) and Royal Mint and other receipts (1,637,914). Western Australia had a net public debt of 70,174,350*l.* on June 30, 1930, the annual charge for which was 3,445,302*l.* The amount of accrued sinking fund on June 30, 1930, was 1,019,975*l.*

For **Defence**, see under *Commonwealth of Australia.*

Production and Industry.

Up to June 30, 1930, of the entire acreage of the State, 14,506,064 acres had been alienated; on that date 21,533,054 acres were in process of alienation: the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 36,039,118 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 245,389,958 acres, of which 241,504,687 acres were pastoral, and

1,402,898 acres were timber, while 53,111 acres were under mining leases, and 31,472 acres were Miners' Homestead leases.

The chief crops for two recent years were as follows:—

Crops	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat . . .	3,343,530	3,568,225	33,790,040	39,081,183
Oats . . .	325,827	385,134	3,554,609	4,058,160
Barley . . .	14,429	23,649	189,560	261,871
			Tons	Tons
Hay	414,866	418,439	421,504	428,181
Potatoes . . .	4,819	6,024	18,774	27,546
Orchards . . .	18,735	18,813	—	—
			Gallons Wine	Gallons Wine
Vines . . .	4,943	4,964	309,514	—

The estimated acreages sown with wheat, oats and barley for the season 1930–31, for grain, hay and green food, are respectively 4,208,998, 554,150, and 24,503 acres.

The total forest area is 4,781,682 acres; the greater proportion of the State is carrying trees of some description providing timber for development; the number of superficial feet cut was (1928–29) 174,324,082 (including jarrah, 121,309,666 superficial feet.)

The live-stock at the end of 1929 consisted of 159,479 horses; 836,614 cattle; 9,556,823 sheep; 64,522 pigs; 17,800 goats; 3,446 camels; and 9,560 mules and donkeys.

The wool clip in 1929 was 67,150,718 lb.; the exports 62,493,603 lb. (excluding 5,411,874 lb. on skins), valued at 2,771,533*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 1929 was 37,887,447 fine oz., valued (according to prices realised) at 163,525,247*l.* There were in the State, in 1929, 392 leases of gold mines; men employed in the mines, 4,002, viz., 1,928 above and 2,074 underground; output of gold, 377,176 fine oz., value 1,602,142*l.*

The total value of the mineral output of the State in 1928 was 2,128,179*l.*, and in 1929, 2,087,893*l.* Principal minerals in 1929 were coal, 544,719 tons, value 426,706*l.*; gold, 377,176 ozs., value 1,602,142; silver, 49,834 ozs., value 5,509*l.*

There were, on June 30, 1929, a total of 1,469 industrial establishments in the State, employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 21,819, as against 21,308 in 1928. The gross output of these establishments for the year ended June 30, 1929, was computed at 17,454,430*l.* The total estimated value of Western Australian production during 1928 was 31,992,701*l.*, distributed as follows: agricultural, 11,942,067*l.*; pastoral, 6,533,601*l.*; dairy, poultry, and bee-farming, 1,883,782*l.*; forestry and fisheries, 2,287,948*l.*; mining, 2,294,254*l.*; manufacturing, 7,051,049*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	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	16,462,572	18,376,063	18,287,876	20,022,911	18,732,015
Exports . .	14,581,657	15,151,959	18,240,775	17,185,986	17,761,701

The most important of the exports for 1929-30 were wheat (6,129,218*l.*) and flour (770,177*l.*), wool (2,771,533*l.*), gold specie (4,635,803*l.*), timber (807,427*l.*), pearl shell (165,700*l.*), pearls (12,901*l.*), hides and skins (369,089*l.*).

There were on the West Australian register on December 31, 1929, 57 steamers of 6,697 tons, and 327 sailing vessels of 10,774 tons; total, 384 vessels of 17,471 tons. Tonnage inwards and outwards, 1928-29, from and to ports outside the State, 7,363,100.

For the year ending June 30, 1930, the State had 4,111 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 1929 were: gold, 102,837,212*l.*; silver, 15,600*l.*; bronze, 2,000*l.* The issue in 1928-29 was: gold, 1,647,707*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, 1930, was 35,764,153*l.*, of which 4,000,000*l.* is profit transferred to Capital Account by the Commonwealth Bank; deposits, 12,206,734*l.*; total average liabilities, 13,264,519*l.*; total assets, 26,224*l.*

State Government Savings Bank.—The amount due to depositors on June 30, 1930, inclusive of interest, was 8,394,693*l.*, whilst in addition an amount of 93,672*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, 1930, 3,240,252*l.* stood to the credit of 101,401 depositors.

Books of Reference.

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Census of Australia.
Geological Survey. Bulletins. Perth.
Quarterly Statistical Abstract.
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Battye (J. S.), Western Australia: A History from its Discovery to the Inauguration of the Commonwealth. London, 1924.
Colebatch (Sir H. P.), A Story of One Hundred Years: Western Australia, 1829-1929. Perth, 1929.
Taunton (H.), Australind. London, 1903.
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 1928 for the House of Assembly 14 Labour, 1 Independent, and 15 Nationalist members were returned.

Governor.—Vacant.

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.*

Ministers without Portfolio.—Hon. Edward *Hobbs,* Hon. A. L. *Wardlaw,* M.L.C., Hon. C. W. *Grant.*

Each of the ministers has a salary of 950*l.* per annum. The Premier has an additional 200*l.* a year. A minister must have a seat in one of the two Houses.

Agent-General in London.—D'Arcy Wentworth *Addison,* Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Official Secretary.—H. W. Ely, I.S.O.

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	1930	215,976	0·11

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
1925	5,218	1,504	1,996	3,222
1926	4,988	1,435	1,912	3,076
1927	4,833	1,432	2,033	2,800
1928	4,691	1,499	2,132	2,559
1929	4,797	1,712	2,175	2,622

Population of the capital, Hobart, and suburbs (March 31, 1930), 57,500, of Launceston and suburbs, 29,200.

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 1,435. There are 4 Technical Schools, and 3 junior Technical Schools, with a total enrolment of 1,716.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, had 233 students taking courses for degrees in 1928. University expenditure in 1928 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was about 19,173*l*. In 1928, 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 1928, 6,835 persons were summarily convicted, and 98 persons were committed for trial. The total police force on June 30, 1929, was 241. There was 1 gaol, with 76 male inmates, at the end of June, 1929.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania on June 30, 1929, was: Old Age, 7,347; Invalid, 2,685; War, 11,751.

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 [1]
	£	£	£	£
Revenue	2,962,687	2,766,424	2,691,357	2,847,000
Expenditure	2,867,605	2,855,977	2,715,133	2,845,000

[1] Estimated.

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, June 30, 1929, to 22,921,211*l.*, of which 29 per cent. has been spent on railways, 14 per cent. on hydro-electric works, and 24 per cent. on roads and bridges.

State taxation amounted to 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per head, of which income tax provides 2*l.* 15*s.* (including tax on lottery prizes formerly collected by the Commonwealth Government), land tax 9*s.* 4*d.* death duties 7*s.* 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.* 7*s.* 4*d.* in 1928-29 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 1928-29 of agricultural and pastoral products was 5,307,680*l.*, of manufactures, 3,555,294*l.* (output less raw material, fuel, etc.), and of mining products, 1929, 1,518,464*l.*

Agricultural production and yield per acre :—

	1928-29			1928-29	
	Crop	Yield per Acre		Crop	Yield per Acre
Wheat, bushels.	455,336	20·18	Potatoes, tons .	75,222	2 02
Oats ,, .	1,011,367	26·90	Hay ,, .	119,427	1·49
Pease (blue) ,, .	169,918	17 87	Fruit, bushels .	3,103,020	—
Pease (grey) ,, .	236,722	17 80	Hops, lbs. . .	1,929,647	626·00

Live-stock in 1929 : Horses, 34,908 ; cattle, 208,812 ; sheep, 2,000,605 ; pigs, 48,304. The wool production, 14·9 million pounds in 1928-29, is above the average.

Forests cover a considerable part of the island. The mills cut 46 million super. feet of timber in 1928-29.

Chief mineral products for the year ended December, 1929 :—

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Mineral	Quantity	Value
		£			£
Copper . . tons	8,689	740,985	Zinc . . tons	6,997	185,964
Tin . . . tons	640	130,014	Gold . fine oz	5,597	23,772
Silver . fine oz.	846,354	94,560	Wolfram . . tons	152	18,358
Lead . . . tons	5,988	138,793	Shale . tons	4,299	2,982
Osmiridium . oz.	1,360	30,624	All minerals . .	—	1,518,464
Coal . . . tons	180,291	105,877			

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 1929 was 46,163 tons of zinc, valued at 1,237,361*l.*, with 182 tons of cadmium and other by-products. Other manufactures that have an output beyond local requirements are wool and confectionery. The carbide works at North-West Bay are able to supply the needs of all Australia.

Commerce, Shipping, &c.

Principal imports, 1928–29: Food, drink and tobacco, 2,331,602*l* ; drapery, clothing and textiles, 1,641,460*l.* ; metals and metal manufactures, 2,042,763*l.*; ores and concentrates, 606,482*l.* Total imports, 9,235,246*l.*, Principal exports, 1928–29 Butter and cheese, 289,781*l.* ; fruit, fresh; 916,335*l.*; fruit, dried, preserved or pulped, 409,318*l.*; hops, 206,080*l.* ; jams and jellies, 337,941*l.*; oats and chaff, 101,419*l.*; peas, 104,734*l.* ; potatoes, 658,954*l.*; wool, 1,119,484*l.* ; hides and skins, 449,792*l.*; zinc bars and blocks, 1,235,643*l.* ; timber, 342,044*l.* Total exports, 9,763,356*l.*

Direct oversea imports and exports are about 19 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively of total imports and exports.

In 1928–29, Hobart did 50 per cent. of the total trade, Launceston 32 per cent., Burnie and Devonport each about 6 per cent.

The registered shipping in 1929 consisted of 135 sailing vessels of 4,828 tons, and 51 steamers of 4,072 tons. Total, 186 vessels, 8,900 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, 1929, was 168,939, and the amount on deposit 5,705,000*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 is under a Government Resident, with headquarters at Darwin and Alice Springs respectively. This division was effected under the authority of the Northern Australia Act, 1926, which also provides for the appointment of a North Australia Commission, the powers of which extend to matters relating to the development of North Australia, and also to the administration of Crown Lands throughout North Australia and Central Australia. The Act further provides for the appointment of Advisory Councils for North Australia and Central Australia, each Council to consist of the Government Resident and four members (two to be elected by the people of the Territory, and two to be appointed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs). It is the function of each Council to advise the Government Resident in relation to any matter affecting the Territory under his control, including advice as to the making of new Ordinances or the repeal or amendment of existing Ordinances (other than Ordinances relating to the administration of Crown Lands), but not including any matter relating to the powers of the Commission or any matter under the control of the Commission.

North Australia Commission.—J. *Horsburgh* (Chairman), G. A. *Hobler*, and W. R. *Easton*.

Government Resident (North Australia).—R. H. *Weddell*.

Government Resident (Central Australia).—V. G. *Carrington*.

Area and Population.

The Northern Territory (North Australia and Central Australia) 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 (North Australia, 287,220 square miles; Central Australia, 236,400 square miles). The area alienated on December 31, 1928, amounted to 746 square miles absolutely; 272,100 square miles were held under leases and licences; and the remainder, 251,520 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 tableland rising gradually from the coast to a height of about 1,700 feet. On this tableland there are large areas of excellent pasturage. The southern part of the territory is generally sandy with a small rainfall, but it can be watered by means of 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
1928 (30th June)	2,645	1,069	3,714
1929 (30th June)	2,790	838	3,628

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, 1929, was 20,655.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 6 years were as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1923-24	59,371	303,133	1926-27	122,062	431,512
1924-25	81,812	339,299	1927-28	142,902	459,756
1925-26	97,298	382,268	1928-29	125,830	454,259

The chief sources of revenue for the year ending June 30, 1929, were Customs and Excise, 10,170*l.*; Railways, 50,259*l.*[1]; North Australia Commission, 18,222*l.*; and Postal revenue, 10,354*l.* The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, &c.) were Administrative Staff, 91,787*l.*, North Australia Commission, 56,988*l.*, and Railways, 54,697*l.*[1] The public debt, excluding Port Augusta-Central Australia Railway Loans, but including North Australia Railways, on June 30, 1930, was 5,164,905*l.*

[1] The figures in respect of Railways are for North Australia Railways only. The working expenses of the Central Australia Railway included in the Finance Statement for 1928-29 are 198,213*l.*, against which were receipts totalling 185,811*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, 1928, were:—Cattle, 768,751; horses, 37,452; goats, 16,499; pigs, 407; sheep, 7,635; camels, 603; mules, 496; donkeys, 1,112.

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, 1929, was as follows:—North Australia: Gold bullion, 552*l.*; Tin ore, 6,958*l.*; Silverlead ore, 79*l.*; Tantalite ore, 207*l.*; total, 7,796*l.* Central Australia: Mica, 10,548*l.*; grand total, 18,344*l.*

Commerce.

The oversea imports and exports are given as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1923-24	14,432	8,000	1926-27	36,814	29,786
1924-25	20,636	41,944	1927-28	30,387	29,265
1925-26	34,168	35,902	1928-29	32,069	53,720

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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, 1930, the population was as follows:—European, 1,525; 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. 180,795 acres of land have been leased, chiefly by planters, the principal cultures being coconuts (49,072 acres at December 31, 1929), rubber (9,012 acres), sisal hemp (250 acres). On December 31, 1929, there were 59,487 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.

There are four ports of entry—Port Moresby, Samarai, 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 (1930) 1,161 village policemen; armed constabulary, 300 (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. 6,620*l.* was spent on education in 1929–30. The expenses of the plantation instructors to develop native agriculture are borne by the Education Fund, 1,664*l.* being expended in 1929–30.

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 1929–30, 6,153*l.* was spent from the fund on medical work among the natives, besides 1,242*l.* on native hospital buildings.

Years ended 30 June	Local Revenue	Expenditure	Imports	Exports	Tonnage entered and cleared
	£	£	£	£	Tons
1926	116,387	157,203	470,774	685,896	129,553
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

Revenue is mainly from customs duties. An annual subsidy is given by the Australian Government. The subsidy for 1930–31 has been reduced from 50,000*l.* to 45,000*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 1929–30 the gold output was valued at 9,059*l.* The trade is principally

with Queensland and New South Wales. The chief imports are food-stuffs, tobacco, drapery and hardware; exports 1929–30, copra (11,693 tons, 176,485*l.*); gold (3,634 ozs., 10,632*l.*); osmiridium (28¾ ozs., 500*l.*); rubber (764 tons, 50,640*l.*). Number of horses (1929), 709; cattle, 6,754; mules, 136.

A steamer trades between Sydney and Port Moresby 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., and 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 forty members, who are paid at the rate of 315*l.* 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 450*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 Lord *Bledisloe*, G.C.M.G. (appointed December 1, 1929). Salary 5,000*l.*, and 2,500*l.* allowances.

The (United Party) Cabinet (May 28, 1930) is as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, External Affairs, Customs, and Stamp Duties.—Hon. G. W. *Forbes.*

Minister of Lands and Commissioner of State Forests.—Hon. E. A. *Ransom.*

Minister of Native Affairs and Cook Islands.—Hon. Sir Apirana *Ngata.*

Minister of Education—Hon. H. *Atmore.*

Minister of Railways—Hon. W. A. *Veitch.*

Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir T. K. *Sidey*, Kt., M.L.C.

Minister of Public Works and Transport.—Hon. W. B. *Taverner.*

Minister of Internal Affairs and Industries and Commerce.—Hon. P. A. *de la Perrelle.*

Minister of Defence and Justice.—Hon. J. G. *Cobbe.*

Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs and Marine.—Hon. J. B *Donald.*

Minister of Health.—Hon. A. J. *Stallworthy.*

Minister of Labour and Immigration.—Hon. S. G. *Smith.*

Minister of Agriculture and Mines.—Hon. A. J. *Murdoch.*

Member without Portfolio.—Hon. R. *Masters*, M.L.C.

Each Minister has a salary of 1,170*l.* (with the exception of the Prime Minister, who has 1,800*l.*), with House Allowance of 200*l.* if no Government residence is provided.

Department of the High Commissioner in London:—

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir 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 and boroughs. 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, 1930, 21,521,262 acres had been alienated, and 14,921,857 acres reserved and set apart by the State for special purposes. The area of Native lands at March 31, 1930, was 4,627,353 acres. The estimated population June 30, 1930, was 1,490,405, inclusive of Maoris, 67,311, but exclusive of residents of Cook and other annexed Islands, 14,584, of the Tokelau Islands, 999, and of Western Samoa (mandated territory), 44,719. 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

Area and population of each provincial district at the census of April 20, 1926 :—

Provincial District	Square Miles	Population at the Census of April 20, 1926		
		Males	Females	Totals
Auckland	25,364	219,391	205,140	424,531
Taranaki	3,732	33,789	31,831	65,620
Hawke's Bay	4,241	35,638	32,524	68,162
Wellington	10,807	140,076	133,424	273,500
Marlborough	4,225	9,671	8,646	18,317
Nelson	10,875	26,496	24,181	50,677
Westland	4,881	7,982	7,147	15,129
Canterbury	13,858	105,727	108,163	213,890
Otago :—				
Otago Portion	13,957	73,706	75,816	149,522
Southland Portion	11,355	33,908	31,213	65,121
Total		686,384	658,085	1,344,469

Population of the North Island, 1926, 831,813 ; South Island (including Stewart Island and Chatham Islands), 512,656.

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 1, 1930, were as follows:—Auckland, 213,330; Wellington, 138,510; Christchurch, 126,040; Dunedin, 85,420; Wanganui, 27,800; Invercargill, 23,590; Palmerston North, 21,920; Napier, 19,220; Timaru, 18,030; Hamilton, 17,740; New Plymouth, 17,630; Gisborne, 15,860; Hastings, 15,930; Nelson, 12,320.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Years	Total Live Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages	Excess of Births over Deaths
1925	28,153	1,332	11,026	10,419	17,127
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

Birth-rate, 1929, 19·01 per 1,000 : death-rate, 8·75 per 1,000 ; marriage rate, 7·78 ; infant mortality, 34·10 per 1,000 births.

Immigration and Emigration.

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Excess of Immigration over Emigration
1925	41,846	29,172	12,674
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

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, 1929	Total places of worship. Census 1926	Number of members or adherents. Census 1926	Proportion per cent.
Church of England	480	1,263	553,993	41·21
Presbyterian	408	1,132	330,731	24·60
Roman Catholic	313	546	173,364	12·89
Methodist	270	682	121,212	9·02
Baptist	67	71	21,955	1·63
Brethren	14	141	12,924	0·96
Salvation Army	106	150	12,241	0·91
Church of Christ	33	51	7,984	0·59
Congregationalist	28	25	7,282	0·54
Hebrew	5	4	2,591	0·19
Other Bodies	184	218	30,634	2 28
Object to state	—	—	62,585	4·66
Unspecified	—	—	6,973	0·52
Total.	1,908	4,2·8	1,344,469	100·00

Education.

The University of New Zealand consists of the Otago University at Dunedin, with 101 professors and lecturers; the Canterbury University College at Christchurch, with 54 professors and lecturers; the Auckland University College, with 45 professors and lecturers; and the Victoria University College at Wellington, with 30 professors and lecturers: students on registers of the four constituent colleges (1929), 4,623. 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 1929 there were 46 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, with 657 (excluding part-time) teachers and 15,498 pupils (excluding 359 in lower departments). There are also 79 District High Schools with 191 teachers and 3,869 scholars in the secondary division. Two Junior High Schools with 131 pupils and 21 Technical High and Technical Day Schools with 6,114 pupils. Of private secondary schools there were 47 registered, with 3,698 pupils. Twelve secondary schools for Maoris had 533 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 1929 there were 2,597 public primary schools, 6,985 teachers (including 547 probationers), 221,830 scholars on the rolls; average attendance (1929), 198,030. 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; 5 central schools of art; 13 industrial schools; 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 1929, 302 registered primary private schools, with 26,977 pupils.

There were 137 Native village schools, with 307 teachers and 6,979 scholars, including 888 Europeans. Total net expenditure by the State on Native schools in 1929-30 was 87,043*l.* Total expenditure out of public funds in 1929-30 upon education of all kinds 4,058,222*l.*

Justice and Crime.

There are nine supreme court judges, and thirty-two stipendiary magistrates. There are numerous magistrates' courts and justices of the peace.

In 1929 there were 46,309 summary convictions, and 1,345 sentences in supreme courts, including 828 cases sent up from lower courts for sentence. At the end of 1929 the gaols and Borstal institutions contained 1,395 prisoners.

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, 1929, was 245,738*l.*

During 1929 the benevolent and orphan asylums accommodated 12,696 inmates; and 4,551 children were wholly or partly maintained by the State in industrial schools and other institutions in 1929.

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.

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 4*l.* per week, came into force on April 1, 1927.

Class of Pension	Number in force, July, 1930	Annual Value	Average Pension
		£	£
Old Age	27,351	1,144,183	42
Widows'	4,407	325,769	74
Military (Maori War)	193	9,457	49
War	20,801	1,190,077	57
Miners'	789	54,040	68
Epidemic (*i.e.* influenza epidemic, 1918)	156	6,464	41
Blind	316	15,197	48
Family Allowances	3,877	59,350	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 (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926	8,974,235	3,359,868	3,416,128	1,266,659	3,368,516	24,725,762
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	3,707,382	1,154,479	3,273,729	25,123,980
1929	8,565,736	3,575,720	4,514,572	1,140,824	3,310,877	23,599,676
1930	9,517,359	3,405,292	4,413,510	1,506,911	3,533,764	25,349,861

[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 1929–30 was 8,033,645*l.*, and post and telegraph revenue, 3,641,619*l.*

The number of income-tax payers in 1929–30 was 55,235, and of land-tax payers, 46,276.

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)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926	9,342,165	2,580,645	2,966,108	2,406,791	1,308,531	23,570,083
1927	9,745,932	2,631,605	3,070,096	2,343,438	1,430,808	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	—	1,373,061	24,176,928
1930	10,697,242	2,926,641	3,334,389	—	1,345,284	25,200,882

Estimates 1930–31: Revenue, 25,120,000*l.*; expenditure, 24,874,000*l.*

The total expenditure out of the Public Works Fund from 1870 to March 31, 1930, was 113,176,614*l.*, including charges and expenses for raising loans.

The average taxation per head of the population in 1929–30 was 13*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

The gross public debt at March 31, 1930, was: 267,383,343*l.*; of which indebtedness on account of the war of 1914–19 represented 69,783,526*l.* Most of the rest of the debt represents reproductive expenditure or investments.

Defence.

The military forces of New Zealand comprise the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force, the Reserve, the Cadets and the Nursing Service. All male inhabitants of New Zealand, who are British subjects and have resided therein for 6 months, are liable for training as senior cadets from 14 to 18 years of age. Between 18 and 19 they pass into the general training section, and are posted to the Territorial Force or pass to the Reserve. Senior cadets do 30 drills of 1½ hours, 6 half-day parades, and a prescribed rifle course. The Territorial Force do 6 days training in camp, 6 half-day parades, 12 drills, and a prescribed rifle course. The scheme of compulsory training is at present temporarily in abeyance. The strength of the Permanent Force in March, 1930, was 108 officers and 438 other ranks, and of the Territorial Force (limited by law to 30,000), 1,057 officers and 15,933 other ranks. The senior cadets numbered 33,198.

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 20 machines. The personnel is 155, including 50 permanent officers and men.

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 1929–30 amounted to 437,573*l.*, not including interest on loan-moneys. In addition 125,000*l.* was

paid as the third 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 16,872,948 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, 1930, was 17,992,052 acres, and 2,221,786 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 1929 (exclusive of holdings within borough boundaries) was as follows:—

Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Sizes of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	14,942	72,588	5,001 to 10,000 acres	548	3,759,966
11 ,, 50 ,,	14,071	401,497	10,001 ,, 20,000 ,,	303	4,249,554
51 ,, 100 ,,	11,590	895,983	20,001 ,, 50,000 ,,	165	5,018,860
101 ,, 200 ,,	14,552	2,142,279	50,001 acres and over	55	4,864,322
201 ,, 320 ,,	8,773	2,241,394			
321 ,, 640 ,,	10,342	4,707,385			
641 ,, 1,000 ,,	4,302	3,465,797	Total . . .	85,602	43,522,131
1,001 ,, 5,000 ,,	5,959	11,702,506			

In 1929 there were 138,609 persons (112,885 males and 25,724 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	36·13	117,326	4,997	42·58	29,886	1,243	41·60
1928	260,987	9,541	36·56	88,223	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, and 487,793 pigs. Wool exported or used for home consumption twelve months ended September 30, 1929, 243,056,117 lbs. Exports, 1926–27, 219,756,043 lbs.; 1927–28, 227,389,554 lbs.; 1928–29, 236,585,474 lbs.; 1929–30, 201,867,328 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
			£	£
1924–25	4,547	80,327	49,978,842	84,101,313
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

The following statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year ended March, 1929, 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 1928–29	£ 93,172,222	Tinned-ware and sheet metal works	£ 833,700
Principal Industries.		Iron and brass foundries, boilermaking, &c.	430,979
Meat freezing and preserving	16,640,527	Engineering	2,005,978
Ham and bacon curing	989,672	Printing and bookbinding	4,642,725
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories	24,362,133	Agricultural machinery	800,911
Grain mills	2,945,158	Coach building	685,948
Biscuit and confectionery factories	1,547,341	Motor and cycle works	2,108,461
Fruit preserving & jam making	327,722	Saddlery harness and leather goods	154,114
Breweries and malthouses	1,415,006	Tanning	660,668
Aerated water factories	455,136	Fellmongering and wool-scouring	1,260,287
Soap and candle works	523,230	Ship and boat-building yards	328,588
Sausage-casings works	424,680	Sails, tents and oilskins	151,983
Boiling-down, glue, & manure works	365,099	Furniture and cabinet-making	1,342,948
Cooperages	376,846	Mattress making	303,972
Sawmills, sash and door factories	4,073,554	Chemical works	224,617
Woodware and turnery	594,744	Chemical fertilizer works	1,357,316
Gasworks	1,530,551	Woollen mills	1,236,578
Electricity supply works	3,832,982	Boot and shoe factories	1,144,869
Lime and cement works	914,282	Hosiery factories	389,348
Brick, tile and pottery works	666,450	Clothing factories	2,691,690
Concrete block and fibrous plaster making	419,668	Rope and twine works	187,730
		Flax mills	329,340

III. Mines and Minerals.

Exports of principal minerals and consumption of coal:—

—		1928		1929	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Gold	oz.	118,722	489,584	116,848	480,212
Silver	,,	445,811	44,416	416,262	41,475
Pig iron	tons	500	1,994		
Coal — Exported	,,	125,771	178,693	205,408	284,521
Coal — Consumed (locally produced)	,,	2,310,982	2,263,060	[1]	[1]

[1] Not available.

Commerce.

In 1929 the imports duty-free amounted to 20,950,303*l.*; subject to duty 27,847,674*l.*; total 48,797,977*l.*

Years	Total Imports	Exports of Domestic Produce	Exports of other Produce [1]	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1926	49,889,563	44,389,318	986,257	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	—	—	44,940,692

[1] Including specie.

The principal imports and exports in 1929 are given as follows:—

Articles of Import	Value	Articles of Export	Value
	£		£
Fruits—fresh and dried	653,011	Produce of the Dominion:—	
Sugar	732,079	Wool	15,359,206
Tea	935,373	Agricultural produce	1,036,700
Alcoholic beverages	855,078	Frozen meat	9,883,277
Tobacco	1,348,568	Kauri gum	267,610
Iron and steel	4,729,883	Tallow	693,614
Electrical machinery and apparatus	2,089,824	Butter	13,228,027
Other machinery	2,378,268	Cheese	7,017,463
Motor-cars & parts thereof	5,711,025	Milk (preserved)	352,587
Other metals and metal manufactures	974,943	Casein	167,972
Cotton piece-goods	1,946,819	Preserved meats	152,015
Woollen piece-goods	742,649	Sausage-casings	658,038
Other piece-goods	1,556,421	Hides, and calf skins	783,490
Other textiles	5,526,809	Sheep skins and pelts	1,812,093
Earthenware	776,418	Rabbit skins	361,949
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof	1,046,881	Phormium (fibre and tow)	379,942
Petroleum oil, crude and refined	3,008,038	Coal	284,521
Leather and manufactures thereof	1,114,228	Timber	439,342
		Gold	480,212
		British and foreign produce	754,050
		Specie	649,000
Total, including others not specified.	48,797,977	Total, including articles not specified	55,579,063

Exports of certain trade products :—

Years	Wool	Frozen Meat	Kauri Gum	Butter	Cheese
	Lbs.	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	Cwts.
1926	213,154,899	3,084,856	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	3,336,200	4,937	1,653 807	1,779,093
1930	198,494,725	3,895,204	3,818	1,884,237	1,812,981

The total value of gold exported to December 31, 1929, was 93,907,834*l.*

The following table shows the trade with different countries :—

Countries	Imports[1] from				Exports to			
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	24,331,410	22,678,862	22,531,880	23,738,947	35,102,087	36,877,887	40,510,075	40,957,043
Australia	5,059,779	4,264,175	3,868,281	3,631,625	3,054,433	3,665,962	3,402,655	2,338,410
Fiji . .	941,320	435,034	584,182	180,492	152,323	120,202	138,706	135.652
India and Ceylon	1,707,731	1,596,832	1,615,135	1,649,121	83,773	147,417	383,559	393,476
Canada	3,480,988	2,721,812	3,237,750	4,774,493	861,717	1,666,598	2,469,150	3,353,975
United States	9,729,251	7,827,755	7,958,761	9,073,268	3,818,232	2,681,091	4,260,615	3,653,427
France	370,880	531,480	499,124	419,512	681,668	1,008,291	1,800,897	1,768,399
Germany .	340,469	506,180	584,594	627,638	364,629	1,139,654	1,290,071	1,220,552
Japan . .	557,118	579,981	558,033	613,225	162,832	251,547	657,915	428,577
Others . .	3,420,622	3,640,832	3,448,526	4,089,646	993,881	937,705	1,275,138	1,329,552
Totals	49,889,563	44,782,946	44,886,266	48,797,977	45,275,575	48,496,354	56,188,481	55 579,003

[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 :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929
Imports into U.K :—	Thous. £	Thous £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Butter	9,607	10,320	10,228	11,277
Cheese	7,053	7,174	7,586	8,300
Milk, preserved	192	164	190	3
Beef, frozen	1,044	629	949	298
Beef, canned, etc.	76	57	64	28
Mutton, frozen	9,830	9,631	10,659	10,025
Sheep skins	377	623	572	410
Rabbit Skins	362	416	470	285
Tallow	716	688	810	667
Hemp	270	270	224	138
Wool	14,927	14,108	12,486	13,035
Totals for all Imports	46,813	46,549	47,274	47,727
Exports (British produce) from U K :—				
Spirits	672	648	585	625
Tobacco	1,048	1,008	881	700
Apparel (including hats and boots)	2,548	2,302	2,373	2,493
Cotton manufactures	1,995	1,881	1,780	1,861
Machinery	1,105	1,302	1,306	1,167
Iron and Steel manufactures	2,253	2,674	2,278	2,709
Paper	683	575	603	585
Motor Cars and Cycles	837	958	961	1,375
Woollen Manufactures	1,128	1,059	979	1,005
Total Exports of all British produce	20,583	19,608	19,288	21,393
Exports of foreign and Colonial produce	784	792	763	793

Total imports into U.K., 1930, 44,939,282*l.*; exports from U.K., 17,867,997*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

At the end of 1929 the registered vessels were 71 sailing vessels of 8,868 tons (net), 253 steamers of 104,407 tons, 217 motor vessels of 6,242 tons; total 541 vessels of 119,517 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
1925	608	1,946,723	656	2,122,741	421	1,510,299	663	2,139,192
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

Of vessels entered inward (1929), 572 of 2,152,870 tons were British and 70 of 190,468 tons were foreign ; of vessels cleared outwards (1929), 562 of 2,111,073 tons were British, and 68 of 190,154 tons were foreign

Railways.

On March 31, 1930, there were 1,497 miles of Government railways in the North Island, and 1,790 in the South Island, besides 117 miles of private lines—3,404 miles in all. Operating revenue from Government railways, 1929-30, 7,473,993*l.*, operating expenditure, 6,848,026*l.* ; net operating revenue, 625,967*l.* Total expenditure on construction of all Government lines, open and unopen, to March 31, 1930, 65,526,089*l.* In 1929-30 the tonnage of goods carried was 7,799,702, and the passengers numbered 25,413,621.

All the chief towns are provided with tramway systems.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postal statistics, 1929 :—Letters and letter-cards, 309,162,103 ; post-cards, 9,402,931 ; books, etc., 157,966,118 ; newspapers, 48,658,470 ; parcels, 6,881,027 ; money orders issued, 835,358 ; paid, 711,051.

Receipts of Post and Telegraph Department for year ended March 31, 1930, 3,641,620*l.* ; working expenses, 3,111,199*l.*, including interest on capital liability, 481,000*l.* The officials numbered 11,591 on March 31, 1930.

The telegraph system is Governmental. On March 31, 1930, there were 12,646 miles of line and 63,177 of wire. Number of telegrams despatched during the year, 18,347,104. The telephone (Governmental) is very generally used. The telegraph and telephone revenue for the year 1929-30 was 2,146,738*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 1929, in respect of New Zealand transactions, were 65,232,866*l.*, and the average assets 65,475,529*l.* The average amount on deposit was 57,609,746*l.* The value of the notes in circulation averaged 6,433,911*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, 1930, 882 branches ; the latter have not more than one or two branches each ; number of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks

at 31st March, 1930, 852,757 ; amount deposited during year, 28,561,854*l.* ; withdrawn, 29,575,994*l.* ; amount on deposit at end of year, 49,436,491*l.* At 31st March, 1930, 9,233,505*l.* was on deposit in trustee savings banks to the credit of 193,084 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. The New Zealand Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners on the largest island of the group.

Chatham Islands, 43° 50′ S., 177° W., 536 miles E. of New Zealand. Area 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 Is.	97
Mangaia	1,249	Penrhyn (Tongareva)	395
Atiu	933	Manihiki	416
Aitutaki	1,431	Rakaanga	327
Mauke (Parry Is.)	511	Danger (Pukapuka)	526
Mitiaro	238	Suwarrow	—
Hervey Islands	23	Niue (Savage Is.)	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 1929 the numbers of births, marriages, and deaths were respectively 517, 128, and 371. Education : there are 30 Government or subsidized mission schools in the group, with 2,818 scholars. Revenue, financial year 1929–30, 26,085*l.*; expenditure, 22,774*l.* The trade for 1929 was :—Imports, 125,942*l.*, including 88,253*l.* from New Zealand, 10,990*l.* from United Kingdom, and 12,047*l.* from United States ; exports 146,692*l.*, including 106,515*l.* to New Zealand, 20,822*l.* to United States of America. Chief exports, 1929 :—Bananas, 34,929*l.* ; oranges, 47,299*l.* ; tomatoes, 16,760*l.* ; copra, 40,300*l.* ; pearls and pearl shell, 2,719*l.*, and fancy baskets, 1,879*l.* A wireless station is maintained at Rarotonga, with sub-stations at Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke and Niue.

Kermadec Islands, 36° S., 178° 30′ W., 600 miles N.N E. of New Zealand. Area 15 square miles. Now uninhabited. The largest of the group is Raoul or Sunday Island, 20 miles in circuit; Macaulay Island is 3 miles in circuit.

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° 30′ and 11° S. lat., and 171° and 172° W. long. (population 1929, 999), 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 1930, 237.

Area and Population.

Fiji comprises a group of about 250 islands (about 80 inhabited) lying between 15° and 22° south latitudes and 177° east and 178° west longitude. The largest is Viti Levu, area 4,053 square miles; next is Vanua Levu, area 2,130 square miles. The island of Rotuma, between 12° and 15° of south latitude, and 175° and 180° east longitude, was added to the colony in 1880 Total area, including Rotuma, 7,083 square miles.

At the 31st December, 1929, the population of the Colony, including Rotuma, was estimated at 180,005; Europeans, 4,726 (2,539 males, 2,187 females); Fijians, 91,711 (47,243 males, 44,468 females); Indians, 73,121 (43,859 males, 29,262 females); Chinese, 1,464 (1,352 males, 112 females); half-castes, 3,281 (1,697 males, 1,584 females); others, 5,632 (3,598 males, 2,034 females).

Among Europeans the birth-rate in 1929 was 19·9 per 1000, and deaths 8·5; among Fijians, birth-rate, 31·0, death-rate, 24·6; among Indians, birth-rate, 34·8, death-rate, 9·1; others, birth-rate, 31·8, death-rate, 21·2; marriages, 10·9 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 1929, 80,991; Roman Catholic Mission, 13,561 The Methodist Mission comprises 20 European missionaries, 20 European mission sisters, 110 native ministers, 193 catechists, 757 teachers,

and 3,851 local preachers, 4,422 class leaders, with 702 churches. and 339 other preaching places. The Roman Catholic Mission has 30 European ministers and 287 native teachers, 50 European sisters, 78 churches and chapels, 3 native training institutions.

In 1929 there were two Government Grammar schools for European children at Suva, one for boys and one for girls, with a total roll number of 440. In Levuka there is a Government school for both boys and girls, at which 168 were on the roll in 1929: and two others at Rarawai and Tailevu with a roll number of 64. 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 543 pupils in 1929. There are two Government Indian schools with a roll number in 1929 of 144. The Government paid grants-in-aid in 1929 to 33 assisted primary schools, 34 assisted vernacular schools, with 5,924 pupils; also 48 other schools received bonus esamounting to 1,524*l.* A Government Teachers' Training School was opened in 1929, with a roll of 23 (Fijians and Indians) teachers in training. Expenditure on education in 1929 was 40,724*l.*

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1924	488,906	451,257	1927	586,574	534,939
1925	550,236	478,174	1928	709,534	567,845
1926	584,515	535,957	1929	677,944	642,124

The principal sources of revenue in 1929 were:—Customs, 348,771*l.*, wharf and shipping dues, 20,780*l.*; native taxes, 14,409*l.*; licences, excise, &c., 107,036*l.*; fees of court, &c., 112,626*l.*; post office, 24,966*l.* The expenditure on public works extraordinary was 15,896*l.* The public debt on Dec. 31, 1929, stood at 346,632*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, 4 rice mills, 3 butter factories, 20 copra dryers, 2 rubber mills, 1 oil mill, 1 biscuit factory, 1 meat cannery, and 2 cotton ginneries. In 1928 there were under cultivation by European and Indian settlers:—Bananas, 2,653 acres; coconuts, 113,564 acres; maize, 1,120 acres; sugar-cane, 37,713 acres; tobacco, 262 acres; rice, 11,949 acres; rubber, 660 acres; pineapples, 378 acres; cotton, 587 acres. In 1928 there were approximately 11,413 horses, asses and mules, 54,381 cattle, 948 sheep, 8 611 goats and 5,473 pigs.

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British Possessions	From other Countries	Total	To British Possessions	To other Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926	1,319,854	161,091	1,480,945	1,211,342	529,085	1,740,427
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

The principal imports during 1929 were: drapery, 179,366*l.*; bags and sacks, 53,269*l.*; flour, sharps and pollard, 97,261*l.*; machinery, 73,638*l.*; hardware, 117,166*l.*; oils, 96,735*l.*; coal, 32,789*l.*; timber, 59,500*l.*; meats, 25,862; motor cars and lorries, 33,442*l.*; rice, 23,642*l.*; spirits, 25,588*l.*; and fish, 22,747*l.* Principal exports: sugar, 72.275 tons, 881,263*l.*; copra, 33,226 tons, 563,978*l.*; bananas, 384,858 bunches, 107,280*l.*; trocas shells, 192 tons, 11,476*l.*; molasses, 9,845 tons, 9,845*l.*; rubber, 6,855 lbs., 224*l.*; cotton, 49,115 lbs., 3,348*l.*; canned pines, 128,210 lbs., 2,276*l.*; biscuits, 373,793 lbs., 9,507*l.*; coconuts, 357,161 nuts, 1,075*l.*; hides, 9,557 hides, 6,668*l.*

Imports from Australia were 543,963*l.*; the United Kingdom, 418,570*l.*; the United States, 121,441*l.*; New Zealand, 140,418*l.*; Canada, 84,822*l*; and India, 69,222*l.*; Straits Settlements. 15,993*l*; Dutch East Indies, 20,746*l.*; and Japan, 23,576. Exports to New Zealand were 202,797*l.*; Canada, 546,489*l.*; France, 101,499*l.*; Germany, 42,781*l*; Spain, 34,163*l.*; the United Kingdom, 470,159*l.*; the United States, 254,494*l.*; Australia, 52,961*l.*

Shipping and Communications.

During 1929 the number of merchant vessels entered at the ports of entry was 178 steamers of 696,171 tons, and 14 sailing vessels of 1,047 tons. Total tonnage entered and cleared in 1929, 1,401,909 (British 986,647).

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 is 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 1929, 9,024 depositors, whose deposits amounted to 170,190*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, 1929, amounted to 441,583*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 390,613*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 1929, 26,809 Tongans, 436 Europeans, 202 half-castes, and 213 other Pacific islanders. The natives are Christian, there being about 19,000 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 1929 there were 73 Government and 38 denominational primary schools, with an average daily attendance throughout the year of 4,300 pupils. At Tonga College there was 9 teachers, 3 Europeans, and 6 Tongans, and the number of pupils averages 200. The revenue amounted in 1929-30 to 87,740*l.*, and the expenditure to 87,493*l.* Native produce consists almost entirely of copra; the export in 1929 amounted to 16,861 tons, valued at 252,911*l.*, most of which was shipped to the U.K., and Continental ports. Total imports, 1929, 198,078*l.*; total exports, 259,090*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 1929, 26 vessels entered and cleared: total tonnage 143,068, of which 112,808 tons were British. There is a wireless station at Nukualofa which keeps up telegraphic communication

through Samoa or Fiji, and sub-stations at Vavau, and Haapai which communicates only with Nukualofa. There is a telephone system in Nukualofa.

Since May 1, 1905, British coin is legal tender and 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 Arthur 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, Ellico 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 coconuts. 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 (in December 1929), Europeans 447; Aliens 241; native population, about 150,000. They are under British Protection. Education is entirely in the hands of missions. Revenue, for the year ended March 31, 1930, 76,678*l.*; expenditure, 68,867*l.* Coconuts, rubber, sweet potatoes, pine-apples, bananas are grown. The value of imports in 1929–30 was 248,307*l.*; and of exports, 353,441*l.* (mainly copra, 21,300 tons, 304,088*l.*; trocas shell, 450 tons, 26,325*l.*; ivory nuts, 840 tons, 8,232*l.*; timber logs, 1,932,107 square ft., 9,276*l.*). Vessels entered, 1928–29, 78,131 tons (64,690 British); cleared, 70,664 tons (British 57,297 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 1929: British 227, French 797. Foreigners, including Asiatics, who have opted for British regime 51, and for French regime 5,799. With the latter are included 30 Javanese, 300 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: British service, 1929–30 (to March 31), 1,482*l.*; Condominium service, 1929: 29,178*l.*; public expenditure: British service, 1929–30 (to March 31), 11,949*l.*; Condominium service, 1929, 25,777*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, 1929: value in French currency, 37,204,343 francs; value in British currency, 300,035*l.* Exports, Condominium: value in French currency, 35,492,768 francs.; value in British currency, 286,232*l.* The trade is mostly with Australia, New Caledonia and France. Principal imports are: Provisions and foodstuffs, clothing, metal-work and furniture; exports: Copra (10,787 tons in 1929, value 147,460*l.*); coffee (100 tons, 6,630*l.*); cocoa (2,047 tons, 89,088*l.*); cotton, (329 tons, 31,700*l.*); maize (4,355*l.*); cotton seed (1,139*l.*). Import of arms, ammunition, wines and spirits is prohibited except under special permit. There is frequent communication between New Caledonia and Australia; a five-weekly mail service being

maintained by the Burns, Philip Line and a four-weekly service by Messageries Maritimes, while a two-monthly service is also maintained by the last-named company with France and the New Hebrides *viâ* Tahiti and Panama. The shipping entered and cleared from the Port of Vila during 1928 was: *Entered*:—British, 16,787 tons (19 vessels); French, 105,496 tons (41 vessels); other, 4,363 tons (3 vessels). *Cleared*—British, 16,139 tons (18 vessels); French, 106,076 tons (43 vessels); other, 4,363 tons (3 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 estimated native population was 487,266.

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, 1929, was 197,950 acres. The greater part of this area was planted with coconuts (about 192,385 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 19,535 native labourers so recruited for plantation purposes. The total indentured labour in the territory on June 30, 1929, was 30,325.

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 1929 for areas explored was, counted and estimated, 172,148, but so little is known of the interior that any figures are very conjectural. 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 Madang. 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, 272); Morobe and district (non-indigenous population, 139); Aitape and district (non-indigenous population, 103); The Wau (non-indigenous population 200).

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 61,098 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 1929 was 76,690. 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 two missionary societies at work. The chief town is Rabaul (non-indigenous population, 1,350), which is the seat of the Government. The old capital was at Kokopo (non-indigenous population, 369), 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 1929 was 38,480, 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 New Hanover, Tabar, Litui, Tanga, Feni, Mussau and Emirau Groups have an area of 3,800 quare 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 1929 was 13,904. 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, Tanu (Mortlock), and Nukumanu (Tasman) Islands. Bougainville has an area of 3,880 square miles, and a native population (of areas patrolled in 1929) of 28,822, and Buka an area of 190 square miles, and a native population, including adjacent islands, 1929, 7,570. Other smaller islands in this group have a total area of 30 square miles and a native population in 1929 of 2,227. 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 148.

The following figures relate to the Territory of New Guinea:—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£
Import Duty	129,441	125,233	117,527
Export Duty	82,963	63,284	61,420
Total Revenue	364,581	350,968	339,643
Expenditure	331,297	377,507	356,312
Chief Imports.—			
Groceries	244,937	251,582	246,680
Hardware and machinery	167,870	197,693	208,062
Wood—raw and manufactured	27,191	30,087	28,102
Drapery and boots	26,540	33 307	27,512
Textiles	55,903	64,996	61,210
Tobacco	52,704	53,792	48,882
Wine, spirits and beer	49,825	52,300	30,377
Oils, fats and waxes	19,758	20,558	40,821
Total Imports (less Specie)	811,832	869,514	878,450
Chief Exports:—			
Copra	1,176,040	933,769	864,358
Gold	256,216	179,433	96 338
Shell (trochas, etc.)	23.436	22,695	18,410
Total Exports	1,471,026	1,146,112	997,335

The quantities exported in 1929–30 were: copra, 63,832 tons; gold, 42,819 ozs. Net tonnage of shipping, entered and cleared in 1928–29, was 274,470 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, 1929, was:—Europeans and half-castes, 2,749; Samoan natives, 40,722; Chinese labourers under contract, 955; other islanders, 145; total, 44,571. 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, rubber and bananas. The revenue collected in Western Samoa for the year ended March 31, 1930, was 151,416*l.*; the expenditure was 131,280*l.* Imports for 1929, 288,849*l.* (from United Kingdom, 57,650*l.*, New Zealand, 78,794*l.*, Australia, 62,186*l.*, Canada, 13,143*l.*, Fiji, 14,217*l*, U.S.A., 51,285*l.*); exports, 293,938*l.* (to United Kingdom, 1,616*l.*, New Zealand, 28,645*l*, U.S.A., 76,963*l.*, Germany, 8,876*l.*, European ports (exact destination unknown), 172,591*l.*). The exports are mainly copra (12,941 tons, 205,330*l.*), cacao beans (677 tons, 46,286*l.*), and bananas (53,652 cases, 24,640*l.*). In 1928, 83 vessels (103,051 tons, of which 76 vessels of 83,585 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* (appointed February, 1931).

Books of Reference on Samoa.

Annual Report on the trade, commerce, and shipping. Wellington, N Z.
Handbook of Western Samoa, officially compiled. Wellington, N.Z., and Apia.
Reports of the Government of New Zealand on the Mandated Territory, Wellington, New Zealand.
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Watson (R. M.), History of Samoa, London, 1919.

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, 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, 1930: 147 Europeans, 1,411 Nauruans, 16 other Pacific islanders, and 1,110 Chinese; total, 2,684.

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
	£	£		£	£
1924	18,199	13,580	1927	17,041	17,242
1925	15,174	15,256	1928	19,903	18,267
1926	16,424	13,963	1929	19,936	17,859

Excess of assets over liabilities as at December 31, 1929, 17,871*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 held by the Administrator in trust 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); 1926, 274,935; 1927, 318,185; 1928, 318,845: 1929, 326,125; copra exported (tons): 1926, 117; 1927, 263; 1928, 181; 1929, nil.

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: 1926, 104,117*l.*; 1927, 82,649*l.*; 1928, 240,229*l.*;[1] 1929, 101,691*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 1926, 64 of 294,448 gross tons; 1927, 75 of 321,126 gross tons; 1928, 73 of 322,551 gross tons; 1929, 64 of 288,393 gross tons.

Communications.—The outstanding feature of Nauru, apart from the phosphate operations, is the Wireless Station, erected by the German Govern-

[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.

ment 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).

Book of Reference.

Annual Reports furnished by the Administrator to the Council of the League of Nations.

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PART THE SECOND

THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Declaration of Independence of the thirteen States of which the American Union then consisted was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. On November 30, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on September 3, 1783, the treaty of peace was concluded.

The form of government of the United States is based on the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added Dec. 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, Jan. 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, Sept 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, Dec. 18, 1865 (slavery abolished); a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870 (equal rights for white and coloured citizens); a sixteenth amendment, February 25, 1913 (income tax authorised); a seventeenth amendment, May 31, 1913; an eighteenth amendment, January 29, 1919 (liquor prohibition amendment); and a nineteenth amendment, August 26, 1920 (woman suffrage).

By the Constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The executive power is vested in a President, who holds his office during the term of four years, and is elected, together with a Vice-President chosen for the same term, in the mode prescribed as follows:—'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The practice is that in every State the electors allotted to the State are chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The Constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States'; and further, that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The quadrennial election is held every fourth (leap) year. Electors are chosen in the several States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November; the electors meet and, 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 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
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

Name	From State	Term of Servic	Born	Died
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.*—Andrew William *Mellon*, of Pennsylvania, born in Pennsylvania, 1852 ; educated at the University of Pittsburg ; prominent in the development of coal, coke, and iron industries, and in banking. Appointed by President Harding, March 4, 1921 ; re-appointed, March 4, 1925. Present appointment, March 4, 1929.

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.

According to the terms of the Constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised Territory, who has the right to speak on any subject and to make motions, but not to vote. The delegates are elected in the same manner as the representatives.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and each of the Houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

The Congress of the United States has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 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, 217 Republicans, 216 Democrats, 1 Farmer Labour, 1 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.

The Governor is chosen by direct vote of the people over the whole State. His term of office varies in the several States from 1 year to 4 years and his salary from 3,000 to 18,000 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, the form of which has been prescribed by the National Government. These bodies have powers similar to those of the States, but any of their acts may be modified or annulled by Congress. The Governor of a Territory is appointed for 4 years by the President to whom he makes an annual report. The President appoints also the Territorial secretaries

and other officials, together with the Territorial judges. Porto Rico, although not designated as a 'territory' in the technical sense, is self-governing. Its government is organised on a system almost identical with that of the territories. The Philippine Islands are governed by a civil Governor and elected Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the United States Government provided by the State of Maryland for the purposes of government in 1791. It is co-extensive with the city of Washington, and embraces an area of 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 Coloured[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

[1] The other coloured, 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.

Year	White	Negroes	Other Coloured	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
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
1930	—	—	—	122,775,046	16·1

[1] Enumeration in 1870 incomplete. Figures in italics represent estimated corrected population.

Total population in 1920 comprised 53,900,431 males, and 51,810,189 females; 54,304,603, or 51·4 per cent., were urban, and 51,406,017, or 48·6 per cent., rural. In 1930, 68,955,521, or 56·2 per cent., were urban.

In the following table of population statistics for 1930 and 1920, the dates indicate the year in which the constitution was ratified by each of the original thirteen States, the year of the admission of each of the other States into the Union, and the years of organisation of Territories:—

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
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	13,206,915	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)	70,183	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

Geographic Divisions	Land Area: English sq. miles, 1930	Population in 1920	Population in 1930	Pop per sq. mile 1930
South Atlantic	269,073	13,990,272	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	8,893,307	9,887,214	55·1
Kentucky (1792)	40,181	2,416,630	2,614,589	65·0
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	12,176,830	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
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[2]	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	137,008,435	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 [7] Estimated July 1, 1929.

For occupational census, 1920, and for country of birth of the foreign-born white population in 1920 census, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1928, p. 441.

The total area of Indian reservations in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was on June 30, 1929, 50,023 square miles (in 1900, 121,665 square miles), with an Indian population of 345,575 (in 1900, 270,544).

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 1929 these areas included Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia. Virgin Islands. The estimated population of this area (exclusive of the Virgin Islands), was 115,097,972, 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 2,169,920, or 18·9 per 1,000 population.

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 1929 these areas included Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia, Territory of Hawaii, Virgin Islands, and 29 cities in non-registration States. The estimated population for the registration area (exclusive of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands) was 116,317,515 or 95·7 per cent. of the total estimated population of Continental United States; and the number of deaths returned from this area was 1,386,363, corresponding to a death rate of 11·9 per 1,000 population

The number of marriages in 1929 was 1,232,559 against 1,182,497 in 1928. There were 201,475 divorces, against 195,939 in 1928.

Total number of immigrants admitted in year ending June 30, 1929, was 279,678 against 307,255 in 1928.

The total number of alien immigrants from 1820 to 1929 (June 30) arriving for permanent residence was 37,520,312. 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
1924	76,601	75,091	35,577	13,311	56,246	16,311	6,387	706,896
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]	48,513	16,860	1,829	17,297	1,621	4,405	335,175
1928	45,226 [1]	45,778	16,184	2,134	17,728	1,727	4,438	307,255
1929	41,248 [1]	46 751	17,379	2,301	18,008	1,350	4,428	279,678

[1] Including Irish Free State.

Of the total number in 1929, 142,132 were males, and 137,546 were females.

Total alien arrivals in 1929 (June 30) was 479,327; total alien departures, 252,498, leaving surplus of 226,829.

The total number of immigrants from China between 1820 and 1929 was 375,656; the total number from Japan, from 1861, the earliest year of record, was 274,806. In 1927, the number of Chinese admitted, from all countries, was 1,051; in 1928, 931; and in 1929, 1,071. In 1927 there were 660 Japanese admitted; in 1928, 522; and in 1929, 716. Of recent years, departures have far exceeded arrivals.

Increase of native white, and foreign-born white, population from 1850 to 1920, by decades:—

Year.	Native White			Foreign-born White		
	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase	Total	Increase	Per cent. increase
1850	17,312,533	—	—	2,240,535	—	—
1860	22,825,784	5,513,251	31·8	4,096,753	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	9,018,732[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	12,721,749	18 6	13,712,754	367,209	2·8

[1] Exclusive of population specially enumerated in 1890 in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations.

III. Principal Cities.

Cities with	No. of Cities			Combined Population		
	1930	1920	1910	1930	1920	1910
250,000 or more	37	25	19	25,784,770	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	6,425,593	5,075,041	4,026,045
25,000 or more	376	287[1]	228[1]	49,242,777	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 . . .	191,360·0	6,930,446	Philadelphia, Pa. .	81,920·0	1,950,961
Borough:			Detroit, Mich. . .	88,975·4	1,568,662
Manhattan .	14,080·0	1,867,312	Los Angeles, Calif.	281,509·6	1,238,048
Bronx . . .	26,240·0	1,265,258	Cleveland, Ohio. .	45,289·0	900,429
Brooklyn . .	45,440·0	2,560,310	St. Louis, Mo. . .	39,040·0	821,960
Queens . . .	69,120·0	1,079,220	Baltimore, Md. .	50,560·0	804,874
Richmond . .	36,480·0	158,346	Boston, Mass. . .	27,634 8	781,188
Chicago, Ill. . .	129,155·0	3,376,438	Pittsburgh, Pa. . .	32,833 7	669,817

Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1929	Population, April 1, 1920	Cities	Land Area in Acres July 1, 1929	Population, April 1, 1920
San Francisco, Calif	26,880 0	634,394	San Diego, Calif .	59,843·4	147,995
Milwaukee, Wis	25,269 5	578,249	Bridgeport, Conn. .	9,370·0	146,716
Buffalo, N Y. . .	24,894 0	573,076	Scranton, Pa. . .	12,361·7	143,433
Washington, D C. .	39,680·0	486,869	Des Moines, Iowa .	33,597 2	142,559
Minneapolis, Minn.	35,354·0	464,356	Long Beach, Calif..	19,396·9	142,032
New Orleans, La	125,600·0	458,762	Tulsa, Okla. . . .	11,157·1	141,2'8
Cincinnati, Ohio	45,662·5	451,160	Salt Lake City, Utah	33,239·4	140,267
Newark, N J. . .	15,084·0	442,337	Paterson, N.J. . .	5,157·0	138,513
Kansas City, Mo. .	37,395 0	399,746	Yonkers, N Y. . .	12,880 0	134,646
Seattle, Wash. . .	43,840 0	365,583	Norfolk, Va. .	5,120 0	129,710
Indianapolis, Ind .	33,625·6	364,161	Jacksonville, Fla. .	9,824·0	129,549
Rochester, N.Y.. .	20,565 8	328,132	Albany, N.Y. . . .	11,924·1	127,482
Jersey City, N.J. .	8,320·0	316,715	Trenton, N.J.. . .	4,707·0	123,356
Louisville, Ky .	23,024 0	307,745	Kansas City, Kans.	13,093·0	121,857
Portland, Oregon .	40,608·4	301,815	Chattanooga, Tenn	10,348·8	119,798
Houston, Texas . .	43,739 6	292,352	Camden, N.J. . .	4,915 0	118,700
Toledo, Ohio . . .	21,520·6	290,718	Erie, Pa. . . .	12,486·7	115,967
Columbus, Ohio. .	24,047·1	290,564	Spokane, Wash . .	26,547 2	115,514
Denver, Colo. . .	37,085 0	287,861	Fall River, Mass. .	21,051·5	115,274
Oakland, Calif. . .	31,591·0	284,063	Fort Wayne, Ind. .	11,002 0	114,946
St. Paul, Minn. .	33,388·8	271,606	Elizabeth, N.J . .	6,227·0	114,589
Atlanta, Ga . . .	22,265 6	270,366	Cambridge, Mass. .	4,002 4	113,643
Dallas, Texas . .	18,235·6	260,475	New Bedford, Mass.	12,152·9	112,597
Birmingham, Ala. .	32,166 2	259,678	Reading, Pa. . .	6,690 7	111,171
Akron, Ohio. . . .	17,327 0	255,040	Wichita, Kans .	12,947·0	111,110
Memphis, Tenn.	16,235 6	253,143	Miami, Fla . .	27,520 0	110,637
Providence, R.I. .	11,410·0	252,981	Tacoma, Wash. . .	25,168·0	106,817
San Antonio, Texas.	22,860 5	231,542	Wilmington, Del. .	4,602·2	106,597
Omaha, Nebr. .	25,238·2	214,006	Knoxville, Tenn.	17,094·4	105,802
Syracuse, N.Y. . .	15,930·2	209,326	Peoria, Ill. . .	6,536·5	104,969
Dayton, Ohio . . .	10,662 0	200,982	Canton, Ohio . .	8,719 8	104,906
Worcester, Mass. .	23,781 8	195,311	South Bend, Ind. .	10,793·2	104,193
Oklahoma City, Okla	13,053·2	185,389	Somerville, Mass.	2,517·8	103,908
Richmond, Va. . .	15,360 0	182,929	El Paso, Tex. . .	8,640·0	102,421
Youngstown, Ohio .	21,660 0	170,002	Lynn, Mass. . . .	6,705·3	102.320
Grand Rapids, Mich.	14,785·0	168,592	Evansville, Ind. .	5,577·0	102,249
Hartford, Conn . .	10,162 9	164,072	Utica, N.Y. . . .	13,404 0	101,740
Fort Worth, Texas	30,274 9	163,447	Duluth, Minn. . .	39,916 8	101,463
New Haven, Conn..	11,460 0	162,655	Garv, Ind.. . . .	24,615·9	100,426
Flint, Mich. . . .	18,140·0	156,492	Lowell, Mass. . .	8,565·8	100,234
Nashville, Tenn. .	16,870·8	153,866	Tampa, Fla. . . .	11,193 6	100,161
Springfield, Mass. .	20,405·5	149,900			

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

Denominations	Local Churches. Number	Members of Communicants. Number	
	1926	1916	1926
Protestant bodies			
Church of Christ Scientists	1,913	—	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
Evangelical Synod of North America	1,287	339,853	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	1,859,086
Reformed bodies	2,682	537,822	617,551
Unitarians	353	82,515	60,152
United Brethren bodies	3,375	367,034	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. The work of these is supplemented by private and parochial schools. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the population above ten years of age was 17 per cent., in 1890 13·3 per cent., in 1900 10·7 per cent., in 1910 7·7 per cent., in 1920 6 per cent. The following statistics are for 1920.

—	Total Population 1920	Per cent. of total population	Population 10 years of age and over		
			Total	Unable to Read and Write	
				Number	Per cent.
Native Whites	81,108,161	76·7	60,861,863	1,242,572	2·0
Foreign Whites	13,712,754	13·0	13,497,886	1,763,740	13·1
Coloured	10,889,705	10·3	8.053,225	1,842,161	22·9
Total	105,710,620	100·0	82,739,315	4,931,905	6·0

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, from fees, and from United States Government, State, and Municipal appropriations, 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	2,448	7,866	12,467	20,333	128,596	140,653	269,249
Public teachers' colleges&normalschools	280	[2]4,966	[2]7,581	[2]12,547	55,278	216,712	271,990
Private teachers' colleges&normalschools	59	[2]865	[2]1,150	[2]2,015	6,295	19,145	25,440
Universities, colleges &professionalschools	1,078	52,263	14.946	67,209	563,244	356,137	919,381
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[3]	158	582	906	1,488	65,174	19,143	84,317
Schools for the deaf[3]	168	2,141	162	2,303	9,309	8,273	17,582
Schools for the blind[3]	80	220	643	863	3,355	2,729	6,084
Schools for the feeble-minded[3]	303	316	3,177	3,493	58,966	45,055	104,021

[1] School buildings. [2] All departments. [3] 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	271,990	25,440	297,430
City evening schools	1,122,558	—	1,122,558
Private commercial and business schools[1]	—	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] 1929. [2] 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. The total number of periodicals was in 1920, 21,012; in 1900, 20,806; and in 1870, 5,871.

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 in many towns and cities of fairly substantial population there are inferior courts called by various names and presided over by Magistrates with power to commit for trial in criminal matters and to hear and determine misdemeanours for violation of the municipal ordinances. The inferior courts frequently have jurisdiction to try civil cases involving usually not more than 300 dollars, and also to hear, determine and sentence for certain petty offences which are not heinous.

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.

The following table gives what the Treasury terms 'Ordinary receipts and expenditures.' 'Ordinary receipts' include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and 'Miscellaneous,' but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. 'Ordinary expenses' include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and 'Miscellanous,' but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof.

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.

I. FEDERAL.

Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure	Year ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars		Thousands of Dollars	Thousands of Dollars
1927	4,129,394	3,493,585	1930	4,177,942	3,994,152
1928	4,042,348	3,643,520	1931 [1]	3,834,865	4,014,942
1929	4,033,250	3,848,463	1932 [1]	4,085,120	4,054,519

[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, 1930:—

Revenue	1929-30	Expenditure	1929-30
	Dollars	Civil Establishment:	Dollars
Customs	587,000,903	Legislative	19,986,821
Internal revenue.		Executive	690,263
Income tax	2,410,986,977	Dept. of State	14,170,409
Miscellaneous internal revenue	628,308,036	Treasury Dept.	193,114,013
Miscellaneous receipts:		War Dept.	453,524,973
Proceeds Government-owned securities—		Navy Dept.	374,165,639
Foreign obligations—		Interior Dept.	290,027,906
Principal	97,634,288	Post Office Dept.	58,199
Interest	141,931,519	Dept. of Agriculture	177,580,581
Railroad securities	11,485,515	Dept. of Commerce	54,299,106
All others	8,785,658	Dept. of Labor	10,654,406
Trust fund receipts (reappropriated for investment)	46,397,682	Dept. of Justice	32,483,080
Proceeds sale of surplus property	15,880,587	Independent bureaus and offices[1]	49,495,746
Panama Canal tolls, etc.	28,253,128	District of Columbia	45,079,614
Other miscellaneous	201,327,409	Public debt charges.	
		Sinking fund	388,368,950
		Foreign repayments	109,760,850
		Interest on public debt	659,347,613
		Postal deficit	91,714,451
		Panama Canal	11,328,542
		Veteran's Bureau	446,955,630
		Shipping board	31,695,159
		Agricultural Marketing Fund	149,958,274
		All others	389,662,262
Total ordinary receipts (all items)	4,177,941,702	Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	3,994,152,487

[1] Included among others are Interstate Commerce Commission, Smithsonian Institute and National Museum.

Estimates for the years ending June 30, 1931 and 1932 (in thousands of dollars):—

Revenue	1931	1932	Expenditure	1931	1932
From Customs	502,000	612,000	General Expenditure[1]	2,412,358	2,446,623
From Internal Revenue:			Interest on Public Debt	603,000	581,000
			Refunds of Internal Revenue	98,511	96,531
Miscellaneous	623,000	676,000	Postal deficit	111,202	114,041
Income tax	2,190,000	2,260,000	Panama Canal	11,697	11,906
From sales of surplus property	15,127	15,303	Agricultural marketing, loan fund	100,000	75,000
From miscellaneous sources	504,738	521,817	Shipping Board	47,585	76,450
			Government Life Insur.	35,621	27,888
			Civil Service Pensions	20,850	20,850
			Other	574,118	604,230
Total ordinary receipts (estimated)	3,834,865	4,085,120	Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts (all items)	4,014,942	4,054,519

[1] Expenditure on Legislative and Executive Departments, and Independent Establishments.

On June 30, 1930, 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 318,607,168 dollars.

National debt on June 30 of the years shown :—

Year	Gross Debt	Year	Gross Debt
	Dollars		Dollars
1915	1,191,264,068	1926	19,643,183,079
1920	24,297,918,412	1927	18,510,174,266
1923	22,349,687,758	1928	17,604,290,563
1924	21,251,120,427	1929	16,931,197,748
1925	20,516,272,175	1930	16,185,308,299

The gross debt on June 30, 1930, was made up as follows :—Debt bearing no interest, 231,700,579 dollars ; matured debt on which interest has ceased, 31,715,370 dollars ; and interest-bearing debt (between 2 and 4¼ per cent.), 15,921,892,350 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 15,985,382,829 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 1930, was 12,322 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 1,089.

The actual strength at the end of June, 1930, was 137,645 all ranks.

The war organisation and establishments of the Regular Army on mobilisation are as follows:—

Army Corps . .	87,196	Infantry Brigade .	6,116
Infantry Division .	21,133	Artillery Brigade .	5,340
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, 1930, the United States Army troops stationed abroad were as follows:—

Philippines . . .	11,232	Alaska . . .	315
Hawaii . . .	15,155	Nicaragua . . .	280 [1]
Panama . . .	9,302	Miscellaneous .	1,544 [2]
China	1,008		
Porto Rico . . .	1,098	Total . .	39,934

[1] Interoceanic Canal Survey.
[2] Including troops en route, military attaches, etc.

The peace organisation of the Army is as follow :—

	Brigade Hdqrs.		Regiments		Battalions		Squadrons		Companies [1]	
	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
Infantry	17	7	38 [2]	15	—	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]	3	—	—	2	13
Coast . .	1	2	30 [2]	8	—	—	—	—	1 [2]	—
Engineering . . .	—	—	8 [2]	10	1	28	2 [2]	1	—	13
Air Service . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	53	45	—	31
Quartermaster Corps	—	—	—	—	3 [2]	17	—	—	17	240
Medical Department.	—	—	4 [2]	15	—	—	1 [2]	2	—	136
Ordnance Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 [2]	29
Signal Corps . . .	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	21	17
Chemical Warfare Service	—	—	1 [2]	—	—	—	—	—	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, 1930, had a strength of 113,523. 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, 1930, 114,364 students were enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, of whom 73,030 were enrolled in

senior units and 41,334 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, 1930, the Enlisted Reserve Corps had a strength of 4,721. 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 190,000 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men. The actual strength on June 30, 1930, was 12,732 officers, 198 warrant officers, and 169,785 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 satisfactory 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 1930–31, 339,906,459 dollars were voted for the army including 36,910,058 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 requested funds from Congress for 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.

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. For the fiscal year 1931–32, the naval estimate presented to Congress is for 349,628,298 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 84,500. Naval officers number 8,985. The Marine Corps, which is largely employed as an expeditionary force, consists of 1,208 officers and 18,172 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	3	3
Light Cruisers, 1st line	10	15[1]
Light Cruisers, 2nd line	2	1
Destroyers, 1st line	223	214
Destroyers, 2nd line	25	19
Fleet Submarines	4	6[2]
Submarines, 1st line	108	84
Submarines, 2nd line	10	17

[1] Excluding 9 building or completing.
[2] Excluding 1 under construction.

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 3 seaplanes; light cruisers, first line, carry 2.

First Line 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
1931–32	Wyoming[1]	26,100	11	11	12 12in.; 16 5in.; 8 3in	—	28,000	20·5
1935	Arkansas							
1935	Texas	27,000	12	14	10 14in.; 16 5in.; 8 3in	—	28,100	21
	New York							

[1] *Wyoming* is being rendered ineffective for use as a training ship.

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	28,700	13½	18	10 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	—	26,500	20 5
1936	Oklahoma	28,900	13½	18	10 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	—	24,800	20 5
1937	Pennsylvania	32,100	14	18	12 14in.; 14 5in ; 8 3in.	2	31,500	21
1937	Arizona	32,100	14	18	12 14in.; 14 5in ; 8 3in.	2	34,000	21
1938	Mississippi							
1939	New Mexico	32,000	14	18	12 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 3in.	2	32,000	21
1939	Idaho							
1940	Tennessee	32,300	14	18	12 14in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	2	28,500	21
1941	California	32,600						
1941	Maryland	31,500	16	18	8 16in.; 12 5in.; 8 5in. A.A.	2	28,000	21
1942	W. Virginia							
1942	Colorado	32,500						

Light Cruisers (First Line).

Laid down			Armour			
1928	Augusta	10,000	1½ belt 3 deck	9 8in.; 4 5in A.A	6	107,000	32 7
1928	Chester						
1928	Chicago						
1928	Houston						
1928	Louisville						
1928	Northampton						
1926	Pensacola	10,000	1½ belt 3 deck	10 8in.; 4 5in. A A.	6	107,000	32 5
1927	Salt Lake City						
1918–1920	Omaha	7,050	2 belt 1½ deck	12 6in ; 4 3in. A A.	6	90,000	33¼
1918–1920	Milwaukee						
1918–1920	Cincinnati						
1918–1920	Raleigh						
1918–1920	Detroit						
1918–1920	Richmond						
1918–1920	Concord						
1918–1920	Trenton						
1918–1920	Marblehead						
1918–1920	Memphis						

In addition, there are the old light cruisers *Denver* and *Galveston*, which are still retained on the effective list, though of very little fighting value, and out of commission, pending disposal. The old light cruiser *Olympia* is also being retained as a floating museum.

Aircraft Carriers.

1911	Langley	10,286	—	4 5in.	—	7,150	15
1920	Saratoga	33,000	—	8 8in.; 12 5in.	—	180,000	33¼
1921	Lexington	33,000	—	8 8in.; 12 5in.	—	180,000	33¼

Other vessels of the United States navy may be summarised. There are 4 mine-layers; 6 modern and 2 old river gunboats; about 26 small 'eagle' patrol vessels, and 26 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; 4 colliers and 19 oilers; and a large number of miscellaneous auxiliaries, mine-sweepers and tugs.

The first-line submarine flotilla includes 49 of the S class, 800–993 tons (5 of which have been ear-marked for early disposal), 6 fleet submarines built, 1 building and 2 authorised and appropriated for, but not yet begun—a total of 55 completed units.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Public lands, unappropriated and unreserved, as reported by the United States General Land Office, on July 1, 1929, totalled 189,854,407 acres. They were situated in the following States:

States	Acres	States	Acres	States	Acres
Arizona	16,911,367	Minnesota	197,996	Oregon	18,227,141
Arkansas	205,933	Montana	6,900,144	South Dakota	402,670
California	20,209,421	Nebraska	28,960	Utah	25,147,867
Colorado	8,218,875	Nevada	53,233,623	Washington	951,903
Florida	13,855	New Mexico	16,282,582	Wyoming	17,035,537
Idaho	10,734,420	North Dakota	152,113		

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 of farm property	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
1925	924,319,352	505,027,400	57,017,740,040	—

[1] Crop land plus ploughable pasture.

According to census returns the numbers of farms of different sizes were:—

Acres	1910	1920	1925
Under 3 acres	18,033	20,350	15,151
3 and under 10	317,010	268,422	363,384
10 ,, 20	504,123	507,763	588,049
20 ,, 50	1,414,376	1,503,732	1,450,643
50 ,, 100	1,438,069	1,474,745	1,421,078
100 ,, 500	2,494,461	2,456,107	2,326,155
500 ,, 1,000	125,295	149,819	143,852
1,000 and over	50,135	67,405	63,328
Total	6,361,502	6,448,343	6,371,640

In 1925 there were 6,371,640 farms, of which 3,868,332 were operated by owners, 40,700 by managers, and 2,462,608 by tenants.

The farm population on January 1, 1929, was estimated at 27,511,000, a decrease of 188,000 over January 1, 1928, while the latter was a decrease of 154,000 over that of 1927.

The estimated gross value at farm of all crops was, in 1928, 9,806,442,000 dollars; in 1929, 8,675,420,000 dollars; and in 1930, 6,274,824,000 dollars. Of animals and products, gross value in 1927 was 5,979,781,000 dollars; in 1928, 6,205,420,000 dollars; in 1929, 6,426,014,000 dollars.

The areas and produce of the principal cereal crops for three years are shown in the subjoined tables.

Crops	1928			1929			1930		
	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 . .	100,763	2,818,901	28·0	97,856	2,614,132	26·7	100,829	2,081,048	20·6
Wheat . .	58,272	914,876	15·7	61,464	809,176	13·2	59,153	850,965	14·4
Oats . .	41,734	1,439,407	34 5	40,043	1 228,369	30·7	41,598	1,402,026	33·7

The chief wheat-growing States (1930) are (yield in thousands of bushels): North Dakota, yielding 99,807; Kansas, 168,862; Montana, 33,698; Nebraska, 73,275; Washington, 40,065; South Dakota, 40,840; Illinois, 41,952; Oklahoma, 33,696; Idaho, 28,223; Ohio, 28,716; Indiana, 29,058; Oregon, 23,391; Colorado, 21,780; Minnesota, 21,525; Pennsylvania, 25,236; Michigan, 19,336. Other crops in 1928, 1929 and 1930 were:—

Crops	1928			1929			1930		
	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 . .	3,480	43,366	12·5	3,331	41,911	12 6	3,722	50,234	13·5
Barley . .	12,598	357,487	28·4	13,068	302,892	23·2	12,437	325,893	26·2
Buckwheat .	749	13,148	17 6	731	11,520	15·8	658	8,975	13·6
Flaxseed .	2,675	19,928	7·4	3,050	17,049	5·6	3,946	23,682	6 0
Rice . .	977	43,240	43·3	868	40,462	46·6	960	41,367	43·1
Potatoes. .	3,837	465,350	121·3	3,338	359,048	107·6	3,394	361,090	106 4
Sweet Potatoes	810	77,661	95·9	821	84,521	102 9	838	71,154	84·9

Production of hay, both tame and wild, in 1930, was 94,767,000 tons from 72,609,000 acres; value, 1,135,294,000 dollars. Tame hay grown in 1930 from 58,473,000 acres weighed 82,656,000 tons, and was valued at 1,048,205,000 dollars; wild hay grown in 1930 from 14,136,000 acres weighed 12,111,000 tons, and was valued at 87,089,000 dollars.

The output of cane sugar in 1927–28 amounted to 141,587,137 pounds; for 1928–29, 264,106,804 pounds; and for 1929–30, 400,000,000 pounds. All these figures are for Louisiana only. The beet sugar production in 1927–28 amounted to 2,186,000,000 pounds; 1928–29, 2,122,000,000 pounds; and in 1929–30, 2,036,000,000 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)
1925	46,053,000	16,103,679	1928	45,326,000	14 477,874
1926	47,087,000	17,977,374	1929	45,793,000	14,828,000
1927	40,138,000	12,956,043	1930	45,218,000	14,243,000

The cotton production in 1930 was grown in the following States (in bales, 500 lbs. gross): Texas, 4,100,000; Mississippi, 1,500,000; Alabama, 1,495,000; Georgia, 1,625,000; Oklahoma, 900,000; Arkansas, 910,000; North Carolina, 795,000; South Carolina, 1,040,000; Louisiana, 710,000; Tennessee, 400,000; Missouri, 100,000; Arizona, 160,000; California, 250 000; Virginia, 42,000; Florida, 50,000; all other, 106,000.

In 1930 there were under tobacco 2,110,000 acres (2,040,300 acres in 1929), which yielded 1,510,308,000 lbs. of tobacco (1,524,677,000 lbs. in 1929). The chief tobacco-growing States (1930) were North Carolina, 779,000 acres, yielding 535,195,000 lbs.; Kentucky, 507,500 acres, yielding 311,609,000 lbs.; Virginia, 174,000 acres, yielding 88,200,000 lbs.; South Carolina, 129,000 acres, yielding 94,170,000 lbs.; Tennessee, 151,800 acres, yielding 120,903,000 lbs.; Georgia, 127,000 acres, yielding 104,994,000 lbs.; Pennsylvania, 39,500 acres, yielding 38,118,000 lbs.; Wisconsin, 43,000 acres, yielding 52,900,000 lbs.; Connecticut, 23,400 acres, yielding 32,105,000 lbs.; Maryland, 34,000 acres, yielding 18,190,000 lbs.; Ohio, 48,800 acres, yielding 46,376,000 lbs.; Massachusetts, 8,100 acres, yielding 11,397,000 lbs.; Florida, 12,300 acres, yielding 11,008,000 lbs.; Indiana, 16,400 acres, yielding 11,382,000 lbs.; West Virginia, 7,200 acres, yielding 4,896,000 lbs.; Missouri, 5,200 acres, yielding 4,680,000 lbs.; New York, 800 acres, yielding 760,000 lbs.; Louisiana, 1,000 acres, yielding 460,000 lbs.

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals in 1910 (April 15), 1920 (January 1), 1927 and 1930 (January 1).

Live Stock	1910 (Census)	1920 (Census)	1927 (Estimate)	1930 (Estimate)
Horses . .	19,833,113	19,767,161	15,133,000	13,440,000
Mules . .	4,209,769	5,432,391	5,652,000	5,322,000
Cattle of all kinds	61,803,866	66,639,000	56,832,000	57,967,000
Sheep . .	52,447,861	35,033,516	41,881,000	48,913,000
Swine . .	58,185,676	59,346,409	54,788,000	52,600,000

Total value of all farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1929, was 6,003,598,000 dollars; on January 1, 1930, 5,864,969,000 dollars.

In 1929, 1,597,027,000 lbs. of butter, 483,933,000 lbs. of cheese, and 2,206,648,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated milk were produced.

In 1927 the estimated production of wool was 332,014,000 pounds; in 1928, 355,615,000 pounds; and in 1929, 363,447,000 pounds.

The census reports for 1927 show that the value of canned vegetables was 234,259,659 dollars; of canned fruits, 101,730,609 dollars; of dried fruits, 64,167,036 dollars. The total value of canned fruit and vegetable products, in 1927, was 553,925,051 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 149 national forests administered by the U.S. Forest Service was on July 1, 1930, 160,090,817 acres.

The receipts from the National Forests for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, was 6,299,801 dollars.

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 1928 and 1929 (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.	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron . . . . long tons	38,303,699	661,951,270	14,549,161	731,858,075
Silver (commercial value) troy oz.	58,462,507	34,200,567	61,327,868	32,687,754
Gold . . . . ,,	2,233,251	46,165,400	2,208,386	45,651,400
Copper . . . . pounds	1,825,900,393	262,930,000	2,002,863,135	352,504,000
Refined Lead . . . short tons	626,202	72,639,000	672,498	84,735,000
Zinc . . . . ,,	591,525	72,166,000	611,209	80,680,000
Quicksilver . . . [1] flasks	18,108	2,207,003	23,998	2,892,638
Aluminium . . . pounds	210,000,000	47,899,000	225,000,000	51,864,000
Tin (metallic equivalent) short tons	47	47,400	39	35,600
Platinum & allied metals troy oz.	50,030	4,692,786	47,077	3,121,471
Antimonial lead . . short tons	33,058	3,978,318	25,669	3,267,095
Nickel . . . . ,,	522	291,836	340	297,273
Total value (metallic)	—	1,284,580,000	—	1,475,900,000

[1] Of 75 avoirdupois pounds net.

Iron ore mined in 1930 totalled 58,359,000 gross tons, of which 55,094,000 tons, valued at 145,880,000 dollars, was shipped.

The following are statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for two years:—

Non-Metallic Products	1928		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal . short tons	500,744,970	933,774,000	532,352,000	990,175,000
Pennsylvania anthracite . long tons	67,275,062	393,687,690	68,429,000	893,500,000
Stone . . . short tons	133,869,510	196,820,697	188,912,000	199,922,000
Petroleum . . . [1] barrels	901,474,000	1,054,880,000	1,007,323,000	1,280,417,000
Natural Gas . 1000 cubic feet	1,568,139,000	363,726,000	1,860,000,000	419,000,000
Cement . . . [2] barrels	178,051,977	278,883,042	172,027,452	255,104,506
Salt . . short tons	8,074,700	26,772,568	8,543,560	27,334,695
Phosphate rock . . long tons	3,501,406	12,443,179	3,761,164	13,153,259
Coke . . . short tons	52,805,828	[3]252,833,760	59,883,845	[3]278,994,592
Lime . . ,, ,,	4,458,412	36,449,635	4,260,000	33,387,000
Borates . . . ,, ,,	131,000	3,999,773	169,870	4,515,375
Arsenious oxide . ,, ,,	11,767	735,373	14,546	883,771
Total value (non-metallic)	—	4,091,120,000	—	4,343,000,000

[1] Of 42 gallons. [2] Of 376 lbs. net. [3] Not included in total value.

The approximate total value of the mineral products in 1927 was 5,530,000,000 dollars; in 1928, 5,384,900,000 dollars; and in 1929, 5,830,000,000 dollars.

Oil production in 1929 included 1,007,323,000 barrels of crude petroleum (901,474,000 barrels in 1928), 52,271,000 barrels of natural gasolene (42,826,000 barrels in 1928), and 3,055,000 barrels of benzol (2,809,000 barrels in 1928). Total value at wells of crude petroleum was 1,280,417,000 dollars; average price, 1·27 dollars. Number of new oil wells, 1929, was 15,572 (12,526 in 1928); number of old wells abandoned, 15,172; number of producing wells, December 31, 1929, 328,200, a gain of 400 over 1928.

Refinery consumption in 1929 totalled 987,708,000 barrels, of which 912,191,000 barrels were domestic crude, and 75,517,000 barrels were foreign crude petroleum. Production of motor fuel in 1929 was 18,454,506,000 gallons or 439,393,000 barrels. Output of natural gas, 1929, was 1,917,693 *M* cubic feet; domestic consumption, 1,917,451 *M* cubic feet, of which 81 per cent. was for industrial purposes.

The precious metals in 1929 were mined mainly in California, Alaska, South Dakota, Utah and Colorado for gold, and Utah, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado for silver. The production of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1929 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
1873-1929 . . .	159,728,469	3,301,880,500	2,997,647,727	2,327,133,188
Total . .	219,195,227	4,531,167,500	3,116,525,427	2,485,287,588

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. The censuses of 1921 and later years cover establishments with products valued at 5,000 dollars or more, whereas at prior censuses the corresponding limit was 500 dollars. The change affects very slightly the totals as establishments of this class in 1921 (53,999) while representing 21·6 per cent. of the total number of establishments, only reported six-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[2]	Primary horse-power
			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	3,427,038	12,142,791	20,672,052	18,675,376
1914[3]	272,402	7,022,382	4,067,096	14,347,730	24,203,598	22,288,970
1919	274,402	9,039,171	10,459,743	37,252,715	62,151,721	29,323,653
1921	196,098	6,944,315	8,200,359	25,291,734	43,618,566	—
1923	196 182	8,776,646	11,007,851	34,683,915	60,529,574	33,092,222
1925[4]	187,224	8,381,511	10,727,337	35,896,886	62,668,259	35,760,944
1927	191,866	8,349,755	10,848,803	35,138,137	62,718,347	38,825,681
1929	206,556	8,742,761	11,421,631	37,730,454	69,417,515	—[5]

[1] Including supplies (except for 1929, in which cost of mill or shop supplies is excluded), containers for products, fuel, and power.

[2] Less cost of materials, containers for products, fuel, and purchased electric power.

[3] Data for establishments engaged in automobile repairing for 1914 to 1919, and for poultry killing and dressing for 1914 to 1925 have been omitted, as no data have been collected for these industries at subsequent dates.

[4] Figures for 1925 exclude establishments for coffee roasting and spice grinding included other years.

[5] Not yet available.

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 (thousands)
				In thousands of dollars			
All industries	1927	191,866	8,349,755	10,848,803	35,133,137	62,718,347	38,836
	1925	187,224	8,381,511	10,727,338	35,896,886	62,668,260	35,767
1. Food and kindred products [2]	1927	49,787	679,520	823,388	8,113,483	11,015,860	4,135
	1925	47,946	662,010	791,049	7,709,917	10,373,082	3 876
2. Textiles and their products	1927	26,843	1,694,416	1,759,958	4,922,716	8,950,473	4,178
	1925	24,450	1,628,283	1,654,814	5,349,925	9,126,155	3,987
3 Lumber and allied products	1927	20,163	862,667	929,790	1,633,938	3,457,427	3.322
	1925	21,926	921,266	978,472	1,725,351	3,689,127	3,473
4. Paper and paper products	1927	2,989	225,506	273,571	1,084,932	1,799,780	2,815
	1925	2,743	222,745	264,692	921,659	1,560,480	2,576
5. Printing, publishing, and allied industries.	1927	25,416	327,534	584,766	752,469	2,846,078	568
	1925	23,810	314,021	540,824	692,576	2,583,205	485
6 Chemicals and allied products	1927	7,541	253,436	317,908	1,803,085	3,351,892	1,848
	1925	7,282	244,812	296,526	1,830,592	3,211,231	1,748
7. Products of petroleum and coal	1927	1,418	141,655	217,485	2,262,699	3,060,226	1,513
	1925	1,582	136,366	210,034	2,356,583	3,230,009	1,242
8. Rubber products	1927	516	141,997	198,074	660,370	1,225,077	791
	1925	530	141,869	191,286	721,730	1,260,805	660
Leather and its manufactures	1927	4,265	315,991	364,447	1,088,641	1,869,305	420
	1925	4,243	314,025	355,346	1,012,881	1,763,709	413
10. Stone, clay, and glass products.	1927	8,673	350,017	464,278	594,774	1,612,549	2,709
	1925	8,478	353,036	467,012	603,427	1,640,652	2,348
11. Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	1927	6,346	835,501	1,264,406	3,544,908	6,192,252	8,323
	1925	6,068	851,270	1,284,339	3,734,350	6,461,668	7,519
12. Nonferrous metals and their products	1927	6,658	270,545	380,365	1,780,358	2,668,697	1,220
	1925	6,924	275,292	380,781	1,946,777	2,833,771	1,158
13. Machinery, not including transportation equipment.	1927	12,037	886,427	1,287,778	2,062,671	5,368,015	3,009
	1925	11,807	858,843	1,225,359	1,985,367	5,020,281	2,714
14. Transportation equipment, air, land, and water	1927	2,537	494,905	803,298	2,907,949	4,693,972	2,208
	1925	2,778	559,578	908,488	3,389,101	5,451,753	1,889
15. Railroad repair shops	1927	2,309	428,672	648,908	545,492	1,289,695	1,111
	1925	2,363	457,755	668,192	568,646	1,332,679	942
16. Miscellaneous	1927	14,368	440,966	580,387	1.374,703	3,310,050	841
	1925	14,293	440,340	510,122	1,353,006	3,129,654	786

[1] Including supplies, containers for products, fuel, and power.

[2] Includes data for the coffee and spice roasting and grinding industry for 1927, but not for 1925 ; excludes data for the poultry killing and dressing industry.

NOTE.—Due to changes in the classification of a number of industries, figures for a majority of the groups for 1925 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 number	Wages	Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, and power	Value of products
			Expressed in thousands of dollars		
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale	1,244	121,246	104,487	2,938,028	3,394,672
Motor vehicles (not including motor cycles)	242	225,583	365,600	2,398,318	3,717,996
Iron and steel, steel works, and rolling mills	485	393,006	685,115	1,896,685	3,356,894
Printing and publishing	24,205	285,345	502,041	657,957	2,736,075
Foundry and machine shop products [1]	8,524	457,758	685,655	1,027,280	2,751,678
Petroleum refining	375	76,840	125,948	2,055,734	2,611,680
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	1,798	329,361	453,781	914,692	2,273,653
Cotton goods	1,259	428,128	322,389	885,843	1,502,998
Clothing, women's [2]	7,978	188,506	240,168	915,108	1,678,496
Bread and other bakery products	20,482	197,859	272,041	725,112	1,510,265
Lumber and timber products [3]	12,483	411,360	420,119	421,450	1,275,612
Car and general construction and repairs, steam-railroad repair shops	1,812	368,432	560,082	510,979	1,181,540
Motor vehicles, bodies and parts	1,158	222,181	368,106	860,706	1,545,399
Flour, other grain-mill products	3,873	26,453	34,652	851,699	1,034,525
Cigars and cigarettes	1,654	105,077	85,751	357,353	1,068,222

[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 saw-mills, and planing mills operated in conjunction with saw-mills.

In certain textile industries the average number of active spindles and looms in the years 1924 to 1929, was as follows : [1]

Year	Spindles in operation			Wool looms in operation		
	Cotton	Woollen	Worsted	Wide	Narrow	Carpet and Rugs
1924	31,136,000	1,832,715	1,807,810	42,310	13,258	7,037
1925	32,642,000	1,812,925	1,805,532	41,658	12,500	7,246
1926	32,352,000	1,662,008	1,818,345	37,719	11,410	6,562
1927	32,547,000	1,669,813	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	30,406,000	1,572,853	1,622,114	31,743	8,201	6,415

[1] Based on monthly returns from about 97 per cent. of the manufacturers.

The value of the output of certain textile industries in 1925 and 1927 was :—

Nature of products	1925	1927
	Dollars	Dollars
Carpets and rugs, wool, except rag	187,779,000	166,888,000 [1]
Cotton manufactures	1,819,886,000	1,659,519,000
Knitted goods	809,960,000	816,620,000
Silk goods	808,979,000	750,124,000
Woollen and worsted goods	957,790,000	817,978,000

[1] 1929: carpets and rugs, 186,840,756 dollars.

Output of motor vehicles in 1929 comprised 4,795,000 passenger vehicles valued at 2,981,142,000 dollars, and 827,000 motor trucks valued at 595,504,000 dollars. Total output, exclusive of motor cycles and trailers, was valued at 3,576,646,000 dollars. Automotive products exported in 1930 were valued at 298,814,508 dollars; in 1929, 563,854,995 dollars.

The development of the iron and steel industries since 1922 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
1922	268	27,219,904	35,602,926	26,452,004	2,171,776	7,968,397
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

Year	Production of semi-finished and finished rolled iron and steel—*continued.*					
	Wire rods	Structural shapes	Merchant bars	Skelp, flue and pipe iron or steel	Hoops and bands	All other
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
1922	2,654,741	2,718,768	4,554,474	2,872,215	493,240	3,018,393
1923	3,075,892	3,405,197	6,233,663	3,784,336	569,315	3,856,440
1924	2,522,545	3,283,708	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	4,515,537
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	7,229,728	3,368,973	560,426	5,673,292
1929	3,134,409	4,778,020	7,423,496	3,517,288	588,952	6,468,851

The production of pig-iron (not including ferro-alloys) of various grades for 4 years was as follows:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
Foundry	5,506,928	5,504,419	4,209,790	4,446,011
Bessemer	10,042,324	9,105,915	9,013,847	9,877,240
Basic	21,168,407	19,357,064	22,124,410	24,911,654
Malleable	1,681,897	1,699,583	1,922,970	2,312,813
Forge	216,277	144,532	88,362	167,930
All other	82,544	46,719	42,269	41,567
Total	38 698,417	35,858,232	37,401,648	41,757,215

The production of tin plates and terne plates was in 1920, 1,445,545 gross tons; in 1926, 1,782,306 gross tons; in 1927, 1,688,449 gross tons; in 1928, 1,839,205 gross tons; and in 1929, 1,968,280 gross tons.

According to the Bureau of the Census, in 1927 there were 292 blast furnaces in active plants with a daily capacity of 142,016 tons; and in 1925, 310 (in active establishments), with a daily capacity of 136,086 tons. In 1925 the output of pig-iron was 36,495,562 gross tons, value 744,733,899 dollars; and in 1927, 36,230,420 tons, value 688,641,808 dollars. Active Bessemer, or modified Bessemer steel plants in 1927 had 95 converters; and in 1925, 102; with total daily capacity (24 hours) of 48,667 gross tons of ingots or direct steel castings, in 1927; and 55,289 tons in 1925. Active open-hearth steel plants in 1927 had 1,150 basic and acid furnaces; and in 1925, 1,141; daily capacity (24 hours) of steel, in 1927, 159,908 gross tons; and in 1925, 151,894 tons. The crucible steel furnaces in active steel plants in 1927 were 55 of 296 gross tons daily capacity (24 hours); and in 1925, 70 of 390 tons; and the electric steel furnaces numbered 219 of 5,357 tons in 1927, and 178 of 4,461 tons in 1925.

The total value of products of the steel works and rolling mills in 1929 was 3,350,574,340 dollars, compared with 2,776,389,255 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 1925 and 1927 as follows:—

Products	1925	1927
	Dollars	Dollars
Direct steel castings	144,415,000	145,085,000
Steel rails	114,334,000	114,565,000
Iron and steel bars	353,578,000	289,461,000
Structural shapes, steel	154,814,000	148,339,000
Iron and steel skelp hoops, &c.	140,479,000	116,955,000
Iron and steel plates and sheets (not armour)	415,106,000	392,201,000
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, &c., and sheet and tinplate bars	402,643,000	343,692,000
Steel manufactured for consumption or sale:	Gross tons	Gross tons
Bessemer	6,701,873	6,179,602
Acid open-hearth	853,915	878,519
Basic open-hearth	37,055,831	37,126,725
Crucible	19,443	12,363
Electric or electrically refined	488,051	559,507
Total	45,119,113	44,756,716

The output of tin plates in 1927 was of the value of 180,410,000 dollars and in 1925, 179,382,000 dollars. The output of terne plates in 1927 was of the value of 10,016,000 dollars, and in 1925, 9,229,000 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			
1924–25	13,639,399	13,627,936	6,193,417	8,005,228	303,443
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	6,834,063	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	14,824,861	6,105,840	6,689,796	368,124

[1] Counting round as half bales.

The following table gives various statistics for the fishing industry in the United States, including Alaska :—

Sections	Fishermen	Fishing vessels	Fishing boats	Persons on transporters	Transporting vessels	Products	
						Quantity	Value
						1,000 lbs	$1,000
New England States (1928)	16,659	708	11,648	382	168	603,598	25,620
Middle Atlantic States (1926)	9,971	617	4,504	89	63	168,012	12,456
Chesapeake Bay States (1925)	24,793	574	17,021	985	523	333,206	13,948
South Atlantic States (1928)	11,882	193	7,459	233	112	258,440	6,027
Gulf States (1928)	16,632	518	10,884	85	37	194,684	10,035
Pacific Coast States (1928)	19,733	810	7,817	356	126	705,111	20,512
Mississippi River (1922)	12,310	—	15,538	30	13	105,734	4,504
Lakes (1928) [1]	5,488	380	2,403	162	103	69,700	6,198
Alaska (1929)	10,921	734	5,420	1,716	416	651,423	17,084
Total, various years (1922–1929)	128,339	4,534	82,694	4,038	1,561	3,089,908	116,384

[1] Transporters and persons on transporters are for 1922.

The canned fishery products of the United States (including Alaska) in 1929, exclusive of by-products, were valued at 101,065,055 dollars, of which salmon represented 56,085,697 dollars and sardines 18,894,943 dollars. The value of fishery by-products prepared was 23,768,000 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.
1925	4,864,580	4,778,154	3,824,128	1928	4,877,071	4,773,332	4,147,499
1926	4,753,381	4,653,148	4,464,872	1929	5,373,456	5,288,938	4,291,888
1927	4,968,100	4,867,846	4,252,024	1930	4,693,846	4 618,105	3,848,970

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
1925	248,730	108,829	357,559	134,145	71,608	205,753
1926	113,488	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	342,341	54,477	396,818

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			
	1928–29		1929–30		1928–29		1929–30	
	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing . .	1,239	23·5	1,031	22·3	1,510	35·2	1,309	34·0
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals .	324	6·1	218	4·7	544	12·7	479	12·5
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured . .	481	9·1	440	9·5	427	9·9	358	9·3
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing .	731	13·8	637	13·8	849	19·8	785	20·4
Manufactures ready for consumption . .	2,508	47·5	2,293	49·6	961	22·4	918	23·8
Total . . .	5,283	100·0	4,618	100·0	4,292	100·0	3,849	100·0

Exports of grain and preparations for fiscal years ending June 30 were: 1926, 262,898,000 dollars; 1927, 404,080,000 dollars: 1928, 401,219,000 dollars; 1929, 330,893,000 dollars; 1930, 246,405,000 dollars.

Chief exports of domestic merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1930 :—

1929-30	1,000 Dollars	1929-30	1,000 Dollars
Animal oils and fats . .	110,276	Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc. . . .	111,975
Lard	93,766	Cloth, duck, tire fabric .	64,356
Automobiles, parts and accessories	383,151	Dairy products . . .	16,570
Books, maps, pictures, and other printed matter . .	26,061	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	18,998
Brass and bronze . . .	15,403	Fish	21,868
Chemicals (coal-tar, industrial, medicinal) . . .	81,558	Fruits and nuts . . .	111,827
Coal and coke	102,156	Furs, and manufactures .	28,657
Copper and manufactures .	140,158	Grains and preparations .	246,405
Cotton, unmanufactured .	671,210	Wheat and wheat-flour .	191,815
		Barley and malt .	19,623

1929-30	1,000 dollars	1929-30	1,000 Dollars
Iron and steel mill products	176,974	Crude oil	38,850
Iron and steel mfs. (advanced)	76,913	Refined oils	492,087
Leather	39,203	Photographic goods	35,462
Leather manufactures	15,468	Pigments, paints, and varnishes	20,241
Machinery	620,141	Rubber and manufactures	68,164
Electrical and apparatus	133,035	Automobile casings	29,457
Agricultural & implements	147,738	Silk manufactures	18,178
Industrial	271,915	Sulphur or brimstone	15,742
Meat products	76,562	Tobacco, unmanufactured	148,451
Musical instruments	14,944	Tobacco manufactures	15,097
Naval stores, gums, and resins	28,511	Vegetables and preparations	24,504
Oilcake and oilcake meal	21,681	Wood and manufactures	148,325
Paper and manufactures	34,977	Wood—Saw-mill products	99,014
Petroleum and products	558,481	Wood mfs. (advanced)	36,698

The leading imports into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1930 :—

1929 30	1,000 dollars	1929-30	1,000 dollars
Animals, edible	16,327	Machinery	36,220
Art works	73,423	Meat products	35,859
Chemicals (coal tar, industrial, medicinal)	54,386	Nickel and manufactures	18,469
Clay and clay products	23,381	Oil seeds	68,827
Cocoa, or cacao beans	39,278	Paper base stocks	118,605
Coffee	256,541	Wood pulp	89,630
Copper and manufactures	143,298	Paper and manufactures	161,226
Cotton, unmanufactured	42,078	Standard newsprint	142,454
Cotton manufactures, including yarns, etc.	60,595	Petroleum and products	139,657
Dairy products	28,980	Crude oil	69,306
Diamonds	38,857	Refined oils	68,181
Ferroy-alloys	23,611	Rayon manufactures	14,340
Fertilizers and materials	67,076	Rubber, crude, and milk of	192,695
Fish	40,187	Silk, raw	356,284
Flax, hemp, ramie, and manufactures	46,639	Silk manufactures	31,852
Fruits and nuts	85.628	Sisal and henequen	18,204
Furs and manufactures	85,048	Spices	18,433
Grains and preparations	18,947	Sugar, cane	158,631
Gums, resins, and balsams	29,136	Tea	24,321
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	129,886	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs	75,886
Iron and steel	33 806	Tobacco and manufactures	53,789
Jute and manufactures	82,439	Unmanufactured	47,556
Burlaps	65,794	Vegetable oils, expressed, and fats	85,434
Leather	41,622	Vegetables and preparations	49,822
Leather manufactures	41,796	Wood and manufactures	74,263
		Saw-mill products	47,945
		Wool and mohair	59,413
		Wool manufactures, including yarns, etc.	62,524

The customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted (year ending June 30) in 1924–25 to 547,561,000 dollars, in 1925–26 to 579,430,000 dollars, in 1926–27 to 605,500,000 dollars, in 1927–28 to 568,986,000 dollars, in 1928–29 to 602,263,000 dollars, and in 1929–30 to 587,001,000 dollars.

Imports and exports by principal countries for years ending June 30 :—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
Grand divisions:	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
North America	993,525	879,685	1,418,063	1,241,704
South America	611,721	556,712	551,253	436,496
Europe	1,302,451	1,188,095	2,396,636	2,172,903
Asia	1,223,046	1,096,510	685,525	566,117
Oceania	57,216	40,188	193,090	160,439
Africa	103,929	87,673	128,888	116,187
Total	4,291,888	3,848,864	5,373,455	4,693,846
Principal countries:				
Canada	505,248	475,113	988,504	817,027
Central America	44,566	42,278	86,617	84,842
Cuba	214,134	150,055	132,490	115,725
Mexico	122,809	101,649	118,985	138,183
Netherland West Indies	61,619	68,103	22,702	22,196
Argentina	105,699	107,987	206,833	173,693
Brazil	218,981	170,126	115,153	78,712
Chile	95,663	77,532	50,698	51,273
Colombia	91,726	105,812	50,885	38,270
Peru	25,903	28,966	25,810	21,824
Venezuela	48,457	42,039	47,782	38,529
Belgium	74,736	64,256	117,905	101,103
Czechoslovakia	42,456	41,262	5,955	5,409
Denmark	4,194	4,429	49,654	46,746
France	167,269	149,888	260,132	253,852
Germany	245,888	224,379	441,595	363,188
Italy	108,498	107,656	164,449	130,629
Netherlands	82,772	73,197	142,036	112,215
Norway	19,345	22,910	22,880	21,624
Soviet Russia in Europe	18,038	22,374	59,269	123,905
Spain	35,069	34,229	90,089	71,629
Sweden	51,682	52,866	57,635	52,031
Switzerland	45,635	44,758	12,109	12,453
United Kingdom	342,518	280,847	864,712	784,399
British India	153,502	129,896	51,660	50,957
British Malaya	221,779	189,086	12,886	13,266
Ceylon	30,623	28,220	2,637	2,257
China, Hongkong, and Kwantung	171,164	153,934	172,119	135,354
Netherland East Indies	83,578	73,996	43,283	36,000
Japan	399,483	366,214	291 833	229,578
Philippine Islands	122,276	121,698	87,389	76,571
Australia	31,835	22,058	151,621	121,088
New Zealand	22,337	14,344	38,769	37,036
British South Africa	9,582	7,996	64,330	52,426
Egypt	41,502	25,149	12,615	11,767

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.	£
1925	26,509,086	18,774,918	2,760,490	2,608,118	152,397	75,870
1926	31,182,926	20,485,707	2,732,751	2,340,858	1,089,310	433,508
1927	35,619,001	21,944,763	2,915,726	2,343,607	593,830	234,085
1928	23,662,487	13,186,725	1,918,686	1,419,133	1,538,544	719,241
1929	22,265,950	11,742,051	2,536,495	1,850,850	3,642,599	1,642,019

Imports of raw cotton into Great Britain (Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Quantity[1] . .	12,359,243	10,796,997	9,469,376	8,793,723	8,456,810
Value . . £.	71,912,576	45,439,807	33,747,032	40,700,234	38,022,221

[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) :—

—	1928	1929	—	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Fish . . .	1,451,793	1,722,757	Machinery . .	8,908,391	9,654,117
Bacon . . .	2,171,557	2,879,414	Copper (plates, etc.)	6,725,650	8,319,886
Hams . . .	3,703,155	4,484,879	Petrol . . .	11,944,857	12,770,949
Sugar (refined) .	235,998	133,441	Lubricating oil .	3,785,922	3,788,103
Lard . . .	6,300,400	6,712,484	Tobacco . .	13,052,874	14,968,296
Leather (manf. of).	2,878,992	2,284,880	Cinematograph films	821,288	971,158

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
	£	£	£	£
1925	2,066,237	4,704,570	2,898,088	3,437,502
1926	1,223,565	3,186,041	2,164,677	3,468,392
1927	990,930	2,755,728	1,926,499	3,475,487
1928	1,808,961	2,531,545	1,660,303	2,903,911
1929	1,314,159	2,193,827	1,751,960	3,173,252

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 :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from U. S. to U. K.	228,890	200,186	188,447	195,979	153,610
Exports to U. S. from U. K.	49,115	45,437	46,665	45,558	28,716

Shipping and Navigation.

About 39 per cent. of the total cargo tonnage of waterborne foreign commerce of the United States was carried in American bottoms in 1928, 1929 and 1930. The shipping registered under the United States was classed as follows on June 30, 1930 :—Sailing vessels (exclusive of canal boats and barges), 1,584 of 756,792 tons ; steam vessels, 6,087 of 12,775,133 tons ; gas vessels, 12,124 of 981,858 tons ; total (including canal boats and barges), 25,241 vessels of 16,067,725 tons.

Of vessels registered as engaged in the foreign trade and the whale fisheries, the aggregate was, in 1930, 6,302,875 tons, showing a decrease of 609,545 tons as compared with 1929; while of vessels engaged in the coasting trade and the cod and mackerel fisheries the total in 1930 was 9,764,850 tons, or 200,411 tons less than in the preceding year.

The shipping was distributed thus (June 30, 1930):—

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	1,429	509,984	3,547	7,590,775	6,205	643,307	3,140	1,160,381	14,321	9,904,447
Pacific Coast	110	150,504	932	2,601,123	3,820	252,554	1,604	222,416	6,466	3,226,597
Northern Lakes	45	96,304	1,115	2,478,045	898	54,551	392	129,421	2,450	2,758,321
Western Rivers	—	—	493	105,190	1,201	31,446	283	41,724	1,977	178,360
Total	1,584	756,792	6,087	12,775,133	12,124	981,858	5,419	1,553,942	25,214	16,067,725

[1] Includes 224 canal boats of 28,587 gross tons.

During the year ended June 30, 1930, there were built and documented:—Sailing vessels, 8 of 210 gross tons; steam vessels, 43 of 91,929 gross tons; gas vessels, 634 of 81,040 gross tons; and barges, 335 of 81,117 gross tons; total, 1,020 of 254,296 gross tons.

The total tonnage entered and cleared for years ending June 30, was:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
Entered:—	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
American	28,404,876	29,336,574	32,570,898	32,291,039
Foreign	50,333,854	46,418,958	50,212,986	50,200,839
Total	78,738,730	75,755,532	82,783,884	82,491,878
Cleared:—				
American	29,867,261	29,874,066	32,994,662	31,942,075
Foreign	50,921,328	46,891,140	50,234,541	50,478,902
Total	80,788,589	76,765,206	83,229,203	82,420,977

Net tonnage (in thousands) of vessels entered and cleared in foreign trade by customs districts, year ended December 31, 1929:—

Customs Districts	Entered	Cleared	Customs Districts	Entered	Cleared
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons		1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
Maine and New Hampshire	652	540	New Orleans	5,358	5,008
Massachusetts	4,335	3,105	Sabine	806	891
Rhode Island	342	267	Galveston	2,585	3,825
Connecticut	31	12	San Antonio	265	260
New York	23,954	24,876	Washington	6,856	6,435
Philadelphia	3,355	1,984	Oregon	929	939
Maryland	2,470	1,711	San Francisco	2,075	2,529
Virginia	830	2,409	Los Angeles	5,054	5,210
North Carolina	136	85	Alaska	321	289
South Carolina	337	235	Hawaii	1,043	1,192
Georgia	293	619	Northern Border Districts	15,749	15,313
Porto Rico	1,454	1,582			
Florida	2,788	2,295	Total	82,602	82,343
Mobile	582	783			

According to nationality the net tonnage (in thousands) of vessels entered and cleared at United States ports in the calendar year 1929 were as follows:—

Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared	Nationality of vessel	Entered	Cleared
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
American	32,241	31,927	Italian	2,128	2,072
Belgian	312	340	Japanese	2,823	2,780
Brazilian	178	172	Mexican	61	49
British	28,890	28,623	Nicaraguan	80	81
Chilean	82	63	Norwegian	4,393	4,485
Danish	1,184	1,271	Panaman	218	209
Danzig	350	359	Spanish	530	535
Dutch	1,761	1,775	Swedish	1,069	1,081
French	1,869	1,913	Venezuelan	46	46
German	3,062	3,224	All Other	73	80
Greek	138	144			
Honduran	1,082	1,081	Total Foreign	50,361	50,416
Irish	80	83	Grand Total	82,602	82,343

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1930, the road mileage, including State Highway Systems, was 3,024,233, of which 662,435 miles were surfaced roads, and 2,361,798 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 (year ended on June 30) in 1900, 198,964; in 1910, 249,992; in 1920, 263,821; in 1925, 261,871; and in 1929, 262,546. The ordinary gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in.

Loading of revenue freight cars in 1929 totalled 52,789,789 cars, an increase of 1,199,902 over 1928.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 5 years:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Mileage owned (Class I roads)	249,398	249,138	249,131	249,309	249,433
Revenue freight originated (million tons)	1,351	1,140	1,373	1,371	1,419
Freight ton-mileage (million ton-miles)	417,418	447,444	432,014	436,087	450,189
Passengers carried (thousands)	901,963	874,589	840,029	798,476	786,432
Passenger-miles (millions)	36,167	35,073	33,793	31,718	31,165
Operating revenues (million dollars)	6,247	6,509	6,246	6 212	6,373
Operating expenses (million dollars)	4,633	4,766	4,663	4,509	4,579
Net railway operating income (million dollars)	1,137	1,229	1,079	1,182	1,263

The total capital (stock and funded debt) actually outstanding on December 31, 1929, was 22,306,752,462 dollars; the total amount of dividends declared, 560,901,941 dollars; interest accrued on funded debt, 580,769,530 dollars. Equipment in service on Dec. 31, 1929, was as follows: locomotives, including electric, 61,257; freight cars (excluding caboose cars) 2,323,980; passenger train cars, 53,838.

The telegraphs of the United States are largely in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had on December 31, 1929, 256,044 miles of pole line and cable, 1,934,020 miles of wire, and 25,061

offices. The receipts of the company in 1929 were 148,449,854 dollars; expenses 132,974,961 dollars; net income 15,474,893 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:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Number of central offices	5,998	6,115	6,224	6,396	6,585
Total miles of wires	50,861,000	56,822,895	62,193,000	69,519,425	76,248,000
Total miles of exchange service wire	44,564,000	49,279,879	53,416 000	58,511,111	62,867,000
Telephone stations, total	17,574,252	18,365,486	19,197,000	20,096,854	20,098,059
Bell-owned	12 816,252	13,726,056	14,525,000	15,414,005	15,682,059
Bell-connecting[1]	4,758,000	4,639,430	4,672,000	4,682,849	4,416,000
Total employees	360,628	308,911	334,335	364,045[3]	324,343
Number of exchange messages (daily average)[2]	49,980,000	52,581,000	56,196,000	64,173,144	65,298,000
Capital of Companies, dollars	1,312,881,000	1,351,940,000	1,564,644.000	1,611,862,252	1,795,651,200
Gross Revenue[2] dollars	844,546,000	916,587,000	1,003,048,000	1,070,794,499	1,103,939,805
Net Income[2] ,,	155,061,000	166,059,152	191,087,000	217,104,872	165,544,707

[1] Owned by other companies. [2] Preceding year.
[3] Excluding 90,500 employes 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:—

	1928	1929	1930
Transactions in stamped paper:			
Ordinary postage stamps issued (millions)	16,676	16,917	16,269
Stamped envelopes and wrappers issued (millions)	3,218	3,243	3,164
Postal cards issued (millions)	1,872	1,784	1,643
Total pieces of mail carried (millions)	26,837	27,952	27,888
Second class matter carried:			
Free in county (1,000 pounds)	74,545	74,712	75,326
Paid at pound rates (1,000 pounds)	1,476,274	1,518,811	1,554,415
Weight of foreign mails dispatched by sea:			
Letters (1,000 pounds)	6,574	6,859	7,103
Other articles (1,000 pounds)	76,045	80,496	83,377
Mail registered:			
Domestic, paid (1,000 pieces)	66,941	71,814	76,489
Foreign, paid (1,000 pieces)	8,721	9,252	7,869
Official, free (1,000 pieces)	8,132	8,500	8,680
Registry fees (1,000 dollars)	11,408	12,319	12,807
Mail insured:			
Domestic, parcel post (1,000 pieces)	131,764	130,664	126,421
International (1,000 pieces)	659	695	649
Total fees paid (1,000 dollars)	9,159	9,111	8,775
Mail sent C. O. D.:			
Total pieces sent (1,000)	49,367	49,652	46,240
Total fees (1,000 dollars)	6,225	6,257	5,825

On July 1, 1930, there were 49,065 post offices. The total expenditure of the Postal Service during the year 1929–1930 was 803,667,219 dollars; total receipts, 705,484,098 dollars; excess of expenditures over revenues, 98,183,121 dollars; losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, &c., 32,866 dollars, making the total deficiency in postal revenues, 98,215,987 dollars.

Money orders issued during 1929–30 were as follows: domestic, 202,272,715, amounting to 1,714,576,752 dollars; international, 3,977,676,

amounting to 72,708,105; total, 206,250,391, amounting to 1,787,283,857 dollars.

For the year ending June 30, 1930, mails were transported by rail on a length of 220,416 miles. The total number of employees in the railway mail service was 21,185. During the year there were 17,609,467,352 distributions and redistributions of pieces of mail, exclusive of registered mail, by railway postal clerks. Air mail on 26 routes (14,907 miles) totalled 7,719,698 lbs.

On June 30, 1930, the postal savings deposits amounted to 175,271,686 dollars, an increase of 21,627,157 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, 1930:—

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]	4 511,238	3,491,613[2]	667,860	351,765
Gold certificates	1,631,692[3]	—	605,657	1,026,036
Standard silver dollars	539,960	495,294	7,154	37,512
Silver certificates	488,335[3]	—	97,023	391,311
Treasury notes of 1890	1,252[3]	—	—	1,252
Subsidiary silver	311,015	6,112	24,036	280,868
Minor coins	126,493	4,415	4,349	117,729
United States notes	346,681	3,366	46,008	297,307
Federal reserve notes	1,779,583	1,249	418,976	1,359,358
Federal reserve bank notes	3,184	66	14	3,104
National bank notes	699,268	28,949	35,082	635,237
Total	8,317,422	4,031,065[4]	1,906,158	4,501,478

For notes to this table see top of next page.

[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 1,658,667,000 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 (2,121,279,000 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:—

—	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Gold	206,010	192,380	78,541	125,645	177,360	40,235
Silver	21,627	19,874	19,826	11,286	8,749	8,591
Minor	2,310	4,203	4,462	4,216	3,665	5,400
Total	229,947	216,457	102,829	141,147	189,774	54,226

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, 1920, 674,626,000 dollars of such bonds were outstanding and 666,825,000 dollars of these were on deposit with the Treasurer to secure circulation. National banks (including those in Alaska and Hawaii) on June 29, 1930, numbered 7,252, and reported resources and liabilities as follows:—

Resources	Thousands of dollars	Liabilities	Thousands of dollars
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts and overdrafts)	14,897,204	Capital stock paid in	1,743,974
U.S. Government securities owned	2,753,941	Surplus fund	1,591,339
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc., owned	4,134,230	Undivided profits, net[2]	545,873
Reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,421,676	National bank notes outstanding	652,389
Cash in vault	342 507	Due to banks[3]	3,418,148
		Demand deposits	10,926,201
		Time deposits	8,752,571
		United States deposits	171,964
		Bills payable & rediscounts	229,033

Resources	Thousands of dollars	Liabilities	Thousands of dollars
Due from banks [1] . .	3,579,892	Other liabilities . . .	1,085,097
Other resources . . .	1,987,089		
Total resources . .	29,116,539	Total liabilities . .	29,116,539

[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 16,605 on June 30, 1930, and reported loans of 25,743,930,000 dollars, investments of 10,615,044,000 dollars, deposits of 34,398,145,000 dollars, and rediscounts and bills payable of 422,953,000 dollars.

Of the 27,470 bank offices open on June 30, 1930, 21,028 were independent single-office banks, 817 were head offices of banks operating with one or more branches, 3,618 were branch offices, and 2,007 were single-office banks belonging to 'groups' or 'chains.'

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, 1930, the number of state members was 1,068. Total resources of member banks—national and state—amounted on this date to 47,906,740,000 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, 1930, 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	33,632	377,564	8	St. Louis	16,122	180,842
2	New York	146,347	1,610,462	9	Minneapolis	10,196	122,374
3	Philadelphia	43,761	357,574	10	Kansas City	13,490	196,462
4	Cleveland	45,092	495,125	11	Dallas	13,291	128,937
5	Richmond	18,307	196,332	12	San Francisco	30,873	400,850
6	Atlanta	16,214	225,190				
7	Chicago	60,259	639,899		Total	447,584	4,931,611

Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks on September 30, 1929 and 1930 were as follows:—

Resources	1929	1930
Reserves:	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Gold	2,970,911	2,967,354
Other than gold	154,789	150,182
Total reserves	3,125,700	3,117,536
Non-reserve cash	61,170	63,480
Bills discounted	958,290	272,361
Bills bought in open market	292,739	208,742
U.S. Government securities	162,238	596,858
Reserve bank float[1]	28,462	17,398
Other reserve bank credit	16,212	7,473
Total reserve bank credit	1,457,941	1,102,832
Federal reserve notes of other reserve banks	22,739	18,266
Uncollected items not included in float	600,387	557,657
Bank premises	58,936	59,644
All other resources	9,793	12,196
Total Resources	5,336,666	4,931,611

Liabilities	1929	1930
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
F.R. notes in actual circulation	1,863,122	1,378,874
Deposits:		
Member Bank—reserve account	2,326,125	2,467,396
Government	61,050	38,795
Foreign bank	5,670	5,242
Other deposits	21,988	20,938
Total deposits	2,414,833	2,532,371
Deferred availability items	600,387	557,657
Capital paid in	167,017	170,648
Surplus	254,398	276,936
All other liabilities	86,909	15,125
Total Liabilities	5,336,666	4,931,611
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined	73·1 per cent.	79·7 per cent.

[1] Uncollected items (exclusive of Federal reserve notes of other Federal reserve banks) in excess of deferred availability items.

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 from 6 months to 3 years. Loans outstanding of the Federal and Joint-Stock Land Banks amounted on September 30, 1930, to 1,753,017,000 dollars, and of the Federal Intermediate Credit banks, on September 30, 1930, to 123,336,000 dollars.

Savings banks and trust companies reported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, total savings deposits of 28,484,836,000 dollars belonging to 52,769,175 depositors, an increase of 267,180,000 dollars and 5,048 depositors over previous year. Actual total number of depositors is somewhat larger as in four states saving depositors 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 dollors 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 less than 5,000,000 dollars were outstanding on September 30, 1929, 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.—General Charles G. Dawes, appointed April 16, 1929.
Counsellor of Embassy.—Ray Atherton.

Secretaries.—Benjamin Thaw, jr., Raymond E. Cox, Walter T. Prendergast, David McK. Key and Robert L. Buell.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. John R. Thomas, jun., U.S.A.
Acting Commercial Attaché.—Donald Renshaw.
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 December 31, 1929).
Minister for Canada.—Hon. Charles Vincent Massey (appointed November 26, 1926).
Counsellor of Embassy.—Ronald Ian Campbell.
Secretaries.—T. A. Shone, C. J. W. Torr, M. H. Huxley, and A. R. Dew.
Naval Attaché.—Captain J. S. M. Richie.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Colonel M. F. Day, M.C.
Air Attaché.—Wing Commander the Hon. L. J. E. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes.
Commercial Secretaries.—A. J. Pack 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, Portland (Oregon), 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.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES

For information as to State and Local Government, see under United States, p. 440

See also under Education, Justice and Crime, Defence, Production and Industry.

ALABAMA.

Constitution and Government.—The State of Alabama was admitted into the Union on December 14, 1819. The legislature consists of a Senate of 35 members and a House of Representatives of 106 members; all the legislators being elected for four years. The State is represented in the National Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—B. M. Miller, 1931–1935 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—John Brandon.

The State is divided into 67 counties. The State Capital is Montgomery.

Area and Population.—Area, 51,998 square miles, including 719 square miles of water. Census population April 1, 1930, 2,646,248.

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
1900	1,001,390	827,307	1,828,697	35·7
1910	1,229 811	908,282	2,138,093	41·7
1920	1,447,522	900,652	2,348,174	45·8

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

By sex and race the population in 1920 was thus distributed:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	733,039	439,779	76	211	1,173,105
Female . . .	713,993	460,873	9	194	1,175,069
Total . . .	1,447,032	900,652	85	405	2,348,174

The foreign-born white population numbered 17,662 (0·8 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,427 (13·7 per cent.) were German, 1,942 (11·0 per cent.) English, 809 Irish, 975 Scotch, 1,582 (9·0 per cent.) Russian, and 2,732 (15·5 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population in 1920, 21·7 per cent. were urban and 38·4 per cent. Negro.

The large cities (census population in 1930), Birmingham 259,678; Mobile, 68,202; Montgomery (capital), 66,079. Marriages in 1928 totalled 28,853; divorces, 3,817; annulments, 11.

Religion and Instruction.—Protestant churches are in the ascendency in the State. The order of strength of different religious bodies is: 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.

The public elementary schools in 1929 had 17,412 teachers and 638,358 enrolled pupils. In 1929, the public high schools had 4,603 teachers and 123,221 pupils; the 5 white public normal schools had 8,628 pupils; the 2 coloured normal schools had 5,222 students. School buildings for white number 3,806; for coloured, 2,292. Total expenditure on education (1929) 23,300,446 dollars (excluding private and denominational schools). For superior and professional education there are various institutions, the most important (1929) being:—

Founded	Institutions	Instructors	Students
1831	University of Alabama (State) . . .	623	8,055
1859	Birmingham-Southern	57	1,842
1872	Alabama Polytechnic Institute . . .	467	3,653
1909	Woman's College of Alabama	42	549
	Alabama College	195	2,083
1880	Tuskegee Normal & Industrial Inst. (Coloured) .	—	2,811

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1929, were:—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, Oct. 1, 1928	1,049,780
Receipts, 1928–9	49,634,103
Total	50,683,883
Disbursements, 1928–9	49,960,487
Balance, Sept. 30, 1929	723,396

The bonded debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1929, amounted to 61,456,000 dollars. In 1928, the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,193,209,041 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 202 officers, 1 warrant officer and 2,444 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural State; the number of farms in 1925 was 237,631; the farm area was 16,739,139 acres, of which 7,691,713 acres were crop land; the value of all farm property was 500,740,322 dollars (1925). White farmers numbered 152,310; negro farmers, 85,321. The chief crops in 1930 were maize, 29,505,000 bushels; oats, 1,908,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,875,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 6,290,000 bushels. Sugar cane is largely grown and 2,040,000 gallons of syrup were manufactured in 1930. On January 1, 1930, the live-stock comprised 57,000 horses, 330,000 mules, 363,000 milch cows, 695,000 all cattle, 68,000 sheep, and 804,000 swine. In 1930 the area under cotton was 3,801,000 acres; the yield was 1,495,000 bales of cotton; output, 1929, 1,307,664 bales valued at 111,010,000 dollars. Area of national forest lands on June 30, 1929, 114,490 acres.

In 1927, there were 2,355 manufacturing establishments, employing 119,093 wage-earners who earned 105,488,817 dollars, used raw material worth 317,493,407 dollars, and turned out products valued at 550,372,126 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, 1929, amounted to 6 637,299 long tons. The pig-iron output amounted to 2,697,814 long tons in 1929; 17,690,000 short tons of coal were mined the same year. Portland cement output, 1929, was 5,005,967 barrels. The mineral output in 1928, comprising coal, iron ore, cement and clay products, was valued at 69,807,334 dollars. Other large industries are railway-car construction, the manufacture of fertilisers, of cotton-seed oil and cake, and of turpentine and resin. On July 31, 1929, there were 1,805,000 active spindles in the State consuming 617,000 bales of cotton.

The chief port of Alabama 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 1928 the railways within the State had a length of 5,282 miles, exclusive of 335 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads comprises 5,590 miles, of which 2,740 had been surfaced by January 1, 1929.

On December 31, 1929, Alabama had 107 national banks with resources of 249,600,000 dollars, demand deposits of 96,475,000 dollars, time or savings deposits of 67,543,000 dollars. She had 350 national and State banks and trust companies enrolled in the Federal Reserve system with loans of 229,100,000 dollars, investments of 53,400,000 dollars and deposits of 266,100,000 dollars.

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ARIZONA.

Government.—Arizona 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. An amendment

to the Constitution was adopted in 1912 giving the State power to engage in industrial pursuits.

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.—I. P. Fraizer.

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 Instruction.—Area, 113,956 square miles, including 146 square miles of water. According to the 1930 census, population is 435,573. The Indian reservations had an area of 31,703 square miles in 1929, with a population of 46,350. Public lands unappropriated in 1929 totalled 16,911,367 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	1910	202,345	2,009	204,354	1·8
1900	121,083	1,848	122 931	1 1	1920	326,157	8,005	334,162	2 9

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics

In 1920 the population by race and sex was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	159,345	5,859	1,370	17,028	183,602
Female	132,104	2,146	349	15,961	150,560
Total . . .	291,449	8,005	1,719	32,989	334,162

In 1920, 78,099, or 23·4 per cent of the total population of the States were foreign-born white, of whom 2,882 were English, 60,325 (77·2 per cent.) Mexicans, 1,962 Canadians, 1,516 Germans, 1,206 Irish, and 1,261 Italian Of the total population in 1920, 35·2 per cent were urban and 2·4 per cent. Negro. Marriages in 1928 totalled 6,400 ; divorces, 1,062 ; annulments, 19.

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 for children between the ages of 8 and 16 years during the entire school term. Instruction is free for pupils from 6 to 21 years of age. The enrolled pupils in 1927–28 in the 394 district elementary schools were 78,339, and there were 2,541 teachers. Fifty-four public high schools had 10,724 pupils and 664 teachers. There are two public normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff. The total expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools (1927–28) was 9,585,966 dollars. The State University of Arizona, at Tucson, founded in 1885, had 174 professors and 2,049 students in 1930. There is a State Agricultural School also 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, 1929, were :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand July 1, 1928	2,970,969
Receipts, 1928–29	15,766,739
Total	18,737,708
Disbursements, 1928–29	15,826,205
Balance, June 30, 1929	2,911,503

The bonded debt, June 30, 1929, amounted to 1,735,275 dollars. The net value of taxable real and personal property amounted in 1929 to 700,890,801 dollars.

The National Guard consists (June 30, 1930) of 65 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,072 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, notably the Roosevelt dam, which supplies water to the Salt River Valley District, of which Phoenix is the principal city. The Government has completed the Yuma project, by which the waters of the lower Colorado River are brought to the Arizona side under the river by means of an inverted syphon. Other similar irrigation and hydroelectric projects are the Horse Mesa Dam, the Stewart Mountain Dam, the San Carlos Dam, to empound the waters of the Gila river and the Mormon Flats Dam, on the Salt River, about 30 miles below the Roosevelt Dam, for furnishing electrical power to many of the largest copper mines in the State and many of the smaller cities and towns.

In 1925 Arizona contained 10,802 farms, with 10,101,361 acres of pasture land and 578,246 acres of crop land, out of a total farm area of 11,065,291 acres. The total value of all farm property was (in 1925) 194,048,096 dollars, and the most important crops (1930) were as follows:—Cotton, 160,000 bales; wheat, 1,288,000 bushels; corn, 1,353,000 bushels; citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grape fruit), 420,000 boxes. Lettuce and cantaloupes are important crops. On January 1, 1930, there were 84,000 horses, 12,000 mules, 35,000 milch cows, 923,000 all cattle, 1,189,000 sheep, and 19,000 swine. The wool clip in 1929 amounted to 6,120,000 pounds of wool. The National forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1929) of 11,466,626 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 1929 was 211,108 ounces (1928, 189,519 ounces); silver, 7,840,321 ounces (1928, 6,564,933 ounces); zinc (1928), 639 short tons; copper, 829,206,475 lbs. (1928, 735,632,406 lbs.); and lead (1928), 7,190 short tons. The total value of all minerals mined in 1928 was 115,999,643 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 1928 there were 2,495 miles of steam railroad and 37 miles of electric railroad. The State has 3,081 miles of road, of which 545 were paved, and 2,536 miles surfaced in 1929.

On December 31, 1929, Arizona had 14 national banks with resources of

36,900,000 dollars, demand deposits of 19,198,000 dollars, savings or time deposits of 11,236,000 dollars; 46 national and State banks and trust companies belonging to the Federal Reserve System had loans of 49,900,000 dollars, investments of 31,300,000 dollars, and deposits of 91,900,000 dollars.

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ARKANSAS

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on June 15, 1836. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members, elected for four years, partially renewed every two years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. The Sessions are biennial and limited to 60 days unless extended by a two-thirds vote of each House. Senators and Representatives must be citizens, the former 25 years of age and the latter 21. 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.

The State is divided into 75 counties. The State Capital is Little Rock.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 53,335 square miles (810 square miles being water). Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 205,933 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,854,482.

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
1900	944,708	366,856	1,311,564	25 0
1910	1,131,558	442,891	1,574,449	30·0
1920	1,279,984	472,220	1,752,204	33·4

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by birth and sex was:—

	White		Negro	Asiatic	Indian
	Native.	Foreign.			
Male	649,578	8,591	236,895	103	61
Female	616,204	5,384	235,325	18	45
Total	1,265,782	13,975	472,220	121	106

Of the foreign-born white population which, in 1920, represented 0·8 per cent. of the total population, 3,979 (28·5 per cent.) were German, 1,137 (8·1 per cent.) English, 676 Irish, 1,314 (9·4 per cent.) Italian, and 880 Canadians. Of the total population in 1920, 16·6 per cent were urban and 27·0 per cent. Negro. Marriages in 1928 totalled 27,485; divorces, 4,498; annulments, 8.

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.

In 1929, the 6,316 elementary schools had 10,992 teachers (3,107 males and 7,885 females) and 440,469 enrolled pupils (215,444 boys and 225,025 girls); the number of high schools was 400 with 1,868 teachers (864 men and 1,004 women) and 38,639 pupils (17,777 boys and 20,862 girls); 2 public normal schools had 37 teachers and 743 students (382 men and 461 women). The University of Arkansas, founded in 1872 at Fayetteville, has 160 professors and about 1,700 students. The State Teachers College was founded at Conway in 1907. Philander Smith College, established in 1877, 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 and 140,016 for normal 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, 1930, consisted of 144 officers, 2 warrant officers and 2,025 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural State. In 1925 the total farm area was 15,632,439 acres, of which 7,323,199 acres were crop land (number of farms, 221,991). The value of all farm property in 1925 was 628,846,351 dollars. In the north maize (8,404,000 bushels in 1930), wheat (351,000 bushels), oats, potatoes, hay and forage crops are grown; in the south, cotton and tobacco. For 1930 the cotton area was 3,897,000 acres, and the yield 910,000 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, 1930, comprised 132,000 horses, 346,000 mules, 400,000 milch cows, 410,000 all cattle, 50,000 sheep, and 1,794,000 swine. The national forests in Arkansas on June 30, 1929, had an area of 1,049,688 acres.

The State has a large coal area; 1,660,973 short tons were mined in 1928 (about 1,800,000 tons in 1929). The State also produces manganese ores and lead, whetstones (from novaculite), bauxite for aluminium (361,236 long tons in 1928), petroleum (24,917,000 barrels in 1929), natural gasoline or petrol (32,300,000 gallons in 1929), and natural gas (20,235,000 *M.* cubic feet in 1928). The quarries yield limestone, sandstone, granite, and slate,

besides asphalt, and mineral waters. Total mineral output in 1928 was valued at 45,009,780 dollars.

Of the industries the cutting and working of timber is one of the most important. Arkansas, according to the census of manufactures of 1927, had 1,146 manufacturing establishments employing 40,032 wage-earners earning 35,288,168 dollars, and with an output valued at 182,750,871 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 1928, there were in the State 4,822 miles of steam railway and 122 miles of electric railway. State-maintained highways total 8,718 miles, of which 4,916 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Arkansas had 72 national banks with resources of 100,100,000 dollars, demand deposits of 40,388,000 dollars and time or savings deposits of 32,173,000 dollars; 415 national and State banks and trust companies belonging to the Federal Reserve system had loans of 155,200,000 dollars, investments of 42,300,000 dollars and deposits of 208,500,000 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, though unexplored and practically unknown to Europeans, was from its discovery down to 1846 politically associated with Mexico. On July 5, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and a proclamation was issued declaring California to be a portion of the United States, and on February 2, 1849, by the treaty of Guadalupe-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 18 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, 1929, totalled 20,209,421 acres.

Census population, April 1, 1930, 5,677,251.

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
1900	1,474,008	11,045	1,485,053	9·5
1910	2,355,904	21,645	2,377,549	15·3
1920	3,388,098	38,763	3,426,861	22·0

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Chinese [1]	Japanese	Indian
Male	1,710,223	19,837	29,032	45,414	9,085
Female	1,554,488	18,926	5,043	26,538	8,275
Total	3,264,711	38,763	34,075	71,952	17,360

[1] Including all others

Of the total population in 1920, 1,813,591 were males, and 1,613,270 were females (68·0 per cent. were urban, and 1·1 per cent. Negro).

Three-fourths of the population of California are of American birth. Of the 681,662 persons of white foreign birth in 1920, representing 19·9 per cent. of the total population of the State, 67,180 (9·9 per cent.) were German, 45,308 (6·6 per cent.) Irish, 58,572 (8·6 per cent.) English, 16,597 Scotch, 59,562 Canadian, 20,387 French, 88,502 (13·0 per cent.) Italian, 31,925 Swedish, 86,610 (12·7 per cent.) Mexicans, and 10,313 Greeks.

There are about 27 Indian reservations in the State, with a total area (1929) of 774 square miles and population of 19,060 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; Long Beach, 142,032; San Diego, 147,995; Sacramento, 93,750; Fresno, 52,513; Pasadena, 76,086; Glendale, 62,736; San José, 57,651; and Berkeley, 82,109. Marriages in 1928 were 46,945; divorces, 14,431; annulments, 1 441.

Religion and Instruction.—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.

Education is compulsory for children from 8–16 years of age for eight months in the year. In 1929–30, 1,077 kindergartens had 1,925 teachers and 82,786 pupils; the 4,050 elementary schools had an enrolment of 695,143 pupils (356,513 boys and 338,630 girls), with 23,780 teachers; the 518 public high schools (including 153 junior high schools) had an enrolment of 612,343 pupils (of whom 113,934 were in junior high schools), and 19,592 teachers. The 7 teachers' colleges had 12,785 students and 543 teachers. The total expenditure during the year 1929–30 for the above branches of education was 152,350,282 dollars.

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 1929–30, during the regular college year, there were at Berkeley, 1,045 officers of instruction and 11,380 students; at Los Angeles, 286 officers of instruction and 6,175 students; at other centres, 706 officers of instruction and research and 1,209 students: a grand total (with deduction for duplicates) of 2,039 officers and 18,689 resident students. The total annual income of the University is about 14,000,000 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 42,000,000 dollars in interest-bearing

funds, of which 22,000,000 dollars, besides large landed estates, was given by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford in memory of their son. In 1929-30 it had 654 professors and teachers and 4,641 students. The University of Southern California at Los Angeles (Meth. Episcopal) had 550 instructors and 17,137 students (1929-30). 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. On July 1, 1929, the 46 county general libraries had 4,094 branches and some 4,593,552 volumes, and the 55 county law libraries had some 309,845 volumes. There were 35 city libraries having more than 20,000 volumes each and with total resources of 4,314,657 volumes.

Charity.—On June 30, 1930, there were in the state: 65 institutions for dependent children, with approximately 13,000 orphans and half orphans in addition receiving state aid outside of institutions; 96 licensed homes for the aged with a capacity of 3,800 persons; 55 county hospitals (47 of which are combined institutions housing both sick and aged patients); 6 state hospitals for the insane with 14,906 inmates; 2 state homes for the feeble minded with 2,715 inmates; 1 state narcotic hospital with 86 inmates; 26 county detention homes for juvenile delinquents; 3 state correctional schools with 1,114 inmates; 60 county jails with 3,560 inmates; and 2 state prisons with 6,425 men and 126 women inmates.

Finance and Defence.—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, the receipts and disbursements of all State funds was as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash on hand, July 1, 1929	73,068,756
Receipts, 1929-30	155,611,327
Total	288,680,083
Disbursements, 1929-30	157,039,508
Cash in hand, June 30, 1930	71,640,575

The assessed value of taxable property on June 30, 1930, was 10,203,866,630 dollars, and the net bonded state debt amounted to 122,008,500 dollars.

The National Guard, on June 30, 1930, consisted of 503 officers, 7 warrant officers, and 6,057 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. At the date of the 1925 census there were 136,409 farms, comprising 27,516,955 acres, of which 8,401,342 acres were crop land and 16,871,635 acres were pasture lands. The value of farms, lands and buildings in 1925 was 3,152,488,322 dollars.

The cereal crops in 1930 were: maize, 2,700,000 bushels; wheat, 13,020,000 bushels; oats, 5,495,000 bushels; barley, 35,420,000 bushels; rice, 7,271,000 bushels; beans, 7,049,000 bushels. The fruit crops in 1930 included wine grapes, 451,000 tons; table grapes, 418,000 tons; raisin grapes, 1,222,000 tons; oranges, 32,800,000 boxes; grape fruit, 1,118,000 boxes; lemons, 7,020,000 boxes; apples, 11,644,000 bushels; pears, 5,202,000 bushels; figs, 15,000 tons; peaches, 14,282,000 bushels; apricots, 203,000

tons; plums, 79,000 tons; prunes, 225,000 tons; cherries, 18,000 tons; olives, 20,000 tons; almonds, 13,500 tons; and walnuts, 31,000 tons

The hay crop is the most valuable of all crops grown in the State. In 1930 it yielded 5,913,000 tons. Hops amounted to 5,445,000 pounds, and cotton 250,000 bales. The values of the main vegetable crops (1930) were: lettuce, 23,024,000 dollars; cantaloupes, 10,033,000 dollars; asparagus, 9,609,000 dollars; tomatoes, 8,840,000 dollars. Of the main field and fruit crops, 13,727,609 tons were harvested in 1930; and the total value to the farmer of the main field and fruit crops was 432,575,000 dollars.

On January 1, 1930, the farm animals were: 248,000 horses, 45,000 mules, 626,000 milch cows, 1,818,000 all cattle, 3,923,000 sheep, and 603,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1929 was 25,636,000 lbs.; in 1928, 23,800,000 lbs.

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; 29 State parks and 9 State monuments with a total area of 21,747 acres; and private timber land with a total area of 5,800,000 acres. The total annual value of lumber produced is now approximately 50,000,000 dollars for pine, and 35,000,000 dollars for redwood.

Mining, Manufactures, etc.—Gold was first discovered in 1848. In 1929 the gold output was 409,020 ounces, valued at 8,455,200 dollars, silver output (1,194,651 fine ounces) valued at 636,749 dollars. Other mineral products (1929) were copper, 33,255,000 pounds, valued at 5,952,000 dollars; 1,274,000 pounds of lead (81,000 dollars); and quicksilver, 9,000 flasks (of 75 pounds net), valued at 1,095,000 dollars. California is one of three most important petroleum-producing States of the Union (Oklahoma and Texas being the other two); in 1929 the output reached 292,534,000 barrels. Natural gas utilised (1929) amounted to 370,000,000 *M.* cubic feet, valued at 33,000,000 dollars. Natural gasoline or petrol output (1929) was 804,200,000 gallons. Portland cement (1928) was 12,300,000 barrels, valued at 22,000,000 dollars. From California comes the whole of the borate materials produced in the United States. The output in 1928 was 109,722 short tons, valued at 3,378,552 dollars. The State produces a wide variety of mineral products. The value of all the minerals produced in 1928 was 434,261,175 dollars; in 1929, 398,018,000 dollars.

In California in 1927 there were 10,066 manufacturing establishments, employing 262,816 wage-earners earning 378,321,461 dollars, using materials costing 1,504,655,053 dollars, and giving an output worth 2,593,247,224 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.

The coast and river fisheries are important, giving employment to from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. Salmon, tuna and sardines are the most important varieties of fish taken, but as many as one hundred and thirty different varieties of fish are found in the markets of the State.

Commerce and Communications.—The chief commercial ports of California are San Francisco and Los Angeles. In 1929, total exports through San Francisco were valued at 206,206,840 dollars; imports, 212,672,215 dollars. Exports through Los Angeles were valued at 166,329,000 dollars; imports, 63,685,000 dollars.

Total mileage of steam railroads (1929) was 13,471 miles; electric railways, 3,093 miles. During the year 1929 there were 501 automobile stage

and truck lines operating on the highways of California. During 1929 the foregoing carriers transported (1) freight: steam roads, 52,525,073 tons; automobile stage and truck lines, 2,076,441 tons: and (2) passengers: steam roads, 40,642,738; electric roads, 666,268,551; automobile stage and truck lines, 29,619,020. The State has 6,337 miles of highway, of which 4,785 miles were constructed by the State.

On June 29, 1930, there were 33 State savings banks and 167 savings departments of State departmental banks having 1,539,755 depositors with 910,361,860 dollars to their credit.

On the same date, there were 18 State commercial banks and 166 commercial departments of State departmental banks having 563,619 depositors with 369,498,605 dollars to their credit. The combined assets of all California building and loan associations on June 30, 1930, was 513,110,594 dollars.

There are British Consular representatives at San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

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COLORADO.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on Aug. 1, 1876. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 35 members elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years, and of a House of Representatives of 65 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Eligible to either House are all citizens of the United States male and female 25 years of age and 12 months resident in the district for which they seek election. Qualified as electors are all persons male and female (except criminals and insane) 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State for 12 months immediately preceding the election. The State is divided into 63 counties. The Capital is Denver.

Governor.—Wm. H. Adams, 1931–1933 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Charles M. Armstrong, 1931–1933.

The State sends to Congress two Senators and 4 Representatives.

Area and Population.—Area, 103,948 square miles (290 square miles being water). Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 8,218,875 acres. Indian reservations in 1929 covered an area of 619 sq. miles, with a population of 836.

Census population April 1, 1930, 1,035,791.

Population in four census years was as follows :—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	34,231	46	34,277	0·3
1900	531,130	8,570	539,700	5·2
1910	787,571	11,453	799,024	7·7
1920	928,311	11,318	939,629	9·1

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians. In 1920, 291 Chinese and 1,383 Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	484,245	5 834	1,918	734	492,731
Female	439,858	5,484	907	649	446,898
Total . . .	924,103	11,318	2,825	1,383	939,629

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 116,954 (12·4 per cent. of the total State population) of whom 9,584 were English, 3,357 Scottish, 6,191 Irish, 11,992 (10·3 per cent.) German, 16,669 (14·3 per cent.) Russian, 12,579 (10·8 per cent.) Italian, 10,112 Swedish, 7,621 Canadian, and 10,894 Mexican. Of the total population in 1920, 48·2 per cent. were urban and 1·2 per cent. Negro. Denver, the capital, had a population in 1930 of 284,063 ; Pueblo, 50,096 ; Colorado Springs, 33,237 ; Trinidad, 11,732 ; Boulder, 11,223. Marriages in 1928, 12,065 ; divorces 2,362, annulments 61 ; in 1929, marriages 13,047, divorces 2,392.

Religion and Instruction.—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 1929 the 691 public elementary, the 315 senior high schools, the 162 junior high schools, and the 2,107 rural schools had 9,555 teachers with 256,134 enrolled pupils. Public school teachers are trained at the State Teachers' College, which in 1928-29 had 110 teachers and 4,172 students. Another State normal school, the Western State College of Colorado, has been established at Gunnison, having (in 1929-30) 48 teachers and 754 students. Public school expenditure, year ending June 30, 1929, 25,157,459 dollars. Statistics for the various colleges for 1929-30 are as follows : Colorado College, founded in 1874 at Colorado Springs, had 91 professors and 957 students. The University of Colorado, opened in 1877 at Boulder, had 377 professors and 6,892 students (including summer school). The University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 191 professors and teachers and 3,724 students (including summer school). There are also an Agricultural College, at Fort Collins, with 133 professors and 2,063 students (including summer school) ; and a School of Mines with 46 professors and 627 students. The Chamberlin Observatory in University Park, Denver, stands at an altitude of 5,280 feet above sea-level.

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, 1930, was 8,866,100 dollars. The assessment valuation for 1930 amounted to 1,586,462,103 dollars.

On November 31, 1930, the National Guard consisted of 130 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,670 men.

Production and Industry.—The number of farms in 1925 was 58,020, with a total area of 24,167,270 acres, of which 7,199,300 acres were crop land and 15,350,783 acres pasture. The value of all farm property in 1925 was 712,439,922 dollars. In 1930 the census showed 60,563 farms. By irrigation large portions of the State have been brought under cultivation. The chief grain crops in 1930 were wheat (21,780,000 bushels), corn (37,142,000 bushels), and oats (7,102,000 bushels). Barley and hay are also produced in great quantities. In 1939, 3,299,000 tons of sugar beets, 15,050,000 bushels of potatoes, and 1,130,000 bushels of apples were produced. Fruit and vegetables are widely cultivated. Within the State stock-raising is older than husbandry; on January 1, 1930, the number of farm animals was: 302,000 horses, 31,000 mules, 244,000 milch cows, 1,033,000 all cattle, 3,450,000 sheep, 595,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1929 yielded 8,655,000 pounds of wool. The national forests in the State have an area (June 30, 1929) of 13,309,549 acres.

Colorado has great mining and smelting industries, coal (9,934,064 tons in 1929) and the ores of the precious metals being extensively worked. In 1929 the value of the gold output (211,399 fine ounces) was 4,369,632 dollars and the silver output was 4,323,387 fine ounces valued at 2,308,689 dollars. The copper output (1929) was 8,352,000 pounds, valued at 1,495,008 dollars; the lead output was 49,751,000 pounds; the zinc output was 59,312,000 pounds. Total mineral output in 1928 was valued at 58,594,688 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of Colorado, according to the census of 1927, engaged 1,483 establishments with 32,001 wage-earners who earned 43,193,765 dollars. They gave an output valued at 278,221,431 dollars.

In 1928, there were in the State 4,995 miles of main-track steam railway, and 392 miles of electric railways.

On June 30, 1929, there were 8,394 depositors in the Postal Savings Banks with savings deposits amounting to 3,850,339 dollars to their credit. There were in all 278 banks in the State (including 121 national banks with resources of 271,526,000 dollars), with total resources amounting to 346,309,000 dollars at the same date.

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CONNECTICUT.

Government.—Connecticut has been an organised commonwealth since 1637. In 1639 a written constitution was adopted which, it is claimed, was the first in the history of the world formed by a social compact. This 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 thirteen original 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 sub-divided 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; 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
1900	893,194	15,226	908,420	188·5
1910	1,099,582	15,174	1,114,756	231·3
1920	1,359,585	21,046	1,380,631	286·4

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population by sex and colour in 1920 was:—

—	White	Negro	All Others	Total
Male	683,837	10,778	720	695,335
Female	674,895	10,268	133	685,296
Total	1,358,732	21,046	853	1,380,631

In 1920, the foreign-born white population representing 27·3 per cent. of the total State population, numbered 376,513 of whom 22,708 were English; 7,487 Scottish; 45,464 (12·1 per cent.) Irish; 22,614 (6·0 per cent.) German; 38,719 (10·3 per cent.) from Russia; 46,623 Polish; 17,697 Swedish; 80,322 (21·3 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population (in 1920) 67·8 per cent. were urban and 1·5 per cent. Negro. Marriages in 1928 were 11,650; divorces, 1,276; annulments, 21.

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, 56,532; Meriden, 38,452.

Religion, Instruction, 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.

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 1928-29, the 1,243 public elementary schools had 8,065 teachers with 265,067 enrolled pupils. There were also 90 public high schools with 1,854 teachers and 45,483 pupils. The four normal schools had 66 teachers and 922 pupils, the 19 model schools, 161 teachers. There were also 13 State and State-aided trade schools with 142 teachers and 1,500 pupils. Total expenditure on education for the year ending June 30, 1929, 26,878,079 dollars. Instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts is provided at the Connecticut Agricultural College founded at Storrs in 1881 with 103 professors and 448 students in 1928-29; its work is supplemented by the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station located at New Haven. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had, in 1929-30 1,186 professors and teachers and 5,743 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded in 1831, had 84 professors and teachers, and 607 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded in 1824, had 40 professors and teachers, and 312 students; and Connecticut College or Women, 65 teachers and 572 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions, there were in the State on June 29, 1929, 143 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses). On that date the number of State paupers was 2,474, and the number of inmates in State Hospitals, 5,973. The total expenditure for correctional, reformatory and social welfare ends for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, was 6,643,114 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The total receipts and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1929	6,099,272
Receipts, 1929-30	38,141,996
Total	44,241,268
Disbursements, 1929-30	35,436,941
Balance, July 1, 1930	8,804,327

The assessed value of real property on October 1, 1929, was 3,010,379,596 dollars. On July 1, 1930, the outstanding debt amounted to 16,291,100 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 305 officers, 5 warrant officers, and 3,885 enlisted men. The Naval Militia consisted of 27 officers and 316 enlisted men; the Air Service, 21 officers, 100 enlisted men (included in total of National Guard).

Production and Industry.—In 1925, the State had 23,240 farms with a total area of 1,832,110 acres, of which 534,354 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 230,828,891 dollars. In 1930, besides other agricultural products, tobacco was produced to the amount of 35,814,000 pounds, the area under the crop having been 21,000 acres. On January 1, 1930, the State had 26,000 horses, 7,000 sheep, 17,000 pigs, 111,000 milch cows, and 147,000 other cattle.

The State has some mineral resources, producing granite, trap-rock and limestone; clay products (bricks, tiles, pottery), crystalline quartz and infusorial earth are also worked. Total production in 1928 was valued at 7,599,655 dollars.

According to the census of manufactures of 1927 there were in Connecticut 2,877 manufacturing establishments employing 240,806 wage-earners, who earned 304,503,907 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 596,014,077 dollars and the value of the output was 1,284,738,563 dollars. On July 31, 1929, there were 1,105,000 active spindles in the State, consuming 111,000 bales of cotton.

On January 1, 1929, there were 931 miles of steam railroad track in Connecticut, besides 789 miles of electric railway track; on Sept. 30, 1929, motor bus lines were in operation on 1,317 miles.

Connecticut on January 1, 1930, had 62 National banks with resources of 322,100,000 dollars; 237 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans of 806,900,000 dollars, investments of 529,400,000 dollars, and deposits of 1,232,400,000 dollars.

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DELAWARE.

Government.—Delaware is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years and a House of Representatives of 35 members elected for two years. Senators must be 27 years of age, and Representatives 24; both must be citizens who have resided three years in the State, and one year immediately preceding the election, in the electoral district.

With necessary exceptions all citizens, registered as voters, who have resided in the State one year, in the county three months, and in the district 30 days next preceding the election have the right to vote. But no person who 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, Instruction.—Area, 2,370 square miles (405 square miles being water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 238,380, in other census years it was as follows:—

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1800	49,852	14,421	64,273	32·7
1900	154,038	30,697	184,735	94·0
1910	171,141	31,181	202,322	103·0
1920	192,662	30,341	223,003	113·5

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and colour was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	98,049	15,655	49	2	113,755
Female . .	94,566	14,680	2	—	109,248
Total .	192,615	30,335	51	2	223,003

The foreign-born whites, 1920 (8·9 per cent. of the total State population), numbered 19,810, of whom 2,895 (14·6 per cent.) were Irish, 1,632 (8·2 per cent.) German, 1,497 (7·6 per cent) English, 4,136 (20·9 per cent.) Italian, 3,847 (19·4 per cent.) Polish and 2,244 (11·3 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1920, 54·2 per cent. were urban and 13·6 per cent. Negro.

Marriages in 1928 were 1,153 ; divorces, 185 ; annulments, 4.

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, separate schools being provided for white and coloured children. In 1929–30, the 364 elementary schools had 1,030 teachers and 35,899 enrolled pupils. The 27 high schools had 190 teachers and 7,009 pupils. There were 444 school buildings. 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 A college for coloured teachers at Dover has 8 professors and 150 students.

Finance and Defence—For the year ending June 30, 1929, the receipts and disbursements of the State were :—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1928. . .	6,724,447
Receipts 1928–29	13,109,398
Total	19,833,845
Expenditure, 1928–29 . . .	9,787,279
Cash in hand, July 1, 1929 . .	10,046,566

On June 30, 1929, the outstanding debt amounted to 12,351,785 dollars. Assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1928 was 266,642,039 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 52 officers, 1 warrant officer and 757 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Delaware is mainly an agricultural State, 85 per cent. of the land being in farms, which in 1925 numbered 10,257, and had a total area of 899,641 acres, 518,859 acres being crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 72,798,416 dollars. The chief crops are maize and wheat, but fruit and tomato-growing are important; about 16,000 acres are devoted to tomatoes. On January 1, 1930, the State had 18,000 horses, 9,000 mules, 2,000 sheep, 23,000 pigs, 38,000 milch cows, and 52,000 other cattle.

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 1927 was 446 with 21,324 wage-earners earning 25,222,182 dollars; the cost of materials used was 69,032,720 dollars, and the output was valued at 129,899,735 dollars.

The leather output includes about 11,000,000 goatskins valued at 10,000,000 dollars. Other industries are fruit-canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods.

In 1928 the length of steam railway in the State was 325 miles, besides 83 miles of electric street railway track.

On December 31, 1929, Delaware had 17 national banks with total resources of 26,900,000 dollars; demand deposits of 9,038,000 dollars and time deposits of 9,232,000 dollars; 47 national and State banks and trust companies attached to the Federal Reserve System had resources of 167,400,000 dollars and deposits of 138,400,000 dollars.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Government.—The District of Columbia is the seat of Government of the United States, and consists of an area of 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. Federal authority over it became vested in 1800.

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 365,000 white, 745 Chinese, Indians and Japanese, the remainder Negroes; population in 1920, 437,571, including 327,605 whites and 109,966 Negroes.

In 1920, approximately 25 per cent. of the total population was Negro or of Negro descent. Of the foreign-born white population, representing 6·5 per cent. of the total population, 10·5 per cent. were English, 15·1 per cent. Irish, 11·8 per cent. German, 18·1 per cent. Russian, 13·2 per cent. Italian, and 5·9 per cent. Canadian.

Marriages in 1928 totalled 5,298; divorces, 101; annulments, 21.

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 Instruction.—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.

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 368 professors and 2,564 students; the George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, has 388 professors and instructors, and 7,377 students; the Howard University, principally engaged in the higher education of coloured students, was founded in 1867, and has 205 professors and 2,871 students; the Catholic University of America, a post-graduate institution, was founded in 1884, and has 110 professors and 2,870 students; the American University has 32 professors and 319 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, 1929 . . .	17,545,439
Receipts, 1929-30	39,333,467
Total	56 878,906
Disbursements, 1929-30 . . .	40,658,212
Balance, July 1, 1930 . . .	16,220,694

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, 1930, consisted of 63 officers, 1 warrant officer and 921 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 1927 showed that the raw material used cost 36,098,635 dollars, and the output was valued at 90,389,537 dollars.

Within the District are 185 miles of electric street railway track and 36 miles of steam railway.

On June 30, 1930, there were in the District 40 national banks, trust companies and savings banks. Their aggregate resources and liabilities balanced at 324,684,000 dollars. Their paid-in capital stock stood at 29,928,000 dollars; surplus funds at 20,479,000 dollars; individual deposits at 242,414,000 dollars; United States deposits at 2,163,000 dollars; and loans and discounts at 176,652,000 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. It was claimed by Spain until 1763, then ceded to England; back to Spain in 1781, and to the United States in 1819. Florida 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 (10,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—H. Clay Crawford.

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, 1929, totalled 13,855 acres. The Indian reservations had an area in 1929 of 42 square miles, and a population of 516.

Census population April 1, 1930, 1,468,211. Population in census years as follows :—

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	142,803	126,690	269,493	4·9
1915 [2]	559,787	360,394	920,181	15·7
1920	638,983	329,487	968,470	17·7
1925 [2]	861,816	401,733	1,263,549	23·3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics. [2] State census.

In 1925 the population by sex and birth was as follows :—

	White	Negro	Asiatics, Indians, etc.	Total
Male . . .	439,602	203,184	7,231	
Female . . .	414,983	198,549		
Total . .	854,585 [1]	401,733	7,231	1,263,549

[1] Excluding State convicts and inmates of State institutions.

Of the total, the foreign-born white (1925) numbered 47,265, of whom 1,024 were from the West Indies, 5,451 from England, 1,192 from Ireland, 1,264 from Scotland, 3,979 from Germany, 4,780 from Italy, 6,585 from Canada, and 4,360 from Spain. Of the total population in 1925, 44·5 per cent. were urban, and 32 per cent. Negro.

The largest cities in the State are : Jacksonville with a census population of 129,549 in 1930 ; Tampa, 101,161 ; Pensacola, 31,579 ; Miami, 110,637 ; St. Petersburg, 40,425 ; Orlando, 27,330 ; West Palm Beach, 26,610.

Marriages in 1928 were 18,032 ; divorces, 3,516 ; annulments, 19.

Religion and Instruction.—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).

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, 1930, the National Guard consisted of 171 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,266 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 1925 there were 59,217 farms with a total acreage of 5,864,519, of which 2,022,284 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925, 513,884,122 dollars. The chief products are oranges (14,500,000 boxes in 1930), grape fruit (12,000,000 boxes) and truck products. Other crops are tobacco, 11,008,000 pounds in 1930; rice, maize, oats and peas. In 1930 the cotton area was 103,000 acres, and the yield 50,000 bales. On January 1, 1930, the State had 24,000 horses, 41,000 mules, 59,000 sheep, 490,000 pigs, 78,000 milch cows, and 480,000 all cattle Total value, livestock, on January 1, 1930, 24,868,000 dollars. The total national forest area in June, 1929, was 343,180 acres.

The chief mineral product is phosphate rock (2,883,446 long tons in 1928); and stone (3,381,470 short tons in 1928); fullers' earth, lime, kaolin, and mineral waters are also produced. Total mineral output in 1928 was valued at 15,227,123 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 the year 1927 had 1,912 establishments with 61,219 wage-earners; the amount paid in wages was 56,671,574 dollars. The value of the raw material used was 91,715,524 dollars, and the output was valued at 218,790,152 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 1928 there were 5,738 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 6,414 miles, of which 3,234 miles are surfaced

On December 31, 1929, Florida had 57 national banks with resources of 222,200,000 dollars, demand deposits of 88,956,000 dollars and time deposits of 71,869,000 dollars; 235 national and State banks and trust companies belonging to the Federal Reserve System had loans and investments of 258,300,000 dollars and deposits of 262,600,000 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 thirteen original 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.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	102,261	60,425	162,686	2·8
1900	1,181,518	1,034,813	2,216,331	37·6
1910	1,432,234	1,176,987	2,609,121	44·4
1920	1,689,467	1,206,365	2,895,832	49 3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	854,109	590,443	203	68	1,444,823
Female . .	835,005	615,922	25	57	1,451,009
Total .	1,689,114	1,206,365	228	125	2,895,832

Of the total population (1920) 16,186, representing 0·6 per cent. of the total State population) were foreign-born white, of whom 1,936 (12 per cent.) were from Germany, 1,112 from Ireland, 1,593 from England, 1,473 (9 per cent.) from Greec, and 3,452 (21·3 per cent.) from Russia. Of the total population in 1920, 25·1 per cent. were urban, and 41·7 per cent. Negro.

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. Marriages in 1928 were 30,400; divorces, 2,174; annulments, 31.

Religion and Instruction.—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.

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, while the 1,721 public high schools had 81,428 pupils and 3,914 teachers. There were 8 public normal schools with 226 teachers and 3,823 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 as follows:—

	Institutions	Professors (1929)	Students (1929)
1785	University of Georgia, Athens . . .	120	1,869
1888	Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta . .	157	2,433
1836	Emory University, Atlanta	249	2,027
1839	Mercer University, Macon	41	537

Finance and Defence.—The amounts received and disbursed in the year 1929 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 30, 1930, consisted of 244 officers, 3 warrant officers and 3,362 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1925 there were 249,095 farms in the State, having an area of 21,945,496 acres, of which 10,695,817 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 686,673,248 dollars; 41 per cent. of the farms are operated by Negroes, and 86 per cent. of Negro farms are rented. The Negro farmers raise little but cotton, in the production of which Georgia ranks second among the States, while it is the largest producer of sea-island cotton. For 1930 the cotton yield was 1,625,000 bales as against 1,343,000 bales in 1929, the area under cultivation being 3,903,000 acres; value of the 1929 yield, 128,270,000 dollars. In the northern part of the State the cultivation of cereals is of importance, corn being grown on five times the area of other cereals. The yield of corn (maize) in the State in 1930 was 45,494,000 bushels. Oats and wheat are also grown, while rice is an important product of coast counties. The growth of sugar cane is increasing. Tobacco output in 1930 was 104,994,000 pounds. National forests in 1929 covered 244,952 acres. On January 1, 1930, the farm animals were 37,000 horses, 347,000 mules, 350,000 milch cows, 846,000 all cattle, 49,000 sheep, 1,154,000 swine.

The State has varied but moderate mineral resources: bauxite (112,316 tons in 1928), clay (249,604 tons), fuller's earth (100,406 tons), and stone (1,028,000 tons) are the most important. The clay-working industries (bricks, tiles, pottery) are also important. Mineral products in 1928 reached the value of 14,740,431 dollars.

In 1927, Georgia had 3,175 manufacturing establishments employing 154,168 wage-earners, using material costing 360,261,684 dollars, and giving an output worth 609,917,660 dollars. The amount of wages paid was 108,118,193 dollars. Chief industry, cotton goods, reached production in

1927 valued at 180,509,344 dollars. On July 31, 1929, there were 3,125,000 active spindles in the State, consuming 1,270,000 bales of cotton.

On December 31, 1929, Georgia had 76 national banks with resources of 282,800,000 dollars, demand deposits of 105,502,000 dollars and time deposits of 79,214,000 dollars; 405 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve System had loans and investments of 334,400,000 dollars and deposits of 315,400,000 dollars.

The principal port is Savannah, which has 8 miles of river frontage.

The steam railways in the State have a length (1928) of 6,800 miles, beside 425 miles of electric railway. The State system of roads includes 6,253 miles of which 3,776 miles have been surfaced.

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IDAHO.

Government.—Idaho 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 Representatives of 70 members, all the legislators being elected for four 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, Instruction.—Area, 83,888 square miles, of which 534 square miles are water. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 10,734,420 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 1929, 90 square miles, with a population of 3,898 Census population April 1, 1930, 445,032. In 5 census years the total population was:—

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	32,557	53	32,610	0·4
1890	88,347	201	88,548	1·1
1900	161,479	293	161,772	1·9
1910	324,943	651	325,594	3·9
1920	430,946	920	431,866	5·2

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 4,636; divorces, 1,032; annulments, 25.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	230,136	585	1,621	1,577	233,919
Female	195,532	335	559	1,521	197,947
Total . . .	425,668	920	2,180	3,098	431,866

Of the total 1920 population, 38,963 (9 per cent. of the total) were foreign-born white, 4,451 being English, 4,143 German, 4,954 Canadian, 5,112 Swedish, 2,482 Norwegian, and 1,410 Irish, 27·6 per cent. were urban and 0·2 per cent. Negro.

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 1928–29 the 1,469 public elementary schools had 3,163 teachers, and 98,260 enrolled pupils. The 212 high schools had 25,156 pupils; number of teachers, 1,021. The two public normal schools had 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 135 professors and 1,917 students. The State has an industrial training school, and a school for the deaf and blind. Total number of adult illiterates (1927), 4,924.

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, 1930, consisted of 100 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,161 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—A great part of the State is naturally arid, but extensive irrigation works have been carried out irrigating 3,780,048 acres (1920), and other projects are under construction. In 1925 the number of farms was 40,592, with a total area of 8,116,147 acres, of which 3,714,336 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925, 451,884,713 dollars. The most important crop is wheat, to which, in 1930, 1,027,000 acres were devoted, the yield amounting to 28,223,000 bushels. Other crops in 1930 were oats, 6,149,000 bushels; barley, 6,930,000 bushels; besides potatoes and hay. Fruit and vegetables are also grown. There is an active live-stock industry, the number of horses on January 1, 1930, being 194,000; mules, 7,000; sheep, 2,260,000; milch cows, 178,000; all cattle, 606,000; swine, 270,000. The wool clip

(1929) was 17,829,000 pounds. The State contains (June 30, 1929) 19,300,773 acres of national forest.

The State has rich mineral deposits. Output in 1929 was, of gold 19,597 ozs., valued at 405,100 dollars (in 1928, 20,351 ozs., valued at 420,700 dollars); silver, 9,533,327 ozs., valued at 5,081,263 dollars (in 1928, 8,949,716 ozs., valued at 5,235,584 dollars); lead (1928), 145,323 short tons; copper (1928), 2,072,165 pounds; and zinc, 31,263 short tons. Total mineral output in 1928 reached value of 28,589,221 dollars.

In 1927 there were altogether 470 industrial establishments, employing 13,513 wage-earners, who earned 18,970,643 dollars. The cost of material was 47,927,463 dollars and value of output, 86,256,399 dollars. The chief of these industries are the working of lumber and timber, with output valued at 31,660,296 dollars in 1927.

The State has (1928) 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 4,259 miles of roads of which 2,372 miles have been surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Idaho had 43 national banks with resources of 50,000,000 dollars; 137 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve System had loans and investments of 80,800,000 dollars, and deposits of 92,000,000 dollars.

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ILLINOIS.

Government.—Illinois was first discovered by Joliet and Marquette, two French explorers, in 1673. In 1763, the country was ceded by the French to the British. In 1783, Great Britain recognised the title of the United States to Illinois, which was admitted into the Union on December 3, 1818. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 51 members elected for four years (about half of whom retire every two years), and a House of Representatives of 153 members elected for two years. Sessions are biennial. Qualified electors are all citizens 21 years of age, resident in the State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the district 30 days next before the election.

The State is divided into Senatorial districts, in each of which one Senator and three Representatives are chosen. For the election of Representatives each elector has three votes, of which he may cast one for each of three candidates, or one and a half for each of two, or all three for one candidate.

Governor.—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.

Years	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1900	4,736,472	85,078	4,821,550	86·1
1910	5,529,542	109,049	5,638,591	100·6
1920	6,303,006	182,274	6,485,280	115 7

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 79,725 ; divorces, 15,703 ; annulments, 172.
In 1920 the population by sex and birth was .—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	3,207,773	93,835	3,117	108	3,304,833
Female . .	3,091,560	88,439	362	86	3,180,447
Total .	6,299,333	182,274	3,479	194	6,485,280

Of the total population in 1920, 1,206,951 (representing 18·6 per cent. of the total State population) were foreign-born white, of whom 205,491 (17 per cent.) were from Germany, 74,274 from Ireland, 105,577 from Sweden, 54,247 from England, 11,329 from Belgium, 8,610 from France, 38,375 from Canada, 46,457 from Austria, 34,437 from Hungary, 27,785 from Norway, 17,098 from Denmark, 117,899 from Russia, 162,405 (13·5 per cent.) from Poland, 94,407 from Italy, 14,344 from Holland, and 19,598 from Scotland. The urban population in 1920 was 67·9 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 2·8 per cent.

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 ; Aurora, 46,568 ; Joliet, 41,753 ; Quincy, 39,221 ; Rock Island, 39,093 ; Danville, 36,646 ; Elgin, 35,912 ; Waukegan, 33,434 ; Moline, 32,330 ; Bloomington, 30,915 ; Alton, 30,142 ; Galesburg, 28,702 ; Belleville, 28,308 ; Freeport, 22,026 ; Kankakee, 21,524 ; Champaign, 20,332 ; Jacksonville, 17,722 ; Kewanee, 17,091 ; Mattoon, 15,620 ; Streator, 14,712 ; Cairo, 13,525.

Religion and Education.—The churches are, in order of strength, Roman Catholic, with 1,352,719 adherents in 1926, Jewish Congregations (339,730), Methodist (333,280), Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian. Total membership, all denominations, 3,363,385.

In Illinois education is free and compulsory for children between 7 and 16 years of age. For the year ending June 30, 1929, the 11,955 public elementary school districts had approximately 35,000 teachers, and 1,099,440 pupils ; and the 956 high schools had 10,971 teachers and 286,635 pupils. The private schools, elementary and secondary, reporting to the State, numbered 1,073 and had 7,851 teachers and 248,909 pupils. Five State normal schools had 526 teachers and 20,003 students in 1928-29. Total current expenditure on public schools, 150,511,343 dollars. There are 50 colleges, universities and junior colleges in the State (including the teachers' colleges and normal schools) ; the principal ones, with teachers and students for 1929, are :—

Founded	Colleges, &c.	Location	Professors, &c.	Students
1867	University of Illinois (State)	Urbana	1,277	14,183
1892	University of Chicago (Non-sect.)	Chicago	687	14,474
1851	North-Western University (M. E.)	Evanston	632	14,664
1850	Illinois Wesleyan University (M. E.)	Bloomington	56	692
1909	Loyola University (Cath.)	Chicago	445	4,992
1901	James Milliken University (C. Presb.)	Decatur	55	1,418
1837	Knox College (Non-sect.)	Galesburg	58	795
1861	North-Central College (Ev. Assn.)	Naperville	42	628
1898	De Paul University (Cath.)	Chicago	146	6,290
1829	Illinois College (Presbyterian)	Jacksonville	35	544
1847	Illinois Woman's College (M.E.)	Jacksonville	38	733
1847	Rockford College (Non-sect.)	Rockford	55	650
1897	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Peoria	68	1,934
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, 1930, the receipts and disbursements were :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, July 1, 1929	45,666,531
Receipts, 1929-30	105,433,664
Total	151,100,195
Disbursements, 1929-30	96,570,388
Balance, July 1, 1930	54,529,807

The total bonded indebtedness of the State outstanding on July 1, 1930, was 200,479,500 dollars.

For 1928 the assessed value of all property was estimated at 8,365,333,473 dollars for the new assessment on the full value basis.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 649 officers, 10 warrant officers and 9,321 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Illinois is largely agricultural. In 1925, there were 225,601 farms, with an area of 30,731,947 acres, of which 21,314,837 acres were crop land. Total value of all farm property in 1925, 4,627,964,933 dollars. The total acreage under cultivation in the State in 1929 was estimated at 20,000,000 acres. The chief cereal crops are corn, 238,298,000 bushels in 1930; wheat, 41,952,000 bushels; oats, 153,062,000 bushels; barley, rye, and buckwheat are also grown. The potato crop in 1930 amounted to 5,226,000 bushels; and hay to 3,782,000 tons. The State has an active live-stock industry. On January 1, 1930, there were 814,000 horses, 140,000 mules, 1,006,000 milch cows, 2,106,000 other cattle, 713,000 sheep, and 4,437,000 swine in the State. The estimated production of wool in 1929 was 3,600,000 pounds. National forest area is 10,710 acres.

In 1927, Illinois had 14,711 manufacturing establishments, employing 623,468 wage-earners, using material costing 2,921,092,107 dollars, and giving an output worth 5,386,003,235 dollars. The amount paid in wages was 914,102,612 dollars. Value of products of chief industries, 1927: meat

packing, 663,054,316 dollars; foundries, 245,148,773; electrical machinery, 261,089,307 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 1929 there were 803 mines in operation, yielding an output of 61,127,759 tons. Mineral production for 1928 included coal, 55,948.199 tons; petroleum, 6,319,000 barrels; natural gasoline or petrol, 7,817,000 gallons; natural gas, 3,051,000 *M.* cubic feet; fluorspar, 65,884 tons; lead, 385 tons; cement, 7,405,667 barrels; pig iron, 4,094,514 long tons. Total value of mineral products, 1928, was 188,098,866 dollars.

On December 31, 1929, Illinois had 482 national banks with resources of 1,701,300,000 dollars, demand deposits of 737,142,000 dollars and time deposits of 445,372,000 dollars; 1,765 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 3,802,200,000 dollars and deposits of 3,569,300,000 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 (1930) 12,760 miles of steam railway, besides 2,583 miles of electric railway trackage.

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 three British Vice-consuls in Chicago.

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INDIANA.

Government.—Indiana was admitted into the Union on December 11, 1816. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 100 members elected for two years. Sessions are held biennially. All citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in their county or district one year next preceding the election are eligible to sit in either House; but Senators must be 25, and Representatives 21 years of age.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 13 Representatives.

Governor.—Harry G. Leslie, 1929-33 (8,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Otto G. Fifield.

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. Population in preceding 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
1910	2,640,556	60,320	2,700,876	74·9
1920	2,849,580	80,810	2,930,390	81·3

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

The population by sex and birth in 1920 was:—

	White	Negro	Indians and Asiatic	Total
Male	1,446,825	41,817	432	1,489,074
Female	1,402,246	38,993	77	1,441,316
Total . .	2,849,071	80,810	509	2,930,390

Of the total in 1920, 150,868 (representing 5·1 per cent.) were foreign-born white, 37,377 (24·8 per cent.) being from Germany, 9,100 from Austria, 9,351 from Hungary, 7,271 from Ireland, 8,522 from England, 3,707 from Scotland, 4,942 from Sweden, 17,791 (11·8 per cent.) from Poland, 7,673 from Russia, 6,712 from Italy, and 5,096 from Canada. Urban population formed 50·6 per cent. of whole, and the Negro population, 2 8 per cent.

Marriages in 1929 were 43,800; divorces, 8,320; annulments, 93.

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.

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.

School attendance is compulsory from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1928–29 the 3,858 public elementary schools had 14,653 teachers and 503,875 enrolled pupils. The public high schools numbered 904, and had 7,319 teachers with 137,274 pupils. Teachers are trained in two State Teachers' Colleges (185 teachers and 7,645 students). The total expenditure for public schools in 1928–29 was 76,488,480 dollars.

Indiana has many institutions for superior education, the principal being, 1929–30:—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington . .	State . .	303	5,788
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle . .	M.E. . .	84	1,723
1842	University of Notre Dame	R.C. . .	154	3,854
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette . . .	State . .	294	4,843

The number of prisoners in penal institutions, including both county and State institutions, (September, 30, 1929) was 7,465. On August 31, 1929, the almshouses contained 3,156 paupers.

Finance and Defence.—In the year ending September 30, 1929, the net receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
In hand, October 1, 1928	11,928,893
Receipts, 1928-29	49,873,179
Total Receipts	61,802,072
Disbursements, 1928-29	52,339,467
Balance Sept. 30, 1929	9,462,605

On September 30, 1929, the State had a bonded debt of 2,112,500 dollars.

The net assessed value of real property and of personal property in 1929 was 5,166,896,475 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 345 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,320 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Indiana is largely agricultural, about 89 per cent. of its total area being in farms. The 1925 census showed 195,786 farms occupying 19,915,120 acres, of which 11,981,079 acres were crop lands. The total assessed value of all farm property in 1928 was 1,743,526,002 dollars. The chief crops are corn (110,197,000 bushels in 1930), wheat (29,058,000 bushels), oats (57,420,000 bushels), hay, and rye. The area under tobacco in 1930 was 16,400 acres, yielding 11,382,000 pounds, valued at 1,593,000 dollars. Total value of 75 crops, 1930, was 163,086,000 dollars. The live-stock on January 1, 1930, consisted of 471,000 horses, 1,333,000 other cattle, 861,000 milch cows, 792,000 sheep, 2,758,000 swine, and 191,000 mules. In 1929 the wool clip yielded 4,500,000 pounds of wool.

The coal-fields of the State have an area of 6,500 square miles In 1928 the output of coal was 16,378,580 short tons; output of crude petroleum was 1,052,000 barrels, valued at 1,580,000 dollars; natural gas, 1,290,000 *M.* cubic feet; limestone was valued at 22,720.411 dollars. The production of pig-iron was 3,842,762 tons, valued at 63,622,330 dollars. The clay-working industries are important, yielding bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, &c., to the value of 16,546,711 dollars. The total mineral output (not including pig-iron) was valued at 98,583,915 dollars in 1928.

The manufacturing industries in the State are extensive and various, numbering (1927 Census) 4,726 in all, employing 280,717 wage-earners, using materials worth 1,227,168,557 dollars, and turning out products valued at 2,153,479,432 dollars. The amount earned in wages was 375,217,514 dollars.

In 1929 there were 8,651 miles of main steam railway; besides 2,100 miles of electric railway. In 1928 there were 4,904 miles of State road, 41,364 county road, and 31,627 township road, making a total of 77,895 miles of public highway in the State.

On June 30, 1930, there were in operation 456 State banks, 146 trust companies, 98 private banks, and 5 mutual savings banks, with total assets of 708,797,115 dollars. The assets of the 5 savings banks at this date amounted to 27,596,949 dollars. The amount of savings deposits in the 5 savings banks was 21,259,748 dollars, and the savings deposits in all banks was 74,411,780 dollars, exclusive of 50,717,568 dollars in certificates of deposit and 8,763,438 dollars in trust deposits.

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IOWA.

Government.—Iowa was admitted into the Union on December 28, 1846. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 and a House of Representatives of 108 members, meeting every two years for an unlimited session. Senators are elected for four years, half of them retiring every second year; Representatives for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—Dan W. Tucker, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Ed. M. Smith.

Iowa is divided into 99 counties. The State capital is Des Moines.

Area and Population.—Area, 56,147 square miles (561 square miles water). Census population, April 30, 1930, 2,470,939. Indian Reservations in 1929, 5 square miles with a population of 387.

Census Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per sq. mile
1880	1,615,099	9,516	1,624,615	29·2
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853	40·2
1910	2,209,798	14,973	2,224,771	40·0
1920	2,385,016	19,005	2,404,021	43·2

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 20,529; divorces, 4,076; annulments, 26.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,218,711	10,121	280	280	1,229,392
Female . .	1,165,470	8,884	26	249	1,174,629
Total .	2,384,181	19,005	306	529	2,404,021

At the census of 1920, there were 225,647 foreign-born whites, of whom 13,036 (5·8 per cent.) came from England, 10,686 (4·7 per cent.) from Ireland, 17,344 (7·7 per cent.) from Norway, 22,493 (10 per cent.) from Sweden, 18,020 (8 per cent.) from Denmark, 70,642 (31·3 per cent.) from Germany, 4,956 from Italy and 8,929 from Canada. The total represented 9·4 per cent. of the State population. Of the total population in 1920, 36·4 per cent. were urban and 0·8 per cent. Negro.

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, 26,775 ; Clinton, 25,726 ; Mason City, 23,304 ; Fort Dodge, 21,895 ; Marshalltown, 17,373 ; Muscatine, 16,778 ; Iowa City, 15,340.

Religion and Instruction.—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.

School attendance is compulsory for 24 consecutive weeks annually during school age (7–16). Iowa leads all the States in literacy, with only 1·1 per cent. of its population illiterate in 1920. In 1925–26, the 3,558 public elementary schools had 444,376 pupils and 25,206 teachers, and the 917 high schools had 118,879 pupils and 6,328 teachers. Two public normal schools had 307 teachers and 7,722 students in 1926. Total expenditure on public elementary and secondary schools in 1926, 57,288,000 dollars. The more important institutions in the State for higher education were as follows (1929) :—

Year of Founding	Institution	Control	Professors and Instructors	Students
1855	University of Iowa at Iowa City . .	State	600	8,230
1868	Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames. . . .	State	525	5,308
1847	Grinnell College at Grinnell . .	Congregational	65	700
1853	Cornell College at Mt. Vernon . .	Methodist	45	535
1881	Drake University at Des Moines .	Disciples	100	1,400
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids . .	Presbyterian	72	831

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, 1928, of 16,497,000 dollars, incurred for soldiers' bonuses.

The assessed value of real, personal, and public utility property in 1928 was 975,433,787 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 257 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,265 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Iowa is pre-eminently an agricultural State, nearly the whole area being arable and included in farms. In 1925 it

had 213,490 farms with 33,280,813 acres of farm land, 21,997,675 acres under cultivated crops. The value of all farm property in 1925 was 5,602,077,895 dollars. About half the farm area is devoted to the growing of cereals. In 1930 the crop of maize was 360,750,000 bushels; of wheat, 28,937,000 bushels; oats, 239,655,000 bushels; barley, 16,337,000 bushels; rye and buckwheat being also grown. The crop of potatoes amounted to 4,550,000 bushels; of hay, to 5,234,000 tons; of flax-seed, to 312,000 bushels. The State has active live-stock industries. On January 1, 1930, it contained 1,025,000 horses, 1,340,000 dairy cows, 3,922,000 other cattle, 89,000 mules, 1,131,000 sheep, and 10,041,000 swine. The wool clip (1929) yielded 6,423,000 pounds of wool.

The productive coal-fields of the State have an area of about 19,000 square miles and are worked by 16,000 miners; they produced 3,683,635 short tons in 1928. Gypsum, ochre, sandstone, limestone, clay products and cement are also worked. Mineral products, 1928, were valued at 35,498,669 dollars.

The census of manufactures in 1927 showed: number of enterprises, 3,061; number of wage-earners, 73,692; wages paid during the year, 91,246,664 dollars; raw material used, 496,939,635 dollars; output valued at 769,340,610 dollars. Chief industries were meat packing, with products valued at 212,353,210 dollars, and butter and cheese making, valued at 86,842,907 dollars.

Within the State in 1928 there were 9,751 miles of steam railway, besides 982 miles of electric railway single track. State-maintained roads totalled 7,184 miles in 1929, of which 5,171 miles had been surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Iowa had 251 national banks with resources of 360,700,000 dollars, demand deposits of 131,997,000 dollars and time deposits of 130,374,000 dollars; 1,257 national and state banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 781,600,000 dollars and deposits of 821,900,000 dollars.

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KANSAS.

Government.—Kansas was admitted into the Union on January 29, 1861. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for two years. Sessions are biennial.

The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Harry Woodring, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).

The State is divided into 105 counties. The State Capital is Topeka

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 82,158 square miles, 384 square miles being water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 1,880,999.

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	1,792,847	88,152	1,880,999	—

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 19,679 ; divorces, 4,081 ; annulments, 28.

In 1920 the Federal Census gave the population by sex and birth as :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	878,150	29,739	134	1,198	909,221
Female . .	830,756	28,186	16	1,078	860,036
Total .	1,708,906	57,925	150	2,276	1,769,257

Of the total population in 1920, 110,578 (or 6·2 per cent.) were foreign-born whites : 23,380 (21·1 per cent.) German, 10,337 (9·3 per cent.) Swedish, 3,355 Italian, 7,899 (7·1 per cent.) English, 4,825 Irish, 12,050 (10·9 per cent.) Russian, 13,568 (12·3 per cent.) Mexican, and 5,319 Canadian. Of the total population in 1920, 34·9 per cent. were urban, and 3·3 per cent. Negro.

Indian Reservations in 1929 covered 2 square miles, with an Indian population of 1,581.

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 1928, the 7,200 public elementary schools had 13,812 teachers and 338,473 enrolled pupils ; 723 public high schools had 5,329 teachers and 86,951 pupils. Teachers are trained in three public normal schools, which in 1928 had 8,547 students. Expenditure in 1928, 42,908,000 dollars.

Institutions for higher instruction are (1929) :—

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, 1930, consisted of 251 officers, 4 warrant officers and 2,864 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but sometimes suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1925 there were 165,879 farms, with an area of farmland of 43,729,129 acres, of which 23,896,507 acres were crop land. The total value of farm property in 1925 was 2,504,339,779 dollars. The chief crops are maize (76,164,000 bushels in 1930), wheat (158,862,000 bushels), and hay. Oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax are also grown. The production of Kaffir corn is mostly confined to this State. Various orchard fruits are cultivated. The State has an extensive live-stock industry comprising, on January 1, 1930, 728,000 horses, 167,000 mules, 722,000 milch cows, 2,915,000 all cattle, 559,000 sheep, and 2,735,000 swine.

Kansas has coal-fields with an area of about 15,000 square miles, from which 3,040,000 short tons were mined in 1929. There are also important oil fields. Yield of petroleum in 1929 was 42,875,000 barrels, and of natural gasoline or petrol, 33,800,000 gallons. Other mineral products in 1928 were : natural gas, 45,644,000 *M.* cubic feet ; lead, 25,276 short tons ; zinc, 107,251 short tons ; Portland cement, 6,787,568 barrels. The State also produces salt, which is important both for live-stock and dead-meat industries. Total value of mineral products (1928), 113,279,527 dollars.

In the manufacturing industries in 1927 there were 1,767 establishments with 45,368 wage-earners. The raw material used during the year cost 518,141,326 dollars, the output was valued at 681,570,334 dollars, and the wages paid amounted to 59,925,089 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 9,345 miles of steam railway line in 1928, and 570 miles of electric railway track within the State. The State maintains 8,691 miles of highway, of which 2,729 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Kansas had 246 national banks with resources of 268,900,000 dollars, demand deposits of 143,750,000 dollars and time deposits of 53,805,000 dollars ; 1,069 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 404,400,000 dollars and deposits of 405,400,000 dollars.

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KENTUCKY.

Government.—Kentucky 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 who have resided in the State one year, and in the county six months are (with necessary exceptions) qualified as electors.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—Flem D. Sampson, 1928–32 (6,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Miss Ella Lewis.

The State is divided into 120 counties. The State Capital is Frankfort (census pop. in 1930, 11,626).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 40,598 square miles, of which 417 square miles are water. Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,614,589.

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					

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1928 were 29,065; divorces, 4,610; annulments, 13.
In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,108,853	118,548	66	27	1,227,494
Female . .	1,071,707	117,390	9	30	1,189,136
Total .	2,180,560	235,938	75	57	2,416.630

The foreign-born white population (1·3 per cent. of the whole) numbered 30,780, of whom 11,137 were German (35·9 per cent.), 3,422 Irish, 1,932 Italian, 2,736 Russian, and 1,863 English. Of the total population in 1920, 26·2 per cent. were urban and 9·8 per cent. Negro.

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: Baptist (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.

Kentucky has a law for compulsory attendance at school between the ages of 7 and 14 years for the full term of school in session in the district, the minimum being 28 weeks, and in the larger cities 40 weeks. In 1928, the public schools of the State had 16,007 teachers and 526,923 pupils; 598 public high schools had 2,691 teachers and 59,331 pupils. The State had 6 public normal schools with 9,383 students. Expenditure on elementary and high school education in 1928, 22,517,000 dollars. For superior instruction there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1929) were as follows:—

Begun	Institutions	Staff	Students
1855	Berea College (non-Sect.)	30	428
1867	Kentucky University (State), Lexington	239	2,959
1837	University of Louisville	230	1,913

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, 1930, consisted of 211 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,568 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural State. In 1925 there were 258,512 farms with an area of 19,913,104 acres, of which 6,827,373 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 963,568,916 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 1930, the maize crop amounted to 31,417,000 bushels; and the wheat crop to 3,284,000 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, under which in 1930 were 507,500 acres, yielding 331,699,000 pounds, valued at 47,433,000 dollars.

Stock raising is important in Kentucky, which has long been famous for its horses. The live-stock on January 1, 1930, consisted of 248,000 horses, 256,000 mules, 498,000 milch cows, 955,000 other cattle, 996,000 sheep, and 702,000 swine. In 1929, the wool clip yielded 4,305,000 pounds of wool.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 60,575,000 short tons mined in 1929. Output of petroleum for 1929, 7,776,000 barrels; natural

gasoline or petrol, 6,800,000 barrels; natural gas (1928), 15,383,000 *M.* cubic feet. Other mineral products (1929) are pig iron (194,150 long tons), lead, stone, barytes, lime, and natural cement. Total value of mineral products in 1928, 131,969,907 dollars.

In 1927, the census of manufactures showed there were 1,851 manufacturing establishments; 74,912 wage-earners who earned 83,858,607 dollars, and turned out manufactures worth 447,764,961 dollars, the value of the raw material used being 250,632,957 dollars.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provide natural facilities for transport. In 1928, the State had 4,037 miles of steam railway besides 489 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 11,500 miles of highway, of which 5,137 miles are surfaced

On December 31, 1929, Kentucky had 138 national banks with resources of 296,500,000 dollars, demand deposits of 111,424,000 dollars and time deposits of 90,921,000 dollars; 572 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 554,200,000 dollars and deposits of 447,900,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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Shaler (U.S.), Kentucky. In 'American Commonwealths' Series. Boston Mass., 2nd Edition, 1885.
Speed (T.), The Union Cause in Kentucky. New York and London, 1907.
Townsend (J. Wilson), Kentucky in American Letters. Cedar Rapids, 1913.

LOUISIANA.

Government.—Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. 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 resident in the State for two years and in the parish one year next before the election. The State sends to Congress two Senators and 8 Representatives.

Governor.—Huey P. Long 1928–32 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—James J. Bailey.

Louisiana is divided into 64 parishes (corresponding with the counties of other States). The State Capital is Baton Rouge.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 48,506 square miles (3,097 square miles being water). Census population on April 1, 1930, 2,101,593.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1900	730,821	650,804	1,381,625	30·4
1910	942,514	713,874	1,656,388	36·5
1920	1,098,252	700,257	1,798,509	39·6

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1928 were 18,427 ; divorces, 1,913 ; annulments, 13.
The population in 1920 by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	557,498	344,794	493	550	903,335
Female. .	539,113	355,463	82	516	895,174
Total .	1,096,611	700,257	755	1,066	1,798,509

Most of the white population are descended from the early French settlers. In 1920 the foreign-born whites (2·5 per cent. of the total State population) numbered 44,871, of whom 16,264 (36·2 per cent.) were Italian, 5,147 (11·5 per cent.) German, 4,182 French, 2,399 Mexican, 2,000 Irish, and 1,819 English. Of the total population in 1920, 34·9 per cent. were urban, and 38·9 per cent. Negro. 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.

Attendance in elementary schools is compulsory. In 1928–29, there were 1,486 public elementary schools for white children with 226,857 pupils and 9,065 teachers ; 1,575 negro schools with 147,579 pupils and 2,894 negro teachers. The 411 high schools for white pupils had 2,202 teachers and 49,437 pupils. There were 8 negro high schools employing 82 teachers and having 6,082 pupils. The 2 Normal Colleges had (1928–29) 136 instructors and 1,920 students. Other State Colleges had 371 instructors and 3,527 students. Total expenditure on education (1928–29), 55,328,517 dollars. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University (1877). In 1928–29 it had 181 professors and 1,833 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans had, in 1928–29, 431 professors and 3,371 students. This university has State support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholics have a University (Loyola University, founded 1904) at New Orleans with 179 professors and 598 students. The New Orleans University (established 1874) is for coloured persons. It had 16 instructors and 237 enrolled students in 1928–29. The Straight University, also for coloured persons, had 14 instructors and 212 students in 1928–29. There are Polytechnic Institutes at Ruston and Lafayette. The State has also an institution for the deaf and dumb and another for the blind, both at Baton Rouge.

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 1929 amounted to 1,756,774,578 dollars.

On June 30, 1930, the National Guard consisted of 125 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,838 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 1925, the State had 132,450 farms, with an area of 8,837,502 acres, of which 4,279,528 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 385,910,844 dollars. The chief crops in 1930 were corn, 1,109,000 acres, producing 12,199,000 bushels; rice grown on 491,000 acres, yielding 17,676,000 bushels. Sugar production in 1930 was 207,850 short tons, against 199,609 in 1929. For 1930, the cotton area was 2,093,000 acres, and the yield 710,000 bales. On January 1, 1930, the State contained 97,000 horses, 171,000 mules, 115,000 sheep, 415,000 swine, 567,000 other cattle, and 204,000 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 1929 was 20,229,000 barrels; of natural gasoline or petrol, 63,400,000 gallons. Output of natural gas (1928) was 227,821,000 *M.* cubic feet. The State has four of the largest salt mines in the world; output in 1928 was 630,780 tons, valued at 2,405,351 dollars. Total mineral output in 1928 was valued at 56,810,403 dollars.

The manufacturing industries are chiefly those associated with the products of the State: sugar, lumber, cotton-seed, rice. In 1927, there were 1,624 manufacturing establishments which employed 82,415 wage-earners, who earned 79,673,477 dollars. The material used cost 427,994,341 dollars, and the output was valued at 638,361,215 dollars.

A large international trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where in the year ending December 31, 1929, the imports amounted to 208,430,587 dollars, and the exports to 384,597,092 dollars.

The State has ample facilities for traffic, having, besides 24,900 miles of public roads (9,053 miles maintained by the State), the Mississippi and other waterways, with 4,794 miles of navigable water. In 1928, the steam railways in the State had a length of 8,600 miles, besides 316 miles of electric railway track.

On December 31, 1929, Louisiana had 34 national banks with resources of 147,800,000 dollars, demand deposits of 71,163,000 dollars, and time deposits of 21,171,000 dollars; 225 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 429,200,000 dollars and deposits of 409,800,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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MAINE.

Government.—Maine was admitted into the Union on March 15, 1820. There is a Legislature of two Houses, the Senate, consisting of 31 members, and the House of Representatives with 151 members, both Houses being elected at the same time for two years. The suffrage is possessed by all registered citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, who can read English and write their own names. Paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote.

Governor.—William T. Gardner, 1931–33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Edgar C. Smith.

For local government the State is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The State Capital is Augusta.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 33,040 square miles, of which 29,895 square miles are land. Census population on April 1, 1930, 797,423.

Population for four census years.

Year	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	647,485	1,451	648,936	21·7
1900	693,147	1,319	694,466	23 2
1910	741,008	1,363	742,371	24·8
1920	766,704	1,310	768,014	25·7

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1928 were 6,178; divorces, 1,315; annulments, 8.

The population by sex and race in 1920 was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	387,455	716	161	420	388,752
Female . . .	378,240	594	9	419	379,262
Total . . .	765,695	1,310	170	839	768,014

The foreign-born white population (14·0 per cent. of the total State population) numbered 107,349, of whom 38,570 (35·9 per cent.) were English Canadian, 35,580 (33·1 per cent.) French Canadian, 5,748 (5·4 per cent.) Irish, 5,149 English, 2,171 Scotch, 2,026 Swedish, 3,763 Russian and 2,797 Italian. Within the State, especially in the north, there is a strong French-speaking element. Of the total population in 1920, 39·0 per cent. were urban and 0 2 Negro.

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.

Education is free for pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and compulsory from 5 to 14. Cities and towns have elective school attendance committees. In 1928–29, the 4,559 public elementary schools had 4,991 teachers and 124,385 enrolled pupils. The 234 public high schools had 1,375 teachers and 29,358 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 1,530 students. The University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1929) 151 professors and teachers and 1,377 students. It is endowed by and receives large appropriations from the State. Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had 55 professors and 550 students, Bates College at Lewiston, 40 professors and 632 students, and Colby College at Waterville, 35 professors and 630 students in 1929.

Public schools are mainly supported by appropriations from the towns or cities and from the State, and by the income from school funds. Total expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1928–29, 11,439,698 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the financial year ending June 30, 1930, the amount of revenue and expenditure was as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1929	2,670,941
Receipts, 1929–30	25,133,052
Total	27,803,993
Payments, 1929–30	25,875,100
Balance, July 1 1930 . . .	1,928,893

The bonded debt on June 30, 1930, amounted to 20,722,800 dollars.

In 1929, the assessed value of real property amounted to 641,521,241 dollars, and of personal property to 115,768,338 dollars

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 166 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,179 enlisted men.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and fisheries. In 1925, the State contained 50,033 farms with a total acreage of 5,161,428 acres, of which 1,643,515 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 245,869,106 dollars. The chief crops are potatoes (1930), 45,120,000 bushels; oats, 5,002 bushels; maize, 546,000 bushels; buckwheat, and hay. On January 1, 1930, the farm animals comprised 67,000 horses, 138,000 milch cows, 227,000 all cattle, 89,000 sheep, and 42,000 swine.

The chief minerals are stone, lime, clay products, slate and feldspar.

In 1927, according to the census of manufactures of that year, the State had 1,426 manufacturing establishments employing 68,142 wage-earners, earning 74,212,035 dollars. The cost of raw materials amounted to 208,865,679 dollars, and the value of the output to 372,093,474 dollars. On July 31, 1929, active cotton spindles numbered 1,059,000, consuming 122,000 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 2,198 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 1,911 miles of drained and graded roads, of which 1,681 miles have been surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Maine had 53 national banks with resources of 157,600,000 dollars, demand deposits of 34,408,000 dollars and time deposits of 91,168,000 dollars; 38 mutual savings banks had deposits of 113,402,000 dollars; 133 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 432,500,000 dollars and deposits of 396,500,000 dollars.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—Maryland was one of the thirteen original States. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 29, and a House of Delegates of 118, members. Members of both houses are elected for four years. Voters are United States citizens who have resided one year in the State and six months in the Legislative District.

Maryland sends to Congress two Senators and six Representatives.

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.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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.

Population according to four Federal censuses.

Year	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	515,918	171,131	687,049	69·1
1900	952,980	235,064	1,188,044	119·5
1910	1,063,096	232,250	1,295,346	130·3
1920	1,205,182	244,479	1,449,661	145·8

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1929 were 25,124; divorces, 2,112; annulments, 5.
In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	605,601	123,453	383	18	729,455
Female . . .	599,136	121,026	30	14	720,206
Total . . .	1,204,737	244,479	413	32	1,449,661

Of the total population 102,177 (or 7·0 per cent.) were foreign born whites, of whom 22,032 were from Germany (21·6 per cent.), 9,543 from Italy, 6,580 from Ireland, 24,791 (24·3 per cent.) from Russia, 12,061 from Poland, and 5,095 from England. Of the total population in 1920, 68 per cent. were urban and 16·9 per cent. Negro.

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, 37,713; Hagerstown, 29,902; Frederick, 14,415; Salisbury, 10,981; Annapolis (Capital), 9,711.

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 in the entire State, and from 14 to 16 unless legally employed.

In 1929 the State had 1,845 elementary and junior high schools (1,300 white, 545 negro), with 236,804 pupils (189,075 white and 47,729 negro) and 6,829 teachers (5,512 white and 1,317 negro). The 179 public high schools (154 white and 25 negro) had 37,896 pupils (34,624 white and 3,272 negro), with 1,615 teachers (1,483 white and 132 negro). The State had 4 normal schools, with 90 teachers, and 1,174 pupils (1,061 white and 113 negro). The total expenditure on education in 1929–30 was 25,976,859 dollars.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organised in 1876. It is non-sectarian, and in 1930 had 677 faculty members and 5,184 students. Goucher College, formerly the Woman's College of Baltimore, founded in 1888, had 101 instructors and 935 students. Other institutions are the Peabody Institute for the Education of Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, Maryland University, with (1930) 498 professors and 3,996 students, and Morgan College, founded 1867, for negroes, with (1930) 39 instructors and 474 students.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending September 30, 1929, the total receipts and disbursements were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, Oct. 1, 1928	8,005,098
Receipts, 1928–29	35,024,729
Total	43,029,827
Disbursements, 1928–29	31,141,133
Balance, Oct. 1, 1929	11,888,694

On September 30, 1929, the net debt of the State amounted to 25,839,622 dollars. In 1930 the assessed valuation of real and personal property amounted to 2,297,638,624 dollars, and that of taxable securities to 593,456,399 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 239 officers, 4 warrant officers and 2,991 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is an important industry in the State; about 74 per cent. of the farms are worked by their owners. In 1925, there were 49,001 farms with an area of 4,433,398 acres, of which 2,227,515 acres were crop land. The total value of farm property in 1925 was 397,092,670 dollars. The chief crops in 1930 were: wheat (509,000 acres, producing 11,707,000 bushels), maize (7,791,000 bushels), hay, potatoes (2,430,000 bushels), vegetables and fruit. In 1930, the yield of tobacco was 18,190,000 pounds, valued at 4,184,000 dollars. The farm animals in the State on January 1, 1930, were: horses, 95,000; mules, 27,000; milch cows, 193,000; other cattle, 291,000; sheep, 111,000; swine, 189,000.

Of mining industries in the State the most important is coal-mining, which, in 1929, gave an output of 2,660,000 short tons (in 1928, 2,686,979 tons). Value of clay products in 1928, 4,586,625 dollars. Total mineral output (1928), 18,417,781 dollars.

According to the census report of 1927, Maryland had 3,205 manufactories, with wage-earners 126,700; wages 141,902,797 dollars; cost of material 564,120,437 dollars; value of products 943,410,896 dollars.

The State maintains a network of roads 2,656 miles in extent, all surfaced; steam railways had (1928) 1,427 miles of line and 731 miles of electric railway; 70 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 December 31, 1929, Maryland had 80 National banks with resources of 296,065,000 dollars, demand deposits of 94,577,000 dollars, and time deposits of 114,907,000 dollars; 14 mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 193,800,216 dollars; 230 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 837,400,000 dollars and deposits of 792,100,000 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.

There is a legislative body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, styled collectively the General Court of Massachusetts. The Senate consists of 40 members elected 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, varying largely in population, and there are 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.

The population at the date of each of the censuses was as follows:—

Years (Census)	White	Coloured [2]	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
1915 [1]	3,644,273	49,037	3,693,310	468·9
1920	3,803,524	48,832	3,852,356	479·2

[1] State Census. [2] Includes Asiatics, Indians and all others.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was:

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,864,317	22,912	2,523	262	1,890,014
Female .	1,939,207	22,554	288	293	1,962,342
Total . .	3,803,524	45,466	2,811	555	3,852,356

Of the total population in 1920, 1,077,534 (28·0 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 183,171 (17·0 per cent.) were from Ireland; 117,007 (10·9 per cent.) from Italy; 92,034 (8 5 per cent.) from Russia; 86,895 (8·1 per cent.) from England; 69,157 (6·4 per cent.) from Poland; 28,315 (2·6 per cent.) from Portugal; 8,098 (0·8 per cent.) from Austria; 38,012 (3·5 per cent.) from Sweden; 28,474 (2·6 per cent.) from Scotland; 22,113 (2·1 per cent.) from Germany; 108,691 (10·1 per cent.) were French

Canadian, 153,330 (14·2 per cent.) other Canadian; 20,441 (1·9 per cent.) from Greece; and 14,570 (1·4 per cent.) from Finland. Of the total population in 1920, 94·8 per cent. were urban and 1·2 per cent. Negro.

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, 45,816; Fitchburg, 40,692; Salem, 43,353; Waltham, 39,247; Taunton, 37,355; Revere, 35,680; Watertown, 34,913.

The Registrar's Report for 1929 showed: Live births, 74,122, or 16·9 per 1,000 population; deaths, 52,171, or 11·9 per 1,000 population. Marriages in 1929 were 30,568; divorces, 3,574.

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.

Instruction.—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 (1929) are:—

Year opened	Location, and Name of Universities and Colleges	Professors and Instructors	Students
1821	Amherst — Amherst College[1]	86	789
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]	1,427	8,312
1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology[2]	515	3,066
1879	Radcliffe College[3]	316[4]	1,161

Year opened	Location, and Name of Universities and Colleges	Professors and Instructors	Students
1852	Medford . Tufts College [2]	418	1,887
1865	Newton . Boston College [1]	58	1,285
1871	Northampton Smith College [3]	252	2,129
1834	Norton . . Wheaton College [3]	50	450
1837	South Hadley Mount Holyoke College [3] . .	122	1,030
1875	Wellesley . Wellesley College [3] . . .	171	1,597
1793	Williamstown Williams College [1]	89	820
1889	Worcester . Clark University [2]	44	339

[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, and in addition to these, there were 22 private institutions for the insane, epileptics, and inebriates. The whole 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. The number of feeble-minded in the State schools was 4,159.

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. In addition to the above, there were on September 1, 1930, as State minor wards, under the custodial care of the Board, 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, 1929, the net revenue and expenditures of the State were as follows :—

	Dollars
Cash in Treasury, December 1, 1928	17,133,140
Net receipts, year ending November 30, 1929 . .	147,506,481
Total	164,639,621
Total net expenditure, year ending Nov. 30, 1929 .	141,013,817
Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1929 . . .	23,625,804

The total bonded debt of the State on November 30, 1929, amounted to 123,792,962 dollars, while the sinking fund amounted to 61,549,998 dollars, leaving a net total debt of 62,242,964 dollars.

In 1929 the assessed value of real property was 6,292,963,588 dollars, and of personal property, 831,273,463 dollars.

The National Guard on Sept. 1, 1930, consisted of 663 officers, 10 warrant officers and 9,161 men.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—In 1925, the number of farms in Massachusetts was 33,454, with an area of 2,367,629 acres, of which

677,357 acres were crop land. The value of all farm property in the State in 1925 was 293,405,059 dollars. Of the 33,454 farms in the State, 30,870 were operated in 1925 by the owners, 979 by managers, and 1,609 by tenants. The total value of the agricultural products of the State during the year 1930 was 28,209,000 dollars. The principal crops in 1930 with their values, were: Hay (tame), 549,000 tons, valued at 10,376,000 dollars; potatoes, 2,400,000 bushels, valued at 2,640,000 dollars; corn, 1,794,000 bushels, valued at 1,794,000 dollars; tobacco, 11,397,000 pounds, valued at 3,499,000 dollars; cranberries, 380,000 barrels, valued at 3,800,000 dollars; apples, 4,750,000 bushels, valued at 3,800,000 dollars; onions, 1,063,000 bushels, valued at 670,000 dollars. On January 1, 1930, there were on farms in the State 32,000 horses, 134,000 milch cows, 185,000 all other cattle, 11,000 sheep, and 74,000 pigs.

The State census of manufactures in 1928 showed that the total number of establishments was 9,971, employing on the average 540,927 wage-earners, who earned 670,063,291 dollars, using raw material valued at 1,663,155,564 dollars, and turning out products worth 3,224,227,651 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 1929, 7,256,512 active cotton spindles consumed 779,166 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) by twenty-eight Trans-Atlantic steamship lines.

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 1,587 miles of drained and graded roads, of which 1,579 have been surfaced.

On June 30, 1930, there were 154 National banks, with total assets of 1,603,371,000 dollars, in operation in the State (11 in Boston); 196 savings banks, with assets of 2,305,839,176 dollars; 227 co-operative banks with assets of 556,726,767 dollars, and 101 trust companies having aggregate assets of 1,624,945,123 dollars.

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MICHIGAN.

Government.—Michigan 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.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1820	8,722	174	8,896	0·1
1860	742,314	6,799	749,113	13·0
1910	2,793,058	17,115	2,810,173	48 9
1920	3,608,330	60,082	3,668,412	63·8

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,890,265	34,249	981	2,941	1,928,436
Female . . .	1,711,362	25,833	108	2,673	1,739,976
Total . . .	3,601,627	60,082	1,089	5,614	3,668,412

Of the total population in 1920, 726,635 (or 19·8 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 164,502 (22·7 per cent.) were from Canada, 86,047 (11·8 per cent.) from Germany, 47,149 from England, 45,313 from Russia, 103,926 (14·3 per cent.) from Poland, 16,531 from Ireland, 24,707 from Sweden, 30,096 from Finland, 13,175 from Scotland, 6,888 from Norway, 30,216 from Italy, 22,004 from Austria, and 136,072 from all others. 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 . .	43,575
Grand Rapids .	168,592	Jackson . . .	55,187	Muskegon . .	41,390
Flint	156,492	Kalamazoo . .	54,786	Port Huron . .	31,361
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

Marriages in 1928 were 37,300; divorces 10,531; annulments, 82.

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.

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 1928, was 87,151,126 dollars. For the University, State colleges, and normal schools, it was (1929) 8,927,295 dollars. In 1929 the elementary schools had 818,560 pupils with 17,000 teachers. The 600 high schools had 2,800 teachers and 141,536 pupils. The highest education provided by the State is given in the University of Michigan, founded in 1841 at Ann Arbor; in 1929 it had 773 professors and teachers and 8,758 students. The Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, founded in 1857, had, in 1929, 281 professors and 2,891 students. The Michigan College of Mining and Technology, founded in 1886, at Houghton, had 36 instructors and 408 students in 1929.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1930, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1929	25,091,841
Receipts, 1929-30	132,362,579
Total	157,454,420
Disbursements, 1929-30	124,726,064
Balance, June 30, 1930	32,728,356

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 8,447,141,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 340 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,275 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The State is largely agricultural. In 1925, it contained 192,327 farms with a total area of 18,036,700 acres of which 11,428,674 acres were improved land. For 1930, the crops were oats, 56,316,000 bushels; corn, 28,372,000 bushels; wheat, 19,366,000 bushels; hay, 3,600,000 tons; potatoes, 15,254,000 bushels; beans, 4,832,000 bushels; and sugar beets, 559,000 tons. On January 1, 1930, there were in the State 1,339,000 sheep, 397,000 horses, 866,000 milch cows, 641,000 other cattle, and 630,000 swine. In 1930, the wool-clip yielded 8,502,000 pounds of wool. The area of national forest land (June 30, 1929) was 264,970 acres; State forests totalled 450,000 acres.

Of the mineral output, coal in 1929, amounted to 770,000 short tons

iron ore shipped, 16,838,568 long tons; pig iron, 841,089 long tons; gypsum (1928), 677,108 tons. Silver, a by-product of copper mining, totalled 17,899 ounces in 1929, valued at 9,540 dollars. Salt mined (2,650,220 short tons in 1929), was valued at 8,343,670 dollars; cement shipped, 7,984,337 barrels valued at 11,557,905 dollars. Recently discovered petroleum fields yielded 4,354,000 barrels in 1929, against 594,000 barrels in 1928. Mineral output in 1928 was valued at 123,535,869 dollars.

The State maintains 17 fish hatcheries, which distribute 200,000,000 game and food fish to the 5,000 lakes and streams. Commercial fish catch in 1927 was valued at 3,078,149 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 was 5,800, employing 488,858 wage-earners, who earned 760,602,319 dollars. The output was valued at 4,244,941,132 dollars, the value of the raw material used being 2,346,678,396 dollars.

On December 31, 1929, there were 8,381 miles of steam railway in operation, besides 420 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. Total highway mileage is 81,015, of which 33,974 is surfaced.

On September 24, 1930, there were 572 State banks, 8 industrial banks, 21 trust companies, and 126 national banks, the total resources being 1,751,559,773 dollars. State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 777,428,866 dollars.

British Consul at Detroit.—J. A. Cameron.

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MINNESOTA.

Government.—Minnesota was admitted into the Union on May 11, 1858. The legislature consists of a Senate of 67 members, 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, as in other western States, are, geographically, areas of land 6 miles square, each divided into 36 sections of one square mile, numbered on a uniform principle. When organised they are corporate bodies with a town-meeting, 3 supervisors, and other officers elected for one and two years. Incorporated villages have not less than 175 inhabitants; each has a village council. 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.

The population at the date of recent Federal Censuses was as follows :

Year	White	Coloured [1]	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,296,408	13,875	1,310,283	16·2
1900	1,737,036	14,358	1,751,394	21·7
1910	2,059,227	16,481	2,075,708	25·7
1920	2,368,936	18,189	2,387,125	29 5

[1] Including Indians, Asiatics and others.

Marriages in 1929 were 24,109 ; divorces, 2,861.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,235,728	4,851	534	4,424	1,245,537
Female .	1,133,208	3,958	85	4,337	1,141,588
Total .	2,368,936	8,809	619	8,761	2,387,125

The foreign-born white inhabitants in 1920 numbered 486,164 (20·4 per cent. of the total) comprising 74,634 (15·4 per cent.) Germans, 112,117 (23·1 per cent.) Swedes, 90,188 (18·6 per cent.) Norwegians, 7,432 Italians, 26,936 English Canadians, 10,289 Irish, 16,904 Danes, 6,796 French Canadians, and 10,958 (2·3 per cent.) English. Of the total population in 1920, 44·1 per cent. were urban and 0·4 per cent. Negro. The Indian Reservations in the State have an area (1929) of 1,508,553 acres and contain 15,673 Indians.

The largest cities are Minneapolis with a population of 464,356 in 1930 ; St. Paul (the administrative 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 (92,538). Total membership of all denominations, 1,282,188.

In 1928-29 the 7,759 public elementary school districts of the State had 22,199 teachers and 553,336 enrolled pupils ; 541 public high schools had 6,440 teachers and 119,060 pupils. There are 6 public State teachers' colleges with 264 teachers and 3,325 pupils. Total expenditure on education, 55,772,693 dollars in 1928–29. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, founded in 1868, had 29,033 students in 1929–30. Hamline University, at St. Paul, founded in 1854, had 43 instructors and 471 students. St. John's (Roman Catholic) University, at Collegeville, founded in 1857, had 74 instructors and 462 students; Carleton College, at Northfield, founded in 1866, had 73 instructors and 837 students ; St. Olaf College, at Northfield, founded in 1874, had 87 instructors and 990 students.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue fund and expenditure for the year ending July 1, 1930, were:—

	Dollars
Balance on July 1, 1929	6,287,822
Receipts to June 30, 1930	27,760,910
Total	33,998,732
Payments to June 30, 1930	27,686,090
Balance July 1, 1930	6,312,642

State-owned trust funds on June 1, 1930, totalled 77,497,083 dollars, of which royalties from state-owned iron mines contributed 27,824,333 dollars, special tax on iron ore, 11,113,796 dollars, sales of land, etc., 23,246,976 dollars, and sales of timber, 14,945,406 dollars.

The net State debt on January 1, 1930, was 3,010,606 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, 1930, consisted of 348 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,940 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely an agricultural State. In 1929, it contained 175,056 farms with a total area of 28,904,686 acres of which 17,255,137 acres were crop land. The total value of all unplotted property in 1928 was 2,254,610,824 dollars. (Practically all unplotted property is farm property). In 1930, 4,380,000 acres of land under maize yielded 135,780,000 bushels. Other crops were wheat, 21,525,000 bushels; oats, 171,351,000 bushels; barley, 55,836,000 bushels; flax-seed, 7,320,000 bushels. On January 1, 1930, the farm animals included 771,000 horses, all cattle and calves, 2,847,000, and milch cows, 1,512,000, 805,000 sheep, and 3,342,000 swine. In 1929, the wool-clip amounted to 5,143,000 pounds of wool. The total national forest area in 1929, was 1,037,756 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi, Vermilion, and Cuyuna ranges, is of great importance. The production in 1929 amounted to 47,478,167 long tons, of which 11,788,553 tons came from the State-owned mines. Value of mineral products, 1929, was 124,307,384 dollars.

According to the census of manufactures of 1927 there were in the State 3,886 manufacturing establishments, employing 98,833 wage-earners, who were paid in the year 123,619,231 dollars; the cost of raw material used was 726,390,744 dollars, and the output was valued at 1,066,727,215 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 1928, Minnesota had 8,822 miles of steam railway, besides 723 miles of electric railway track, including urban street railways.

On June 30, 1930, there were 730 State banks, 5 mutual savings banks, and 15 trust companies. The mutual savings banks had 74,089,829 dollars to their credit. Total deposits in State banks were 264,842,802 dollars, in trust companies 46,070,484 dollars. On December 31, 1929 there were 266 national banks in the State with resources of 694,707,000 dollars and deposits amounting to 582,847,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Government.—The State was admitted into the Union on December 10, 1817. The Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected for four years.

Qualified as electors are all United States citizens who have resided in the State two years and in the election district for one year (clergymen for six months) next before the election, have paid the legal taxes, and have been registered. The applicant for registration must be able to read the State Constitution or show that he understands it when it is read to him.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and eight Representatives.

Governor.—Theo. G. Bilbo, 1928–32 (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.

Years	White[1]	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	643,640	907,630	1,551,270	33·5
1910	787,627	1,009,487	1,797,114	38·8
1920	855,434	935,184	1,790,618	38·6

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	433,396	462,829	316	583	897,124
Female . .	420,566	472,355	51	522	893,494
Total .	853,962	935,184	367	1,105	1,790,618

The foreign-born inhabitants in 1920 numbered 8,019 (0·4 per cent. of the total State population) of whom 929 were German, 1,841 (23 per cent.) Italian, 590 English, and 412 Irish. In 1920 the urban population was 13·4 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 52·2 per cent. of the whole. The largest cities (with population in 1930) are Jackson, 48,282; Meridian, 31,954; Vicksburg, 22,943; Laurel, 18,017.

Marriages in 1928 were 30,263; divorces, 3,007; annulments, 3.

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.

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 1929 had 65 instructors and 1,162 students; Mississippi College with 27 teachers and 410 students; Mississippi State College at Columbus with 90 instructors and 1,400 students. The Agricultural and Mechanical College (founded 1880) has 90 teachers and about 1,400 students. The Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College for coloured youths has 25 professors and 470 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, 1930, consisted of 120 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,520 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the State, which has a semi-tropical climate and a rich soil. In 1925, the farms numbered 257,228 with an area of 16,053,243 acres, of which 6,708,892 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 550,570,838 dollars. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 4,249,000 acres, and yielded 1,500,000 bales in 1930. Other crops are maize, 19,895,000 bushels in 1930; rice, wheat, oats, potatoes. On January 1, 1930, there were in the State 96,000 horses, 343,000 mules, 410,000 milch cows, 902,000 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 1927, there were 1,333 establishments engaged in the manufacturing industries; they employed 50,569 wage-earners, earning 40,734,359 dollars; the raw material used cost 105,559,493 dollars, and their output was valued at 196,640,742 dollars.

The State in 1928 had 4,207 miles of steam railway, besides 47 miles of electric railway. The state maintains 6,930 miles of highways of which 4,536 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Mississippi had 35 national banks with resources of 96,100,000 dollars, demand deposits of 38,214,000 and time deposits of 33,830,000 dollars; 308 national and State banks and trust companies in

the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 212,400,000 dollars and deposits of 228,000,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Mississippi Official and Statistical Registers.
Encyclopædia of Mississippi History 2 Vols. 1540–1907, 1907.
Mississippi Provincial Archives. Vol. 1 (English Dominion), 1763–66.
Mississippi Territorial Archives. Vol. 1. 1798–1803
Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society. 19 vols.

MISSOURI.

Government.—Missouri was admitted to the Union on August 10, 1821. 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; but all who vote must have been resident in the State one year, and in the county or city 60 days next before the election.

Missouri is represented in Congress by two Senators and 16 Representatives.

Governor.—Henry S. Caulfield, 1929–32 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Charles U. Becker.

The State is divided into 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. Jefferson City is the State Capital.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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. from that of 1920.

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1900	2,945,431	161,234	3,106,665	45·2
1910	3,135,883	157,452	3,293,335	47·9
1920	3,225,814	178,241	3,404 055	49·5

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920 the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	1,631,697	90,991	544	87	1,723,319
Female . .	1,593,347	87,250	55	84	1,680,736
Total .	3,225,044	178,241	599	171	3,404,055

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 186,026 (5·5 per cent. of the whole), of whom 55,776 (29·9 per cent.) were German, 15,022 Irish, 10,400 English, 6,503 Canadian, 4,934 Swiss, 18,769 Russian, 4,741 Swedish, 3,825 French, 7,636 Polish, 8,676 Austrian, 8,080 Hungarian, and 14,609 (7·9 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population in 1920, 46·6 per cent. were urban and 5·2 per cent. Negro.

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	University City	25,809	Webster Grove	16,487
St. Joseph	80,935	Hannibal	22,761	Cape Girardeau	16,227
Springfield	57,527	Jefferson (Cap.)	21,596	Independence	15,296

Marriages in 1928 were 37,056; divorces, 10,089; annulments, 40.

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.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 14 years for the full term. In 1928-29, the 7,820 public elementary schools had 8,450 rural teachers and 10,363 elementary teachers and 543,611 enrolled pupils; 1,006 public high schools had 125,124 pupils and 6,123 teachers. There were in 1929, 5 Teachers Colleges with 13,777 students. Total expenditure for public schools in 1928-29, 51,311,573 dollars. For superior instruction there are many universities and colleges, the more important being as follows (1929):—

Opened	Institutions	Professors	Students
1839	Univ of Missouri, Columbia (State)	310	5,584
1857	Washington Univ., St. Louis (non-sect.)	500	3,413
1818	St. Louis Univ. (R.C.)	551	4,340

Finance and Defence.—For the year 1929, the revenue and expenditure were:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1929	11,043,439
Receipts, 1929	94,806,161
Total	105,849,600
Disbursements, 1929	93,311,251
Balance, Jan. 1, 1930	12,538,349

On January 1, 1930, the bonded debt of the State amounted to 68,972,000 dollars (including 13,472,000 dollars Soldiers' Bonus Bonds, and 55,000,000 dollars State Road Bonds). The assessed value of property (January 1, 1930) was 4,933,074,349 dollars.

On July 1, 1930, the National Guard consisted of 304 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,211 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief occupation in the State. In 1925, the number of farms was 260,473, with a farm area of 32,641,893 acres, of which 15,278,436 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 2,286,639,415 dollars. The 1929 Missouri acreage actually in farms was 32,767,754 acres, of which 13,652,007 acres were in cultivated crops and 19,115,747 acres in non-cultivated crops

and lands. Maize is the principal crop, representing nearly 50 per cent. of crop acreage and often 40 per cent. of total crop values. Output in 1930, 172,841,000 bushels; winter and spring wheat, 19,880,000 bushels; oats, 48,978,000 bushels. Potatoes in 1930 totalled 82,000 acres, producing 8,692,000 bushels. In the southeast Missouri cotton counties the 1930 cotton acreage was 369,000 acres, producing 100,000 bales of lint cotton, and 171,000 tons of cotton seed. Tobacco acreage in 1930 was 5,200 acres, producing 4,680,000 pounds. There are many orchards, and much small fruit is grown. Missouri is a great livestock state, the January, 1930, totals being 300,000 mules, 563,000 horses, 947,000 sheep, 3,810,000 hogs, 860,000 milk cows and 1,312,000 other cattle. The 1929 wool clip was 6,000,000 pounds; goats and mohair clip, value 251,750 dollars. In 1929 furs sold from Missouri farms, value 2,250,000 dollars; game produced or sold from Missouri farms, 750,000 dollars.

The productive coal-fields of Missouri have an area of about 14,000 square miles, and employ 6,600 miners. In 1929, 4,022,368 short tons of coal were produced. Other important minerals are zinc (20,188 short tons in 1929), lead (387,372 short tons), Portland cement (8,113,304 barrels), grindstones, pig-iron, copper, blue and white lead, lime-stone, sandstone, and granite. The lead mines yielded in 1929 146,638 ounces of silver valued at 78,158 dollars Total mineral production (1929), 45,702,464 dollars.

Missouri is the largest manufacturing State west of the Mississippi river. Its largest industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes; output in 1927 was valued at 136,998,386 dollars. The 1927 census of manufacturers showed in all 5,422 plants, employing 195,378 wage-earners. Output was valued at 1,665,173,463 dollars, raw materials used 1,004,709,373 dollars, and wages paid, 230,017,241 dollars.

On December 31, 1929, Missouri had 130 national banks with resources of 576,900,000 dollars, demand deposits of 266,617,000 dollars and time deposits of 113,763,000 dollars; 1,277 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 1,199,300,000 dollars and deposits of 1,200,500,000 dollars.

In the State there were in 1930, 8,300 miles of steam railway, besides 1,200 miles of electric railway track. A new system of State highways, covering 12,640 miles, is under construction; present state-maintained highway system, 7,527 miles, of which 4,268 miles are surfaced.

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MONTANA.

Government.—Montana 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.

Governor.—J. E. Erickson, 1931–33 (7,500 dollars).
Secretary of State.—W. E. Harmon.

The State is divided into 56 counties, and 20 judicial districts. The Capital is Helena. The State sends to Congress 2 Senators and 2 Representatives.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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.

The Federal census results give the population as follows :—

	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq Mile
1880	38,813	346	39,159	0·3
1890	141,434	1,490	142,924	1·0
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

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 5,794 ; divorces, 1,376 ; annulments, 27.
In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	291,592	962	1,708	5,679	299,941
Female . . .	242,668	696	307	5,277	248,948
Total . . .	534,260	1,658	2,015	10,956	548,889

Of the total population in 1920, 93,620, or 17·1 per cent., were foreign-born whites. Of these, 12,105 (12·9 per cent.) were Canadian English, 7,260 Irish, 8,159 English, and 7,873 German, 9,962 (10·6 per cent) Norwegian, 7,179 Swedish, 5,203 Russian, 3,842 Italian. Of the total population in 1920, 31·3 per cent. were urban, and 0·3 per cent. Negro. There are Indian reservations of 1,203 square miles, with a population of 14,043 (1929). 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.

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 (1930, 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, 1930, consisted of 72 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,049 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Montana has considerable undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources. In 1925, there were 46,904 farms with an area of 32,735,723 acres, of which 8,474,224 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 574,897,007 dollars. In 1920, there were 10,807 farms of 1,071,769 acres irrigated. National forest area (1929), 16,170,658 acres.

The chief crop is wheat, amounting in 1930, to 33,698,000 bushels, and worth 16,332,000 dollars; hay, 2,381,000 tons, value 25,893,000 dollars; oats, 9,205,000 bushels; barley, 3,729,000 bushels; flax seed, 1,776,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,204,000 bushels. The raising of sheep, cattle, &c., is a very important industry. Total value of all crops in 1930 was 61,256,000 dollars. The wool-clip in 1929 was 28.733,000 pounds. On January 1, 1930, there were 3,913,000 sheep; horses, 500,000; milch cows, 186,000; other cattle, 1,152,000; swine, 328,000.

Montana has great mineral resources. Chief products (1929), coal, 3,183,000 short tons, copper 299,884,853 pounds, lead (1928) 16,880 tons, gold 55,854 ounces, valued at 1,154,600 dollars, silver 12,613,580 ounces, valued at 6,723,038 dollars, petroleum 3,183,000 barrels, zinc, 139,510 tons, tungsten, grindstones, corundum, mineral waters and sapphires. Total mineral production in 1928 was valued at 74,752,309 dollars.

In 1927, there were 565 manufacturing establishments in the State with 14,242 wage-earners, earning 20,915,203 dollars; the cost of materials used was 151,791,508 dollars; the value of output, 203,503,250 dollars.

In 1928 there were 5,232 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 109 miles of electric railway. State-maintained highway mileage, 8,007 of which 1,354 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Montana had 67 national banks with total resources of 101,900,000 dollars, demand deposits of 44,135,000 dollars and time deposits of 38,561,000 dollars; 195 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 144,100,000 dollars and deposits of 156,500,000 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. On May 30, 1854, Nebraska 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. Voters must have resided in the State for six months. 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.

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.

There are 93 counties in the State. The State Capital is Lincoln.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 77,510 square miles, of which 702 square miles 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 1880 was :—

	White[1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	450,017	2,385	452,402	5·9
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

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	663,230	7,309	807	1,459	672,805
Female .	615,989	5,933	216	1,429	623,567
Total .	1,279,219	13,242	1,023	2,888	1,296,372

The foreign-born white population in 1920 (11·5 per cent. of the whole) numbered 149,652, of whom 40,969 (27·4 per cent.) were German, 18,821 (12·6 per cent.) Swedish, 12,338 Danish, 3,547 Italian, 5,422 Irish, 6,000 English, 5,758 Canadian, and 15,718 (10·5 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1920, 31·3 per cent. were urban and 1·0 per cent. Negro. The largest cities in the State are: Omaha with a population of 214,006 in

1930; Lincoln (capital), 75,933; Grand Island, 18,041. Indian Reservations in 1929 covered an area of 12 square miles and had a population of 4,337.

In 1929 there were 10,202 marriages performed and 1,728 divorces granted in Nebraska, compared with 9,932 marriages and 1,538 divorces in 1928.

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 Nebraska in 1920, only 1·4 per cent. of the population over ten years of age were illiterate. School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age for not less than six months each year. The 7,245 elementary schools in 1928-29, had 14,216 teachers and 267,312 enrolled pupils. In 1928-29 there were 476 accredited high schools with 3,079 teachers and 60,282 pupils. There are 4 State normal schools with 180 teachers and 6,768 students, and 2 private normal schools. Total expenditure for common schools for year ending June 30, 1928, was 29,184,250 dollars. Higher instruction is provided in academic institutions, of which the more important are (1928-29):—

Opened	Institution	Professors, &c	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (State) . .	365	11,318
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.) . . .	173	1,928
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ (M.E.) . . .	58	825
1882	Hastings College, Hastings (Presby.) . .	49	658

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, 1930, the receipts and disbursements of the State funds were:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1929	2,813,765
Receipts, 1929-30	23,024,159
Total	25,837,924
Disbursements, 1929-30	22,365,494
Balance, June 30, 1930	3,472,430

The State has no debt. In 1929, the assessed valuation of tangible real and personal property amounted to 3,167,489,383 dollars, of which 636,230,607 dollars were personal, and 2,418,991,982 dollars real property.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 111 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,556 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Nebraska is one of the most important agricultural States In 1929, it contained over 125,000 farms with a total area of 48,214,420 acres, of which 18,468,000 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1929 was 1,782,761,375 dollars. The irrigated district in Western Nebraska embraces 641,336 acres. The principal crops are cereals, sugar beets, hay, potatoes, and apples. In 1930, the yield

of maize was 235,695,000 bushels; wheat, 73,275,000 bushels; oats, 80,017,000 bushels; sugar-beets, 1,132,000 tons. About 2,800 farms grow sugar-beets for 7 factories; Nebraska ranks second as producer of beet sugar; output, 1930, 136,000 tons. In 1930 it led in production of hay, 6,434,000 tons. Total value, all crops, 1930, was 257,020,000 dollars. The live-stock industry is pursued on a large scale. Value, 1929, 313,060,000 dollars. On Jan. 1, 1930, the State contained 757,000 horses, 98,000 mules, 2,648,000 cattle, 1,208,000 sheep and goats, and 5,274,000 swine. The area of national forest lands is 206,026 acres.

Nebraska has sand and limestone quarries, potash plants, and brick and tile plants. About 125,000,000 bricks and tiles are produced annually.

In 1927, there were 1,277 manufacturing establishments in the State with 26,110 wage-earners; the material used cost 326,917,490 dollars, and the output was valued at 420,296,190 dollars. The amount paid in wages was 34,296,241 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 1928, there were 6,174 miles of steam railway in the State, besides 192 miles of electric railway track. The state-maintained highway system embraces 8,012 miles, of which 3,877 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Nebraska had 157 national banks with total resources of 257,200,000 dollars, demand deposits of 114,355,000 dollars and time deposits of 55,359,000 dollars; 804 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 359,300,000 dollars and deposits of 361,000,000 dollars.

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NEVADA.

Government.—Nevada was admitted into the Union on October 31, 1864. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members elected for four years, about half their number retiring every two years, and a House of Representatives of 37 members elected for two years. Qualified electors, and eligible to either House, are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State six months and in the county or district 30 days next before the election. The State 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 1920, 1,640). There are 17 counties.

Area, Population, Instruction, Charity.—Area, 110,690 square miles, 869 square miles being water. Area in 1929 of Indian reservations, 1,300 square miles, with 4,920 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
1890	47,113	242	47,355	0 4
1900	42,201	134	42,335	0·4
1910	81,362	513	81,875	0·7
1920	77,061	346	77,407	0·7

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	42,308	196	1,257	2,479	46,240
Female . . .	28,391	150	198	2,428	31,167
Total . . .	70,699	346	1,455	4,907	77,407

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 14,802 (19·1 per cent. of the whole), of whom 1,069 (7·2 per cent.) were German, 618 Greek, 2,641 (17·2 per cent.) Italian, 1,271 English, 970 Irish, 1,178 Canadians, and 1,169 Mexican. Of the total population in 1920, 19·7 per cent. were urban and 0·4 per cent. Negro. The largest city in the State is Reno, with population in 1930 of 18,529.

Marriages in 1928 were 4,168 ; divorces, 2,595 ; annulments, 43.

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.

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 79 professors and instructors and 1,406 students in 1929–30.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements in the year 1930 were as llows :—

	Dollars
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1930	1,018,545
Receipts, 1930	5,092,933
Total	6,111,478
Disbursements, 1930	5,348,054
Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1931 . . .	763,424

The outstanding bonds of the State on December 31, 1930, amounted to 1,980,000 dollars. The total assessed value of taxable property in 1929 was 216,937,132 dollars. National Guard on June 30, 1930, had 6 officers and 117 men.

Production and Industry.—In 1925, there were 3,883 farms with a farm area of 4,090,586 acres, of which 533,614 acres were crop land and 2,973,821 were pasture land. The total value of all farm property in 1925

was 98,086,358 dollars. The Federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres within the State of Nevada. Principal crops in 1930:—Corn, 44,000 bushels; wheat, 386,000 bushels; barley, 480,000 bushels; potatoes, 525,000 bushels. On January 1, 1930, there were in the State 38,000 horses, 20,000 milch cows, 290,000 other cattle, 1,088,000 sheep, and 23,000 swine. In 1929 the wool-clip yielded 7,423,000 pounds of wool. The area of national forests in the State is 4,978,198 acres.

The mineral resources of the State are chiefly gold and silver, but copper (138,990,247 pounds in 1929), lead (7,874 short tons in 1928), zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur graphite, borax, gypsum, and building stone are also worked. In 1929, the output of gold was 158,941 ozs., valued at 3,285,000 dollars, and of silver, 4,746,750 ozs., valued at 2,530,018 dollars. Value of total mineral output for 1928, 31,881,787 dollars.

The manufacturing industries of the State are not of great importance. In 1927 there were 116 manufacturing establishments employing 2,419 wage-earners, earning 3,915,185 dollars. The raw material used amounted to 14,440,437 dollars, and their output to 26,815,907 dollars.

In 1929, the length of steam railway in the State was 2,645 miles. The State maintains 3,554 miles of highway, of which 1,431 miles are surfaced.

Nevada, on December 31, 1929, had 10 national banks with resources of 23,100,000 dollars, demand deposits of 8,288,000 dollars and time deposits of 8,576,000 dollars; 35 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 38,000,000 dollars and deposits of 41,100,000 dollars.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government.—New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The sense of the people as to the calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution must be taken every seven years. If a convention is held, the amendments to the Constitution which it proposes must be laid before the people, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 24 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives, of from 419 to 422 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 under sentence for crime or paupers.

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, Instruction.—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. from that of 1920.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was as follows:—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile.
1890	375,840	690	376,530	41·7
1900	410,791	797	411,588	45·6
1910	429,906	666	430,572	47·7
1920	442,331	752	443,083	49·1

In 1920, the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	221,667	333	99	13	222,112
Female .	220,664	288	4	15	220,971
Total .	442,331	621	103	28	443,083

Of the total population in 1920, 91,233 (representing 20·6 per cent. of the total population) were foreign-born white, of whom 1,886 were Swedes, 3,467 Russians, 1,714 Germans, 4,367 English, 7,908 Irish, 52,274 (57·3 per cent.) Canadian, 3,997 Polish, 5,280 Greeks, 2,074 Italians. Of the population in 1920, 63·1 per cent. were urban and 0·1 per cent. Negro.

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 1928 there were 4,796 marriages performed; 706 divorces and 9 annulments were granted, compared with 4,847 marriages, 646 divorces and 7 annulments in 1927.

The State law requires that at least 36 weeks of schooling must be provided in every town annually. School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age during the whole school term; and if they have not completed the elementary grades the school age extends to 16. In 1928, the 2,057 public elementary schools of the State had 2,221 teachers and 75,399 enrolled pupils; 89 public high schools had 697 teachers and 12,989 pupils. The 2 normal schools had 60 teachers and 918 students in 1928. For higher education there are Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, and the University of New Hampshire, at Durham, founded in 1866. They are non-sectarian. Dartmouth had (1930) 220 instructors and 2,274 students; the State University, 147 instructors and 1,924 students. Expenditure on education (1928), 7,561,357 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance, July 1, 1928	578,618
Receipts, 1928–29	16,361,539
Total	16,940,157
Disbursements, 1928–29	15,797,615
Balance, July 1, 1929	1,142,542

The funded indebtedness on July 1, 1929, amounted to 2,775,000 dollars. The assessed value in 1929 of taxable property was 763,059,670 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 73 officers, 2 warrant officers and 975 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 5,971,840 acres, of which 1,441,000 acres are cultivated, 720,000 acres uncultivated, and 3,681,081 acres under forest. The area of national forest lands on January 1, 1929, was 450,890 acres. In 1925, there were 21,065 farms with a total acreage of 2,262,064 acres, or 107·4 acres to each farm, and of this 542,846 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 107,084,055 dollars. The chief crops are (1930), hay (536,000 tons), corn (585,000 bushels), potatoes (2,365,000 bushels), oats (352,000 bushels); the chief fruit crop is apples. On January 1, 1930, the farm animals in the State were 23,000 horses, 77,000 milch cows, 120,000 other cattle, 20 000 sheep, and 19,000 swine.

Minerals are little worked, but granite, feldspar and mica are quarried, and mineral waters and scythe stones are also produced.

The manufacturing interests, aside from forest products, are largely confined to the Southern part of the State. In 1927, the number of manufacturing establishments was 1,028; the wage-earners numbered 65,482; the wages paid amounted to 72,803,397 dollars; the raw materials used were valued at 182,106,373 dollars, and the output at 327,528,366 dollars. On July 31, 1929, there were 1,121,594 active spindles, and the amount of cotton consumed was 206,936 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 December 31, 1929, had 56 national banks with resources of 87,800,000 dollars, demand deposits of 38,243,000 dollars and time deposits of 21,458,000 dollars; 42 mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 194,638,000 dollars; 123 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 311,400,000 dollars and deposits of 282,100,000 dollars.

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McClintock (J. N.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H.
Metcalfes (H.H.), History of New Hampshire. Concord, N.H., 1926.
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NEW JERSEY.

Government.—New Jersey is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a General Assembly, the members of which are chosen by the people, all 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.—Morgan F. Larson, 1929–32 (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, Instruction.—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. from that of 1920.

The population at the date of the Federal censuses was :—

Year	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	1,396,581	48,352	1,444,933	192·3
1900	1,812,317	71,352	1,883,669	250·7
1910	2,445,894	91,273	2,537,167	337·7
1920	3,037,087	118,813	3,155,900	420·0

Marriages in 1928 were 29,120 ; divorces, 3,170, and annulments, 82.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	1,531,146	57,432	1,441	56	1,590,075
Female . . .	1,505,941	59,700	140	44	1,565,825
Total . . .	3,037,087	117,132	1,581	100	3,155,900

In 1920, the foreign-born whites numbered 738,613 (23·4 per cent. of total population), of whom 46,781 (6·3 per cent.) were English ; 65,971 (8·9 per cent.) Irish ; 92,382 (12·5 per cent.) German ; 157,285 (21·3 per cent.) Italian ; 10,675 Swedish ; 12,737 Dutch ; 90,419 (12·2 per cent.) Polish ; 36,917 Austrian ; 40,470 Hungarian ; 73,527 (10 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1920, 78·7 per cent. were urban and 3·7 per cent. Negro.

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.

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 2,800 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 education (1928) was 66,838,212 dollars.

Higher and non-sectarian instruction is provided at Princeton University (founded in 1746), which, in 1929, had 344 professors and 2,489 students; at Rutgers College (1766) at New Brunswick, with 332 professors and instructors and 2,662 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 55 professors and 444 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, and the assessed valuation of real and personal property (1927) to 5,770,464,614 dollars.

The National Guard of New Jersey on June 30, 1930, consisted of 342 officers, 5 warrant officers and 4,314 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 1925, New Jersey had 29,671 farms with a total area of 1,924,545 acres, of which 1,126,051 acres were crop land. The value of all farm property in 1925 was 311,084,284 dollars. In 1930, the chief crop was potatoes, 8,260,000 bushels, valued at 7,847,000 dollars; maize, 6,300,000 bushels, valued at 5,985,000 dollars; hay, 342,000 short tons, valued at 7,192,000 dollars. The farm animals on January 1, 1930, comprised 49,000 horses, 125,000 milch cows, 167,000 other cattle, 6,000 sheep, and 51,000 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 39,379,279 dollars in 1928), zinc, cement, sand and gravel, and stone. The chief clay product is sanitary ware, in which New Jersey is pre-eminent. Zinc (99,871 short tons in 1928) is also important. The total value of all mineral products in 1928 was 70,865,363 dollars.

In 1927, the manufacturing establishments numbered 8,312 and employed 408,093 wage-earners; the raw material used was valued at 1,956,597,097 dollars, and the output at 3,417,450,248 dollars; 570,308,502 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, 115,870,137

dollars. On July 31, 1929, active cotton spindles numbered 381,000, consuming 32,000 bales of cotton.

In 1928, the length of steam railroad within the State was 2,295 miles; electric railway track, 1,093 miles; the length of canals was 174 miles. The State maintains 1,821 miles of highway, of which 1,681 miles are surfaced.

New Jersey on December 31, 1929, had 300 national banks with resources of 1,062,300,000 dollars, demand deposits of 363,168,000 dollars and time deposits of 484,125,000 dollars; 27 mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 200,325,000 dollars; 568 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 2,388,400,000 dollars and deposits of 2,260,700,000 dollars.

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Annual Reports of. State Treasurer; Comptroller of the Treasury; Commissioner of Banking and Insurance; Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and other State Authorities.
New Jersey Archives. 40 vols. Issued by the N. J Historical Society.
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NEW MEXICO.

Constitution and Government.—New Mexico from the time of its discovery by Europeans was politically associated with Mexico. On May 11, 1846, the Mexican war began; when peace was made February 2, 1848, New Mexico was recognised as belonging to the United States. On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act of the Territory was passed by the United States Congress. 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.

Governor.—Arthur Seligman, 1931-33 (5,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Mrs. E. A. Perrault.

For local government the State is divided into 31 counties. The administrative capital of the State is Santa Fé; population (as shown by the census of 1930), 11,176.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 122,634 square miles (131 square miles being water area). Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 16,282,582 acres. Census population on April 1, 1930, 423,317, an increase of 62,967, or 17·5 per cent. from 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
1890	158,326	1,956	160,282	1·3
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

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 4,892, divorces, 715, annulments, 12.
In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	175,350	4,593	364	10,149	190,456
Female	159,323	1,140	68	9,363	169,894
Total	334,673	5,733	432	19,512	360,350

In 1920, 29,077 (8·1 per cent. of population) were foreign-born whites, of whom 1,178 were Germans, 19,906 (68·5 per cent.) Mexicans, 888 English, 434 Irish, 423 Austrians, and 1,678 (5 8 per cent.) Italians. Of the total population in 1920, 18 per cent. were urban, and 1·6 per cent. Negro.

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population of 26,570 in 1930; Santa Fé with 11,176; Roswell, 11,173; Raton, 6,090. Indian reservations, with an area of 5,524 square miles in 1929, have Indian population of 27,583, chiefly Navaho, 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.

Elementary education is free, and all children between 6 and 16 years of age are compelled to attend school. There were, June 30, 1929, 1,375 public elementary schools in the State with 87,094 enrolled pupils, and 2,603 teachers; and 103 public high schools with 609 teachers and 11,659 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 (1928–29), 5,552,520 dollars. For special and higher instruction there are various institutions; a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, founded at Las Cruces in 1889, with 49 professors and 407 students (1930), a School of Mines, founded at Socorro in 1895, with 9 professors and 104 students (1930), a Military Institute, an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, an Institute for the Blind, an Orphans' School, and a Reform School. At Albuquerque is the State University, founded in 1892; it had 63 professors and 1,120 students in 1930.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending June 30, 1930, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1929	3,659,240
Receipts for year 1929–30	16,979,132
Total	20,638,372
Disbursements for year 1929–30	15,609,811
Balance, July 1, 1930	5,028,561

The total bonded indebtedness of the State on July 1, 1930, was 3,759,500 dollars. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1930 was 340,000,000 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 73 officers, 1 warrant officer and 901 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—New Mexico produces cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton. The principal crops in 1930 were: maize, 3,010,000

bushels; wheat, 1,921,000 bushels; potatoes, 210,000 bushels; cotton, 100,000 bales. Dry farming has proved a valuable adjunct. Irrigation, which is indispensable over wide tracks 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 1925, there were 31,687 farms with an area of 27,850,325 acres, of which 1,784,851 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 236,300,563 dollars. Total acreage of leading crops in 1930, 1,329,000 acres; total value of leading crops, 19,539,000 dollars. The farm animals on January 1, 1930, comprised 150,000 horses, 67,000 milch cows, 1,045,000 other cattle, 2,527,000 sheep, and 73,000 swine. In 1929, the wool-clip amounted to 14,600,000 pounds of wool. The national forest area (June 30, 1929) covered 8,491,831 acres, and there are about 4,000,000 acres of heavily forested country in private ownership.

The State has valuable mineral resources, of which, in 1929, gold (33,026 ounces), silver (1,060,494 ounces), copper (100,165,206 pounds), coal (2,640,000 short tons), lead, and zinc were the most important. 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 1928 was 30,426,840 dollars. Petroleum output, 1929, was 1,689,000 barrels; in 1928, 943,000 barrels.

The manufactured output of New Mexico (200 manufacturing establishments) in 1927 amounted to the value of 20,182,672 dollars. The number of wage-earners was 4,653, earning in a year 5,421,441 dollars, and the cost of materials used was 10,055,852 dollars.

New Mexico had on December 31, 1929, 27 national banks with resources of 39,700,000 dollars, demand deposits of 24,767,000 dollars and time deposits of 8,104,000 dollars; 56 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 40,500,000 dollars and deposits of 46,000,000 dollars.

In 1928, there were 2,964 miles of steam railway and 11 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 9,354 miles of highway of which 2,010 miles are surfaced.

Books of Reference.

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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, six 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, 1921-33 (25,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Edward F. 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. from 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
1900	7,169,662	99,232	7,268,894	152·5
1910	8,979,423	134,191	9,113,614	191·2
1920	10,186,744	198,483	10,385,227	217·9

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 114,348; divorces, 5,293; annulments, 990.

In 1920 the population by race and sex was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	5,081,010	95,418	8,106	2,816	5,187,350
Female . . .	5,091,017	103,065	1,108	2,687	5,197,877
Total . . .	10,172,027	198,483	9,214 [1]	5,503	10,385,227

[1] Includes 5,798 Chinese and 2,686 Japanese.

Of the total in 1920, 2,786,112 (26 8 per cent. of total population) were foreign-born whites, the nationalities most numerously represented being Italian 545,173 (19·6 per cent.), Russian 529,240 (19·0 per cent.), German 295,650 (10 6 per cent.), Irish 284,747 (10·2 per cent.), Austrian 151,172, English 135,305, Canadian 111,974, Swedish 53,025, Swiss 15,053, Scotch

37,654, French 32,179, Norwegian 27,573. Of the total population in 1920, 82·7 per cent. were urban and 1·9 per cent. Negro.

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 . .	158,347
Brooklyn . . .	2,560,401		
Total N.Y.			6,930,446

Other cities, 1930, were :—

Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.	Cities	Pop.
Buffalo . .	573,073	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 . . .	127,482	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 1929 covered an area of 137 square miles and had a population of 4,402.

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.—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 1928-29, the children enrolled in the 11,887 public school buildings numbered 2,096,337 ; the number of teachers was 73,218. There were 1,178 public high schools and academies with 439,708 pupils and 17,770 teachers ; 9 public normal schools with 377 teachers and 9,037 students ; and day vocational schools employing 1,044 teachers with 25,667 pupils. Total expenditure on public schools in 1929 was 376,071,512 dollars. Total expenditure in 1929 on all types of institutions, including special schools, normal schools and universities, was 483,583,985 dollars. There were 145 universities, colleges, professional and technical schools with 10,769 professors and teachers, and 117,364 students.

The University of the State of New York is governed by a Board of Regents, whose members are at all times three more than the existing judicial districts of the State—at present 9 districts and 12 Regents. The University is the State Education Department. The Regents elect by ballot the President of the University and the Commissioner of Education.

The names, year of foundation, and numbers of instructors and students in 21 of the colleges and universities in 1929-30 were as follows :—

Founded	Name and Place	Professors, &c.	Students
1896	Adelphi College, Brooklyn [3]	42	654
1889	Barnard College, New York [2]	103	1,144
1883	Canisius College, Buffalo [1]	47	603
1820	Colgate University, Hamilton [1]	74	993
1854	College of the City of New York [1]	649	5,844 [4]
1754	Columbia University, New York [3]	1,652	15,919
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca [3]	1,039	5,651
1853	Elmira College [2]	58	597
1846	Fordham University, New York [3]	291	5,946
1812	Hamilton College, Clinton [1]	45	438
1825	Hobart College, [5] Geneva [3]	35	466
1888	Hunter College, New York [2]	371	6,164
1890	N.Y.S. College for Teachers, Albany [3]	94	1,250
1831	New York University [3]	1,440	28,502
1883	Niagara University, Niagara Falls [1]	39	421
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton [3]	99	3,988
1870	Syracuse University [3]	611	5,639
1795	Union University, Schenectady, Albany Schs. [3]	209	1,356
1846	University of Buffalo [3]	377	1,831
1846	University of Rochester [3]	255	1,473
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie [2]	153	1,168

[1] For men only. [2] For women only. [3] For men and women.
[4] Not including 5,020 students in afternoon session, and 19,052 in evening session.
[5] Including William Smith College.

There are 31 other colleges in the State, and 11 extra-territorial colleges, chartered by the University of the State of New York and located in Brazil, Syria, Turkey and China.

There are also 15 schools of theology, 10 of law, 7 of education, 11 of medicine, 3 of dentistry, 1 of dental hygiene, 5 of pharmacy, 1 of veterinary medicine, 10 of technology, 2 of library science, 1 of chiropody, 1 of optometry, 3 of accountancy, 3 of architecture, 3 of art and journalism, 3 of music, and 3 of agriculture.

The institutions subject to State supervision June 30, 1930, included 8 State institutions with a population of 2,634, and 541 county, city and private institutions with 75,421 inmates. In the latter category were 154 institutions for children with 29,085 inmates; 4 homes and schools for the blind, 302 inmates; 7 schools for the deaf, 1,660 inmates; 269 hospitals and sanatoria, 30,860 patients; 63 almshouses with 10,079 inmates; 18 homes for the insane (private), 1,116 inmates; and 24 other institutions, 2,451 inmates.

The Department of Social Welfare also inspects county, city and private institutions, including 166 institutions for children with 27,388 inmates; 5 schools for the blind with 276 pupils; 9 schools for the deaf with 1,599 pupils; 298 hospitals with an average population of 34,792 patients; and 62 almshouses with 10,552 inmates. It also supervises 47 boards of child welfare caring for 41,208 children in their own homes; 93 placing-out and boarding-out agencies with 14,274 children under supervision; 298 dispensaries caring for 1,852,548 patients during the year. The Department has established (1930) a Division of Old Age Security to supervise the granting of allowances to destitute persons over 70 years of age for maintenance in their own homes.

Finance and Defence.—The State receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1930, were respectively as follows:—

	Dollars
Cash Balance in hand, July 1, 1929	80,452,494
Cash Receipts, 1929–30	276,698,957
Total	357,151,451
Disbursements, 1929–30	259,958,917
Balance, July 1, 1930	97,192,534

The total net funded debt of the State, June 30, 1930, amounted to 273,347,367 dollars. The assessed value of real property in 1930 was 28,216,433,604 dollars; of personal property, other than bank stock, 385,865,944 dollars; total, 28,602,359,548 dollars. The assessed valuation in 1930 of taxable real property in New York City was 19,118,449,112 dollars; non-taxable real property, 4,732,971,990 dollars; taxable franchises, 564,413,855 dollars; personal property, 1,366,673,080 dollars; total, 24,782,508,637 dollars.

The City of New York, January 1, 1929, had a net funded debt of 1,607,501,977 dollars.

On June 30, 1930, the active National Guard consisted of 1,340 officers, 20 warrant officers and 19,754 men; the Naval Militia, of 1,900 officers and men.

Production, Industry, Commerce.—New York has large agricultural interests. In 1925 (census), it had 188,754 farms of an average size of 102·1 acres, making a total of 19,269,926 acres—63 per cent. total land area of the state. About 7,403,503 acres of this is in woods and pastures, and 500,000 acres in orchards and vineyards. In 1930, 4,408,000 acres were in hay crops, 1,276,000 acres in grain for feeding live-stock, and about 1,689,000 acres in other crops except fruit, the total area of crops other than fruit being estimated at 7,562,000 acres. In 1930, the crops of the State had a gross value of 212,803,000 dollars.

The agriculture of New York is dominated by the demands of the large urban population. The State is noted for the production of vegetables; dairying is, however, the leading type of farming. In 1929, the production of milk was 7,352,453,000 pounds. In 1930, the crops comprised corn, 657,000 acres; wheat, 263,000 acres; oats, 1,077,000 acres. The farm animals on January 1, 1930, comprised approximately 374,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 1,383,000 milch cows, 461,000 sheep, and 232,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1929 yielded 2,765,000 pounds of wool.

Other productive industries are mining and quarrying. In 1929, the mines within the State yielded 875,564 long tons of iron ore, valued at 3,941,985 dollars; pig iron, 2,026,771 long tons valued at 46,960,186 dollars; crude petroleum, 3,346,000 barrels, valued at 13,200,000 dollars; salt, 2,194,590 short tons, valued at 6,470,051 dollars; Portland cement, 10,761,368 barrels. Other products (with output in 1928) are gypsum, 1,504,826 tons, valued at 9,613,307 dollars; mineral springs, 7,828,740 gallons, valued at 876,690 dollars; talc, 107,321 tons, valued at 1,504,103 dollars; quarry products of granite, trap rock, sandstone, marble, limestone, and lime, valued at 18,356,943 dollars; brick, tile, and pottery, valued at 22,474,405 dollars. The value of natural gas produced in 1928 was 4,827,000 dollars. The State also produces crystalline quartz, diatomaceous earth, emery, feldspar, garnet, millstones, slip clay, and lead. The total value of mineral output in 1928 was estimated at 108,945,301 dollars.

In 1927 the manufacturing establishments numbered 36,650, employing 1,072,284 wage-earners who earned 1,605,378,086 dollars, utilized raw

materials valued at 4,804,172,874 dollars, and turned out products valued at 9,400,061,376 dollars. In 1929, 32,417,036 active cotton spindles consumed 7,091,065 bales.

In 1929, there were 2,211 publications, &c., of which 191 dailies, 914 weekly, 23 semi-weekly, 5 tri-weekly, 851 monthly, 38 semi-monthly, 21 fortnightly, were published in English; of the foreign languages there were 19 in Spanish, 34 in Italian, 20 in German, 15 in Yiddish, 14 in Hungarian, 18 in Polish, 13 in French, 6 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, 4 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 year ending December 31, 1930, amounted to the value of 1,882,187,459 dollars, and the exports to the value of 1,699,794,188 dollars.

In New York State there were on December 31, 1929, 8,269 miles of steam railroads and 1,366 miles of electric railroads. The canals of the State, used for commercial purposes, have a length of 638 miles, of which the Erie canal has 361 miles. The State maintains 13,917 miles of highway of which 10,561 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, New York had 559 national banks with total resources of 6,843,300,000 dollars, demand deposits of 2,735,216,000 dollars, and time deposits of 1,212,257,000 dollars; 149 mutual saving banks had savings deposits of 4,463,046,000; 1,127 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans of 12,754,700,000 dollars, investments of 4,467,500,000 dollars and deposits of 16,340,100,000 dollars.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.—North Carolina is one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 50 members, and a House of Representatives of 120 members, elected for two years.

All citizens of the United States, resident in the State one year, and in the 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.—C. 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, Instruction.—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
1820	419,200	219,629	638,829	13·2
1900	1,269,341	624,469	1,893,810	38·9
1910	1,508,444	697,843	2,206,287	45·3
1920	1,795,716	763,407	2,559,123	52·5

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 21,373; divorces, 1,609; annulments, 29.
In 1920 the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	899,031	373,965	94	5,972	1,279,062
Female	884,748	389,442	19	5,852	1,280,061
Total	1,783,779	763,407	113	11,824	2,559,123

Of the total in 1920, 7,099 (representing 0·3 per cent. of the total population) were white foreign-born, 703 being German, 932 (13·1 per cent.) Russian, and 967 (13·6 per cent) English. Urban population formed 19·3 per cent., and the Negro population 29·8 per cent. of the whole. Cities (with population in 1930) are: Charlotte, 82,675; Winston-Salem, 75,274; Wilmington, 32,270; Durham, 52,037; Asheville, 50,193; Raleigh (capital), 37,379; Greensboro, 53,569; High Point, 36,745. Indian reservations in 1929 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.

School attendance is compulsory between 7 and 13, inclusive. Separate schools are provided for white, coloured and Indian children. In 1928–29 the 5,774 public elementary schools of the State had 19,577 teachers, and 745,349 enrolled pupils. There were 845 public high schools with 4,538 teachers and 110,533 pupils. There were 7 normal colleges in 1928, 3 white, 3 negro and 1 Indian. Total expenditure on account of public elementary and high schools in 1928–29, 35,655,441 dollars.

Higher instruction is given in 46 university and college institutions, 7 State and 39 private and denominational. The more important are the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (founded in 1795) with (1930) 226 professors and 8,886 students; and the Agricultural and Engineering College at West Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 160 professors and 2,814 pupils. Higher education for young women is given in the State College for Women (Greensboro) which, in 1929–30, had 141 professors and 3,348 students. There are large sectarian colleges, and also schools and colleges for coloured youths.

Finance and Defence.—The State had receipts and disbursements in the year ending June 30, 1930, as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance, July 1, 1929	16,225,452
Receipts, 1929-1930	81,399,763
Total	97,625,215
Disbursements, 1929-1930	84,667,014
Balance, June 30, 1930	12,958,201

On June 30, 1930, the recognized net bonded debt amounted to 172,921,600 dollars; sinking fund, 8,274,782 dollars. The assessed value of personal and real property in 1928 was 2,923,527,658 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, 1930, consisted of 258 officers, 5 warrant officers and 3,200 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the State is agriculture. In 1925, the U.S. census showed 283,491 farms, including both owners and tenants, with a farm population of 1,446,881. Total farm area, 18,593,670 acres; total value all farm property, 1,050,015,835 dollars. In 1929, the State farm census showed 287,426 active farm owners cultivating 3,349,580 acres and farm tenants cultivating 3,577,588 acres. Wheat and corn are grown extensively, the production of the former in 1930 being 4,288,000 bushels, and of the latter, approximately 51,865,000 bushels. The chief money crop, however, is cotton, of which the area in cultivation (1930) was 1,631,000 acres, with a production of 795,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). Another important product is tobacco; production in 1930, 535,195,000 pounds. Other products are peanuts, potatoes, oats, rye, truck, fruit, etc. On January 1, 1930, the farm animals were 93,000 horses, 279,000 mules, 312,000 milk cattle, with a total of 537,000 for all cattle, 103,000 sheep, and 803,000 swine. The area of national forest lands (June 30, 1930) was 407,027 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, 1928, were valued at 11,480,406 dollars.

North Carolina in 1927 had 3,004 industrial establishments, employing 205,604 wage earners, who received 157,812,720 dollars, and turning out products valued at 1,152,482,164 dollars. The leading industries, measured by the value of their products in 1927 were: textile, 425,233,595; tobacco, 413,274,114; and lumber, 54,062,615 dollars. Active cotton spindles on July 31, 1928, numbered 6,192,000, consuming 1,584,000 bales.

The chief seaport is Wilmington, the exports from which, in the year ending June 30, 1930, amounted to 6,181,599 dollars, nearly all of cotton shipped mostly to Bremen, Liverpool, and Ghent. The imports amounted to 6,663,181 dollars.

The State in 1930 contained 4,995 miles of steam railway, and 176 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 7,137 miles of highways of which 6,890 miles are surfaced.

North Carolina on June 30, 1930, had 59 national banks with resources 114,426,000 dollars, demand deposits of 33,623,000 dollars, and time

deposits of 42,490,000 dollars. On the same date, there were 409 State banks, including branches, having total resources of 312,060,629 dollars, demand deposits of 151,598,679 dollars, and time deposits of 100,161,449 dollars. In addition, there were trust assets of 101,111,251 dollars and assets of 54 industrial banks of 20,389,571 dollars.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota was admitted into the Union on February 22, 1889. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 49 members elected for four years, and a House of Representatives of 113 members elected for two years. Qualified electors are (with necessary exceptions) all citizens and civilised Indians. Residence required: in the State one year, in the county ninety days, in the precinct thirty days, next before the election. 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.

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.

Area, Population.—Area, 70,837 square miles (654 square miles being water). Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 152,113 acres. The area in 1929 of the Indian reservations was 2 square miles with a population of 10,526 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.
1890	182,407	8,576	190,988	2·7
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

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

Marriages in 1928 were 4,269; divorces, 461; annulments, 7.
In 1920, the population by sex and race was:—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	338,031	276	183	3,183	341,673
Female . .	301,923	191	14	3,071	305,199
Total . .	639,954	467	197	6,254	646,872

The number of white foreign-born in 1920 was 131,503 (20·3 per cent. of the total population), of whom 38,190 (29 0 per cent. were Norwegian, 15,550 (11·9 per cent.) Canadian, 29,617 (22·5 per cent.) Russian, and 11,960 (9·1 per cent.) German. The urban population formed 13·6 per cent. and the Negro population 0·1 per cent. of the whole in 1920. 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.

Instruction.—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, has (1930) 147 teachers and 1,739 students; the State Agricultural College has 132 teachers and 1,447 students; Jamestown College (founded 1883) has 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, 1930, were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, July 1, 1929	13,497,903
Receipts, 1929-1930	22,604,936
Total	36,102,839
Expenditure, 1929-1930	23,338,279
Balance in hand, June 30, 1930 . . .	12,764,590

Bonded debt on June 30, 1930, 36,358,200 dollars; assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1927, 996,188,783 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 77 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,071 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the North Dakota population. In 1925, there were 75,970 farms, with an area of 34,327,410 acres, of which 21,864,401 acres were crop land, and 8,940,886 acres were pasture land. The assessed valuation of all farm property in 1925 was 1,191,036,966 dollars. The area to be irrigated within the State under the Federal Reclamation Act extends to 40,000 acres. The chief products are cereals, potatoes, hay and flax. The wheat crop in 1930 amounted to 99,807,000 bushels; oats, 88,398,000 bushels; barley, 40,075,000 bushels;

corn, 19,058,000 bushels; potatoes, 7,192,000 bushels. In the same year the area under flax (grown for the seed) was 1,931,000 acres, and the yield amounted to 10,041,000 bushels of seed, valued at 13,957,000 dollars. The State has also an active live-stock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising. On January 1, 1930, the farm animals were: 570,000 horses, 528,000 milch cows, 1,236,000 other cattle, 645,000 sheep, and 681,000 swine. The wool-clip yielded 4,649,000 pounds of wool in 1929.

The mineral resources of North Dakota are inconsiderable. Cement is made and there are coal-mines (output 1929, 1,950,000 short tons).

In the State in 1927 there were 307 manufacturing establishments, employing 3,260 wage-earners, who earned 4,808,122 dollars, using raw material costing 34,271,002 dollars, and giving an output valued at 47,003,022 dollars. The most important of these industries was flour and grist milling.

In 1928, there were 5,275 miles of steam railway in the State, and 19 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 7,205 miles of highway of which 2,245 miles are surfaced.

North Dakota had on December 31, 1929, 122 national banks with resources of 90,700,000 dollars, demand deposits of 33,982,000 dollars, and time deposits of 39,131,000 dollars; 412 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 111,700,000 dollars and deposits of 119,300,000 dollars.

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OHIO.

Government.—Ohio was admitted into the Union on February 19, 1803. The question of a general revision of the Constitution is submitted to the people every 20 years, provision being made for the election of a Convention to draft alterations.

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 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, Instruction.—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. from that of 1920.

The population at the date of various censuses was :—

Years	Population		Years	Population	
	Total	Per Sq. Mile		Total	Per Sq. Mile
1800	45,365	1·1	1910	4,767,121 [2]	117·0
1900	4,157,545 [1]	102·1	1920	5,759,394	141·4

[1] Includes 96,901 Negroes. [2] Includes 111,452 Negroes.

Marriages in 1928 were 59,339 ; divorces, 14,643 ; annulments, 64.
In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	2,854,664	100,160	1,062	94	2,955,980
Female . .	2,717,229	86,027	101	57	2,803,414
Total .	5,571,893	186,187	1,163	151	5,759,394

The foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 678,697 (11·8 per cent. of the whole), of whom 111,893 (16·5 per cent.) were German, 29,262 (4·3 per cent.) Irish, 43,140 (6·4 per cent.) English, 24,176 Canadian, 48,073 Austrian, and 67,579 (10·0 per cent.) Poles. Of the total population in 1920, 63·8 per cent. were urban and 3·2 per cent. Negro.

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	Ashtabula . .	23,301
Canton . .	104,906	Steubenville .	35,422	Alliance . .	23,047
Lakewood .	70,509	Mansfield .	33,525	Cugahoga Falls	19,797
Springfield .	68,743	Norwood . .	33,411	Findlay . .	19,363
Hamilton .	52,176	Marion . . .	31,084	Lancaster . .	18,716

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.

School attendance during full term is compulsory for children from 6 to 18 years of age. In Ohio in 1929–30, the 6,375 public elementary schools had 25,621 teachers and 888,075 enrolled pupils ; 1,293 public high schools had 10,204 teachers and 262,202 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 (1929):—

Founded	Institutions	Professors &c.	Students (all departments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	745	14,770
1874	Cincinnati University (City)	531	5,887
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	148	1,696
1804	Ohio University, Athens (State)	288	3,422
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	618	7,180
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin	168	1,860
1809	Miami University, Oxford (State)	147	2,756
1870	Municipal University of Akron	140	1,696
1880	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	67	812
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	82	983

The daily average number of paupers in the county homes during the year 1928, was 7,620, and the average daily number of prisoners in the penal institutions was 8,811.

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1929, were:—

	Dollars
Cash in hand, January 1, 1929	18,188,593
Income, 1929	88,333,101
Total	106,521.694
Disbursements, 1929	82,837,457
Balance, December 31, 1929	23,684,237

The public debt of the State on December 31, 1930, amounted to 5,000,000 dollars, for soldiers' bonus. The assessed value of real property in 1929 was 9,524,729,325 dollars and of personal property 4,152,986,695 dollars, the total value of taxable property being 13,677,716,020 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 603 officers, 8 warrant officers and 7,783 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Ohio is extensively devoted to agriculture. There were 244,703 farms (22,219,248 acres) in Ohio on January 1, 1925. Farm values were: land, 1,299,024,004 dollars; buildings, 646,606,971 dollars: all farm property, 1,945,630,975 dollars. The chief crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, besides tobacco. In 1930 3,483,000 acres of corn produced 88,816,000 bushels; 1,790,000 acres of oats produced 64,440,000 bushels; 1,609,000 acres of winter wheat produced 28,640,000 bushels; 105,000 acres in potatoes produced 9,450,000 bushels; 2,822,000 acres of hay produced 2,469,000 tons. The wool-clip in 1929 yielded 14,426,000 pounds. On January 1, 1930, the live-stock on Ohio farms was: 500,000 horses, 908,000 milk cows, 1,634,000 other cattle, 1,963,000 swine and 2,065,000 sheep.

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources; value of total mineral output (excluding value of pig-iron), 1928, 211,041,279 dollars. The two leading products are coal and clay products. In 1929, 679 mines, employing 23,264 men, produced 23,712,000 short tons of coal. Pig iron output, 9,446,984 tons, valued at 163,480,003 dollars. Petroleum output (1929) was 6,708,000 barrels, valued at 14,100,000 dollars; natural gas output (1928) was 56,341,000 *M.* cubic feet; natural gasoline or petrol (1929) 11,400,000 gallons. Cement output (1929) was 9,427,084 barrels.

In 1927, there were 10,961 manufacturing establishments in the State; the number of wage-earners was 669,097; the amount paid in wages was 968,181,165 dollars; the raw material used cost 2,877,126,245 dollars, and the value of the output was 5,230,323,268 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 December 31, 1929, there were 1,015 National and State banks in the Federal Reserve System, with 2,532,200,000 dollars deposits, and loans and investments of 2,691,500,000 dollars; National banks, numbering 317, had on December 31, 1929, resources of 925,900,000 dollars, demand deposits of 340,751,000 dollars, and time deposits of 303,060,000 dollars.

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OKLAHOMA.

Government.—The State of Oklahoma, comprising the former Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, was constituted on November 16, 1907, by Proclamation made by the United States President under the enabling act of June 16, 1906. The constitution provides for the *initiative* and the *referendum*, 8 per cent. of the legal voters having the right to propose any legislative measure and 15 per cent. to propose amendments to the constitution by petition.

The 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 97 nor more than 109 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.—Graves Leeper.

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 1929 had an area of 60 square miles with a population of 121,531, 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
1900	670,204	120,187	790,391 [2]	10·3 [2]
1910	1,444,531	212,624	1,657,155	23·9
1920	1,821,194	207,089	2,028,283	29·2

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.
[2] Including Indian territory.

Marriages in 1928 were 28,472 ; divorces, 7,762 ; annulments, 172.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	952,691	76,294	309	28,750	1,058,044
Female. . . .	868,503	73,114	35	28,587	970,239
Total . . .	1,821,194	149,408	344	57,337	2,028,283

In 1920, 39,968 were foreign-born whites (2·0 per cent of the total population), of whom 17,029 (17·6 per cent.) were Germans, 5,005 (12·5 per cent) Russians, 2,122 Italians, 1,393 Austrians, 2,686 English, 2,475 Canadians, 6,697 (16·8 per cent.) Mexican, and 1,120 Scotch. Of the total population in 1920, 26·6 per cent. were urban, and 7·4 per cent. Negro.

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), Seminole (16,159), Ardmore (15,641), 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.

The State has a school system embracing elementary and high public schools, normal schools, and also colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools have to be provided for whites and Negroes, all children not Negroes being classed as white. In 1928–9 there were 4,678 public elementary schools with 576,156 pupils and 16,267 teachers ; 822 public high schools with 99,641 enrolled pupils and 3,288 teachers. There were 7 State Teachers' Colleges with 567 teachers and 14,789 students. 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, 1928–29, was 54,457 students.

Finance and Defence.—Income and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1930 :—

	Dollars
Balance in hand, June 30, 1929	4,433,387
Receipts, 1929–30	33,390,476
Total	37,823,863
Disbursements, 1929–30	34,123,151
Balance in hand, July 1, 1930	3,700,712

On June 30, 1929, the State debt amounted to 783,000 dollars. The assessed value of real and of personal property (1927) was 1,697,364,213 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 397 officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,725 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Oklahoma is mainly agricultural. In 1925, it had 197,218 farms with a total area of 30,868,965 acres, of which 15,837,735 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 1,048,757,322 dollars. The yield of corn in 1930 was 36,436,000 bushels; of wheat, 33,696,000 bushels; of oats, 25,732,000 bushels. Other products are potatoes, hay, sorghum, fruits, and cotton. The cotton crop for 1930 on 4,061,000 acres amounted to 900,000 bales. Total value fall crops, 1930, was 132,248,000 dollars On January 1, 1930, the stock comprised 634,000 milch cows, 1,899,000 all cattle, 1,008,000 hogs, 167,000 sheep, 479,000 horses, and 313,000 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 1929, 255,004,000 barrels of crude petroleum were produced and 676,500,000 gallons of natural gasoline. Natural gas is also obtained in large quantities (320,861,000 *M.* cubic feet in 1928). Coal (3,484,000 short tons in 1929), lead (43,687 short tons in 1928), and zinc (180,252 tons) are also worked. Total mineral output in 1928, 486,634,347 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 1927, the State had a total of 1,373 industrial establishments, employing 27,932 wage-earners who earned 35,785,266 dollars, the cost of material being 269,418,221 dollars, and the value of the output 371,718,409 dollars.

In 1930, Oklahoma had 6,743 miles of steam railway besides 246 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 6,142 miles of highway, of which 1,995 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Oklahoma had 292 national banks with resources of 446,500,000 dollars, demand deposits of 219,463,000 dollars and time deposits of 93,029,000 dollars; 617 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 400,500,000 dollars and deposits of 417,100,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

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Statistics and Information concerning the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and the Cherokee Strip, &c. St. Louis, 1893.

OREGON.

Government.—Oregon was admitted into the Union on February 14, 1859. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of 60 Representatives, elected for two years.

The Constitution was amended in 1902, 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, Instruction.—Area, 96,699 square miles, 1,092 square miles being water. Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 13,227,141 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
1900	412,431	1,105	413,536	4 3
1910	671,273	1,492	672,765	7 0
1920	781,245	2,144	783,389	8·2

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians

In 1920, the population by sex and race was —

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	407,159	1,197	5,677	2,301	416,334
Female . .	361,987	947	1,832	2,289	367,055
Total . .	769,146	2,144	7,509	4,590	783,389

The foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 102,151 (13·0 per cent. of total population), of whom 13,740 (13·5 per cent.) were German, 13,744 (13·5 per cent.) Canadian, 7,953 (7·8 per cent.) English, 10,532 (10·3 per cent.) Swedish, 4,203 Irish, 4,324 Italian, 1,928 Greeks, and 6,955 Norwegian. Of the total population in 1920, 49·9 per cent were urban, and 0·3 per cent. Negro.

The Indian reservations in 1929 comprised 1,756 square miles with a population of 4,521 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.

In 1929 8,243 marriages were performed and 3,181 divorces and 16 annulments granted as against 7,625 marriages, 3,053 divorces and 20 annulments in 1927.

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.

School attendance is compulsory for all children from 8 to 16 years of age, unless the pupil completes the elementary grades in the meantime. All children between the ages of 16 and 18 years must be in school or legally employed. If legally employed, they must attend the part-time schools unless they have already acquired the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public schools or are attending an evening school. For school year ending June 30, 1929 the 2,353 public elementary schools had 5,833 teachers and 144,851 enrolled pupils; 288 four-year high schools had 2,107 teachers and 42,338 pupils; and the three Normal Schools at Monmouth, Ashland, and La Grande had (1929–30) 123 teachers and 2,478 Students. Total expenditure on education (1927–28), 24,916,151 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 1930 the staff numbered 562, with 316 engaged in instruction, and the student enrolment, 5,636, of whom 3,778 were in regular full-year degree courses. The University of Oregon, organized at Eugene in 1876, had in 1929–30, 317 professors and 11,520 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, 1929:—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1929	290,369
Receipts, 1929	22,274,024
Total	22,564,393
Disbursements, 1929	22,198,075
Balance, January 1, 1930	366,318

On January 1, 1930, the amount of the State bonded indebtedness was 61,014,510 dollars. In 1929 the assessed value of real and personal property was 1,124,988,693 dollars.

On June 30, 1930, the National Guard of the State of Oregon consisted of 217 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,856 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, the value being approximately 125,000,000 dollars and the number of men employed

in the industry 50,000. In 1929, the forest area was 24,000,000 acres. National forest lands on June 30, 1929, amounted to 13,297,938 acres.

In 1925 there were 55,908 farms with an acreage of 14,170,043; total value, land and buildings, was 617,174,215 dollars. In 1930 only 2,807,000 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. The leading crops are wheat (23,391,000 bushels in 1930); oats (11,489,000 bushels); hay (2,561,000 tons), and potatoes (6,300,000 bushels). Rye, barley, flax-seed, and hops are important crops. Field crop valuation for 1930, 68,554,000 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 July 1, 1930, numbered 174,000; milch cows, 218,000; other cattle, 455,000; sheep, 2,558,000; swine, 270,000. Range land for grazing cattle and sheep, 45,000,000 acres Total value of live stock, including poultry, on January 1, 1930, was 70,000,000 dollars. In 1929 the wool-clip yielded 20,464,000 pounds. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut, and oyster fisheries are abundant. During 1929 the fish caught in the Columbia river—of which two-thirds was canned on the Oregon side—totalled 422,117 cases. The total canned salmon pack on the Oregon coast, 1929, was 15,060 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 (3,710 flasks in 1929, valued at 450,000 dollars). Output of gold in 1929 was 18,400 ounces, valued at 380,300 dollars; silver, 37,700 ounces; and copper, 740,000 pounds. Value of mineral products, 1929, was 7,160,000 dollars.

In 1927 Oregon had 1,779 industrial establishments employing 57,179 industrial wage-earners who received in wages 75,716,972 dollars; the cost of the raw material was 187,771,163 dollars, and the value of the product 342,852,371 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 30 feet in depth. The State had (1929) a total steam railway mileage of 5,001 besides 500 miles of electric railway track. The State maintains 4,368 miles of highways, of which 3,490 are surfaced.

On June 30, 1930, there were 229 banks in the State, with total deposits of 290,541,621 dollars; of this amount 126,951,147 dollars were in savings and time deposits.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.—Pennsylvania is one of the thirteen original States in the Union. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Every citizen 21 years of age, resident in the State for one year, and in the election district for two months preceding the election, is entitled to vote, provided that he has paid a State or County tax within two years and at least one month before the election. The Senate consists of 50 members chosen for four years, 25 Senators being elected at each General Assembly election bi-annually. The House of Representatives consists of 208 members chosen for two years.

The State is represented in Congress by two Senators and 36 Representatives.

Governor.—Gifford Pinchot, 1931–1935 (18,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Robert R. Lewis.

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, Instruction.—Area, 45,126 square miles, of which 294 square miles are water area (excluding 891 square miles of Lake Erie).

Years	White [1]	Negro	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1860	2,849,266	56,949	2,906,215	64·6
1900	6,145,270	156,845	6,302,115	140·6
1910	7,471,192	193,919	7,665,111	171·0
1920	8,435,449	284,568	8,720,017	194·5

[1] Includes Asiatics and Indians.

Census population April 1, 1930, 9,631,350, an increase of 911,333, or 10·5 per cent., since 1920. Marriages in 1928 were 67,640; divorces, 7,957; annulments, 57.

In 1920, the population by race and sex was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Males . . .	4,278,332	148,297	2,195	196	4,429,020
Females . . .	4,154,394	136,271	191	141	4,290,997
Total . .	8,432,726	284,568	2,386	337	8,720,017

The population is mainly English, but contains elements of various European nationalities. In 1920, the foreign-born white population of the State numbered 1,387,850 (15·9 per cent. of the total population), of whom 120,194 (8·7 per cent.) were German, 121,601 (8·8 per cent.) Irish, 90,666 (6·5 per cent.) English, 122,755 (8·8 per cent.) Austrian, 177,770 (12·8 per cent.) Poles, 222,764 16·1 per cent.) Italian, 161,124 (11·6 per cent.) Russian, and 71,380 (5·1 per cent.) Hungarian. Of the total population in 1920, 63.3 per cent. were urban, and 3·3 per cent. Negro.

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	Newcastle .	48,674
Scranton .	143,433	Johnstown .	66,993	Williamsport .	45,729
Erie . .	115,967	Lancaster .	59,949	Hazleton .	36,765
Reading . .	111,171	Chester . .	59,164	Norristown .	35,853
Allentown	92,568	Bethlehem .	57,892	Easton . .	34,468
Wilkes-Barre .	86,626	York . .	55,254	Wilkinsburg .	29,589

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.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 16 years of age for the full school term, but in fourth class districts (5,000 population or less) local school authorities may reduce the term of attendance to 70 per cent. for children over 14 years of age. In the year 1928–29, the 13,000 public elementary schools had 43,903 teachers and 1,588,262 enrolled pupils. The 1,187 high schools had 16,680 teachers and 308,866 pupils. Public kindergartens numbered 444. Enrolment in all day, part-time and evening vocational classes offered by the public schools of the Commonwealth averages 75,000. Enrolment in evening schools (1928–29) totalled 112,943 with a teaching personnel of 2,585. In the 16 State normal schools there were (1928–29) 630 teachers and 10,700 students. Teachers attending summer sessions at normal schools numbered 10,997. Total expenditure on public school education (1927–28) was 242,837,037 dollars, including normal schools, colleges and universities.

The more important academic institutions (1929) within the State are as follows :—

Begun	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	1,503	12,564
1787	University of Pittsburgh (non-sect.)	961	12,725
1833	Haverford College (Quaker)	35	298
1855	Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa	442	4,325
1804	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore (Quaker)	65	540
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburgh (R.C.)	120	2,885
1900	Carnegie Institution of Technology, Pittsburgh	265	3,246
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	569	12,390
1891	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia	97	1,199
1832	Lafayette College, Easton	96	1,000
1885	Bryn Mawr College	83	436

Finance and Defence.—For the year ending May 31, 1930, the statement on finance, including general and special funds, is as follows:—

	Dollars
Balance in Treasury, June 1, 1929	75,504,103
Receipts, all funds, June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1930	197,812,203
Total	273,316,306
Expenditures, all funds, June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1930	200,465,938
Balance in Treasury, June 1, 1930	72,850,368

On May 31, 1930, the outstanding bonds of the State amounted to 9,221,000 dollars. The assessed value of taxable real property in 1928 amounted to 9,197,969,051 dollars, and of personal property to 2,942,467,809 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 836 officers, 13 warrant officers and 10,671 men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture, market-gardening, fruit-growing, horticulture and forestry are pursued within the State. In 1925 there were 200,443 farms; the farm area was 16,296,468 acres, of which

8,431,049 were crop land and 4,573,383 pasture land, the remainder being woodland. The total value of farm property in 1925 was 1,170,171,554 dollars. In 1930, production of winter wheat was 28,640,000 bushels; rye, 2,108,000 bushels; oats, 40,312,000 bushels; corn, 29,084,000 bushels; buckwheat, 2,488,000 bushels; potatoes, 23,166,000 bushels; tobacco, 38,118,000 pounds; tame hay, 3,770,000 tons; total crop of apples for 1930, 9,774,000 bushels; commercial apples, 1,150,000 barrels; peaches, 936,000 bushels, and pears, 620,000 bushels. On January 1, 1930, farm animals in Pennsylvania were: 346,000 horses, 51,000 mules, 889,000 dairy cows two year old and over, 551,000 other cattle, 467,000 sheep, 615,000 swine, 20,818,000 chickens, and 124,390 hives of bees. Wool clip, 1929, was 3,017,000 pounds. National forest lands total 350,000 acres; State forests, 1,558,167 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 1928 reached a value of 881,490,033 dollars, of which 75,348,069 tons of anthracite coal represented 393,637,690 dollars and 131,202,163 short tons of bituminous, 249,895,000 dollars, the two accounting for 73 per cent. of the total. In 1929 anthracite coal output reached 76,640,000 tons and bituminous, 142,400,000 tons. Other minerals are petroleum (9,956,000 barrels in 1928 and 11,805,000 barrels in 1929), natural gas (99,466,000 *M.* cubic feet in 1928), natural gasoline or petrol (19,100,000 gallons in 1929), iron ore (magnetite and hematite, 1,151,130 long tons in 1929), and pig-iron, 14,058,194 long tons (1929) Pennsylvania has important quarries, cement works, and brick and tile works. The output of coke in 1928 was 16,917,355 short tons; cement, 41,161,019 barrels.

The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, 1928, reports 19,764 industrial establishments, with an aggregate capital of 5,251,381,600 dollars, employing 161,332 salaried officials and 1,237,970 wage-earners; salaries amounted to 411,180,500 dollars, and the wages to 1,623,187,000 dollars. The value of the output was 7,331,085,900 dollars. Metals and metal products had the largest value, 3,024,934,200 dollars. Then come textiles, 1,212,080,200 dollars; mines and quarries, 670,532,000 dollars; food products, 631,204,500 dollars; chemicals, 443,384,200 dollars; paper and printing, 391,194,000 dollars; clay, glass and stone products, 229,217,900 dollars; leather and rubber products 228,045,300 dollars; lumber products, 130,506,400 dollars; tobacco products, 113,247,700 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 1927 Federal census showed 17,314 establishments employing 987,414 (wages, 1,315,993,319 dollars), using raw materials valued at 3,728,061,776 dollars, and with output valued at 6,715,563,455 dollars.

The total value of imports at the port of Philadelphia for the year ending Dec. 31, 1929, was 243,547,304 dollars, and of exports, 123,931,927 dollars. In 1928, the aggregate length of steam railroads within the State was 12,891 miles, and the total of all tracks operated by electric railways, 4,106 miles.

Roads. The State road system, not including township, city and borough roads and streets, has a mileage of 13,330 miles of which 9,166 miles have been hard-surfaced at an expenditure of 423,000,000 dollars.

On June 30, 1930, 852 national banks had resources of 3,213,211,959 dollars, demand deposits of 1,065,744,097 dollars; time deposits of 1,129,211,635 dollars; 9 mutual savings banks had deposits of 466,768,043 dollars; 941 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans of 2,362,296,000 dollars, investments of

1,437,522,000 dollars and deposits of 3,583,706,000 dollars. Postal savings deposits, June 30, 1929, amounted to 8,513,663 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
1905 [2]	470,735	9,247	480,082	455·4
1910	533,081	9,529	542,610	508·5
1915 [2]	584,365	11,621	595,986	558 5
1920	594,361	10,036	604,397	566·4
1925 [2]	668,377	10,883	679,260	645·1

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics. [2] State Census

Marriages in 1929 were 5,403 ; divorces, 840.
In 1925, the population by sex and birth was —

—	White	Negro	Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all others	Total
Male . . .	329,963	5,520	476	335,959
Female . . .	337,823	5,363	115	343,301
Total . .	667,786	10,883	591	679,260

The foreign-born whites in 1925 numbered 181,072, of whom 26,885 were English, 6,524 Scottish, 19,800 Irish, 5,303 English Canadian, 35,548 French Canadian, 34,671 Italian and 3,243 German. The urban population in 1925 was 97·7 per cent. of the whole, and the Negro population 1·6 per cent.

The chief cities are Providence, which (1930) had a population of 252,981 ; Pawtucket, 77,149 ; Woonsocket, 49,376 ; Newport, 27,612 ; Warwick, 23,159 ; West Warwick, 17,697 ; Central Falls, 25,898 ; Cranston, 42,911 ; E. Providence, 30,252 ; Westerly, 10,966.

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 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 professsors 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, 1930, consisted of 143 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,703 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing State, though there is a little farming. In 1929, it had 3,911 farms with an area of 309,013 acres, of which 109,602 acres were improved land. The total value of all farm property in 1930 was 33,446,425 dollars.

According to the Federal census returns, manufacturing establishments in the State in 1927 numbered 1,497 with 120,009 wage-earners, who earned 138,895,884 dollars; the materials used in the year were valued at 313,107,075 dollars, and the output at 592,232,647 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 920 miles of highway, of which 512 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Rhode Island had 10 national banks with resources of 62,900,000 dollars, demand deposits of 26,206,000 dollars and savings (or time) deposits of 15,679,000 dollars; 33 National and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 533,100,000 dollars and deposits of 499,700,000 dollars; mutual savings banks had deposits of 168,081,000 dollars.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina was one of the thirteen original States of the Union. The General Assembly consists of

a Senate of 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.

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.

The State is divided into 46 counties. The capital is Columbia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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
1880	391,245	604,332	995,577	32·6
1900	557,995	782,321	1,340,316	44·4
1910	679,557	835,843	1,515,400	49·7
1920	819,005	864,719	1,683,724	55·2

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1928 were 25,026; divorces, none; annulments 8.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	415,823	422,185	140	145	838,293
Female . .	402,715	442,534	23	159	845,431
Total .	818,538	864,719	163	304	1,683,724

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 6,401 (0·4 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 1,079 (16·9 per cent.) were German, 491 (7·7 per cent.) English, 442 (6·9 per cent.) Irish, and 1,187 (18·5 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1920, 17·5 per cent. were urban and 51·4 per cent. Negro.

Large towns are: Charleston, with a population of 62,265 in 1930; Columbia (capital), 51,581; Greenville, 29,154; Spartanburg, 28,723.

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.

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 nine months from January 1, 1930, to September 30, were as follows :—

	Dollars
Balance, January 1, 1930	9,205,827
Receipts to September 30, 1930	42,537,592
Total	51,743,419
Expenditure in the period	38,195,980
Balance, September 30, 1930	13,547,439

On September 30, 1930, the funded debt amounted to 5,171,060 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 128 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,987 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—South Carolina is an agricultural State containing in 1925, 172,767 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. The farm area covered 10,638,900 acres, 5,035,956 acres being crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 523,084,383 dollars. About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. The chief cereal crops in 1930 were wheat, 538,000 bushels; maize, 26,978,000 bushels; and oats, 9,996,000 bushels. Of greater importance is the cultivation of cotton, under which in 1930 were 2,193,000 acres, yielding 1,040,000 bales of upland cotton. Under tobacco in 1930 were 129,000 acres, yielding 94,170,000 pounds, valued at 11,300,000 dollars. On January 1, 1930, the farm animals in the State were 34,000 horses, 174,000 mules, 143,000 milch cows, 846,000 other cattle, 14,000 sheep, and 390,000 swine. National forest lands amount to 42,378 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 1927 numbered 1,059 with 108,992 wage-earners. The raw material used was valued at 206,772,453 dollars, the wages paid amounted to 74,477,866 dollars, and the output to 358,334,205 dollars. There were 5,586,000, active spindles on July 31, 1929, and the amount of cotton consumed was 1,302,000 bales.

In 1928, the length of steam railway in the State was 3,743 miles, and of electric railway 286 miles The State maintains 5,810 miles of highways, of which 4,657 miles are surfaced.

South Carolina on December 31, 1929, had 47 national banks with resources of 121,200,000 dollars, demand deposits of 37,391,000 dollars and time deposits of 46,174,000 dollars; 217 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 168,600,000 and deposits of 178,100,000 dollars.

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Government.—South Dakota was admitted into the Union on November 2, 1889. Full rights of suffrage are enjoyed by all persons over 21 years of age who are citizens of the United States, and 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.

Governor.—Warren E. Green, 1931-33 (3,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Gladys Pyle.

The State sends two Senators and three Representatives to the Federal Congress. For purposes of local government the State is divided into 64 organised counties. The State Capital is Pierre (population, 1930, 3,659).

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 77,615 square miles, of which 747 square miles are water area. Public lands, unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 402,670 acres. The area of the Indian reservation in 1929 was 412 square miles, having a population of 23,518 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	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	328,010	20,590	348,600	4·5
1900	380,714	20,856	401,570	5 2
1910	563,771	20,117	583,888	7·6
1920	619,147	17,400	636,547	8·3

Marriages in 1928 were 6,738; divorces, 750; annulments, 5.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was as follows:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male .	328,197	475	153	8,295	337,120
Female	290,950	357	31	8,089	299,427
Total .	619,147	832	184	16,384	636,547

The State Census of 1925 showed 71,399 (being 10·4 per cent. of the total population of the State) were foreign-born whites. The urban population formed 17·5 per cent. and the Negro population 0·07 per cent. of the whole in 1925.

The population of the chief cities in the State, according to the Federal Census of April 1, 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.

Elementary and secondary education are free to all from 6 to 21 years of age. Between the ages of 8 and 16 attendance at a public day school is compulsory on all not otherwise taught. In the 4,796 elementary schools in 1928–29, there were 136,501 pupils and 7,122 teachers; 412 secondary schools had 1,630 teachers and 27,926 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 387 students; an Agricultural College with 1,028 students; the State University, founded at Vermilion in 1882, 1,063 students. There are six small denominational colleges.

The Government maintains three Indian Schools in the State, at Flandreau, Rapid City, and Pierre. Total expenditure on education (1928–29), 18,274,766 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, 1930, consisted of 101 officers 2 warrant officers and 1,231 men.

Production and Industry.—In 1925, there were 79,537 farms, with an acreage of 32,017,986, of which 16,440,746 acres were crop lands. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 1,658,921,488 dollars. The yield of wheat in 1930 amounted to 40,840,000 bushels; corn, 76,958,000 bushels; oats, 64,844,000 bushels; barley, 42,570,000 bushels; rye, 5,800,000 bushels; flax-seeds, 3,484,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,445,000 bushels. Total national forest area in 1929, 1,067,326 acres. The live-stock within the State on January 1, 1930, consisted of 586,000 horses; 20,000 mules; 528,000 dairy cows; 1,666,000 other cattle; 1,067,000 sheep; 2,282,000 swine. The wool-clip amounted to 6,352,000 pounds of wool in 1929.

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 considerable lignite coalfields. In 1929, gold output was 312,328 ounces, valued at 6,456,400 dollars, and silver, 84,465 ounces, valued at 45,020 dollars. Total value of mineral products, 1928, was 9,443,488 dollars.

The chief manufacturing industries of the State are the making of butter, cheese, and flour and grist milling. In 1927, there were 472 industrial establishments, employing 5,551 wage-earners, who earned 6,785,893 dollars, he cost of materials being 63,619,877 dollars and the value of the output 3,001,163 dollars.

In 1929, the steam railways of the State were 4,236 miles in length, besides 16 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 5,975 miles of highways, of which 3,413 are surfaced.

South Dakota had on December 31, 1929, 92 national banks with 81,600,000 dollars in resources, demand deposits of 36,464,000 dollars and time deposits of 28,901 000 dollars; 387 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 137,500,000 dollars and deposits of 149,800,000 dollars.

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TENNESSEE.

Constitution and Government.—Tennessee was admitted into the Union on June 1, 1796. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 33 members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 99 members elected also for two years.

No clergyman of any denomination is eligible to either House. Qualified as electors are (with the usual exceptions) all citizens who have resided in the State 12 months and in the county six months next before the election and have paid the poll-tax.

Tennessee is represented in Congress by two Senators and ten Representatives.

Governor.—Henry H. Horton, 1931–33.

Secretary of State.—Ernest N. Haston.

The State is divided into 95 counties. The State Capital is Nashville.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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
1880	1,139,208	403,151	1,542,359	37·0
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

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1928 were 33,672; divorces, 4,985; annulments, 10.

In 1920 the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	951,224	222,689	71	33	1,173,967
Female . .	934,769	229,119	7	23	1,163,918
Total .	1,885,993	451,758	78	56	2,337,885

The foreign-born whites numbered, in 1920, 15,478 (being 0·7 per cent. of the total population of the State), of whom 2,159 (13·9 per cent.) were German, 1,291 (8·3 per cent.) Irish, 1,665 (10·8 per cent.) English, 2,079 (13·4 per cent.) Italian, and 2,262 (14·6 per cent.) Russian. Of the total population in 1920, 26·1 per cent. were urban and 19·3 per cent. Negro.

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.

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, 1930, consisted of 189 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,286 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1925, there were 252,669 farms in the State with an acreage of 17,901,139, of which 7,588,506 acres were cropland. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 883,646,221 dollars. The most important crop is maize, amounting in 1930 to 41,102,000 bushels. The wheat yield was 3,542,000 bushels. Oats, hay, potatoes and sweet potatoes, pease, sorghum, and other products are grown, the physical conditions permitting a great diversity of crops. Peanuts are grown in the Tennessee valley. The cotton crop for 1930 covered 1,227,000 acres and yielded 400,000 bales. The tobacco crop (1930) from 151,800 acres was 120,903,000 pounds valued at 19,465,000 dollars. 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, 1929) was 372,958 acres. Stock-raising in the State is falling off. On January 1, 1930, the domestic animals consisted of 192,000 horses, 320,000 mules, 456,000 milch cows, 997,000 other cattle, 366,000 sheep, and 741,000 swine.

The most important mineral product of Tennessee is coal. The coal-fields have an area of about 4,400 square miles, and in 1929 produced 5,750,000 short tons. Other mineral products (1929) are iron-ore (101,796 long tons), copper (16,374,261 pounds in 1928), zinc, gold, silver (96,146 ounces), clay products (4,030,251 dollars in 1928), sandstone, marble, and limestone. Pig iron production, 1929, was 104,985 tons, valued at 1,938,238 dollars. Total value of mineral products in 1928, exclusive of pig-iron, was 38,789,242 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, 1929, the State had 617,000 active cotton spindles, consuming 176,000 bales.

Census of manufactures, 1927, showed 2,098 manufacturing establishments, employing 114,968 wage-earners, who received wages of 101,197,846 dollars; cost of materials used, 351,436,325 dollars; value of output, 614,040,524 dollars.

The Mississippi and Tennessee rivers are natural waterways, and the State contains (1928) 4,008 miles of steam railway, besides 507 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 5,870 miles of highways, of which 4,534 miles are surfaced.

On December 31, 1929, Tennessee had 99 national banks with resources of 342,100,000 dollars, demand deposits of 112,614,000 dollars and time deposits of 108,865,000 dollars; 484 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 429,900,000 dollars and deposits of 403,600,000 dollars.

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The Reports of the various Executive Departments of the State.
Karns (T.), Civil Government of Tennessee. Philadelphia, 1897.

TEXAS.

In 1836, Texas declared its independence of Mexico, and after maintaining an independent existence, as the Republic of Texas, for 10 years, it was on December 29, 1845, received as a State into the American Union.

Government.—The Legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected for four years (half their number retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 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 18 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, Population, Instruction.—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
1890	1,747,356	488,171	2,235,527	8·5
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

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1928 were 76,340; divorces, 18,073; annulments, 155.

In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	2,035,519	371,474	1,048	1,181	2,409,222
Female .	1,882,646	370,220	212	928	2,254,006
Total .	3,918,165	741,694	1,260	2,109	4,663,228

Of the total number (1920) 360,519, or 7·7 per cent., were foreign-born whites, 249,652 (69·2 per cent.) being Mexican, 31,062 (8·6 per cent.) German, 6,441 (1·8 per cent.) Austrian, and 7,685 (2·1 per cent.) English; of the total 32·4 per cent. were urban and 15·9 per cent. Negro. Indian population, 1929, was 2,359.

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.

School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 14 years of age. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1927–28, the public elementary schools had 1,016,464 enrolled pupils and 28,968 teachers; the public high schools had 216,232 pupils, and 9,764 teachers. There are also 9 teachers' colleges with (1928) 760 teachers and 20,383 students. The total net amount expended on all public schools for all State and local purposes for 1928 was 65,918,000 dollars. For superior instruction there are numerous institutions, the principal of which (1929) are:—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Student
1883	University of Texas, Austin	State	425	6,713
1876	Agr and Mech. Coll., College Station	State	192	2,500
1902	College of Industrial Arts, Denton	State	132	1,794
1845	Baylor University, Waco	Baptist	82	1,944
1845	Baylor College, Belton	Baptist	50	1,082
1873	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth	Christian	125	1,687
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist	135	2,669
1889	Howard Payne College, Brownwood	Baptist	30	626
1873	South-Western University, Georgetown	Methodist	36	507
1849	Austin College, Sherman	Presb.	14	382
1891	Texas Women's College, Fort Worth	Methodist	29	529
1912	Rice Institute, Houston	—	91	1,309
1889	Daniel Baker College, Brownwood	Presb.	17	482
1924	Texas Technological College, Lubbock	State	127	2,088
1879	Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View (for coloured)	State	95	2,187
1906	Christian College, Abilene	Church of Christ	30	520
1891	Simmons University, Abilene	Baptist	60	986

Finance and Defence.—The receipts and disbursements from all sources in the year ending August 31, 1929, were:—

	Dollars
Balance, Sept. 1, 1928	19,348,702
Receipts, 1928-29	109,012,353
Total	128,361,055
Disbursements, 1928-29	109,535,250
Balance, Aug. 31, 1929	18,825,805

The bonded debt, August 31, 1929, amounted to 4,002,200 dollars. In 1929 the total assessed value of all property was 4,210,105,462 dollars.

The National Guard on July 31, 1930, consisted of 586 officers, 10 warrant officers and 7,561 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Texas is one of the most important agricultural States of the Union. In 1925, it had 465,646 farms. Total value of all farm property in 1925 was 3,471,867,466 dollars. There are 2,950,488 acres of irrigable lands in Texas, of which around 850,000 acres are irrigated. The chief crops in 1930 were (in bushels) maize, 91,408,000; wheat, 28,270,000; oats, 46,640,000; rice, 8,463,000; potatoes, 3,674,000; sweet potatoes, 7,630,000. Cotton in 1930 covered 16,975,000 acres and yielded 4,100,000 bales. Other products are peanuts, pecans, grain sorghum (46,816,000 bushels, value 23,850,000 dollars), vegetables, and fruits (especially peaches, oranges, and grape-fruit). The State has a very great livestock industry; on January 1, 1930, it contained 682,000 horses, 1,011,000 mules, 974,000 milch cows,

5,677,000 other cattle, 5,550,000 sheep, and 1,028,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1929 amounted to 39,882,000 pounds; mohair produced in 1928, 12,330,000 pounds.

The chief mineral products are petroleum, sulphur, natural gas, cement, and quicksilver. In 1929, 298,441,000 barrels of petroleum were produced (in 1928, 257,320,000 barrels); natural gasoline or petrol, 422,300,000 gallons, valued at 25,930,000 dollars. Some quicksilver is produced; output in 1928 was 1,340,622 fine ounces. In 1928, Texas produced 301,990,000. *M.* cubic feet of natural gas; coal (1,000,000 short tons); cement (7,374,428 barrels); salt, sulphur, gypsum, granite, sandstone, and limestone are also produced. Western Texas has extensive undeveloped potash fields. Total value of mineral products in 1928, 378,616,955 dollars.

In 1927, there were in the State 4,065 manufacturing establishments with 116,763 wage-earners. The amount paid in wages was 130,408,661 dollars. The cost of material used was 842,927,286 dollars, and the value of the output was 1,206,579,962 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 calendar year 1929, 30,634,737 dollars; exports, 573,566,559 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 1,518 miles of electric inter-urban railway in active operation in Texas. The State maintains 18,728 miles of highways, of which 10,749 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 December 31, 1929, 609 national banks with resources of 1,124,400,000 dollars, demand deposits of 543,969,000 dollars and time deposits of 190,410,000 dollars; 1,308 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 1,036,400,000 dollars, and deposits of 1,030,200,000 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; but 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 1929 was 531 square miles, and the population, 1,553 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 preceding Federal censuses was :—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile	Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1890	205,925	4,854	210,779	2·6	1910	366,583	6,768	373,351	4·5
1900	272,465	4,284	276,749	3·4	1920	441,901	7,495	449,396	5·5

Marriages in 1928 were 5,844 ; divorces, 1,022 ; annulments, 31.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	227,232	834	2,543	1 442	232,051
Female . . .	214,669	612	795	1,269	217,345
Total . . .	441,901	1,446	3,338	2,711	449,396

Of the total in 1920, 56,455 (12·6 per cent.) were foreign-born whites, of whom 14,839 (26·0 per cent.) were English, 3,589 (6·4 per cent.) German, 3,029 (5·4 per cent.) Greek, 6,073 (10·8 per cent.) Swedes, 1,207 (2·1 per cent.) Irish, 6970 (12·3 per cent.) Danes, and 3,225 (5·7 per cent.) Italian. Of the total population in 1920, 48·0 per cent. were urban and 0·3 per cent. Negro.

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.

Instruction.—School attendance is compulsory for children from 8 to 16 years of age.

For the school year ending June 30, 1929, the total expenditures for elementary and secondary education amounted to 11,869,723 dollars. During the same year 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 1929, had 198 instructors and 3,317 regular students. The Agricultural College of Utah, Logan (1890), during the same year, had 88 instructors and 1,383 regular students. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo (1875), with 95 instructors and 1,497 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 October 1, 1930, consisted of 120 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,246 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 7,981,730 acres of national forest in 1929. In 1925, it had 25,992 farms with a total area of 5,000,724 acres, of which 1,424,686 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 250,317,551 dollars.

In 1930, the chief crops were wheat, 6,999,000 bushels ; oats, 2,310,000 bushels ; potatoes, 3,660,000 bushels ; hay, 1,580,000 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, 1930, the numbers were: horses and mules 99,000, milch cows 100,000, other cattle 444,000, sheep 2,355,000, swine 70,000. The wool clip (1929) yielded 19,764,000 pounds of wool.

In 1929 the principal minerals were gold (240,420 fine ounces, valued at 4,803,000 dollars), silver (17,749,000 fine ounces, valued at 9,478,000 dollars), copper (320,193,000 pounds) ; coal (5,102,458 tons) ; lead (143,408 short tons), gypsum and salt. Other products are sulphur, zinc (100,400,000 pounds), and asphalt. Total value of mineral production, 1928, 97,381,148 dollars ; total, 1929, approximately 120,000,000 dollars.

In 1927, there were 556 manufacturing establishments with 13,585 wage-earners, who earned 16,688,574 dollars. The cost of material used was valued at 120,567,348 dollars, and the value of the output was 163,118,376 dollars.

In 1930, the State had 1,807 miles of main line railways, and 279 miles f electric railway. The State maintains 3,458 miles of highway, of which ,643 miles are surfaced.

Utah on December 31, 1929, had 20 national banks with resources of 68,601,000 dollars, demand deposits of 30,592,000 dollars and time deposits

of 14,578,000 dollars; 104 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 161,700,000 dollars and deposits of 139,800,000 dollars.

Books of Reference.

Reports of the various Administrative Departments of the State.
Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Salt Lake City.
Young (L. E.), The Founding of Utah. New York, 1924.

VERMONT.

Constitution and Government.—Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State on February 18, 1791. The first Constitution was established by Convention at Windsor, July 2, 1777, a second in 1786, and 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 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.

The State Capital is Montpelier (7,837, Census of 1930). The State is divided into fourteen counties, and 248 towns and cities.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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
1880	331,229	1,057	332,286	36·4
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

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

The population in 1920 according to sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	178,504	320	15	15	178,854
Female	173,313	252	—	9	173,574
Total 1920 . .	351,817	572	15	24	352,428

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 44,526, or 12·6 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of these, 14,181 (31·8 per cent.) were Canadian French, 10,687 (24 per cent.) Canadian English, 2,884

Irish, 2,197 English, 1,854 Scottish, and 4,067 (9·1 per cent.) Italian. Of the population in 1920, 31·2 per cent. were urban and 0·2 per cent. Negro. The largest cities are Burlington, with a population in 1930 of 24,789; Rutland, 17,315; Barre, 11,307.

Marriages in 1928 were 2,997; divorces, 396.

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.

School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 6 to 16 years of age. No child under 16 who has not completed the first two years of the junior high school course may be employed in certain designated employments. In 1929-30, the 2,094 public elementary schools had 2,399 teachers and 54,127 enrolled pupils; the 95 high schools had 569 teachers and 11,600 pupils; the 4 normal schools had 25 teachers and 386 students. The University of Vermont (1800) had, 1929, 201 instructors and 1,210 students; Middlebury College (1800) had 57 instructors and 637 students; Norwich University (1834) had 34 academic and 6 military instructors and 329 students. Expenditure on education (1929-30) amounted to 5,620,736 dollars.

On August 1, 1930, the number of persons in State institutions was as follows: House of correction, 121; State prison, 236; hospital for insane, 897; school for feeble-minded, 230; industrial school, 224.

Finance and Defence.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1930, were:—

	Dollars
Cash balance July 1, 1929	1,706,729
Receipts, 1929-30	17,480,709
Total	19,187,438
Disbursements, 1929-30	17,757,263
Cash balance June 30, 1930	1,430,175

Total bonded debt, January 1, 1930, 9,578,531 dollars.

The assessed value of real property in 1929 was 234,046,008 dollars, and of personal property, 45,707,491 dollars.

The National Guard on July 1, 1930, had 84 officers, 1 warrant officer and 1,107 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important occupation within the State. In 1925, the State contained 27,786 farms with a total area of 3,925,683 acres, of which 1,149,656 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 180,911,645 dollars. The chief agricultural crop is hay (1,481,000 tons in 1930), but cereals are grown in large quantities; in 1930, the yield of oats was 2,964,000 bushels; of maize, 4,004,000 bushels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; and barley, 210,000 bushels. The production of potatoes in 1930 was 2,660,000 bushels; and apples, 142,000 barrels. The production of maple products in Vermont in 1930, was 1,398,000 gallons of syrup, and 1,239,000 pounds of sugar. Vermont produced 12,423,000 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. The value of live-stock on Vermont farms in 1930 was 30,561,400 dollars. On January 1, 1930, Vermont had 294,000 dairy cows or heifers two years old and over, 383,000 other cattle, 52,041 horses, 36,536 sheep, and 15,876 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 returns of the Federal census of manufactures in 1927, there were in Vermont 880 manufacturing establishments, paying 32,305,433 dollars in wages to 26,241 wage-carners, using raw material costing 69,957,432 dollars, and giving an output valued at 134,029,978 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 1928 was valued at 14,648,737 dollars.

There are (January 1, 1929) 1,109·69 miles of steam railway in the State, and electric railways with 15·98 miles of track. The State maintains 4,204 miles of highways, of which 3,384 miles are surfaced.

On June 30, 1930, there were 19 mutual savings banks and 39 savings banks and trust companies in the State with 245,359 savings depositors, having to their credit 162,289,937 dollars. The average amount of savings deposits per depositor is 661 dollars. On December 31, 1929, 46 national banks reported resources of 80,100,000 dollars, demand deposits of 16,833,000 dollars and time deposits of 42,600,000 dollars. The 104 national and State banks belonging to the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 250,000,000, and deposits of 235,600,000 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 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.

The State Capital is Richmond.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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
1860	1,047,411	548,907	1,596,318	24·8
1900	1,193,462	660,722	1,854,184	46·1 2
1910	1,390,516	671,096	2,061,612	51 2
1920	1,619,170	690,017	2,309,187	57 4

[1] Including Indians and Asiatics.

[2] The area having been reduced by the separation of West Virginia.

Marriages in 1928 were 21,406 ; divorces, 2,952 ; annulments, 22.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	825,133	342,536	400	423	1,168,492
Female . .	92,776	347,481	37	401	1,140,695
Total .	1,617,909	690,017	437	824	2,309,187

Of the total population in 1920, 30,785, or 1·3 per cent., were foreign-born whites, of whom 3,752 (12 2 per cent.) were English, 1,732 Irish, 2,802 German, 5,421 (17·6 per cent.) Russian, and 1,327 Scotch. The urban population in 1920 formed 29·2 per cent. and the Negro 29·9 per cent. of the whole.

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.

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 1928–29, the elementary schools had 13,425 teachers and 484,576 enrolled pupils ; the 417 public high schools, 3,048 teachers and 74,354 pupils. In 1929, the 5 public normal schools had 225 teachers and 3,359 students. Expenditure on public schools, 1928–29, 25,124,863 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	1,508
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	233
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, 1929	12,106,848
Receipts, 1929-30	47,668,705
Total	59,775,553
Disbursements, 1929-30	48,930,133
Balance, June 30, 1930	10,845,420

The bonded debt of the State amounts (June 30, 1930) to 25.340,214 dollars. The assessed valuation of property for 1930 was: Real estate, 1,170,550,646 dollars; personal and incomes, 1,138,193,730 dollars. Total for 1930, 2,308,744,376 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, had 258 officers, 4 warrant officers and 3,523 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—In 1925, there were 193,723 farms in Virginia with an area of 17,210,174 acres, of which 5,368,188 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 999,465,839 dollars. In 1930, the chief crops were maize, 18,032,000 bushels; wheat, 9,982,000 bushels; oats, 3,800,000 bushels; potatoes, 14,583,000 bushels. The tobacco area was 174,000 acres, yielding 88,200,000 pounds of tobacco valued at 8,996,000 dollars. The cotton crop for 1930 covered 88,000 acres and yielded 44,000 bales. The area of national forest lands is 588,954 acres.

The domestic animals on January 1, 1930, were 192,000 horses, 105,000 mules, 396,000 milch cows, 756,000 other cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 703,000 swine. The annual wool-clip is about 1,500,000 pounds of wool.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth, coal being the most important. In 1929, the output comprised coal, 13,138,000 short tons; coke; granite and other stone; lime; clay products; iron ores, 232 long tons. The production of pig-iron (1929) amounted to 44,512 long tons. In 1928, the total output of minerals (including iron ore but excluding pig-iron) was valued at 38,770,281 dollars.

There are extensive ironworks in the State, and flour-milling, manufactures of paper and pulp, trunks and bags, glass, and many other articles are prosperous. 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. According to the Federal

census of manufactures in 1927 there were in the State 2,432 manufacturing establishments, employing 114,918 wage-earners, earning 110,377,945 dollars: the cost of raw materials used amounted to 346,165,769 dollars, and the value of the output was 671,346,808 dollars.

On December 31, 1929, Virginia had 159 national banks with resources of 391,200,000 dollars, demand deposits of 118,834,000 dollars and time deposits of 144,892,000 dollars; 474 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 551,400,000 dollars and deposits of 460,700,000 dollars.

In 1928, there were 4,509 miles of steam railway in the State; and 541 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 6,932 miles of highways, of which 4,722 miles are surfaced.

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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. 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.

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.

The State contains 39 counties. The State capital is Olympia.

Area, Population, Instruction.—Area, 69,127 square miles, of which 2,291 square miles are water area. Public lands unappropriated on June 30, 1929, totalled 951,903 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	Total	Per Sq. Mile
1880	67,199	7,917	75,116	1·1
1900	496,304	21,799	518,103	7·8
1910	1,109,111	32,879	1,141,990	17·1
1920	1,319,777	36,844	1,356,621	20·3

Marriages in 1928 were 18,833 ; divorces, 4,554 ; annnlments, 58.
In 1920, the population by sex and birth was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	711,693	3,957	14,499	4,552	734,701
Female . .	608,084	2,926	6,401	4,509	621,920
Total 1920	1,319,777	6,883	20,900	9,061	1,356,621

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 250,055, constituting 18·4 per cent. of the total population. Of this number 42,988 (17·2 per cent.) came from Canada, 34,793 (13·9 per cent.) from Sweden, 30,304 (12·1 per cent.) from Norway, 22,315 (8·9 per cent) from Germany, 20,806 (8·3 per cent.) from England and 10,813 (4·3 per cent.) from Italy. Of the total population in 1920, 55·2 per cent. were urban and 0·5 per cent. Negro.

There are 18 Indian reservations with a total area (1929) of 1,335 square miles, the largest being The Colville, which contains 1,051,488 acres ; total Indian population (1929), 12,881.

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 is given free, and is compulsory for children from 8 to 15 years of age. In 1930, the 2,337 elementary schools had 7,598 teachers and 259,303 students ; the 308 high schools had 2,332 teachers and 85,428 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 1930 was 27,694,803 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, 1930, the National Guard consisted of 212 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,463 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. In 1925, there were 73,267 farms with an acreage of 12,610,310, of which 6,083,649 acres or 48·2 per cent. were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 823,437,940 dollars. The wheat yield in 1930 was 40,065,000 bushels; barley, 2,142,000 bushels; oats, 10,080,000 bushels; corn, 1,900,000 bushels. In Pacific coast region, as well as in the eastern counties, fruit of various sorts is produced in vast quantities. In 1930, the domestic animals were 186,000 horses, 27,000 mules 295,000 milch cows, 568,000 other cattle, 657,000 sheep and 182,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1929 amounted to 5,040,000 pounds of wool. The national forest-lands of the State have an area of 9,598,372 acres.

Coal is mined in large quantities: 2,530,000 short tons in 1929. Copper output was 1,569,260 pounds. Gold output, 3,972 ounces; silver, 51,639 ounces. Clay products, sand, gravel, granite, sandstone, marble, limestone and cement are produced. Antimony, arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and platinum are found. Total mineral products in 1928 reached a value of 22,119,541 dollars.

In 1927, the manufacturing industries had 3,344 establishments employing 104,468 wage-earners, who earned 145,930,930 dollars; they used raw material costing 389,884,598 dollars, and gave an output valued at 677,913,579 dollars. They are connected chiefly with the products of the forests, agriculture, grazing, fisheries, and mining.

The steam railways within the State had, in 1928, 5,565 miles (main track); there were also 904 miles of electric railway. The State maintains 3,262 miles of highways, of which 2,734 miles are surfaced. The imports at the port of Seattle for the year ending Dec. 31, 1929, totalled 216,774,021 dollars, and the exports 153,873,236 dollars.

Washington had on December 31, 1929, 105 national banks with total resources of 350,900,000 dollars, demand deposits of 156,711,000 dollars, and time deposits of 104,083,000 dollars; mutual savings banks had savings deposits of 53,739,000 dollars; 340 national and State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 459,800,000 dollars and deposits of 468,900,000 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 right to vote is given to every citizen (with necessary exceptions) 21 years of age and meeting certain residential requirements. The Senate is composed of 30 members elected for a term of four years in such a manner that half the Senate is renewed biennially. The House of Delegates consists of 94 members elected biennially.

Governor.—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, Population, Instruction.—Area, 24,170 square miles, of which 148 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
1890	730,104	32,690	762,794	31·8	1910	1,156,946	64,173	1,221,119	50·8
1900	915,301	43,499	958,800	39 9	1920	1,377,356	86,345	1,463,701	60·9

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

Marriages in 1928 were 18,361; divorces, 2,071; annulments, 41.
In 1920 the population by sex and race was:—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . .	715,869	47,129	98	4	763,100
Female . .	661,366	39,216	16	3	700,601
Total . .	1,377,235	86,345	114	7	1,463,701

Of the total population in 1920, 61,906, or 4·2 per cent., were foreign-born whites, and of these 3,798 (6·1 per cent.) came from Germany, 1,459 from Ireland, 14,147 (22·9 per cent.) from Italy, 3,433 from England, 5,115 (8·3 per cent.) from Austria, 6,260 (10·1 per cent.) from Hungary, and 5,799 (9·4 per cent.) from Poland. Urban population was 25 2 per cent. and the Negro population 5·9 per cent. of the whole.

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.

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 1928–29, the 6,695 public elementary schools had 347,278 enrolled pupils and 12,392 teachers, and 340 public high schools had 3,168 teachers and 68,497 pupils. The 8 public normal schools had 243 teachers and 3,738 students. Expenditure on education in 1928–29 was 26,588,973 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 1929 was 1,160,018,901 dollars, of personal property, 364,240,938 dollars, and of public utility property, 509,732,950 dollars ; total, 2,033,992,789 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 121 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1,862 men.

Production and Industry.—In 1925, the State had 90,380 farms, with an area of 8,979,847 acres, of which 1,921,139 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 411,159,152 dollars. The chief agricultural products in 1930 were wheat, 2,345,000 bushels, Indian corn, 5,865,000 bushels, oats, 4,428,000 bushels, hay, 508,000 tons, and potatoes, 4,200,000 bushels. The area under tobacco was 7,200 acres ; the yield amounted to 4,896,000 pounds, valued at 783,000 dollars. Apples, peaches, plums, and grapes are grown. On January 1, 1930, the domestic animals were 122,000 horses, 14,000 mules, 226,000 milch cows, 520,000 other cattle, 605,000 sheep, and 173,000 swine. In 1929, the wool-clip produced 2,798,000 pounds of wool. National forest lands amount to 242,967 acres.

West Virginia has extensive mining and quarrying industries, ranking fifth for mineral production in the United States. In 1929, output of petroleum was 5,587,000 barrels ; natural gasoline, 70,700 gallons. The coal area extends over 17,280 square miles, and 138,015,000 short tons were produced in 1929. Natural gas output (1928) was 163,018,000 *M*. cu. ft. The quarries yield sandstone and limestone. Salt production in 1928 was 18,700 tons. The total value of the mineral output in 1928 was 336,636,948 dollars.

In the State there are important leather industries. According to the census of manufactures of 1927, there were in West Virginia 1,318 manufacturing establishments employing 77,630 wage-earners who earned 103,431,224 dollars. The cost of the raw material used was 252,884,424 dollars, and the value of the output was 455,216,551 dollars. The capital invested is 536,282,093 dollars.

On December 31, 1929, West Virginia had 115 national banks with total resources of 205,100,000 dollars, demand deposits of 70,897,000 dollars and time deposits of 73,908,000 dollars ; 297 national and State banks and trust

companies in the Federal Reserve system had loans and investments of 345,100,000 dollars and deposits of 315,600,000 dollars.

In 1928, there were within the State 4,049 miles of steam railway, besides 381 miles of electric railway track.

The State has a new system of improved highways totalling 3,820 miles, of which 2,392 miles are surfaced.

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WISCONSIN.

Government.—Wisconsin was admitted into the Union on May 29, 1848. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly. The Senate consists of 33 members elected for a term of four years, one-half (16 or 17 alternately) of the members being elected each two years. The Assembly consists of 100 members, elected for a term of two years, all of the members being elected at the same time.

All qualified electors in the district to be represented who have resided one year within the State, except members of Congress and office holders under the United States, are eligible to the Legislature. Wisconsin has universal suffrage for all citizens over 21 years of age. There is no property or educational qualification.

Wisconsin is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 11 Representatives.

Governor.—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
1890	1,680,828	12,502	1,693,330	30·6
1900	2,057,911	11,131	2,069,042	37·4
1910	2,320,555	13,305	2,333,860	42·2
1920	2,616,938	15,129	2,632,067	47·6

[1] Including Asiatics and Indians.

In 1920, the population by sex and race was :—

	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male . . .	1,348,522	2,965	281	4,950	1,356,718
Female . .	1,268,416	2,236	36	4,661	1,275,349
Total . .	2,616,938	5,201	317	9,611	2,632,067

The foreign-born white population in 1920 numbered 460,485, representing 17·5 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of these 19,400 were Canadian, 10,837 English, 151,250 (32·8 per cent.) German, 7,809 Irish, 45,433 Norwegian, 22,896 Swedish, and 11,188 Italian. Of the total population in 1920, 47·3 per cent. were urban and 0·2 per cent. Negro. The Indian reservations cover a little more than 427 square miles and had a population of 11,530 Indians on June 30, 1929.

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 1928 there were 16,717 marriages performed as compared with 16,818 in 1927; 2,714 divorces were granted as against 2,442 in 1927; annulments, 67 as against 41.

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.—The educational law of 1921 compels all children between the ages of 7 and 14, and those between 14 and 16 not regularly employed at home or elsewhere, to attend school for six school months in towns and villages, eight school months in cities except Milwaukee, and a full school year in Milwaukee for each of the compulsory years. Compulsory part-time education in the day-time is required for employed children. The present requirement is half-time for minors 14 to 16, and 8 hours per week for minors 16 to 18 years of age. In 1928-29, the 7,880 elementary schools had 15,657 teachers and 407,996 enrolled pupils, the 434 public high schools had 4,561 teachers and 113,936 pupils. The 9 State teachers colleges had, in 1929-30, 417 teachers and 5,130 students. The 36 public part-time day schools in 1929-30 had 35,892 pupils, and the 44 State supervised evening schools had a total enrolment of 48,490. 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 1929-30, 1,396 professors and instructors and 10,077 students. Instruction by correspondence was imparted to 9,077 students.

The total expenditure for public education in 1928–29 was 69,432,849 dollars.

Finance and Defence.—For the year ended June 30,1930, the receipts and disbursements of the State Government were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance July 1, 1929	15,878,375
Receipts for year 1929–30	94,290,750
Total	110,169,125
Disbursements for year 1929–30	90,014,578
Balance June 30, 1930	20,154,547

The State has no debt except to its own trust funds, which on June 30, 1930, was 1,363,700 dollars.

In 1929, the assessed valuation of real property in the State was 5,131,217,073 dollars, and of personal property 844,735,342 dollars, total 5,975,952,415 dollars.

The National Guard on June 30, 1930, consisted of 353 commissioned officers, 6 warrant officers and 4,520 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 1925, the farms numbered 193,155 with a total area of 21,850,853 acres, of which 11,831,157 acres were improved land. The value of all farm land and buildings in 1925 was 1,898,766,200 dollars. The yield of the principal crops in 1930 was: maize, 79,365,000 bushels; wheat, 2,331,000 bushels; oats, 108,680,000 bushels; barley, 26,011,000 bushels; potatoes, 18,056,000 bushels; tame hay, 6,001,000 tons. The area under tobacco in 1930 was 43,000 acres with a yield of 52,900,000 pounds. On January 1, 1930, the live-stock consisted of 555,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 2,023,000 milch cows, 2,991,000 all cattle, 456,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,331,000 swine. The wool-clip in 1929 amounted to 2,795,000 pounds of wool.

Iron ore (1,396,663 long tons in 1928), zinc (18,417 short tons), and lead (1,698 short tons), are the chief mineral products. Excluding pig-iron, the total value of mineral products in 1928 was 20,889,395 dollars.

In 1927, Wisconsin had 7,473 manufacturing establishments, with 247,722 wage-earners; 322,697,105 dollars were paid in wages, 1,157,327,898 dollars on raw material and the value of the manufactured product was 1,973,653,261 dollars.

On January 1, 1930, there were 7,411 miles of railroads operated in the State besides 853 miles of electric railway track.

There are in the State 82,160 miles of rural roads and 6,546 miles of city and village streets, of which approximately 37,450 miles are improved or hard-surfaced roads. Of the improved roads 10,550 miles are in the State trunk highway system. The total expenditure for roads supervised by the State during the past fiscal year and available from State funds was approximately 16,600,000 dollars. In addition to this the counties spent approximately 23,000,000 dollars.

On August 8, 1930, there were 153 national banks with 33,145,000 dollars capital and 19,708,000 surplus, with 534,361,000 dollars in resources. On June 30, 1930, there were also 781 State banks with 38,172,000 dollars capital, 19,178,599 dollars surplus, and 574,752,737 dollars in resources.

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WYOMING.

Government.—Wyoming was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890. The Legislature consists of a Senate of 27 members, elected for four years (about one-half retiring every two years), and a House of Representatives of 62 members elected for two years.

The suffrage extends to all citizens, male and female, who can read, and who are registered as voters and have resided in the State one year and in the county 60 days next preceding the election.

Acting Governor.—A. M. Clark, 1931–1932 (8,000 dollars).
Secretary of State.—Vacant.
The capital is Cheyenne.

Area, Population, Instruction.—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, 1929, totalled 17,035,537 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 1890, show the population to have been as follows :—

Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile	Years	White	Coloured	Total	Per sq. mile
1890	59,324	3,231	62,555	0·6	1910	140,318	5,647	145,965	1·5
1900	89,051	3,480	92,531	0·9	1920	190,146	4,256	194,402	2·0

State census population, 1925, 206,381. Of these, 202,303 were whites (112,292 males and 90,011 females); 969 negroes (588 males and 381 females); 1,160 Asiatics and 1,949 Indians.

In 1920, the population according to sex and race was :—

—	White	Negro	Asiatic	Indian	Total
Male	107,501	863	1,280	715	110,359
Female. . . .	82,645	512	258	628	84,043
Total . . .	190,146	1,375	1,538	1,343	194,402

In 1920, the foreign-born white population numbered 25,255 (or 13·0 per cent. of the total), of whom 2,292 were Germans, 2,505 English (9·9 per cent.), 1,438 Canadians, 1,236 Greek, 956 Irish, 1,948 Italians, 1,439 Scotch, and 2,042 Swedish. Of the total population in 1920, 29·5 per cent. were urban, and 0·7 per cent. Negro.

Marriages in 1928 were 1,808; divorces, 748; annulments, 8.

The Indian reservation within the State has (1929) an area of 3,120 square miles, and a population of 1,979.

The largest towns are Cheyenne (capital), with census population in 1930 of 17,361; Casper, with 16,619; Laramie with 8,609; Sheridan, with 8,536; Rock Springs, with 8,440.

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, 1930, consisted of 49 officers, 1 warrant officer and 590 enlisted men.

Production and Industry.—Wyoming is semi-arid and agriculture is carried on by irrigation and by "dry farming." In 1925, there were 15,512 farms, with a total area of 18,663,308 acres, of which 1,877,879 acres were crop land. The total value of all farm property in 1925 was 240,396,413 dollars. Such crops as are grown consist of vegetables, cereals, and fruits. The value of the crops for 1930 was 28,571,000 dollars. The wool-clip (1929) yielded 26,000,000 pounds of wool. The domestic animals on January 1st, 1930, were 171,000 horses, 72,000 milch cows and 749,000 other cattle, 3,306,000 sheep, and 134,000 swine.

In 1929, 8,460,755 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 1929 the output of coal was 6,600,000 short tons; of petroleum, 19,190,000 barrels; of natural gasoline, 44,700,000 gallons; iron ore production, 639,477 long tons. Output of natural gas in 1928 was 47,490,600 *M.* cubic feet. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone, besides phosphate rock. Total value of mineral products in 1928 was 52,950,875 dollars.

Manufactures are mostly confined to production for local consumption.

In 1927 (according to Federal census results), the State had 224 industrial establishments; the wage-earners numbered 6,333, wages paid amounted to 10,526,253 dollars, the materials used cost 76,073,349 dollars, and the output amounted to 107,984,752 dollars.

In 1930, the steam railways in the State had a length of 1,991 miles.

The State highway system comprises 3,115 miles, of which 1,306 miles are surfaced. The system of motor stage route transportation is still common.

On June 30, 1930, Wyoming had 25 national banks with resources of 40,937,503 dollars, deposits of 34,248,972 dollars; 59 State banks and trust companies had savings deposits of 12,032,202 dollars, and demand deposits of 13,316,639 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, with a legislative assembly consisting of 8 senators and 16 representatives. Congress reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects, so that the Territory is now governed conjointly by Congress at Washington and by its local legislative assembly. The first session of the legislature convened at Juneau, the capital, on March 3, 1913, and continued in session 60 days. Regular sessions are held biennially Special sessions may be called by the Governor. The latter is appointed for four years by the President.

Governor—Geo. A. Parks, 1929-33 (7,000 dollars).
Secretary of Alaska—Karl Theile.

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is 590,884 square miles. The census population from 1900 to 1930 is 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	58,758	0·1

Of the population in 1920, 34,539 were males and 20,497 females; 27,883 were whites and 26,558 were Indians, 56 Chinese, 312 Japanese, and 128 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.

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; Peters-

burg, 1,249' Nome, 1,213 ; 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.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, there were 89 territorial white schools in Alaska with 5,066 enrolled pupils and 253 teachers During the school year 1929–30 there were 15 four-year high schools 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. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, there were 93 native schools in operation and 7 hospitals.

For the administration of justice the territory is constituted as a judicial district with 4 subdivisions and 4 courts.

Finance.—In the territory of Alaska there is no provision for taxation of real or personal property, except in municipalities where real estate and personal property may be taxed 2 per cent. for municipal purposes only. The revenues are derived from licences to conduct businesses.

For the year ended December 31, 1929, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

	Dollars.
Balance January 1, 1929 . . .	657,979
Receipts, 1929	1,287,285
Total	1,945,264
Disbursements, 1929	1,224,412
Balance December 31, 1929 . . .	720,852

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. 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 1929–30, 1,384,075 pounds of reindeer, valued at 141,195 dollars, were shipped from Alaska. 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 275 blue fox ranches, stocked with 36,000 blue foxes, represent an investment of 6,850,000 dollars. Value of land fur-bearing animals shipped from Alaska in 1928 was 4,513,864 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.

The most important part of the salmon industry was salmon canning, in which in 1929 there were 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.

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 in 1929 contained 971,527 animals; number of skins taken, 40,068.

Gold is worked in South-East Alaska, where a low-grade ore is found; in the interior on the Yukon river; and at Nome and other places on the west coast. The output of gold in 1929 was valued at 7,761,000 dollars; of silver, valued at 252,000 dollars; and of copper, valued at 7,130,000 dollars. 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 1926, 17,606,890 dollars; in 1927, 14,402,440 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 fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, amounted to 32,084,734 dollars, and from Alaska to the United States, 68,999,456 dollars. Merchandise from foreign ports amounted to 955,273 dollars and exports to foreign ports, 607,952 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). 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 about 180 post-offices, and good mail services in the territory.

The territory had, on June 30, 1930, four National Banks and 13 territorial banks with a total capital of 915,000 dollars; surplus and net undivided profits, 935,300 dollars; deposits, 12,754,500 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 Victoria, B.C., and 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 1928 the registered voters numbered 46,058, including 18,952 Hawaiian and part Hawaiian, 8,964 American, and 687 British. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States.

Governor.—Lawrence M. Judd, 1929–1933 (10,000 dollars).
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 6,454 square miles. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,015; Maui, 728; Oahu, 598; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 139; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 69. According to the census of 1930, the total population of the islands numbered 368,336, an increase of 112,424, or 43·8 per cent. since 1920. The Capital, Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, has a population of 137,582 according to 1930 census, and Hilo, 19,468.

The estimated number of Hawaiians on June 30, 1929, was 20,479, and 27,285 part-Hawaiians. There are estimated to be 25,211 Chinese, 137,407 Japanese, 29,717 Portuguese, 63,869 Filipinos, 6,923 Porto Ricans, 1,851 Spanish, 38,006 Americans, British, Germans, and Russians, 6,393 Koreans, 508 others. Large numbers from the various racial groups were born in the islands, and are American citizens.

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 has always been free. The language in the schools is English. On June 30, 1930, there were 181 public schools with 2,563 teachers and 73,180 enrolled pupils; also 69 private schools with 581 teachers and 11,835 enrolled pupils. The pupils in public schools in 1930 were classed by ancestry as follows: Hawaiian, 3,321; part-Hawaiian, 7,679; Portuguese, 6,091; other Caucasians, 2,993; Porto Rican, 1,163; Spanish, 258; Filipinos, 3,344; Asiatic, 47,540; others, 791. In Hawaii there are, besides, 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 77 instructors and 2,262 (including part-time summer session and extension student) students in 1930.

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, 1929, the receipts and disbursements were to the following amounts:—

	Dollars
Balance June 30, 1928	6,898,086
Receipts, 1928-29	18,917,092
Total	25,815,178
Expenditure, 1928-29.	20,763,506
Balance, June 30, 1929	5,051,672

On June 30, 1929, the bonded debt amounted to 29,760,000 dollars. In 1930 the assessed value of property was 417,099,391 dollars.

On June 30, 1930, the Hawaiian National Guard contained 1,547 men, and 100 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 1929, the sugar production amounted to 914,637 short tons, compared with 904,040 in 1928. The pineapple crop in 1930 totalled 12,000,000 cases. The forest reserves in the Territory now number 62, aggregating 979,299 acres.

For the year ending December 31, 1929, the imports amounted to 92,414,934 dollars, and the exports to 108,439,103 dollars. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Hawaii for the year ending Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to 82,661,424 dollars, and those from Hawaii to the United States to 106,312,833 dollars, of which 61,914,504 dollars were for sugar, 38,694,150 dollars for fruits (mostly pineapples), 1,323,352 dollars for coffee.

The imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) in 1930 totalled £13,627, and the exports to the United Kingdom, £106,642.

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, 1929, 1,321 vessels of 10,142,247 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 6,257 passengers in the year ending June 30, 1930.

Twenty-nine banks were in operation on June 30, 1930. One is solely a savings bank, one solely commercial, and the remainder both commercial and savings banks. Total deposits in all banks, 1930, 80,174,749 dollars. On June 30, 1930, there were 162,611 savings bank accounts with total deposits of 33,942,357 dollars, representing 208 dollars to each depositor.

The Chinese, who constitute 7 05 per cent of the population, own 12 07 per cent. of the total savings deposits.

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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 six 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 57 justices of the peace, are appointed by the Governor.

Governor.—Theodore Roosevelt (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

The population in 1920 was 1,299,809 or 378 4 per sq mile, distributed according to colour, as follows:—White, 948,709; black, 49,246; mulatto, 301,816; Chinese, 32; Japanese, 4; all other (Philippino and Hindu), 2. During the decade ending 1920 the white population increased by 29·5 per cent., while the black population decreased by 2 per cent., and the mulatto by 10 per cent. Of the working population, 63 per cent. were engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining; 21 per cent. in domestic and personal service; 8 per cent. in manufacturing industries; 8 per cent. in trade and transportation.

Chief towns, San Juan, 114,715 inhabitants (1930); Ponce, 53,430, Mayaguez, 37,060.

In 1899, the school system was reorganised and education was made compulsory. In 1930, there were 4,690 class-rooms in 2,250 school-buildings, with 221,248 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 1929, the percentage of illiteracy was 35.

Finance.—Receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1930:—

	Dollars.
Balance, July 1, 1929	816,555
Receipts, 1929-30	13,283,791
Total	14,100.346
Disbursements, 1929-30	13 698.468
Balance, July 1, 1930	401,878

The assessed value of property on June 30, 1930, was 345.795,012 dollars. The total outstanding bonded indebtedness is 25,353,000 dollars.

The police force consists of 788 men, and the National Guard (on June 30, 1930) of 86 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. Sugar crops for three years: 1928, 748,677 tons; 1929, 586,760 tons; and 1930, 866,110 tons. Sugar exported in 1930 amounted to 721,277 tons, valued at 53,670,038 dollars. In 1930, 145,566,000 cigars were exported and 26,037,750 pounds of leaf and scrap tobacco, valued at 11,916,505 dollars. Exports of coffee, 433,901 pounds, were valued at 151,550 dollars, in 1930. Orange exports in 1930 amounted to 628,541 dollars; fresh pineapples to 1,743,862 dollars; grape fruit, a comparatively new product, amounted to 3,621,700 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 calendar year 1929, the imports into Porto Rico amounted to 87,997,875 dollars (United States merchandise amounting to 76,269,279 dollars). The exports in the same year were valued at 83,234,375 dollars (78,116,574 dollars to the United States). Imports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1930, £102,896; exports to United Kingdom, £125,490.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1929-30, 2,336 American and foreign vessels entered and cleared Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.

There are over 1,160 miles of road in the Island, and about 356 miles of railway. The railway system connects towns on the west coast and now almost encircles the Island, and penetrates the interior. There are 2,580 miles of postal (government) telephone and telegraph wire. There are 98 post offices, 85 telegraph stations and four 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.

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 strictly civil, under the U S. Department of the Interior. On February 25, 1927, full American citizenship was granted to the natives. About 95 per cent. of the population is Negro.

There are eight heads of Department, 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.—Capt. Waldo Evans, U.S.N. (Ret.).

Government Secretary.—Capt. H. G. Neill (S.C.), U.S. Navy.

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 in the main the Islands of St. Thomas (28 square miles), St. Croix (84 square miles), and St. John (20 square miles). The total area is 132 square miles.

The population, according to the census of April 1, 1930, is 22,012, compared with 26,051 in 1917. Lack of employment has caused persistent emigration to the United States and other islands of the West Indies. 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.

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, 1931: 1,366,370 francs. Expenditures are estimated at 11,000,000 dollars (U.S.). The annual deficit

in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States. Danish West Indian currency is legal tender.

Production and Industry.—The census of 1930 shows 254 farms in St. Croix, 93 in St. Thomas and 63 in St. John, a total of 410. St. Thomas is the leading port in the Virgin Islands with coaling and oil-fuelling stations. The Island of St. John is noted for its bay oil, and St. Thomas for the finished product of bay rum. Prohibition in the United States has crippled the rum trade and depressed the bay rum industry. St. Croix's chief industries are agricultural—mainly cane- and cattle-raising. A plant for manufacturing industrial alcohol has recently been erected in the island of Saint Croix.

Exports to the United States in the calendar year 1929 were 603,323 dollars; imports from the United States, 2,298,269 dollars. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for 1930, *nil*; imports from United Kingdom, £8,520.

Communication.—The Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Co., Ltd., and the Western Ocean Steamship Corporation 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 are powerful radio stations at St. Thomas and St. Croix and cable offices also.

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.—Dwight F. Davis, assumed office, July 8, 1929.

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 Secretary 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. 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 1930 at 12,204,100. 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. The population of Manila, the capital and the leading commercial and industrial centre, was 285,306, of whom 259,437 were Filipinos, 17,760 Chinese, 1,612 Japanese, 2,916 Americans, 2,050 Spaniards, 664 English, 201 Germans, 121 French, 71 Swiss, and the rest of other nationalities. 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.

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.

Movement of population in 1928: births, 422,716; deaths, 218,096; marriages, 72,639.

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 September, 1928, there was an annual enrolment of 1,111,509 pupils in the 7,348 public schools, with 293 American and 25,958 Filipino teachers. The expenditure on public-school education for 1928 was 9,484,549 dollars (insular only, excluding provincial and municipal). There are a number of special schools, including the Philippine Normal School, and nine provincial normal schools; the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and 22 provincial trade schools; the Central Luzon Agricultural School, 29 provincial agricultural schools, 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 University of the Philippines, with 550 professors, 1928-29, and 5,698 students in the collegiate departments and 1,800 in the other departments; and 26 accredited private institutions of higher learning—among them the University of Sto. Tomas, founded in 1611, the oldest university under the American flag—giving collegiate instruction in liberal arts and sciences and in technical courses. There are in all 351 separate private schools of all grades of instruction accredited by the Government. The total enrolment in these approved private schools and colleges in 1929 was over 90,000, and the total number of instructors and teachers was about 3,916.

On January 1, 1929, there were 172 newspapers and periodicals published n English and other languages.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for five fiscal years were:—

—	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenues	37,879,218	41,715,375	39,808,463	39,842,983	44,056,612
Expenditure	33,615,336	34,436,880	38,090,577	39,184,749	42,015,970

The total bonded debt on December 31, 1928, amounted to 83,408,500 dollars, plus 5,210,000 for provinces and municipalities. Sinking fund, 21,759,105 dollars. The total debt service in 1928 amounted to 5,087,157 dollars.

Production and Industry.—The principal products are rough rice ('palay'), Manila hemp ('abacá'), coconut, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey. There are 41 sugar centrals; output in 1926–27 was 543,808 metric tons; 1927–28,574,715 tons; 1928–29, 699,699 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, pilinut (*Canarium commune*), and mandarin and oranges. Production of rice in 1928 was 2,112,800 metric tons. The cultivation of rubber is increasing yearly, especially in the southern provinces where the large plantations are located; output, 1927, 292 tons, 1928, 309 tons, and 1929, 312 tons.

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, 1928, totalled 85,897,736 board feet.

Gold is the only mineral produced in commercial quantities. Output in 1929, 151,757 ounces valued at 3,137,100 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 fiscal years ending June 30 are stated as follows in U.S. dollars (50 cents U.S. currency = 1 peso):—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Imports .	95,376 514	117,231,665	117,037,112	117,851,858	124,943,942	146,326,860
Exports .	129,555,404	140,076,804	141,044,430	151,958,284	150,000,909	169,119,397

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	641,518
Hawaii . .	1,094,559	703,369	British E. Indies	7,009,554	2,291,995
Japan . .	25,545,825	14,656,730	Netherlands .	1,065,8-3	3,268,984
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,587,763	14,738,154	France . .	3,329.180	6,425,620
China. .	14,769,570	6,314,586	Switzerland .	3,410,995	109,901
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 . .	4,325,300	1,1 8,839	Japanese-China.	1,647,682	43,362
Spain . . .	1,937,080	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	53.624,213	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,'03	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 . .	6,930,937	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 . .	3,325,084	3,775,803

Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) for calendar year 1930, £1,742,988; imports from United Kingdom, £751,013. These totals include Guam.

Shipping and Communications.—The overseas trade of the Philippine Islands during the year ending June, 1929, was carried mainly by 265 American vessels aggregating 1,333 544 registered net tons, 421 British with 1,503,110 net tons, 167 Japanese with 507,238 net tons, 131 German with 567,972 net tons, 94 Dutch with 349,565 net tons, 42 Philippine with

104,163 net tons, and 146 vessels of other nationalities, making a total of 1,266 vessels with a net tonnage of 4,687,930 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. The amount of deposits in the banks on January 1, 1929, was 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 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, 1929, was 153,913,000 dollars; deposits, 83,290,000 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 210 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, 1930, was 19,139, of whom 17,437 were classed as 'natives.' The number of births in the fiscal year 1930 was 830, representing 43·3 per 1,000, and the number of deaths 390, representing 20 4 per 1,000 of population. 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 3,683 pupils registered, 2,818 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 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, 1930, amounted to 603,260 dollars, and the exports to 200,593 dollars.

The official currency is that of the United States.

Governor.—Willis W. Bradley, jun., Commander U.S. Navy (appointed February 25, 1929).

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 60 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 9,768 (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 2,069. 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 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: 1929, 215,803 dollars. Exports: 1929, 170,756 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 Arrat in Eritrea; provision was also made for the construction of a motor road from that port to Dessis in Abyssinia.

Government.

Emperor.—**Haile Silassie I.**, born July 17, 1891; crowned King (Negus) on October 7, 1928, and proclaimed Emperor, after the death of the Empress Zauditu, on April 3, 1930. Married Waizeru Menen in 1912, and has 2 sons and 3 daughters. On January 25, 1931, the eldest son, Asfaou Wosan 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 II., 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.

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. It is estimated that a quarter of the adult male population are priests, monks, or *debtera* (deacons),

and a third of the land belongs to the Church. 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. Practically every man is armed with a rifle, and often with shield and sword as well. A Belgian military mission was engaged in 1929 and is now at work training some 1,500 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. The soil belongs theoretically to the Negus; the idea of landed property scarcely exists among the populace, and agriculture is therefore backward. Cotton, the sugar-cane, date-palm, coffee, and vine 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; three Belgian companies are working coffee plantations, and a Franco-Belgian company is experimenting on a large scale with cotton. Foreign capital is also interesting itself in mining.

Commerce.

The total trade of Abyssinia (export and import) in 1927 was valued at about 1,000 million francs (French).

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-Gondard 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 1929 were:—cotton and silk goods, £E.34,159 (£E.38,487 in 1928); salt, £E 19,665 (£E.10,797 in 1928); other goods, £E.22,839 (£E.33,098 in 1928). Exports from Abyssinia to and *via* the Sudan in 1929 were:—coffee, £E.216,590 (£E.186,542 in 1928); other goods, £E.20,221 (£E 15,243 in 1928).

The total trade between Abyssinia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Abyssinia	104,892	233,811	351,079	166,891	227,777
Exports to Abyssinia	16,368	16,051	19,954	33,785	33,343

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. 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 2,000 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. In 1925, there were 10 post offices.

Money and Credit.

The Bank of Abyssinia, with authorised capital of 500,000*l.* and paid-up capital of 125,000*l.*, has its head office at Addis Ababa and agencies at Diré Dawa, Goré, Gambeila and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its President, and its governing body sits at Cairo. The Government proposes to purchase the Bank of Abyssinia.

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 = 213½ 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.—Vacant.
First Secretary.—Ato Bakalla Hapta Mikael.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

Minister.—Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed March 12, 1929).
First Secretary.—J. M. Troutbeck.
Oriental Secretary.—Philip Zaphiro C.M.G.
Vice-Consul at Addis Ababa.—Colonel G. Mackereth, M.C.

There are Consuls also at Harrar, Goré, Maji, Dangila and Mega, and a Vice-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, since 1922, a constitutional monarchy with Legislative and State Assemblies, and a cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible to the Grand National Assembly. Besides the Permanent Grand Assembly there is a Loi Jirga (Grand Council) which meets every fourth year. The King presides over this Council in person. 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 Khan**, born on April 10, 1885, 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 Amanullah.

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 100,000), Kandahár (population with suburbs 60,000), Herát (population 121,000), 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 from vary 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 25,000 to 30,000 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 State-owned and supervised.

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 Union 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: Kháibar–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.—Shah Wali Ali Khan. Appointed January, 1930.
Counsellor.—Zulfacar Khan.
Secretaries.—Ghulam Umar Khan, Mohammad Wali Khan, Mohammad Sarwar Khan, and Abdul Samad 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.—Richard Roy Maconachie, C.I.E., I.C.S. (appointed March 2, 1930).
Counsellor.—Major A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Military Attaché.—Major A. E. Farwell.
Secretary.—Captain A. E. H. Macann.
Oriental Secretary.—K. S. Sikandar Khan.

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ALBANIA.

(SHQIPERIA.)

THE territory known as Albania is made up of the old Turkish Provinces of Scutari and of Yanina, and of parts of those of Kossovo and Monastir. The Albanian, 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.

Little is known of their early history. From 1431, when the Turks captured Yanina and Scutari, the Albanians remained under Turkish rule, except for two brief periods of independence, first between 1443 and 1468, under Prince George Castriot II, surnamed Skanderbeg, and again in the eighteenth century, under the Tosk, Ali Tepelen of Yanina, in the south, and the Bushati Dynasty of Scutari, in the north, both of whom reigned as suzerains of the Ottoman Empire. In 1880 the short-lived Albanian League was founded, and ruled Albania for two years, making an unsuccessful effort to obtain independence.

The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Valona on November 28, 1912, and on December 17, 1912, the London Conference of Ambassadors agreed to the principle of Albanian independence. Subsequently that Conference approximately decided the frontiers of the new country, and agreed that a European Prince be nominated to rule it. Prince William of Wied, having accepted the crown of the new country from an Albanian deputation, which offered it to him at Neuwied, on February 21, 1914, arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914. The Government of the country was vested in the hands of the Prince, supported and advised by a financial International Commission

of Control, the creation of which was agreed to by the Ambassadorial Conference on July 29, 1913.

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. It was not until June 3, 1917, in Argirocastro, that General Ferrero, then in charge of the Italian forces, proclaimed Albania an independent country. On December 17, 1920, Albania became a member of the League of Nations. In December, 1924, 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	Coriza . .	147,536	22,787
Dibra . .	86,992	—	Cossovo . .	49,081	—
Durazzo . .	77,890	8,739	Scutari . .	132,336	29,202
Elbasan . .	111,422	13,796	Valona . .	53,461	9,100
Argirocastro .	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 normally 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):—

—	1926–27	1927–28 [1]	1928–29 [1]	1929–30 [1]	1930–31 [1]
	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs	gold francs
Expenditure .	23,150,559	25,373,000	28,185,900	31,827,200	31,385,000
Revenue . .	23,375,454	22,762,000	28,186,900	31,827,200	31,385,000

[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 is 65,000,000 gold francs. The loan, taken up by the Company for the Economic Development of Albania, and guaranteed by the yield of all 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 to be used exclusively in carrying out public works.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory and begins at the age of 17. 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. There are 2 torpedo boats and 6 gun boats bought by the Albanian Government to guard the coast line.

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 Agrarians reforms were introduced 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 Vojussa. The country for the greater part is rugged, wild, and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Coriza 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 Puca district are being investigated. The salt-pits at 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):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Imports .	21,799,411	24,875,731	24,681,888	32 311,583	38,638,006
Exports .	17,122,761	11,963,982	11,106,902	14,859,116	14,982,804

The distribution of trade in 1929 was as follows (in gold francs):—Imports from Italy, 17,840,000; United Kingdom, 2,838,000; Czechoslovakia, 2,399,000; Yugoslavia, 3,080,000; Greece, 1,674,000; United States, 3,915,000. Exports to Italy, 8,869,000; to United Kingdom, 53,000; to United States, 2,256,000; to Greece, 3,013,000; to Yugoslavia, 224,000.

The principal imports in 1929 were: cotton and cotton textile, 6,895,000 gold francs; cereals, 6,630,000 gold francs; metals, 3,322,000 gold francs; the principal exports: animal foods and fish, 4,421,000 gold francs; hides and skins, 2,145,000 gold francs.

Total trade between Albania and Great Britain (according to Board of Trade Returns) was as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
Imports from Albania	955	273	278	2,645
Exports to Albania	48,877	36,771	32,486	22,531

Communications.—Northern Albania has a road, connecting Durazzo and Tirana with Alessio, Scutari and Anioti. Total length of roads, including motor roads, 1,061 miles. Two roads to connect the coast with the central and northern part of the country (Scutari–Puka and Ponte Zogu–Dibra), also two roads to cross the south-central part of Albania (Tirana–Elbarran and Lushna–Brostar), are under construction. A railway to join Durazzo with Tirana, 22 miles in length, is under construction. The ports are five in number, viz. San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo, Valona, Porto Palermo, and Santi Quaranta; but all the ports need to be improved. Number of post and telegraph offices, 55. There are five regular air routes in service: Tirana–Scutari, Tirana–Coriza, Tirana–Valona–Argirocastro, Tirana–Pescopeia and Tirana–Cucsi; and 5 wireless stations.

Banking and Currency.—On September 2, 1925, the National Bank of Albania was established in Rome, with branches in Tirana, Durazzo, Coriza, Valona and Scutari. It has a capital of 12,500,000 gold francs, of which 49 per cent. was subscribed in Albania, and 51 per cent. 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 already 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 July 31, 1930, there were in circulation notes amounting to 13,328,000 francs and coin to the value of 1,414,000 francs,

of which 922,000 francs were gold. The cover for the note circulation on that date consisted of 19,438,000 francs, of which 1,807,000 francs were in gold, 11,734,000 francs in dollars and 5,897,000 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).
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. R. B Ramsay.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. H. R. G. Stevens.
Air Attaché.—Group Captain C. R. S. Bradley, O.B.E.

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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 Indian Ocean 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 El 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 highly developed though simple civic life of the greater towns such as El Medina, Anaiza, or Buraida. This development has been accompanied by corresponding political changes and 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 Saud set to work to organise the unsettled Bedouin into civic communities under cover of a great Wahhabi revival, and in the spring of 1914 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 Saud dynasty of Nejd) achieved a paramount position throughout the peninsula beyond the southern coastal fringe, where the States of Yaman 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 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. The southern country of Asir is undefined but *de facto* abutts on the sea in the neighbourhood of Midi. 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 Saud, 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, three of which, namely the Department of Internal Affairs, the Department of Financial 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 responsibility of the Department of Sharia (legal) Affairs is undefined, but ultimately resides in the King as Chief Imam. 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. Resolutions passed by these Councils may become law after receiving the Royal sanction.

The Hejaz-Nejd Government has adherred to the International Postal Conventions, and is in treaty relations with the British Empire, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Persia, Germany and Turkey.

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) Hail; (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, Madina for 30,000 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 Madina; while ports of less importance are Aqaba (now annexed to Palestine), Muwaila, Wajh, Rabigh, Lith and Qunfuda. Madina 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 in an average of 100,000 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 and a small Air Force with British civilian staff was instituted at the end of 1929.

The Hejaz Railway from Amman to Madina 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 Madina. 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 Madina.

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. The *Riyal* is subdivided into 11 *Qarsh* (piastres) *Mari*, and each Q.M. contains 2 *Qarsh Darij*. The Q D., ½ and ¼ Q.D. are nickel coins.

Five powers viz.: Great Britain, Soviet Russia, Turkey, Persia and Holland maintain legations at Jedda, with Ministers in the first two cases and Chargé's d'Affaires in the other three. France is represented by a 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.—An independent State, in South-eastern Arabia, extending along the southern shore of the gulf of that name from the entrance into the Persian Gulf to the extreme eastern point of Arabia, and thence S.W. as far as Ras Sajir, lat. 16° 8″ N. The coast line is nearly 1,000 miles long. Inland Oman is bounded on the S.W. by the great desert. Area, 82,000 square miles; population, estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs. but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast The towns of 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.

Muscat was occupied by the Portuguese from 1508 to the middle of the seventeenth century. After various vicissitudes it was recovered in the eighteenth century by Ahmed bin Sa'id, of Yemeni origin, who was elected Imam in 1741, and whose family has since ruled, though under the title of Sultans for the last three generations.

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.

In the beginning of last century the power of the Imam of Oman extended over a large area of Arabia, the islands in the Persian Gulf, a strip of the Persian coast, and a long strip of the African coast south of Cape Guardafui, including Socotra and Zanzibar. But now the sole remaining possession of the Sultan on the Persian coast is the town of Gwadur, which is of considerable importance, as through it passes a fair amount of the trade of Mekran. The closest relations have for years existed between the Government of India and Oman; a British Consul and Political Agent resides at Muscat.

The revenue of the Sultan from all sources varies between ten and eleven lakhs of rupees yearly. The population is poor. In the valleys of the interior, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possi-

bilities 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 1929–30 (figures for 1928–29 in parentheses) were: rice, 94,990*l.* (107,896*l.*); coffee, 46,815*l.* (29,460*l.*); cotton piece goods, 60,819*l.* (69,941*l.*). Dates are the principal export, 94,586*l* in 1929–30 (119,302*l.* in 1928–29). Pomegranates, dried limes and dried fish are the only other export of any note. There are no industries of any importance. Total imports for 1929–30 amounted to 317,295*l.*, and total exports to 142,151*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 1929–30, 140 steamships of 335,091 tons and 178 sailing vessels of 22,826 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 a telegraph office at Muscat.

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar (*see* p. 635). 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 15, 1853, with modifications in 1860, 1866 and 1898. The President is elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces and the capital, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined. 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), 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, of whom 1,343,000 participated in the national elections of 1930. By the Constitution there should be one deputy for every 33,000 inhabitants, but the average is one deputy for every 49,000 inhabitants. 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.

Provisional President of the Republic.—Lieut.-General Don José F. *Uriburu.* Assumed office, September 8, 1930, following an uprising. According to a Manifesto, October 1, 1930, the Provisional Government will remain in control until elections can be held.

Provisional Vice-President and President of the Senate.—Left vacant, following the resignation on October 23, 1930, of Enrique *Santamarina.*

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, 1929 (est.)	Pop. per sq. mile 1929
Federal District.				
Buenos Aires (the Federal Capital)	72	1,576,597	2,123,992	29,569·3
Provinces.				
Buenos Aires (La Plata)	117,777	2,066,165	3,045,982	25·8
Santa Fé	50,713	899,640	1,312,365	25·8
Córdoba	66,912	735,472	1,057,116	15·8

[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, 1930 (est.)	Pop. per sq. mile 1930
Entre Ríos (Parana)	29,241	425,373	598,991	20 3
Corrientes	33,535	347,055	433,107	12·9
Tucumán	10,422	332,933	440,742	42 3
Mendoza	56,502	277,535	422,723	7·5
Santiago del Estero	55,385	261,678	379,809	6·8
Salta	48,302	140,927	174,938	3.6
San Juan	37,865	119,252	170,608	4·5
San Luis	29,035	116,266	163,939	5·6
Catamarca	36,800	100,391	126,182	3·9
La Rioja	37,839	79,754	97,558	2·5
Jujuy	14,802	76,631	94,384	6·3
Territories.				
La Pampa (Santa Rosa)	56,320	101,338	179,570	3·1
Misiones (Posadas)	11,511	53,563	87,440	7·5
Chaco (Resistencia)	52,741	46,274	81,842	1·5
Río Negro (Viedma)	79,805	42,242	55,570	0·6
Chubut (Rawson)	93,427	23,065	44,146	0·4
Neuquén	40,530	28,866	41,105	1·0
Formosa	41,402	19,281	27,210	0.6
Santa Cruz (Gallegos)	109,142	9,948	22,125	0·3
Los Andes (San Antonio de Los Cobres)	34,740	2,487	3,334	0·0
Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,299	2,504	2,924	0 3
Total	1,153,119	7,885,237	11,192,702	9 7

[1] The Capitals are given in brackets. Where no name appears in brackets, the capital bears the same name as the province or territory.

Another official estimate for May 1, 1929, makes the total population 11,000,000; the 8,400,000 natives include 4,184,000 males and 4,216,000 females; the 2,600,000 foreigners include 1,625,000 males and 975,000 females.

The movement of population for five years is given as follows (excluding territories):—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1925	67,020	297,048	132,326	132,437	57,290
1926[1]	68,757	300,792	132,622	142,224	63,238
1927[1]	73,670	302,560	139,028	169,583	65,435
1928	76,617	309,303	133,929	137,364	62,125
1929	79,738	312,621	141,657	148,916	82,805

[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 January 30, 1930, was 2,116,284; Rosario (Santa Fé), June, 1922, 265,000; Córdoba, December 31, 1929, 239,600; La Plata, May, 1928, 165,813; Avellaneda (1914), 46,277; 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, 19,311; 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, 13,262 ; 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.

Primary education is free (subsidised by the General and Provincial Governments), secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1929 the primary schools numbered 10,840 with 49,212 teachers and an enrolment of 1,349,648 ; there were also 239 secondary, normal and special schools with 52,786 pupils under the Ministry of Public Instruction, including 51 national secondary schools with 17,578 pupils, 85 normal schools with 15,628 students, and 85 practice schools with 30,407 pupils. Private schools numbered 126, with 11,632 pupils. There are national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 2,500 students ; Buenos Aires (1821), with 7,395 students ; La Plata (1897), with 3,000 students ; Tucumán (1912), with 600 students ; the National University of the Littoral, in Rosario (1920) with 4,000 students ; and provincial universities at Santa Fé and Cuyo (1921) for the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. 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.

In Argentina there are 520 newspapers published, 493 in Spanish, 4 in Italian, 5 in German, 5 in English, and others in Scandinavian, French, Basque, Russian.

Justice.

Justice is administered by Federal and by Provincial Courts. The former deal only with cases of a national character, or in which different provinces or inhabitants of different provinces are parties. The Federal Courts are the Supreme Courts, with 5 judges at Buenos Aires ; 5 Appeal Courts, one with 5 judges at Buenos Aires, and with 3 each at La Plata, 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.

Under the Fiscal Laws of 1923, the budget has three sections : (1) the 'ordinary' budget which may be modified by executive decree or by act of Congress ; (2) subsidies for 'social legislation' covered by taxes on lotteries, racing and patent medicines ; (3) extraordinary expenditures for public works, to be covered by issue of bonds. The first and third sections have introduced great confusion in the National accounts, the Minister of Finance for the Provisional Government stating on November 29, 1930, that the reported surpluses of past years were illusory, and that accumulated deficits amounted to 698,000,000 paper pesos, of which 395,000,000 pesos were for public works not covered by bonds and 303,000,000 pesos were administrative expenditures, for which adequate revenues had not

been provided. Despite the rapid growth in the country's wealth, revenue laws have not been modified since 1923; national income is derived, approximately, as follows: import duties 47·5 per cent., internal revenue 16·5 per cent., direct taxation 10 per cent., public services 10 per cent., State enterprises 11 per cent., and miscellaneous 5 per cent. There is no income tax.

Total *reported* receipts and expenditures for recent years have been as follows, in paper pesos (£1 sterling = 11·45 paper pesos).

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos		Paper pesos	Paper pesos
1926	629,647,000	626,220,000	1929	717,996,681	747,287,553
1927	681,393,000	767,965,000	1930[2]	733,144,300	732,744,000
1928	700,125,000[1]	674,595,000	1931[2]	650,000,000	650,000,000

[1] Excluding 213,332,466 pesos received from long-term bond issue.
[2] Budget estimate.

The Ministry of Finance states that 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. Actual expenditure, 1929, appears to have been 973,670,000 paper pesos.

On June 30, 1930, the national consolidated debt, according to the Argentine Corporation of Bondholders, was as follows. external debt, 1,051,435,000 paper pesos, internal debt, 1,225,002,743 paper pesos, making a total of 2,276,437,743 paper pesos. The floating debt was 565,495,454 paper pesos. The Provinces had a total indebtedness of 1,038,645,220 paper pesos, and the Municipalities one of 279,502,706 paper pesos. Grand total, 4,156,081,123 paper pesos compared with 3,889,576,268 paper pesos on June 30, 1928. National Mortgage bonds outstanding December 31, 1930, totalled 1,443,242,350 paper pesos out of a total of 2,000,000,000 authorized. Service of the public debt has risen from 85,000,000 paper pesos in 1916 to 215,873,000 paper pesos in 1930: the 1931 budget proposed 239,000,000 pesos for debt service. 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.

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	32
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	—	—	6 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.

During 1924, 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 the 4 cruisers of the *Garibaldi* type are also being 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 later.

The active personnel of the navy comprises 337 officers, 130 engineers, 27 electrical engineers, and about 9,100 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 699,278,800 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)		
	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1929	1930	1931[2]
Wheat .	20,298,480	19,421,610	20,702,800	8 365,097	3,740,414	7,386,487
Oats .	3,504,000	3,732,170	3,824,640	945 974	991,282	1,053,010
Maize .	11,491,200	13,553,760	—	6,107,075	6,828,293	—
Linseed	7,084,800	7,150,650	7,190,160	2,103,462	1,327,293	2,144,000

[1] The reorganized Department of Agricultural Statistics questions the accuracy of the productive 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
1927	4,225,494	8,343,597	1,894,565	604,828
1928	5,295,835	6,372,181	1,944,402	299,704
1929	6,618,341	5,047,792	1,617,488	430,197

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 1930, 381,000 tons of sugar. Potato crop for 1928–29 was 694,400 metric tons, of which 63,620 tons were 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, 24,900 tons. Cotton seed, 1928–29, amounted to 64,600 tons. Production of vegetable oils, principally from peanuts, totalled 29,165,941 kilos in 1928. Export of quebracho-extract in 1929 totalled 150,687 tons, but export of logs for treatment abroad (163,305 metric tons in 1929) 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 30,000 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 ; pigs, 3,768,738. The Province of Buenos Aires contains one-third of the sheep within the Republic. Argentine wool exports in 1930 were 134,900 metric tons, compared with 130,300 in 1929. Exports of butter in 1930 were 23,200 metric tons ; of casein

(nearly 75 per cent. of the world's output), 13,700 metric tons; cheese, 340 metric tons.

The principal industry is meat refrigeration. In 1930, 355,500 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 1928, 2,829,898 head; sheep, 4,740,292; hogs, 343,910. 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 pounds sterling, exclusive of coin and bullion (1 gold peso = 4 shillings) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	163,193,749	171,360,880	180,940,725	172,399,800	— [1]
Exports	157,178,278	201,865,017	205,933,199	190,589,200	122,509,918

[1] Not available.

Imports and exports in 1929. Imports are stated in their 'tariff' or customs values; exports in their 'real' values. Total 'real' value of imports was 861,997,000 gold pesos.

Imports	Gold Pesos	Exports	Gold Pesos
Living animals . . .	4,705,135	Live-stock products.	
Foodstuffs	67,684,426	Meat & living animals .	142,485,336
Tobacco	10,761,672	Wool, skins, hides, etc. .	121,921,096
Beverages	5,737,898	Dairy products . . .	15,478,613
Textiles	160,196,473	Animal byproducts . .	19,546,866
Oils	147,360,428		
Chemicals	21,328,604	Total . . .	299,426,911
Colours	5,438,161	Agriculture products:	
Timber and wood .	25,802,605	Grain and linseed .	595,957,247
Paper	30,801,079	Flour and milled products	15,044,707
Leather	8,626,975	Oils and other byproducts	11,815,462
Iron and steel	102,989,078		
Other metals	33,224,285	Total (all other). .	623,250,976
Agricultural implements, &c.	27,029,088	Forestal products . . .	18,889,774
Glassware and crockery . .	33,470,412	Mineral products . . .	245,792
Electrical goods . . .	10,889,192	Hunting and fishing products	339,302
		Various products . . .	12,091,164
Total, including all others	881,511,484	Total	953,743,919

The customs receipts were: in 1926, 133,912,756 gold pesos; in 1927, 137,613,854; in 1928, 157,706,892; and in 1929, 156,631,880 gold pesos.

Trade by countries in 'real' values:—

Principal Countries	1928		1929	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos	Gold Pesos
United Kingdom . .	164,247,438	210,833,744	151,968,782	306,832,391
Germany	97,503,962	106,279,435	99,071,621	95,452,221
Belgium	44,205,610	67,483,993	41,401 031	102,053,337
Netherlands . . .	11,514,543	57,128,804	18,745,179	91,988,044
France	61,105,136	49,961,963	52,756,429	67,880,015
Italy	74,532,683	53,603,893	75,805,132	54,800,828
United States of America .	192,766,465	84,735,244	227,174,938	93,558,334
Brazil	31,983,516	38,317,108	32,615,203	37,311,082

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.	1928	1929	Exports from U.K.	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Wheat . . .	13,838,330	22,906,500	Cotton piece goods .	5,309,398	4,929,813
Maize . . .	11,014 885	10,534,589	Automobiles . .	605,323	645.164
Mutton (frozen) .	4.672,781	4,771,176	Woollens . . .	2,917,083	2,787,584
Beef (frozen) . .	2,034,600	2,417,364	Iron and Steel . .	5,428,220	4,912,896
Beef (chilled) . .	22,260,448	22.275,517	Machinery . . .	2,139,847	1,458,556
Beef (tinned, etc)	3,607,143	3,204,551	Railway carriages .	1,823,285	816,865
Linseed . . .	4,653,805	3,163,903	Coal	2,396,994	2,554,264
Wool . . .	3,621,391	3,486,806	Electrical goods .	915,159	931,748
Butter . . .	2,894,473	2,537,187	Locomotives . .	912,551	829,058

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Argentina into U.K.	67,505,081	76,495,859	76,788,817	82,446,943	56,743,658
Exports to Argentina from U.K	23,074,409	26,991,958	31,209,978	29,074,250	25,270,022

Shipping and Navigation.

The total shipping entering Argentine ports in 1929 was 3,325 vessels with 11,701,924 tons, of which 1,375 with 5,085,712 tons were British.

Internal Communications.

The first railway concession dates from 1854. Railways open, January 1, 1930, 23,795 miles, of which 5,011 miles belong to the State, and 19,784 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. The capital invested amounted in 1925 to 1,276,843,316 gold pesos. Length of motor roads in 1930, 1,858 miles.

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 1,033,946,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves, and loans amounting to 4,984,014,000 paper pesos. Of those 112 banking establishments, 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 and loans amounting to 3,552,316,000 paper pesos; 15 Mortgage Banks with 310,000,000 paper pesos of capital and reserves and 1,407,099,000 paper pesos of loans; and 6 Pignorative Banks whose capital and reserves and loans amounted to 13,454,000 paper pesos and 24,599,000 paper pesos respectively.

The Banco de la Nacion (founded in 1905) reported December 31, 1929, capital of 160,807,963 paper pesos; reserves of 65,911,161 paper pesos (apart from the two special Conversion Funds totalling 65,019,193 gold pesos); cash, 30,121,202 gold pesos, and 193,302,313 paper pesos; deposits, 1,665,109,630 paper 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 (amounting to 174,397,522 gold pesos in 1929) forced the Government to close the Caja de Conversion on December 17, 1929. The stock of gold in the Caja de Conversion, serving as a backing for the paper currency, stood on that date, at 419,643,387 gold pesos; that in the Banco de la Nacion for the Conversion Fund was 30,000,000 gold pesos; paper currency was 1,246,753,202 paper pesos; per cent. of gold reserve to the note circulation, 81·97 against 79 per cent. when the gold standard was resumed in 1927. On December 31, 1930, total stock of gold was 456,773,917 gold pesos; total circulation, 1,230,686,223 paper pesos.

In 1930 the exchange value of the gold peso in London ranged between $46\frac{1}{16}d.$ and $34\frac{5}{8}d.$

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary system of the Republic is nominally on a gold standard, the unit being the *peso oro* (gold dollar) which weighs 1·6129 grammes of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine. The *Peso oro* which is divided into 100 *centavos*, is of the value of 47 62*d*. One pound sterling = 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 circulation is chiefly paper (*peso papel*). Foreign coinages are legal tender at fixed rates. The paper peso is equal to ·44 gold peso, which makes it worth 1*s*. $8\frac{4}{5}\frac{7}{5}d$. (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. José Evaristo Uriburu, K.B.E. Appointed Minister April 7, 1921; made Ambassador May 25, 1927.

Counsellor.—Carlos Miguens.

First Secretary.—Conrado Traverso.

Military Attaché.—Col. Avelino J. Alvarez.

Air Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Pedro Zanni.

Commercial Attaché.—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 January 22, 1930.)

Counsellor.—E. Millington Drake.

Third Secretary.—R. Morrison.

Naval Attaché.—Captain E. de F. Renouf.

Air Attaché.—Wing Comdr. E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Commercial Counsellor.—Harry O. Chalkley, C.B.E.

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 30 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 6 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.

The Ministry, constituted on December 3, 1930, is as follows:—

Federal Chancellor.—Dr. Otto *Ender* (Christian Socialist).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Johann *Schober*.
Minister of Defence.—Karl *Vaugoin* (Christian Socialist).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Hans *Schurff*.
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.—Franz *Winkler*.

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, 1929, 6,704,467.

Movement of population (including Burgenland) in 1929:—Marriages, 51,523 (7·7 per mille); living births, 112,121 (16·7 per mille.); deaths, 97,428 (14·5 per mille); divorces (1927) (excluding Burgenland), 5,350 (0·85 per mille). Emigrants, 1928, 4,589; 1929, 4,850. Of the emigrants in 1929, 1,268 went to United States, 1,033 to Canada, 700 to Brazil, 1,142 to Argentina, and 46 to Australia.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The population of the principal towns of Austria on March 7, 1923, was as follows:—Vienna, 1,842,763 (estimated pop. Dec. 31, 1929; there were at that date 993,960 women); Graz, 152,706; Linz, 102,081; Innsbruck, 56,401; Salzburg, 37,856; Wiener Neustadt, 36,956; St. Polten, 31,576; Klagenfurt, 27,423; Baden, 22,217; Steyr, 22,111 Villach, 22,070; 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 1928 there were in the Republic 5,315 public and private elementary schools, with 28,854 teachers and 722,896 pupils.

Secondary education is provided in the Gymnasia, Realschulen, German Middle 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 (1927-28) 151 with 49,197 pupils, and 4,091 teachers.

There is also a State Commercial Academy in Graz (1928), 38 teachers and 375 pupils, in Linz (24 teachers and 311 pupils), and 6 private commercial academies, 4 in Vienna (131 teachers and 1,721 pupils), 1 at Klagenfurt (18 teachers and 132 pupils), and 1 at Innsbruck (26 teachers and 150 pupils), and other High Schools for Agriculture, Veterinary science, Mining, Art and Music.

Austria has three universities maintained by the State, viz., Vienna (in 1927–28, 871 teachers and 10,560 students), Graz (286 teachers and 1,870 students), and Innsbruck (229 teachers and 1,871 students); and there are also two technical high schools at Vienna (283 teachers and 3,304 students) and Graz (125 teachers and 850 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. 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 810 lecturers and 5,182 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. There are likewise 244 county courts (Bezirksgerichte), and 1 special court for commercial affairs, 1 constitutional court, 1 administrative court, 1 electoral court, and 9 for industry.

In 1928, 111,406 persons were tried for criminal offences (112,061 in 1927).

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 :—

	1927 [1]	1928 [1]	1929	1930 [1]	1931 [1]
Revenue . . .	1,567,781	1 658,905	1,823,335	1,975,325	2,166,000
Expenditure .	1,779,978	1,831,003	2,018,388	2,129,892	2,130,000
Surplus or Deficit .	− 212,197	− 172,098	− 190,053	− 154,567	+ 36,000

[1] Estimated budget as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1930 in thousands of schillings : —

Revenue	Thousands of Schillings	Expenditure	Thousands of Schillings
Direct Tax Revenue .	366,300	Interest on Debt .	200,462
Turnover Tax . . .	253,300	Subventions to Provinces and Municipalities .	7,038
Customs	279,700	Pensions	221,877
Monopolies (surplus). .	223,696	Social welfare . . .	322,260
Telegraphs, Telephones and Post Office . . .	259,480	Justice	54,704
Excise	103,570	Railways (deficit) . .	123,790
		Army	103,628

The public debt of the Republic of Austria was composed as follows on Dec. 31, 1929 (in schillings) :—

Pre-War Debt	271,282,534
War Debt	281,969
Debts incurred by the Republic	1,715,749,810

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 1930 was 20,930.

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 1929–30 amounted to 98,853,000 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 1929 the total acreage sown amounted to 4,757,289 acres. Of the total in 1929, 2,129,483 acres were in Lower Austria, and 1,010,072 acres in Upper Austria. The chief products are shown as follows for two years :—

Crop	1928		1929	
	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)	Acreage	Yield (metric tons)
Wheat	514,066	351,549	515,101	314,590
Rye	937,778	506,005	924,859	510,488
Barley	386,490	281,986	390,911	269,414
Oats	743,759	462,172	732,867	451,041
Potatoes	467,542	2,488,313	469,124	2,803,043
Turnips	146,136	1,794,266	147,841	1,728,190

Production of raw sugar in 1928–29 was 107,321 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 in 1923 was : horses, 282,651 ; cows, 1,074,864 ; oxen, 302,103 ; bulls, 68,143 ; and calves, 717,236.

In 1929 the production of lignite was 3,524,792 metric tons (3,262,570 metric tons in 1928), and of anthracite, 208,020 metric tons (202,098 metric tons

in 1928). There were 5 anthracite mines worked in 1929, and 44 lignite mines. The output of iron ore was 1,891,400 tons in 1929. Some copper, zinc, lead, and salt (85,643 tons in 1929) 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, manufacturing principally sport knitted goods and hosiery. There were about 10,000 knitting machines in use in 1927. The 9 factories of the Austrian tobacco monopoly in 1929 made 213,815,000 cigars, 5,109,853,000 cigarettes, and 46,946 metric quintals of smoking tobacco.

The output of pig iron in 1929 was 458,973 tons as against 458,451 tons in 1928; the output of raw steel was 631,933 tons in 1929 and 635,657 tons in 1928.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years (in 1,000 schillings) were as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports . . .	2,844,553	3,184.298	3,306,492	3,317,700	2.733,900
Exports . . .	1,744,930	2,098,093	2,241,123	2,219,600	1,882,800

The following table shows the values of the chief trading groups during 1929 and 1928 in thousands of schillings:—

Group	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Livestock	269,765	258,721	22,889	19,409
Foodstuffs . . .	745,804	710,052	51,179	44,140
Mineral Fuel . . .	226,119	264,616	3,806	2,072
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	708,486	731,404	496,278	481,269
Manufactured goods . . .	1,279 529	1,290,287	1,625,656	1,626,509
Gold and silver	76,789	55,358	41,315	32,128

The trade in 1929 was distributed among principal countries as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings		1000 Schillings	1000 Schillings
Czechoslovakia .	591,084	303,348	Yugoslavia .	132,079	169,321
Germany . .	696,557	351,207	Hungary . .	327,629	168,053
Poland. . .	290,768	106,896	Great Britain .	119,989	98,562
United States .	198,339	75,438	Switzerland .	149,176	124,307
Italy . . .	115,485	189,837	Rumania . .	127,630	112,171

The total trade between England and Austria (Board of Trade returns) for five years were as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Austria to United Kingdom	£ 2,390,650	£ 2,426,810	£ 2,319,370	£ 2,781,641	£ 3,388,091
Exports to Austria from United Kingdom	1,805,820	2,419,822	2,706.003	2,520,532	2,043,502

Internal Communications.

Austria had in 1928, 4,153 miles of railway lines, of which 3,616 miles were operated by the State, and 537 miles by private companies. At the end of 1928, 441 miles of the State railways had been electrified.

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.

At the end of 1929 there were 217,918 telephones in use on the principal systems in the country.

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 43,000,000 schillings. It is a private, not a State, institution. The note circulation on February 28, 1931, was 976,290,000 schillings. Gold and bullion amounted to 214,363,000 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 December 10, 1927.

Second Secretary.—J. H. Le Rougetel.

Third Secretary.—G. A. Wallinger.

Commercial Secretary.—O. S. Phillpotts, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Military Attaché.—Major W. D. Morgan, D.S.O., 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 of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders (died November 17, 1905), and of the late Princess Marie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (died Nov. 27, 1912); married Oct. 2, 1900, to Princess *Elizabeth of Bavaria*; succeeded his uncle Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.

Children of the King.—(1) Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901; 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 December 4, 1929) :—

Prime Minister.—Henri *Jaspar* (Catholic).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Paul *Hymans* (Liberal).
Minister of Justice.—M. *Janson* (Liberal).
Minister of Education.—Maurice *Vauthier* (Liberal).
Minister of Finance.—Baron *Houtart* (Catholic).
Minister of Agriculture, Home Affairs and Hygiene.—Henri *Baels* (Catholic).
Minister of Industry and Labour and of Social Insurance.—M. *Heyman* (Christian Democrat).
Minister of Railways, Marine, and Aeronautics.—M. *Lippens* (Liberal).
Minister of National Defence.—Comte de *Broqueville* (Catholic).
Minister of the Colonies.—M. Henri *Jaspar* (acting).
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—M. *Forthomme.*
Minister of Public Work.—M. van *Caenegem.*

Local Government.

The provinces and communes (2,672 in 1929) 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	1900	6,693,548	624,227	1·03
1880	5,520,009	183,824	0·85	1910	7,423,784	730,236	1·09
1890	6,069,321	549,312	0·99	1920	7,465,782	41,998	0·06

Area and population of provinces :—

Provinces	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population		Population per sq. mile, 1929
		Census Dec. 31, 1920	Estimated Dec. 31, 1929	
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	1,016,963	1,174,058	1,074
Brabant . .	1,268	1,521,699	1,677,584	1,324
Flanders { West	1,249	803,687	887,217	711
Flanders { East	1,158	1,107,325	1,146,353	990
Hainaut . .	1,437	1,220,271	1,264,401	880
Liége . . .	1,119	863,092	968,403	645
Limbourg . .	930	300,455	366,630	394
Luxembourg .	1,706	223,739	222,092	130
Namur . . .	1,413	348,338	353,451	250
Eupen and Malmédy[1]	382	60,213	—[2]	—[2]
Total . .	11,755	7,465,782	8,060,189	686

[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 1929, 3,995,156 males and 4,065,033 females.

In 1920 the foreigners in Belgium were: Germans, 7,960 (57,010 in 1910); French, 67,309 (80,765 in 1910); Dutch, 39,051 (70,950 in 1910); British, 6,246 (6,974 in 1910); other nationalities, 29,111 (38,848 in 1910).

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

—	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths
1926	72,517	149,943	104,742	+ 45,201
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

Of the living births in 1929, 6,175 were illegitimate. There were also 5,078 still-births.

Divorces in 1927, 2,351; in 1928, 2,351; in 1929, 2,134.

Emigration in 1929, 29,162 (24,848 to European countries and 4,313 to extra-European countries); in 1928, 28,303 (25,018 to European countries and 3,285 to extra-European countries). Immigration in 1929, 55,595; in 1928, 41,977.

The most important towns, with population on December 31, 1929 :—

Brussels & suburbs[1] .	833,345	Ghent (Gand) . .	170,095
Antwerp (Anvers) . .	299,190	Mechlin (Malines) . .	60,950
Liége (Luttich) . .	168,280	Borgerhout . . .	54,479

[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.

Bruges (Brugge)	51,220	Courtrai	38,569	Jumet	30,183
Seraing	45,310	St. Nicolas	37,975	Charleroi	28,069
Ostend (Ostende)	43,954	Alost	37,852	Genek	28,003
Verviers	41,384	Tournai	35,898	Mons	27,719
Berchem	40,701	Hoboken	32,877	Lierre	27,700
Louvain (Loewen)	40,028	Mouscron	31,835	Roulers	27,690
Deurne	39,963	Namur	30,389	Turnhout	26,792

Religion.

Of the inhabitants professing a religion the majority are Roman Catholic; but no inquiry as to the profession or faith is now made at the censuses. There are, however, statistics concerning the clergy, and according to these there were in 1924:—Roman Catholic higher clergy, 85; inferior clergy, 6,068; Protestant pastors, 21; Anglican Church, 8 chaplains; Jews (rabbis and ministers), 18. 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 1928–29 Brussels had 2,051 students; Ghent, 1,650; Liége, 2,458; and Louvain, 3,755. 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, 1928): 24 royal athenæums, with 7,705 pupils; 11 special athenæums with 641 pupils; 4 communal and provincial colleges with 1,853 pupils, and 11 private colleges with 1,500 pupils. The next grades of schools are the higher grade schools, of which there were 137 State schools (91 for boys and 46 for girls) with 26,380 pupils (17,956 boys and 8,424 girls), 15 communal and provincial (7 for boys and 8 for girls) with 4,591 pupils (2,002 boys and 2,589 girls), and 8 private higher-grade schools with 1,146 pupils (6 for boys with 627 pupils, and 2 for girls with 519 pupils). *Elementary Education*: (October 31, 1929), there were 8,452 primary schools, with 835,347 pupils; 3,872 infant schools with 248,399 pupils; and 1,591 adult schools with 45,358 pupils. *Normal Schools*: there are (1928) 7 for training secondary teachers (270 students) and 81 for training elementary teachers (8,011 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 1928, there were 2,154 libraries, with 3,615,494 volumes and 517,822 readers; number of volumes borrowed, 7,518,630.

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 :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Revenue . .	9,578,381	10,550,463	11,510,089	11,561,508	11,685,000
Expenditure . .	7,915,095	9,330,918	10,340,695	11,518,669	12,305,000

Ordinary budget estimates of revenue for 1931 and expenditure for 1930 :—

Revenue (1931)	1,000 francs	Expenditure (1930)	1,000 francs
Direct taxes	3,070,000	Public debt	4,121,187
Customs and excise . .	1,388,000	Civil List	85,251
Stamp duties	1,539,000	Foreign affairs . . .	96,143
Tolls	20,500	Justice	40,341
Other ordinary receipts . .	2,709,786	Science and arts . .	996,588
Compensating revenues. .	962,997	Public Works . . .	463,574
		Social Insurance . . .	667,101
		National defence . . .	1,188,997
Total of all ordinary receipts . . .	9,690,283	Total of all ordinary expenditure . .	9,755,412

On December 31, 1929, the Belgian public debt amounted to 52,033,556,000 Belgian francs. Internal long term debt was 22,029,000,000 francs ; internal short debt, 2,336,543,000 francs ; total internal debt, 24,365,543,000 francs ; external long term debt 27,668,013,000 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 11th, 12th and 13th Classes are not to be mobilised except in case of absolute necessity and are to be employed in the defence of fortified places and in the non-combatant services.

The strength of the army with the Colours for 1930 was 4,086 officers and 61,299 other ranks organised as follows:—

	Army Corps	Divns.		Regts.	Btns.	Coys.	Squadrons			Batteries	Air Crafts	
	Regular	Regular	Brigades	Regular	Regular	Regular	Cavalry	Cyclist	M. gun	Regular	Balloons	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	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air Force	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	18
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.		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Wheat . .	395,567	430,282	356,223	885,972	979,030	719,870
Barley . .	79,907	78,172	62,686	181,526	190,015	123,398
Oats . .	665,220	674,770	743,751	1,388,344	1,408,675	1,494,689
Rye . .	579,870	579,085	566,815	1,110,236	1,176,292	1,125,900
Potatoes. .	420,887	415,847	422,404	3,309,167	3,634,144	3,908,004
Beet (sugar) .	176,612	159,595	142 656	1,983,195	1,827,853	1.570,329
Beet (fodder).	192,892	193,447	208,393	4,732,415	4,468,335	4,564,654
Tobacco . .	7,657	7,642	7,439	14,547	14,082	13,640

On December 31, 1929, there were 249,014 horses, 1,738,348 horned cattle (including 911,720 dairy cows), and 1,237,002 pigs.

II. Mining and Metals and other Industries.

Coal production (in metric tons):—

Year	Coal	Briquettes	Coke	Workpeople
1926	25,229,600	2,142,660	4,916,683	168,116
1927	27,550,060	1,688,970	5,696,980	182,086
1928	27,578,300	1,956,180	6,111,610	170,672
1929	26,931,460	2,018,280	5,991,100	—
1930[1]	27,414,560	1,875,040	5,362,710	—

[1] Provisional.

The following table summarises the production of iron and steel and crude zinc for 1913, 1927, 1928, and 1929, quantities being given in metric tons:—

Products	1913	1928	1929	1930
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Pig-iron	2,484,696	3,856,990	4,095,940	3,393,540
Wrought iron	304,350	175,260	158,340	—
Steel	2,466,630	3,817,430	4,011,180	3,270,680
Wrought steel	1,796,010	3,001,200	3,549,010	—
Crude zinc	204,228	206,300	201,380	—

In 1928, the value of the pig-iron was 2,096,925,000 Belgian francs; of wrought steel 3,086,588,000 francs; and of zinc 882,867,000 francs. In 1928, the production of lead amounted to 86,260 metric tons, value 335,917,000 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 73,693 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
1925	17,880,960	31,865,430	1928	32,140,691	31,865,430
1926	23,062,814	19,998,676	1929	35,510,747	32,284,549
1927	29,138,507	26,696,614	1930	31,041,317	26,340,409

The imports and exports, special trade, for 1930[1] were made up as follows:—

—	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	1000 francs	Metric tons	1000 francs
Live animals	31,669	217,048	17,188	152,646
Foodstuffs and beverages	3,796,614	6,787,025	718,980	1,932,952
Raw materials	37,029,511	14,569,053	16,839,598	8,168,181
Manufactures	1,127 883	9,348,623	6,171,263	15,995,266
Gold and Silver (bullion and coin)	8	119,568	112	91,364

[1] Provisional figures.

Trade by principal countries:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1928	1929[1]	1928	1929[1]
	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs	1000 francs
France	6,666,006	6,916,709	3,967,447	4,067,984
United States	3,097,821	3,375,265	2,421,624	2,372,299
United Kingdom	3,613,002	3,944,067	5,246,119	5,836,963
Netherlands	3,706,720	4,150,323	4,119,811	4,045,616
Germany	3,994,934	4,906,694	4,246,074	3,809,071
Argentine Republic	2,230,262	2,362,607	1,109,155	949,361
Italy	391,567	352,443	670,312	821,550
Switzerland	289,885	374,969	764,157	794,620
Belgian Congo	905,303	1,398,508	620,195	826,858

[1] Provisional.

In 1929 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Belgium (according to Board of Trade returns) were:—worsted yarn, 812,678*l.*; glass and glass ware, 2,030,218*l.*; cotton piece goods and yarns, 2,480,656*l.*; zinc, crude, 1,086,908*l.*; iron and steel bars, etc., 4,935,989*l.*; billets, etc., 1,381,955*l.* The principal exports to Belgium were:—cotton piece goods, 851,536*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 1,612,291*l.*; machinery, 1,676,825*l.*; coal, 2,817,292*l.*; chemicals, 218,872*l.*; skins and fur skins, 1,596,878*l.*; woollen piece goods, 725,113*l.*

The total trade between England and Belgium for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium to U.K.	44,853,301	46,524,295	43,400,977	44,019,077	38,847,641
Exports to Belgium from U.K.	14,266,224	16,471,444	17,002,370	19,412,970	15,061,554

Shipping and Navigation

On January 1, 1930, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 170 ships of 360,985 tons, among which were 149 steamers of 320,683 tons.

There were 37 Belgian shipping companies at the beginning of 1926, of which the most important were the Lloyd Royal Belge, with 35 ships, and the Adolf Deppe, with 39 ships.

The navigation at Belgian ports was as follows:—Number of vessels

entered, 1928, 18,678; tonnage, 28,960,828; 1929, 19,057; tonnage, 29,753,385. Number of vessels cleared, 1928, 18,405; tonnage, 27,891,766; 1929, 19,064; tonnage, 29,631,291. In 1929, 11,477 vessels of 24,285,393 tons entered the port of Antwerp, and 11,516 of 24,261,326 tons cleared.

Internal Communications

The total length of the roads in Belgium (1929) was as follows:—State roads, 5,461 miles; provincial roads, 981 miles; conceded roads, 22 miles; total, 6,464 miles. The majority of the roads are paved with stone.

The total length of navigable waterways (rivers and canals) in 1928 was 1,043 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, 1930, was 2,997 miles of main line. There were also 189 miles of private railways and 1,048 miles of provincial lines. It is proposed to electrify the railway system of the country.

In 1929 the Post Office in Belgium handled 352,108,000 private letters, 68,125,000 official letters, 98,913,000 post-cards, 420,766,000 packets of printed matter, and 420,325,000 newspapers. On December 31, 1929, there were 1,683 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the Post Office in the year 1929 amounted to 364,664,000 francs, and the expenditure to 409,575,000 francs (in 1928, 329,177,000 and 362,024,000 respectively).

In 1929 the telegraph system carried 11,921,234 dispatches, of which 3,225,057 were official. The total length of public telegraph wires was 30,005 miles, and of line 6,003 miles. There were in 1929, 1,584 telegraph offices. Receipts in 1928, 66,000,000 francs; expenditure, 71,000,000 francs; receipts in 1929, 71,000,000 francs.

In 1929 there were 168 radiograph stations and 77,921 radiotelegrams were despatched.

In 1929 the telephone service comprised 428 exchanges, connecting 483 public telephone stations and 198,389 subscribers. There were 1,118,670 miles of telephone line in service, including 918,495 miles of local line, 153,573 miles of inter-urban line and 46,602 miles of international lines, and the total number of calls, including long-distance calls, was 201,573,000. Receipts in 1928, 207,595,000 francs; expenditure, 134,228,000 francs; receipts in 1928, 242,259,000 francs.

The following are some traffic figures relating to Belgian Air Service (Brussels, Ostend and Antwerp):—

	General Traffic				Belgian Traffic			
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1926	1927	1928	1929
Passengers . .	15,239	23,119	33,888	31,463	1,117	2,029	1,052	968
Freight (kilos) .	539,684	640,283	1,067,863	1,408,699	21,843	47,540	36,289	57,478
Mails (kilos) .	51,027	73,193	92,618	101,238	—	—	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. 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 12, 1931, was (in thousands of belgas):—

Gold and silver	1,414,862	Notes in circulation	3,221,543
Foreign bills	898,616	Treasury bills	3,385
Loans to State	292,359	Private bills	195,323

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, 1929, this institution had 4,760,028 accounts, with deposits amounting to 5,548,876,000 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.—Prince Reginald de Croy, O.B.E.
Secretary.—Edouard Ullens de Schooten.
First Secretary.—H. Borel de Bitche.
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 March 7, 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.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. G. W. Hallifax.
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

1. Offical Publications.

The publications of the Central Statistical Commission and of the various Administrative Departments: the Interior, Agriculture, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Instruction, Industry and Labour, &c.

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BELGIAN CONGO

(CONGO BELGE.)

Constitution and Government.—The Congo Independent State was founded in 1885 by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, and the State was placed under his sovereignty.

The annexation of the State to Belgium was provided for by treaty of November 28, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian Legislature in August and 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, Ituri-Kibali, 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).

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 8,700,000. The white population on January 1, 1930, numbered 25,679. Of these, 17,676 were Belgians, 1,008 English, 544 Americans, 1,582 Portuguese, 1,490 Italians, 717 French, 350 Dutch, 695 Greeks, 341 South Africans, and 315 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, 1930, 2,080 missionaries, of whom 1,418 were Catholic and 662 Protestant. In education they co-operate with the Government. The school statistics give 228,655 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 1929 the Government grant to the missionaries for general purposes amounted to 10,542,471 francs, while the total expenditure on education was 24,345,302 francs, while 5,070,705 francs were spent on extraordinary educational expenses (buildings and school furniture). An organised medical service exists on which, in 1930, the Government spent 95,117,000 francs.

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):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Revenue .	315,708,200	316,708,200	521,563,585	575,619,000	690,810,000
Expenditure .	320,416,547	406,963,114	521,241,955	605,607,286	690,732,121

For 1930 the ordinary receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows :—

Receipts	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Customs	231,265,000	Administration . . .	96,141,329
Direct taxes	269,010,000	Marine	20,463,681
Public Services . . .	176,835,000	Religion and Education . .	28,987,494
Agricultural receipts .	13,700,000	Army	89,243,133
		Provincial Services . . .	305,475,398
		Colonisation, missions, etc. .	28,223,852
		Debt	122,197,234
Total	690,810,000	Total	690,732,121

Debt December 31, 1929, 2,027,292,383 francs, of which 1,764,271,883 francs were Consolidated Debt and 263,020,500 francs Floating Debt.

Defence.—The Colony possesses a force of native troops amounting to 197 European officers, 234 European non-commissioned officers and 14,300 natives, including the recruits and about 5,800 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 products in the order of their importance are palm-nuts and palm-oil, white copal, rubber and cacao. Ivory is very abundant. Coffee grows freely, and the cultivation of cacao is successful. Rice and cotton are grown in a great number of the native villages. Plantations of rubber, oil palm, cacao, and coffee have been established by the Government and by private enterprise. Cattle thrive satisfactorily in all districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga, Ituri and Kivu. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being gold, diamonds, copper and tin. Other minerals are known to exist—iron ore and bauxite. The gold mines in 1929 produced 5,378 kilos. 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 in 1929 was 135,782 metric tons of copper. The Union Minière produces radium from the Chinkolobwe mines. The output of diamonds in 1929 amounted to 1,909,790 carats.

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
1924	489,645,238	477,004,348	1927	1,496,359,000	1,055,239,000
1925	876,245,151	628,578,946	1928	1,624,498,658	1,227,867,419
1926	1,293,197,242	729,301,977	1929	2,206,140,568	1,444,266,477

The chief imports and exports were :—

—	Imports	
	1928	1929
	Francs	Francs
Arms, ammunition, &c.	9,973,779	6,701,829
Steamers and ships	60,318,365	63,757,528
Machinery	221,805,128	286,545,450
Wines, spirits, beer	79,517,181	67,101,592
Provisions	207,861,769	212,912,601
Cottons	113,769,370	147,230,421

—	Exports	
	1929	1929
	Metric tons	Francs.
Rubber	849	8,711,863
Ivory	208	87,411,983
Palm-nuts	75,388	154,546,321
Palm-oil	30,296	98,462,715
Copal	17,088	47,504,167
Gold, crude (kg.)	4,975	85,804,244
Copper, crude	122,623	600,825,886
Diamonds (carats)	1,895,318	131,299,810
Tin ore	1,327	23,219,700
Cotton	9,625	134,746,220

The special trade was distributed as follows :—

—	Imports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1928	In metric tons 1929	In francs 1928	In francs 1929
Belgium	209,146	255,721	826,493,161	963,517,497
United Kingdom	15,063	12,663	142,407,095	176,484,419
Rhodesia	412,943	409,592	121,294,094	128,467,889
Germany	16,753	7,876	108,509,491	84,374,613
France	6,234	6,877	77,662,486	82,124,846
United States	7,085	20,270	70,344,812	123,422,830
Luxemburg	6,784	21,509	10,050,184	33,191,623
South Africa	12,067	12,710	59,090,174	65,456,506
Angola	9,168	15,007	28,326,845	49,356,744
Netherlands	3,559	3,789	35,405,318	31,544,961

—	Exports			
	Quantity		Value	
	In metric tons 1928	In metric tons 1929	In francs 1928	In francs 1929
Belgium	115,017	151,627	588,757,398	817,693,996
Rhodesia	816	8,461	3,586,598	7,160,890
Tanganyika	30,800	22,691	148,674,658	110,341,553
Mozambique	64,010	64,945	314,935,818	318,232,197
South Africa	11,568	9,057	57,479,771	40,413,030
United States	18,028	18,602	58,333,187	60,491,169
French Eq. Africa	6,677	10,209	27,119,106	44,106,579
Angola	2,470	2,786	6,887,444	8,190,555
United Kingdom	1,180	1,982	3,140,196	7,000,315
Germany	5,869	6,566	12,368,230	13,521,274

According to the Board of Trade Returns the imports into the United Kingdom from the Belgian Congo in 1930 amounted to the value of 241,620*l.*; and the exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo to 567,632*l.*

At the port of Boma in 1929 there entered 252 sea-going vessels of

909,262 tons. In the coasting trade there entered and cleared 142 vessels, including sailing ships, of 25,019 tons. The two other ports are Banana and Matadi. In 1929, 667 steamships with tonnage of 2,239,579 entered, and 666 with tonnage of 2,312,099 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. 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, 1930) 16,746 miles of road. The total length of railways on January 1, 1930, was 2,262 miles. A new line is being constructed from Jamba to Buta, and will be ready for traffic on July 1, 1931.

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 postal air service between Boma and Elisabethville, with intermediate stages. The distance is 1,412 miles. There is also a service between Léopoldville and Coquillhatville (455 miles), with stages at Bandundu and Inongo.

In 1930 there were 77 post offices. There were in addition 69 special telegraph offices. In the internal service (1929) 2,682,000 letters, papers, &c., were transmitted ; and in the external, 5,275,200 were handled. The Congo is included in the Postal Union. Total length of telegraph lines 3,538 miles. In 1929, 182,564 internal and 135,339 foreign telegrams were transmitted, besides 29,360 official telegrams. There are 23 stations of wireless telegraphy in the Belgian Congo. There were 69 telephone offices and 29 central stations serving 1,175 subscribers, 3,360 miles of telephone lines, and 4,064 miles of telephone wire. Number of calls in 1929, 2,881,600.

Money and Credit.—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.

According to a Law of October 18, 1908, gold and silver money current in Belgium is also current in the Congo. These coins are gold pieces of 20 and 10 francs, and silver pieces of 5, 2, 1 and 0·50 francs. According to the decree of March 15, 1909, there are also current coins of 20, 10 and 5 centimes, and copper coins (perforated) of 2 and 1 centimes special to the colony. By Royal Decree of December 28, 1920, currency has been given to special moneys of inferior metal, in pieces of 1 franc and 50 centimes nominal value. By an arrangement of July 7, 1911, renewed October 10,

1927, the Banque de Congo Belge was authorised to issue notes payable to bearer. The notes were of the nominal value of 20, 100 and 1,000 francs, and were put into circulation in 1912. In 1914 when gold and silver disappeared from circulation, the bank was compelled to issue notes of a nominal value of 1 to 5 francs.

The Metric System was introduced by law on August 17, 1910.

British Consul.—J. Kelsall (at Boma).

There are British Vice-Consuls at Elisabethville, Stanleyville and Léopoldville.

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BHUTÁN.

A 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 Chumbi and by Sikkim, and on the south by British India. Extreme length from east to west 190 miles; extreme breadth 90 miles. Area about 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, C.I.E.

Chief fortresses or castles: Punakhá, a place of great natural strength; Tásichozong (Tashichodzong), 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 (Tashichodzong), 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. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years by direct popular vote, and not eligible for re-election, 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.—Senor 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 (1930) 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) . .	45,031	325,615	538,521	11 9
Santa-Cruz (Santa-Cruz) . . .	144,941	209,592	346,636	2·3
Chuquisaca (Sucre) .	36,132	204,434	327,929	9·0
Tarija (Tarija) . .	31,567	102,887	170,160	5 4
Oruro (Oruro) . .	20,657	86,081	142,566	6·8
El Beni (Trinidad) .	95,354	32,180	53,221	0·5
El Chaco (Villa Montes)	46,561	—	—	—
Colonial Territories (Riberalta) . .	27,938	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. 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.' 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
1926	48,488,970	48,488,970	1929	46,988,673	46,927,457[2]
1927	49,135,126	50,307,124	1930[3]	47,580,108	47,580,108
1928	51,897,187	55,802,972[1]	1931[4]	28,500,000	28,500,000

[1] By law of June 29, 1928, the Executive was authorized to reduce the administrative expenses up to 15 per cent. in order to bring about a balanced budget.

[2] This may be raised to 50,691,403 bolivianos by additional expenditures on the public debt service amounting to 3,763,946 bolivianos.

[3] President's provisional budget, pending congressional action.

[4] 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.

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 Central Bank came into being in 1929.

The principal items of expenditure in the 1930 budget were (in bolivianos): public debt, 18,769,728; war ministry, 8,702,540; instruction, 4,360,200; interior, 2,560,726; communications, 1,974,957; justice, 1,931,680.

The public debt of Bolivia on June 30, 1930, amounted to 190,419,298 bolivianos, being external debt, 169,075,200 bolivianos; internal, 13,776,054 bolivianos; and floating, 7,568,043 bolivianos. Only 4 million bolivianos were available for external debt service in 1931; payment of interest due January and March, 1931, on the 1927 7 per cent. loan was postponed.

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 less efficient mines tend to shut down when the price of tin drops to 200*l.* a ton. 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. Production of minerals in 1928 and 1929 was, in metric tons, as follows: Tin (metal equivalent), 42,074 and 47,081; silver, 175 and 193; lead, 12,705 and 14,961; copper, 8,486 and 7,188; zinc, 2,261 and 1,395; antimony (metal equivalent), 3,543 and 3,778; bismuth, 136 and 151; wolfram, 17 and 978; gold, 506 ounces and 1,665 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.*):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	5,145,209	5,666,517	5,288,374	5,015,924	5,357,634
Exports . . .	9,542,909	9,814,502	10,166,714	9,272,548	10,502,760

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 73 per cent. of the value of total exports (140,001,789 bolivianos). Other principal exports in 1929 were silver, 7,076,679 bolivianos; copper, 5,336,927 bolivianos; lead, 3,644,392 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.

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 value, 71,417,273 bolivianos in 1929.

Total trade between U.K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bolivia to U.K. .	6,628 780	6,739,376	7 248,999	5,989,034	3,379,183
Exports to Bolivia from U.K. .	541,231	410,141	497,931	673,849	846,813

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 is 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 viâ 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 (1929), 3,909.

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 5,927 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, following the recommendation of the Kemmerer Mission, the Banco Central de Bolivia was inaugurated, taking over the assets of the Banco de la Nación Boliviana; it acts as a central Bank of issue. On June 30, 1930, it had capital of 25,809,900 bolivianos; gold, 36,215,740; reserves, 5,946,925; notes in circulation, 39,686,698; deposits, 15,139,662. Its gold reserves include nickel coins; on October 30, 1930, nickel coins in the gold reserve totalled 1,328,238 bolivianos.

The other banks in the country are: Banco Nacional de Bolivia and the Banco Mercantil; the latter has British participation.

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. 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. British and Peruvian gold coins are legal tender at the rate of Bs. 13·333 = 1*l.* (former parity, 12·50 = 1*l.*). In U.S. money the new boliviano = 36·5 cents. 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.—Mariano D. Navarro.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Felipe M. Rivera.

Consul-General (in London).—Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

2. Of Great Britain in Bolivia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—(Vacant).

Vice-Consul at La Paz.—H. A. Hobson.

There are Consular representatives at Oruro, Sucre, and Potosi.

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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, is now (1931) to be revised by a National Congress summoned by President Vargas and 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 provinces and the capitol had forced the resignation of President Luis *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, Interior and Public Instruction, 3. War, 4. Marine, 5. Foreign Affairs, 6. Communications and Public Works, 7. Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. In addition President Vargas established ministries of: 8. Labour, 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. 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.

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

States	Area sq. miles	Population 1920 (Census)	Per sq mile 1920	1929 (estimated)
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, 328,898; Recife, 340,543; Belem, 279,491; Curitybe, 100,135; Porto Alegre, 273,376; Manáos, 83,736; Nictheroy, 108,233; Bello Horizonte, 108,849; Fortaleza, 123,706; Maceió, 103,930; São Luiz, 62,895; Parahyba, 74,104.

The number of immigrants between 1820 and 1928 was 4,351,068, including 1,474,000 Italians, 1,250,000 Portuguese, 574,000 Spaniards, 194,000 Germans, 110,000 Russians and 89,000 Austrians. In 1929 the number of immigrants was 100,424, including 38,879 Portuguese, 16,648 Japanese, 5,288 Italians, 9,095 Poles, and 4,351 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 December, 1928, in the various States, 29,430 primary schools with 2,052,181 pupils, and 47,392 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 15 justices appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; 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.

Finance.

Actual 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	177,121,000	1,230,577,000	108,567,911	1,136,017,152
1928	198,859,000	1,308,825,000	125,401,846	1,349,458,397
1929	190,886,000	1,530,109,000	128,043,156	1,442,054,444
1930 [1]	199,271,700	1,371,431,300	135,118,000	1,639,114,000
1931 [1]	185,948,000	1,381,429,000	129,437,000	1,634,672,000

[1] Estimated.

The 1930 budget, converted into paper milreis, proposed: revenue, 2,281,506 contos of reis; expenditures, 2,256,175 contos; surplus, 25,331 contos. That of 1931, similarly converted, was: revenue, 2,230,654 contos of reis; expenditures, 2,225,814 contos; surplus, 4,840 contos (about 120,000*l.*).

Actual revenue (gold and paper) for 1929 amounted to 2,899,599 contos

of reis, expenditures to 2,017,693 contos, leaving surplus of 381,906 contos (over 9,300,000*l.*), of which 206,923 contos were applied in various payments.

The consolidated Federal foreign debt of Brazil on December 31, 1930, amounted to 100,569,755*l.* (British), 135,778,500 paper francs, and 143,336,998 dollars (United States). Total was equal, in sterling, to 138,074,390*l.* Service on the Federal foreign debt for 1931 called for 7,307,374*l.*, 17,010,021 francs and 14,851,842 dollars (United States); total, 11,426,750*l.* External debts of the States and of the Coffee Institute, on December 31, 1930, totalled about 94,000,000*l.* The consolidated internal debt amounted (December 31, 1929) to 2,381,292 contos of reis, a decrease of 11,454 contos of reis over 1928. Internal funded debts of the States were equal to 26,002,489*l.*, and floating debt to 13,412,699*l.*

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 33,450, 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 4·7in., 4-3-in. A.A.	4	22,000	27
1895	Barroso	3,450	—	—	6 6in., 4 4·7in.	—	7,500	20
	COAST DEFENCE VESSEL.							
1898	Floriano	3,200	14	8	2 9·4in., 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 Rio de Janeiro, Pará, and Ladario de Matto Grosso (this latter a river arsenal). Work is in progress at the arsenal in the Ilha das Cobras at Rio.

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. The cultivated area (1928) covers 17,387,000 acres, of which 4,133,000 acres are in coffee, 6,919,000 in maize 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. Three-fourths of the coffee of the world comes from these parts; more than half of the world's supply from São Paulo alone. Brazil, with 2,579,859,000 coffee trees, has two thirds of the world total of 3,366,697,000 trees. The average annual crop of Brazil in the past has been about 13 million bags (1 bag = 132 pounds), but future output is estimated at 20 million bags annually. Tobacco is grown; output, 1929, 107,735 metric tons.

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	1,390,330	59,516,500	Maté	210,850	4,217,000
Maize	4,797,493	23,987,450	Potatoes	248,613	4,350,725
Sugar	987,823	17,286,900	Wheat	146,856	1,461,800
Rice	1,098,470	13,730,875	Cocoa	79,861	3,138,537
Tobacco	108,412	8,130,900	Rubber	19,870	74,500
Mandioc	859,675	8,956,750	Oil - producing nuts	40,151	556,250
Beans	694,950	8,698,625	Bananas(bunches)	61,896,120	3,094,800
Cotton	113,881	6,832,850			

Area under cotton, 1928–29, was 1,247,556 acres, with output of 484,327 bales. Total value of all crops 1928–29 was 190,000,000*l.*

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. Pine has become an important export. Manganese ores, found in Minas Geraes, are the principal mineral export; exports in 1929, chiefly to the United States, were 293,318 metric tons, valued at 702,045*l.* Coal deposits exist in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Paraná, and São Paulo. Its 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 1929 was 107,381 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, 1929, were valued at 231,000*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 employing 123,521 operatives. Production was 629,942,587 metres of cotton cloth. There were (1928) 13 silk mills, 35 woollen mills, and 16 jute mills.

There are 23 paper mills in Brazil, representing capital outlay of 78,860 contos of reis, engaged principally in the manufacture of wrapping paper. There are also over 2,000 tobacco factories, and approximately 216 sugar factories with, in 1927, a production of 850,565 tons. 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 with a total combined capital of 187,000,000 milreis.

The colonies maintained by the Union are Cruz Machado and Candido de Ahren in Parana; some 17 other Federal Colonies have been turned into self-governing municipalities. Several of the states support colonies.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (excluding specie) for 5 years (Brazilian official sterling values; 1 conto of reis = 25*l.*):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	79,875,825	79,634,046	90,668,685	86,653,000	53,619,000
Exports . . .	94,2.4,315	83,688,829	97,426,148	94,831,000	65,770,000

Exports in 1930, excluding specie (which amounted to 26,284*l.*), totalled 2,274,652 metric tons, valued at 2,908,511 contos of reis. Imports in 1930 totalled 4,866,176 metric tons, valued at 2,343,701 contos of reis.

Principal exports in 1929 and 1930 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.):—

	Quantities		Value	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
			£	£
Coffee . . . (Bags)	14,280,815	15,288,000	67,306,847	41,179,000
Rubber . .(Metric tons)	19,860	14,064	1,500,923	761,000
Leaf Tobacco . ,,	29,751	37,799	1,513,303	1,676.000
Sugar . . ,,	14,879	84,456	221,577	577,000
Yerba Maté (Tea) ,,	85,972	84,846	2,612,829	2,140,000
Cocoa . . ,,	65,558	66,862	2,577,811	2,040,000
Cotton . . ,,	48,728	80,416	3,783,286	1,920,000
Hides . . ,,	51,976	50,171	2,934,611	1,848,000
Skins . . ,,	5,247	5,919	1,217,183	1,356,000
Frozen & chilled meat ,,	79,342	113,116	2,734,615	3.856,000

Principal imports in 1928 and 1929 were (metric ton = 2,204·6 lbs.) :—

—	Quantities		Value	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
			£	£
Live Stock . . . . (head)	16,212	11,611	193,183	188,172
Motor Cars . . . . (units)	45,427	53,928	5,559,204	5,581,630
Cotton Goods . . (metric tons)	9,635	6,046	5,682,724	3,231,630
Iron and Steel Products ,,	374,126	351,054	7,220,406	7,170,443
Machinery . . . ,,	86,487	100,428	11,514,190	13,063,129
Coal and Coke . . ,,	2,181,784	2,324,862	3,124,621	3,587,779
Beverages . . ,,	31,463	27,432	1,658,869	1,452,160
Wheat . . . . ,,	695,407	746,198	7,849,126	7,644,909

The distribution of the imports and exports in 1928 and 1929 was as follows :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom . . .	19,518,764	16,644,035	3,354,236	6,176,614
Germany.	11,304,292	10,994,065	10,909,168	8,305,107
United States . . .	24,989,750	26,113,948	44,278,917	40,034,071
France	5,755,754	4,601,698	8,931,924	10,549,093
Portugal	1,857,946	1,343,067	431,028	508,469
Spain	877,122	744,019	624,489	780,004
Belgium	3,572,774	3,869,457	2,671,882	2,649,074
Argentina	10,461,429	9,474,276	5,783,530	6,023,656
Uruguay	996,290	693,411	2,525,507	2,908,316
Holland	1,701,335	1,543,231	5,611,605	4,665,543
Italy	3,367,066	2,802,310	4,834,210	4,423,065
Mexico	840,515	787,634	—	—

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	1928	1929	Exports from U.K. to Brazil	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Rubber	241,402	329,603	Coal . . .	1,470,354	1,583,370
Raw cotton . . .	740,883	2,324,660	Cottons (piece goods)	2,448,158	1,563,580
Coffee	50,292	37,287	Machinery . .	1,340,828	1,529,484
Sugar (unrefined) .	227,489	118,563	Iron and steel . .	1,420,134	1,423,250

Total trade between United Kingdom and Brazil (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Brazil into U.K.	4,251,215	4,479,543	4,685,075	7,292,865	8,132,090
Exports to Brazil from U.K. .	12,610,486	14,388,564	16,034,408	13,883,059	7,955,253

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1928 there entered and cleared the ports of Brazil 31,425 steam and sailing vessels of 44,125,000 tons (17,768,000 tons Brazilian, 8,791,000 tons British).

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 1930 comprised 42 sailing vessels of 15,164 tons, 312 steam vessels of 486,801 gross tons, and 22 motor ships of 50,418 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, 1929, the total length of railways was 19,835 miles. 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 (1,804 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 Tatú, and the Oeste de Minas railway from Barra Mansa to Augusto Pestana, a length of 44 miles. The total length of highways in October, 1928, was 33,452 miles, of which 5,161 miles were first-class roads, and 28,291 miles second-class roads. In 1928 a Department of Roads was set up to further national highways, the cost of which, estimated at 25,000 contos annually, will be raised by internal loans.

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.

Brazilian Post-office, with 4,870 offices, during 1929 had an income of 58.154:810 milreis, expenditures 72.549:437 milreis, resulting deficit, 14.394:627. Post-office maintained in 1929, 2,892 postal routes covering 109,344 miles, served by 3,449 carriers and by 28 employes aboard ships. Since 1927 several companies, especially the Compagnie Generale Aero-postale, the Kondor Syndicate and the Pan American Airways, furnish air-mail services; in 1929, 26,357 trips were made.

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$\frac{9}{16}$*d.* (sterling) = 11·96 cents (U.S.). 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.' It is usually considered roughly equal to 25*l.* sterling—actually, at par, to 24*l.* 11*s.* 6$\frac{9}{16}$*d.* Average exchange value, 1929, 24*l.* 11*s.*

A law of April, 1927, placed the volume of currency under control of the *Caixa de Estabilizacdo*, which was, however, unable to prevent the gold milreis from declining in 1930 to 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* (London exchange), whereupon the Provisional Government on November 22, 1930, abolished the bureau and transferred its functions, with certain restrictions, to the Bank of Brazil, which thus approaches a step nearer the status of a Central Bank.

Total paper currency in circulation, December 31, 1929, was 3,394,979 contos of reis. Gold reserves amounted, in sterling, to 30,851,310*l.*, or 37 per cent. On December 31, 1930, total paper circulation 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 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 1929, 70 branches throughout the Republic. Its reserves, December 31, 1930, stood at 208,309 contos; deposits, 1,331,030 contos; cash on hand, 323,293 contos; balances abroad, 260,981*l.*; notes in circulation, 170,000 contos. By the law of December 18, 1926, the Bank of Brazil was instructed gradually to reorganize its commercial department with a view to becoming ultimately solely a central bank of issue and rediscount.

On December 31, 1928, the assets of the national banks of Brazil totalled 18,298,664 contos of reis; of foreign banks, 6,501,545 contos of reis.

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.	
,, *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.—S. de Souza-Leão Gracie.

Second Secretaries.—C. Maximiano de Figveiredo and C. de Mesquita Serva.

Consul-General in London.—Joaquim Eulalio.

There are Consular representatives at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Cowes, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Manchester, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Brazil.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G., appointed January 7, 1930.
First Secretary —E. A. Keeling.
Third Secretary.—C. E. Steel.
Commercial Secretary.—S. G. Irving.
Naval Attaché.—Captain E. de F. Renouf.
Military Attaché.—Col. R. E. M. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander E. H. Johnston, O.B.E , D.F.C.
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 must profess the Orthodox religion, and must reside permanently in the country. The royal title is hereditary.

According to the budget of 1927–28, the civil list is fixed at 3,000,000 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.

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 May 29, 1927):—Government Coalition, 168; Agrarians 48; Macedonian Independents, 11; National Liberals, 14; Democrats, 12; Radicals, 2; Social Democrats, 10; others, 8. Total, 273.

The executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers nominated by the King. The cabinet (appointed May 16, 1930) is composed as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Interior.—André *Liaptcheff.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Athanase *Buroff.*
Minister of Education.—Alex. *Tzankoff.*
Minister of Justice.—Kantcho *Milanoff.*
Minister of Commerce.—Dimitri *Michaïkoff.*
Minister of Finance.—Vladimir *Molloff.*
Minister of Public Works.—Gheorghi J. *Danaïloff.*
Minister of Posts and Railways.—Petko *Stainoff.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Grigor *Vassileff.*
Minister of War.—General *Kissioff* (January 31, 1931).

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 5,483,125 (2,748,060 males and 2,735,065 females), as against 4,846,971 (2,420,784 males and 2,426,187 females) in the census of 1920. Population on December 31, 1928, was estimated at 5,596,800 (2,806,700 males and 2,790,100 females).

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, the population comprised 2,743,025 males and 2,735,716 females. On January 1, 1930, population was estimated at 5,824,900 (2,920,000 men and 2,904,900 women); 20·7 per cent. of the population was urban and 79·3 per cent. rural.

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
1926	54,181	202,730	982	93,409	+ 109,321
1927	51,346	183,250	1,123	112,056	+ 71,194
1928	55,896	185,026	1,212	94,658	+ 86,368
1929[1]	55,731	173,272	1,288	102,470	+ 70,802

[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 Zuepolye. 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 1920, 4,061,829 members of the Orthodox Church of Bulgaria, 690,734 Moslems and 34,072 Catholics.

Elementary education is obligatory and free for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

The following are the educational statistics of Bulgaria for 1928–29.

Schools		Number	Teachers			Attendance		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary	National	4,383	6,648	7,460	14,108	251,834	232 148	483,982
	Private.	1,035	1,632	506	2,138	33,422	27,088	60,510
Pro-Gymnasia	National	1,321	2,761	2,984	5,745	77,926	47,663	125,589
	Private	64	168	115	283	2,931	1,965	4,896
Gymnasia (complete & incomplete)	National	85	890	693	1,583	18,923	12,566	31,489
	Private	18	67	61	128	707	810	1,517
Schools for Special Instructions	National	19	214	163	377	2,433	1,353	3,786
	Private	7	24	6	30	389	110	499
Professional and Domestic Economy Schools	National	204	990	202	1,192	15,582	1,897	17,479
	Private.	50	71	173	244	1,354	3,709	5,063
Normal Colleges	National	2	27	7	34	248	267	515
Domestic Economy College	National	1	3	1	4	—	29	29
Co-operative School	National	1	6	—	6	45	8	53
Military College	National	1	21	—	21	337	—	337
Commercial Colleges	National	1	17	—	17	252	34	286
Academy of Fine Arts	National	1	18	1	19	166	52	218
Academy of Music	National	1	34	17	51	144	202	346
State University (Sofia)	National	1	325	21	346	3 223	1.285	4,508
Free University	Private	1	38	1	39	1,653	97	1,750
Schools for Abnormal Children	National	4	27	11	38	134	78	212
	Private.	1	1	—	1	16	2	18
Total . .		7,201	13,982	12,422	26,404	411,719	331,363	743,082

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):—

—	1925-26	1926-27[1]	1927-28[1]	1928-29[1]	1929-30[1]
Revenue	6,364,102	6,924,000	6,993,100	7,568,905	6,999,880
Expenditure	7,156,888	6,924,161	6,992,877	7,481,513	6,998,842

[1] Estimates.

Revenue and expenditure for 1929-30:—

Revenue	Thousand Leva	Expenditure	Thousand Leva
Direct taxes	942,000	Civil List	75,486
Indirect taxes	2,781,000	Audit Office	21,818
Duties	759,000	Public Debt	2,290,000
Fines and requisitions	89,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	144,500
Railways, harbours, post, telegraphs, and telephones	431,850	Ministry of Interior	450,697
State property	530,000	,, ,, Education	898,760
Various	1,517,030	,, ,, Finance	192,500
		,, ,, Justice	332,839
		,, ,, War	1,174,908
		,, ,, Commerce	135,451
		,, ,, Agriculture	532,304
		,, ,, Public Wks.	393,670
		,, ,, Railways, Post and Telegraphs	318,909
		For execution of Peace Treaty	37,000
Total	6,999,880	Total	6,998,842

On June 30, 1930, the total debt of Bulgaria was given as follows: Foreign debt: consolidated, 570,378,458 gold francs, 262,581,887 French francs, 4,244,791*l.* sterling, 17,355,000 dollars, 3,618,250 paper roubles, total equivalent to 21,204,758,285 leva; non-consolidated, 11,500,000 French francs, 31,696*l.* sterling, 16,863,733 gold francs, 110,000,000 lei, total equivalent to 629,821,074 leva, or a grand total of consolidated and non-consolidated foreign debt of 21,834,579,359 leva. Internal debt: 5,428,304,427 leva (consolidated, 2,213,167,400 leva; non-consolidated, 3,215,137,027 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 . .	3	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 is prohibited.

Owing to exceptional circumstances a slight increase in the treaty establishment has been authorised, and in 1930 the strength, including gendarmerie and frontier guard, was 1,490 officers, 26,081 other ranks and 2,527 officials, 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 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.

About two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres. The methods of cultivation are primitive, but machinery is being gradually introduced.

The total area of Bulgaria is 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 is given as follows :—

Cereals	1929		1930	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	Acres	Metric tons	Acres	Metric tons
Wheat	2,647,325	903,373	2,992,442	1,585,936
Rye	531,379	186,359	685,967	343,673
Barley	557,550	204,288	681,142	411,595
Oats	383,472	136,667	343,377	144,579
Maize	1,950,152	939,732	1,715,952	865,207
Total (including all others)	6,421,335	2,514,717	6,729,070	3,511,991

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 9,384 quintals, and in 1930, 9,707 quintals from 13,405 acres and 13,715 acres respectively. Sugar production in 1929 was 35,877 metric tons, the area under beet being nearly 50,000 acres; 14,908 acres were under rose cultivation in 1928, producing 390,208 flasks of essence; in 1929 the area was 14,151 acres. Tobacco area in 1929, 86,025 acres, yield, 24,971,772 kilos; 1930 yield 11,980,686 kilos from 78,800 acres. In 1929, the production of silkworm cocoons amounted to 2,378,642 kilos valued at 190,291,360 levas; in 1928, the production was 1,971,672 kilos valued at 167,612,000 levas.

According to the census of December 31, 1926, there were in Bulgaria 8,739,803 sheep.

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 1928, 1,430,326 metric tons, of which 1,239,398 tons came from State mines and 190,928 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 1929 in metric tons (figures for 1928 in parentheses)—copper, 31,370 (10,913); lead, 3,983 (1,324); zinc, 1,925 (2,340); zinc-lead, 11,396 (14,762); lead-copper, 9,923 (8,787); aluminium 3,613 (2,742); salt, 3,653 (4,108).

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva
Imports	6,246,983	6,128,942	7,040,935	8,234,633	4,589,725
Exports	5,617,601	6,627,145	6,231,247	6,397,061	6,191,140

The following table shows the trade by principal countries for 2 years:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva	1,000 leva
United Kingdom	729,549	375,999	100,096	127,568
Austria	636,168	310,850	801,584	477,899
Belgium	228,928	110,089	294,859	303,142
Germany	1,840,128	1,065,460	1,911,704	1,620,598
France	676,814	424,913	328,998	320,746
Italy	890,960	623,372	670,372	514,141
Turkey	188,437	93,903	161,217	79,907
United States	271,901	86,488	107,014	63,620
Greece	94,215	47,968	485,426	273,090
Rumania	589,116	866,664	27,044	22,901
Hungary	193,737	88,797	173,020	235,927
Netherlands	203,777	137,360	91,020	207,360
Czechoslovakia	746,919	430,061	304,365	395,718
Switzerland	209,637	132,323	133,995	261,573

The following were the most important articles of import and export for 2 years:—

Imports			Exports		
Articles	1929	1930	Articles	1929	1930
	1,000 leva	1,000 leva		1,000 leva	1,000 leva
Textiles	2,573,125	1,271,518	Tobacco	2,896,251	2,654,238
Metals	1,284,201	777,920	Attar of Roses	266,804	194,402
Oils and fats	203,784	128,309	Maize	390,283	537,870
Skins	308,122	159,292	Eggs	734,539	887,282
Resin, mineral oils	308,237	273,225	Cocoons	188,386	71,890
Machinery	1,187,695	640,988	Silk	5,357	6,910

Total trade between United Kingdom and Bulgaria (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Bulgaria into U.K.	119,852	69,554	73,104	105,822	89,939
Exports to Bulgaria from U.K.	883,515	924,351	914,038	853,334	433,851

Shipping and Communications.

The number of vessels entered at all the Black Sea ports of Bulgaria in 1929 was 5,610 of 1,840,566 tons; number of vessels cleared, 5,607 of 1,843,982 tons. At all the Danube ports there entered, in 1929, 12,707 vessels of 2,569,856 tons; and cleared, 12,708 vessels of 2,569,473 tons.

In 1929, there were in Bulgaria 4,643 miles of State roads, and 4,980 miles of communal roads; total: 9,623 miles of road.

In 1929, Bulgaria had 1,515 miles of railway of ordinary gauge and 298 miles of narrow gauge; total, 1,813 miles. All the lines belong to the State, which works them Railways connect Sofia with the general European system. In 1929, there were 32 miles of electric tramways.

There were, in 1929, 578 post offices. Total correspondence handled, 48,472,398 letters and postcards, 1,063,568 parcels. Length of telegraph line (excluding line belonging to the railways) in 1929, 1 406 miles; number of offices, 570; number of messages, 3,351,138. In 1929 there were 548 telephone stations; length of line, 7,854 miles, number of conversations, 52,393,104, of which 21,999 were international.

Money and Credit.

There is a National Bank of Bulgaria, with headquarters at Sofia and branches in the different towns of Bulgaria; its capital is 100,000,000 leva, provided by the State, and it has authority to issue both gold notes and silver notes. On February 23, 1931, it had in hand 1,461,853,000 leva in gold and silver, and reserves of 1,184,174,000 leva. The note circulation on the same date was 3,070,232,000 leva. There is a State Agricultural Bank for making advances on personal security. A law passed by the Bulgarian National Assembly on December 28, 1921, authorises the establishment of a Bulgarian International Bank for facilitating and encouraging international trade. The original capital of this bank is to be 75,000,000 leva, of which 30,000,000 leva are to be apportioned to the Bulgarian National Bank and the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, and the remainder to foreign banks and organisations.

Deposits in the 508 Postal Savings Banks of Bulgaria during 1929 amounted to 428,500,000 leva, and withdrawals to 414,000,000 leva, the balance to the credit of depositors at December 31, 1929, being 448,400,000 leva. There were 762,067 depositors (1925).

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*.

The metric system is in general use. On April 1, 1916, the Gregorian Calendar came into force in Bulgaria.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Bulgaria in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Pantcho Hadji-Misheff. Appointed October 16, 1924.

Military Attaché.—Col. Theodor Radeff.

First Secretary—Dimitri A. Naoumoff.

2. Of Great Britain in Bulgaria.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. Appointed October 12, 1929.

Third Secretary.—E. Crowe.

Military Attaché.—Major B. J. O'Leary.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay.

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 1929 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. 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 citzens of 21 years of age or over, who are able to read and write. All voting is by ballot. Congress is to be in ordinary session 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.

President of the Republic.—Colonel Carlos *Ibañez.* Assumed office July 21, 1927.

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 Departments 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. The police is organised and regulated by the President of the Republic at the charge of the national treasury.

Area and Population.

By the decree of December 30, 1927, Chile was divided into 16 provinces and 2 territories (in place of 23 provinces and 1 territory previously existing). 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.

In 1884 the provinces of Tarapacá and Tacna-Arica were ceded to Chile by Peru. The cession of the latter was originally for ten years, at the end of which period a *plébiscite* of the province would decide to which country it should belong. No *plébiscite* was taken, and the province was occupied by Chile. In 1928, after diplomatic relations had been severed between Chile and Peru for 17 years, they were resumed, and in February, 1929, an agreement was reached whereby 3,281 square miles in Tacna went to Peru and Arica to Chile, the boundary line to run from the mouth of the Rio Lluta to Bolivia at 10 kilometres north of the Arica-La Paz railway; this reduced the area of Chile from 293,400 square miles to 290,119 square miles; Chile agreed to pay Peru 10,000,000 dollars (U.S.) and to construct a mole in the Port of Arica as well as a Customs House for the railway there.

The present areas of the various provinces and their populations, as determined by the census of 1920 and that of January 1, 1931, are as follows:—

Provinces	Area: Sq. Miles (1930)	Population 1920[1] (Census)	Pop. 1931 (Census)	Provinces	Area. Sq. Miles (1930)	Population 1920[1] (Census)	Population 1931 (Census)
Arica[2] .	5,954	26,000	30,107	Concepción .	4,334	290,307	326,711
Tarapacá .	16,433	128,465	113,215	Biobío .	6,485	165,731	180,402
Antofagasta	46,646	172,330	171,129	Cautin. .	9,822	312,966	382,643
Atacama .	30,750	48,413	61,860	Valdivia .	10,146	186,755	235,359
Coquimbo .	15,043	176,041	196,415	Chiloé . .	12,061	177,662	123,043
Aconcagua	6,056	422,035	458,189	Territories:			
Santiago .	6,183	718,336	965,222	Aysen .	49,830	1,600	9,541
Colchagua.	5,865	282,301	285,757	Magallanes	46,480	28,960	37,035
Talca. .	5,622	202,453	217,447				
Maule .	6,013	205,603	198,655				
Ñuble .	6,098	223,731	231,287	Total . .	290,119	3,742,799	4,264,819

[1] Population in 1920 of the present areas as revised in 1927.
[2] Estimating population which passed to Peru.

Many islands to the north, west, and south belong to Chile. The coast-line is about 2,485 miles in length.

In 1885 the population numbered 2,527,320; in 1895, 2,712,145; in 1907, 3,249,279; of the 3,753,799 shown by the last census (that 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 1920 46·60 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 1931, are Santiago, 538,144, and Valparaiso, 191,494; Viña del Mar has 52,871. Other towns with population as estimated in 1929 (census figures of 1920 in parentheses) are:—Concepcion, 70,645 (64,074); Iquique, 36,547 (37,421); Talca, 37,033 (36,079); Chillan, 31,902 (30,881); Antofagasta, 84,221 (51,531); Temuco, 44,000 (28,546); Magallanes, 32,268 (27,000); Talcaguano, 39,770 (22,084); Valdivia, 39,905 (26,854).

Births in 1929, 176,030; marriages, 42,004; deaths, 110,066; immigrants arrived, 37,988; departures, 33,811.

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 1929, 3,629 public and private primary schools with 434,124 pupils, and 9,856 teachers. In 1928, 6 public normal schools had 1,447 pupils and 200 teachers; 151 public and private secondary schools had 49,291 pupils and 2,438 teachers; 12 public commercial schools had (1928) 183 teachers and 3,715 pupils. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the State University of Chile, with 2,700 students in 1928, the Catholic University (2,000 students in 1927), the National Institute of Santiago, 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 562 newspapers and journals published in Chile, including 85 dailies and 120 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. In 1928, 208,112 persons were arrested, including 109,254 for drunkenness; on December 31, 1928, there were 33,882 inmates in the prisons, including 27,870 men and 6,012 women.

The police force (1928) included 15,671 officers and men.

Finance.

In recent years the revenue and expenditure were as follows (40 pesos = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	18,379,160	22,362.628	1929	30,838,700	29,748,350
1927	22,503,244	24,828,180	1930	28,320,288	28,287,258
1928	25,525,000	24,567,500	1931[1]	25,990,434	25,978,998

[1] Estimates.

Estimated revenue and expenditure for 1931 were :—

Revenue	Pesos	Expenditure	Pesos
From fiscal properties .	29,412,890	Finance and debt service .	517,654,559
National services . .	83,991,942	Education	131,498,112
Nitrate and iodine revenue	196,000,000	War Office	90,522,194
Import duties . . .	296,000,000	Navy . . .	89,668,282
Income tax	123,500,000	Interior	150,729,740
Miscellaneous . . .	279,969,555	Miscellaneous . . .	76,563,827
Other revenues . . .	30,743,000		1,056,636,714
		Less reductions . .	15,476,800
Total	1,039,617,387	Total . . .	1,041,159,914

On December 31, 1930, the Governments own foreign debt totalled 2,528,251,198 pesos and internal debt, 437,834,954, total, 2,966,086,152 pesos. In addition it guaranteed internal debts totalling 49,713,500 pesos and assumed responsibilities for foreign debts amounting to 1,159,088,443, a total of indirect liabilities of 1,208,801,943 pesos.

Service of the national debt, which took 27 per cent. of the national revenue in 1927 had been reduced, by refunding and other methods, to 22·8 per cent. in 1930.

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 battallions, 5 battallions 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	9	10 14-in.; 14 6-in.; 23-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 3
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
Ministro Zenteno . .	1896	3,600	—	8 6-in ; 5 3-in. . .	3	7,500	20·0
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 she is now being 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.

Six 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) is 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 (3,797,450 litres exported in 1929, chiefly to Germany and Belguim), fruit, and vegetables. Capital invested in vineyards, 1928, was 414,000,000 pesos Tobacco output from 7,385 acres in 1929 was 6,290,700 kilos. The principal crops of the harvest for 3 years are shown as follows:—

—	Acreage			Produce in Metric Cwts.		
	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1928	1929	1930
Wheat .	1,530,705	1,665,362	1,707,391	8,330,200	8,077,423	10,083,736
Barley .	169,900	188,136	188,983	1,261,600	1,331,589	1,539,602
Oats . .	157,004	218,897	236,143	930,800	1,084,158	1,510,211
Maize .	61,747	111,645	108,811	721,800	710,299	815,006
Haricots .	116,000	157,526	163,875	782,800	752,885	808,299
Peas . .	26,599	43,615	45,845	191,200	165,709	240,139
Potatoes .	92,567	107,817	103,749	4,296,200	4,342,735	4,824,376
Vines .	189,423	200,101	194,400	67,950,711[1]	76,023,105[1]	—

[1] Gallons.

On December 31, 1925, the live stock of Chile comprised 323,581 horses, 27,364 asses 40,187 mules, 1,918,433 cattle, 4,093,872 sheep, 357,033 goats, and 246,636 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; wool exports, 1929, 10,668 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).

The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacà. The metals obtained are gold, silver, copper (Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper), cobalt, lead (2,372 tons exported in 1929), and manganese; the non-metallic substances being coal, nitrate, borate, salt, sulphur, and guano. Production of gold in 1929 was 28,806 ounces; of silver, 1,436,719 ounces; of bar copper 303,190 metric tons, of which 91,949 were exported. 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 (1,668,081 tons in 1929, principally by the Bethlehem Street Corporation which operates the largest mine at El Tofo). Coal production in 1929 1,401,200 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," with a 60-year charter, into which all nitrate companies are to be merged. In lieu of former export duties, "Cosach" will pay the Government 180,000,000 pesos in 1931. Production, 1928, 3,164,800 tons, exports, 2,832,900 tons; production, 1929, 3,237,594 tons, exports, 2,841,900 tons.

In 1925 Chile had 7,068 manufacturing establishments, using raw materials to the value of 823,864,100 pesos, which were manufactured into merchandise to the value of 1,493,252,043 pesos. The number of employees and operators was 89,278, and their wages and salaries 215,149,351 pesos. These establishments represented a capital value of 1,802,053,196 paper pesos. Number of manufacturing establishments in 1927, 9,093.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (including re-exports and including bullion and specie). 1 peso = 18*d.* for 1925; for subsequent years 1 peso = 6*d.* :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	32,316,844	26,824,776	30,000,855	40,439,094	34,950,000
Exports . .	41,363,473	42,241,689	49,106,727	57,593,153	33,200,000

[1] Provisional.

The following table shows in pesos the principal imports and exports for 1928 and 1929 (1 peso = 6*d.*):—

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	Pesos	Pesos		Pesos	Pesos
Coal and coke . .	5,462,992	5,132,206	Nitrate . . .	935,281,384	965,860,181
Petroleum . . .	56,843,571	48,996,766	Iodine	66,179,021	80,451,290
Sugar	55,480,392	55,827,195	Wool	52,469,291	56,254,857
Paper	17,353,734	30,520,960	Copper, all forms.	623,130,916	958,326,608
Automobiles .	55,223,503	65,118,321	Borax	10,047,947	1,107,340
Coffee, tea and maté	47,178,287	41,041,326	Meats (fresh, frozen, salted . .	17,473,992	21,169,200
Textiles, exclusive of jute bagging	160,036,533	331,181,198			

In 1929, the imports of gold and silver currency and bullion amounted to 564,167 pesos. Exports of currency and bullion in 1929 totalled 978,387 pesos.

Foreign trade of Chile in gold pesos equal to 6*d.* :—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Great Britain .	212,477,552	286,041,734	674,552,076	306,464,111
Germany .	167,189,106	249,918,898	184,037,379	197,711,363
United States .	368,912,175	520,523,098	666,897,849	582,469,996
France . . .	58,038,282	71,003,040	108,326,807	140,591,459
Belgium . .	63,349,324	76,388,033	55,939,771	68,201,633
Peru . . .	64,678,370	81,255,314	9,903,257	6,466,999
Argentina . .	51,487,346	75,090,277	36,995,018	38,642,088
Italy . . .	39,627,079	52,593,472	44,431,028	40,958,985
Spain . . .	16,455,498	16,630,244	4,308,965	1,528,312
Holland . . .	11,610,139	16,251,772	36,569,794	24,341,427
Japan . .	9,381,139	12,480,197	24,456,620	11,976,474
India . . .	58,285,699	57,138,895	3,283,747	2,988,056
Total, all countries	1,196,200,000	1,617,563,791	1,947,800,000	2,293,726,138

Customs revenue in 1928, 568,965,652 pesos; in 1929, 696,751,436 pesos.

Nitrate taxes, 1928, furnished 290,025,279 pesos (28·44 per cent. of national revenue); in 1929, 299,782,473 pesos (23·65 per cent. of revenue).

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	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Nitrates . . .	727,770	733,625	Cottons . . .	897,794	1,482,740
Frozen Mutton .	1,044,725	951,212	Woollens . . .	296,292	543,082
Copper . . .	3,263,329	4,066,562	Iron and Steel .	574,311	739,204
Tin ore . . .	629,369	1,796,325	Coal	38,650	29,136
Wool	1,724,210	1,207,296	Machinery . .	305,990	442,527
Barley	380,176	253,659	Electrical Goods	205,827	255,481

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade figures) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U.K. .	7,768,707	7,461,782	9,103,716	10,615,169	7,346,940
Exports to Chile from U.K. .	5,666,023	5,183,388	5,127,719	9,195,855	5,962,708

Shipping and Navigation.

The commercial shipping of Chile consisted, in 1930, of 124 steamers, motor-driven vessels and sailing vessels of 93,394 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 1929 was as follows: Entered, 1,083 vessels of 4,373,392 tons; cleared, 1,092 vessels of 3,496,607 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 or asphalt. 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 12,000 trucks and motor-buses; imports in 1929 furnished one-quarter of the total or 10,075. There are 851 miles of navigable river, and 497 miles of navigable lakes.

The length of State Railway lines amounted in 1928 to 3,425 miles; private railway lines, principally British-owned, to 1,821 miles, making a total of 5,246 miles. (Total, 1929, 6,752 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, 1,739 miles; and Puente Alto-Valcan Railway, 38 miles, making a total of 3,425 miles. The Government has 70 per cent. ownership of the Chilean Transandine Line. State-owned lines produced a profit in 1929 of 48,227,007 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.

The 890 post-offices and agencies dispatched in 1928, 100,992,120 postal pieces.

The length of telegraph lines at the end of 1928 was 19,808 miles (12,011 miles Government and 8,597 miles private). In 1927, there were 427 Government offices, which sent 2,895,000 messages, and 569 private offices, which sent 2,203,346 messages. The length of telephone line was 47,017 miles. Number of subscribers, 31,759. The largest telephone company is the American-owned Chile Telephone Company which operates in Santiago, Valparaiso and other cities.

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. Chilean and foreign banks established in Chile are required to become shareholders. Of the 10 directors, 3 are appointed by the President of the Republic, 2 by the Chilean banks, 1 by the foreign banks and 4 by business, labour and agricultural organizations. On February 6, 1931, the Central Bank had gold amounting to

61,609,000 pesos and deposits abroad, 266,653,000 pesos; bank notes in circulation were 296,433,000 pesos.

There are 279 banking establishments in Chile. Their joint paid-up capital and reserve funds amounted on December 31, 1928, to 580,771,927 pesos. Chilean banks had 448,825,427 pesos, or 77 28 per cent., and foreign banks, 131,946,546, or 22·72 per cent. There are also 3 land banks which lend money secured as a first charge on landed property and repayable at fixed periods. The State Mortgage Bank reported December 31, 1929, loans to farmers outstanding of 123,128,000 pesos. The two institutions which specialised in savings accounts, the National Savings Bank of Chile, and the Savings Bank of Santiago, were amalgamated in 1927, under the name of the former institution. At the National Savings Bank of Chile (Caja Nacional de Ahorros), including branches, on December 31, 1929, the savings deposits amounted to 228,400,000 pesos; total deposits, 497,500,000 pesos. The total deposits in Chilian savings banks on December 31, 1928, was 254,045,693.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit is the gold *Peso*, containing 0·188057 grammes of fine gold, worth 6*d.* sterling. £1 sterling therefore equals 40 gold pesos. It has been stabilized at this figure since October, 1925. Only gold coins of 20, 40 (called the 'condor' and equal to the £ sterling), 50 and 100 pesos are minted. The stability of the currency is the concern of the Central Bank. The law also provides for silver coins of 5, 2 and 1 pesos, and nickel coins of 0·20, 0·10 and 0·05 pesos. 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, 5 and 2 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.
Minister-Counsellor.—Don Manuel Salinas.
Secretaries.—Luis Renard, Carlos Nieto del Rio and Alfredo Condon.
Commercial Counsellor.—Jorge Buchanan.
Naval Attaché.—Commander Alberto Obrecht.
Military and Air Attaché.—Major Andrés Sosa-Fuentes.
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).
Secretary.—W. St. C. Roberts, M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Captain E. de F. Renouf.
Military Attaché.—Colonel R. E. M. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., D.F.C.
Commercial Secretary.—E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C.
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-Hsu 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 1931) 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.

President of the National Government of China.—Chiang Kai-shek (October 10, 1928).

There is also a Cabinet of Ministers, sworn on December 22, 1930, as follows:—

President of the Administrative Council.—Chiang Kai Shek.
Minister of Finance.—T. V. Soong.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. C. T. Wang.
Minister for War.—Ho Ying-Ching.
Minister of the Navy.—Admiral Yang Shu-chuang.
Minister of Industry.—H. H. Kung.
Minister of Education.—Kao Lu.
Minister of Railways.—Sun Fo.
Minister of the Interior.—Liu Shang Ching.
Minister of Communications.—Wang Peh-chun.

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.

Under the 1923 constitution, commonly referred to as the Tsao K'un Constitution, local areas were divided into two grades, the Province (*Sheng*) and the District (*Hsien*). The provinces enact laws for provincial self-government, such as education, public works, provincial debts, police affairs, etc. Both the provinces and districts have local single-chamber assemblies elected directly by the citizens.

Area and Population.

The following table gives a statement of the area and population of the Chinese Republic according to the estimate of the Post Office in 1923:—

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area: English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Chihli	115,800	34,186,711	Peiping
Shantung	55,970	30,803,245	Tsi-nan
Shansi	81,940	11,080,827	T'ai-yuan
Honan	69,830	30,831,909	K'ai-fêng
Kiangsu	38,600	33,786,064	Chinkiang
Anhui	54,810	19,832,665	Anking
Kiangsi	69,480	24,466,800	Nanch'ang
Chêkiang	36,670	22,043,800	Hangchow
Fukien	46,320	13,157,791	Foochow
Hupeh	71,410	27,167,244	Wuchang
Hunan	88,380	28,443,279	Ch'angsha
Shensi [4]	75,270	9,465,558	Sian
Kansu	125,450	5,927,997	Lanchow
Szechwan	218,480	49,782,810	Ch'êngtu

The 18 Provinces of China Proper	Area: English square miles	Population (Estimated)	Capital
Kwangtung	99,970	37,167,701	Canton
Kwangsi	77,200	12,258,335	Kueilin
Kweichow	67,160	11,114,951	Kuei-yang
Yunnan	146,680	9,839,180	Yunnan
Total	1,534,420	411,356,367	
New Dominion:—			
Sinkiang	550,340	2,519,579	Urumchi (Tihwafu)
Manchuria[3]		—	—
Liaoning	363,610	22,083,434	Shenyang
Kirin			Kirin
Heilungkiang			TsitsiharHeilung(Hsien)
		24,603,013	
Dependencies:—			
Mongolia	1,367,600	1,800,000	Urga[1]
Tibet	463,200	2,000,000	Lhasa[2]
Grand Total	4,279,170	439,759,380	

[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.

In 1925 the Chinese Post Office estimated the total population of China and the Outer Territories at 485,508,838. The latter record, which is the work of provincial officials, is given hereunder for purposes of comparison:

Peking(Former Metropolitan area)	7,659,503	Kiangsi	27,653,410
Chihli	31,246,192	Kiangsu	28,378,565
Shansi	12,153,127	Shanghai	6,245,868
Honan	35,289,752	Anhwei	20,198,840
Shensi	17,222,571	Chekiang	24,189,766
Kansu	7,422,818	Fukien	14,829,594
Sinkiang	2,688,305	Kwangtung	36,773,502
Manchuria	24,040,819	Kwangsi	12,258,335
Shantung	34,375,849	Yunnan	11,020,591
Szechwan	52,063,606	Kweichow	11,291,261
Hupeh	28,616,576	Total	485,508,838
Hunan	40,529,988		

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.

Tsingtas, in Kiaochow Bay in Shantung, first seized by Germany in 1898, and subsequently captured by the Japanese in 1914, was returned to China on November 1922, in accordance with the Washington Pact (for a history of the question, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1922, pp. 761–2). Japanese population, 1928, 15,587.

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'êngtzu), and conceded to Japan the right to construct a railway from Antung to Mukden, and agreed to open 16 Manchurian ports and cities to foreign commerce.

The Chinese Government granted to the French in April, 1898, a 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang-Chou-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 1929 the total number of foreigners resident in China was 356,233, made up as follows:—

American	6,966	Finnish	38	Portuguese	2,353
Austrian	218	French	6,704	Russian	73,476
Belgian	739	German	3,092	Spanish	292
Brazilian	11	Italian	638	Swedish	201
British	11,612	Japanese	245,634	Swiss	457
Czechoslovak	585	Mexican	10	Other Countries	59
Danish	635	Norwegian	274		
Dutch	734	Polish	1,505	Total	356,233

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 23 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.'

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 1923 it counted 2,208,800 native Christians. Protestant Missions date from 1807. In 1920, native Christians numbered 618,601 (345,854 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.

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. These institutions have an enrolment of about half a million students.

A modern university for Chinese with British professors has been successfully established in Hongkong, and attracts students from many parts of China.

Wherever possible, the Nanking Government is reorganising the educational system on the French model. According to their plans, all academic and administrative work is to be centralised direct in national and local educational institutions. The country is divided into university districts, with one or two provinces constituting a district. In each university district there is to be one government university, which, being the highest educational unit of the district, will take over administration. Above these district universities there will be a national university, the highest educational organisation for the whole country. The functions of a Ministry of Education will be vested in the National University.

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 'ikened 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 3 years, from July 1 to June 30 are shown as follows:—

	1927-1928	1928-1929	1930-1931
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue	148,256,001	434,440,712	500,000,000
Expenditure	148,256,001	434,440,712	640,000,000

Principal items of revenue, 1929: Salt tax, 29,542,421 dollars; customs duties, 179,141,917 dollars; rolled tobacco and kerosene, 27,691,337 dollars; wine and tobacco tax, 3,549,380 dollars; stamp tax, 3,034,342 dollars; miscellaneous, 1,918,710 dollars. Principal items of expenditure: military services, 209,536,969 dollars; loan services, 121,318,007 dollars; civil expenses, 28,088,394 dollars; party expenses, 4,040,000 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.

All Customs Revenue is paid into Foreign Banks designated for the purpose by the Bankers' Commission, who allot therefrom the payments for the service of Foreign loans secured on the Customs Revenue and the Boxer Indemnity, which is also secured on the Customs.

By the terms of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement of 1913, the Chinese Government agreed to take immediate steps for the re-organisation, with the assistance of foreigners, of the system of collection of the salt revenues. A Central Salt Administration was established in Peking under the control of the Minister of Finance, with a Chief Inspectorate under a Chinese Chief Inspector and a foreign Associate Chief Inspector, who exercise the chief authority for

the superintendence of the issue of licence and the compilation of reports and returns of revenue.

The Salt Revenue for three years was :—1927, 86,088,837 dollars; 1928, 112,925,288 dollars; 1929, 132,953,706 dollars. Most of the revenue is now retained by the provinces.

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
1927	56,149,380	12,632,496	68,781,876[1]	10,216,938	33⅛
1928	67,770,597	14,561,929	82,332,526	12,028,267	35 1/16
1929	133,817,451	19,012,642	152,830,093	20,257,945	31⅛
1930	—	—	180,570,000	—	—

[1] Includes famine relief surtax amounting to 46,748 taels in 1927

The public debt on January 1, 1929, amounted to the equivalent of about 104,350,000*l.*, and the internal loans on July 1, 1930, to 551,753,523 dollars, of which 197,004,860 were Peking issues and 354,748,663 were Nanking issues. Of the former, arrears of capital and interest to January 1, 1929, amounted to some 21,712,000*l.*; and of the internal loans, 309,056,633 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 1,500,000 men under arms in China at present (1929).

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; this arrangement came into operation in January 1931. 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. In addition there are 22 steel gunboats of over 400 tons, 18 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

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.

The estimated area of arable land in each province is as follows (mow = $\frac{1}{6}$ acre):—

Province	Arable Area (in *mow*)	Province	Arable Area (in *mow*)
Hopeh (formerly Chihli)	68,841,064	Hupeh	59,443,944
Shantung	98,472,846	Hunan	31,804,273
Shansi	53,285,401	Shensi	25,842,012
Honan	78,820,814	Kansu	28,536,821
Kiangsu	64,754,717	Szechwan	46,881,989
Anhwei	74,078,683	Kwangtung	34,393,909
Kiangsi	46,218,727	Kwangsi	8,860,179
Fukien	12,862,064	Yunnan	9,817,709
Chekiang	46,412,025	Kweichow	2,985,400
		Total	737,512,988

Cotton is grown widely even as far north as the southern and central part of Chihli, the chief area of production being the Yangtse valley. In 1929, the area under cotton in the 10 principal cotton producing provinces was given as 31,000,000 *mow* or 6,072,965 acres, and the yield 6,359,255 *piculs* of ginned cotton. 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 1,300,000 *piculs*, which represent 260,000 *piculs* of raw silk.

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, 1929, totalled 2,356,433 bales, of which 750,548 bales were produced in Japanese, 1,476,363 bales in Chinese, and 129,522 bales in British-owned mills. The production of cotton piece goods for the year amounted to 14,779,538 pieces, of which 8,206,544 pieces were manufactured in Japanese, 6,625,544 in Chinese, and 129,522 bales in British mills. In December 1929, 127 cotton mills in China had 3,969,522 spindles and 29,322 looms distributed as follows: 43 Japanese-owned mills (1,489,360 spindles and 11,467 looms); 81 Chinese-owned (2,326,872 spindles and 15,955 looms); 3 British-owned (153,320 spindles and 1,900 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 annual production of iron ore is about 1,500,000 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 annual output is about 25,000 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 annual output of salt is estimated at about 52,046,787 piculs (3,122,307 metric tons).

Commerce.

Foreign trade of China (exclusive of bullion):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Net Imports	165,382,685	175,074,038	142,707,294	174,623,635	167,781,606
Exports	135,457,413	134,595,903	129,420,114	144,830,767	134,631,454

Trade by principal countries in 1928 and 1929 in HK. Taels (1 HK. Tael = 2*s.* $11\frac{1}{16}$*d.* in 1928, and 2*s.* $7\frac{13}{16}$*d.* in 1929).

—	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels	HK. Taels
Great Britain	113,756,588	119,148,969	61,063,783	74,334,237
Hong Kong	226,077,171	214,481,099	182,123,992	173,580,754
India	47,415,490	54,479,464	19,266,356	17,814,817
Russia and Siberia[1]	5,016,877	3,023,865	1,199,817	17,287
France	21,579,338	18,185,138	72,040,694	56,319,181
Singapore	12,510,506	11,882,494	19,495,229	23,560,444
Italy	16,112,968	19,978,939	15,084,552	16,377,320
United States	205,514,351	230,843,677	127,204,573	137,836,287
Japan	319,293,439	323,141,662	228,602,453	256,428,320
Germany	55,696,970	67,075,824	22,824,561	22,457,702
Total (all countries)	1,195,969,271	1,265,778,821	991,354,988	1,015,687,318

[1] By land frontier.

The chief imports and exports for 2 years were as follows in HK. Taels:—

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	HK Taels	HK Taels		HK Taels	HK. Taels
Cotton goods	190,030,000	279,697,383	Yellow Beans	129,853,917	166,291,412
Wool and woollen goods	36,694,371	35,536,255	Bean cake	55,986,419	51,209,060
Metals and minerals	67,555,901	70,855,152	Coal	28,236,739	30,908,301
Fishery and sea products	26,125,843	26,274,731	Raw Cotton	84,158,765	29,603,791
Tobacco	61,936,522	49,162,433	Silk, silk materials and products	187,768,166	190,289,020
Chemicals	32,666,304	34,254,517	Hides	20,140,508	13,261,633
Dyes and pigments	28,518,805	33,192,406	Tea	37,133,853	42,252,428
Coal, coke, etc.	23,042,164	19,463,766	Wood Oil	23,302,221	33,718,981
Machinery	110,723,118	19,148,913	Metals and minerals	80,133,709	33,633,682
			Textile and textile products	64,275,115	64,731,195
			Bean Oil	10,869,622	12,243,094

Of the tea in 1929, 114,389 piculs were exported to Hong Kong, 62,826 to Great Britain, 36,155 to France, 57,888 to the United States, and 373,280 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; 1927, 116,290,133; 1928, 123,469,600; 1929, 126,364,000.

Total export of raw silk for past five years; 1925, 166,716 piculs; 1926, 166,632 piculs; 1927, 157,580 piculs; 1928, 176,039 piculs; 1929, 180,034 piculs.

The following figures give the import and export of gold and silver through the Maritime Customs in thousands of Haikwan Taels:—

	Gold		Silver	
Year	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1926	1,606	9,204	78,781	25,577
1927	2,077	3,375	81,888	16,805
1928	6,329	270	111,662	5,266
1929	1,005	2,975	121,430	15,604

In addition to her overseas trade China has an extensive coast and river trade, in which under 'Inland Waters Steam Navigation Regulations,' steamers under foreign flag are allowed to participate. At the end of 1929, 2,999 vessels were on the register, of which 549 were foreign, and 2,450 Chinese; at the end of 1928, 2,863 vessels were on the register.

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.	£
1924	24,251,784	1,535,918	1927	12,517,351	852,359
1925	10,247,029	715,698	1928	6,580,893	525,719
1926	13,581,155	949,125	1929	9,209,619	629,931

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.	1928	1929	Exports from U.K.	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Raw and waste silk .	422,015	375,008	Cottons . . .	6,456,414	6,176,962
Egg yolk . . .	3,179,308	3,574,658	Iron and steel . .	1,445,285	1,485,330
Bristles . . .	378,171	484,215	Woollens . . .	3,372,275	1,919,369
Camels' hair . .	435,991	456,297	Machinery . .	920,025	1,516,683

Total trade between United Kingdom and China[1] for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from China into U.K.	11,589,123	12,123,145	11,973,885	12,156,621	9,913,663
Exports to China from U.K. .	10,403,614	9,689,977	15,723,992	14,028,983	8,571,957

[1] Exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Leased Territories.

Shipping and Navigation.

During 1929, 186,514 vessels of 154,667,910 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these 50,845 of 57,926,507 tons were British; 6,933 of

6,653,495 tons, American; 1,310 of 2,135,878 tons, French; 1,350 of 4,334,903 tons, German; 238 of 971,809 tons, Italian; 31,705 of 42,349,647 tons, Japanese; 2,487 of 4,618,901 tons, Norwegian; 4,150 of 1,180,097 tons, Portuguese. Of the total tonnage, 140,861 were steamers with a tonnage of 150·2 million tons, and 45,653 were sailing vessels (all Chinese junks), with a tonnage of 4·46 million tons.

The nationality of the vessels (direct foreign trade) was mainly as follows:—

Nationality 1929	Entrances		Clearances	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	6,239	8,886,891	6,045	8,401,608
American	593	1,961,241	603	1,963,227
French	321	809,203	292	750,239
Italian	70	350,172	52	255,312
Japanese	4,402	8,255,188	4,241	8,073,012
Portuguese	1,111	283,683	1,116	283,224
German	274	1,019,299	275	1,002,916
Chinese	20,520	2,220,068	17,953	2,138,649
Total (all Nationalities)	34,434	26,080,583	31,415	25,003,472

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 Suifeñho (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.

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 1928, 21,577.

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 1928, there were 12,126 post offices open, and the number of letters posted was 410,020,740; of postcards 42,811,600; of newspapers, 41,492,300; of printed matter, 51,442,400; of commercial papers, 2,930,500; of samples of merchandise, 934,500; of trade circulars, 3,996,000; grand total of 636,546,340. The number of parcels posted in 1928 was 6,170,553. The revenue of the post office in 1928 was 31,187,959 dollars, and the expenditure 31,223,336 dollars. On December 31, 1928, the postal staff numbered 81 foreigners and 37,390 Chinese. China in 1914 joined the Postal Union.

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 will have 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. Notes issued, January 31, 1929, 14,613,955 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.

Other prominent banks are: National Industrial Bank of China, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1919); the Frontier Bank, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1920); China and South Sea Bank, capital 20,000,000 dollars (1924); Yieh Yih Commercial Bank, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1915); Bank of East Asia, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1919); Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1920); Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, capital 6,000,000 dollars (1910); Commercial Bank of China, capital 7,500,000 dollars (1896); Kincheng Commercial Bank, capital 10,000,000 dollars (1917); Bank of Canton, capital 1,200,000*l.* (1912).

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 1929, there were 206 savings banks, with 60,836 depositors, and total deposits amounting to 10,243,332 dollars in big dollar account, and 10,391 depositors with 1,826,355 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 provnce other than the one in which they are minted, confusion has been rendered more confounded. There are ten different varieties of dollars in circulatin. 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 metres.
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 Secretary.—Hsiachang Sze-Ping.
Second Secretary.—Kin-Yu Sun.
Third Secretary.—Tsooming Chiu.
Attachés.—George Wang and Charles Kwang Hua Sun.
Consul-General in London.—Dr. Wei-Cheng Chen.

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., 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.—Col. G. Badham-Thornhill, D.S.O.
Commercial Secretary.—H. J. Brett, C.M.G.
Judge—His Honour Sir P. Grain (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.G.), 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 1929, 1,046,291 Chinese arrived in, and 621,897 departed from, 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 in 1928-29, 118,630,909 yen; expenditure, 36,919,332 yen; net profit, 81,711,667 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; total length, 35,448 miles. 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 Baanfu, as capital.

The prevailing religion is Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, but along with it there exists the Bon, or Shamanistic, faith. In some places agriculture is carried on, barley and other cereals as well as pulse and vegetables being grown. In some favoured regions fruits, including peaches and even grapes, are produced. In other places the pursuits are pastoral, the domestic animals being sheep and yak (often crossed with Indian cattle), while in some regions there are buffaloes, pigs, and camels. Wool-spinning, weaving, and knitting are common, and there are many hands skilful in making images and other decorations for religious edifices. The chief minerals worked are gold, borax, and salt. There is a large trade with China and considerable traffic across the Indian frontier. 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 60,000).

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of 4 years, and is not eligible for re-election until 4 years afterwards; his salary is 30,000 gold pesos per annum. 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 National Controller, 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, Industries, Public Works, 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.

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	221,434	—	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 Asís)	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, 14,743. 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.

In 1927 there were 35,712 marriages, 201,205 births, and 105,767 deaths.

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 mining centre; Cartagena (92,494); Manizales (81,091); Ibague (56,333); Cúcuta (49,279); Bucaramanga (44,083).

The language spoken is Spanish—the purest Spanish spoken in South America.

Religion and Education.

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 throughout the Republic. Primary education is gratuitous but not compulsory. In 1927 there were 7,531 primary and secondary schools with 449,111 pupils; 25 industrial schools with 1,392 children; and 6 art schools with 399 pupils. There were in 1926, 17 normal schools with 987 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 1,007 students in 1926, of Cartagena, of Cauca at Popayan (founded in 1827), and of Pasto.

Finance.

Ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years in gold pesos:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1926	55,642,455	57,940,352	1929	75,238,923	84,953,174
1927	63,267,488	55,607,764	1930	49,085,000	62,000,000
1928	75,514,380	52,334,199	1931[1]	51,739,925	51,739,925

[1] Estimates.

Extraordinary expenditures for public works have resulted in deficits each year since 1926; total deficit, December 31, 1930, about 30,000,000 pesos.

The main items of ordinary expenditure in 1929 were: Government, 9,314,454 pesos; Finance, 10,790,460 pesos; War, 6,439,685 pesos; National Education, 6,555,072 pesos; Public Works, 14,340,760 pesos; Posts and Telegraphs, 6,517,466 pesos. The main items of revenue in 1929 were:—National properties, 5,547,381 pesos; national services, 15,093,025 pesos; taxes, 52,133,688 pesos. Extraordinary expenditures, 1929, were 42,993,201 gold pesos, to be covered by external loans.

The external debt on June 30, 1930, stood at 158,543,893 gold pesos, divided as follows: Central Government, 69,213,145 pesos; Departments, 64,971,505 pesos; Municipalities, 24,359,243 pesos. This does not include 42,416,948 pesos borrowed abroad by various banks. Total outstanding on that date, 210,960,836 pesos. Annual service charge amounts to 19,567,493 pesos. About 88 per cent. are dollar obligations.

The national internal debt on April 30, 1930, was 15,063,000 pesos; that of Departments and Municipalities (March 1), 24,441,109 pesos.

Defence.

Military service is compulsory, from 1 to 1½ years. The permanent army consists of 3 divisions of 2 brigades of 2 regiments of infantry; total 12 infantry regiments; 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 river gunboats, armed with 7 5-m.m. and 4 7-m.m. guns, 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, 1929, 2,863,000 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, vegetable ivory, tagua (or vegetable ivory nut), and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, plantains, &c. Banana cultivation is extending; exports, 1929, 11,202,543 stems, valued at 8,988,996 pesos. About one-third of the bananas imported into the United Kingdom is 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. Total value of agricultural products in 1927–28 was 628,000,000 gold pesos, of which maize represented 160 millions, coffee 90 millions, and cattle 56 millions.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments; exports in 1928, 1,443,433 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). Output, 1928, 500 carats of highest grade, 2,000 of other grades, and 100,000 carats of meralla. The hardest emeralds mined to-day come from Colombia. 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; 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 20,294,925 barrels in 1929.

The output is piped from the oilfields to the coast. On the coasts there are valuable pearl fisheries which the Government has under exploitation at present. The richest beds are on the north coast of the Goajira Peninsula, from Cabo de la Vela to Castilletes.

Commerce.

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.
1924	55,589,909	86,165,692	1927	125,765,863	88,998,722
1925	88,790,721	84,824,444	1928	148,546,867	133,606,432
1926	110,690,629	111,717,450	1929	—	126,6?8,169

Trade by principal countries (1928) in pesos gold —

Imports	1928	Exports	1928
United States	66,236,233	United States	103,836,561
United Kingdom	18,790,859	United Kingdom	8,440,262
Germany	23,188,058	Venezuela	6,144,038
France	9,097,251	Holland	4,686,297
Belgium	8,012,246	Germany	2,854,120
Italy	4,209,950	Canada	2,525,490

Important articles of export (1928) were, in gold pesos:—Coffee, 88,171,166; petroleum, 25,808,928; hides, 3,623,167; bananas, 8,884,862; gold, 1,104,298; platinum, 3,352,624. 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):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Colombia into U.K.	1,832,060	2,353,636	2,276,072	2,106,245	1,399,264
Exports to Colombia from U.K.	3,768,289	3,457,805	3,654,126	3,240,655	1,552,756

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. Total length of motor roads in use, about 2,340 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 (1928) of 1,740 miles. Of the total, 614 miles have a gauge of 3 ft.; the rest a metre gauge. 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 Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast with Buenaventura on the Pacific, and Girardot, Bucaramanga

and other places in the interior; the company is Colombian, the management, German.

The work of clearing and canalising the lower and upper Magdalena is being carried on. That river is navigable for 900 miles; steamers ascend to La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla. Tributaries supply 215 miles more of navigable water. 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.

In 1926, the post-office handled 17,869,101 letters and post-cards and 11,808,015 packets of printed matter, samples, and business papers. Parcels (1926), 245,000. Number of offices, 1,075. There were 21,818 miles of Government telegraph lines in May, 1929; number of offices, 877. Telephone system in 1926 had 18,042 subscribers.

During 1926, 2,362 steamers and sailing vessels of 2,849,366 gross tons entered the ports of Colombia, and 2,074 vessels of 1,895,140 gross tons cleared.

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 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. 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 August 31, 1930, the total currency of Colombia consisted:—gold coinage, 19,425,000 pesos; bullion, 2,682,000 pesos in the Banco de la República; paper money (gold certificates and old issues), 35,006,000 pesos; silver and nickel coinage, 11,681,000 pesos; Treasury bonds, 51,000 pesos; foreign specie, 64,000 pesos. Besides this sum in legal tender, there were also in circulation:—Treasury certificates, bank certificates, bank bonds amounting to 59,000 pesos, making a total of 68,968,000 pesos. Gold reserves on August 31, 1930, were 20,130,000 held at home and 11,460 held abroad by the Banco de la República; other banks had gold reserves of 1,977,000 pesos, making a total of 22,118,460. Bills of the Banco de la República totalled 27,075,000 pesos.

On July 23, 1923, the Banco de la República was inaugurated as a central bank. The capital and reserves (1929) amount to 13,858,273 pesos. It has the exclusive privilege until 1943 of issuing banknotes in Colombia. Its deposits and note issues must be covered (law of 1931) by a gold reserve of 50 per cent. of their value.

In 1925 the Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Bogotá was formed by the consolidation of the mortgage departments of 5 principal banks; authorized capital is 5 million pesos subscribed by Government, Departments, and Municipalities.

There are 21 commercial banks with total paid-up capital and reserves

(April 30, 1928) of 42,735,509 pesos, including 4 foreign (2 English, 1 Canadian) commercial banks and 2 native mortgage banks. This does not include the Banco de la República. On April 30, 1928, the bank deposits amounted to 68,412,962 pesos gold.

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.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Alfredo Michelsen.

Counsellor.—Jorge Garcés.

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 December 27, 1929.

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, 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 Gonzalez *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	Limon . . .	32,278
Cartago . . .	70,199	Total . .	471,525 [1]

[1] There are about 3,500 aborigines (Indians).

Estimated population on January 1, 1930, was 503,856.

The vital statistics for four years were as follows:—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase	Immigration	Emigration
1926	3,705	21,889	10,813	11,076	6,402	5,894
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

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). There are some 18,000 coloured British West Indians, mostly in Limón Province, on the banana farms.

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 1930 there were 478 elementary schools with 1,746 teachers and 46,675 pupils. For secondary instruction there are at San José a lyceum for boys with 546 pupils and 32 instructors, and a college for girls with 590 pupils and 30 teachers. A normal school established in 1915 at Heredia has 458 pupils and 23 teachers. The towns of Cartago and Alajuela have each a college. On September 15, 1926, the foundation stone was laid of the St. Thomas University at San José.

Expenditure on education, 1929, 4,826,432 colones. (£247,776).

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 1929 there were 2,511 criminal cases, of which 811 were convicted, and 12,267 cases of misdemeanour, including 7,984 drink convictions; there were 5,497 civil cases.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for five years have been as follows (nominally, £1 sterling = 10·45 colones, but in these tables it is figured at the current average rate which is around 19·48 colones to the pound):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,408,184	1,568,416	1,708,651	1,817 136	1,617,640
Expenditure . . .	1,161,348	1,195,343	1,456,740	1,859,443	1,590,800

[1] Estimates.

Revenue in 1929 totalled 35,395,988 colones, of which customs revenue furnished 19,000,000, liquor monopoly 5,500,000, and Pacific Railway 3,794,500 colones. Ordinary expenditure, including public works authorized, totalled 36,220,066 colones. The largest items of expenditure are finance (about 14 per cent.), public instruction (22 per cent.), and internal development (18 per cent). Military expenditures are 2 per cent. of the total.

The foreign debt of the Republic outstanding on December 31, 1929, was made up of gold refunding bonds, 1911, 1,597,000*l.*, the French Loan of 1911 (in liquidation), 5,639,000 francs, a U.S. loan of 1926, 7,600,000 dollars, and Pacific Railway bonds, 1,800,000 dollars (U.S.); and 97,435*l.* due to an English construction company. The internal debt on December 31, 1929, amounted to 916,585*l.*

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 (1929) 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 (19,676 metric tons in 1929–30 from 127,034 acres), and bananas 5,418,416 stems in 1930 from 75,000 acres). Coffee and bananas account for nine-tenths of the exports. The cacao crop is also of importance. In 1930, 11,908 metric tons of cacao were exported. Bee-keeping is carried on successfully; it is estimated that there are 3,000 hives in the Republic. 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. 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 are (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.

Commerce.

The value of imports into and exports from Costa Rica in 5 years (including coin and bullion) was as follows (for rate of converting colon into sterling, see under Finance):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	2,859,999	2,840,408	3,350,097	3,670,299	4,140,652
Exports . . .	3,397,019	3,895,633	3,709,219	4,027,864	3,736,922

The value of the chief imports for 1928 and exports for 1929 was as follows:—

Chief Imports	1928	Exports	1929
	£		£
Cotton	477,483	Coffee	2,510,543
Iron and steel other than machinery . . .	158,623	Bananas	941,348
Flour	200,315	Cacao	183,843
Mineral oil and derivatives	155,163	Gold and silver bullion .	14,872
Motor cars and trucks .	163,725	Timber . . .	23,921
Silk goods . . .	93,065	Fruit and vegetables .	7,303
		Hides and skins . .	11,789

Of the import value in 1929, 48 per cent. was from the United States, 17·52 per cent. from Germany, 12·66 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 8·89 per cent. from Central and South America. Of the value exported in 1929, 56·55 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 27·75 per cent. to the United States, 10·88 to Germany, and 3·05 per cent. to Latin America.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Costa Rica into U.K.	2,507,682	2,719,903	2,859,040	2,559,687	2,819,792
Exports to Costa Rica from U.K. .	306,235	403,702	394,883	403,661	162,341

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 1929, there entered the ports of the Republic 630 ships of 1,290,844 tons, and cleared, 628 ships of 1,293,799 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 1929 there were 184 post offices; air mail service between San José and Puntarenas was established in 1930.

There were (1928) 2,740 miles of telegraph lines, with 146 telegraph offices. The number of messages in 1927 was 545,544. 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 August 31, 1930, the Department had balances at New York bankers or in hand of 735,644 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, 2,942,575 colones; silver certificates, 1,550,000 colones; copper, 695,000 colones. Total, 20,003,575 colones.

The National Insurance Bank—a Government bank which has a monopoly of new insurance business—reported January 1, 1930, total insurance written amounting to 78,137,951 colones. The Mortgage Loan Bank on June 30, 1930, with capital and reserves of 1,800,000 colones, had mortgage loans outstanding of 24,918,574 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*.). 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 lb. 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.—José Vargas Porras.

There are Consular Representatives at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow and Liverpool.

2. Of Great Britain in Costa Rica.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Major C. B. Wallis (who is also Minister at Panama, where he resides).
Consul.—F. N. Cox (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 24 members (37 members, 6 for each province and the retired President in 1933) and a House of Representatives (118 members, 1 for every 25,000 of the inhabitants). The latter, like the Senators, sit for six 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.

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 June 30, 1929, of 3,607,919, including 82,531 immigrants. The area, population, and density of population of each of the six provinces, on that date, were as follows :—

Province	Area	Population (June 30, 1929)	Pop. per sq. mile
	Square miles		
Havana	3,170	951,359	300·1
Pinar del Rio	5,206	304,275	58·4
Matanzas	3,256	349,578	107·3
Santa Clara	8,257	764,072	92·5
Camagüey	10,064	261,724	26·0
Oriente	14,211	894,380	62·9
Total	44,164	3,607,919 [1]	81·6

[1] Including 82,531 immigrants.

The number of whites classified in 1925 was 2,315,928 against 2,294,115 in 1924, and of coloured, 829,201 against 830,791 in 1924.

Births in 1924–25, 64,098; in 1926–27, 122,044. Marriages in 1925–26, 15,850; in 1927–28, 17,469. Number of immigrants arriving, 1929, was 17,179.

The language is Spanish, though English is widely understood. Havana is the capital.

The chief towns (with population, excluding suburbs, 1928) are Havana, 581,076; Cienfuegos, 39,017; Camaguey, 46,604; Santiago de Cuba, 48,500; Guantánamo, 13,464; Santa Clara, 26,740; Manzanillo, 24,670; Pinar del Río, 15,951; Sancti Spiritus, 25,926; Trinidad, 13,463; Cárdeñas, 28,748.

Education.

Education is compulsory and free. In the year ending June 30, 1930, the 7,375 elementary schools had 7,301 teachers, and an average attendance of 242,413 children. There were also 73 travelling teachers who taught 3,458 children; 84 night schools for working people with 8,377 pupils. There were also 525 private schools with 1,668 teachers and 31,949 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 1928–29, it had 6,332 students, of whom 1,393 were women.

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:—

	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . .	86,733,100	80,988,000	84,400,000	85,450,000	76,790,000
Expenditure . .	86,143,182	80,929,547	84,387,210	85,392,151	76,777,530

The principal items of income anticipated in the original budget for 1930–31 were:—Customs Revenue, 37,000,500 dollars; land duties, 25,568,000 dollars; National Lottery, 4,000,000 dollars; posts and telegraphs, 2,515,500 dollars; total, 76,790,000 dollars. The principal items of expenditure are: Debt redemption and interest, 16,527,725 dollars; War and Marine, 12,031,390 dollars; Instruction, 14,108,757 dollars; total, all items, 76,777,530 dollars.

Customs revenues in 1929 were 40,918,988 dollars.

The debt of the Republic of Cuba on June 30, 1930, amounted to 139,115,300 dollars, made up as follows:—Foreign debt, 70,150,600 dollars, and internal debt, 68,964,700 dollars. Of the internal debt, 60,000,000 represented a public works loan underwritten by the Chase National Bank of New York.

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 (1926) consisted 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. The sugar crop was in 1927–28, 4,493,123 tons; in 1928–29, 5,156,159 tons; and in 1929–30, 4,670,975 tons Sugar plantations cover 1,600,000 acres. Production in recent crop years has been limited by presidential decree; in 1931–32, to 3,000,000 tons, or possibly less. In July, 1929, there were 163 sugar mills. Export of refined sugar, 1929, 304,405 tons. The production of molasses in 1929–30 amounted to 210,448,586 gallons. Tobacco exports in 1929:—cigars, 89,787,000 (10,262,472 dollars); cigarettes, 93,391,000 (254,009 dollars); leaf tobacco, 43,562,541 lbs. (26,513,497 dollars). Domestic consumption in 1929 was valued at 29,198,168 dollars. Total tobacco exports, 1930, 33,540,575 dollars; 1929, 37.878,765 dollars. Coffee production, 1929, 20,620,926 kilos; 1928, 19,823,424 kilos. A cotton textile factory, with capital of 2,000,000 dollars, was started in 1928. The principal fruits exported are pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, and coconuts. Cuban fisheries had an output in 1929 of 22,505,628 pounds, almost double that of 1928 at 12,405,574 pounds.

In 1929, the live stock in the island consisted of 4,572,367 head of cattle, 642,194 horses, 82,273 wool-bearing animals, and 3,233 mules.

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 1928, 540,019 tons. Copper (35,000 tons exported in 1927), manganese (exports, 87,073 tons in 1928) and gold are also worked.

Commerce.

The value of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) for 5 years were as follows (£1 = 4·86 pesos):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	59,008,025	53,778,600	52,991,327	43,748,276	44,488,706
Exports .	70,621,137	62,208,000	66,236,001	57,244,584	58,094,601

The imports and exports were distributed as follows:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States	159,681,528	129,349,422	254,195,052	202,585,160
Other American Countries .	28,037,534	17,113,291	10,020,898	9,993,890
Germany	7,649,660	6,586,279	2,249,685	2,784,709
Spain	10,450,061	9,382,433	1,505,275	4,340,782
France	12,415,512	9,628,518	4,284,336	4,791,842
United Kingdom . . .	11,503,783	10,428,053	31,618,014	45,325,499
Other European countries .	14,348,835	11,616,705	9,739,537	6,710,947
All other countries . . .	18,006,128	1,607,850	7,532,358	1,607,850
Total	257,088,036	212,816,812	321,144,655	278,089,679

The principal exports are sugar and tobacco; the principal imports foodstuffs, earths and ceramic products, machinery, metals and metal manufactures, and chemicals.

In 1929, the United Kingdom imported from Cuba 6,656,388*l.* worth of sugar, and 1,123,668*l.* worth of cigars; and exported to Cuba 530,004*l.* worth of cotton piece goods.

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for five years.—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Cuba into U.K.	4,499,399	6,608,330	10,239,566	7,934,001	6,870,573
Exports to Cuba from U.K.	2,073,293	2,098,702	1,649,156	2,026,988	1,282,796

Shipping and Communications.

In 1929, 12,845 vessels of 48,456,809 tons entered and cleared the ports of the Republic in the foreign trade. In the coastwise trade (1929) 9,334 vessels entered, and 9,403 vessels 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. An important central highway extending over 705 miles and traversing the different provinces is under construction. There were (1928) 476 post, 350 telegraph offices, and 181 radio and radio-telegraph stations; there are nine wireless stations operated by the Government. There were 10,939 miles of telegraph wires in 1927. The telephone system (1928) had 72,340 instruments and 214,000 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 December 31, 1929, was as follows:—Cuban money, gold, silver, and nickel, 33,649,450 dollars; American money, bank notes, gold, silver, and nickel, 102,177,311 dollars. Total currency, 135,826,761 dollars.

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.

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 y Lamas.

Secretaries.—Dr. Alberto Diaz Pardo and Dr. José Manuel Lara y Aréjula.

Commercial Attaché.—Ramon Vasconcelos y Maragliano.

Consul (in London).—R. Meyer y Martin.

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. (appointed February 18, 1931).

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. S. M. Ritchie.

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 November 15, 1925, the political parties were returned as follows:—

Senate (150 members):—Czechoslovak Coalition, 80 (Agrarians, 23; Clericals, 16; Social Democrats, 14; Czechoslovak Socialists, 14; National Democrats, 7; Middle Class Party, 6); Slovakian Clericals, 12; German and Magyar Agrarians, 14; Social Democrats, 9; Christian Socialists, 7; Nationalists, 5; National Socialists, 3; Communists, 20.

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.—Karl *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 *Bradáč* (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 official estimate at December 31, 1929, are as follows:—

—	Area in square kilometres	Area in English sq miles	Population Feb. 15, 1921	Population per square mile, 1921	Estimated Population Dec. 31, 1929	Population per square mile, 1929
Bohemia .	52,064	20,102	6,670,582	331 8	6,995,427	348 0
Moravia & Silesia	26,738	10,324	3,335,152	323·0	3,598,902	348·6
Slovakia .	48,936	18,895	3,000,870	158·8	3,300,749	174 7
Ruthenia .	12,656	4,886	606,568	124 1	713,334	146·0
Total .	140,394	54,207	13,613,172	251·1	14,608,412	269 5

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.

Census population, Dec. 1930, 14,723,214.

The population of the principal towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants in 1921 was:—

Prague	676,663	Opava	33,457	Ostrava Sl . .	22,890
Brno	221,758	Prostějov	31,092	Přerov	21,416
Ostrava. M . . .	113,709	Teplice-Šanov (Teplitz-Schönau) . .	28 892	Znojmo.	21,197
Plzeň	108,023	Jihlava.	28,179	Krnov (Zagerndorf).	21,129
Bratislava. . . .	93,189	Cheb (Eger) . . .	27,524	Chomutov (Komotau)	21,123
Olomouc	57,206	Most	27,239	Mukačevo. . . .	20,865
Košice	52,898	Jablonec n/N (Gablonz a.d. Neisse) .	26,929	Užhorod	20,601
Budějovice České .	44,022	Pardubice. . . .	25,162	Varnsdorf . . .	20,328
Ustí n/L (Aussig) .	39,830				
Liberec (Reichenberg)	34,985				

Movement of population is shown as follows for 3 years.

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1927	335,583	130,182	4,409	230,712	104,871
1928	336,146	134,431	4,639	218,672	117,474
1929	326,204	138,349	4,862	225,448	100,756

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, 1929.

	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 .	6,021	343,070	344,184	1,072	61,852	54,373
Moravia & Silesia	3,589	200,176	201,029	592	34,431	28,617
Slovakia .	3,807	227,130	223,653	137	12,726	11,792
Ruthenia .	663	46,299	45,088	17	2,585	2,307
Total .	14,680	816,675	813,954	1,818	111,594	97,089

Of the 14,680 elementary schools, 9,922 (67·6 per cent.) were Czechoslovak; 3,295 (22·4 per cent.) German; 490 (3·3 per cent.) Ruthenian; 803 (5·5 per cent.) Magyar; 88 (0·6 per cent.) Polish, and 82 (0·6 per cent.) other and miscellaneous schools. Of the 1,818 higher grade schools, 1·338 (73·6 per cent.) were Czechoslovak; 433 (23·8 per cent.) German; 3 (0·2 per cent.) Ruthenian; 14 (0·8 per cent.) Magyar; 10 (0·5 per cent.) Polish, and 20 (1·1 per cent.) miscellaneous schools.

During the school-year 1928–29 there were in Czechoslovakia 349 secondary Latin and technical schools (gymnasia and real-schools) with 90,201 pupils. Of these 244 were Czech or Slovak, 90 German, 6 Magyar, 8 Ruthenian, and 1 Polish. The public, or state-aided, schools of commerce numbered, during the school-year 1928–29, 177, with 34,085 pupils.

There are 4 universities in Czechoslovakia, and 4 technical high schools with students as follows (winter term 1928–29):—

Universities	Number of Students		Technical High Schools	Number of Students	
	Total	Females		Total	Females
Prague, Czech (1348)	9,213	1,974	Prague, Czech .	5,080	158
Prague, German	4,463	564	Prague, German	2,034	53
Brno, Czech (1918)	2,785	444	Brno, Czech . .	1,382	30
Bratislava, Slovak (1919)	1,582	210	Brno, German .	1,722	32
	18,043	3,192		10,218	273

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 (390 students); a mining academy (340 students); a higher agricultural college (255 students); an academy of arts (172 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 :—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Revenue . .	9,723,914	9,562,270	9,569,907	9,419,867	9,843,827
Expenditure .	9,703,505	9,536,074	9,534,373	9,366,904	9,838,525

The following are some of the details of the budget for 1931 :—

Revenue	Millions of Crowns	Expenditure	Millions of Crowns
Direct Taxes . . .	1,665	Foreign Affairs . .	170
Turnover and Luxury Taxes	1,240	National Defence . .	1,400
Customs	1,250	Interior . .	699
Excise	1,827	Justice	315
Stamp Duties .	1,671	Education . .	1,010
Tobacco régie . .	1,307	Agriculture . .	243
		Social Services .	865
		Debt Services . .	2,984
		Pensions	932
Total (including all other items	9,843	Total (including all other items)	9,838

According to the budget for 1931, the national debt is as follows (in million crowns) :—

	Million Crowns
Internal debt	25,039
Foreign debt	8,426
Note-Debt	3,500
Total	36,965

This amount does not include the debt of 5,933 million crowns occasioned by the reorganisation of the Czechoslovak currency, which is to be paid out of the revenue derived from the levy on capital.

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 140,060, 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 army is organised in 4 military commands, comprising 12 infantry divisions each of 2 brigades, 2 mountain infantry brigades, 3 cavalry brigades, 12 light infantry brigades, 2 heavy artillery brigades and administrative services.

In the 1930 budget, 1,400 million crowns were allocated for the army.

There is a small defensive force consisting of 6 patrol vessels and armed 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 1928 and 1929, the area and the yield of the crops were as follows :—

Crops	Area (in acres)		Yield (in metric tons)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Wheat	1,870,821	2,022,996	1,401,596	1,439,772
Rye	2,487,385	2,689,983	1,779,265	1,833,600
Barley	1,778,626	1,839,294	1,402,068	1,395,028
Oats	2,073,923	2,150,114	1,423,281	1,493 993
Potatoes	1,799,725	1,879,951	8,592,617	10,695,718
Sugar-beet	635,999	608,731	6,226,096	6,209,181
Maize	356,461	334,567	222,585	231,480

In 1929–30, there were 141 sugar factories in the country, which produced 1,033,714 metric tons of sugar. Hops of excellent quality are also grown, both for export and beer production (Pilsener). In 1929, Czechoslovakia produced 11,818 metric tons of hops. The agricultural industries include also flourishing beer, spirit, malt and foodstuffs industries. In 1929, the Republic had 457 breweries producing 11,627,234 hectolitres of beer. In 1928–29, there were 897 distilleries with an output of 615,887 hectolitres of spirits.

The number of live-stock was on December 31, 1925 : Cattle, 4,691,320 ; horses, 740,202 ; pigs, 2,539,201 ; sheep, 861,128, and goats, 1,244,701.

In 1929, the fruit crop yielded 79,511 tons of apples, 34,026 tons of pears, and 144,470 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 11,496,864 acres).

The mineral production of the Czechoslovak Republic comprises both soft and hard coal (chief coalfields Most, Chomutov, Teplice, and Falknov), iron, graphite, and garnets. Gold (annual production from 230 to 350 kilogrammes from the mine at Roudny), silver, copper and lead are found in the Carpathians, and rock-salt in Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Coal production in 1929, 22,560,796 tons of lignite and 16,521,457 tons of hard coal. In 1929, there were 285 coal mines, employing 99,408 persons. The output of pig-iron in 1929 was, 1,644,515 metric tons ; raw steel, 2,193,401 metric tons.

The number of factories in 1928 was 11,803. Of these, 1,959 were textile mills, 2,215 glass works and stone factories, 1,854 for food production, 1,387 for furniture and bent wood manufacture, 894 machine factories, 884 for metal manufacture, 391 paper mills, 642 chemical factories.

Commerce —Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in thousands of crowns) :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports . . .	15,276,671	17,961,632	19,207,903	19,987,858	15,726,960
Exports . . .	17,856,559	20,135,438	21,224,211	20,498,869	17,494,763

Principal articles of import and export in 1929 and 1928:—

Imports	1929	1928	Exports	1929	1928
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns		1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Cereals . . .	1,153,974	1,921,050	Woollen Goods	2,106,363	2,185,358
Cottons . . .	2,417,376	2,606,298	Cottons. . .	2,882,639	3,022,822
Woollen Goods.	1,929,554	2,081,157	Wood, Coal, & Peat . . .	1,584,699	1,787,271
Fats and Oils .	620,069	618,834	Glass . . .	1,378,518	1,268,774
Iron Goods . .	762,969	633,976	Sugar . . .	1,068,268	1,699,058
Machinery . .	795,849	702,026	Iron and Iron Goods . .	1,803,787	1,770,198
			Cereals & Milled Products. .	1,003,634	850,073

Imports and exports 1928 and 1929 were distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns	1,000 Crowns
Austria	1,443,108	1,565,345	3,124,721	3,074,034
Belgium	288,861	313,032	160,606	188,405
France	820,733	763,398	284,381	323,449
Germany	4,778,882	5,003,073	4,695,312	3,973,221
Great Britain . . .	831,291	817,257	1,477,877	1,420,132
Holland	269,846	311,537	386,202	441,701
Hungary	849,191	967,031	1,467,669	1,305,690
Italy	426,324	460,677	544,711	560,267
Poland	1,264,098	1,299,403	850,668	887,782
Rumania	535,655	473,465	870,132	769,684
Switzerland . . .	478,472	485,306	619,486	559,106
United States of America .	1,149,061	1,088,881	1,170,437	1,471,951
Yugoslavia	449,564	340,081	948,055	1,154,595
Other Countries . . .	5,623,517	6,099,372	4,623,954	4,368,852
Total . . .	19,207,903	19,987,858	21,224,211	20,498,869

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Czechoslovakia in 1929 were, according to the Board of Trade returns: sugar, refined, 383,363*l.*; iron and steel, 392,752*l.*; barley, 57,015*l.*; boots and shoes, 260,103*l.*; glass, 1,004,974*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Czechoslovakia in 1929 were cotton yarns, 546,823*l.*; woollen goods, 234,980*l.*

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Czechoslovakia into U.K.	£ 10,916,048	£ 9,293,589	£ 8,188,905	£ 6,675,687	£ 6,393,235
Exports to Czechoslovakia from U.K.	1,329,587	1,834,728	2,167,941	2,100,970	1,781,466

Communications.—On December 31, 1928, there were 13,806 kilometres or 8,579 miles of railway line in the Republic, of which 6,915 miles are owned by the State and the remaining 1,583 miles privately owned, 12 miles owned by foreign States and 69 miles owned by foreign railways. Of the State railways 1,033 miles are double-tracked, and of the privately owned lines 66 miles.

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 1929, 975,803 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 723,430 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic amounted to 794,109 tons. By way of the Danube 810,603 tons were loaded to be transported abroad, and 178,359 tons were unloaded from abroad. The inland traffic amounted to 30,268 tons.

In 1928 there were 13 air routes operating in the international service, and 4 in the national service. The former connect Prague with Paris, Warsaw, Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin.

In 1929, there were 4,563 post offices and 3,896 telegraph offices, and 81,862 miles of telegraph wire; 17,095,128 telegrams were despatched and received. Number of letters handled, 1,083,972,962. In 1929, there were 136,455 telephone stations and 393,673 miles of telephone wire.

Banking and Currency.—In 1928 there were 27 joint-stock banks in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia with a total paid-up share capital of 1,815,600,000 crowns and with reserve funds of 1,452,900,000 crowns; 6 Land-banks issuing their own bonds, which at the beginning of 1928 amounted to 3,528,613,000 crowns. In 1928, there were 93 small joint-stock banks in Slovakia and Podkarpatská Rus with a share capital of 393,753,000 crowns and reserve funds of 170,358,000 crowns. In 1928, there were 369 savings banks with 16,803,349,000 crowns of deposits. In 1928, there were in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia 4,101 Reiffeisen banks with deposits amounting to 4,572,169,000 crowns. On December 31, 1929, the deposits in the Czechoslovak banks amounted to 50,987,800,000 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 28, 1931, amounted to 6,570,687,000 crowns; the metallic reserve was 1,542,706,000 crowns.

On July 30, 1930, there were in circulation 1,000,000 ten-crown pieces, 36,061,471 five-crown pieces, 98,500,409 crown pieces, 53,842,910 fifty-heller pieces, 119,310,336 twenty-heller pieces, 103,427,839 ten-heller pieces, and 82,114,912 five-heller pieces, of the total value of 354,039,816 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.
Secretaries.—J. K. Fragner, Viktor Rudiš, J. V. Hyke, and F. Bommer.
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 January 29, 1930).
Secretaries —K. T. Gurney and P. Mason.
Military Attaché —Major 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 (approved by the League of Nations on May 11, 1922) provides for a *Volkstag* or Diet of 120 members elected for 4 years, and a Senate. This consists of a President, as Chairman, a Vice-President, and 20 Senators, the President and 7 Senators in main office being elected by the *Volkstag* for 4 years, the Vice-President and the other 13 Senators for the duration of the *Volkstag.* Election is by majority of votes. Any citizen over 25 years of age is eligible. Senators in main office may not accept any other public or professional appointment. They are also not allowed to become directors of any trading concern. The President of the Senate directs and supervises the whole routine of the Administration. The Senate is the highest State authority, and its meetings are not public. Plebiscites take place if demanded by a 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 13, 1927, resulted

in the return of the following parties: Social Democrats, 42; German Nationalists, 25; Centre, 18; National Liberals, 5; Communists, 8; German-Danzig People's Party, 5; German Liberals, 4; Poles, 3; smaller parties, 10; total, 120.

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 Schoneberg, between 1,000 and 2,000.

Births 1929, 8,852; marriages, 3,418; deaths, 5,135.

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 1930, 77 teachers and 1,764 students.

Finance.—For 1925, the Budget of the Free City of Danzig balanced at 113,709,000 gulden; for 1926 at 117,885,180 gulden; for 1927 at 113,209,220 gulden; for 1928 at 117,028,590 gulden, and for 1929, at 128,000,410 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.

Shipping in 1929: entered, 5,396 vessels of 3,892,362 tons, and cleared 5,432 vessels of 3,917,890 tons, German shipping predominating, followed by Swedish, Danish, 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 1929 were as follows: lumber 661,250 tons (914,000 tons in 1928); grain, 257,400 tons (76,300 tons in 1928); sugar, 211,600 tons (104,650 tons in 1928); coal, 5,321,800 tons (5,362,600 tons in 1928).

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 Kalmar (Sweden) (3 hours), to Elbing (½ hour). 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 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. 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, 1925, the area of Denmark is 16,568 square miles (42,927 square kilometres), and the population 3,434,555, including North Slesvig with 1,502 square miles (3,891 square kilometres) and 176,433 inhabitants. Census population, 1930, 3,542,210.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark in 1925:—

Divisions	Area 1925 English sq. m.	Population 1925	Population 1925 per sq. m.
City of Copenhagen (Kjobenhavn) without suburbs	28	587,150	20,969
Islands in the Baltic	5,133	1,271,872	248
Peninsula of Jutland	11,408	1,575,533	138
Total	16,568	3,434,555	207

The area of the Faeroe Islands is 540 square miles, and the population in 1925 was 22,835.

The population (excluding the Faeroes) consisted of 1,591,628 males and 1,676,203 females in 1921. The total population at the census of 1921 was 3,267,831, showing an increase during 1921–25 of 1·05 per cent. per annum (excluding North Slesvig). In Denmark (excluding North Slesvig) the town population has increased from to 1,344,210 in 1921 to 1,482,297 in 1925; while the rural population has increased from 1,759,999 in 1921 to 1,952,258 in 1925. 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 1925 was 587,150, or with suburbs, 731,496; Aarhus, 76,226; Odense, 52,376; Aalborg, 42,819; Horsens, 28,135; Randers, 26,856.

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
1927	68,024	1,598	26,199	40,190	27,834
1928	68,516	1,636	27,300	38,484	30,032
1929	65,297	1,619	27,725	39,486	25,811

Of the births in 1927, 11·05 were illegitimate; in 1928, 11·04; in 1929, 10·77. In 1929, there were 2,265 divorces; in 1928, 2,307.

Emigrants, chiefly to the United States and Canada, in 1927, 7,996; in 1928, 7,699; in 1929, 6,277.

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, 22,137 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 1929 Denmark had 4,476 lower schools; of these 34 were maintained by the Government, 3,871 by the local communities and 571 were private institutions. The instruction in the public schools is mostly gratuitous. The number of pupils in the 4,476 schools was on January 1, 1929: 493,104. In 1929, 1,608 pupils were admitted to the university; of these 497 were girls. For higher instruction there are furthermore (1929): a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen with 70 professors and teachers and 600 pupils; 283 technical schools with about 26,700 pupils; 20 training colleges for teachers with about 2,000 pupils; a high school of commerce with about 400 pupils; 95 commercial schools with about 12,800 pupils; 22 agricultural or horticultural schools and 60 *folkehojskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools with about 9,200 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 *folkehojskoler* 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 1928–29, 111,163 (3·2 per cent. of the population) were relieved at a cost of approximately 37 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, 1929, 99,500 persons were relieved. The total expenditure was 59 4 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 1928–29 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 1927, 4,303 men and 516 women were convicted of crimes and delicts. On March 31, 1929, 1,343 men and 43 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
1926-27 . . .	368,727,000	102,746,000	361,771,000	112,578,000
1927-28 . . .	338,050,000	182,096,000	332,196,000	194,202,000
1928-29 . . .	312,087,000	432,473 000	322,955,000	403,161,000
1929-30 . . .	336,107,000	59,924,000	324,131,000	64,110,000
1930-31[1] . . .	321,730,000	51,660,000	311,116,000	65,718,000
1931-32[1] . . .	335,930,000	43,784,000	311,020,000	68,676,000

[1] Budget estimates.

The following is an abstract of the Budget estimates for 1931–32 for current revenue and expenditure :—

Current revenue	Kroner	Current expenditure	Kroner
Debit balance of domain revenues	÷ 1,141,906	Civil list and appanages .	1,072,000
Debit balance of State undertakings	÷32,789,108	Rigsdag	2,120,000
Interest (net)	1,924,771	Council of State . . .	512,565
Balance of funds, etc. . .	639,017	Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	4,858,399
Direct and indirect taxes .	301,791,781	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs	2,941,180
Balance of lotteries . .	2,657,210	Ministry of Public Works .	8,273,065
Separate revenues . .	2,848,574	Ministry of Public Instruction	67,106,925
		Ministry of Justice . .	16,299,767
		Ministry of Interior . .	26,715,188
		Ministry of Social Affairs .	76,095,323
		Ministry of Agriculture .	10,174,046
		Ministry of War . .	32,279,434
		Ministry of Marine . .	21,788,658
		Ministry of Finance . .	24,943,890
		Ministry of Commerce and Industry	4,184,415
		Ministry of Navigation and Fishing	2,707,045
		Pensions	11,998,323
Total current revenue .	335,930,339	Total current expenditure .	311,020,228

The public debt of Denmark on March 31, 1930, amounted to 74,611,000*l.* The total foreign debt was 39,533,000*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 1929-30 was 29,500,000 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, 1929, the extent of the cultivated area in Denmark was as follows (in thousand acres):—grain areas, 3,274; root crop, 1,248; other crop, 69; green fodder and grass, 2,257; fallow land, 162; total cultivated area, 7,010. The acreage and production of the chief crops for two years were as follows:—

Crops	Area		Production	
—	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	252,278	257,237	332,400	320,400
Rye	361,126	375,848	246,000	264,500
Barley	872,142	908,608	1,100,400	1,112,400
Oats	999,412	967,914	1,059,000	1,034,600
Mixed grain	733,630	752,685	763,200	771,800
Potatoes	154,330	157,654	1,172,600	1,072,000

On July 15, 1930, there were in Denmark 516,000 horses, 3,101,000 head of cattle, 4,928,000 swine, and 22,000,000 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 1929, there were in Denmark 4 distilleries whose output of brandy reduced to 100° amounted to 7,025,000 litres. In 1929, there were produced 1,387,000 litres of strong beer, and 732,000 litres small beer. In the same year 128,336 tons of beet-sugar were produced at 9 sugar factories, and 78,911 tons of margarine were manufactured at 141 factories.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, 1927, 1,863,000*l.*; 1928, 2,021,000*l.*; 1929, 2,097,000*l.* The fleet in 1928 consisted of 15,562 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
	£	£		£	£
1925	114,620,020	107,889,430	1928	95,592,000	91,229,000
1926	89,200,000	83,500,000	1929	98,698,000	94,064,000
1927	91 300,000	85,300,000	1930	95,085,000	88,675,000

In 1929, 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.*):—

1929	Imports (General)	Imports (Special)	Exports (General)	Exports (Special)
	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner	1,000 kroner
Food substances	336,820	319.144	1,305,509	1,285,381
Personal and domestic	231,250	216,404	31,221	12,860
Fuel	118,374	117,969	459	—
Fodder, manure, seeds	248,791	246,961	24,044	21,825
Raw products	369,130	351,986	138,742	117,836
Industrial products	431,972	408,358	184,230	154,219
Other goods	57,233	54,067	27,901	23,486
Total	1,793,570	1,714,889	1,712,106	1,615,605

The principal articles of import and export, with their respective values, were as follows:—

—	1928				1929			
	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	97,860	92,012	10,467	3,104	91,426	85,428	9,687	2,872
Beverages	10,126	10,008	3,355	3,218	11,272	11,203	3,796	3,706
Textile manufactures	157,446	145,251	22,648	5,844	167,510	155,290	21,522	6,230
Metals and hardware	129,169	124,387	36,181	29,964	155,275	149,977	35,046	28,746
Vehicles and machines, &c.	110,812	99,841	109,204	93,929	143,562	132,474	136,183	121,848
Wood & manufacture	72,577	71,018	5,149	3,242	79,047	77,444	5,058	3,194
Coal	90,812	90,661	329	162	118,374	117,969	459	—
Animals	3,374	3,371	85,485	85,482	8,038	7,934	88,528	88,418
Provisions, eggs, &c.	25,805	19,852	1,121,071	1,128,122	28,319	21,558	1,181,029	1,173,316
Cereals, &c.	232,942	224,678	18,693	27,966	154,285	150,957	19,537	15,783

The following table shows the distribution of Danish foreign trade:—

Countries	Imports (General).		Exports (General).	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Germany	566,548,000	590,798,000	342,263,000	339,922,000
United Kingdom	240,238,000	263,413,000	918,607,000	966,509,000
Sweden	108,968,000	124,638,000	107,570,000	109,015,000
Norway	28,215,000	38,271,000	68,367,000	66,517,000
United States	227,061,000	239,060,000	9,884,000	18,528,000
Rest of America	109,463,000	73,179,000	29,193,000	24,577,000
Holland	70,647,000	72,743,000	13,039,000	12,197,000
France	64,333,000	68,988,000	12,361,000	11,750,000
Faeroe Islands and Greenland	7,056,000	7,730,000	7,990,000	8,323,000

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.	1928	1929	Exports to Denmark	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Butter	18,613,677	19,736,873	Coal	1,212,295	1,626,763
Eggs	4,387,146	4,697,634	Cottons (piece goods)	838,065	941,803
Bacon	25,242,071	27,229,516	Woollen Goods	499,471	557,034

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark and the United Kingdom for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Denmark to U.K.	47,954,043	49,973,366	53,057,529	56,177,745	54,121,007
Exports to Denmark from U.K.	8,714,351	9,797,812	9,759,926	10,670,084	10,248,663

Shipping and Navigation.

On December 31, 1928, Denmark possessed 1,809 vessels (above 20 registered tons gross) of 1,096,144 registered tons gross in her mercantile marine, of which 602 of 733,271 tons gross were steamers, and 1,047 motor ships of 335,948 tons gross, and 160 sailing vessels of 26,925 tons.

Internal Communications.

Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) has (March 31, 1929) 7,572 kilometres or 4,705 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, 1930, was 454,770,000 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 1928–29 carried 272,560,000 letters and post-cards, and 216,373,000 samples and printed matter. There are 1,410 post-offices. The State telegraphs in 1928–29 carried 4,460,000 messages, of which 1,065,000 were internal. The length of State telegraph lines (March 31, 1929) was about 9,000 English miles; number of offices 516. At the same date the railway telegraphs had 443 offices. On March 31, 1929, the length of telephonic wires of the State and the private companies was 884,500 English miles. In the year 1928–29 there were 502,101,000 telephonic conversations.

Money and Credit.

On December 31, 1930, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 510,680,000 kroner. The assets included 172,041,000 kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 360,213,000 kroner note issue, 27,000,000 kroner of capital, and 12,059,700 kroner reserve fund. In Denmark there are 179 other banks for commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes. On March 31, 1929, there were 532 savings banks, with 1,878,100 depositors, and deposits amounting to 2,018,300,000 kroner, or about 1,161 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
1873–1929	156,403,880	83,164,509	239,568,389
1930	—	2,005,676	2,005,676
Total (1873–1930) . .	156,403,880	85,170,185	241,574,015

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *Krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1s. 1⅛d., 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 Attaché.—Harald Faber.

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 March 14, 1928.

Second Secretary.—J. V. Perowne.

Commercial Secretary.—H. H. Cassells, M.V.O.

Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. J. H. Marshalt Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M C.

There are Consuls at Copenhagen, Thorshavn (Faroe Islands), and Vice-Consuls in 16 other towns.

Colonies.

Greenland is the only colonial possession of Denmark. Its area is 46,740 English sq. miles, and its population in 1921 numbered 14,355. Of the total 274 were Danes and 14,081 natives; the latter numbered 6,729 men and 7,352 women. The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which had (1921 census) a population of 901, and the smallest is Skansen, in North Greenland with 49 inhabitants. The imports from Greenland into Denmark in 1928 amounted to 8,834,000 kroner, and the exports from Denmark to 2,707,000 kroner. The trade of Greenland is a State monopoly.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

Columbus is said to have discovered the island of Santo Domingo which he called Hispaniola (1492), and the city of Santo Domingo was for long the centre of Spanish power in America. The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 to the adoption of a new constitution in 1924.

Constitution and Government.—The Dominican Republic, founded in 1844, 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 ten Ministers, who are the heads of the departments of: the Presidency; Interior and Police; Finance; Justice; Public Instruction and Fine Arts; Health and Welfare; Agriculture and Commerce; Foreign Affairs; Public Works; Labour and Communications; and War and Marine.

President of the Republic.—General Rafael *Trujillo.* (Assumed office on August 16, 1930.)

Vice-President.—Rafael Estrella *Urena* (also Minister of Foreign Affairs).

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 1921, of 897,405. Total population (1930) 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; San Pedro de 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 de los Caballeros, 122,773; Puerto Plata, 59,025; and Monte Cristi, 67,073. Immigrants, 1929, 13,705; emigrants, 12,826.

The population contains some creoles of Spanish descent, but is mainly composed of a mixed race of European, African and Indian blood; there are, however, many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City, where the 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, founded 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, brother of Christopher, was destroyed in 1502 by a hurricane, and subsequently rebuilt on the right bank of the same river. It was again 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 1921, the City of Santo Domingo had 30,957 inhabitants and the City of Puerto Plata 7,807; Santiago de Los Caballeros 17,052; San Pedro de Macoris, 13,802; La Vega, 6,564; Samaná, 1,656; Sanchez, 3,075; Azua, 4,707; Monte Cristy, 2,580; Pacificador (San Francisco de Macoris), 5 188; and Espaillat (Moca), 3,994.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the State is Roman Catholic; other forms of religion are permitted. There is a Catholic Arch-

bishopric with one suffragan see, viz., Porto Rico, now belonging to the United States. The Archbishop has been appointed Apostolic Delegate to both these countries (Santo Domingo and Porto Rico) and to Cuba.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory, being supported by the communes and by central aid. 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, 1930, was for 775,937 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 dollars (the Dominican dollar = U.S. gold dollar) were :—

—	Revenue	Expenditure	—	Revenue	Expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1925 . .	10,702,091	10,689,313	1928 . .	19,289,420	19,692,129
1926 . .	14,279,375	13,481,619	1929[1] . .	13,984,860	13,967,544
1927 . .	15,319,674	14,495,953	1930[1] . .	14,292,210	14,042,098

[1] Estimates.

Chief sources of revenue, 1929: Customs, 5,453,529 dollars; Internal Revenue, 6,118,417 dollars; Lottery, 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, 1929, was 100,268,199 dollars.

The bonded debt of the Republic on December 31, 1929, was as follows:—1922 loan, 6,700,000 dollars; 1924 loan, 3,300,000 dollars; and 1926 loan, 5,000,000 dollars; 1926 loan (second series issued in 1928), 5,000,000 dollars; total, 20,000,000 dollars. Less 180,000 dollars redeemed. Total bonds outstanding, 19,820,000 dollars. Service on the debt took 1,099,999 dollars in 1929.

Defence.—The National Military Force consists of a native foot constabulary comprising, in September, 1930, 1,873 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 1928, 385,020 metric tons; in 1929, 322,088 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 1929 were: cacoa, 21,322 tons; coffee, 5,507 tons; leaf tobacco, 16,464 tons; raw sugar, 322,088 tons; sugar cane, 242,040 tons; and molasses, 100,616 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.

Minerals of almost every kind are found at various places in the Republic, principal among which are gold and copper. Iron is found in the form of black magnetic oxide of iron, and petroleum has been found in the Azua region. Coal of the lignite variety of little commercial value is found in considerable quantities, as well as some anthracite coal. Silver, platinum, and traces of quicksilver have been found, and rock salt near Neiba is found in inexhaustible quantities, there being several hills of native salt covered with only a thin layer of soil.

Commerce.—The total imports into and exports from the Dominican Republic for 5 years were valued as follows in pounds sterling (at £1 = 5 dollars):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .	5,067,810	4,735,506	5,556,802	5,359,586	4,545,888
Exports .	5,354,122	4,979,174	6,235,753	5,750,905	4,747,299

The foreign trade for 2 years was distributed as follows (the Dominican dollar = U.S. gold dollar):—

Country	Imports				Exports			
	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars	Per cent.
United States .	16,374,110	61 12	13,457,238	59 21	6,516,963	22·66	5,427,102	22·86
United Kingdom .	1,304,497	4·87	1,389,328	6 12	12,790,840	44·49	8,902,878	37·51
France . . .	807,379	3 01	586,371	2·58	2,848,677	9·91	2,742,701	11 55
Italy . . .	507,039	1 89	376,880	1·66	615,311	2·13	141,239	·60
Porto Rico . .	109,380	0·41	68,618	0 30	1,516,440	2 79	1,914,329	8 06
Cuba . . .	55,385	0·21	90,007	0·40	477,367	1·66	631,305	2·66
Germany . .	1,400,082	5·23	1,175,616	5·17	740,873	2·58	940,467	3·96
Canada . . .	674,948	2 52	572,893	2·52	1,828,189	6 36	1,648.508	6·95
Total (including all others) .	26,787,940	—	22,729,444	—	28,754,528	—	23,736,497	—

In 1929, the chief imports were (in dollars): cotton goods, 3,263,515; rice, 2,115,287; machinery and apparatus, 1,213,130; petrol, 1,063,679; automobiles, 442,749; wheat flour, 745,740. Principal exports in 1929 were (in dollars): raw sugar, 12,258,831; cocoa, 3,870,084; tobacco leaf,

1,381,482; coffee, 2,444,238; molasses, 688,640; refined sugar, 32,654; sugar cane, 931,203; corn, 437,191. Of the export of raw sugar in 1929, 8,754,857 dollars went to the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 1,648,208 dollars to Canada.

Total trade between the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Dominican Republic to U K.	£ 1,337,570	£ 2,024,182	£ 2,656,512	£ 1,733,968	£ 1,852,441
Exports to Dominican Republic from U K.	248,432	291,651	285,487	256,299	152,687

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 1929, 1,906 vessels of 2,741,204 tons entered the ports of the Republic, and 1,671 with a tonnage of 2,476,341 cleared. Of those entering, 242 vessels with a tonnage of 199,642 were British, against 208 British vessels with a tonnage of 158,851 in 1928.

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 intercommunal 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 (73 miles) and manages several branch lines; (2) a Government line, the Dominican Central railway, which runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago and Moca (60 miles). Total length of line (1929) 149 miles. There are, besides, about 255 miles of private lines on the large estates.

Postal and telegraphic services are united; number of offices, 1929, 145.

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

There is a telephone system owned and operated by the Dominican Government with (prior to the hurricane of 1930), 2,330 instruments. This telephone system connects the Republic with Haiti. There are wireless stations in Santo Domingo City, Barahona, and in La Romana in the province of Seybo. 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, 1929, the coinage and currency in the Republic was estimated as: gold, 129,261 dollars;

Dominican silver, 101,159 dollars; U.S silver, 182,739 dollars; U.S Government notes, 1,419,210 dollars. Total notes in circulation were estimated at between 4 and 5 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.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Conrado Licairac.

There are consular representatives at Southampton, Grimsby, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Nottingham.

2. Of Great Britain in the Dominican Republic.

Chargé d'Affaires and 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, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the original Republic of Colombia, founded by Simon Bolivar by uniting the Presidency of Quito to the Vice-Royalty of New

Granada and the Captaincy-General of Venezuela, when they threw off the Spanish yoke. 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.

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.

President.—Dr. Isidro *Ayora.* Assumed office April 17, 1929.

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). According to an estimate made in 1926, the total area is 284,860 square kilometres, or 109,978 square miles. The area of the Archipelago of Colon (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, but the population has been estimated (1929) at 1,785,800, of which 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 (1926) was distributed as follows among the provinces (capitals in brackets):—

Provinces	Area in Square Miles	Population (Est. 1926)	Population per Square Mile
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas)	5,465	20,000	3·6
Manabí (Puertoviejo)	7,892	100,000	12·7
Los Rios (Babahoyo)	2,296	40,000	17·4
Guayas (Guayaquil)	8,331	150,000	18·0
El Oro (Machala)	2,339	35,000	14·9
Carchi (Tulcán)	1,495	36.000	24·0
Imbabura (Ibarra)	2,415	70,000	28·9
Pichincha (Quito)	6,218	200,000	32·1
Leon (Latacunga)	2,595	110,000	42·3
Tungurahua (Ambato)	1,686	107,000	63·4
Chimborazo (Riobamba)	2,989	125,000	41·9
Bolivar (Guaranda)	1,159	45,000	38·8
Cañar (Azogues)	1,521	74,000	42·0
Azuay (Cuenca)	3,874	150,000	38·8
Loja (Loja)	3,706	100,000	26·8
Napo-Pastaza and Santiago-Zamora[1]	53,129	200,000	3·7
Galapagos Islands (San Cristobal)	2,868	500	0·1
Totals	109,978	1,562,500	14·2

[1] The total area of the oriental region is estimated at 117,463 square miles, but about 108,108 square miles are uninhabited.

The chief towns are the capital, Quito (82,000), Guayaquil (100,000), Cuenca (40,000), Riobamba (20,000), Ambato (20,000), Loja (10,000), Latacunga (15,000), Bahia (5,000), Esmeraldas (4,000).

In 1929 there were 98,193 births, 52,879 deaths and 14,158 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 20 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. Estimated expenditures for public education in 1930 are: superior education, 1,185,310 sucrés; secondary, 1,175,684; primary, 3,579,215; special, 697,410; total, 6,637,619 sucrés. Number of students at the Universities in 1930, 920. There are 1,864 primary schools in the Republic, including 1,492 Government schools, 114 municipal, 71 farm schools, and 187 private schools. Enrolment at the primary schools (1930) was 113,583; at the 16 secondary schools, 2,532; teachers' colleges, music and special schools, 2,669. 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.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for recent years are given as follows (24·3 sucrés = £1 through 1928; thereafter 24·5 sucrés = £1; at par, 5 sucrés = 1 dollar U.S.).

—	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]	1931[1]
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Revenue . . .	65,150,088	61,576,027	64,479,711	64.037,200[2]	63,187,500
Expenditure . . .	70,397,318	57,414,140	63,082,681	64,037,200	63,187,500

[1] Estimates. [2] Including 2,777,360 sucrés, gross income from State monopolies.

Customs receipts for year ending December 31, 1929, 26,249,203 sucrés.

The public debt on July 2, 1930, was:—Foreign debt, including a small loan of 10,000,000 sucrés obtained in 1928, 112,163,993 sucrés (4,578,122*l.*); internal debt, 12,735,639 sucrés; total, 124,899,632 sucrés. Debt service, 1930, took 6,150,816 sucrés.

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, 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.

Production and Industry.

Ecuador is divided into two agricultural zones: the coast regions and the lower river valleys, where tropical farming is carried on; and the hill country, the foothills, and the high mountain valleys, adapted to grazing, dairying, and the production of cereals, potatoes, and the fruits and vegetables suitable to temperate climes. The staple produce of Ecuador is cocoa, but output is declining owing to the disease known as 'witch-broom' and to competition from the Gold Coast, Brazil, Nigeria and the Dominican Republic. The production of cocoa was (in quintals of 101·47 lbs.), in 1928, 410,967; and in 1929, 335,052; exports, 1929, 18,208 metric tons. Coffee is also grown; 7,311,770 kilos were exported in 1929. 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 ivory nuts are produced and exported in large quantities.

Ecuador is auriferous. In 1929, 16,270 kilos of gold, valued at 7,111,566 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 1929, 156,164 tons of petroleum, valued at 15,142,562 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.

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. 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.

Panama hats, made of *Toquilla* straw, are made very largely in Ecuador, the principal centres being Monticristi, Jipijapa and Cuenca. Exportation of Panama hats in 1929 was valued at 6,788,455 sucrés. 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 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 1925 and 1926, £1 sterling equalled 24·3 sucrés; for 1927 and 1928, 24·42 sucrés; and for 1929, 24·5 sucrés).

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés	Sucrés
Imports .	55,234,921	47,073,069	57,050,437	82,928,926	84,835,263
Exports .	72,511,616	63,571,110	81,567,075	93,451,180	86,086,822

Value of the principal imports and exports in 1929 and 1928 were:—

Imports			Exports		
—	1929	1928	—	1929	1928
	Sucrés	Sucrés		Sucrés	Sucrés
Cotton Goods .	15,152,955	13,952,099	Cocoa . . .	21,256,296	29,653,059
Metals, Jewellery	12,392,424	13,265,273	Petroleum . .	15,142,562	11,634,655
Foodstuffs . .	11,053,361	11,126,263	Coffee . . .	11,671,576	17,275,208
Vehicles . .	7,592,366	5,828,958	Panama Hats .	6,788,455	4,507,806
Machinery . .	7,530,537	8,963,431	Ivory Nuts .	6,076,270	6,279,981
Drugs, Chemicals	5,768,645	5,658,380	Gold Ore . .	7,111,566	7,619,913
Woollen Goods .	3,527,876	3,337,333	Rice . . .	4,255,794	2,812,025
Oils&Combustibles	3,708,891	3,595,677	Live Animals .	2,640,107	1,925,090
Silk and Rayon .	2,910,116	3,073,127	Fruit . . .	1,263,233	1,500,725
Paper & Cardboard	2,655,518	2,608,800	Textiles . .	1,502,910	1,164,188

The chief articles of import from Ecuador into Great Britain (according to Board of Trade returns) in 1929 consisted of cocoa of the value of 61,870*l.*; hides, 10,835*l.* The chief exports of British produce to Ecuador in 1929 were, cotton goods to the value of 183,903*l*; woollens, 33,141*l.*; iron and steel, 64,271*l.*

Total trade between Ecuador and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Ecuador into U.K. .	212,040	245,675	162,270	136,652	165,282
Exports to Ecuador from U.K. .	524,722	426,937	495,631	580,155	392,280

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 1929, 412 steam vessels of 982,692 net tonnage entered, and 414, of 982,913 net tonnage, 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 3,680 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, 1930, it had gold in its vaults, 5,654,440 sucrés; deposits abroad, 22,880,782 sucrés; other reserves, 4,504,483 sucrés; total reserves, 33,039,655 sucrés; note circulation was 23,491,445 sucrés; deposits, 16,092,241 sucrés. The member banks affiliated with it number 21, with an aggregate capital and reserves (January 1, 1930) of 48,952,066 sucrés; deposits abroad, 40,103,439 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.

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company secured the match monopoly in Ecuador for a period of 25 years, in return for a loan amounting to 8,800,000 sucrés, which has been applied towards the establishment of a

Mortgage Bank of Ecuador, with paid-up capital of 8,000,000 sucrés. In addition the Swedish match monopoly pays the Government 1,000,000 sucrés per annum and a premium of 100,000 sucrés every five years.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

A new Monetary Law, prepared by the Kemmerer Financial Mission, was decreed on March 4, 1927. Under this law Ecuador returns 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. The new gold sucré (named after the national hero, Marshal Antonio José de Sucre) is to contain 0·300933 grammes 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).

Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires ad-interim.—Sr. Dr. Enrique Arroyo Delgado.

Consul-General in London.—Ernesto Chacon, Q.

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 and 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 'Abbâs 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 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. The ex-Khedive 'Abbâs Hilmi is expressly excluded, but without prejudice to whatever rights to the succession under the new law his direct and lawful male descendants may acquire.

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, p. 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 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 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.—Mohamed Tewfik Pasha *Rifaa.*
Justice.—Aly Pasha *Maher.*
Agriculture.—Hafez Pasha *Hassan.*
Public Works.—Ibrahim Pasha *Fahmy.*
Wakfs.—Mohamed Halim *Jasa* Pasha.
Education.—Murad Sid *Ahmed* Pasha.
Communications.—Tewkfi 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-Fayûm, Tanta, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Beni-Suêf, Mahalla el-Kubra, Minya, Mît 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—'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt, and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt.

The following table gives the area of the settled land surface, and the results of the census taken in 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	790,939	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	30,084	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	1,436,467	1,018,607	918,838	1,937,445	4,096
Beheira	1,639	892,246	473,208	503,757	976,965	596
Gharbieh	2,740	1,659,313	862,133	929,852	1,791,985	654
Menoufieh	622	1,072,636	546,243	558,948	1,105,191	1,777
Daqahlia	1,025	986,643	526,784	553,909	1,080,693	1,054
Sharkia	1,934	955,497	495,495	521,417	1,016,912	526
Kalioubieh	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	6,530,622	784
Giza	409	524,352	297,844	293,547	591,391	1,446
Fayoum	670	507,617	276,497	277,543	554,040	827
Beni-Suef	423	452,893	253,806	254,360	508,166	1,201
Minia	782	763,922	420,504	419,186	839,690	1,074
Assiout	812	981,197	543,808	534,792	1,078,600	1,328
Girga	609	864,746	489,123	479,260	968,383	1,590
Kena	705	838,805	454,585	447,585	902,170	1,280
Aswan	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)	—	32,663	—	—	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)	14,213,364

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, 1928, 629,433; deaths, 380,376; 1929, births, 645,217; deaths, 403,457.

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; Mansura, 63,676; Asyût, 57,136; Faiyûm, 52,863; Zagazig, 52,839; Damanhûr, 51,709; Mehall 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 are the Mosque of El-Ahmadi at Tanta, the Mosque of Damietta, the Mosque of Dessûqi (Dessuq), the Mosque of Asyût, the Mosque of Zagazig, and the Meshiakhat Ulema of Alexandria. 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 two 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	
1925-26 .	2,762	5,220	174,479	28,316	202,795	23.002
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	—

The following table gives statistics concerning the schools under the immediate direction of the Egyptian Government in 1929–30. The schools marked with an asterisk are administered by the Provincial Councils or by Departments other than the Ministry of Education.

—	1929-30		
	Schools	Pupils	
		Male	Female
The State University :—			
Faculty of Law	1	583	—
,, Science	1	300	8
,, Arts	1	505	—
School of Medicine	1	662	—
,, Nurses and Midwives	1	—	123
,, Dentistry	1	82	—
,, Pharmacy	1	42	—
Other Higher Colleges :—			
Engineering	1	488	—
*Military	1	96	—
Veterinary	1	127	—
Teaching	3	1,377	—
Agriculture	1	253	—
Commerce (and night classes)	1	407	—
Higher School of Fine Arts	1	38	—
Special and Technical Schools :—			
Agriculture (Intermediate)	3	621	—
• ,, ,,	1	346	—
Commerce ,,	4	1,800	—
Technical	2	1,797	—
Preparatory School of Fine Arts and Decorations	1	93	—
School of Applied Arts	1	527	—
Trades (Elementary)	11	1,805	—
• ,, ,,	17	2,378	—
*Theological Universities	7	10,063	—
Secondary Tr. Coll.	3	165	550
Elementary Training Colleges	44	6,227	2,178
Zamalek Girls' College	1	—	83
*Police	1	112	—
*Nurses and Midwives	9	—	86
Reformatory Schools	2	477	120
Secondary Schools	22	14,488	208
Primary Schools	68	16,585	2,329
• ,, ,,	88	12,704	1,614
High Elementary Schools	32	2,159	1,542
Maktabs (Elementary Vernacular Schools)	368	26,470	18,526
* ,, ,, ,,	795	71,250	23,091
,, (Compulsory Education)	1,780	140,027	58,246
Commercial Night Classes	8	1,240	—
• ,, ,,	7	412	—
Infant Schools	24	1,352	846
Evening Classes for Workmen	73	6,480	—
• ,, ,, ,,	439	20,451	—

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. 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 three 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; eight Central Tribunals, each of the Chambers of which consists of three judges; and two Courts of Appeal, one at Cairo and the other at Assiut. Under a law of 1904, there are also weekly sittings in the Governorate Qisms (to the number of 27) 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 1910, all press offences) are tried at the Central Tribunals by three judges of the Court of Appeal sitting as an Assize Court, assizes being held monthly. There is a recourse on points of law, in criminal matters, to five judges of the Court of Appeal sitting in Cairo as a Court of Cassation. The prosecution before Summary Tribunals and Assize Courts is entrusted to the *Parquet*, which is directed by a *Procureur Général*; the investigation of crime is ordinarily conducted by the *Parquet*, or by the police under the direction of the *Parquet*: cases going before an Assize Court are further submitted to a special committing judge. Offences against irrigation laws, &c., are tried by special administrative tribunals.

The so-called 'Cantonal Courts,' created by a law of June, 1912, are composed of village notables, and have general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £E5 in value, besides an extended jurisdiction in special matters, and a petty criminal jurisdiction with penalties up to 24 hours' imprisonment or PT25 fine. The jurisdiction of each court extends to a group of villages. The courts are now 242 in number.

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
1925-26	39,582,525	34,204,977	1928-29	40,366,975	37,229,559
1926-27[1]	41,933,491	38,973,340	1929-30	41,886,428	41,128,413
1927-28	38,566,805	35,389,036	1930-31[2]	36,277,000	44,915,000

[1] Thirteen months, April 1, 1926–April 30, 1927.
[2] Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1929–30, and the budget estimates for the year 1930–31, are as follows :—

Receipts	1929–30 Actual figures	1930–31 Estimates	Expenditure	1929–30 Actual figures	1930–31 Estimates
Direct taxes:	£E	£E		£E	£E
Land tax, &c.	5,965,540	6,158,000	Civil List	610,630	622,108
Indirect taxes.			Parliament	191,662	289,698
Customs	6,484,532	5,095,000	Expenses of Administration	18,093,923	19,424,367
Tobacco	6,645,248	4,250,000	Expenses of Revenue Earning Administrations.		
Excise	132,888	146,000	Railways	4,215,286	4,514,109
Miscellaneous taxes	517,111	500,000	Telegraphs	236,208	261,076
Receipts from Revenue earning Administrations:			Post Office	673,447	721,239
			Telephones	440,344	470,214
			Army.		
Railways	7,038,894	7,000,000	Egyptian Army	1,575,781	1,646,112
Telegraphs	226,157	220,000	Educational Missions	148,716	167,000
Post Office	742,672	740,000	Pensions	2,582,912	2,186,300
Telephones	670,555	696,000	Tribute and Debt:		
Receipts from Administrative Services:			Tribute	682,376	682,376
			Expenses of Caisse de la Dette	37,298	41,745
State Domains	802,551	872,000	Consolidated Debt	3,688,513	3,707,277
Ports and Lighthouses	355,976	329,700	Non-Consolidated Debt	335,686	265,886
Judicial and Registration fees	2,567,553	2,338,000	Sundries	—	71,729
Interest on Funds	2,890,841	2,292,000	Museum of Arabic Art		
Cotton Tax (P. & L.)	1,629,635	1,200,000	Settlement of Claims of the British Admiralty and Military Authorities	413,887	—
Miscellaneous Revenue	4,712,942	4,802,800	Total Ordinary Expenditure	33,926,669	35,071,146
			Expenditure for new works	7,201,744	9,843,854
Total ordinary revenue	41,383,090	37,139,500	Excess of receipts over expenditure	758,015	—
Deduct: the receipts to be added to the Agricultural Reserve	—	1,200,000			
Extraordinary revenue	41,383,090	35,939,500			
Egypt's share of the indemnities paid by Germany	403,033	240,000			
Draft on the Reserve Fund	100,305	97,500			
Deficit		8,638,000			
Total	41,886,428	44,915,000	Total	41,886,428	44,915,000

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, 1930, were as follows :—

—	Debt	Charge
	£ sterling	£E
Guaranteed Loan, 3 per cent.	3,994,400	307,125
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. . . .	30,633,980	1,045,384
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,250,460	2,158,197
Total	89,878,840	3,510,706

The charges on account of debts of all kinds (including tribute), as shown in the estimates for 1930–31, amount to £E4,697,284.

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, 1930, there was a balance of £E40,599,193. Of this amount £E8,000,000 was constituted as a Special Reserve for the Agricultural 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 1930, the normal British garrison consisted of 3 regiments of cavalry, 3 batteries R.H.A., 3 batteries Light Brigade R.A., 2 companies of engineers and 8 battalions of infantry, and one armoured car company (as well as companies of medical, ordnance, Pay, Service, Signal, and Veterinary departments), the strength being 9,967. Egypt is also the Head-quarters 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 Fawzia*, and some smaller vessels, under the Ports and Lighthouses Department; the fishery research vessel *Mahabiss*; 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, 1929, 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	1,015	2,173	568,449	1,473,604	569,464	9·8	1,475,777	67 8
From 1-5	3,781	1,486	1,134,420	541,823	1,138,201	19·6	543,309	25·0
,, 5-10	3,785	525	564,795	82,742	568,580	9·8	83,267	3·8
,, 10-20	6,838	483	535,185	39,074	542,023	9·4	39,557	1·8
,, 20-30	6,344	261	281,287	11,938	287,581	5·0	12,199	0·6
,, 30-50	12,273	305	348,137	9,064	360,410	6·2	9,369	0·4
Over 50	455,705	1,061	1,871,345	11,788	2,327,050	40 2	12,849	0·6
Total .	489,741	6,294	5,303,568	2,170,033	5,793,309	100·0	2,176,327	100·0

Extensive reservoir works, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, a barrage at Asyût, and a barrage at Zifta, have been completed. The original storage capacity of the reservoir was 1,065,000,000 cubic metres. The level of the dam has been raised by 6 metres and the capacity of the reservoir increased to 2,423,000,000 cubic metres. The barrage at Esna ensures adequate irrigation to a large area of basin land even in a year of low Nile. North of Deirût an area of approximately half a million acres has been converted from basin to perennial irrigation in the last ten years. The area and production of cotton in six years were :—

Season	Area. Feddâns	Crop. Qantârs	Season	Area. Feddâns	Crop. Qantârs
1923-24	1,715,150	6,531,257	1926-27	1,785,702	7,652,190
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

In 1928, the area and yield of wheat were 1,531,671 feddâns and 6,766,963 ardebs ; barley, 352,839 feddâns and 1,959,218 ardebs ; beans, 511,223 feddâns and 1,943,904 ardebs ; lentils, 84,366 feddâns and 234,327 ardebs ; onions, 51,558 feddâns and 7,635,894 qantars ; maize, 2,053,351 feddâns and 14,213,155 ardebs ; millet, 238,183 feddâns and 2,127,568 ardebs ; rice, decorticated, 254,542 feddâns and 769,684 ardebs ; sugar-cane, 56,757 feddâns and 42,390,753 qantars.

In 1929, there were in Egypt 38,369 horses, 739,097 donkeys, 21,743 mules, 800,853 cattle, 822,594 buffaloes, 1,002,596 sheep, 731,081 goats, and 172,385 camels.

The principal mineral products in 1929 were (in metric tons): Phosphate rock, 215,311; petroleum, 272,114; manganese iron ore, 191,477. 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.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years:—

Year	Merchandise		Specie	
	Imports	Exports [1]	Imports	Exports
	£E	£E	£E	£E
1926	52,400,059	41,759,391	354 650	125,924
1927	48,685,785	48,340,503	345,863	2,018
1928	52,043 969	56,165,256	415,070	14,552
1929	56,089,512	51,751,994	185,400	434,631
1930	47,488,760	31,941,592	—	—

[1] Excluding re-exports and transit trade.

Commerce by principal countries:—

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from		Exports to	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	£E	£E	£E	£E
Argentina	28,342	32,342	1,631	1,370
Australasia	1,564,439	2,196,517	34,828	45,593
Belgium	1,998,011	2,358,545	381,524	461,329
Chile	1,800,940	1,748,476	41	15
China	283,178	352,041	17,074	87,114
France	5,295,906	5,540,391	6 785,806	6,480,921
Germany	3,549,833	4,098,026	3,345,680	3,027,705
Greece and Crete	1,040,528	1,029,385	581,959	551,847
India and Aden	1,697,476	1,686,324	1,167,581	1,084,688
Italy	4,933,748	5,498,485	3,745,602	3,512.408
Japan	1,595,380	1,819,671	1,792,918	1,7-5,658
Switzerland	612,119	692,426	1,986,804	1,961,711
United Kingdom	11,326,242	11,895,499	21,532,193	17,958,982
United States	2,687,799	2,795,960	6,118,121	7,371,836
Austria	632,239	671,866	256,063	287,919
Brazil	362,825	368,541	121	126
Czechoslovakia	1,307,998	1,382,865	948,594	814,931
Finland	266,309	463,877	430	715
Holland	610,525	626,609	345,805	288,210
Palestine	952,846	900,739	423,777	333,703
Persia	349,444	303,252	508	186
Rumania	1,727,100	1,818,161	177,784	200,521
Russia	958,316	1,002,751	3,109,706	2,215,257
Spain	103,484	126,392	1,167,621	1,182,608
Sweden	561,623	776,869	74,186	52,303
Syria	873,664	688,276	420,871	363,386
Turkey	1,338,078	1,085,737	171,951	145,849

Value of the leading imports and exports during three years:—

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E	£E
Animals & animal food products	1,413,328	1,539,533	1,515,455	328,155	369,201	410,405
Hides, skins and leather goods	638,670	721,156	726,270	399,994	403,053	359,108
Other animal products	38,055	44,793	54,448	75,090	68,117	77,636
Cereals, vegetables	4,219,920	3,894,733	5,071,354	5,592,720	6,772,377	5,741,753
Colonial produce	2,649,738	3,074,106	3 240,582	44,800	20,362	88,685
Spirits, oils, &c.	3,691,169	3,906,558	3,962,039	853,600	784,392	947,000
Paper, books, &c.	942,161	1,042,101	1,225,443	82,566	92,042	93,542
Wood & coal	4,252,962	3,765,274	4,311,314	19,223	18,481	19,840
Stone, earthenware and glass	1.483,003	1,591,657	1,720,685	32,489	215,191	258,129
Colouring materials	369,723	386,834	398,313	26,122	18,471	22,567
Chemicals, perfumes, &c.	3,538,473	4,033,139	4 276,441	301,797	218,553	238,898
Textiles & yarns [1]	13,934,136	15,431,923	16,122,228	39,243,449	45,404,710	41,661,377
Metals and manuf	8,262,201	8,988,041	9,803,605	920,581	1,390,902	1,417,009
Sundries	1,892,436	2,017,776	2,207.004	33,135	34,155	64,129
Tobacco	1,359,810	1,606,345	1,454,331	386,836	346,249	351,916
Total	48,685,785	52 043,969	56,089,512	48 340,503	56,165,256	51,751,994

[1] The cotton tissues imported amounted in 1929 to £E6,711,006 ; in 1928 to £E6,562,449 ; in 1927 to £E6,982,500. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1929, 7,625,065 qantârs, valued at £E41,361,040 ; in 1928, 7,433,164 qantârs, valued at £E45,137,823 ; in 1927, 7,383,201 qantârs, valued at £E38,999,192

Of the total imports in 1929, the value of £E45,733,322 and of the exports, £E48,598,861 passed through the port of Alexandria ; 1928, imports £E42,176,536, exports £E53,135,582 ; 1927, imports £E39,208,624, exports £E46,087,386.

Principal imports into the United Kingdom from Egypt, and the principal exports from the United Kingdom to Egypt, according to British Board of Trade returns :—

Year	British Imports from Egypt				Exports of British Produce to Egypt			
	Raw Cotton	Cotton Seed	Eggs	Oil Seed Cake	Cotton Goods	Coal, &c	Iron & Steel and Manufactures	Woollen Goods
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925	28,658,285	2,774,864	547,028	874,403	7,552,856	2,148,071	887,679	529,986
1926	20,206,262	2,420,370	293,141	932,254	3,598,900	1,005,547	1,036,111	408,706
1927	17,734.555	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	888,358	2,983,625	1,758,390	780,636	458,694
1929	17,768,068	3,091,181	240,253	968,345	3,434,862	1,869,395	948,925	512,695

Total trade between Egypt and U. K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Egypt into U. K	25,100	23,680	26,337	23,583	13,910
Exports to Egypt from U.K.	11,080	12,564	11,186	12,576	9,808

[1] Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1929, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 9,832 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 34,098,718

entered at, and 9,784 steamers of a net registered tonnage of 34,053,808 departed from, all the Egyptian ports (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Tor, El Kosseir, Safaga, Marsa Matruh and Sollum). The total number of sailing vessels (both foreign and coasting trade) that entered the ports was 3,081 of 159,913 net tons, and of those that departed, 2,970 of 152,034 net tons.

Arrivals and departures of commercial steamers at Alexandria during five years :—

Year	Arrivals		Departures	
	Steamers	Net registered tonnage	Steamers	Net registered tonnage
1925 [1]	2,102	4,781,305	2,106	4,800,655
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

[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	938,700
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 1929 was 66 of 220,587 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 54 British of 193,415 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.
1925	5,337	26,761,935	7,682,800	1928	6,081	31,906,259	8,798,998
1926	4,980	26,060,377	7,463,600	1929	6,274	33,466,014	8,985,230
1927	5,543	28,964,941	8,346,000	1930	5,761	31,668,759	8,354,000

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 3,222 miles of rails belonging to and worked by the State, including 2,316 miles of main line, 154 miles of branch line, and 752 miles of sidings. There were also 863 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 1928–29 was 27,224,737; weight of goods carried, excluding service transports, 5,502,000 tons; and the net receipts, £E3,041,121. The working expenses, £E4,122,045 in 1928–29, represent an average of 58 per cent. of the gross receipts, which were £E7,163,166.

The telephones have belonged to the Egyptian Government since April 1918. On April 30, 1929, the telegraphs and telephones had a total length of 221,819 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 1928–29 was 2,907,967, as against 2,994,773 in 1927–28, not including railway service telegrams (2,271,677), and those sent (449,952) and received (367,704) by the Eastern Telegraph. The number of telegrams forwarded and received by Alexandria wireless station in 1928 was 7,004 and 18,491 respectively.

There were, in 1929, 4,153 post offices and stations. In the internal service (1929) there passed through the post-office 75,944,000 letters and post-cards, and 26,521,000 newspapers, &c., and samples; in the external service, 35,987,000 letters and post-cards, and 19,542,000 newspapers, &c., and samples. Official correspondence, not here included, amounted in 1929 to 9,565,000 articles. Receipts £E742,672; expenses £E673,447.

There is a regular fortnightly air mail service via Palestine between Cairo and Mesopotamia, and a similar service in the reverse direction.

Banks and Credit.

The National Bank has a capital of 3,000,000*l.* with reserve funds amounting to 2,950,000*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, 1929, 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 £E50,793,663, *i.e.*, £E44,765,863 for the former, including Debentures to the amount of £E35,019,644, and £E6,027,800 for the latter. The reserve funds (including profits carried forward) of these two groups of banks amount to £E6,203,608 and £E4,098,725 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, 1929, the depositors numbered 175,242, and their balances amounted to £E2,271,504.

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 the beginning of 1929, this service was cancelled. The balance of deposits in the savings banks of the foreign banks on the same date amounted to £E1,746,890 and the number of depositors to 27,441.

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, $\frac{1}{10}$ piastre pieces in nickel, and $\frac{1}{20}$ piece in bronze. Silver coin is legal tender only up to £E2, and nickel or bronze coins up to 10 piastres. For some years gold coins have not been issued, and the gold circulating in Egypt and the Sudan is almost exclusively 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 from £E0·25 to £E100. 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, 1930, was £E19,766,890. 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, 1930.

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.
,, 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.

Okieh		= 1·3207 ounce.
Rotl		= ·99049 lb.
Oke		= 2·7513 lbs.
Qantâr	or 100 Rotls or 36 Okes	= 99·0493 lbs.

LENGTH MEASURES.

	Inches
Diraa Baladi (town)	= 22·8347
Diraa Mimari for building, &c.	= 29 5276
Qassabah = 3·8823 yards	= 139·7639

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Feddan, the unit of measure for land, = 7,468·148 sq. pics = 1·03805 acres.
1 sq. pic = 6·0547 sq. ft. = 0·5625 sq. metre.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Hafaz Afifi Pasha.
Second Secretaries.—Georges Cattaui and Radi Abou-Seif Radi.
Attaché.—Mohamed Mohamed El-Said Matar.

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 8, 1929.
Minister.—R. H. Hoare, C.M.G.
Secretaries.—R. C. S. Stevenson, F. R. Hoyer Millar, and P. W. Scarlett.
Oriental Secretary.—W. A. Smart.
Assistant Oriental Secretary.—L. B. Grafftey Smith.
Commercial Secretary for Egypt and Sudan.—R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.

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 (*Riivganem*, 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 (Tööerakond), 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*).—Constantine *Pasts*, appointed February 12, 1931.

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 1,114,861 (January 1, 1930) 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), Lääne (Haapsalu), Tartu (Tartu-Dorpat), Võru (Võru), Viljandi (Fellin), Pärnu (Pärnu), Saaremaa-Oesel (Kuresaare-Arensburg), Petseri (Petseri), and Valga (Valk). The capital, Tallinn (Reval), was founded in 1219 at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and in 1930 had 130,000 inhabitants. The university town of Tartu (Dorpat) had 67,000 inhabitants. The population of the port of Pärnu, on the Gulf of Riga, was 21,000, and that of the manufacturing town of Narva 27,000.

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 1928-29, there were 1,300 elementary schools in the Estonian Republic. Of this number 1,268 were supported by local authorities and 32 were private schools. The number of middle schools for general education, gymnasiums, and so on, was 81, of which number 28 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 (1929), 3,686 (2,789 men and 1,197 women); and the Technical Institute at Tallinn (January 1, 1929) with 504 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):—

	1925	1926-7	1928-9	1927-8	1929-30
Revenue	77,507	85,712	92,162	89,406	95,924
Expenditure ...	74,172	83,071	90,786	86,894	95,739

The foreign debt of Estonia (January 1, 1930) was as follows:—16,288,997 dollars to the United States, 1,230,926*l.* to United Kingdom, 822,620 kronor to Sweden. Financial reform loan (1927), 3,938,000 dollars and 689,600*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 1927 was 1,500 officers and 1,5840 other ranks, and the mobilizable strength 90,000. The military budget for 1927–8 was 1,722,390,400 Estonian marks.

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.	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Rye	356,601	329,248	140,641	145,703
Wheat	70,304	82,380	28,228	34,300
Barley	262,581	281,435	91,675	123,811
Potatoes	159,550	152,471	501,105	753,032
Oats	320,300	371,369	98,944	149,172

In 1930, Estonia had 627,219 head of cattle, 427,219 sheep, 290,029 pigs, 204,193 horses, and 1,059,870 poultry.

In 1929, there were in Estonia 384 dairy factories, of which 87 per cent. were co-operative. Butter is the chief article of export and already represents 30 per cent. of the total exports.

In 1928, Estonia had 36,637 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. Oil shale output in 1928, was 446,216 metric tons; in 1929, 517,646 metric tons.

Commerce.—Trade for 5 years is shown as follows in Estonian kroons:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports	95,569,750	96,417,234	131,373,500	122,967,500	98,369,500
Exports	96,236,030	105,775,720	127,108,900	117,471,300	96,433,800

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, 3·430 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):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Estonia into United Kingdom	£ 2,233,226	£ 2,249,443	£ 2,271,727	£ 2,497,127	£ 1,992,328
Exports to Estonia from United Kingdom	551,612	671,884	600,894	463,774	388,479

Shipping and Communications.—During 1929, 2,496 vessels of 892,057 tons entered and 2,489 vessels of 889,634 tons cleared the ports of Estonia. The principal port is Tallinn (Reval). In 1928, the merchant marine consisted of 74 steamers of 38,767 tons, and 291 sailing vessels of 24,815 tons, with a total tonnage of 74,012.

Estonia had a total railway mileage in 1929 of 1,241 kilometres, or 770 miles.

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, 1928, total deposits amounted to 2,878,700 crowns, the number of depositors being 4,819.

There are two central institutions for co-operative banks: the Estonian People's Bank and the Farmers' Central Bank.

There are besides the above 18 joint stock and one private bank.

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 grammes 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 28, 1931, there were in circulation 34,902,000 kroons in bank notes and 6,529,000 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.—Rudolph A. Möllerson.
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 (appointed February 11, 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 1860; elected February 16, 1931).

The Council of State, appointed on March 20, 1931, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—M. *Sunila* (Agrarian).

Minister for Foreign Affairs.—M. *Yrsjoe-Koskinen* (Unionist).

Minister of Finance.—Prof. *Jaervinen* (Unionist).

Minister of the Interior.—Freiherr Ernst von *Born* (Swedish People's Party).

Minister of Defence.—M. M. *Lahdensuo* (Agrarian).

Minister of Justice.—M. *Kivimaeki* (Progress Party).

Minister of Education.—M. *Kukkonen* (Agrarian).

Minister of Agriculture.—M. *Mattsson* (Agrarian).

Minister of Commerce and Industries.—M. Axel *Palmgren* (Swedish People's Party).

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 1930, 38 towns, 20 boroughs, and 533 rural communes in Finland. As executive officers of the Prefects there are the bailliffs of 54 and sub-bailliffs of 296 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, 1929, are as follows (Swedish names are given in brackets):—

Departments	Area[1] English sq. miles	Population Dec 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1929	Population per sq. mile, 1929
Uusimaa (Nyland)	4,388	446,329	498,268	113·6
Turku-Pori (Åbo-Björneborg)	8,397	495,561	520,576	62·0
Ahvenanmaa (Åland)	551	26,911	27,104	49·2
Hame (Tavastehus)	6,737	360,528	385,952	57 8
Viipuri (Viborg)	12,072	558,202	614,296	50 9
Mikkeli (St.-Michel)	6,414	204,425	209,970	32 7
Kuopio	13,986	355,701	377,792	27·0
Vaasa (Vasa)	14,800	548,055	580,791	39·2
Oulu (Uleåborg)	65,244	369,095	419,298	6·4
Total	132,589	3,364,807	3,634,047	27·4

[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	339,613	2,372,949	2,712,562	12 52
1927	620,471	2,961,935	3,582,406	17·32
1928	637,396	2,974,395	3,611,791	17 65
1929	651,647	2,982,400	3,634,047	17 93

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
1926	76,875	6,244	2,202	22,695	47,526	29,349
1927	75,611	6,090	2,089	24,105	51,727	23,884
1928	77,528	6,124	1,955	25,520	48,713	28,810
1929	76,011	6,132	2,027	25,060	54,489	21,522

Emigration: 1924, 5,429; 1925, 2,490; 1926, 6,043; 1927, 6,088; 1929, 5,055; 1929, 6,383.

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants at end of 1929, are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), 234,096; Turku (Abo), 65,291; Tampere (Tammerfors), 54,824; Viipuri (Viborg), 55,010; Vaasa (Vasa), 25,266; Oulu (Uleåborg), 23,782; Kuopio, 24,003; Pori (Bjorneborg), 18,201; and Kotka, 16,928.

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 594 parishes.

Of the total population there were at end of 1929 : Lutherans, 3,514,036; Greek-Catholics and Raskolnics, 61,653 ; Roman Catholics, 714 ; Baptists, etc., 9,492 ; Jews, 1,765 ; Mohammedans, 262 ; belonging to the civil-register, 46,125. 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 (1929) 326 teachers and 5,126 students (1,876 women) ; at Turku (Swedish, opened 1919), with 63 teachers and 222 students (57 women) ; and at Turku (Finnish, opened 1922), with 30 teachers and 411 students (196 women). In 1926, there were also 1 technical school at Helsinki, with 89 teachers and 725 students (35 women), and 2 commercial schools, one Finnish with 18 teachers and 248 students (44 women), and the other Swedish with 14 teachers and 170 students (24 women)

For secondary education there were, in 1929, 125 lyceums, leading to university, 2,447 teachers and 38,360 pupils (19,540 girls) ; 80 middle schools (with a curriculum of 5 years), with 701 teachers and 9,479 pupils. There were 8 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 112 teachers and 1,523 students; and 4 for infant school teachers, with 273 students. There were also 56 high schools for the people, with 398 teachers and 3,181 pupils (2,247 females). For elementary education (1929) there were in the country 4,963 elementary schools, with 212,106 pupils (103,861 girls) ; 4,006 lower elementary schools, with 94,798 pupils; and (1925) 867 infant schools under the superintendence of the Church, with 96,035 pupils. In the towns there were (1929) 1,297 classes of higher elementary schools, with 38,827 pupils (18,649 girls). There were besides 5 navigation schools, with 145 pupils ; 43 commercial schools, with 3,097 pupils ; 10 industrial schools, with 1,072 pupils ; 2 technical schools, with 180 pupils ; 155 schools for arts and crafts, with 7,844 pupils ; 50 agricultural schools, with 1,818 pupils ; 4 dairy schools, with 96 pupils ; 43 cattle-management schools, with 1,380 pupils ; 42 household schools, with 1,756 pupils ; 6 horticultural schools, with 99 pupils ; and 5 forestry schools, with 217 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 1929, there were published 484 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 107 in Swedish, 67 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 adminis-

tration 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 1929, the prison population numbered 8,062 men and 663 women, while the number of sentences pronounced in 1928 was 118,014 for crimes and 27,650 in civil cases.

Pauperism.

The number of paupers in 1928 supported by the towns and the village communities was 113,762 (3·1 per cent. of the population); and the total cost was 271,238,565 marks.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years in thousands of marks according to Balance of Accounts:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]	1931[1]
Revenue	3,986,000	5,072,400	4,342,000	4,469,300	4,400,900
Expenditure	3,988,400	5,041,600	4,508,100	4,595,500	4,412,300

[1] Estimates.

The main items of the ordinary budget of Finland for 1931 are as follows in millions of marks:—

Revenue	Millions of marks	Expenditure	Millions of marks
Ordinary Revenues—		Ordinary Expenditure—	
State domains and forests.	320 6	President	2·1
State railways	783 6	Parliament	11·4
State industrial enterprises	368 3	State Chancellor and Council	24·6
Direct taxes	512·2	Interior	315 9
Customs	1450 1	Justice	120·1
Tax on tobacco, matches and sweets	248·0	Foreign Affairs	34 1
Mixed taxes	212·4	Finance	53·5
Fees	237·8	Defence	465 5
Miscellaneous revenues	161·3	Church and Education	517·2
		Agriculture and Forestry	344·8
		State industrial enterprises	284·7
		Posts and Telegraphs	126·9
		Railways	707·6
		Other Communications	236·5
		Trade and Industry	72·7
		Social Affairs	78·7
		Pensions	116·9
		Debt	277·1
		Miscellaneous expenditures	83·1
Total	4294 3	Total	3823·7
Extraordinary revenues	106·6	Extraordinary expenditure	588·9
Grand Total	4400·9	Grand Total	4412·3

At the end of December 1930, the foreign loans totalled 2,699,000 marks and the national loans 357,200,000 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 1930 amounted to 2,577 officers and officials and 22,351 other ranks.

The Air Force comprises 7 squadrons, 1 air school and 1 seaplane station.

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 1930 amounted to 594,438,000 Finnish marks.

Navy.

The naval forces consist of 4 gun-boats, 1 torpedo-boat, coastal motor-boats, 4 minelayers, 2 minesweepers, 3 submarines and a number of other launches. Two coast defence ironclads, each armed with 4 10-inch guns, and 1 submarine 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 6·1 per cent. of the land. The land was divided in 1920 into 250,749 farms, and the landed property was distributed as follows:—Less than 3 hectares cultivated, number of farms, 96,474; 3–10 hectares, farms 98,258; 10–25 hectares, farms 41,119; 25–100 hectares, farms 13,961; over 100 hectares, farms 937.

The principal crops of 1928 were as follows :—rye, 549,595 acres, yielding 279,379 tons; barley, 272,056 acres, yielding 125,554 tons; oats, 1,139,632 acres, yielding 569,732 tons; potatoes, 172,177 acres, yielding 688,905 tons; hay, 2,530,489 acres. Total land under cultivation, 1928, 5,379,608 acres. Butter production in 1929 was 24,225 tons.

Domestic animals in 1928 :—Horses, 393,746; horned cattle, 1,916,610; sheep, 1,319,070; goats, 10,592; pigs, 434,838.

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 1929, 4,109 large factories, employing an aggregate of 165,073 workers, and yielding an aggregate product of 13,179 million marks. The chief were :—

—	No. of Establishments	No. of Workers	Production
			Marks
Iron and mechanical works	696	28,085	1,694,133,400
Textiles	295	22,838	1,201,996,200
Wood industries	962	53,746	3,155,980,800
Paper	202	17,332	2,518,940,700
Leather, rubber and fur	199	8,516	656,448,200
Chemicals	171	2,513	341,781,600
Graphic arts	204	5,520	295,385,600
Tobacco	8	2,111	353,961,200
Electricity, gas and water	443	3,589	479,087,000

In 1929, there were 579 saw mills with 124 water motors, 566 steam, 31 oil and gas, 2,688 electric motors.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports	5,667,708	6,385,881	8,012,907	7,001,413	5,247,904
Exports	5,636,549	6,324,372	6,245,282	6,429,734	5,398,336

The foreign trade of Finland appears as follows for 2 years :—

—	1929		1930	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain	911,926,572	2,441,203,967	714,642,609	2,103,095,062
Russia	119,067,913	211,240,125	131,838,543	243,186,862
Estonia	56,460,020	28,443,996	36,117,338	29,032,285
Germany	2,683,009,228	921,907,952	1,936,711,091	671,240,095
Sweden	539,897,764	126,071,873	389,945,088	171,380,670
Denmark	333,256,399	150,138,818	195,357,513	171,226,456
Norway	56,260,192	24,988,417	54,158,426	84,793,277
United States	873,435,809	452,695,835	638,43[illegible],276	412,094,404
Brazil	112,383,767	58,670,127	99,008,081	48,577,359
Argentine	59,346,431	63,920,504	22,810,399	62,416,690
Netherlands	328,235,678	446,308,051	227,921,907	316,488,801
France	189,631,199	417,851,929	120,347,211	880,990,942
Belgium	197,604,278	505,398,011	160,500,051	305,679,280
Poland	117,5[illegible]1,647	7,091,741	115,926,360	3,796,676
Czechoslovakia	99,474,743	664,309	79,135,295	1,349,439

The value of the principal imports and exports for 1929 and 1930 is shown as follows in Finnish marks:—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
Cereals . .	950,109,079	465,223,189	Animals (living)	4,437,285	3,815,275
Colonial produce and spices .	682,697,624	644,897,256	Food obtained from animals .	599,235,352	517,628,520
Spinning materials	272,583,324	203,579,851	Timber . .	3,481,164,145	2,625,328,761
Textiles . .	862,832,127	582,469,553	Pulp and paper.	1,901,068,459	1,840,272,081
Leather, hides, furs . .	217,953,826	187,192,313	Leather, hides, furs . .	118,995,238	89,244,664
Metals . .	792,137,085	609,891,824	Minerals and earths . .	62,085,072	52,261,102
Machinery . .	557,813,544	416,908,335	Gums, resins & tar . . .	30,167,415	41,074,728
Minerals and earths . .	378,147,944	300,240,424	Matches, explosives, etc.	33,576,946	19,586,225

Of the total pulp and paper exports in 1930, newsprint accounted for 413,478,187 marks, ground wood-pulp 160,374,774 marks, and chemical wood-pulp 916,406,229 marks. In 1929, the figures were 398,850,780, 155,928,117, and 975,141,955 respectively.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Finland into U.K.	13,287,753	15,895,432	13,239,715	14,944,760	12,641,191
Exports to Finland from U.K. .	2,771,121	3,234,010	3,600,729	3,362,573	2,414,650

Shipping and Navigation.

The mercantile marine of Finland on January 1, 1930, aggregated 5,360 vessels of 551,090 net registered tons, and consisted of 439 sailing vessels of 75,684 tons; 570 steam vessels of 155,069 tons, 154 motor boats of 16,473 tons, and 4,197 lighters of 303,864 tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, in 1929, were as follows:—

Countries	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Net tons	Number	Net tons
United Kingdom . . .	738	757,858	1,458	1,384,383
United States . . .	82	246,001	74	215,877
Germany	1,512	1,045,445	1,224	745,066
Sweden	1,757	703,653	1,315	364,973
Denmark	675	443,785	473	156,849
Other Countries . . .	2,464	1,426,695[1]	2,796	1,805,160[2]
Total	7,228	4,623,437	7,340	4,672,308

[1] Includes: Estonia, 1,034 vessels of 160,499 tons, and Netherlands, 341 vessels of 422,489 tons.

[2] Includes: Belgium, 435 vessels of 387,922 tons; France, 329 vessels of 280,048 tons; and Netherlands, 464 vessels of 522,487 tons.

On the air lines Helsinki-Stockholm, Helsinki-Reval, and Turku-Stockholm, 5,809 passengers and 105,800 kilos goods and mail were transported in 1929.

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 1929, there were 19,251 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, 1929, there were 3,311 miles of railways, all but 165 miles belonging to the State. The gauge is 1·524 metres (4·9 feet). The traffic upon the State railways in 1929 was 24 million passengers and 10·7 million tons of goods. The total cost of the State railways to the end of 1928 was 5,900 million marks. The total revenue in 1929 was 879,248,000 marks, and the total expenditure 747,539,000 marks.

Finland had 2,920 post and telegraph-offices in 1929, and revenue and expenditure of posts and telegraphs combined were respectively 165,218,000, and 119,070,000 marks. The number of letters and postcards was 82,623,000; ordinary and printed packages, 19,751,000; newspapers, 196,272,000; money-orders, 2,161,000; total, 300,807,000.

There were in 1929, 11,765 miles of telegraph and 12,899 miles of telephone wires belonging to the State in Finland. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1929 was 1,355,551. The telegraph system and part of the telephone system is 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 February 28, 1931, was 1,305 million marks, against which the bank held a stock of gold of 301 million marks, and the foreign correspondents 932 million marks. Finland had in 1929, besides the State bank, 17 joint stock banks with 644 offices. The deposits of all private banks on December 31, 1929, were 6,719·2 million marks.

The number of ordinary savings banks at the end of 1929 was 477; number of depositors 763,000, who had to their credit 3,933·2 million marks; in the Post Office savings banks over 129,900 depositors had 224·7 million marks; and on Consumers' Co-operative Societies' Savings Account 442·1 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.

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.

Acting Commercial Attaché in London.—E. Lundström.

Attaché.—Aaro Pakaslahti.

Military Attaché.—Col. Carl Bror Emil Aejmelaeus-Aima, C.B.E.

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 April 4, 1930.

Second Secretary.—A. V. Burbury, M.C.

Commercial Secretary.—C. B. Jerram.

Naval Attaché.—Commdr. M. A. Hawes.

Military Attaché—Major A. Stewart-Cox.

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.—Gaston *Doumergue;* born August 1, 1863 ; elected June 13, 1924.

The Ministers or Secretaries of State, the number of whom varies, are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Council (Premier) chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each Minister has the direction of one of the great administrative departments and each is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The Ministry consists of the following members, appointed January 27, 1931 :—

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—M. Pierre *Laval* (Senator).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.—M. Léon *Berard* (Senator).

Minister of Finance.—M. P. E. *Flandin.*
Minister of the Budget.—M. François *Petri.*
Minister of War.—M. *Maginot.*
Minister of Marine.—M. Charles *Dumont* (Senator).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—M. Aristide *Briand.*
Minister of the Colonies.—M. Paul *Reynaud.*
Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts.—M. Mario *Roustan* (Senator).
Minister of Public Works.—M. *Deligne.*
Minister of Commerce.—M. Louis *Rollin.*
Minister of Agriculture.—M. André *Tardieu.*
Minister of Labour.—M. *Landry.*
Minister of Pensions.—M. *Champetier de Rives.*
Minister of Air.—M. J. L. *Dumesnil.*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—M. *Guernier.*
Minister of Mercantile Marine.—M. *de Chappedelaine.*
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–

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 1926, in the 90 departments into which France was divided, 37,981 communes. Most of them (33,914) had less than 1,500 inhabitants, and 22,151 have even less than 500; while 159 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* (3,019), 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), 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. 1926
		March, 1926	March, 1921	
Ain	2,248	317,195	315,757	141·1
Aisne	2,866	489,022	421,515	170·6
Allier	2,848	370,562	370,950	130·1
Alpes (Basses-)	2,697	88,347	91,882	32 7
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,178	87,963	89,275	40·3
Alpes-Maritimes	1,443	435,253	357,759	301·6
Ardèche	2,144	289,263	294,308	134·9
Ardennes	2,027	297,448	277,811	146·6
Ariège	1,892	167,498	172,851	88·5
Aube	2,326	238,253	227,839	102·4
Aude	2,448	291,951	287,052	119·2
Aveyron	3,385	328,886	332,940	97·1
Belfort(Territoire de)	235	96,591	94,338	411·0
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,025	929,549	841,996	459·0
Calvados	2,197	390,492	384,730	177·7
Cantal	2,229	196,999	199,402	88·3
Charente	2,305	312,790	316,279	135·7
Charente-Inférieure	2,791	417,789	418,310	149·6
Cher	2,819	298,398	304,800	105·8
Corrèze	2,272	269,289	273,808	118·5
Corse	3,367	289,890	281,959	86·1
Côte-d'Or	3,391	328,881	321,088	96·9
Côtes-du-Nord	2,786	552,788	557,824	198 4
Creuse	2,163	219,148	228,344	101·3
Dordogne	3,550	392,489	396,742	110·5
Doubs	2,052	296,591	285,022	144·5
Drôme	2,532	263,750	263,509	104·1
Eure	2,330	308,445	303,159	132·3
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	255,213	251,255	111·4
Finistère	2,729	753,702	762,514	276·1
Gard	2,270	402,601	396,169	177·3
Garonne (Haute-)	2,457	431,505	424,582	175·5
Gers	2,428	196,419	194,406	80·9
Gironde	4,140	827,973	819,404	199·9
Hérault	2,402	500,575	488,215	208·3
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,697	561,688	558,574	208·3
Indre	2,664	255,095	260,535	95·8
Indre-et-Loire	2,377	334,486	327,743	140·7
Isère	3,178	558,079	525,522	175·6
Jura	1,951	230,685	229,062	118·2
Landes	3,604	263,111	263,937	73·0
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	248,099	251,528	100·1
Loire	1,852	669,216	637,130	361·3
Loire (Haute-)	1,930	260,610	268,910	135·0
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	651,487	649,723	241·9

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population		Population per square mile. 1926
		March, 1926	March, 1921	
Loiret	2,629	341,225	337,224	129·7
Lot	2,017	171,776	176,889	85·1
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	246,609	239,972	118·7
Lozère	1,996	104,733	108,822	52·4
Maine-et-Loire	2,811	477,741	474,786	169·9
Manche	2,475	431,367	425,512	174·3
Marne	3,167	397,773	366,734	125·9
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	195,370	198,865	80·7
Mayenne	1,986	259,934	262,447	130·9
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	552,087	503,810	271·1
Meuse	2,408	218,131	207,309	90·6
Morbihan	2,738	543,175	546,047	198·3
Moselle	2,403	633,461	589,120	263·5
Nièvre	2,658	260,502	270,148	98·0
Nord	2,228	1,969,182	1,787,918	883·8
Oise	2,272	405,971	387,760	178·7
Orne	2,371	277,637	274,814	117·1
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,171,912	989,967	449·7
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	515,399	490,560	166·7
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,977	414,556	402,981	139·2
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,750	187,875	185,760	107·4
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	229,979	217,503	143·4
Rhin (Bas)	1,848	670,985	651,686	363·1
Rhin (Haut)	1,354	490,654	468,943	362·2
Rhône	1,104	993,915	956,566	900·2
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	226,313	228,348	109·1
Saône-et-Loire	3,330	549,240	554,816	164·9
Sarthe	2,410	387,482	389,235	119·2
Savoie	2,388	231,210	224,874	96·8
Savoie (Haute-)	1,774	245,317	235,668	138·2
Seine	185	4,628,637	4,411,691	25,019·5
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	885,299	880,671	361·6
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	380,017	349,234	167·0
Seine-et-Oise	2,184	1,137,524	921,673	520·8
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	309,820	310,060	132·1
Somme	2,443	473,916	452,624	193·9
Tarn	2,231	301,717	295,588	135·2
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	164,191	159,559	114·0
Var	2,333	347,932	322,945	149·1
Vaucluse	1,381	230,549	219,602	166·9
Vendée	2,690	395,602	397,292	147·1
Vienne	2,711	310,474	306,248	114·5
Vienne (Haute-)	2,119	351,311	350,235	165·7
Vosges	2,303	382,100	383,684	165·9
Yonne	2,892	277,230	273,118	95·8
Total	212,659	40,743,897 [1]	39,209,518 [1]	191·5

[1] Not including military and naval forces and crews of the commercial navy abroad, which in 1926 numbered 178,534, and in 1921, 192,978.

The population in 1929 was estimated at 41,130,000.

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 670,985); Haut-Rhin (1,354 square miles, population 490,654), and Moselle (2,403 square miles, population 633,461). Thus the total area added to France is 5,605 square miles, population (1926) 1,795,100.

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 inhabits
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
		[36,495,480]	[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

[1] Decrease.

Total number of foreigners in 1926: 2,505,047; in 1921, 1,550,459.

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
1926	346,126	766,226	713,458	+ 52,768	30,627
1927	337,864	741,707	676,666	+ 65,042	28,984
1928	339,014	745,315	675,110	+ 70,205	29,174
1929	333,441	728,530	741,104	— 12,564	27,812

The number of divorces was 15,450 in 1913, 18,487 in 1927, 18,822 in 1928, and 19,353 in 1929.

III. Principal Towns.

The following towns, according to the census of 1926, have each a population of over 100,000 (figures for census of 1921 added for comparison):—

	1926	1921
Paris	2,871,429	2,906,472
Marseilles	652,196	586,341
Lyons	570,840	561,592
Bordeaux	256,026	267,409
Lille	201,921	200,952
St. Étienne	193,737	167,967
Nantes	184,509	183,704
Nice	184,441	155,839
Toulouse	180,771	175,434
Strasbourg	174,492	166,767
Le Hâvre	158,022	163,374
Rouen	122,898	123,712
Roubaix	117,209	113,265
Toulon	115,120	106,331
Nancy	114,491	113,226
Clermont-Ferrand	111,701	82,577
Reims	100,998	76,645

The following towns have a population over 50,000, according to the census of 1926:

Mulhouse	99,892	Boulogne-sur-Seine	75,559	Besançon	58,525
Limoges	98,209	Levallois-Perret	75,144	Montreuil	58,521
Amiens	91,576	Le Mans	72,867	Troyes	58,321
Angers	86,260	Calais	71,629	Caen	54,128
Grenoble	85,621	Orléans	70,611	Boulogne-sur-Mer	52,839
Nîmes	84,667	Metz	69,624	Asnieres	52,609
Dijon	83,815	Perpignan	68,835	St. Ouen	52,467
Rennes	83,418	Versailles	68,575	Neuilly-sur-Seine	52,433
Montpellier	82,819	Brest	67,861	Avignon	51,685
Tourcoing	81,379	Béziers	65,654	Clichy	50,427
St. Denis	79,872	Villeurbanne	63,775		
Tours	77,192				

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	32,702
Total	3,677	381,690	3,679	374,630	3,691	369,290
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.

In 1928, 9·74 per cent. of the conscripts could not write.

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	76,038
Communal colleges .	235	39,645	235	41,097	—	—

Girls.—The following table shows the condition of the institutions for girls :—

Institutions	Nov. 1927		Nov. 1928		Nov. 1929	
	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils
Lycées (France and Algeria) . .	70	32,813	72	33,563	72	34,707
Colleges (France and Algeria) .	96	14,966	94	15,192	95	15,450
Secondary courses (France and Algeria) . .	39	4,680	39	4,748	38	4,631
Total . .	205	52,459	205	53,503	205	54,788

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, 1929 :—

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix-Marseilles (1409) . .	2,301	Montpellier (1125) . .	3,152
Algiers	1,870	Nancy (1572) . . .	3,440
Besançon (1485) . . .	504	Paris (1150) . . .	27,350
Bordeaux (1441) . . .	3,608	Poitiers (1431) . . .	1,862
Caen (1432) . . .	1,429	Rennes (1735) . . .	2,393
Clermont-Ferrand (1808) .	921	Strasbourg (1567) . .	2,876
Dijon (1722)	1,115	Toulouse (1230) . . .	3,960
Grenoble (1339) . . .	2,988		
Lille (1560)	3,074	Total . . .	66,961
Lyons (1808). . . .	4,118		

[1] Including 301 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	1927 State Institutions	1928 State Institutions	1929 State Institutions
Law	17,125	17,502	17,381
Medicine	12,844	13,853	14,574
Sciences	13,082	14,203	14,690
Letters	13,343	13,912	15,060
Pharmacy	4,320	4,793	4,955
Theology	255	268	301
Total	60,969	64,531	66,961

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 École 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, or 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 archivist paleographers; the École des Langues Orientales vivantes; the École du Louvre, devoted to art and archæology; the École des Beaux-Arts, and the Bureau des Longitudes, the Central Meteorological Bureau; the Observatoire of Paris; and the French Schools at Athens, Rome, Cairo and Indo-China, besides a school for Morocco.

Outside Paris there are eight observatories (Meudon, Besançon, Bordeaux, &c.). The observatory at Nice is dependent on the Academy of Sciences.

Professional and Technical Instruction.—The principal institutions of higher or technical instruction dependent on other ministries are: the 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 Études Commerciales, 18 higher schools of commerce with 3,220 pupils (1928), 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 1928—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, 186 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which 44 are for girls). In 1926, there were in Paris 13 municipal professional schools with 3,012 pupils, and about 370 private schools, with 92,000 pupils.

Justice and Crime.

The Courts of lowest jurisdiction in France are those of the Justices of Peace (*juges de paix*, one in each *canton*) who try small civil cases and act also as judges of Police Courts, where all petty offences (*contraventions*) are disposed of. The Correctional Courts pronounce upon all graver offences (*délits*), including cases involving imprisonment up to 5 years. They have no jury, and consist of 3 judges belonging to the civil tribunals of first instance. In all cases of a *délit* or a *crime* the preliminary inquiry is made in secrecy by an examining magistrate (*juge d'instruction*), who may either dismiss the case or send it for trial before a court where a public prosecutor (*Procureur*) endeavours to prove the charge. The Court of Assizes is assisted by 12 jurors, who decide by simple majority on the fact with respect to offences amounting to crimes. The highest courts are the 26 Courts of Appeal, composed each of one President and a variable number of members, for all criminal cases which have been tried without a jury; and one Court of Cassation which sits at Paris, for all criminal cases tried by jury, so far as regards matters of law.

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 (3,412 *chambres de sûreté* and *dépôts de sûreté* at the end of 1924). Next come Departmental Prisons (70 in 1924), 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 9 for boys and 5 for girls, 7 for boys and 3 for girls being public, and 2 for boys and 2 for girls being private. The Central Prisons (*maisons de force et de correction*), where all prisoners condemned to more than one year's imprisonment are kept, provided with large industrial establishments for the work of prisoners, are 10 for men and 3 for 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 1927, the bureaux expended 164,160,300 francs and assisted 738,507 persons. Public assistance is rendered to poor or destitute children. At the end of 1927 the institutions for this purpose contained 165,796 children; the expenditure during the year amounted to 162,696,400 francs. In 1927 the hospitals for the sick, infirm, aged, or infants, numbered 1,906; and at the end of the year had 79,899 patients, besides 82,467 aged and infirm inmates; their expenditure for 1927 amounted to 1,182,701,900 francs. In the same year 789,367 persons received gratuitous medical assistance at home and 268,566 in hospitals, the expenditure for such purposes amounting to 280,664,200 francs. At the end of 1927 the asylums for imbeciles, national, departmental, and private, had 79,074 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, 1927, was 528,959. The cost to the State for 1927, was 308,952,400 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, 1924, 7,735,000 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 1927, the number of women so aided was 315,822, and the

amount of relief 20,441,600 francs. Supplementary relief to nursing mothers, under the law of October 24, 1914, amounted in 1927 to 36,244,300 francs. In 1927, the number of families assisted was 160,559, at an expense of 11,838,900 francs, of which 15,867,400 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 1927, in 130 departments, 44,500 prizes were awarded to the value of 17,100,000 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
1926	37,498,739,468	37,338,389,202	1929	45,430,717,348	45,366,130,503
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	50,251,748,329	50,145,286,389

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.

Budget estimates in francs for the years 1931–32 and 1930–31 :—

REVENUE.

	1931–32	1930–31
Taxes	42,803,470,400	43,087,707,100
Monopolies and State Industries	656,287,682	570,600,367
State Domains	476,245,300	488,734,800
Various	6,119,781,947	6,044,159,045
Exceptional Revenues	165,000,000	250,000,000
Revenue from Algeria	30,963,000	23,878,000
Total	50,251,748,329	50,465,079,318

EXPENDITURE.

	1931–32	1930–31
Finance	25,218,746,655	26,847,975,074
Military	6,490,631,680	6,228,542,550
Naval	2,856,511,533	2,722,741,389
Air	2,262,852,020	2,018,852,020
Education	3,009,243,896	2,934,789,037
Foreign Affairs	292,320,240	282,392,250
Labour and Health	2,078,673,310	2,009,291,541
Agriculture	634,191,200	603,310,148
Public Works	2,263,295,174	2,154,871,900
Colonies	714,862,472	539,888,138
Total (including all items)	50,145,286,889	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, the internal debt of France stood as follows:—

—	March 31, 1930
	Francs
3 per cent. Rentes	19,302,699,533
5 per cent. Rentes	16,956,647,920
4 per cent. Rentes, 1917	8,991,389,475
4 per cent Rentes, 1918	19,729,608,625
6 per cent. Rentes, 1920	26,441,903,765
Amortizable 5 per cent rentes	10,965,124,100
Amortizable 3 per cent. rentes	2,441,185,500
Amortizable 3½ per cent. rentes	9,149,200
National Defence Obligations, 1919	14,388,000,000
Total of all Long-dated debts	228,100,099,866
Short-dated debts (2 to 10 years)	17,403,000,000
Total of floating debt	34,370,415,000
Total Internal debt	279,873,514,855

On October 31, 1929, the internal debt amounted to 268,145 million francs, made up as follows (in million francs):—permanent debt, 98,882; amortizable debt, 107,638; short-dated debt, 22,160; and floating debt, 39,465.

The Foreign Debt on March 31, 1930, was made up as follows:—

		March 31, 1930
1. *Debts owing to the Allied Governments*:—		
Advances by U.S Treasury	(dollars)	3,900,000,000
Treasury Bonds of the British Treasury	(*l.*)	771,500,000
2. *Commercial Debts*:—		
U.S. loan of 1921	(dollars)	60,805,500
U S. loan of 1924	,,	78,740,000
U S loan of 1928	,,	75,000,000
U.S. Municipal loan to Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles	,,	45,000,000
Other indebtedness to the U.S.	,,	2,123,550
Indebtedness in Great Britain	(*l.*)	—
Argentine Bank credits	(pesos)	8,220,000

The annual charge on the foreign debt on March 31, 1930, amounted to 448,377,000 francs, and on the floating debt 846,417,710 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 in 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 adminstrative 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] Dismounted dragoons.
[3] Of which 2 ballooning.
[4] Of which 6 artificers.

The peace establishment of the Active Metropolitan Army for 1930–31 is 316,992, inclusive of troops in occupation of the Saar basin and Colonial troops quartered in France. 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 1930–31 was 205,651, 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 316,992 + 205,651 = 522,643. 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	54	17	12	—	—	—
Tanks	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cavalry	15	—	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 1931, 4,751,137,375 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, while her replacement tonnage is 177,800 metric tons (175,000 tons). In replacement tonnage she is established as the equal of Italy. Under the London Treaty, no capital ships will be replaced during 1931–36.

The current shipbuilding programme comprises 1 cruiser of 10,000 tons

(*Algérie*), 6 flotilla leaders of 2,560 tons, 10 submarines of three distinct types, 2 sloops, 1 minelayer, 1 netlayer, 2 oil tankers, and 1 sailing training ship. The whole tendency is thus to devote attention to cruisers and the flotillas. 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 in 1929, amounted to 2,683,000,000 francs; naval estimate for 1930, 2,583,000,000 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 1930 numbered 4,110 officers and 53,305 men.

The following is a summary of the strength of the fleet at the periods shown:—

	Complete at end of		
	1928	1929	1930
Battleships—1st Class	6	6	6
Battleships—2nd Class	3	3	3
Aircraft Carriers	1	1	1
Armoured cruisers	4	3	2
Cruisers	9	11	13
Despatch Vessels	48	48	50
Flotilla Leaders and Destroyers	63	68	72
Submarines	52	55	70

Below is a list of the principal ships in service or completing at the end of 1930. 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	10,000	—	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	6,600	—	Shields	8 6 1in.	2	32,500	26·5
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 3 9in.; 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 3·9in.	—	21,000	20

The four older cruisers are all ex-German except the *Thionville*, which was Austrian. In addition to the new 10,000 ton cruiser *Algérie*, already mentioned, 5 more ships of similar type, armed with 8 8in. guns, are projected.

In the flotillas are included 12 flotilla leaders of 2,126–2,475 tons and 26 destroyers of 1,340–1,400 tons, with speeds ranging from 33 to 40 knots; 27 ocean-going submarines, of which 4 are minelayers; and 15 coastal submarines. All 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	12,400	7,515	7,655	87,053
Mixed Corn	205	191	212	100	96	1,169
Rye	1,943	1,922	1,900	863	866	10,016
Barley	1,767	1,776	1 875	1,096	1,107	12,851
Oats	8,645	8,758	8,767	4,983	4,938	57,444
Potatoes	3,742	3,681	3,540	17,527	11,2o4	134,290
Beetroot	595	628	685	6,002	5,809	88,146

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]	3,452,235	1,273,595	258,290	26,847	304,072
1929[1]	6,090,792	1,364,898	248,823	26,940	512,160
1930[1]	3,505,047	924,243	—	—	—

[1] Excluding Alsace and Lorraine.

In Alsace and Lorraine there were 34,006 acres under vines in 1929 compared with 34,750 acres in 1928, the yield being 18,933,552 gallons and 11,541,024 gallons in the two years respectively.

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1929, is given in metric tons, as follows (figures for 1928 in brackets):—Apples

and pears 188,429 (101,596), plums 27,031 (35,045), peaches 20,358 (14,647), apricots 5,352 (3,591), nuts 34,357 (24,893) cherries 38,267 (25,417).

On December 31, 1928, the numbers of farm animals were: Horses, 2,936,620; mules, 166,280; asses, 249,700; cattle, 15,005,080; sheep and lambs, 10,415,010; pigs, 6,016,940; goats, 1,372,200.

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.
1926 . .	67,526	1,935	3,099	96,931
1927 . .	70,254	1,886	3,656	74,728
1928 . .	63,908	1,669	2,689	53,249
1929 . .	49,514	1,265	2,515	43,374

II. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

The following are the statistics of the principal minerals produced for years, in thousands of metric tons:—

—	1927	1928	1929	—	1927	1928	1929
Coal	51,778	51,366	53,736	Antimony . .	3·3	4·1	4·7
Lignite . . .	1,067	1,064	1,187	Auriferous ore.	129	72	75
Iron ore . . .	45,671	49,328	51,020	Manganese . .	5·6	3·1	—
Bauxite . . .	540	598	643	Lead ore . .	50	61	72
Pyrites . . .	204	202	194	Rock salt . .	1,518	1,597	1,513
Mineral oil . .	81	79	83	Potash salts .	366	372	410

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 1928-29, there were 110 sugar works, employing 27,196 men, 995 women, and 359 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	1920-21	305,041	1923-24	446,773	1926-27	641,393
1918-19	107,841	1921-22	278,278	1924-25	750,280	1927-28	780,867
1919-20	155,101	1922-23	445,368	1925-26	678,545	1928-29	815,861

Alcohol.—In 1906, 59,616 thousands of gallons of alcohol were produced; in 1923. 39,314; in 1924. 43,168; in 1925, 44,264; in 1926, 32,658; in 1927, 37,348; and in 1928, 47,360.

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 1928 (the latest available):—Persons employed, 136,779; sailing boats, 16,766; steamers, 557; motor boats, 5,406; value of products, 1,071,164,000 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			
	1929		1930		1929		1930	
	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs	Tons	1000 francs
Food products	76,712,054	13,167,422	6,373,641	11,814,250	1,513,264	6,077,916	2,143,224	5,881,368
Raw materials	50,630,310	35,125,080	52,043,787	29,299,328	33,033,118	12,568,172	29,630,828	9,990,600
Manufactured goods . .	2,118,439	9,928,170	2,341,601	11,230,791	5,360,102	31,493,063	4,805,290	26,957,684
Total .	59,460,802	58,220,622	60,759,029	52,344,369	39,906,412	50,189,151	36,579,342	42,829,652

The chief articles of import and export (special trade) were in millions of francs :—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
Wine . . .	2,136·5	2,155·5	Timber . . .	431·7	311·2
Wool . . .	5,145·8	3,177·7	Textiles, silk . .	3,031 8	2,503·0
Cereals . . .	3,016·4	2,081·6	,, cotton. .	2,712·9	2,146 1
Raw cotton . .	4,483 0	3,284·2	Wine . . .	1,176 6	886·8
Coal and coke .	4,2·8 5	4,438 0	Raw silk and yarn .	238·4	146·7
Coffee . . .	1,651·6	1,120·4	Soaps and perfumes	861·0	724·1
Oil seeds . . .	2,544 0	2,098·9	Iron and steel . .	2,390 1	2,181·4
Sugar . . .	794·8	575·7	Pearls . . .	659·8	406·7
Petroleum . .	1,986 8	2,619·8	Automobiles . .	1,608 6	1,122·7
Machinery . .	2,232·6	3,001 0	Chemical products	3,462·8	3,207·1
Copper . . .	1,739·6	1,446 0	Glass . . .	481·6	364·2
Iron and steel .	299 8	386·0	Clothing . . .	1,844 2	1,662 3
Hides and skins .	1,157·6	1,048·4	Rubber goods . .	635·6	508·5
Silk	1,680·9	962 4	Table fruits . .	576 8	455·9
Chemicals. . .	1,218·0	1,135·6	Vegetables . .	288·5	199·9

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	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
United Kingdom	5,827,570	5,249,291	7,572,712	6,839,003
Germany . .	6,612,971	7,908,075	4,743,585	4,163,932
Belgium . .	3,920,166	4,161,916	7,224,545	5,489,938
Switzerland . .	1,074,528	1,130,426	3,382,500	3,096,570
Spain . . .	1,441,585	1,508,135	1,588,090	1,130,611
Italy . . .	1,516,333	1,518,893	2,209,193	1,679,803
United States .	7,159,550	6,249,291	3,334,636	2,485,523
Brazil . . .	1,078,574	785,886	459,506	309,114
Argentina . .	2,378,749	1,196,419	1,068,922	878,278

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.	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£
Apparel &c.	2,065,568	1,933,389	1,890,210	1,610,793
Silk manufactures	7,484,063	6,664,144	6,401,182	6,168,865
Woollen goods	4,488,305	4,345,860	4,303,693	3,615,417
Artificial silk manufactures	1,026,052	1,467,453	1,994,689	2,357,663
Fancy goods	863,313	887,081	761,283	773,836
Wine	2,902,302	2,512,755	2,345,793	2,217,138
Brandy	1,007,678	900,637	963,038	976,033
Leather goods	1,497,646	1,919,660	2,081,655	1,764,263
Motor-cars	3,278,949	2,536,265	1,180,083	805,158

The total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom from France in 1926, was 3,541,207 gallons; in 1927, 3,174,906 gallons; in 1928, 2,846,185 gallons; and in 1929, 2,805,113 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.	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£
Woollen and Worsted	658,014	570,018	936,261	1,099,308
Iron and steel	1,059,039	883,864	971,620	1,484,449
Coal	3,155,013	8,022,489	6,974,503	10,390,891
Cotton yarn	1,289,062	532,814	567,722	759,748
Machinery	1,912,850	1,853,903	2,179,993	2,798,942

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in thousands of pounds) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from France into U.K.	59,176	63,436	60,621	56,549	49,186
Exports to France from U.K.	20,384	23,633	25,157	31,663	29,692

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1928 the French mercantile marine had a gross tonnage of 3,441,000.

Shipping in foreign trade in 1930, and its distribution among French ports, is shown as follows with cargoes only :—

—	Entered (1930)		Cleared (1930)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
French	9,564	14 947,360	8,371	12,695.579
Foreign	22,748	46,043,449	17,313	38,356,032
Total	32,312	60,990,809	25,684	51,051,611
Marseilles	5,857	13,682,740	5,015	12,793,250
Le Havre	8,158	8,113,430	2,455	7,070,528
Cherbourg	1,227	12,690,321	1,061	12,496,579

—	Entered (1930)		Cleared (1930)	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Bordeaux	1,845	2,792,781	1,354	2,214,824
Boulogne	2,917	5,486,620	2,691	5,248,861
Dunkirk	2,997	5,355,859	2,473	4,312,232
Rouen	4,128	4,609,629	1,298	1,050,871
Calais	2,376	1,789,243	2,155	1,405,478
Nantes	971	1,118,705	444	472,688
St. Nazaire	300	498,726	133	312,716
La Rochelle	785	1,489,481	464	1,145,723
Dieppe	1,570	1,014,737	1,425	770,417
Cette	1,392	1,345,407	1,032	895,176
Caen	628	500,390	511	372,578

Internal Communications.

I. Rivers, Railways, etc.

In 1928, there were in France 24,426 miles of national roads, 7,572 miles of departmental roads, 350,030 miles of local roads, making a total of 382,028 miles.

In 1925, there were 6,796 miles of navigable waterways with a total traffic of 37,105,000 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 1930 of all the seven companies was 15,399,576,000 francs; for 1929, 15,533,443,000 francs. Working expenses in 1927 amounted to 10,903,100,000 francs and financial charges, 2,680,900,000 francs, the deficit on the year being 321,700,000 francs.

The electrification of the French railways is now a settled policy. On September 1, 1929, there was a total length of 750 miles electrified. The State railway has 56 miles (Paris suburbs); the Orleans railway 144 miles (Paris–Vierzon 127 miles); the P.L.M. 16 miles (Chambéry to St. Pierre d'Albigny), and the Midi about 500 miles.

The following table gives particulars of air traffic for 5 years :—

Years	Miles of airway	Mileage flown (in thousands of miles)	Passengers carried	Freight (1,000 lbs.)	Mail (1,000 lbs.)	Load	
						Passengers per trip	Mail and freight per trip lbs.
1924	4,635	2,267	16,729	1,935	1,175	1·42	263
1925	6,000	3,000	19,768	2,092	1,963	—	—
1927	7,536	3,753	15,857	1,644	276	—	—
1928	—	—	19,549	2,545	272	—	—
1929	—	5,692	25,289	3,582	314	—	—

II. Posts and Telegraphs.

In 1928, the receipts on account of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, amounted to 2,918 million francs; the expenditure to 2,984 million francs. The number of ordinary letters carried in 1928, was 1,543 millions, and of registered letters 73 millions.

The total length of the telegraphic lines in 1928, was 221,427 miles. In 1928, there were despatched 46,214,565 telegrams, of which 29,342,638 were internal and 11,594,458 international. In 1928, gross telegraph receipts were 329,000,000 francs.

In 1928, the telephone systems in France had 119,864 miles of line, and 2,662,584 miles of wire; number of subscribers (1928) 929,485; number of conversations 739,676,777.

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	10,934,444	—	380,762,074

The ordinary savings-banks numbered 560 (with about 1,800 branch offices) on December 31, 1929; the number of depositors was 9,314,766, with deposits to the value of 20,313,342,754 francs, representing an average of francs 2180·7 to each depositor. The National savings-banks, on December 31, 1928, held deposits and interest amounting to 9,084,853,412 francs due to 8,131,406 depositors, representing an average of 1,117 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 27, 1931, was —

	February 27, 1931
	1000 francs
Gold	55,923,598
Silver	684,616
Advances to the Public	2,801,044
Advances to the State	3,200,000
Notes in circulation	78,947,329
Capital and Reserve	455,196

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.

Attachés.—Pierre A. Charpentier and Comte André de Limur.

Military Attaché.—Colonel d'Artillerie Breveté Voruz.

Naval Attaché.—Capitaine de Vaisseau Comte de Ruffi de Pontevès-Gévaudan, D.S O.

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 V. F. W. Caveudish-Bentinck.

Second Secretary.—A. Holman, M.C.

Third Secretary.—Hon. R. G Hare.

Superintending Archivist.—W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Guy Waterhouse Hallifax, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Colonel H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché.—Group-Captain R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commercial Counsellor.—J. R. Cahill, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary.—A. H. S. Yeames.
Consul-General.—Sir A. L. S. Rowley.
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 (*Bayles*) 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 1930, France is to spend on the colonial service 515,242,060 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	290,460
Annam	1884	39,758	5,581,000
Cambodia	1862	67,550	2,535,000
Cochin-China	1861	26,476	4,118,000
Tonking	1884	40,530	7,402,000
Laos	1892	82,604	855,000
Syria [1]	1922	60 000	2,191,000
In Africa :—			
Algeria	1830-1902	222,180	6,066,865
Tunis	1881	48,300	2,159,708
Sénégal	1637-1889	74,112	1,358,439
French Sudan	1893	360 331	2,639,982
Upper Volta		142,820	3,240,147
Guinea	1843	89,436	2,220,464
Ivory Coast	1843	121,590	1,814,679
Dahomey	1893	41,302	980,000
Mauritania	1893	154,400	289,184
Niger	1912	463,200	1,219,000
Equatorial Africa	1884	975,635	3,130,000
Cameroon [1]	1919	166,489	1,878,683
Togo [1]	1919	21,893	742,728
Réunion	1649	970	187,000
Madagascar	1643-1896	241,094	3,743,642
Mayotte	1843	790	12,600
Somali Coast	1864	5,790	86,000
In America :—			
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	93	4,030
Guadeloupe	1634	688	210,000
Martinique	1635	385	228,000
Guiana	1626	34,740	47,341
In Oceania:—			
New Caledonia and Dependencies	1854-1887	8,548	52,000
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 January 1, 1930, the following estimated populations:—

*Pondichéry	47,678	Modéliarpeth	14,230	Nédouukadou	7,863
Oulgaret	24,799	Ariancoupom	16,623	Cotchéry	6,919
Villenour	20,916	*Karikal	17,195	*Chandernagor	26,397
Tiroubouvané	24,802	Tirnoular	9,810	*Mahé	12,113
Bahour	20,093	Grande Aldée	7,657	*Yanaon	4,757
Nettapacom	16,338	Neravy	10,356	Total	288,546

In 1930, the population of the Provinces was as follows:—Pondichéry, 185,479; Karikal, 59,800; Chandernagor, 26,397; Mahé, 12,113; Yanaon, 4,757.

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 1929, was 3·12 per cent. for Europeans and mixed, and 4·09 per cent. for Indians; and the death-rate 1·92 per cent. for Europeans and mixed, and 3·30 per cent. for Indians. There were in 1929, 59 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 316 teachers and 10,922 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (budget, 1930) 2,811,825 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, manioc, ground-nuts. On December 31, 1929, there were 55,173 cattle, 35,215 sheep, and 35,848 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 1929, the imports amounted to 8,743,000 rupees, and the exports to 30,110,000 rupees. At these four ports in 1929, 305 vessels entered and cleared. Railway open, 43 miles, Pondichéry to Villapuram, and Peralam to Karikal.

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 20,700,000, of whom 33,000 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, in Cochin-China only, 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 1930 the revenue and expenditure of the general budget balanced at 102,616,000 piastres. The outstanding debt of Indo-China on January 1, 1929, amounted to 357,280,000 francs.

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, antimony, tin, wolfram, 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 1928, the total imports amounted to 2,598,251,000 francs, and exports to 2,938,432,000 francs. The chief export is rice, 111,000 tons in 1928, and 178,000 tons in 1927. Other exports are rubber, fish, coal, pepper, cattle and hides, corn, zinc and tin ore. The principal imports are cotton and silk tissues, metal goods, kerosene and motor cars.

In 1930, the imports into Great Britain from Indo-China amounted to 276,067*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain, 397,447*l.*

There are 6,049 miles of colonial routes and 14,279 miles of local roads (1929).

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 414 principal post offices and more than 700 rural post offices (1929).

The Bank of Indo-China, with an authorised capital of 72 million francs and reserve and redemption funds amounting to eighty million francs, is the principal banking institution of Indo-China. It is above all a bank of issue. This privilege expired in 1920, but has since been renewed from year to year pending the fixing by the French parliament of conditions on which it could be renewed for a further fifty years. For French Indo-China there is a coinage of silver pieces, piastres, ½-piastres, and $\frac{1}{10}$-piastres; the piastre (since 1895) weighs 27 grams, and the fractional coins in proportion; the piastre is ·900 fine, but the ½- and $\frac{1}{10}$-piastre (since 1921) only ·680 fine. The piastre is now worth about 19½d. There is a bronze coin equal to the 100th part of a piastre, and a nickel coin equal to the twentieth part of a piastre. On December 31, 1929, the total circulation of paper currency was 146,200,000 piastres, while the metallic reserve of the Bank of Indo-China was 45,000,000 piastres.

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.

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, Moïs, 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 1929, 859 steamers of 2,106,231 tons entered at the port of Saigon, of which 122 of 238,563 tons were British, and 334 of 1,143,497 tons French. 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 Superieur. 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 1929, 45,000). Province of Binh-Dinh had 545,000 inhabitants in 1929. 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 1929, of 5,425,000. 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 1930, 754 preparatory schools with 29,797 pupils; 122 elementary schools with 10,647 pupils; 57 secondary schools with 14,613 pupils; one higher secondary school for boys at Hué, with 608 pupils, one at Vinh with 513 pupils and one at Quinhon with 398 pupils; one higher secondary school for native girls at Dông-Khanh with 518 pupils; one professional school

with 206 pupils; one normal school for boys, and one for girls, both at Hué. Local budget, 1930, balanced at 11,043,300 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 1927, 84,049,402 francs; exports, 88,325,936 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 1929, 235 French ships of 524,567 tons, 42 Chinese of 31,397 tons, and 27 ships (30,874 tons) of other nationalities cleared the port of Tourane, the total tonnage being 586,838 tons. The number of native junks entering the port were 3,331, of a tonnage of 25,310.

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: 2,611,349, of whom 2,004 were Europeans (including the military forces), 156,277 Chinese, 2,234,055 Cambodians, Sino-Cambodians, Malayans, and Laotians, and 219,013 of various races. The present King, **Sisowath-monivong**, 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 83,079), 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 11,434,020 piastres, including a sum of 728,000 piastres allowed for the civil list of the king and princes. There are (1930) 133 French schools, besides one college and one professional school, and a school of Applied Arts. Total number of pupils in attendance was (1930) 11,252 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 1929: 64,665,000 francs; exports, 14,722,000 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. Sea-going steamers can 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, 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 1926 of 7,401,912, of whom 9,143 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 129,608 in 1929. This town on January 1, 1902, became the capital of Indo-China, instead of Saigon. In 1930, there were 13 native primary schools (5,770 pupils), 2 native normal colleges (467 students), 1 native college (714 students), 1 school of applied arts (282 students), 1 French primary school for girls (225 pupils), 2 French High Schools (596 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 1930 balanced at 20,328,095 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total exports 1929, 223,000 tons valued at 28,990,000 piastres) 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 1929, 582,955,000 piastres; exports, 687,638,000 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, and in 1929, there were 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 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. A telegraph line connects Hué in Annam with the towns on the Mekong, and these with Saigon and Hanoi. The local budget for 1930, balanced at 4,298,580 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 2 Municipalities (Fort-Bayard, the seat of the local Administration, and Tchekham, a commercial centre), but the Chinese communal organisation is maintained. 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 1929, 8,900,000 piastres; exports, 7,250,480 piastres. The port is free. The territory is regularly visited by the vessels of French, Portuguese and Chinese companies; in 1929, 201 vessels of 260,000 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.—Syria under the Mandate is bounded by the Mediterranean on the west, by Palestine on the south, by Mesopotamia on the east, and by Turkey on the north.

For details of the frontier between Syria and Mesopotamia 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 is elected for 4 years. The capital is Damascus.

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.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LATAKIA was established on May 14, 1930. Capital, Latakia.

THE GOVERMENT OF JEBEL DRUZE has its seat at El Suweda.

The total area of Syria 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); Alawiyya, 286,920; and Jebel Druze, 51,780. The bulk of the population of Syria is of Arabic origin, and Arabic is the prevailing language, with many dialectical varieties. But there is a large influx of foreign elements, including Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Jews, and a certain number of Europeans. The principal towns are 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 of Syria 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 Gregorians, 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 1929, 610 public elementary schools with 47,762 pupils; 15 secondary schools with 2,058 pupils; 5 lycées for boys, one each at Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, and Deir ez Zor, with a total of 520 pupils.

At Damascus there is a Syrian university (founded June 15, 1923), with a faculty of medicine (115 students) and a faculty of law (287 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 were in 1929 1,441 private elementary schools with 97,754 pupils; 58 private secondary schools with 11,491 pupils, and 12 lycées with 927 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 was as follows in Syrian pounds (Syrian pound = Francs 20) :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds [1]	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds
Revenue . . .	18,026,468	4,275,592	22,321,700	21,905,197
Expenditure . .	15,566,134	3,110,995	17,884,359	18,110,975

[1] Gold.

The Budget for 1929 was distributed as follows in Syrian pounds, paper :—

	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus
	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds	Syrian Pounds
Syrian Republic . . .	12,748,210	10,567,190	2,181,020
Alexandretta Sanjak . .	1,554,919	985,413	569,506
Lebanon	5,485,831	4,919,294	566,537
Latakia	1,858,647	1,418,976	439,671
Jebel Druze	257,590	220,102	37,488
Total	21,905,197	18,110,975	3,794,222

Defence.—A French army is in occupation of the whole country.

Production and Industry.—Syria is essentially an agricultural country, the bulk of the population being engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in cattle breeding; the total area under crops is roughly 2,000,000 hectares (7,719 square miles). The principal products in 1928 were: wheat, 183,388 metric tons; barley, 299,798 metric tons; maize, 120,398 metric tons; olives, 39,286 metric tons; silk cocoons, 3,350 metric tons and 3,460 in 1929; and cotton, 905 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 8,847 acres in Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus produced 1,324 tons of tobacco in 1928. The cultivation of cotton has been considerably extended during the last two years. The chief cotton-growing centre is the Aleppo district. In 1929 the total area under cotton was 41,990 acres and the yield 24,660 metric quintals. Hemp and sugar-cane are also cultivated. The most important fruit trees are the olive, vine, mulberry, lemon, banana, and orange. In 1928, there were about 9,070,500 olive trees yielding 39,286 metric tons of olives, from which were produced 9,570 metric tons of olive oil. There were also produced 25,000 tons of apricots and 100,000 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:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929
	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds	1,000 Syrian pounds
Imports .	63,357	64,559	66,002	71,821
Exports .	27,241	27,387	26,741	21,617

The distribution of trade in 1928 was as follows (in percentages):—Imports from France, 14·8; from the United Kingdom, 10; from the United States, 9·8; from Italy, 8·7; from Turkey, 7·5. Exports to Egypt, 19·2; France, 17·5; Palestine, 15·04; United States, 15·01; and Turkey, 6·4.

According to Board of Trade Returns the imports from Syria into Great Britain amounted to 267,932*l.* in 1929, and 249,224*l.* in 1930, while the exports to Syria amounted to 1,395,505*l.* in 1929, and 1,084,260*l.* in 1930.

Communications.—Most of the ports of Syria are visited regularly by the steamers of various shipping companies. In 1929, 3,135 vessels of 2,029,118 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, 1929, the notes in circulation amounted to 8,730,000*l.* (Syrian).

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.

* See also Morocco.

Area and Population.

The census of March 7, 1926, which is the last taken, showed a population (including the military forces) amounting to 6,063,496 (of whom 833,359 were Europeans, 5,147,872 natives, and 82,265 military forces and officials) 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, 276 communes, and 76 mixed communes, in the Civil Territory, and 3 mixed communes in the Territoire de Commandement. Southern Algeria consists of the 4 Territories of Ain-Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt. and the Saharan Oases, organised under decree of August 14, 1905. These territories contain 14 communes of which 7 are mixed and 7 native.

Population, including military forces, according to the revised figures of the census of March 7, 1926:—

	Civilian Population			Military Population			Grand Total
	European	Native	Total	European	Native	Total	
Northern Territory	828,580	4,615,781	5,444,361	34,476	42,434	76,910	5,521,271
Southern Territory	4,779	532,091	536,870	2,535	2,820	5,355	542,225
Grand Total .	833,359	5,147,872	5,981,231	37,011	45,254	82,265	6,063,496

Population, according to Departments and Territories (census of March 7, 1926):—

Northern Algeria (Departments)	Population	Southern Algeria (Territories)	Population
Algiers	1,866,714	Ain Sefra . .	173,832
Oran	1,380,801	Ghardaia . .	119,940
Constantine . . .	2,273,756	Touggourt . . .	212,783
		Saharan Oases . .	35,670
Total . . .	5,521,271	Total . . .	542,225
Grand Total . . .	6,063,496		

In 1926, of the total European population of 833,359, the French numbered 549,146 and the naturalised French, 108,495; Spaniards, 135,032; Italians, 28,594; Maltese, 3,985; other foreigners, 8,107; total foreigners, 175,718.

The chief towns with population in 1926 were: Algiers, 226,218; Oran, 150,301; Constantine, 93,733; Bona, 51,895; Sidibel-Abbes, 43,148; Philippeville, 29,242; Mascara, 28,033; Tlemçen, 26,758; Sétif, 26,677; Mostaganem, 26,355; Blida, 24,758; Bougie, 15,941; Tizi Ouzon, 2,944.

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 1,870 students (828 for Law, 548 Medicine and Pharmacy, 212 Science, 282 Arts). There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography, and agriculture. In 1929 there were also 564 Mussulman schools with 49,051 pupils (541 for boys, 45,642 pupils; and 23 for girls, 3,409 pupils). There are higher Mussulman schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen, and Constantine, with 161 students (1929) (138 Arabs, 23 Kabyles). There were, on Nov. 1, 1929, 17 establishments for secondary education with 6,403 boys (5,598 French, 725 natives and 80 foreigners). In 1929 there were 1,234 primary and infant schools, public and private, with 114,957 pupils (59,313 boys and 55,644 girls). There were (1929) two normal schools for men teachers with 32 professors and 277 students, and three normal schools for women teachers with 28 professors and 231 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
Revenue . . .	785,492.888	997,778 628	891,033,165	1,021,888,098	1,199,056,829
Expenditure . .	785,481.679	997.600.458	830,559,759	1,021,749.154	1,195,401,883

The details of the 1931 ordinary budget are as follows:—

Revenue	Francs	Expenditure	Francs
Taxes	1,004,818 070	Debt, pensions, etc. .	226,754,444
State Revenues . .	60,831,800	Government and Central Administration	148,933,108
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	93,010,248
		Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	79,565.485
		Public Works . .	199,544,195
		Agriculture, &c. . .	46,801,608
		Commerce and Industry	19,975,348
		Forests	33,452,637
		Miscellaneous .	1 000,000
Total (including all items). .	1,199,056,329	Total (including all items).	1,195,401,883

The extraordinary budget for 1931 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 for 135,981,962 francs.

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 February, 1930, the strength of the garrison of Algeria and of Tunis was 2,870 officers and 69,565 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 inaccessible 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 1929 were wheat, 3,810,040 acres with a yield of 902,204 metric tons; barley 3,523,115 acres with a yield of 872,666 metric tons; and oats, 646,395 acres with a yield of 214,613 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 1929 there were 14,983 tobacco planters, the area under cultivation was 54,950 acres, and the yield 20,183 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 1929, the yield of wine was 282,315,550 gallons from an area of 566,245 acres. Date, banana, pomegranate, almond, fig, and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil amounted to 2,860,000 gallons. The area under cotton in 1929 was increased to 14,166 acres from 10,000 acres in 1927. Yield in 1928 was 44,000 quintals. State forests (1929), 5,552,465

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 1928 was 38,000,000 francs.

On December 31, 1926, there were in Algeria 167,324 horses, 165,156 mules, 284,569 asses, 945,507 cattle, 6,786,266 sheep, 3,125,714 goats, 92,742 pigs, and 173,328 camels.

There are extensive fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny-fish, &c., and also shell-fish. In 1928, 1,026 boats of 4,479 metric tons, and 4,157 persons were employed in fishing, and the quantity of fish taken amounted to 19,428,327 kilos. The yield of coral, and sponges, 730 kilos was valued at 122,700 francs.

Algeria possesses deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony. The mineral output in 1928 was as follows: iron ore, 2,067,969 metric tons; lead, 16,241 metric tons; zinc, 38,566 metric tons; phosphate rock, 747,074 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
1924	3,188,275	2,205,950	1927	4,404,544	3,522,018
1925	3,524,941	2,518,173	1928	4,968,146	3,995,682
1926	4,119,041	4,014,986	1929	5,849,950	4,036,589

The imports and exports for 1929 were divided as follows (in thousands of francs):—

—	Imports			Exports		
	From France	From Other Countries	Total	To France	To Other Countries	Total
Animal products . .	160,784	83,780	244,544	327,756	104,495	432,251
Vegetable products . .	611,854	573,973	1,185,827	2,446,528	552,233	2,998,761
Mineral products . .	274,864	302,955	577,819	53,546	236,388	289,934
Manufactured articles .	3,505,458	336,332	3,841,790	95,893	219,750	315,643
Total . . .	4,552,960	1,296,990	5,849,950	2,923,723	1,112,866	4,036,589

The principal imports in 1929 were (in millions of francs), cotton goods 645 (of which 639 from France); clothing, 80; soaps and perfumes, 105; newsprint, 65; leather, 90; machines and tools, 300. The principal exports were (in millions of francs); wines, 1,541; cereals, 340; and olive oil, 173.

In 1928 the receipts of the customs authorities (excepting sugar) amounted to 98,254,769 francs; and in 1929 to 131,397,535 francs.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Algeria into U.K. .	1,320,726	2,420,320	2,855,008	2,436 069	2,194,730
Exports to Algeria from U.K.	666,195	1,638,640	1,702,175	1,860,209	1,635,478

Shipping and Communications.

During 1929 4,752 ships discharged 4,827,948 tons of merchandise, and 4,807 ships loaded 6,954,871 tons of merchandise in Algerian ports.

On January 1, 1929, the mercantile marine of Algeria consisted of 22 vessels of 18,316 tons (overseas trade); 143 coasting vessels of 115,593 tons; and 318 harbour craft of 1,639 tons.

There were 28 national roads in 1929, with a length of 4,101 miles, apart from Departmental roads, which, added to the smaller type of road, aggregate 9,215 miles. In 1928, 12,500 francs per kilometre were allotted to the upkeep of the roads.

On January 1, 1929, there were 3,074 miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), the railway receipts (1928) amounting to 376,350,130 francs. There is a regular postal air service between Algiers and Marseilles (800 kilometres). In 1928 Algeria budgeted a contribution of 4,600,000 francs to civil aviation.

The postal receipts in 1929 were 34,856,493 francs, and there were 734 post offices. The telegraphic receipts were 16,050,893 francs, and those from telephones 20,948,593 francs.

There were on January 1, 1930, 25,403 telephone subscribers, 862 public telephone offices, and 21,239 miles of inter-urban line.

Postal cheque accounts were opened at Algiers on February 1, 1921, and on December 31, 1928, there were 13,027 accounts with a total balance o 118,398,827 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.

Vice-Consuls at Bône, Oran, and Bougie.

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TUNIS.

(Afrikiya; Tunisie.)

Government.—**Sidi Ahmed** Bey, born 1858, succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey, February 11, 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 Charaā). 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 April 20, 1926, the total European population was 173,281, composed of 71,020 French (exclusive of the army of occupation and of the navy), 89,216 Italians, 8,396 Maltese, 517 Spaniards, 646 Greeks, and 3,486 other foreigners. The total native population was 1,986,427, of whom 1,932,184 were Arabs and Bedouins, and 54,243 Jews. Grand total was 2,159,708.

The capital, the city of Tunis, had, in 1926, a population of 185,996, of whom 106,860 were Moslems, and 24,131 Jews, besides 27,922 French, 44,076 Italians, 4,994 Maltese, and 1,763 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 20,593 inhabitants (6,738 Europeans); Sousse with 21,298; Sfax with 27,723; Kaisouan, the Holy City of the Moslems, with 18,527 natives exclusively; Ferryville with 4,462 (4,155 Europeans), and Tindja, 1,500 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 170,000 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 451 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 74,064 pupils, of whom 48,260 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 16,742 are French; 31,707 Mussulman; 11,704 Jews; 9,440 Italian; 1,250 Maltese and 426 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 apprenticeship-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 :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	303,145,783	388,050,521	439,542,956	450,093,400	518,690,900
Expenditure . .	303,661,712	388,000,566	439,430,489	449,991,037	518,624,905

The estimates of ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1930 were as follows :—

Receipts	Francs
Taxation :—	
Direct	80,138,400
Indirect	242,703,800
Monopolies :—	
Tobacco	125,495,500
Others	5,605,900
Post Office, Telegraph, &c	31,146,700
Royalties and Miscellaneous	33,600,600
Total (including all others)	518,690,900

Expenditure	Francs
Departments :—	
Finance	209,787,885
Post Office	39,104,738
Local Administration . .	55,969,190
Agriculture and Commerce .	44,087,361
Education	59,714,959
Public Works . . .	94,451,380
Army	3,754,739
Justice	9,754,653
Miscellaneous	2,000,000
Total . .	518,624,905

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 :—7,325,000 acres of tillage land ; 2,550,000 acres of cork and pine forest, 88,707 acres of vineyards (the production in 1929 was 23,761,055 gallons); and 11,720,000 acres of stockland. The area of wheat in 1929 was 1,750,390 acres ; the production was 335,000 tons ; of barley 1,262,450 acres, and the production 250,000 tons ; of oats 134,445 acres, and the production 50,000 tons. There were 16,368,150 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 825,607 pounds (1928). 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 1929, the farm animals were :—horses, 88,632 ; asses, 161,190 ; mules, 40,892 ; cattle, 498,144; sheep, 2,460,714; goats, 1,664,926; camels, 155,842 ; pigs, 12,788.

In 1929, 55 mines were worked ; value of ore exported (including phosphate) in 1929, 13,948,000*l.* These are being developed, and the output steadily increases. Lead-ore, zinc-ore, and iron are all found. By far the greatest development has been in phosphates, the output of which is increasing yearly. Mineral output in 1929 :—lead, 32,000 tons ; zinc, 10,000 tons ; iron, 977,000 tons ; phosphate rock, 2,511,000 tons.

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 1929, 3,516 boats (8,989 tons) were engaged in this industry, with a total of 12,730 men. Sardines, anchovies, allaches, tunny (6,141 tons of fish) were caught.

Commerce.—The imports and exports for 4 years were as follows :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	1,360,331.544	1,771,629,439	1,680,175,000	2,026,247,000
Exports . . .	1,269,724,895	1,026,673,482	1,233,352,000	1,641,247,000

Imports and exports in 1929 were :—

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
	Francs		Francs
Textiles [1]	315,(08,000	Grain, cereals . . .	451,976,000
Colonial produce . . .	177 934 000	Marble, stone, minerals .	191,078 000
Marble, stone, and minerals .	148,·07,000	Crude metals . . .	110,130,000
Manufactured metals . .	281.633,000	Beverages and wines . .	73,988,000
Hides	56,878 000	Fruits and seeds . . .	27,869 000
Yarns	73 046,000	Live animals . . .	21,874 000
Timber	87,179,000	Hides	44,620,000
Cereals	53.179,000		
Total (including all others .	2,026,247,000	Total (including all others .	1,641,247,000

[1] These goods coming chiefly from England.

The distribution of the trade in 1929 was as follows (in thousands of francs) :—

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
	Thousand francs	Thousand francs		Thousand francs	Thousand francs
France . .	1,293 305	669,705	India . . .	5,555	315
United Kingdom .	59,950	93,357	Switzerland .	10,312	132
Italy . .	9: 331	262,537	Germany . .	24,4'5	42,166
U.S of America .	92,997	24.303	Spain . . .	9,4 2	12,2·6
Algeria . .	151,701	92 413	Egypt . .	1,676	7,072
Belgium . .	86,051	59,576	Malta . .	5,741	29 825
Lybia (Tripoli) .	1·,915	36,146	Netherlands .	8,843	40,885
Rumania . .	20,775	·9	Brazil .	18,936	—

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Tunis into U.K. .	810,982	1,024.610	899,939	1,289 416	1,030,311
Exports to Tunis from U.K. .	150,816	293,872	240,190	340,405	333,827

In the year 1929, there entered the ports of the Regency 8,220 vessels.

Good roads to the length of 3,433 miles have been constructed between 1882 and 1929.

Length of railways, 1,266 miles in 1929 (469 miles broad gauge and 797 miles narrow).

There were in 1929, 3,375 miles of telegraphs; 277 telegraph offices; messages received and transmitted in 1929, 1,560,335. The telephone systems had 10,570 miles of line in 1930, the number of subscribers being 12,352. There were in 1929, 172 post offices; letters sent and received, 120,791,796; parcels received and despatched, 1,308,057. 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 2,502. 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 is a general budget for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, and also separate budgets for the colonies. Local revenues accrue chiefly from customs duties ; there are native poll taxes. The sale of alcohol to natives is restricted. The budgets showed the following figures :—

—	1929	1930	1931
General Budget—	Francs	Francs	Francs
French Equatorial Africa . .	54,500,000	54,500,000	78,160,000
Local Budget—			
Gabon	16,250,000	16,750,000	21,530,000
Middle Congo	17,250,000	17,250,000	23,500,000
Ubangi-Shari	14,240,000	14,240,000	17,000,000
Chad	11,000,000	11,000,000	16,850,000

In the colony there were in 1929, 52 native schools with 3,490 pupils, and 26 European teachers with 13 native assistants. There was also 1 school for European children with 35 pupils and 2 teachers. Private schools in 1929 numbered 74 with 7,029 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 caoutchouc 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 1927 and 1928 were as follows:—

Colony	Imports		Exports	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Middle Congo . . .	82,516,494	88,981,270	29,200,650	21,881,616
Gabun	68,364,912	107,932,033	83,910,530	98,514,093
Ubangi-Shari . . .	15,848,736	21,364,817	13,462,958	13,051,824
Chad	5,589,541	9,378,159	10,173,706	17,871,430
Totals	172,319,683	227,656,279	136,747,844	151,318,963

There is considerable shipping at Port Gentil and Libreville, the chief ports; but 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 is expected to be 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, Ràvanàlona 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 Noss 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 is a school

of native medicine, an administrative and commercial school, a normal school, and a school of agriculture.

For the administration of French justice there are a *Parquet* consisting of a *Procureur-Général* and other officials, a court of appeal, 4 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and justice of peace courts at 17 centres. For native justice there are tribunals in the districts and provinces, and the natives have the right of appeal from lower to higher tribunals. 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 1927 balanced at 289,991,138 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.

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), Diego-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	13,897
Phosphates	,,	—	6,135·0	—

Commerce.

The trade of Madagascar has been as follows in five years:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	491,854,433	592,611,944	579,860,066	688,561,341	807,354,929
Exports	443,922 818	535,856,989	375,035,956	483,596,535	439,978,455

The chief articles of import and export in 1928 and 1929 were the following:—

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
Cottons	5,041	4,730	Graphite	13,896	16,048
Wines [1]	781,022	973,505	Manioc	39,984	35,190
Machinery	2,670	3,040	Tanning bark	6,467	4,158
Metals	24,873	15,224	Rice	11,512	7,224
Cement	21,105	36,617	Hides	10,566	6,915
Fuel oil	6,153	8,486	Rafia fibre	9,907	6,799
Flour	3,055	3,494	Mica	635	426

[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 1930 amounted to 798,596*l.*, and in 1929 to 616,803*l.*, and the exports from Great Britain amounted to 79,310*l.* in 1930 and 101,997*l.* in 1929.

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 (1928) 22 teachers and 456 pupils. Primary education is given in two schools, one for boys with 626 pupils and 13 teachers, and one for girls with 589 pupils and 14 teachers, and elementary schools with 322 teachers and 13,870 pupils. There is a teachers training course at the lycée attended by 40 pupils with 4 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 1929 amounted to 699,361 litres (153,845 gallons) in industrial distilleries and 4,188,353 litres (921,354 gallons) in other works. The sugar production in 1929–30 was 50,670 metric tons. The chief imports are rice (valued at 35,904,354 francs in 1928), grain, cotton goods (8,186,418 francs in 1928), &c.; the chief exports are sugar (35,848 metric tons valued at 61,368,192 francs in 1928), and spirits (6,077,572 litres valued at 29,176,475 francs in 1928). Total value of imports in 1929, 157,991,177 francs; of exports, 142,543,045 francs. In 1929, 146 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. During the year 1928, there were 92,843 telephone conversations and 74,652 telegraph communications. There are 57 post offices and 513 central telephone offices. The budget for 1929 showed 48,578,728 francs for receipts, and 48,759,085 francs 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 Addis 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	1,135	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	787	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	37	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); the Mandingos in the Sudan (about 5 million people); the Mossi in the Upper Volta (about 2 millions), 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 809 pupils (3 girls); 12 technical schools with 687 pupils. 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 63 private schools with 6,478 pupils (2,450 girls). 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 . . .	319,019,000	515,306,284	166,484,000	1,000,809,284
Expenditure . .	319,019,000	515,306,284	166,484,000	1,000,809,284

The military forces in peace times consist of 16,600 men, of whom 3,000 are Europeans. In 1929–30 there were 10,000 recruits. The police force numbers 7,990.

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 1928 and 1929 for each of the colonies:—

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	francs	francs	francs	francs
Senegal	885,017,452	899,538,602	760,214,982	824,282,555
French Guinea	106,115,443	115,382,466	72,174,419	60,040,268
Ivory Coast	235,689,425	244,976,632	254,045,908	261,539,266
Dahomey	134,349,328	147,647,058	97,773,472	120,691,697
French Sudan	113,685,188	93,194,077	5,216,721	3,612,294
Upper Volta	9,411,528	7,047,920	18,981,700	16,449,360
Niger	27,458,048	23,076,840	31,924,933	40,664,038
Mauritania	2,122,350	1,613,262	783,677	1,006,639
Total	1,513,843,757	1,532,476,857	1,241,115,812	1,328,286,117

Of the imports, 741,784,373 francs were from France in 1929, and 770,414,173 francs in 1928; of the exports 677,611,993 francs went to France in 1929, and 702,484,917 francs in 1928.

Total trade between Great Britain and French West Africa[1], according to Board of Trade Returns for three years, was as follows:—

	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£
Imports from French West Africa into U.K.	1,410,227	1,251,815	683,158
Exports to French West Africa from U.K.	2,492,347	2,129,447	1,737,911

[1] Including French Equatorial Africa.

In 1929, 22,898 vessels of 20,777,081 tons entered and cleared the ports of French West Africa.

There were (1930) 1,957 miles of railway in operation and 587 miles under construction; 14,386 miles of telegraph, with 19,824 miles of wire. In 1929 there were 243 post offices, divided as follows:—Senegal, 55; French Sudan, 41; Guinea, 34; Ivory Coast, 31; 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, 1926, 19,746, Europeans, 1,038). Two other important towns are Dakar, a fortified naval station, and the seat of the Government General of French West Africa (population, 1926, 33,697, European, 2,939), and Rufisque (population, 1930, 11,307, European, 850). 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 1926 was put at 1,318,287. 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 1930, 40 preparatory schools, 20 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 200 pupils. Secondary education is provided at Dakar and at St. Louis (200 pupils in 1930). In 1929, 867,400 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, 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 are ground-nuts (400,000 tons in 1929), hides and skins, rubber and gums.

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 2,220,267, 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 1929 there were 488,893 cattle, 109,100 sheep, 144,193 goats, 1,568 horses, and 153 asses. Gold is found in the river Tinkisso and in the Bouré and Siecke districts. Imports in 1929, 115,382,466 francs; exports, 60,040,268 francs. The principal exports in 1929 were rubber, 2,785,728 francs; cattle, 2,971,953 francs; ground-nuts, 5,522,327 francs; hides, 6,776,000 francs; bananas, 6,110,072 francs; and palm kernels, 17,789,171 francs; animal wax, 3,167,392 francs; palm oil, 1,036,174 francs. The principal imports in 1929 were cotton fabrics, 49,000,000 francs; metal goods, 12,500,000 francs; petrol, 2,057,144 francs; wines, 2,710,300 francs; leaf tobacco, 1,480,361 francs; salt, 1,077,631 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 (1927) 2,220 miles of telegraph and 410 miles of telephone line, of which 136 miles are urban and 274 miles inter-urban. 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 1930 the sum of 49,452,000 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, 1,724,545; Europeans, 3,287. The seat of administration is Bingerville, the capital, formerly called

Adjamé (European population, 114). 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, Assinie, Grand Lahou, Sassandra, and Tabou. The chief centres in the interior are Abidjan (9,126 inhabitants, including 1,045 Europeans), Dimbokro, Bouaké, Aboisso, Bondoukou, 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, 14,515 tons in 1928, and 16,313 tons in 1929. 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 1929 amounted to 244,976,632 francs, and the exports to 261,539,266 francs. Chief imports in 1929 were: tissues, 35,202,480 francs; tobacco, 5,591,404 francs; wines, 7,381,035 francs; metal work, 43,226,541 francs. Chief exports were: palm kernels, 20,782,485 francs; palm oil, 19,688,669 francs; cacao, 97,860,060 francs; coffee, 3,664,193 francs; cabinet woods, 68,542,432 francs; cotton, 11,508,186 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 3,250 miles. At the end of 1929, there were 3,241 miles of telegraphic and 299 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 1930 has been fixed at 100,674,000 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 1929, 2,041,265 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 1929, 147,647,058 francs; exports, 120,691,697 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 1929, 482 vessels entered and 497 cleared the ports of Dahomey. French coins only are in circulation. The local budget for 1930 was 55,602,500 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 2,632,618 in 1927.

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 most important and populous towns in the French Sudan are: Bamako, the capital, (17,186 inhabitants), Segou (8,374 inhabitants), Kayes (11,438 inhabitants), Djenné (5,983 inhabitants), Timbuktu (6,525 inhabitants), Goundam (6,006 inhabitants), Nioro (3,927 inhabitants), Sikasso (12,286 inhabitants), San (4,382 inhabitants), Mopti (4,544 inhabitants), Kita (5,031 inhabitants), Gao (4,921 inhabitants). 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.

Native industries comprise pottery, brick-making, jewellery, weaving, leather-making. Chief imports are cottons, food-stuffs, metal-work; total in 1929, 74,599,909 francs. Chief exports are ground-nuts, cattle, rubber, gum, kopak, skins, cotton and wool; total in 1929, 75,499,350 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 3,039,093 (census 1929), with 450 Europeans. The administrative centre is Ouagadougou (population 10,000); other towns are Bobo-Dioulasso (10,000), Dedougou (3,000), and Ouahigouya (6,000). 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 1929, 17,066,798 francs; exports, 16,449,360 francs. The budget for 1930 balanced at 34,212,000 francs. An automobile service between Ferkessedaugou and Ouagadougou and Ouagadougou and Bouaké 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 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 numbers 321,679, mostly Moorish Mussulmans. European population about 370. 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 1930 was 14,943,000 francs.

The Colony of the Niger was formed by a decree of October 13, 1922. Estimated area, 463,200 square miles; population (1929), 1,473,601 (349 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, the new districts comprising 119,946 inhabitants. On January 1, 1930, there were, including the new territories, 62,422 horses, 841,403 oxen, 2,510,514 sheep and goats, 156,310 asses, 42,552 camels. In the southern zone rice, cotton, wheat, tobacco, maize, barley and indigo can be produced. In 1929 the chief agricultural products were, millet (750,000 tons), earth-nuts (27,000 tons), manioc (7,500 tons), dates (3,000 tons), cotton, (1,000 tons), and beans (65,000 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-west touching Lake Chad. Local budget in 1930, 23,650,000 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 5,448 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 provided for 1,781,972 francs for public education. General budget for 1929 balances at 63,041,485 francs; special railway budget, 21,766,000 francs; special medical budget, 10,709,000 francs. Chief products are ground-nuts, palm oil, almonds, hides, timber, cacao and ivory. In 1929, there were 19,800 horses; 12,500 asses; 502,000 sheep and goats; and 48,000 pigs. Imports in 1929 amounted to 193,618,213 francs, and exports to 164,368,670 francs. In 1929, 415 vessels entered at the port of Douala and 89 at Kibri. The country has 2,406 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. Barthèlemy, 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 324 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 were sugar, 960,400 kilogrammes; coffee, 155,717 kilogrammes; rum, 12,554,897 litres; cacao, 63,492 kilogrammes; vanilla, 3,660 kilogrammes; bananas, 527,382 kilogrammes; logwood, 1,342,750 kilogrammes. 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 a 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 5 members. The colony has a Council-General of 16 members elected by French citizens resident in Guiana, and is represented in the French Parliament by one deputy. Area about 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 200 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 a college for secondary (93 pupils) and higher primary education (129 students), and a normal course for teachers (20 students). There are also several Congregational schools (522 pupils) and a number of private schools (116 pupils). The school population in 1929-30 was 3,029. The penal settlement also has 3 schools with 287 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 1929 were valued at 56,251,978 francs, and the exports at 32,121,717 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 Tracoubo, 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 600,000 francs, with statutory reserve fund amounting to 300,000 francs, advances loans for agricultural and other purposes.

MARTINIQUE.

The colony is under a Governor 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 latter being assisted by the local budget. In 1928, there were 55 public and private primary schools with 2,421 pupils (1,179 being girls), and 74 native schools with 3,006 pupils. In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition to 207 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 is pasture land; about the same area is cultivated or cultivable; and about 500 square miles contain forest which is being worked. The land is divided into 3 domains: that of the state (in which gratuitous concessions may be made); that of the penal establishment (about 400 square miles); and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. There are 200,000 cattle and about 25,000 sheep. 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 1929, mineral export comprised chrome ore, 59,147 tons; nickel, 5,473 tons; guano, 5,663 tons. The value of the mineral export was 19,048,530 francs. The blast furnaces produced 5,473 tons matte of nickel valued at 26,678,203 francs. The imports in 1929 were valued at 149,308,213 francs, and the exports at 91,566,616 francs. The imports comprise wine, coal, flour, rice; the exports, minerals, coffee, copra, cotton, guano, and preserved meats. In 1929, 142 vessels of 273,109 tons entered and 139 of 271,493 tons cleared at the ports of New Caledonia. Of those which entered, 98 (156,038 tons) were French. Nouméa is connected three times 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 1930, 341,376 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 1929 amounted to 35,495,893 francs, of which 28,529,544 were French trade, and 6,966,349 francs British trade; imports to 37,204,343 francs, of which 30,110,620 francs were in French trade, and 7,093,723 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 1929, 60 vessels of 122,284 tons entered, and 61 vessels of 122,206 tons cleared the ports. Of these 19 entering were British (16,787 tons), and 41 French (105,497 tons). Of those clearing 18 were British (16,139 tons), and 43 French (106,067 tons).

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

Governor.—Léonee *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 **Marquezas 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 1930 balanced at 15,286,000 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 (1929) 48,615,772 francs, exports, 50,873,000 francs. The chief imports are tissues, wheat, flour, metal work. The chief exports were copra (17,824 tons), mother-o'-pearl, vanilla, coconuts and phosphates. The export of

phosphates in 1926 was 127,177 tons, in 1927, 135,666 tons, and in 1928, 136,306 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.

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 March 30, 1930, the following Cabinet was appointed :—

Chancellor.—Dr. Heinrich *Brüning* (Centre).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Julius *Curtius* (German People's Party).
Minister of Transport.—Theodor von *Guérard* (Centre).
Minister of Economic Affairs.—Dr. *Trendelenburg.*
Minister of Justice.—Dr. K. *Joel.*
Minister of Defence.—Lieut.-General Wilhelm *Groener.*
Minister of Finance.—Hermann Robert *Dietrich* (German Democratic Party).
Minister of Posts.—Dr. G. *Schaetzel* (Bavarian People's Party).
Minister of Agriculture—Herr M. *Schiele* (Nationalist).
Minister of Labour.—Dr. Adam *Stegerwald* (Centre).
Minister for Home Affairs.—Dr. Joseph *Wirth* (Centre).
Minister without Portfolio.—Herr G. *Treviranus* (People's Conservative Party).

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 75,000 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, 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, 28 ; 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			Pop. per sq. mile 1925
		Male	Female	Total	
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	2,372,091	2,620,229	4,992,320	863
Mecklenburg-Schw.	5,066	331,290	342,755	674,045	133
Thuringia	4,537	776,822	832,478	1,609,300	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	338,000	332,000	670,000	1,167
Saarpfalz[1]	164	49,000	49,000	98,000	598
Saar District (altogether)	738	387,000	381,000	768,000	1,041
German Republic (with Saar District)[1]	181,723	30,583,823	32,594,796	63,178,619	348

[1] The figures for the population of the Saar District, in which the census of 1925 could not be taken, are estimated. For 1927 census figures see p. 948.
[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 726 square miles and a population (1927) of 770,030. (See also p. 948.)

The area of the territory occupied under the Treaty was originally about 12,528 square miles, containing about 7 million inhabitants, but by January 31, 1926, the Cologne zone, with 2,527 sq. miles and 2,640,798 inhabitants, had been evacuated.

The population of the German Empire (without Heligoland) was 24,831,396 in 1816, and 31,589,547 in 1837, showing an average annual increase of nearly 1·3 per cent. The following table shows the actual increase in population at various periods, with the annual rate of increase per cent. The small increase in 1867–71 is explained by the intervention of the war with France.

Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent.	Year	Increase	Annual Rate per cent
1867 [1]	3,220,083	0·93	1890	2,572,766	1·07
1871	970,171	0·60	1895	2,851,431	1·12
1875	1,668,568	1·0	1900	4,087,277	1·51
1880	2,506,701	1·14	1905	4,274,311	1·46
1885	1,621,643	0·70	1910	4,284,504	1·36

[1] Since 1858.

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 three 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	589,431	1,182,895	36,189	—	842,162	+340,733

Of the children born in 1928, 630,192 were boys, and 590,585 girls; in 1927, 619,219 were boys and 580,810 girls.

The number of divorces in Germany was in 1927, 36,449, being 57·6 per 100,000 inhabitants; in 1928, 36,928 or 58·0; in 1929, 39,424 or 60·9.

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
1925	62,705	92	48,084	4,017	8,918	1,524	70	—
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	48,734	293	38,188	1,324	8,502	347	34	46

[1] To Great Britain: 0 (1925), 9 (1926), 4 (1927), 7 (1928 via Hamburg), 4 (1929 via Hamburg).

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; 21 others over 250,000; 25 others over 100,000; 45 between 50,000 and 100,000; and 154 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	4,024,154	Bremen	Bremen	294,966
Hamburg	Hamburg	1,079,126	Konigsberg	Prussia	286,666
Cologne	Prussia	700,222	Stettin	,,	254,466
Munich	Bavaria	685,036	Mannheim	Baden	249,705
Leipzig	Saxony	679,159	Altona	Prussia	227,430
Essen	Prussia	629,564	Kiel	,,	213,881
Dresden	Saxony	619,157	Halle-on-Saale	,,	194,575
Breslau	Prussia	599,770	Gladbach-Rheydt	,,	193,529
Frankfort-on-Main	,,	540,115	Oberhausen	,,	186,322
Dortmund	,,	525,837	Cassel	,,	171,661
Düsseldorf	,,	464,543	Augsburg	Bavaria	165,522
Hanover	,,	425,274	Krefeld-Hendingen	Prussia	159,064
Duisburg Hamborn	,,	421,217	Aachen	,,	155,816
Wuppertal	,,	405,515	Wiesbaden	,,	151,961
Nurnberg	Bavaria	393,202	Karlsruhe	Baden	148,043
Stuttgart	Württemberg	343,048	Brunswick	Brunswick	146,725
			Hagen	Prussia	143,701
Chemnitz	Saxony	335,982	Solingen	,,	135,706
Gelsenkirchen-Buer	Prussia	330,186	Erfurt	,,	135,579
Bochum	,,	313,480	Mulheim-on-Ruhr[2]	,,	128,830
Magdeburg	,,	297,020	Saarbrücken	,,	125,020

[1] Area of Berlin, 340 sq. miles.
[2] Population July 19, 19

Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)	Town	State	Pop. (16 June, 1925)
Hindenburg	Prussia	122,671	Regensburg	Bavaria	76,948
Lübeck	Lübeck	120,788	Fürth	,,	74,195
Plauen	Saxony	111,436	Wesermunde	Prussia	73,544
Mainz	Hesse	108,537	Witten	,,	73,288
Münster	Prussia	106,418	Liegnitz	,,	73,123
Harburg-Wilhelmsburg	,,	105,765	Dessau	Anhalt	71,289
Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine	Bavaria	101,869	Frankfort-on-Oder	Prussia	71,130
Remscheid	Prussia	99,755	Elbing	,,	67,878
Gleiwitz	,,	95,572	Potsdam	,,	65,795
Würzburg	Bavaria	95,113	Flensburg	,,	63,139
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	,,	86,881	Trier	,,	58,140
Bielefeld	,,	86,062	Castrop-Rauxel	,,	53,434
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
Pforzheim	Baden	78,973	Hamm	Prussia	50,040
Heidelberg	,,	78,196			
Rostock (incl. Warnemünde)	Meckl.-Schw.	77,669			

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 recognised 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 184,358 teachers (138,920 males and 45,438 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 9,419 teachers and 166,667 pupils; Realgymnasia and Realprogymnasia, 355, with 6,997 teachers and 139,441 pupils; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen, 561, with 10,723 teachers and 206,712 pupils. For girls, High Schools, 867; with 15,364 teachers and 270,136 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 1929 were as follows:—

Schools	Teaching Staff (1929)	Matriculated Students[1] (1929)	Of whom	
			Women	Foreigners
Berlin . .	350	4,990	71	667
Munich .	145	3,883	77	346
Darmstadt .	131	2,250	33	176
Karlsruhe .	119	1,252	25	118
Hanover .	103	1,819	36	60
Dresden .	191	3,336	242	276
Stuttgart .	111	1,907	59	92
Aachen .	119	989	40	95
Brunswick.	102	962	52	60
Breslau .	77	626	8	35
Total .	1,448[2]	22,014[3]	643	1,925

[1] Who have attended lectures.
[2] Including 198 special teachers and excluding 655 assistants.
[3] In addition to 1,219 on leave or excused attendance at lectures, of whom 856 were inscribed at the Berlin Technical High School, besides 864 special students.

There are, besides, 2 Veterinary Colleges, with number of students in 1929 (723), 4 Agricultural Colleges (1,533), 2 Afforestation Academies (215), 2 Mining Academies (425), 5 Commercial High Schools (3,381), 1 Academy for Practical Medicine (198), 14 Schools of Art (2,233), and 12 Colleges of Music (4,755). There are also 11 Training Colleges for elementary school teachers at the following centres (students in 1929 in brackets):—Bonn (128), Breslau (60), Darmstadt (227), Dortmund (60), Elbing (138), Erfurt (55), Frankfort-on-Main (113), Hanover (54), Kiel (129), Mainz (174), Rostock (162).

There are 23 universities in the German Republic, besides the Philosophical and Theological High Schools at Braunsberg, with number of students in 1929 (34), Paderborn (255), Frankfort-on-Main (118), Fulda (72), Trier (205), Mainz (54), Augsburg (33), Bamberg (89), Dillingen (134), Eichstatt (137), Freising (144), Passau (145), and Regensburg (163), 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 1929:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1929)	Matriculated Students (1929)						
		Theology	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematics and Natural Science, &c.	Auxiliary Science	Total
Berlin (1809). .	721	629	4,635	2,481	3,183	2,220	70	13,218
Bonn (1777-1818).	283	648	1,419	1,428	1,146	896	12	5,549
Breslau (1702-1811)	285	471	1,316	808	844	736	1	4,176
Cologne (1388-1918)	216	—	3,318	456	1,184	562	8	5,528
Erlangen (1743) .	117	376	460	497	175	211	—	1,719
Frankfort (1914) .	308	—	1,828	600	668	588	1	3,680
Freiburg (1457) .	192	257	996	1,161	665	684	—	3,763
Giessen (1607) .	182	117	415	290	300	429	126	1,677
Gottingen (1787) .	232	269	1,222	488	702	1,121	1	3,803
Greifswald (1456)	149	207	399	424	337	307	3	1,677
Halle (1694) .	220	282	665	323	437	523	—	2,230
Hamburg (1919) .	309	—	924	524	1,274	546	15	3,283
Heidelberg (1386).	235	169	961	915	791	490	—	3,326
Jena (1557) . .	194	143	660	500	961	615	1	2,880

Universities	Professors and Teachers (1929)	Matriculated Students (1929)						
		Theology	Jurisprudence, &c.	Medicine and Dentistry	Philosophy	Mathematics and Natural Science, &c.	Auxiliary Science	Total
Kiel (1665) . .	207	69	714	663	373	517	1	2,337
Konigsberg (1544).	211	208	914	569	618	604	1	2,914
Leipzig (1409) .	343	255	1,500	940	2,329	1,092	132	6,248
Marburg (1527) .	174	372	810	880	882	611	1	3,556
Munich (1472-1826)	386	198	2,511	2,277	1,741	1,460	243	8,430
Munster (1780) .	192	558	893	773	973	711	2	3,910
Rostock (1419) .	107	98	330	649	236	205	2	1,520
Tubingen (1477) .	178	909	721	735	649	437	4	3,455
Würzburg (1582) .	141	226	615	1,356	346	275	5	2,823
Total . .	5,582[1]	6,461	28,226	19,737	20,809	15,840	629[2]	91,702[3]
Of whom Women .	48	210	1,790	3,286	6,437	3,159	33	14,915
Of whom Foreigners	—	245	963	1,384	940	610	69	4,211

[1] Including 294 special teachers and excluding 1,730 assistants.
[2] Including 470 students of Veterinary Science.
[3] Exclusive of 4,809 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 Tübingen; and the rest are Protestant. Cologne, Frankfort, and Hamburg have no theological faculties.

Justice and Crime.

A uniform system of law courts exists throughout Germany, though, with the exception of the Reichsgericht, all courts are directly subject to the Government of the special State in which they exercise jurisdiction, and not to the 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* (1,745 on January 1, 1930), 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 500 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 (*Schoffengericht*). The *Amtsgerichte* deal also with guardianships, estates and official records. The *Landgerichte* (159 on January 1, 1930), 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 Schöffengericht, 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 9,838 (Jan. 1, 1929). The supreme court is the *Reichsgericht*, which sits at Leipzig, and has 95 judges. This court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original and final jurisdiction in cases of treason. It has 5 criminal and 7 civil senates, consisting of 5 judges each.

Number of persons condemned after trial, 1926, 598,460; 1927, 612,315; 1928, 588,492.

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 1929 there were 527 *Arbeitsgerichte*, 80 *Landesarbeitsgerichte* and the *Reichsarbeitsgericht*. The *Arbeitsgerichte* gave decisions in 427,604 (in 1928, 379,689) cases, and settled by arbitration 3,247 (in 1928, 2,935) cases. The *Landesgerichte* dealt with 16,738 (1928, 13,497) appeals. The *Reichsarbeitsgericht* received 959 (1928, 762) 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 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 offentlichen Jugendhilfe*). The total of 1,072 District Welfare Associations publicly assisted 2,486,272 persons during the year 1928–29. In addition, 960,096 persons were helped temporarily, and 351,293 were provided for permanently by private welfare. Assistance in cash and kind by the District Welfare Associations for Public and Private Welfare, inclusive of weekly help, amounted to 1,053,153,100 RM. (gross costs).

The State Welfare Associations (*Landesfürsorgeverbande*) assisted 477,949 persons during the year 1928–29. The costs of these amounted to 139,536,800 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 1,464,716,900 RM. were spent during the year 1928–29.

The 1,202 Juvenile Boards were caring for 651,137 children on March 31, 1929 ; 603,803 minors were under 'guardianships' of the Boards, and 64,732 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 (18,560,500 RM.), juvenile care and physical training (17,023,400 RM.), contributions to orphanages, homes, etc. (9,787,700 RM.), cripple, kindergarten and similar institutions (17,931,800 RM.), and other expenses in connection with public juvenile assistance (9,870,500 RM.). According to the data supplied by the State Welfare Associations, the costs amount to 31,448,600 RM. for assistance to juveniles, and 7,403,200 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 1928 the average of those insured against sickness was 21,995,000. Of this total, 19,880,000 (12,363,000 men and 7,517,000 women) were insured in ordinary societies, and 782,000 in *Knappschaften* or societies for miners, and 1,333,000 in supplementary offices. In 1928, about 23,300,000 persons were insured against accident in 66 industrial and 40 agricultural societies.

The total receipts in 1928 of the ordinary societies were 1,823,731,000 RM., of the *Knappschaften* 128,834,000 RM., and of the supplementary offices 163,100,000 RM. The total expenditure of the ordinary societies was 1,743,230,000 RM., of the *Knappschaften* 122,600,000 RM., and of the supplementary offices 153,700,000 RM. The number of cases and days of sickness amounted with the ordinary societies to 11,005,000, and 264,365,000, and with the *Knappschaften* to 592,000, and 16,696,000 respectively. For accident insurance the receipts (1929) were 429,882,000 RM., and the expenditure 410,719,000 RM. For invalidity and old age insurance the receipts in 1928 were 1,522 million RM., and the expenditure 1,126 million RM.; including state subsidy of 320 million RM , appropriations for pensions 672 million RM., other appropriations 78 million marks. The excess of receipts over expenditure was in 1928, 396 million RM., total resources 1,278 million RM. On January 1, 1930, the current benefits for old age, invalidity and sickness amounted to 2,073,000, and pensions to widows and orphans to 489,000, and 692,000 respectively; for the insurance of employees the receipts in 1929 were 496 million RM. and the expenditure 186 million RM.; for the miners' societies the receipts in 1929 were 262 million RM., and the expenditure 232 million RM.; for unemployment insurance the receipts in 1929 were 996 million RM. and the expenditure 1,372 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 3·4 million persons at the beginning of 1929. As insurance for clerical workers is comparatively new, the number of beneficiaries is increasing considerably from year to year. At the end of 1929 there were 98,611 persons receiving old-age pensions (35·6 per cent. increase over 1928), 54,994 widows' pensions (18·5 per cent. increase), and 34,212 orphans' pensions (12·2 per cent. increase). Contributions in 1929 totalled 372,265,000 RM., total receipts 495,979,000 RM.; pensions accounted for an expenditure of 139,716,000 RM., health insurance benefits 23,494,000 RM.; other benefits 5,621,000 RM., and administration expenses 12,087,000 RM. Reserves were 309,790,000 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	10,987,100	10,146,300	12,079,100	10,653,834
Expenditure . .	10,195,800	11,845,700	11,317,700	12,079,100	10,653,834

[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	2,699 9
Administrative Revenues	389·8	Unemployment Relief	730·0
Interest and Amortisation on the Railways Bonds	660·0	War and Civil Pensions, etc	1,761·8
Other Revenues	763 7	Internal Charges arising out of the War, Occupation, etc.	420·8
		Payment of Bonds and reduction of Debt	1,005 6
		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* included 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	1926	7,909·6
1875[1]	120·3	1927	8,072 9
1910	5,013·5	1928	7,890·6
1913	4,925 8	1929	8,993·1
1925	2,818 5	1930[1]	11,321·4

[1] December 31.

The floating debt on December 31, 1930, was 1,735,600,000 marks.

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 1929 was 4,291 officers and 94,900 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, organised as follows :—

—	Divisions	Regiments	Battalions	Groups	Squadrons	Companies	Batteries
Infantry	7	21	84[1]	—	—	336[3]	—
Cavalry	3	18	—	—	97[2]	—	—
Artillery	—	7	—	24	—	—	79[4]
Engineers	—	—	7	—	—	14	—
Train	—	—	—	7	28	21	—
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, and also the coast defences of Kiel and Heligoland had been razed. The equipment of the fortresses of Kustrin, Glatz, Neisse, Glogau, Loetzen, and Marienburg had been surrendered. 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, research and construction), 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 seven pre-Dreadnoughts completed between 1902 and 1906, 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 *Braunschweig*, *Elsass*, *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, *Schleswig-Holstein*, and *Lothringen*, of which three are usually kept in reserve. They possess little fighting value, though a certain amount of money has been spent in modernising them. A 26-knot shallow draught ironclad, of 10,000 tons, to be driven by Diesel engines, is under construction to replace the *Preussen*, condemned. It is proposed to lay down three similar units during 1931–34, to replace the *Lothringen*, *Braunschweig*, and *Elsass*. These vessels are officially rated as 'armoured ships'; each will mount 6 11-inch and 8 6-inch guns. The cruisers include the *Amazone*, *Hamburg*, and *Berlin*, completed between 1900 and 1903, and each of them mounting eight or ten 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 29 destroyers and torpedo-boats, 17 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: 1927–28, 220,850,000 marks; 1928–29, 212,029,000 marks; 1929–30, 180,000,000 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 at the beginning of June, 1928, was as follows (in acres):—Arable land, 51,450,600; grass, meadows, pasture, 20,227,330; vineyards, 203,505.

The areas under the principal crops, in acres, and the yields, in metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204 lb. or ·984 an English ton), were for three years as follows:—

—	Acreage.			Produce (Metric tons).		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Wheat . .	4,318,890	4,001,105	4,410,851	3,853,566	3 349,246	3,789,000
Rye . . .	11 586,065	11,816,625	11,640 881	8,522,154	8,155,007	7,679,000
Barley. . .	3,797,370	3,880,240	3,753,449	3,346,920	3.180,740	2,860,000
Oats . . .	8,797,930	8,896,295	8,360,240	6,995,706	7,382,859	5,656,000
Potatoes . .	7,121,760	7,087,745	6,928,684	41,269,340	40,077 159	47,100 000
Sugar Beet . .	1,136,065	1,138,585	1,191,493	11,010,737	11,061,377	14,919,000
Hay . . .	19,013,570	18,869,555	18,705,470	30,184,994	31,287,130	36,988,000

In 1929 the area devoted to vines was 179,535 acres, the wine yield 44,451,398 gallons. Area devoted to tobacco, 1928, 24,870 acres; 1929, 24,120 acres; yield 1928, 23,563,796 kilos; 1929, 23,098,988 kilos. Sugar production, 1928–29, 1,863,574 tons; 1929–30, 1,984,663 tons. In 1928 the hop production was 8,367 tons, and in 1929, 13,642 tons.

The area under trees in 1927 was 48,842 square miles, or 27 per cent. of the total area of Germany. Of this forest area 47·83 per cent was privately-owned and 32·58 per cent. was State-owned.

The number of domestic animals in Germany according to the census of December 2, 1929, was:—

States	Horses[1]	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
Prussia	2,487,914	10,144,994	2,285,685	13,736,751	1,551,934
Bavaria	396,472	3,769,482	372,531	2,094,589	322,126
Saxony	151,490	680,461	61,324	644,060	136,302
Württemberg. . .	107,598	1,066,021	180,302	548,468	79,421
Baden	68,132	626,956	40,918	461,308	111,331
Other States . . .	402,535	1,744,755	539,116	2,458,198	424,328
Total 2 Dec. 1929 .	3,617,141	18,032,669	3,479,876	19,943,974	2,625,442
,, 1 ,, 1930 .	3,519 500	18,431,200	3,500,000	23,364,600	2,577,800

[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 (latest statistics) 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.

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 1929, 182; in 1928, 184.

The quantities of the principal minerals raised were as follows in metric tons:—

—	1927	1928	1929
Coal	153,599,355	150,860,599	163,440 632
Lignite	150,503,914	165,588,097	174,455,946
Iron ore	6,625,536	6,474,825	6,373,677
Iron content	2,124,100	2,088 800	2,080,259
Zinc ore	260,112	260,528	269,983
Zinc content	141,600	144,400	142,467
Lead ore	138,513	152,949	166,866
Lead content	57,600	57,600	60,464
Copper ore	950,396	908,506	1,025,455
Copper content	27,300	26,200	28,983
Rock salt	2,268,807	2,399,669	2,541,489
Brine salt	534,000	509,700	501,024
Brines used directly (salt content)	718,600	817,100	858,552
Potash	11,071,541	12,489,070	13,816,218
Pure potash content of the product as sold	1,268,800	1,431,500	1,482,501
Petroleum	96,900	92,000	102,867

Coal production, 1930, 142,698,000 tons; lignite, 145,914,000 tons.

In 1913 the total output of pig iron was 16,763,809 metric tons; in 1929, 13,400,767 tons; in 1930, 9,695,000 tons. Ingot steel production in 1913 totalled 16,942,808 metric tons; in 1929, 16,245,921 tons; in 1930, 11,539,000 tons. In 1928, the output of coke was 34,775,000 tons, and in 1929, 39,421,000 tons.

IV. Fisheries.

In 1929 the yield of the North Sea fisheries was 260,641,969 kilos of fish; and of the Baltic fisheries, 31,364,760 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, Württemberg, 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 n Metric Tons	Production in Metric Tons		No. of Kgs. Beetroot to produce 1Kg. of Sugar
			Raw Sugar	Molasses	
1925-26	261	10,167,211	1,584,681	291,362	6·42
1926-27	252	10,657,133	1,647,344	268,294	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[1]	238	11,936,658	1,955,693	338,092	6·10

[1] Preliminary figures.

The quantity of beer (in thousands of hectolitres, 1 hectolitre = 22 gallons) brewed in Germany in 1914 was 59,373; in 1925, 47,560; in 1926, 48,342; in 1927, 51,619; in 1928, 54,995; in 1929, 58,063.

The total number of active breweries in Germany with a yearly production of over 500 hls. was in 1922, 2,418; in 1923, 2,251; in 1924, 2,367; in 1925, 2,511; in 1926, 2,675; in 1927, 2,719; in 1928, 2,767.

Production of alcohol for four years :—

Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons	Year	No. of Distilleries	Gallons
1925-26	33,899	49,058,152	1927-28	38,782	61,741 086
1926-27	37,723	41,154,674	1928-29	35,957	71,348,574

Tobacco products in the year ending March 31, 1930 :—7,156,900,000 cigars, 33,091,790,000 cigarettes, 34,915,825 kilos of smoking tobacco, and 2,068,586 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	94,532
Iron and Metal	3,566	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	72,680
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	23,309
Timber	219,335	958,109	88,940
Musical instruments and toys	20,131	119,437	41,475
Foodstuffs	293,373	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
1927	680,937,590	11,658·6	604,058,936	8,100 0
1928	660,052,970	12,011·9	608,812,167	9,228·9
1929	667,784,828	11.211·9	693,793,158	11,214·5
1930	569,529,534	10,884 3	635,810,728	12,578·9

[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	1929	1930 [1]	1913	1929 [1]	1930 [1]
Live animals	269·7	149·7	118·3	7·4	22·0	68·7
Foods and beverages	2,807·8	3,822·7	2,969·0	1,069·5	701·5	479·8
Raw material and semi-manufactured articles	6,280	7,205·1	5,508·1	2 274·1	2,926·8	2,449·6
Manufactured articles	1,392·2	2,269·8	1,797·7	6,746·2	9,882·0	9,087·5
Gold and silver	436·4	551·6	491·2	101·4	973·8	543·3
Total	11,206·1	13,998·4	10,884·3	10,198·6	14,456·5	12,578·9

[1] Including deliveries in kind under Reparations.

The distribution of trade according to principal countries for 2 years was as follows :—

Country	Imports			Exports [1]		
	1929		1930	1929		1930
	1,000 Metric Tons	Millions of Marks	Millions of Marks	1,000 Metric Tons	Millions of Marks	Millions of Marks
Belgium [2]	2,438	447·2	324 6	10,410	608·8	600·6
France [3]	5,272	641·9	518·7	11,106	934·6	1,148·6
Italy	1,076	443·2	365 3	6,048	602·4	484·1
Netherlands	2,333	700 9	560 8	14,624	1,355 2	1,205·8
Austria	868	201·7	181·2	1,433	441·2	360 3
Czechoslovakia	5,271	480·3	359·0	3,296	657·6	525·2
Sweden	8,561	350·3	304·1	1,879	475·7	494·2
United Kingdom	6,211	865 3	639·0	1,995	1,305·5	1,218·0
United States	3,651	1,790 4	1,306 8	1,665	991·1	685 2

[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	1928	1929	Staple Exports	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Glass & manufactures	1,639,410	1,842,796	Cotton yarns	7,938,128	6,671,869
Dyes	653,499	699,147	Cotton piece goods	1,748,112	1,530,453
Woollens	2,773,705	2,449,093	Woollen yarn	3,329,332	2,557,865
Hosiery	1,943,081	2,896,726	Alpaca, &c., yarn	1,484,688	1,353,259
Machinery	3,249,072	4,802,837	Wool piece goods	2.379,391	2,333,507
Toys	2,124,053	2,160,996	Iron and steel	1,063,419	874,333
Artificial silk	1,896,780	1,881,022	Machinery	1,755,427	1,296,661
Chemicals	2,290,075	2,567,946	Coal	3,549,648	3,797,113
Electrical goods	1,851,522	2,218,623	Fish	2,144,697	2,222,633
Leather	2,848,412	2,462,807	Cotton waste	432,782	298,859

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for five years, according to the Board of Trade Returns :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Germany into U.K.	72,609,965	59,915,951	63,725,716	68,817,686	65,341,079
Exports of British produce to Germany	26,351,802	41,879,093	40,946,970	36,966,791	26,829,815

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, 1930, the German mercantile marine (Lloyd's Register of Shipping) amounted to 4,229,235 registered gross tons (5,459,296 tons in 1914).

The following table for 1929 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 . .	48,748	20,609,199	8,198	1,943,040	52,304	18,841,528	7,207	3,787,110
Foreign . .	15,183	18,538,160	3,725	1,055,704	14,055	13,160,808	11,952	10,082,753
Swedish . .	2,624	1,902,411	718	122,050	2,603	1 598,343	735	436,654
United States	337	1,618,559	7	23,048	320	1,554,333	27	111,872
Danish . .	3,323	1,825,730	1,668	150,963	4,303	1,801,796	675	176,342
British . .	3,781	6,222,043	265	177,70-	2,301	3,399,237	1,660	2,985,435
Norwegian .	1,355	1,511,879	98	57,510	926	940,230	508	659,160
Dutch . .	2,012	2,317,658	674	262,000	2,282	1,915,289	414	524,721
This shipping was distributed among the ports as follows.—								
Hamburg[1] .	15,467	20,672,956	2,708	1,292,454	17,751	16,780,939	3,047	5,353,936
Bremen . .	4,611	5,761,977	433	298,328	4,479	5,291,247	720	763,395
Bremerhaven .	1,102	2,711,044	82	70,876	888	2,409,422	174	338,693
Stettin . .	4,029	2,134,124	677	225,169	3,760	1,278,814	897	1,079,065
Emden . .	1,230	1,318,857	623	345,878	1,492	930,604	351	711,984
Cuxhaven .	350	796,095	7	122	272	837,316	18	4,494
Königsberg .	1,262	598,588	219	94,625	1,093	404,341	393	289,942
Lübeck . .	2,699	791,710	1,615	132,021	3,608	494,482	728	436,190

[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 22,025,000 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 58,296 kilometres, or 36,231 miles on December 31, 1929. Of this total 53,790 kilometres, or 33,431 miles are State lines.

In 1929, 485,920,763 tons of merchandise including free-hauled were carried by the Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft. The number of passengers (including military) was 1,980 million, who travelled 47,088 million kilometres, an average of 23·8 kilometres per journey per passenger.

In 1928 there were 3,906 miles of tramway, and 6,134 miles narrow gauge railways.

II. Canals and Navigation and Airways.

The length of inland waterways in 1929 was 12,313 kilometres, or 7,653 miles. Of this total 10,018 kilometres or 6,226 miles are rivers or canalised rivers, and 2,295 kilometres or 1,426 miles are canals. The inland waterways fleet at the end of 1929 comprised 19,429 vessels of 6,747,624 tons. In 1929, 110,669,000 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 1928, the number of passengers was 120,711 and the mileage 7,116,062. The air mail in 1929 carried 385·3 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 1928:— Employees, 375,393; total number of post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 52,406.

The following are the telegraph statistics for the year 1928:—Length of telegraph lines, 210,992 kilometres or 131,132 miles; of wire, 4,623,625 kilometres or 2,873,601 miles; number of foreign telegrams, 17,700,000; of inland telegrams, 25,800,000, including official service telegrams. Length of telephone lines, 182,973 kilometres or 113,718 miles; of wire, 14,348,108 kilometres or 8,917,407 miles; number of telephone boxes, 2,950,430; of telephone connections, 2,426,300,000.

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 *viâ* 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, 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, 1930, there were in circulation Reichsbank notes to the value of 4733·3 million marks; 'Private Bank' notes (see above), 181·0 million marks; notes of the Rentenbank (all of which must be withdrawn by the Reichsbank within 10 years), 442·5 million marks; and coins 984·6 million marks; making a total of 6341·4 million marks.

The condition of the Reichsbank of Germany on February 28, 1931, is shown as follows (in thousands of marks):—

Assets	Amount February 28, 1931	Liabilities	Amount February 28, 1931
Gold	2,285,108	Capital and reserves	493,927
Bills and cheques	2,054,971	Notes	4,427,968
Loans	801,172	Other liabilities	663,074

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, 1930, its only credits outstanding were those to the Central Government, which amounted to 517·8 million Rentenmarks. The Renten Bank had issued notes to the value of 447·6 million Rentenmarks, of which the Reichsbank had 5·1 million Rentenmarks, cash in hand, and the rest (442 5 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, 1930, the German Savings Banks had deposits amounting to 10094·3 million Reichsmarks.

The capital of the Reichsbank is 300,000,000 Reichsmarks, of which 122,788,100 are paid up. At the end of 1929 100,334,000 Reichsmarks of this capital were held by Germans and 22,454,100 by foreigners.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The *Reichsmark*, of 100 *Reichspfennig*, is of the normal value of 11⅞*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.

First Secretaries.—Albrecht Graf von Bernstorff and Ernst H. Ruter.

Second Secretaries.—Otto Furst von Bismarck and Dr. Gert Feine.

Third Secretaries.—Dr. W. Kissling (absent), Dr. Albert Hilger van Scherpenberg 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 March 1, 1928.

Counsellor.—B. C. Newton, C.M.G.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. H. Marshall-Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. E. L Gossage, D.S.O., M.C.

Naval Attaché – Commander M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Commercial Counsellor.—J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.

Press Attaché (First Secretary).—T. F. Breen.

Financial Adviser.—E. Rowe-Dutton.

Second Secretary.—H. E. L. Montgomery, M.C.

Commercial Secretary.—R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

Third Secretary.—E. D. Sandys.

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, Königsberg, Lübeck, 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; 1928, 13,106,718 metric tons; production of coke, 1929, 235,738 metric tons; 1928, 267,399 metric tons; production of pig iron, 1929, 2,105.000 metric tons; 1928, 1,936,184 metric tons; of steel, 1929, 2,209.000 metric tons; 1928, 2,073,051 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 November 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, 888 square miles. Population, 1925, 351,045. The capital, Dessau, 71,272 inhabitants in 1925; Bernburg, 34,305; Kothen, 26,595; Zerbst, 19,470; Rosslau, 12,520; Coswig, 10,103. Population by religion: Protestants, 320,850: Catholics 14,327; Jews, 1,140.

Estimated income and expenditure, 1930-31, 33,375,000 marks. Public debt, March 31, 1930, 15,945,754 marks; State property, March 31, 1930, 350,000,000 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 Union, 3; Baden Farmers' Party, 3; Evangelical People's Party, 3; National-Socialist German Labour Party, 6; total 88.

The Cabinet consists of 4 Ministers and 1 State Councillor (Minister without portfolio), elected by the legislature. The Landtag also nominates the President of the Cabinet, who is styled officially 'State President.'

State President.—Josef *Wittemann* (Centre).

For general administrative purposes there are (since April 1, 1924) 40 'Amtsbezirke,' superintended by four general commissioners (Landes-Kommissäre). 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	Lörrach	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	73,034	Bruchsal	16,469	Villingen	13,982

Marriages, 1929, 19,844; births, 44,545; deaths, 29,872; stillbirths, 1,070; divorces, 1,082.

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.

Production and Industry.—Of the total area, 2,040,807 acres is cultivable land and 1,450,914 acres are forests. In 1930 the area under cultivation was 2,061,172 acres. Oats, barley, wheat, rye and potatoes are grown. Vines in 1929, 30,515 acres, yield 9,125,688 gallons of wine; beetroot, turnips, hemp, hops and chicory are also grown. Tobacco area in 1930, 12,335 acres. The corn crop in 1929 was 417,396 metric tons. The number of animals in 1929 was: cattle, 626,956; pigs, 461,308; sheep, 40,918; goats, 111,131; horses, 68,132. 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. *Fehr.*
Minister of the Interior.—Dr. *Stuetzel.*
Minister of Finance.—Dr. *Schmelzle.*
Minister of Justice.—Herr *Gürtner.*

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 has 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 1929 there were 63,512 marriages, 149,816 living births, 3,732 still births, 100,240 deaths, and 3,285 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) .	680,704	Hof	41,377
Nuremberg (Nürnberg)	392,494	Schweinfurt . .	36,336
Augsburg . . .	165,522	Bayreuth . .	35,306
Ludwigshafen a. Rh. .	101,869	Aschaffenburg .	34,056
Würzburg . . .	89,910	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, 5,165,013; Protestants, 2,110,086; Jews, 49,163.

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 1,220 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 1929 there were 7,726 public elementary schools, with 20,114 class teachers (13,876 males and 6,238 females), and 798,083 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 258 Amtsgerichte. The number of judges was (1929) 1,455. In 1929, 96,423 criminals were convicted.

Public Assistance.—In the financial year 1928 public assistance was rendered as follows: war allowances to wounded ex-soldiers or their families, 6,077; social pensioners, 64,583; small pensioners, 35,816; and others requiring assistance, 76,039—a total of 182,515; maternity cases, 10,275; permanent indoor relief (in institutions), 51,038. The total allowances amounted to 101,730,695 marks, net, including the cost of relief for young persons.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1930 provides for a revenue of 835,604,690 marks, and an expenditure of 857,404,690 marks. The extraordinary budget balanced at 94,732,958 marks.

Debt, end of financial year 1929: 1,306,852,900 paper marks, of which the general State debt was 1,104,796,500 paper marks and the agricultural credits debt 202,056,400 paper marks; 395,352,858 reichsmarks, of which the general State debt was 341,878,733 reichsmarks, the agricultural credits debt 48,464,650 reichsmarks, and the development debt 5,009,475 reichsmarks. The floating debt at the end of March, 1930, was 114,592,875 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 1929, were as follows:—

Wheat, 706,330 acres (yield 482,063 metric tons); rye, 1,068,065 acres (663,791 tons); oats, 1,088,720 acres (707,848 tons); barley, 904,795 acres (674,058 tons); potatoes, 999,100 acres (5,792,890 tons). Vines, 53,020 acres, yielded 10,876,447 gallons; hops, 32,115 acres, yielded 11,374 metric tons.

The census of live-stock on December 2, 1929, showed 396,472 horses, 3,769,482 cattle, 372,531 sheep, 2,094,589 pigs, and 322,126 goats.

In 1929 the output of coal was 2,211,859 metric tons; of iron ore, 615,518 tons; pig iron, 291,403 tons; cast iron, 206,651 tons; sulphuric acid, 420,899 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 Bürgerschaft 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 14, 1927, were: United Socialists, 50; Communists, 10; Democrats, 12; German People's Party, and German National People's Party, 36; Centre, 2; Land Reform, 1; Property Owners, 9.

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, 1930, Bremen (town) had 304,511 inhabitants and Bremerhaven 24,900. In Bremen (town) marriages in 1929, 3,168; births, 5,106; deaths, 3,822; excess of births, 1,284; divorces, 428.

Bremen contains two Amtsgerichte and a Landgericht, whence appeals lie to the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht' at Hamburg.

For 1928 the ordinary revenue was 105,755,502 reichsmarks, and expenditure 107,933,592 reichsmarks. Public debt on March 31, 1928, 104,073,000 reichsmarks.

Next to Hamburg, Bremen is the largest port for the international trade of Germany.

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, 1931, the budget of the State was fixed at 63,570,750 marks revenue and 69,342,240 marks expenditure. The property of the State consists chiefly of domains and forests.

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HAMBURG.

(FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution.—The State and Free City of Hamburg is a republic. The Constitution bears date January 7, 1921. According to this, supreme power rests with the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses of 160 members, elected on a democratic basis. The Executive is in the hands of the Senate, composed of 16 members elected by the House of Burgesses.

At the Elections held on February 19, 1928, the following parties were elected:—Social Democrats, 60; Communists, 27; German Nationalists, 22; Democrats, 21; German People's Party, 20; Centre, 2; Other Parties, 8; 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, 1929, 12,484; births, 17,068 (519 or 3·04 per cent. still-births, 2,188 or 12·82 per cent. illegitimate); deaths, 14,881; divorces, 2,477.

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, 1930, Hamburg (State) had 255 public elementary schools with 3,618 teachers (2,063 male, 1,555 female), and 92,565 pupils; 33 higher State schools with 15,037 pupils and 55 private schools with 16,432 pupils. The University at Hamburg (summer 1930) had 3,696 matriculated students (828 women).

The State contains three Amtsgerichte, a Landgericht, and the 'Hanseatische Oberlandesgericht,' or court of appeal for the Hanse Towns.

Finance.—For 1930 the ordinary budget estimated revenue at 378,884,880 Reichsmarks, and expenditure at 394,567,044 Reichsmarks. The extraordinary budget balanced at 25,753,300 Reichsmarks. Expenditure for the debt, 24,311,000 Reichsmarks in 1930.

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
1925	13,240	16,635,346	15,415	16,876,652
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	20,338	21,837,585
1929	18,175	21,965,410	20,798	22,134,875

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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 3 years. The new Diet, elected November 13, 1927, is composed as follows:—Socialists, 24; Democrats, 5; German People's Party, 7; Centre (Catholics), 13; German Nationalists, 3; Hesian Peasants' Union, 9; Communists, 6; other parties, 3.

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).
Minister of Labour and Economic Affairs.—Herr *Korell* (Democrat).

For administrative purposes, the Republic is divided into three provinces, eighteen circles (Kreise), and 977 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	721 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 108,537; 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 (1930) 999 public elementary schools with 3,544 teachers, and 152,009 pupils. Continuation schools Dec. 1, 1928, 2,291 teachers, 61,850 pupils. Hesse has 10 gymnasia, 1 progymnasia, 3 senior realgymnasia, 18 Oberrealschulen, 15 realschulen, 20 special schools for vine, fruit, and agricultural work (855 pupils), and 10 incomplete Realschulen (hohere Burgerschulen), with 1,097 teachers and 13,405 pupils; 5 higher girls' schools with 912 pupils; and 37 private schools with 4,003 pupils. The University at Giessen had 1,686 matriculated students (99 women), and the Technical High School at Darmstadt 2,323 students (33 women). There are many industrial, technical, agricultural and other special institutes.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure were estimated for the year 1930 to balance at 180,504,624 marks.

The public debt, April 1930: funded debt, 605,745 marks; Reichsmark debt, 27,110,000 marks; floating debt, 14,055,000 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, 1928, 1,479; births, 3,203; deaths, 1,832; stillborn, 105. The capital, Detmold, has 16,051 inhabitants (1925). Area 469 square miles; population 1925, 163,648 (78,947 males and 84,701 females).

For 1928-1929 the revenue was estimated at 11,113,319 marks, and the expenditure at 11,804,092 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 (Burgerschaft) 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, 3 Democrats, 7 other parties, 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).

On June 16, 1925, Protestants numbered 114,488, Roman Catholics 3,779, other Christians 186, Jews 629, and 'unclassified' 1,706. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are in Lübeck (1930) 22 elementary schools (4 for boys, 4 for girls, 14 for either sex), with 11,561 pupils; for boys 1 Gymnasium (414 pupils), 1 Real-Gymnasium (617 pupils), 1 Ober-Realschule (653 pupils), 1 Realschule (141 pupils), and 2 public middle schools (541 pupils); for girls there are 2 public high schools (892 pupils), and 2 public middle schools (635 pupils), also 1 church school (311 pupils) and 2 foundation schools (142 pupils), and 1 boarding-school (71 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 1930 the revenue and expenditure balanced at 38,142,120 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 Güstrow) 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.

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 Lubeck and Birkenfeld are under the jurisdiction of the Landgerichte at Lubeck and Koblenz respectively.

Budget, 1930: Revenue, 29,868,100 marks; expenditure, 30,698,800 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 and control the Diet, and is intended to be a kind of parallel institution to the Reichsrat in the Empire. The State Council has the right of rejecting legislation adopted by the Diet. The Diet elects the Premier, and he appoints the other members of the Cabinet. The Diet is elected for 4 years on the principle of proportional representation by secret and direct ballot, and the ministry is invested with the powers of the former King.

The Prussian Constituent National Assembly, elected by universal, equal, and secret suffrage of men and women, met on March 14, 1919.

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.—Dr. *Hopker Aschoff* (Democrat).

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, rural communes (*Landgemeinden*), and manors (*Gutsbezirke*). For provinces and rural circles the local authori-

ties of the constituent areas elect deliberative 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 (April 1, 1929)	Population		Pop. per Square Mile, 1925
		October 8, 1919	June 16, 1925	
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,401	2,228,300	2,256,349	156·7
Brandenburg	15,071	2,445,612	2,592,430	172·0
Berlin	341	3,803,785	4,024,154	11,801·0
Pomerania (Pommern)	11,665	1,787,179	1,878,781	161·1
Border Province (Grenzmark Posen—Westpreussen)	2,978	324,796	332,485	111·6
Lower Silesia (Niederschlesien)	10,270	2,988,541	3,132,198	305·0
Upper Silesia (Oberschlesien)	3,750	1,299,144	1,379,408	367·8
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,759	3,129,193	3,277,476	335·8
Schleswig-Holstein	5,818	1,462,668	1,519,365	261·1
Hanover (Hannover)	14,897	3,027,864	3,190,548	214·2
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,804	4,477,482	4,784,169	613·0
Hessen-Nassau (including Waldeck)	6,472	2,329,501	2,452,758	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	113 129	36,154,730	38,175,989	337·5

[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.

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	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	37,293,824	275·9	1·64
1910[1]	135,134	40,165,219	297·0	1·54
1910[2]	112,626	34,991,589	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	Still-born	Illegitimate	Total Deaths incl. Still-born	Surplus of Births
1925	297,237	824,761	27,682	88,600	478,855	+345,906
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

In 1929, 2·73 per cent. of the total births in rural districts and 3·64 per cent. in urban areas were still-born, and 8·49 per cent. in rural districts and 12·24 per cent. in urban areas were illegitimate. Divorces in 1929, 25,276.

Principal towns with population in 1925. According to the area on September 1, 1929 :—

Berlin	4,024,154	Duisburg-Hamborn	421,217	Stettin	254,466
Cologne	700,222	Wuppertal	405,515	Altona	227,430
Essen	629,564	Gelsenkirchen-Buer	330,186	Kiel	213,881
Breslau	599,770	Bochum	313,480	Halle a.S.	194,575
Frankfort(Main)	540,115	Magdeburg	297,020	Kassel	171,661
Dortmund	525,837	Königsberg	286,666	Aachen	155,816
Dusseldorf	464,543			Wiesbaden	151,961
Hanover	425,274				

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 will have its own Roman Catholic archbishop. 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(1929-30) [3]	14	4,463 [4]	52,683
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	13,925
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), 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 *Staatsanwalte*, 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	4,073,610,047	1929-30 [1]	4,201,608,350	4,201,608,350
1927-28	4,298,227,512	4,078,473,015	1930-31 [1]	4,356,959,020	4,356,959,020
1928-29	4,681,374,713	4,477,075,779	1931-32 [1]	3,972,694,000	3,972,695,000

[1] Estimates.

Public debt on April 1, 1926, 50,231,407 reichsmarks; 1927, 205,918,460 reichsmarks; 1928, 333,605,588 reichsmarks; 1929, 381,575,995 reichsmarks; 1930, 531,678,497 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 lb.):—

—	1927		1928		1929	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Wheat	2,540,484	2,002,243	2,464,584	2,344,023	2,221,441	1,968,913
Rye	8,812,113	5,138,645	8,617,991	6,439,326	8,809,545	6,113,599
Summer barley	1,901,853	1,487,299	1,954,198	1,864,223	1,997,880	1,752,798
Oats	5,757,981	4,388,726	5,815,194	4,923,400	5,951,866	5,210,640
Potatoes	4,578,767	24,873,668	4,646,207	28,552,590	4,621,890	26,592,134
Hay (meadow)	6,933,106	11,435,426	6,920,067	9,699,731	6,921,238	9,504,358

In 1929 there were vineyards on 38,614 acres, yielding 10,928,877 gallons of wine, valued at 33,251,545 reichsmarks; hops on 151 acres, yielding 60·8 tons. On December 2, 1929, Prussia (excluding the ceded territories) contained livestock comprising 10,144,994 cattle, 2,285,685 sheep, 13,736,751 swine, 1,551,934 goats, 2,487,914 horses, and 57,731,191 head of poultry.

II. Minerals.

Quantities (in metric tons) and values (in marks) of the coal and iron ore raised in 3 years:—

—	1927		1928		1929	
	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks	Tons	Reichsmarks
Coal	149,428,486	2,125,342,616	146,695,749	2,122,540,075	159,130,478	2,393,074,050
Lignite	126,662,141	335,303,828	140,449,667	373,893,835	148,895,711	395,606,073
Iron ore	4,569,743	53,338,691	4,296,525	48,629,820	4,308,867	48,823,269
Salt	1,267,711	9,438,147	1,392,607	10,799,796	1,534,134	12,042,536

In 1929 the numbers employed in and about mines in Prussia were: underground workers, 368,804; surface workers, 186,133; total 554,937.

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, 1928, the railways of the German Republic in Prussia (excluding the Saar) were Deutsche Reichsbahn 19,643 miles, private railways 1,416 miles; total, 21,059 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 Farmer's 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. Dec. 1919	Population. June 16, 1925 [1]	Population per Sq. Mile 1925
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
1926	38,772	88,381	3,583	18,313	52,856	+31,942
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

Divorces in 1929, 3,585.

The population of the principal towns was, on June 16, 1925:—

Leipzig	684,728	Zittau	38,353	Riesa	24,028
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	29,135	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, 1930, 3,801 students), 1 mining academy at Freiberg (summer term, 1930, 192 students), further, 18 Gymnasia, 24 Realgymnasia, 15 'Oberrealschulen,' 23 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, 1930, 6,679 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 1928, 67,975 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).

—	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30 [1]	1930–31
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	17,275,471	19,730,762	20,723,571	19,920,302	20,386,713
Expenditure . .	17,275,471	19,730,762	20,723,571	21,288,724	20,386,713
Extraordinary budget .	3,660,744	2,514,456	2,350,5·0	2,414,046	2,140,660

[1] Deficit 1,368,422.

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 1930, of the total area, 2,487,941 acres were under cultivation, viz. :—1,880,256 acres (75·57 per cent.) arable; 442,508 acres (17·79 per cent.) meadow; 114,284 acres (4·59 per cent.) orchards and gardens; 50,485 acres (2·03 per cent.) pasture; and the rest vineyards.

Areas under the chief crops in acres and the yield in metric tons (of 2,204 lb.) in 1930 :—wheat, 218,102 acres (243,065 tons); rye, 433,889 acres (379,474 tons); barley, 84,058 acres (86,447 tons); oats, 381,758 acres (326,852 tons); potatoes, 266,084 acres (2,276,227 tons); meadow, 442,507 acres (hay, 916,962 tons). The census of live-stock taken in December, 1929, showed 154,490 horses, 680,461 cattle, 644,660 pigs, 136,302 goats, and 61,324 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 in 1,000 reichsmarks
			Coal	Lignite							
1925	76	33,561	3,869,244	9,918,876	101,156	24	436	787	100	33,997	101,943
1926	63	33,569	4,147,160	10,053,534	107,068	18	361	882	81	33,930	107,950
1927	61	30,864	4,032,000	10,754,000	109,501	15	347	953	76	31,211	110,454
1928	57	30,260	4,042,000	11,937,000	118,856	15	273	578	72	30,533	119,434
1929	54	31,912	4,177,000	12,968,000	126,565	15	225	431	69	32,137	126,996

[1] Exclusive of mines not worked.

In 1929–30, 140 breweries produced 93,731,999 gallons of beer.

In 1928 there were 352 savings banks having to the credit of their depositors at the end of the year, 600,759,994 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 1929 the revenue and expenditure were 5,124,708 Reichsmarks. Public debt, 500,000 Reichsmarks.

Except 715 Catholics and 230 Jews, the inhabitants are Protestant. Buckeburg, the capital, had, in 1927, 5,632 inhabitants.

Official Publication.

Schaumburg-Lippische Landesanzeigen bezw. Landesverordnungen.

THURINGIA.

(Land Thuringen.)

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	78,664	320
Arnstadt	10	21,698	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	885	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
1925	13,155	35,158	18,236	18,729	9,336
1926	12,371	33,368	17,269	18,565	9,295
1927	14,017	31,463	16,256	18,751	9,299

Divorces in 1929, 833.

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, 1929, there were in Thuringia 1,525 elementary schools with 4,797 teachers (650 females) and 183,448 pupils; 83 public high schools with 1,261 teachers (240 females) and 21,920 pupils (8,144 girls). On March 1, 1928, there were about 630 continuation schools with 944 principal teachers, 1,307 subsidiary teachers and 76,081 pupils (33,713 girls). For the University of Jena, *see* under GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for the year 1930 provided for a revenue and an expenditure of 169,758,140 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 1929 there were 166,310 acres under wheat, producing 145,434 tons; 188,760 acres under rye, producing 141,414 tons; 213,790 acres under oats, producing 169,088 tons; and 180,504 acres under potatoes, producing 928,660 tons.

On December 1, 1929, Thuringia had 77,916 horses, 393,230 head of cattle, 486,675 pigs, 113,199 sheep, and 166,597 goats.

In 1929 there were 9 works producing 4,444,000 tons of potash.

The deposits of the savings banks, the saving department of the Thüringian State Bank included, amounted on December 31, 1929, to 227,754,000 Reichsmarks.

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WÜRTTEMBERG.

(VOLKSSTAAT WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Wurttemberg 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 1,880 communes (Gemeinden).

Area and Population:—

Districts	Area in Sq. Miles	Population		Population per Sq. Mile 1925
		1919	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 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, and 1,207,873, or 46·8 per cent., in other communes. Foreigners, 15,578 in 1925.

The movement of the population for five years was:—

Year	Marriages	Total Births	Stillborn	Illegitimate	Total Deaths	Surplus of Births
1925	18,587	52,006	1,330	5,082	32,184	19,822
1926	18,351	50,419	1,347	5,703	31,315	19,104
1927	19,979	47,811	1,247	5,290	32,420	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

Divorces in 1929, 960.

The population in 1925 of the largest towns was as follows:—

Stuttgart [1]	343,048	Goppingen	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; Catholics, 796,870; Jews, 10,827; others, 18,884.

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 Freiburg in Baden. The administration of the Jewish community is in the hands of the Oberrat der israelitischen Religionsgemeinschaft Württembergs.

Education.—In 1929-30 there were for middle and elementary education 2,262 schools, with 283,577 children. There were 144 higher boys' schools, including 38 gymnasia, with 12,976 pupils; 106 modern schools with 14,678 scholars; 26 high schools for girls with 8,433 pupils. General continuation and Sunday schools were attended by 16,301 males and 37,972 females; the 161 trade schools had 45,949 pupils; the 72 commercial schools had 10,532 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 Tubingen 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, 1930, 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 (April 1, 1930), floating, 1,350,100 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 1929 :—

—	Acres	Yield, metric tons	—	Acres	Yield, metric tons
Wheat . .	208,470	131,432	Oats . . .	254,790	142,495
Rye . . .	66,565	34,501	Potatoes . .	210,720	1,081,355
Barley . .	259,852	157,805	Hay . . .	989,802	2,014,954
Spelt. . .	168,532	74,326	Hops. . .	4,387	1,543

Vines in 1929, 25,852 acres, vielded 4,630,750 gallons of wine. In 1928 there were produced 63,657,858 gallons of beer. There are active iron foundries and salt works.

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GREECE.

(Hellenic Republic.)

Greece gained its 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 Georgos 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. It prescribes among other things that a Second House (Senate) consisting of 120 members shall be established, that Parliament shall be elected by direct universal and secret voting and that the Senate shall be elected partly by the people, partly by the Parliament and the Senate in a common meeting, and partly by the corporations of the different professions. 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, 227 (including 186 Venezelist Liberals); Royalist Popular Party, 22; Metaxists, 1. Total, 250.

The Ministry, constituted on June 7, 1929, and reconstructed on December 23, 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. *Karapanagiotis.*
Minister of National Economy.—P. *Vourloumis.*
Minister of Agriculture.—M. *Alexandris.*
Minister of Justice.—M. *Avraam.*
Minister of Finance.—George *Maris.*
Minister of Communications.—D. *Dingas* (Senator).
Minister of Education.—M. *Gondikas.*
Minister of Public Welfare.—M. *Iasonides.*
Minister of Health.—M. *Pappas.*
Minister of Aviation.—M. *Zannas.*
Governor-General of Crete.—N. *Akoutsis.*
Governor-General of Thrace.—S. *Kalogeras.*

Area and Population.

The total area of the country is 49,912 square miles.

The population of the country, according to the Census of May 15, 1928, is as follows for the administrative divisions according to latest revised figures:—

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Acarnania and Etolia	220,055	Missolonghi	9,270
Achaia and Elis	320,628	Patras	61,278
Arcadia	166,141	Tripolitsa	14,397
Argolis and Corinth	174,820	Nauplia	7,163
Arta	52,596	Arta	7,468
Attica and Beotia	1,024,667	Athens	452,919
Canea	111,513	Canea	26,604
Cephalonia	66,414	Argostolion	8,298

Department	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Chalcidice	64,799	Polygyros	2,477
Chios	75,680	Chios	22,122
Corfu	106,251	Corfu	32,221
Cyclades	129,702	Hermoupolis (Syra)	21,156
Drama	111,572	Drama	29,339
Eubea	154,449	Chalcis	17,297
Evros	122,730	Alexandroupolis	12,009
Florina	125,722	Florina	10,585
Herakleion	138,567	Herakleion	33,404
Kavalla	119,140	Kavalla	49,980
Kozani	166,523	Kozani	12,702
Laconia	144,336	Sparta	5,799
Larissa	278,465	Larissa	23,899
Lassithi	68,167	Hagios Nicolaos	1,543
Lesbos	161,557	Mytilene	27,870
Messenia	247,907	Kalamata	28,955
Pella	97,167	Edessa	13,115
Phocis and Phiotis	193,671	Lamia	14,205
Preveza	79,620	Preveza	8,659
Rethymno	68,180	Rethymno	8,632
Rhodopi	180,441	Komotene	30,136
Salonica	539,986	Salonica	236,524
Samos	70,497	Limen Vatheos	8,636
Seres	182,710	Seres	29,640
Trikkala	214,748	Trikkala	18,682
Jannina	180,418	Yannina	20,485
Zante	40,492	Zante	11,609
Agion Oros (Mount Athos)	4,858	Karyai	305
	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.

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 vineyard, 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, recognized 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.

Vital statistics for 3 years :—

Year	Living Births	Marriages	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1925	156,367	48,462	88,633	67,734
1926	181,278	44,188	84,136	97,142
1927	176,527	44,243	100,020	76,507

Religion.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the country are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church. 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 6 bishops, who must during their year of office reside at Athens. The Orthodox Church has 33 archbishops in the old territory and 38 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 256 teachers and 3,340 pupils (2,371 boys and 969 girls). There are 11 agricultural schools in Greece with 92 teachers and 345 pupils. There were also 13 seminaries with 101 teachers and 1,594 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 Salonica (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	9,150,028,000	9,069,955,000	1929-30	9,665,618,373	9,657,618,422
1927-28	8,829,331,000	8,879,710,000	1930-31	10,534,378,000	10,525,653,000
1928-29	11,114,651,000	11,114,652,000	1931-32	10,178,100,000	10,178,100,000

Particulars of the budgets for 1930-31 and 1929-30 are given as follows:

Revenue	1929-30	1930-31	Expenditure	1929-30	1930-31
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands
Ordinary:	drachmai	drachmai	Ordinary:	drachmai	drachmai
Direct tax . .	1,543,472	1,471,126	Public debt interest	2,454,280	2,597,847
Indirect tax . .	4,241,312	4,446,182	Pensions and other obligations . .	553,482	619,225
Monopoly . .	354,714	379,868	Public security .	434,553	438,045
Tax from stamps .	564,660	624,610	Public works . .	198,800	209,542
Telegraph, post and telephone . .	274,716	272,091	Education . .	669,275	687,809
Other administrations working for the State . .	21,583	21,431	Monopoly . .	140,128	139,671
Income from State property . .	109,604	105,861	Telegraph, post and telephone . .	314,198	333,303
New tax for the payment of public debt interest .	1,702,297	1,779,978	Army and navy .	1,380,500	1,375,712
Other ordinary revenues. . .	415,964	398,957	Expenses of other administrations .	1,641,449	1,992,194
Total . .	9,228,322	9,500,104	Total . .	7,787,214	8,392,848
Extraordinary .	437,290	909,274	Extraordinary . .	1,870,399	2,132,805
Loan . . .	—	125,000			
Grand total .	9,665,612	10,534,378	Grand total .	9,657,613	10,525,653

The total public debt of Greece amounted on December 31, 1929, to 38,692,000,000 drachmai, distributed as follows: Loans in gold, 27,139,000,000 drachmai; loans in banknotes, 4,813,000,000; floating debt, 4,380,000,000; and railroad debt, 2,360,000,000 drachmai. The service on this debt during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, is estimated at 3,725,660,000 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, 1929, 278,906,533 drachmae from monopolies, and 961,304,011 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 is 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 35,000. 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 11 divisions and 1 brigade, out of which 4 army corps are organised in time of peace. 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 1929 was 5,315 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 1929-30 amounted to 1,509,840,000 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	6¼	4 9·2; 8 7·5in.; 16 3in.	8	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 11 destroyers, 11 torpedo boats, 4 minelayers, 6 submarines, and a variety of miscellaneous craft. The *Giorgios Averoff* and *Helle* have been completely refitted and modernised. Four new destroyers are building in Italy.

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 reorganise the Greek fleet have been lent by the Admiralty since 1927.

Production and Industry.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country. Of the total area only one-fifth is cultivable. The total area (old Greece) is 6,534,530 hectares (16,146,823 acres), made up as follows: 1,591,488 hectares (3,952,692 acres) is cultivated land; 5,055,122 hectares (12,486,151 acres) is covered by mountains; and 87,905 hectares (217,125 acres) occupied by lakes and marshes. Forest area, 1,514,488 hectares (3,742,418 acres).

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	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Wheat . . .	1,345,100	1,263,221	356,130	231,377
Barley . . .	504,859	541,574	157,767	102,351
Maize . . .	458,549	348,006	128,344	151,569
Oats . .	280,346	341,202	76,146	47,195
Tobacco . . .	232,691	243,044	53,738	72,681
Cotton . .	38,510	35,764	10,751	8,688
New wine . .	303,968	365,694	307,523	215,276
Currants . .	164,156	177,884	170,690	151,885

Olives are abundant, about 865,000 acres being under cultivation; olive oil production in 1929 was 90,000 metric tons, as compared with 100,071 metric tons, valued at 1,981,490,703 drachmai in 1928. 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 (1928) 220,718 horses and 69,588 mares, 149,610 mules, 342,870 asses, 473,092 cattle, 6,920,861 sheep, 4,919,118 goats, and 418,524 pigs, 8,693,241 poultry and 314,466 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, Eubœa, the Ægean 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):—

—	1925	1926	1927	—	1925	1926	1927
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Iron ore	88,216	126,624	123,265	Chromites	8,079	20,049	17,314
Iron pyrites	65,000	81,000	100,050	Emery	20,354	27,240	15,848
Lead (ore)	76,916	84,860	89,893	Zinc	7,594	34,751	30,597
Magnesite (raw)	90,828	95,638	84,484	Lignites	142,076	153,321	143,346
				Salt	65,260	90,791	105,000

Industry is making considerable progress in Greece. The leading industrial products are olive oil, wine, textiles, leather, and soap. In 1929 the value of the production of industries was 5,716,105,000 drachmai, as compared with 6,727,182,000 drachmai in 1928.

Commerce.

Value of the commerce of Greece (at the average rate of exchange for the year, viz.: 1926, 386·82; 1927, 368·4; 1928, 372·75; 1929 and 1930, 375 drachmai = 1*l.*) for five years is as follows:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	25,864,585	34,207,160	33,502,674	35,401,416	28,934,955
Exports	14,036,893	16,388,194	16,853,319	18,627,189	15,782,416

Principal special imports and exports in 1929 and 1930:—

Categories.	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Animal and Fish Products	1,105,923	854,215	42,241	23,560
Agricultural Products	3,551,007	2,494,100	13,249	20,817
Horticultural Products	344,694	277,247	5,268,839	4,577,056
Oils and Waxes	171,262	79,080	438,513	231,754
Wines, Spirits, and Beverages	95,592	11,540	622,699	297,160
Confectionery's Products, etc.	364,217	314,192	3,114	1,792
Hides, Skins, Leather, and Manufactures thereof	355,715	242,071	151,249	144,619
Forest Products	657,973	557,923	82,887	72,901
Mineral Products	1,268,622	1,167,178	126,071	164,628
Metals and Manufactures thereof	1,482,848	1,272,909	37,292	237,765
Musical and Scientific Instruments	205,690	232,419	1,031	1,193
Earthenware and Glassware	141,316	145,759	2,111	1,879
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Products	442,064	360,079	68,470	69,220
Perfumes and Soaps	28,161	31,181	16,052	15,456
Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs	108,707	104,216	9,604	10,321
Paper and Printed Matter, Engraving, etc.	211,252	232,958	7,972	5,295
Rubber Products	64,820	67,508	194	108
Yarns and Textiles	2,058,411	1,859,051	67,493	33,020
Games and Sports Goods	14,067	13,826	2	21
Hats	46,590	42,183	548	354
Vehicles	422,571	382,690	4,645	3,117
Arms and Explosives	17,207	20,858	2,344	1,181
Ships	103,865	26,431	1,117	618
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	72,858	61,990	17,459	4,576
Total	13,275,531	10,850,608	6,985,196	5,918,406

The trade was distributed, by principal countries, as follows:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai	1000 Drachmai
Great Britain	1,663,277	1,384,212	826,280	738,816
Egypt	257,656	130,265	307,208	276,437
United States	2,090,933	1,662,812	1,114,048	855,628
Austria	153,592	126,302	177,807	165 626
Belgium	486,794	463,701	228,124	156,720
Bulgaria	243,644	159,424	29,171	22,775
France	902,380	777,707	424,655	400,646
Germany	1,249,366	1,097,738	1,614,089	1,391,980
Switzerland	123,094	129,866	14,188	17,948
Italy	739,282	659,402	1,277,981	832,442
Netherlands	269,893	182,932	296,530	353,132
Rumania	885,842	612,468	96,872	68,793
Russia	279,897	488,521	5,117	20,494
Serbia (Yugoslavia)	792,791	616,829	1,639	25,863
Turkey	839,054	378,965	13,620	10,595
Spain	21,481	5,435	683	—
Sweden	138,804	154,964	233,070	112,219
Norway	35,789	31,145	17,944	1,867
Canada	715,784	428,919	1,801	1,573
Czechoslovakia	458,561	409,588	77,414	261,173
Hungary	239,556	179,777	21,645	25,707
All other countries	1,188,111	725,307	175,264	99,552
Total	13,275,531	10,850,608	6,985,196	5,918,406

The staple article of import from Greece into the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) is currants, the value of which amounted in 1929 to 1,836,457*l.* Other articles of import in 1929 were:—raisins, 97,935*l.*; tobacco, 153,949*l.* Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece in 1929, cotton piece goods were valued at 1,064,576*l.*: woollens, 617,916*l.*; coal, 512,136*l.*; iron and steel, 266,987*l.*; machinery, 446,465*l.*

The total trade between Greece and the United Kingdom for 5 years was as follows:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Greece to U.K.	2,481,392	3,016,311	3,129,052	2,525,520	2,037,384
Exports to Greece from U.K.	3,376,916	4,729,091	4,850,443	4,920,570	3,731,684

Navigation and Shipping.

The merchant navy of Greece on December 31, 1929, had 718 sailing vessels of 57,925 tons and 547 steamers of 1,350,157 tons. In 1929, 27,714 steamers of 18,700,602 tons and 8,054 sailing vessels of 434,815 tons entered the ports of Greece, while 27,897 steamers of 18,620,930 tons and 8,358 sailing vessels of 426,108 tons cleared. The freight handled by the Saloniki Free Zone in 1929 amounted to 848,298 metric tons (756,516 imports and 91,782 exports), as against 720,286 (640,579 imports and 79,707 exports) tons in 1928.

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 1928 for a length of 1,567 miles, of which 825 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 1928 reached 335,875,871 drachmai, while operating expenses were 292,664,760 drachmai, other expenses 14,333,226 drachmai.

The telegraph lines on December 31, 1929, had a length of 13,750 miles, with 33,132 miles of wire. The number of offices was 2,940. They handled 3,660,347 inland telegrams, and 1,018,496 international, of which 497,586 were despatched abroad and 520,910 were received.

In 1929 there were 1,596 miles of urban telephone lines with 3,172 miles of wire, and 6,785 miles of inter-urban lines with 13,570 miles of wire. The number of subscribers was 7,685, and the number of offices 19.

There were 1,187 post offices at the end of 1929, and there passed through the post in that year:—Inland post:—letters, 53,588,154; post-cards, 2,867,872; printed matter, journals and samples, 28,941,517; postal orders, 882,296, of a total value of drachmai 670,140,328; parcels, 628,105. Foreign postal service (dispatched):—letters, 14,701,503; post-cards, 1,398,295; printed matter and journals, 3,570,015; postal orders, 6,678, valued at 4,215,608 drachmai; parcels, 26,970. Foreign postal service (received):—letters, 15,964,449; post-cards, 1,531,144; journals and other printed paper, 4,986,753; parcels, 161,857; money orders, 13,635, of a total value of drachmai 17,058,196.

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 tripartite loan. By the same decree, the drachma was stabilised, its gold content being fixed at 0·01952634 grammes of gold, corresponding to 375 drachmai to the pound sterling. 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 23, 1931, the total bank-note circulation amounted to 4,409,905,000 drachmai.

On December 31, 1929, there were 39 banks in Greece with deposits amounting to 16,543 million drachmai, and capital, 3,250 million drachmai.

The *Drachma* consists of 100 *leptá*. Nickel coinage in circulation consists of 10, 20 and 50 *leptá*, 1 and 2 drachmai.

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 pii = 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.—Spyridion Saltaferas.

Secretary—John Kindynis.

Naval and Air Attaché.—Capt. D. Phocas.

Consul-General.—Demetrius Sophianos.

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.—O. C. Harvey.

Second Secretary.—J. T. Henderson.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay.

Military Attaché.—Lt. Col. F. A. Sampson.

Air Attaché.—Group. Capt. C. R. S Bradley, O.B.E.

Consul-General at Salonica.—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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

1. Official Publications.

The Statistical Bureau publishes many monthly and annual returns, among others:—Recensements de la population. Resultats statistiques généraux des recensements.—Statistique du mouvement de la population.—Statistique des causes de décès.—Statistique des eléctions.—Statistique annuelle du Rendement Agricole etc. de la Grèce.—(Effectif du bétail—Dénombrement des arbres).—Bulletins du mouvement de la navigation de la Grèce avec l'étranger.—Bulletins mensuels et annuels du commerce spécial de la Grèce avec les pays étrangers.—Statistique des Postes, Telégraphes et Téléphones.—Bulletin mensuel de Statistique.

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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 began his six-year term on December 5, 192 In December, 1930, he became ill. The Council of State attempted to name

his successor, but after considerable street fighting Dr. Andrade was made Provisional President.

President of the Republic.—General Jorge *Ubico* (February 10, 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. A system of peonage prevails on the large plantations. Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments.

The capital is Guatemala City, with 120,707 inhabitants, 1928, 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 1927-28 there were 2,595 primary schools with 3,595 teachers, and 114,775 pupils and 33 professional, normal, secondary and special schools with an enrolment of 4,211. 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 19,400 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):—

—	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 [1]
	Quetzales.	Quetzales.	Quetzales.	Quetzales.	Quetzales.
Revenue . .	11,555,852	12,411,182	14,265,751	15,398,825	13,628,786
Expenditure .	11,715,949	12,259,067	14,128,979	15,409,150	13,628,786

[1] Estimates.

Customs duties (imports and exports) provided 9,385,907 quetzales in 1928-29, or about 60 per cent. of the revenue.

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 debt service, 3,050,028 quetzales. The Swedish Match Company was given the match monopoly in 1930.

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 1929-30 were 2,201,000 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; coffee exports in 1929, 662,184 bags; in 1928, 789,433 bags. Germans own and control between 30 and 40 per cent. of the coffee plantations of Guatemala. Next to coffee, sugar is the most important export crop (output in 1929, 13,556,875 lbs.) and maize, beans and rice, forming the diet of the population, the most important domestic crops. Banana exports, 1929, 6,424,633 stems. Guatemala has almost a monopoly of the chicle gum used for chewing in the United States; exports in 1929 were valued at 320,640 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 243,764 cattle, 240,444 sheep, 70,979 pigs, 47,211 horses, 23,823 goats and 23,327 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 in pounds sterling for 5 years (at £1 = 5 quetzales):—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	4,678,774	5,320,317	5,006,417	6,022,176	4,752,347
Exports . . .	5,932,891	5,795,617	6,738,045	5,642,314	4,985,646

The values of the principal imports and exports in quetzales (or U.S. dollars) for 2 years were :—

Imports	1928	1929 [1]	Exports	1928	1929
	Quetzales	Quetzales		Quetzales	Quetzales
Cotton . .	3,340,094	2,289,467	Coffee . .	23,002,538	19,093,606
Woollen . .	404,245	411,841	Chicle . .	444,772	320,640
Silk . . .	173,450	157,199	Timber . .	338,418	868,370
Artificial Silk .	576,249	609,464	Hides . .	257,847	198,299
Leather . .	339,738	248,080	Bananas . .	3,096,333	3,212,316
Drugs . . .	650,098	404,955	Sugar . . .	374,299	334,243
Petroleum . .	783,001	634,989	Honey . .	93,178	135,297
Total (including all others) .	21,464,924	14,334,008	Total (including all others) .	28,211,572	24,928,228

[1] To June 30 only.

In 1929, 56·98 per cent. of the imports came from the United States, 9·69 per cent. from Great Britain, 14·15 per cent. from Germany, 3·69 per cent. from France, and 2·24 per cent. from Italy. In 1929, 45·73 per cent. of the exports went to the United States, 39·82 per cent. to Germany, and 7·73 to Holland.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Guatemala to U.K. .	59,598	69,897	56,584	39,580	58,112
Exports to Guatemala from U.K.	508,250	434,028	457,508	437,098	230,906

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 and Livingston ; on the Pacific side, San José 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. When all its lines in Central America, projected or under construction, are completed, a direct through route will be afforded between Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Panama and Colon, extending along the western portion of Central America through the five Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. 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. Revenue of the Post Office in 1929, 257,770

quetzales. 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. In 1927-28, the revenue for the combined telegraph and telephone systems was 411,069 quetzales; expenditure, 804,839 quetzales. Radio stations have been opened at Quezaltenango and Guatemala City with service to Peten, Puerto Barrios, and other places.

Air-mail and passenger service connects Guatemala City with Puerto Barrios, Zacapa, Quezaltenango, Mazatenango, La Libertad, and with Mexico City.

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, 1929, was 9,878,196 quetzales, of which 2,965,481 quetzales represented 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); International Bank of Guatemala (1877); 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 lb. avoirdupois.
,, *Arroba* of 25 libras . . = 25·35 lb. ,,
,, *Quintal* of 4 arrobas . . . = 101·40 ,,
,, *Tonelada* of 20 quintals . . = 18·10 cwt.
,, *Fanega* . . . . . = 1½ imperial bushels.

The metric system has been officially adopted.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Guatemala in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Vacant.

Consul-General (in London).—Ramiro Girón.

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 Puerto Barrios, and San José.

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HAITI.

(République d'Haïti.)

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 provides for a number of American Advisers to the Haitian Government, appointed by the President of Haiti on the recommendation of the President of the United States; these supervise the constabulary, finances, public health, public works, and agriculture.

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 about 100,000 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. Emigration from Haiti was prohibited by ministerial decree on July 13, 1928.

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 lycees 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):—

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Revenue	9,072,930	7,765,200	10,084,200	8,504,400	7,729 633
Expenditure	8,186,145	8,728,920	8,632,262	8,824,000	8,867,031

In 1922, the Haitian Government secured a loan of 16,000,000 dollars (net, 14,755,253 dollars) from the National City Company and the National City Bank of New York 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, September 30, 1930, was 16,541,130 dollars. The internal debt comprises a 6 per cent. thirty-year loan of 5,000,000 dollars (of which 3,955,015 dollars was outstanding on September 30, 1926), and the portion of the fiduciary currency of the government uncovered by reserves which, on that date, amounted to 1,046,465 dollars.

Defence.

An armed constabulary (Garde d'Haïti), 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 consists of 183 officers and 2,537 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
1927 .	16,524,438	16,549,875	1929 .	17,238,000	16,724,000
1928 .	20,248,000	22,667,000	1930 .	12,857,626	14,144,567

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):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	201,445	162,455	165,012	166,974	149,745
Exports . . .	228,249	181,656	333,389	180,162	166,921

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 established branches at Port-au-Prince, Cape Haiti and Aux Cayes.

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. There were in circulation on December 31, 1929, 5,910,199 dollars (U.S) in notes, of which 1,343,132 dollars were in U.S Government notes and 4,567,067 were in notes of the Banque Nationale. Gold coinage amounted to 127,644 dollars and subsidiary silver coinage to 15,874 dollars. 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. Luis Baron.
Counsellor.—Dr. Clovis Kernisan.
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.—J. H. Magowan, O.B.E.
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 1,250 public schools, with 1,637 teachers and 41,854 children enrolled. The secondary schools had 494 pupils, the normal schools 746, and the commercial schools 344. 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 (70 students in 1929–30); 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 silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar; conversion into sterling herewith is at the rate of 1 peso = 2*s*.).

—	1925–26	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30[1]	1930–31[1]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	920,130	1,202,987	1,372,839	1,310,192	1,510,962
Expenditure . . .	1,168,225	1,136,526	1,286,362	1,310,192	1,510,962

[1] Estimates.

The 1929–30 budget includes 100,000*l*. from a new source of revenue, 'gambling licenses.'

Total external debt stood on July 31, 1929, at 1,080,000*l*. Payment due on debt services, external and internal, in 1929–30, was 249,413*l*. 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 was estimated at about 1,913,821*l.* on July 31, 1929.

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 1929–30 was 1,607,059 pesos.

Production and Industry.

The chief culture is that of bananas, on the Atlantic coast (29,083,665 bunches exported in 1929–30 almost entirely by one company). The United States took 23,618,126 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 1929–30, 3,046,010 lbs.), likewise tobacco. The production of sugar from 2 large mills is increasing. Exports in 1929–30, 35,510,475 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, silver (exports in 1929, 178,219 lbs. valued at 505,538*l.*) copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, some of them being found in almost every department. There is only one large mining company. Deposits of brown and other coal have also been found.

Straw hats and cigars are manufactured for local consumption and export; 46,592,700 cigars were exported in 1928–29. 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 years :—

—	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . . .	2,550,550	1,980,000	2,126,080	2,514,719	3,057,804
Exports . . .	2,396,510	2,691,200	3,509,258	4,628,547	5,055,383

The United States takes nearly 75 per cent. of the exports of Honduras, and furnishes 77 per cent. of its imports.

Total trade between Honduras and United Kingdom for 5 years was (according to Board of Trade returns) as follows :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Honduras . .	567,917	1,332,998	826,760	1,108,906	495,159
Exports to Honduras . . .	167,652	552,817	185,326	750,323	517,007

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.

The silver *peso* or *dollar*, of 100 cents, weighing 25 grammes, 900 fine, is the monetary unit. The value of the silver peso is legally fixed at one-half the value of an American dollar. The fractional silver money consists of 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. The *real* is also in popular use. It is equivalent to 12½ cents. There are 1-cent and 2-cent copper coins. On the north coast the currency is almost entirely American paper money. Silver coins of practically all Latin-American countries circulate freely with, 1930, about 600,000 dollars (U.S.) of notes of the two banks of issue. A law passed in 1926, but not yet in effect, authorizes the issue of a new unit, the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), equal to 50 cents gold (U S.), which is ultimately to be sole legal tender.

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.—(Vacant).

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 February 8, 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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

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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 December 20, 1926, the following parties were elected:—Party of National Unity (Bethlen Party), 171; Christian Social Union, 35; Socialists, 14; other parties, 25; total 245.

The Ministry originally formed on June 17, 1922, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Count Stephen *Bethlen.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Count Julius *Karolyi.*
Minister of the Interior.—Béla de *Scitovszky.*
Minister of Public Economy.—Dr. John *Bud.*
Minister of Finance.—Dr. Alexander *Wekerle.*
Minister of Agriculture.—John *Mayer.*
Minister of Commerce.—Dr. John *Bud.*
Minister of Public Instruction.—Count Kuno *Klebelsberg.*
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Tibor de *Zsitvay.*
Minister of National Defence —Julius de *Gombos.*
Minister of Social Welfare.—Dr. Alexander *Ernszt.*

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 (Oedenburg) 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. (These figures are exclusive of the area of 36 square miles with a population of 7,000, obtained after the census.) 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:

	1926	1927	1928	1929
Births . . .	229,484	218,548	224,693	215,463
Marriages . . .	76,849	77,026	79,634	78,518
Deaths . . .	139,905	150,675	146,496	152,847

Principal Towns, with Population in 1930 (Census).

Budapest .	1,004,699	Újpest . .	67,374	Hódmezővásár-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 1928-29 altogether 1,037 infants' schools and permanent foster-homes with 1,474 female teachers and 110,429 infants, and 4 training colleges for female teachers of infant schools.

In Hungary there were in the school-year 1928-29, 6,700 elementary schools with 832,758 pupils and 18,396 teachers. There were also 4,163 general, 1,490 agricultural continuation schools (or courses) and 51 agricultural public schools with special teachers attached to them. There were 520 apprentice schools, 484 for industrial and 36 for commercial apprentices. The number of industrial apprentices was 68,924 and of commercial apprentices 3,811. There were 20 training colleges for elementary schools for males and 27 for females, with 626 teachers and 7,818 students. The number of primary schools was for boys 161, for girls 224, for both sexes 24, with 72,113 pupils and 4,166 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 1928-1929, 28 gymnasia, 69 realgymnasia, 23 modern schools, and 35 girls' secondary schools. Total number of teachers, 3,027, pupils, 59,541 (47,190 boys and 12,351 girls).

Of the special schools, 51 are agricultural, 45 industrial and universal, and 50 commercial, with 30 others. Of the commercial schools, 32 were for boys and 18 for girls; total number of pupils, 11,312. The other special schools had 3,826 pupils.

Hungary has four universities and (since 1919) an independent Faculty of Economics at Budapest (51 professors, 1,210 students in 1928-29), all maintained by the State. In 1928-29 the University of Budapest had 306 professors and 5,728 students; the University of Szeged, 96 professors and 1,466 students; the University of Pécs 86 professors and 1,228 students, and of Debrecen 72 professors and 1,138 students—the last two having been founded in 1912. Total number of students at the Universities, 1928-29, 10,770. There are also 17 theological colleges, viz., 13 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant, and 1 Jewish, with a total of 112 professors and 747 students; and 3 law schools with 35 professors and 866 students; and the veterinary school with 31 professors and 274 students. The technical high school (polytechnicum) in Budapest has 103 professors and 1,497 students (1928-29); the high school of mining and forestry of Sopron 27 professors and 119 students; and 3 agricultural colleges have 35 professors and 473 students. There are 9 other high schools with 206 professors and 1,576 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 pengös) :—

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 Pengös	1,000 Pengös	1,000 Pengös	1,000 Pengös
Revenue . . .	1,192,421	1,360,261	1,432,171	1,401,100
Expenditure . . .	1,192,255	1,357,804	1,428,671	1,398,130

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	2,708,000	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 pengös investments.

The public debt of Hungary in 1929–30, was given at 1,708,499,416 pengös.

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	1928-29		1929-30
	Area	Yield	Estimated Yield
	Acres	Quintals	Quintals
Wheat	3,707,827	20,407,899	19,958,540
Rye	1,622,783	7,981,916	6,713,284
Barley	1,178,474	6,826,192	5,355,202
Oats	744,994	4,106,574	2,233,953
Maize	2,774,495	17,941,370	13,291,726
Potatoes	699,992	21,682,735	16,190,267
Sugar-beet	195,247	16,070,280	13,897,178
Grapes	—	54,776,721[1]	—

[1] Production of mush in gallons.

In Hungary there were, in 1930, 860,379 horses, 1,784,633 cattle, 1,463,834 sheep, and 2,361,566 pigs.

The total area under forest in Hungary (1929) was 2,604,882 acres.

The production of coal in Hungary was in 1900, 6,575,000 tons; in 1910, 9,036,000 tons; in 1926, 6,156,987 tons; in 1927, 7,030,196 tons;

in 1928, 7,293,349 tons; and in 1929, 7,870,189 tons. The best quality coal is found in the Mecsek Mountain, in the district of Pécs. Bituminous coal is found at Ajk. Hungary has a considerable number of brown-coal and lignite mines, and her bauxite deposits may be counted among the largest in the world. Production in 1929, 383,006 tons.

Hungary retains important fishery preserves in the Danube and Theiss rivers and in lake Balaton. The latter, situated in the west, is the largest lake in central Europe, being 50 miles long and from 2 to 7 miles broad. Its waters contain plentiful supplies of perch, carp, pike, sheatfish, shad and other fish. The north shore of Lake Balaton is an important wine-producing district. The best known Hungarian wines come from the hilly country, "Tokaj," in the northeast section of Hungary.

The industries of Hungary are based on agriculture. They include milling, distilling, the manufacture of sugar (2,549,750 metric quintals of raw sugar in 1929), hemp and flax, and also iron and steel works (367,957 metric tons of pig-iron and 513,472 metric tons of steel in 1929). In 1929 there were in Hungary 3,347 factories, employing on an average 242,787 workmen, with an output valued at 2,830 million pengos.

Commerce.

Trade for 5 years is shown as follows:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Million Quintals	Thousands of Pengös	Million Quintals	Thousands of Pengös
1926 . .	54·0	941,006	26·0	876,672
1927 . .	63·4	1,182,262	20·3	807,560
1928 . .	66·4	1,188,976	21·0	818,711
1929[1] .	67·1	1,062,771	27·6	1,040,179
1930[1] .	48·8	832,947	22·9	910,481

[1] Preliminary figures.

The value of imports and exports for 2 years was as follows (in thousands of pengös):—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
Timber, raw and worked . .	131,990	93,262	Flour . . .	106,336	82,911
Cotton fabrics .	57,113	44,167	Wheat . . .	126,860	73,684
Coal . . .	71,664	48,722	Animals for slaughter and draught .	151,422	188,089
Machinery and apparatus. . .	40,010	33,638	Poultry, live and slaughtered. .	40,900	48,273
Woollen fabrics .	32,953	29,346	Rye . .	23,088	13,040
Paper and paper goods. .	43,981	38,514	Sugar . .	40,957	29,963
Cotton yarn and thread . .	32,783	29,177	Machinery and apparatus . .	31,653	18,969
Metals, raw . .	27,908	20,245	Feathers . .	22,642	14,589
Mineral oil . .	30,194	35,092	Half manufactured iron goods . .	23,769	17,423
Hardware . .	18,221	13,408	Electrical machinery and apparatus . .	22,582	23,352
Cotton, raw . .	24,959	16,086	Barley . . .	20,575	8,204
Hides, raw . .	21,948	24,851	Raw tobacco . .	18,030	14,758
Electrical machinery and apparatus . .	26,219	13,308	Wine . . .	16,107	14,466
Silk and silken yarn	21,468	25,462			

The trade was distributed as follows, for 2 years, in thousands of pengös:—

Country	Imports 1,000 Pengös		Exports 1,000 Pengös	
	1929[1]	1930	1929[1]	1930
Austria	142,175	98,300	322,906	257,000
Czechoslovakia	234,417	180,500	168,557	154,700
Rumania	97,250	74,600	47,263	30,200
Yugoslavia	55,466	42,800	61,550	52,700
Germany	209,759	174,700	119,702	92,900
Switzerland	28,078	19,300	41,239	37,500
Italy	46,599	40,700	71,433	116,400
France	23,785	22,800	12,442	16,500
Holland	25,939	20,500	13,416	4,400
Great Britain	30,844	25,300	35,141	49,400
Poland	51,385	30,200	16,773	11,300
United States	47,522	89,000	10,858	3,800
Other Countries	69,552	64,200	119,399	83,600
Total	1,062,771	832,900	1,040,179	910,400

[1] Preliminary figures

Total trade between Hungary and the United Kingdom according to Board of Trade returns for five years:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Hungary	272,545	409,666	567,656	720,287	995,785
Exports to Hungary	655,017	967,339	999,907	1,058,942	738,737

Internal Communications.

In 1929 there were 2,651 miles of state roads, 8,965 miles of municipal roads and 5,500 miles of inferior roads, total, 17,116 miles of road.

There are two railway systems in Hungary, the M.Á.V. (Royal Hungarian State Railways), which is owned and operated by the Government, and the Danube-Save-Adriatic Railway Co., a private corporation. The former is by far the more important, owning and operating about 82·0 per cent. of the country's total mileage. The length of railways in Hungary in 1929–30 was 8,675 kilometres, or 5,422 miles, of which 3,159 kilometres, or 1,184 miles, are owned by the State. Of the total 999 kilometres or 624 miles are double track. The passengers carried in 1928–29 were: State railways, 90,698,000; private railways, 34,663; and freight, 35,307,000 and 5,393,000 metric tons respectively. There are four air lines over which 2,569 flights were made in 1929 with 4,099 passengers, and 326 metric tons of freight.

Number of Hungarian post-offices (not including collecting places and railway post) (1929), 2,339. On December 31, 1929, the length of telegraph lines was 5,644 miles; of telegraph wires, 51,362 miles; of telephone lines, 14,485 miles; and of wire, 362,713 miles. The postal and telegraphic services are in the hands of the Government.

The total number of telegrams sent in 1929 was 3,804,139 (3,802,385 in 1928), and of telephone calls in 1929 for long distance, 5,173,357 (4,674,000 in 1928).

Currency and Banking.

By a law of November 4, 1925, a new monetary unit, the 'pengö' (= 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 pengös. The pengö contains 0.263158 grammes of gold.

The amount of the bank notes in circulation, issued by the National Bank of Hungary, was 366,792,137 pengös on March 7, 1931. Metal reserve was 187,706,084 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.—Marqui Alphonz de Pallavicini.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Aloysius vitéz Béldy.

2. Of Great Britain in Hungary.

Envoy and Minister.—Viscount Chilston, K.C.M.G. Appointed March 19 1928.

Secretaries.—P. S. Scrivener and J. H. U. Lambert.

Commercial Secretary.—H. A. C. Carpenter.

Military Attaché.—Major W. D. Morgan, D.S.O., M.C.

Vice-Consul at Budapest.—C. O. Wakefield Harrey.

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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 40 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 28, 1927, 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.—Einar *Arnason.*

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 1920:—

Divisions.	Area, English sq. m.	Population, 1920.	Population, 1920, Per sq. m.
The South West	4,125	34,425	8·3
The Western peninsula	3,658	13,397	3·7
The North	13,695	22,900	1·7
The East	5,954	10,214	1·7
The South	12,277	13,754	1·1
Total	39,709	94,690	2·4

At the end of 1929, the population was estimated at 106,350.

In 1920, there were 46,172 males and 48,518 females.

In 1920, 54,245 were domiciled in rural districts, and 40,445 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 1929 a population of 26,428; other towns are Akureyri, 3,613, Hafnarfjördur, 3,412, Vestmannaeyjar, 3,369, Ísafjördur, 2,333, Siglufjördur, 1,900, Nes, 1,103, Seydisfjördur, 957.

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.
1927	599	2,642	73	1,282	1,360
1928	714	2,542	61	1,124	1,418
1929	758	2,644	82	1,237	1,407

Of the births in 1929, 15·7 per cent. were illegitimate (14·7 per cent. in 1928).

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 1927–28, there were 229 elementary schools, with 375 teachers and 8,609 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 (*syslumenn*) and town judges (*bœjarfógetar*). From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hœstirjettur*) in Reykjavík, which has 3 judges.

In 1929, 30 men (34 in 1928), and 1 woman (3 in 1928), were convicted of crime.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926 .	684,876	696,078	1929 .	1,006,928	846,044
1927 .	620,792	703,675	1930[1] .	662,955	661,527
1928 .	785,008	725,618	1931[1] .	705,760	706,073

[1] Budget estimates.

Budget estimates for the year 1931 :—

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	2,940,000	Interest on State debt	514,991
Customs	6,860,000	Reduction of debt .	658,147
Post and telegraphs .	2,200,000	Civil list of the King .	60,000
Monopoly of spirits .	575,000	Althingi and the central administration .	507,500
Balance of domain revenue	34,600	Foreign Affairs . .	109,000
Interest on State assets.	78,000	Justice, police, etc. .	1,019,600
Other revenues . .	129,000	Sanitary affairs . .	585,515
		Posts and telegraphs .	2,436,300
		Other communications	1,864,730
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction .	1,616,375
		Science, literature, and art . . .	291,910
		Trade, etc. .	1,697,110
		Social welfare . .	997,350
		Pensions . . .	253,216
		Other expenditure .	210,000
Total revenue .	12,816,600 (705,760*l.*)	Total expenditure .	12,822,744 (706,043*l.*)

The State possesses a comparatively large reserve fund invested in different loans. On December 31, 1929, it amounted to 2,025,299 krónur (about 112,000*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 1929, 11,642,022 krónur, besides 18,207,501 krónur on behalf of banks and mortgage institutions, or altogether 29,849,523 krónur. It is in a great measure a foreign debt. The foreign debt amounted to 24,936,699 krónur, and the internal debt 4,912,824 krónur.

The State assets amounted on December 31, 1929, to 36,568,000 krónur, besides 18,207,501 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.

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 1929 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 2,964,000 cwt., the crop of potatoes 76,000 cwt. and of turnips 30,000 cwt. In the spring of 1929 the live stock was as follows:—Horses 50,600, head of cattle 30,100, sheep 638,000, goats 2,900.

The total value of the fisheries in 1928 was estimated at 42,869,000 krónur (about 2,361,000*l.*), whereof the cod fishery was valued at 34,918,000 krónur, and the herring fishery at 4,206,000 krónur.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 5 years :—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	3,512,193	3,865,138	3,181,021	2,927,422	3,457,000
Exports	4,752,729	4,330,408	2,922,382	3,477,588	4,406,000

The value of the leading imports and exports for 1928 was as follows (kr. 18.16 = 1*l.*) :—

	Imports	Exports.
	Krónur.	Krónur.
Animals living and animal food	991,529	61,507,997
Cereals	5,837,731	—
Colonial produce	4,786,763	—
Textile materials	42,683	2,088,873
Yarn, rope, etc.	3,060,109	806
Textile manufactures	9,297,382	11,168
Skins, hair, etc.	1,948,836	7,170,519
Oils, tallow, etc.	6,709,101	8,914,388
Timber and wooden goods	5,141,010	355
Coal	4,217,083	—
Salt	3,011,127	—
Metals and hardware	6,041,660	2,309
Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc	5,966,905	1,254
Other articles	7,342,376	308,046
Total	64,394,295 (3,547,895*l.*)	80,005,715 (4,405,601*l.*)

The following table shows the value of the trade with the different countries in 1927 :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Krónur	Krónur.
Denmark	18,926,632	5,646,430
Great Britain	20,206,688	13,100,958
Norway	6,900,263	8,960,524
Sweden	2,851,725	5,404,151
Germany	8,106,029	4,841,084
Netherlands	1,364,223	191,017
Belgium	677,394	2,503
France	191,348	8,850
Portugal	12,077	2,376,835
Spain	2,145,095	26,119,887
Italy	174,554	8,476,908
United States	1,682,186	1,437,414
Brazil	337,662	238,057
Japan	—	479,780
Other countries	818,419	721,817
Total	64,394,295	80,005,715

The chief articles of import from Iceland to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 1929 were : fish, 363,363*l.* ; skins, 50,040*l.* ; fish oils, 32,922*l.* Chief articles of the United Kingdom exports to Iceland, 1929 : coal, 92,738*l.* ; cottons, 40,656*l.* ; meal and flour, 43,818*l.* ; petroleum, 46,792*l.*

Total trade (Board of Trade Returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom for 5 years :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iceland to U.K. . . .	279,938	373,169	548,729	550,982	346,013
Exports to Iceland from U.K. . . .	447,508	502,011	650,013	658,684	680,589

Shipping and Navigation.—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 12 gross tons) was, in 1929, 94 steam vessels of 26,921 gross tons, 254 motor vessels of 7,430 gross tons, and 8 sailing vessels of 281 gross tons: total, 356 vessels of 34,632 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.

There are 515 post offices.

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines at the end of 1929 was 2,291 miles. The wires had a length of 6,674 miles. There were 308 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of dispatches sent in the year 1929 was 281,655, of which 147,357 were internal. Number of telephone conversations was 589,236. The total receipts amounted to 1,786,687 krónur, and the total expenditure to 1,245,729 krónur, leaving a surplus of 540,958 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, 1929, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 64,530,566 krónur. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank.

At the end of 1929 there were 50 savings banks with 22,500 depositors, and deposits amounting to 8,673,000 krónur, or about 385 krónur to each account.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*. The króna, which is divided in 100 *aurar*, is of the value of 1s. 1½*d.* or about 18 krónur, to the pound sterling.

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, O.B.E.

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri, Seydisfjordur, Isafjord 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, is as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs: General Nuri Pasha *as Said.*
Minister of Interior: Jamil Bey *Madfaie.*
Minister of Defence: General Jafar Pasha *el Askari.*
Minister of Finance: Ali *Jawdat* Bey.
Minister of Justice: Jamal Bey *Baban.*
Minister of Communication and Works: Jamil Pasha *ar Rawi.*
Minister of Education and *Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture* (acting): 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-Iraq 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, Nasiriyah, '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
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 31,072 pupils (boys and girls) in the 291 government primary and elementary schools, with 1,195 teachers. There were in 1930 two secondary schools at Baghdad and Mosul with 709 pupils, and nine intermediate schools at other places with 676 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 290 students and one for secondary teachers, three women's training centres and one night secondary school. There are 22 schools for illiterates (male and female), having 269 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 1929–30 amounted to 36,72,000 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 1929 was 3,388 (70 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	5,90,96,997	5,94,44,203
Expenditure .	5,02,37,845	5,19,21,714	5,35,22,461	5,86,17,098

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 depot; Iraq air force mechanics, and the King's bodyguard.

The Iraq Police force comprises 56 Iraqi Gazetted Officers, 231 Inspectors, 3,400 mounted police and 3,800 foot police. The strength of the British Inspectorate staff is 16 Gazetted Officers and 7 non-gazetted. With the exception of the Railway Police, numbering 296 officers and men, the force is under complete Iraqi executive control. 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 Shat-el-Abab. Wool is also an important export.

Commerce.—Imports and exports for five fiscal years (ended March 31) were as follows:—

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Imports .	9,91,22,276	9,74,59,155	10,34,55,242	9,50,05,570	9,82,32,840
Exports .	5,02,93,783	4,60,89,229	6,15,40,505	5,57,40,974	5,62,78,098

Customs gross revenue in 1928-29, 2,17,09,586 rupees; in 1929-30, 2,21,48,491 rupees. Transit, 1928-29, 5,85,27,046 rupees; 1929-30, 5,13,23,901 rupees.

The export of barley in 1928-29, 86,095 tons, and in 1929-30, 81,345 tons, valued at 55,03,415 rupees; of wheat in 1928-29 8,934 tons, and in 1929-30, 15,476 tons, valued at 17,37,459 rupees; of wool in 1928-29, 7,230 tons,

and in 1929–30, 6,672 tons, valued at 78,93,898 rupees; and of dates in 1928–29, 113,630 tons, and in 1929–30, 129,514 tons, valued at 187,03,401 rupees.

The total trade between Iraq and United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade Returns, was as follows for five years:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Iraq	852,267	1,698,678	1,727,408	1,676,228	1,129,636
Exports to Iraq .	2,829,955	3,679,814	2,680,957	2,425,649	1,692,880

Communications.—The Iraqi railway system now 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 (109 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, 1930 was 751·27 miles. There were also 178 miles of siding, making a total of 929·27 miles. Railway earnings for the year 1929–30 were 82,20,531 rupees, and expenses 79,03,301 rupees.

The Iraq 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.

There were 99 Post and Telegraph Offices at the end of 1929. Mail communication is maintained in Iraq over a distance of 4,369 miles. Of this distance 645 miles are by air, 813 miles by railway, 2,196 miles by mechanical transport, 124 miles by river, 577 miles by pack animals and runner service, and 14 miles by tram.

The Cairo-Baghdad-Basra weekly air mail service continued to function up to the end of March, 1929, and from April, 1929, it was absorbed in the England–India service. The extension of the air service to England and India reduced the transit period between Iraq and England from seven to six days, and that between Iraq and India to two and a half days, against a week by the normal sea route. An air mail service, operated by Messrs. Junkers, was established between Iraq and Persia in August, 1929. Air mails are exchanged twice a week by this service.

In the month of March, 1929, the overland mail surtax was abolished, and all mails for countries west of Iraq were diverted to this route, which thus became the normal route for such mails. Mails are despatched to and received from Europe twice a week by the overland mail service. The

overland parcel service made excellent progress during the year 1929, and there was an increase in both postings and receipts of parcels. 3,327 parcels were posted and 9,925 parcels were received by the overland service.

During 1929, the number of paid postal articles dispatched was approximately 5,000,000; the total number received was 4,630,000. Heavy parcels received totalled 11,790. Money orders, 50,788, of an aggregate value of 23,69,702 rupees, were paid and 60,434, of an aggregate of 30,39,421 rupees, were issued.

On December 31, 1929, the line and wire mileage of the Telegraph and Telephone System in the country was 3,842 and 15,839 miles respectively. The number of Post and Telegraph Offices open for paid telegraph traffic was 72, excluding 62 Railway Telegraph Offices which also accept this class of traffic. The total number of telegrams of all classes transmitted during 1929 was 267,292, as compared with 276,783 in 1928. Inland telegrams numbered 204,702 (213,948 in 1928), and paid foreign telegrams 54,669 (54,283 in 1928). On December 31, 1929, there were 21 Departmental Telephone Exchanges and 7 Departmental Sub-Exchanges, with 1,063 connexions (including 139 internal and 45 external extensions) and 39 non-exchange connexions. An up-to-date Strowger Automatic Telephone System was brought into use at Basra with effect from 17th June, 1923. In 1929, the number of wireless messages sent was 7,921, and the number received 10,548; as against 8,552 and 10,359 respectively in 1928.

Currency.—The rupee currency has been displaced by a new national Iraqi currency and note issue, according to a new Currency Law published on November 25, 1930. By this law, which came into effect on April 1, 1931, 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 5·95 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., K.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.—(Vacant).

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.

Uncle of the King.

Prince *Tommaso Alberto Vittorio*, of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, born February 6, 1854.

Cousins of the King.

Prince *Emanuele Filiberto*, of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, born January 13, 1869, married, June 25, 1895, to Princess *Elena* d'Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris; offspring, Prince *Amedeo Umberto*, Duke of Apulia, born October 21, 1898, married November 5, 1927, to *Anna* Princess of France, daughter of the Duke of Guise; and Prince *Aimone*, Duke of Spoleto, born March 9, 1900; Prince *Vittorio Emanuele*, of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin, born November 24, 1870; Prince *Luigi Amedeo*, of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of the Abruzzi, born January 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; Duke of Apulia an allowance of 400,000 lire; and Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, 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. It 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 120*l*. On December 31, 1929, the Senators numbered 439: 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 7312 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* 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	18,888,000	—	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]	38,755,576	0·675	1931	42,874,801	3·3

[1] February 10. [2] June 10. [3] Census Figures. [4] December 1.

The following table gives area and population of the Provinces and departments as at December 31 1928.

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1928	Population per sq. mile, 1928
Alessandria	1,960	785,416	400·8
Aosta	1,837	238,764	133·1
Cuneo	2,870	639,665	153·2
Novara	1,386	396,399	286·1
Torino	2,116	1,128,293	733·4
Vercelli	1,162	357,826	309·2
Piedmont	11,331	3,546,363	313·7
Genova	682	820,559	1205·0
Imperia	456	162,099	358·0
Savona	614	217,963	355·1
Spezia	345	230,473	668·2
Liguria	2,097	1,431,094	683·6
Bergamo	1,076	603,825	561·3
Brescia	1,823	698,788	383·5
Como	798	481,454	603·3
Cremona	685	354,263	518·0
Mantova	903	380,654	421·7
Milano	1,078	1,891,004	1,755·4
Pavia	1,144	468,974	410·1
Sondrio	1,233	137,653	111·7
Varese	450	380,776	846 4
Lombardy	9,190	5,397,391	587·6
Belluno	1,419	243,629	171·7
Padova	826	633,588	767·3
Rovigo	684	299,073	437·4
Treviso	956	595,272	623·1
Udine	2,749	797,128	289·9
Venezia	943	583,905	619·8
Verona	1,195	549,123	459·9
Vicenza	1,046	548,535	524·7
Veneto	9,818	4,250,253	433·1
Bolzano	2,831	258,981	91·0
Trento	2,540	426,379	167·9
Venezia Tridentina	5,371	685,360	127·4
Fiume	271	102,046	376·3
Gorizia	1,018	213,455	209·8
Pola	1,549	315,363	204·7
Trieste	475	351,495	740·7
Zara	42	19,836	468·3
Venezia Giulia e Zara	3,355	1,002,195	299·3

Provinces and Departments	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1928	Population per sq. mile, 1928
Bologna	1,465	677,240	462·5
Ferrara	1,019	364,318	357·7
Forlì	1,122	416,297	371·0
Modena	1,003	421,022	419·9
Parma	1,334	373,676	280·2
Piacenza	994	292,729	294·5
Ravenna	715	266,612	373·0
Reggio Emilia	885	355,634	402·0
Emilia	8,537	3,167,528	371·1
Arezzo	1,275	305,479	239·7
Firenze	1,497	820,492	948·2
Grosseto	1,735	170,433	98·2
Livorno	471	247 048	524·6
Lucca	769	345,262	449·1
Massa e Carrara	446	195,161	437·9
Pisa	942	334,224	355·0
Pistoia	284	212,030	746·8
Siena	1,471	255,091	173·5
Tuscany	8,890	2,885,220	324·6
Ancona	748	350,030	468·0
Ascoli Piceno	805	286,674	356·2
Macerata	1,032	285,122	276·5
Pesaro e Urbino	1,117	296,839	265·8
Marches	3,702	1,218,699	329·3
Perugia	2,455	514,695	209·7
Terni	822	174,008	211·7
Umbria	3,377	688,703	204·0
Frosinone	1,183	430,373	363·9
Rieti	1,057	170,729	159·5
Roma	3,258	1,425,725	437·7
Viterbo	1,133	227,377	200·6
Latium	6,631	2,254,204	339·7
Aquila degli Abruzzi	1,945	357,101	183·7
Campobasso	1,783	380,802	213·6
Chieti	1,001	364,940	364·6
Pescara	472	190,521	403·7
Teramo	750	225,324	300·4
Abruzzi e Molise	5,951	1,518,688	255·3

Provinces and Departments.	Area in sq. miles	Population Census, 1928	Population per sq. mile, 1928
Avellino	1,165	438,251	376·2
Benevento	999	333,734	339·2
Napoli	1,204	2,197,818	1,816·1
Salerno	1,908	653,250	342·4
Campania	5,276	3,623,053	684·6
Bari	1,990	996,003	500·7
Brindisi	758	240,849	317·9
Foggia	2,683	517,148	192·8
Lecce	1,007	481,838	477·7
Taranto	937	311,368	332·3
Apulia	7,376	2,549,206	345·3
Matera	1,464	153,584	104·9
Potenza	2,391	362,836	151·8
Basilicata	3,855	516,420	134·0
Catanzaro	2,034	568,593	279·6
Cosenza	2,566	556,859	217·0
Reggio di Calabria	1,219	565,737	464·1
Calabria	5,819	1,691,189	290·6
Agrigento	814	448,860	551·3
Caltanisetta	1,379	269,944	195·7
Catania	1,175	818,203	696·3
Enna	985	278,000	282·2
Messina	1,254	644,658	514·1
Palermo	1,927	942,803	489·4
Ragusa	581	271,747	467·7
Siracusa	852	312,262	366·6
Trapani	968	439,463	454·0
Sicily	9,935	4,425,940	445·5
Cagliari	3,568	461,142	129·3
Nuoro	2,828	210,955	74·6
Sassari	2,903	282,982	97·5
Sardinia	9,299	955,079	102·7
Total for Kingdom	119,710	41,173,000	343·9

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			
1926	295,566	1,041,485	53,102	1,094,587	43,932	680,307	414,280
1927	302,564	1,040,906	52,162	1,093,772	41,899	639,843	453,929
1928	285,248	1,017,966	54,234	1,072,200	39,728	645,703	426,497
1929	287,714	987,699	52,696	1,040,395	40,199	663,938	376,457
1930	297,437	—	—	1,085,220	40,478	570,161	515,002

Emigrants.—Total number in 1927, 228,052; in 1928, 150,566; in 1929, 149,831; in 1930, 280,097. In 1930, 213,545 went to European countries, and 53,873 to North and South America.

The number of Italians who returned to Italy was in 1930, 136,199.

The number of Italians living in other countries is estimated at 9,168,367 (29,000 in Great Britain).

On December 31, 1930, there were 170,000 foreigners in Italy.

Principal Towns.

On October 31, 1930, the number of communes was fixed at 7,312, and their population (census of 1921) was as follows :—

Population	Number	Population
Up to 100	4	246
From 100 to 1,000	860	576,814
From 1,001 to 5,000	4,731	12,121,706
From 5,001 to 10,000	1,108	7,555,709
From 10,001 to 25,000	454	6,601,627
From 25,001 to 50,000	96	3,260,341
From 50,001 to 100,000	39	2,500,780
Over 100,000	20	6,152,575
Total	7,312	38,769,798

The estimated communal population of the capitals of provinces was as follows on June 30, 1928 :—

Communes	Population	Communes	Population	Communes	Population
Agrigento	32,966	Bari delle Puglie	174,619	Cagliari	94,902
Alessandria	84,747	Belluno	30,189	Caltanisetta	63,278
Ancona	83,236	Benevento	34,429	Campobasso	26,600
Aosta	22,187	Bergamo	81,411	Catania (1930)	283,368
Aquila degli Abruzzi	55,675	Bologna (1930)	245,940	Catanzaro	43,087
Arezzo	58,206	Bolzano	39,338	Chieti	35,849
Ascoli Piceno	36,397	Brescia (1930)	122,519	Como	52,744
Avellino	29,611	Brindisi	41,393	Cosenza	33,235
				Cremona	65,305

Communes	Population	Communes	Population	Communes	Population
Cuneo	36,419	Padova (1930)	126,505	Sassari	50,788
Enna	36,030	Palermo (1930)	456,132	Savona	65,925
Ferrara	117,785	Parma	71,931	Siena	47,815
Firenze (1930)	318,610	Pavia	50,240	Siracusa	55,780
Fiume	49,199	Perugia	81,409	Sondrio	10,667
Foggia	91,975	Pesaro	34,881	Spezia	110,401
Forlì	57,505	Pescara	35,408	Taranto (1930)	123,709
Genova (1930)	625,662	Piacenza	61,676	Teramo	28,135
Gorizia	47,010	Pisa	77,105	Terni	71,442
Grosseto	21,565	Pistoia	75,988	Torino (1930)	597,715
Imperia	28,963	Pola	54,477	Trapani	83,766
Lecce	55,398	Potenza	23,738	Trento	62,183
Livorno (1930)	127,693	Ragusa	57,142	Treviso	57,948
Lucca	80,565	Ravenna	78,997	Trieste (1930)	253,291
Macerata	26,085	Reggio di Calabria	129,294	Udine	67,111
Mantova	44,201	Reggio nell'Emilia	89,611	Varese	42,250
Massa	39,380	Rieti	31,260	Venezia (1930)	260,056
Messina (1930)	204,475	Roma (1930)	934,933	Vercelli	35,528
Milano (1930)	973,299	Rovigo	37,970	Verona	151,707
Modena	91,416	Salerno	63,106	Vicenza	66,967
Napoli (1930)	980,338			Viterbo	35,794
Novara	64,238			Zara	18,779

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 1911 (in later Censuses the question concerning religion was not asked) 95 per cent. of the Italians were Catholics; 123,253 were Protestants; 34,234 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 :—

	—	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Elementary Schools	*Asili* for infants (1928–29)	8,930	19,048	722,095
	Public elementary schools (1928–29) . .	108,093	94,497	3,879,479
	Private ,, ,, (1928–29) . .	2,616	6,695	149,587

	—	No.	Teachers		Students		
					Males	Females	Total
Secondary Schools	*Government Schools* (1928–1929):—		Men	Women			
	Licei-ginnasi . . .	183	2,195	409	31,175	9,779	40,954
	Licei	139	—	—	15,676	3,503	19,179
	Ginnasi . . .	18	448	169	9,912	2,920	12,832
	Licei for science . .	55	304	56	5,461	735	6,196
	Technical institutes . .	115	1,516	432	30,739	5,192	35,931
	Teachers' institutes . .	87	486	642	2,829	19,469	22,298
	Preparatory professional schools	419	65	80	40,101	19,580	59,681
Secondary Schools	*Private Schools* (1928–1929) .—						
	Licei-ginnasi . . .	38	372	57	3,121	396	3,517
	Ginnasi	104	406	197	5,429	956	6,385
	Licei for science . .	5	8	4	48	11	59
	Technical institutes . .	89	385	264	3,446	705	4,151
	Teachers' institutes . .	102	204	532	261	5,047	5,308
	Supplementary schools .	70	155	207	981	812	1,793
	Other institutes . . .	328	1,730	1,052	13,375	8,332	21,707

Statistics of Italian universities, 1928–29 :—

—	Date of Foundation.	Students.	Teachers.	—	Date of Foundation.	Students.	Teachers.
State Universities:							
Bari . . .	1924	780	64	Macerata . .	1290	89	11
Bologna . .	1200	2,066	299	Messina . .	1540	610	71
Cagliari . .	1626	365	90	Milano . .	1924	1,588	217
Catania . .	1434	1,093	174	Modena . .	1678	559	102
Firenze .	1924	996	277	Napoli . .	1224	4,318	449
Genova . .	1243	1,109	273	Padova . .	1222	2,056	272

—	Date of Foundation	Students.	Teachers.	—	Date of Foundation.	Students.	Teachers.
Palermo . .	1805	1,468	258	Torino . .	1404	1,798	210
Parma . .	1502	465	110	Free Universities:			
Pavia. .	1300	994	105	Camerino . .	1727	171	23
Perugia .	1276	390	33	Ferrara . .	1391	212	17
Pisa . . .	1338	798	206	Milano S.C.	1924	293	50
Roma . .	1303	4,221	545	Urbino . .	1564	67	14
Sassari . .	1677	211	63				
Siena. . .	1300	265	17	Total . .		26,932	3,950

There were also eleven higher institutes for commercial education (Turin, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Rome, Bari, Catania, Naples, Florence, and Palermo), with 6,598 students in 1928-29; six higher schools of agriculture (Milan, Bologna, Florence, Perugia, Pisa, and Portici) with 983 students in 1928-29; eight engineering colleges (Turin, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Palermo) with 2,786 students; the higher naval engineering college at Genoa with 105 students, and that of Naples with 228 students; the school of social science in Florence, with 81 students; the school for Oriental languages in Naples, with 400 students; 9 veterinary colleges (Turin, Milan, Parma, Bologna, Perugia, Pisa, Naples, Messina, and Sassari), with 748 students; 9 women's training colleges (Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Messina), with 2,530 students; the school of architecture in Rome, with 184 students; the school of industrial chemistry in Bologna, with 126 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
1924	773,050	690,321	75,787	6,942
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

In 1929 (January 1) 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 841 central and 168 arrondissement prisons, 68 penal establishments, 30 reformatories.

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
1926-27	21,450	21,014	1929-30	19,897	19,746
1927-28	20,071	19,574	1930-31[1]	18,869	19,324
1928-29	20,201	19,646	1931-32[1]	23,695	24,271

[1] Estimates.

Estimates for year ending June 30, 1931:—

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire
ORDINARY		ORDINARY	
State Patrimonies	117,474,822	Finance	7,327,565,129
Net receipts from Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones and other State Monopolies	218,436,969	Justice	544,438,000
Direct Taxes	5,200,800,000	Foreign Affairs	172,825,100
Taxes on exchange of wealth: administered by the Ministry of Finance	4,385,080,000	Colonies	6,853,600
Indirect Taxes on Consumptions:		National Education	1,410,011,146
Taxes on buildings	2,112,500,000	Interior	727,728,868
Custom Houses, Maritime duties, boundary surcharges	1,886,325,000	Public Works	338,126,000
Duty on wheat	666,105,000	Communications	432,043,090
Other indirect taxes on consumptions	680,000,000	War	2,742,590,794
State Monopolies	3,529,380,000	Navy	1,213,817,000
Lotto	520,000,000	Aeronautics	716,400,899
Taxes on business: administered by the Ministry of Communications	22,000,000	Agriculture and Forests	128,652,510
Taxes on business: administered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs	35,500,000	Corporations	48,978,417
Receipts from other minor Public Services	189,656,000	Total	15,810,030,553
		Extraordinary	5,672,449,351
		Total	21,482,479,904

Sources of Revenue	Lire	Branches of Expenditure	Lire
Refunds and participation to expenses	818,797,969		
Sundry receipts	567,742,072		
	20,879,797,832		
Total Extraordinary	152,572,804		
Movement of Capital	1,205,963,666	Movement of Capital	1,454,994,266
Grand Total	22,238,334,302	Grand Total	22,937,474,170

On June 30, 1929 and 1930, the public debt was as follows :—

	Millions of Lire June 30, 1929	Millions of Lire June 30, 1930
Consolidated debt	71,449	71,410
Redeemable debt	13,175	13,021
Floating debt	2,510	3,518
Total	87,134	87,949

The foreign public debt on January 31, 1931, amounted to 1,736,104,100 million lire.

On June 30, 1929, the property of the State was as follows :—

	Estimated Value, in thousand Lire.
Financial assets (Treasury)	9,106,239
Property, immovable, movable, loans, and various titles	17,092,087
Property of industrial nature	25,238,417
Material in use in army and navy	15,552,980
Property used in the service of the State	2,793,776
Scientific and artistic material	14,048,804
Total	83,802,303

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 1929–30 was 16,470 officers and 235,000 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	3			12			48		
Artillery—									
Field				30		120		268	
Mountain				3		9		27	
Heavy				17		72		140	
Coast				3		13		26	
Anti-Air						26		54	
Engineers				15	40				
Railway troops				1	2				
Balloonists						1			
Medical									13
Supply									13
Mechanical Transport									13

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, 124 legions, and 6 independent cohorts. Its strength in 1930 was about 25,000 officers and 343,000 other ranks. Its members are required to fulfil the normal obligations of service in the active army.

The Carabinieri are a force of military police. They are recruited by selection from the army, and by voluntary enlistment. In 1930 the strength of the Carabinieri was 1,105 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; 1 legion of volunteer militia. The native army consists of 24 battalions, 5 companies artillery, 3 pack batteries, 10 cavalry squadrons, 4 spahi squadrons, 4 camel squadrons, 4 Saharian brigades, and 15 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 1931–32 amount to 2,989,515,554 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 1929–30 was estimated at 700,000,000 lire. The number of aeroplanes in possession of the Air Force was 2,100. 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 1930 was 1,941 officers and 21,040 other ranks. 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. Under the London Treaty, no capital ships are to be replaced during the years 1931–36. Italy, had she so desired, could have begun the construction of capital ships at any time from 1927 to 1930. The current building programme, which is really for replacements, includes 1 cruiser of 10,000 tons, and 2 of 5,000 tons; 4 destroyers, and 22 submarines. All these are intended to replace tonnage that has become obsolete.

The naval expenditure for 1930–31 is estimated at 1,539,966,000 lire, as compared with 1,200,433,630 lire in 1929–30.

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 Naval Bases under Admirals (Venice, La Maddalena, Castellammare 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		
	1928	1929	1930
Battleships	5	4	4
Armoured cruisers	3	3	3
Cruisers	9	9	9
Flotilla leaders and destroyers	84	87	85
Torpedo boats	52	41	38
Submarines	45	39	45

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 in metric tons.

First of class laid down	Name	Standard Displacement.	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated horse-power	Max. speed
	Battleships. 1st class.							knots
1910	Cavour	21,604	9¾	9½	13 12in.; 18 4·7in	3	31,000	22
	Cesare	21,818						
1912	Duilio	21,555	10	9½	13 12in.; 16 6in.	3	34,000	22
	Doria							
	Armoured Cruisers.							
1905	S. Giorgio	9,239	8	6¾	4 10in.; 8 7·5in.; 16 3in	2	18,000	22·5
	S. Marco	9,353					20,000	23
	Pisa	8,760	8	6½			20,000	23
	Cruisers.							
1925	Trento	10,000	2	2½	8 8in.; 16 4in.	8	150,000	36
	Trieste							
1928	Zara					—	95,000	32
	Fiume							
1928	Bande Nere	5,000	—	—	8 6in.	4	96,000	37
	Colleoni							
	Barbiano							
	Giussano							
1911	Libia	3,700	—	—	8 4·7in.; 4 3in.	2	12,500	22
1909	Quarto	2,903	—	—	6 4·7in; 7 3in	2	25,000	28
1910	Ancona	3 838	—	—	7 6in.; 4 3in.	4	26,000	27
1910	Taranto	3,184	—	—	7 6in.; 3 3in.	4	26,000	27
1913	Bari	3,248	—	—	8 6in.; 4 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 4 modern flotilla leaders, of over 2,200 tons, and a speed from 34 to 37 knots, and 42 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, and carry large supplies.

The *personnel* consists of over 2,250 officers and 46,000 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, 1929, as follows (the figures are in acres):—cereals, 17,852,687; vegetables, 2,346,547; vines, 2,094,249; olive trees, 1,426,784: woods and forests, 12,378,723. The total agricultural land extended to 70,294,356 acres.

Number of proprietors in Italy, 1921:—Proprietors of lands, 1,113,106; of buildings, 725,184; of lands and buildings, 2,081,409; total, 3,919,699. Proprietors of lands and buildings (3,919,699) per 100 of population, 10; proprietors of lands (3,194,515) per square mile, 27.

The principal crops for 3 years were as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce in thousand quintals		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Wheat	12,295,033	12,263,524	11,804,643	53,291	62,215	70,972
Barley	583,395	560,196	588,472	2,056	2,400	2,655
Oats	1,202,619	1,289,437	1,315,015	4,459	7,027	7,103
Rye	306,894	310,616	312,865	1,508	1,660	1,756
Maize	3,540,153	3,494,368	3,492,589	22,195	16,508	25,313
Rice	351,322	332,806	339,103	6,961	6,316	6,744
Beans	1,313,813	1,356,999	1,393,621	3,104	4,709	4,118
Potatoes	874,228	652,121	652,121	19,453	14,898	20,180
Sugar Beet	218,606	285,102	282,520	20,154	28,613	28,598
Vines	2,114,794	2,151,331	2,094,249	57,958[1]	75,031[1]	64,460[1]
Olives	1,406,049	1,417,664	1,426,684	10,073[1]	14,139[1]	17,293[1]

[1] Produce in metric quintals.

On March 19, 1930, Italy had 967,406 horses, 851,504 asses, 456,538 mules, 6,901,958 cattle, 3,157,434 pigs, 9,896,038 sheep, and 1,791,701 goats.

II. Forestry.

The total forest area was 4,968,950 hectares (12,378,723 acres) in 1929. The forest area belonging to the State on December 31, 1929, was 226,932 hectares (559,799 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 1929 was as follows:—

Ores, &c.	No. of productive mines	Quantity (in thousands of metric tons)	Value (in thousands of Lire)	No. of Workers
Iron	22	715	45,616	1,867
Manganese	10	17	2,976	275
Copper	4	12	1,215	115
Zinc, Lead	99	279	126,736	12,206
Gold	12	5	771	213
Antimony	6	2	877	141
Mercury	18	240	91,420	2,431

Ores, &c.	No. of productive mines	Quantity (in thousands of metric tons)	Value (in thousands of Lire)	No. of Workers
Iron and cupreous pyrites .	18	665	76,243	3,393
Mineral fuel . . .	58	1,013	56,768	6,089
Sulphur ore	212	2,172	124,862	11,699
Asphaltic and bituminous substances . . .	18	220	16,082	1,538
Boric acid	9	5	11,496	749
Totals (including graphite, petroleum and other minerals) . . .	801	17,060	686,013	50,963

In 1929 the 9,749 quarries in activity employed 62,141 persons, the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 549,269,790 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. Production of cocoons in thousand quintals:—1925, 406; 1926, 413; 1927, 507; 1928, 525; 1929, 533.

The manufacture of sugar is growing in importance. Sugar output (in metric tons) in 1904–5, 74,831; 1913–14, 269,946; 1926–27, 280,907; 1927–28, 254,954; 1928–29, 353,458. 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	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
Imports . .	25,878·9	20,375 0	21,920·4	21,300·0	17,351·0
Exports . .	18,664·5	15,634 0	14,559·0	14,889·0	12,118·8

[1] Provisional.

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)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Live animals	406,057	486,640	19,771	20,143
Meat, broth, soup, eggs	389,702	423,210	196,885	179,025
Milk, cheese products	92,969	103,677	483,868	496,365
Fish products	404,473	416,458	42,544	44,560
Colonial produce, sugar	668,794	521,875	56,769	57,723
Cereals, vegetables, roots, and their alimentary derivatives	3,941,077	2,547,569	572,615	591,789
Vegetables and fruit	74,477	58,305	1,608,271	1,180,534
Drinks	28,366	32,507	311,288	297,857
Salt and tobacco	101,935	146,603	77,378	85,344
Seeds and fruits, oils and their products	614,325	679,215	136,182	130,140
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, wax	398,924	298,870	66,570	190,421
Hemp, linen, jute, and other vegetable fibres, except cotton	326,949	346,897	588,686	569,773
Cotton	2,513,741	2,528,078	1,892,906	1,885,588
Wool, hair	1,624,883	1,592,029	741,447	769,892
Silk and artificial silk	487,962	454,214	2,991,008	3,033,314
Clothing, white material, and other sewn goods not included in other categories	59,776	71,287	121,169	162,550
Minerals	63,097	76,529	115,865	119,340
Cast iron, iron and steel	825,096	989,001	67,704	85,193
Copper and its derivatives	551,218	485,907	23,364	21,984
Other common metals and derivatives	258,928	277,727	141,756	56,844
Works of common metals not included in other categories	20,061	26,327	1,481	1,949
Machines and apparatus	794,687	964,874	221,023	265,629
Tools and instruments for agricultural purposes	56,868	62,604	8,661	9,241
Scientific instruments and watches	292,098	335 640	23,472	23,778
Arms and ammunition	7,919	11,197	65,272	71,515
Vehicles	179,307	201,997	588,664	507,658
Stones, earths, and minerals	1,336,937	1,754,994	459,571	461,119
Building products and cement	22,237	23,228	10,550	17,633
Earthenware products	58,200	60,136	16,863	23,301
Glass and crystal	91,372	92,512	42,005	40,644
Reinforced concrete, graphite, and mica	33,931	34 672	26,811	27,287
Wood and cork	785,437	840,350	129,551	139,166
Straw and other weaving material	19,612	19,622	33,491	34,776
Inlaying material	63,941	76,363	12,709	16,499
Mineral oils, oils of resin and tar, tyres and resin	908,285	962,283	29,878	46,166
Essential oils, perfumery, soap, and candles	51,437	52,202	149,136	163,373
Inorganic chemical products	148,755	139,966	68,235	67,910
Fertilizers	175,373	189,043	29,363	25,616
Organic chemical products	97,928	101,846	172,257	180,598
Medicines and pharmaceutical products	59,421	61,891	74,137	74,229
Tanning and dyeing materials, colours and varnishes	181,609	196,723	93,855	89,646
Skins and furs	1,127,698	987,292	604,950	452,092
Elastic and gutta-percha	212,483	227,518	258,187	253,794
Paper and cardboard	346,390	395,227	115,003	129,778
Musical instruments	50,629	47,788	23,175	17,911
Precious stones, silver, quicksilver, and works made out of precious stones	435,213	471,188	223,385	258,984

Items	Imports (in thousand Lire)		Exports (in thousand Lire)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Fashion objects, shoes, and personal effects not included in other categories	72,964	81,937	552,249	602,580
Toys and brushes	109,350	99,059	31,435	34,991
Vegetable materials not included in other categories	195,470	140,136	133,043	116,660
Animal materials not included in other categories	23,723	23,864	22,073	18,668
Miscellaneous	128,345	131,444	131,552	127,275
Total, all items	21,920,429	21,300,021	14,559,038	14,888,840
Gold and silver	61,837	236,278	1,086	1,037
Grand total	21,982,266	21,536,299	14,560,119	14,889,877

The following table shows the ten countries with which the principal commercial relations were maintained by Italy in 1928 and 1929 :—

Countries	Imports into Italy (1928)	Exports from Italy (1928)	Imports into Italy (1929)	Exports from Italy (1929)
	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire	1,000 Lire
Austria	463,864	434,268	482,842	426,721
Czechoslovakia	318,768	172,107	269,645	162,772
France	2,060,267	1,361,839	2,044,888	1,303,205
Germany	2,209,091	1,854,579	2,674,516	1,776,888
Great Britain	1,794,631	1,424,633	2,039,581	1,459,550
India	1,137,428	529,112	1,160,692	424,730
Yugoslavia	534,157	303,869	637,834	267,302
Switzerland	546,290	987,553	549,238	1,053,524
United States	4,011,245	1,520,837	3,560,057	1,714,092
Argentine Republic	1,909,178	981,381	1,510,157	982,034

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.	1928	1929	Exports to Italy	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Almonds	158,306	473,742	Coal	5,307,389	5,989,323
Raw silk	223,225	211,760	Iron and Steel	927,240	1,035,827
Canned vegetables	607,811	735,080	Machinery	1,110,742	1,408,375
Lemons	949,564	1,057,222	Copper Sulphate	261,983	233,079
Silk manufactures	1,708,826	1,175,390	Woollen goods	857,900	960,779
Rayon manufactures	454,304	829,565	Cottons	459,008	447,686
Motor vehicles	322,853	253,476	Cotton yarns	211,097	238,436

Total trade between Italy and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years (in thousands of pounds sterling) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Italy to United Kingdom	15,733	16,776	15,766	16,800	15,005
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom	10,500	13,488	14,353	16,000	13,832

Navigation and Shipping.

On December 31, 1929, the mercantile marine consisted of 2,692 sailing vessels, of 168,202 gross tons (of which 400 were provided also with motors); 1,396 steamships of 3,212,302 gross tons; of which 152 motor vessels of 439,682 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	238,993	60,805	17,636	239,113	60,736	7,791
Foreign	9,386	16,367	10,970	8,381	16,379	1,744
Total	248,379	77,172	28,606	247,494	77,115	9,535

Movement of vessels in 1929 at the principal Italian ports:—

—	No. of Vessels entered	Tonnage in 1,000 Tons entered	Goods Entered	Goods Cleared
Genoa	5,415	10,103	6,831	1,098
Leghorn	3,593	3,467	1,679	436
Naples	9,328	9,777	1,694	435
Messina	3,017	1,948	387	109
Catania	2,638	1,900	479	177
Palermo	3,333	2,989	641	151
Venice	3,956	4,135	2,586	423
Trieste	15,871	5,121	2,241	876
Fiume	6,273	2,462	523	385

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, 1929), 21,872 km., of which 16,749 km. were State railways. Receipts from State railways in 1929–30, 4,839,000,000 lire; expenditure, 4,747,000,000 lire.

The Government proposes to electrify nearly 4,000 miles of State 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:—

—	1927	1928	1929
Length of air lines (km.)	4,664	8,614	14,689
Distance flown (km.)	1,327,656	1,991,809	3,008,965
Passengers (No.)	9,757	15,629	25,084
Parcels (kg.)	37,488	60,508	135,382
Letters and newspapers (kg.)	6,699	21,294	64,253
Baggage (kg.)	102,332	167,539	322,110
Goods (kg.)	—	—	134,815

III. Posts and Telegraphs.

In the year 1929 (June 30) there were 10,817 post offices. In the postal correspondence (1928–29), 2,172,985,000 pieces, including insured and registered pieces, were dealt with at ordinary rates.

On June 30, 1929, the telegraph lines had a length of 65,812 km., and the wires 521,838 km. There were 9,856 telegraph offices, of which 7,881 were State offices and 2,005 railway offices. In 1928–29, 28,928,292 private telegrams were sent inland; and 2,632,471 private international telegrams.

The telephone service in 1927–28 (June 30) had 198,584 subscribers. There were 826 urban systems, and also 3,016 inter-urban systems. Total number of conversations in the year, 21,202,000 (excluding international conversations).

During the year 1928–29 the maritime radio-telegraphic service, with its 20 coast stations, transmitted and received 688,887 words, while local continental radio stations despatched and received 917,622 messages of over 15 million words.

Banking and Currency.

State notes and bank notes in circulation in lire (December 31):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
State notes .	2,100,000,000	1,792,919,000	782,728,000	161,000,000	80,000,000
Bank notes .	19,349,682,850	18,340,114,671	17,992,193,921	17,295,400,000	16,774,337,000

The total coinage in circulation at the end of January, 1931, was: silver, 1,635,142,000 lire; nickel, 448,907,864 lire; bronze, 52,308,806 lire; total, 2,136,358,670 lire.

The value of the money coined in each year:—

—	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
1901–24	6,137,480	123,991,752	163,887,800	31,567,548	325,584,580
1925	886,680	—	12,442,000	1,590,900	14.919,580
1926	7,200	—	350·0	—	7,550,000
1927	5,400	982,806,540	70·0	—	982,812,010
1928	—	236,518,460	35·0	—	226,518,495
1929	—	237,016,000	35·0	—	237,016,035

On January 31, 1931, the paper currency amounted to 15,212,276,500 lire.

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. Assets and liabilities of this bank on January 31, 1931:—

—	Assets	—	Liabilities
	Lire		Lire
Gold and Silver . .	5,298,787,265	Capital and reserves .	632,500,000
Bills	3,860,287,603	Notes in circulation .	15,212,276,500
Advances . . .	1,178,109,733	Accounts current (public)	851,630,776
Public deposits . .	29,098,045,829	,, ,, (private)	1,809,002,170
		Sundries	804,217,743

On December 31, 1929, 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, 1929, were as follows:

Post Office savings banks, 11,777,841 thousands of lire ; ordinary savings banks, 16,459,406 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 1929, 980,041 contracts in force, to the value of 10,725,661 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.—Baron Giovanni Scola Camerini and Nobile Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presenzano

Attaché.—Gaetano Defacci Negrati.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Adolfo Infante, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Count Ettore Sommati di Mombello.

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.—Francis Darcy Godolphin Osborne.

Secretaries.—I. A. K. Patrick, H. L Farquhar, M.C., and B. E. F. Gage.

Commercial Secretaries.—U. H. Muloch and W. F. Vaugham Scott.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. H. R. G. Stevens, D.S.O.

Air Attaché.—Group Captain C. R. S. Bradley, O.B.E.

Consuls-General.—G A. Fisher (at Naples), E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G. (at Genoa), and A. C. Charlton (at Milan)

There are also Consular representatives at Brindisi, 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 whole population is estimated at 402,793, exclusive of 4,681 Europeans, of whom 4,283 are Italian (exclusive of the military forces) and 398 of other nationalities. 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.

The Italian possessions on the Red Sea are constituted as the Colony of Eritrea, with the management of its own finances and an autonomous administration in 7 commissariats, as follows:—

Commissariat	Area in square miles	Total Native Population (Census 1921)	Capital
Hamasien	1,165	60,234	Asmara
Acchelé Guzai	3,505	62,169	Adi Caieh
Serae	3,317	69,311	Adi Ugri
Barca, Gasc and Setit	18,299	85,506	Agordat
Cheren	8,836	73,737	Cheren
Massawah	5,109	47,910	Massawah
Assab	5,523	3,926	Assab
	45,754	402,793	

From August 1, 1929, the Commissariats of Hamasien, Acchelé Guzai and Serae were united into the single Regional Commissariat of the Uplands, with Asmara as the capital; and the Commissariats of Barca, Gasc and Setit and of Cheren into the Regional Commissariat of Western Lowlands, with the capital at Agordat. The Regional Commissariat of Massawah, with somewhat modified boundaries, has changed its name to that of Regional Commissariat of Eastern Lowlands with the capital at Massawah as before. The Commissariat of Assab has been changed to the seat of the Southern Dancalia, with capital at Assab.

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 1930-31 the revenue and expenditure of the Colony of Eritrea are estimated at: Colonial revenue, 58,161,980 lire; State contributions, 26,200,000 lire; expenditure, civil administration, 40,754,730 lire; military, 17,456,250 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 to the value of 1,234,900 lire for pearls and 3,766,044 lire for mother-of-pearl, and 4,415,089 lire for trocus (1928). A very promising trade is being carried out in palm nuts. 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:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Imports . Lire	203,453,475	171,789,645	201,360,446	195,627,391	207,503,799
Exports . ,,	119,462,517	97,852,451	80,196,371	93,712,746	72,499,008
Tonnage entd. Tons (Steamships only)	482,690	521,037	588,857	600,960	597,631

Through the land frontier the imports in 1929 amounted to 44,054,163 lire, and the exports to 32,411,473 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 thorough 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 of about 1,200,000 (1,000 Italians). 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 Gumburn, 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 Ziade, 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 1928 exports to U.K. amounted to 26,855*l.* and imports from U.K. 25,413*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.—De Guido *Corni* (1928).

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 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 on December 1, 1921, there were about 550,000 natives and 20,716 Europeans (18,093 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 Mahommedan or rabbinic tribunals for native Mahommedans 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 Mahommedans 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 1930-31 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at: Revenue proper of the colony, 86,000,000 lire; State contribution, 205,900,000 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; (2) the steppe district, suitable for cereals (barley and wheat) and pasture. 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, from which cellulose is made. 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.

Sponge-fishing and tunny-fishing are of great importance. In 1928, there were 6 fisheries working, the number of tunnies caught was 3,285 weighing 150,000 kilos compared with 13 fisheries, 8,352 tunnies weighing 734,000 kilos in 1927. Among the other industries the most flourishing is that of tobacco and tobacco manufactures, which in the year 1927-28 will provide the Colonial Budget with a net profit of about 22,540,000 lire. The exports into Cyrenaica and Italy, of the products of the tobacco manufacture, reached in 1927 the sum of 1,830,627 lire. The Mellaha salt-pits yielded 18,000 tons of the best salt in 1926, 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, 1927, 246,046,377 lire; 1928, 256,374,870 lire; exports, 1927, 24,259,201 lire; 1928, 28,393,080 lire. In 1930 the exports to the United Kingdom were 47,630*l.* and the imports 61,461*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 1929, there were 135,000 Mohammedans, 4,000 Jews and 10,000 Europeans, making a total of 149,000. 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 Sleaia, 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 (1929): Imports, 137,228,280 lire; exports, 21,253,975 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 Bengasi 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 262,987 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 *demogerondi* 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 1927	Island	Area in sq. miles	Population 1927
Rhodes (Rodi) .	550	45,000	Karchi (Calchi)	10	1,300
Cos (Coo) . .	115	16,000	Symi (Simi) .	22	7,000
Patmos (Patmo) .	12	2,550	Astypalaea (Stampalia) .	36	1,370
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, 20,000; Cos, 7,495; Symi, 7,000.

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 35,000,000 lire (1930).

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 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 (1929): Imports, 75,200,000 lire; exports, 16,240,000 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 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.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Italy.

1. Official Publications.

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.

The publications of the various Departments of Government; Agriculture; Public Works; Treasury; Finance; War; Marine; Aeronautics; Interior; Public Instruction; Justice; Foreign Affairs; Communications; Corporations; Colonies.

Census publications are issued by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica.

2. Non-Official Publications.—Italy.

Touring Club Italiano. Milan. Publishes reliable guide books to Italy; sheet road maps and automobile maps.

Enciclopedia Italiana. Rome, 1925 (in progress).

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JAPAN.

(NIPPON.)

Reigning Sovereign.

THE Japanese claim that their empire was founded by the first Emperor Jimmu Tennō, 660 B.C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns. It was revived in the year 1868 (the first year of the *Meiji*), when the now ruling (*de jure*) sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun (the *de facto* sovereign), who had held the ruling power in successive families, since the twelfth century; and in 1871 the feudal system (Hōken Seiji) was entirely suppressed. The Emperor bears title of Tennō; but the appellation by which he is called in relation to external affairs is 'Kōtei,' a word of Chinese origin. Only foreigners make use of the poetical title 'Mikado.'

Emperor of Japan.—**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 (Gerunomiya), 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., a princess born on 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 qualfication 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, 464), 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 21, 1930, the following parties were returned to the 55th Diet:—Minseito (Government Party), 273; Seiyūkai (Conservative Opposition), 174; Labour, 5; Other Groups, 9; Independent, 5; total 466.

The Cabinet (appointed on April 14, 1931) consists of the following members:—

Prime Minister.—Baron *Wakatsuki.*
Home Affairs.—Kenzo *Adachi.*

Foreign Affairs.—Baron Kijurō *Shidehara.*
Finance.—Junnosuke *Inoue.*
War.—General *Minami.*
Marine.—Admiral Baron Kiyotane *Yasuho.*
Minister of Justice.—Viscount Chiaki *Watanabe.*
Education.—Ryuzo *Tanaka.*
Agriculture and Forestry.—Chuji *Machida.*
Commerce and Industry —Sachio *Sakurauchi.*
Communications.—Matajirō *Koizumi.*
Railways.—Tasuku *Egi.*
Overseas Affairs.—Shujiro *Hara.*

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 Chosen (Korea), and the southern half of the island of Karafuto (Sakhalin). Total area is shown as follows :—

Principal Islands	Number of Adjacent Small Islands	Area in square miles		
		Principal Islands	Total with Adjacent Small Islands	Per cent
Mainland	193	86,305	88,873	33·52
Shikoku	75	6,856	7,246	2·73
Kiūshiū	158	13,768	16,201	6·11
Hokkaidō (excluding the Chishima)	44	30,114	34,084	12·86
Chishima or Kurile Islands (31 islands)	—	6,024	3,970	1·50
Sado	—	335	329	0·12
Oki	1	130	135	0·05
Awaji	1	218	228	0·09
Iki	1	51	55	0·02
Tsushima	5	262	274	0·10
Riūkiū (55 islands)	—	934	922	0·35
Ogasawarajima or Bonin Islands (20 islands)	—	27	40	0·02
Total (Japan proper)	477	145,024	152,357	57·47
Chōsen (Korea)	1,018	82,926	84,949	32·04
Taiwan (Formosa)	14	13,807	13,840	5·22
Bōkotō (Pescadores)	63	25	49	0·02
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin)	2	13,928	13,934	5·25
Grand Total	1,574	158,856	265,129	100·00

Administratively there exists a division into 47 prefectures. There is also a division into 633 rural districts, 104 cities, 1,700 towns, and 10,109 villages (April, 1929).

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 (with legal domicile in the interior) on December 31 of the years shown :—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Annual Increase per 1,000
1925	31,340,278	30,704,411	62,044,649	15·76
1926	31,820,065	31,186,535	63,006,595	15·50
1927	32,246,999	31,615,547	63,862,538	13·40
1928	32,727,461	32,097,345	64,824,797	15·07
1929	33,169,298	32,534,664	65,703,953	13·56

In 1925 (Census of October 1) the population of Japan proper was 59,736,822 (30,013,109 males and 29,723,713 females); of Chōsen, 19,522,945; of Taiwan, 3,993,408; of Karafuto, 203,754. Total, 83,456,929.

In 1930 (census of October 1) the total population of Japan proper was 64,447,724, and the average number of persons per square kilometer was 168. The total population of the Japanese Empire was 91,792,639, including about 1½ million in the leased territory in Manchuria and the mandated Pacific islands.

On October 1, 1929, the number of Japanese residing abroad was 762,569 (434,310 males and 328,259 females) Of these, 73,930 men and 52,787 women were in South America; 108,639 men and 63,964 women in North America; 166,888 men and 139,059 women in Asia; 82,194 men and 71,678 women in Australasia; 2,572 men and 742 women in Europe; and 87 men and 29 women in Africa. On December 31, 1929, the number of foreigners in Japan was 38,829, of whom 29,500 were Chinese, 2,201 English, 2,098 American, 1,095 German, 485 French, 178 Portuguese, 35 Dutch, and 1,527 Russian.

Movement of population for five years:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Still-births	Divorces	Excess of Births
1925	521,438	2,086,091	1,210,706	124,403	51,687	875,385
1926	502,847	2,104,405	1,160,734	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

In 1929 the figures represented per 1,000 of the population, 7·90 for marriage, 33·0 for births, and 20·00 deaths.

The following is a list of large towns and cities on October 1, 1925 (census figures):—

Ōsaka	2,114,804	Kumamoto	147,174	Sakai	105,009
Tōkyō	1,995,567	Fukuoka	146,005	Yokosuka	96,351
Nagoya	768,558	Sapporo	145,065	Wakayama	95,622
Kyōto	679,963	Sendai	142,894	Saseho	95,385
Kōbe	644,212	Kure	138,863	Moji	95,087
Yokohama[1]	405,888	Otaru	134,469	Shimonoseki	92,317
Hiroshima	195,731	Kagoshima	124,734	Hamamatsu	92,152
Nagasaki	189,071	Okayama	124,521	Shizuoka	84,772
Hakodate	163,972	Yawata	118,376	Toyohashi	82,371
Kanazawa	147,420	Niigata	108,941	Gifu	81,902

[1] On April 1, 1927, the area of Yokohama City was increased by the incorporation of nine of the surrounding towns and villages, and the population at that date was increased to 518,902.

Utsunomiya	76,138	Nagano	66,555	Nawa	54,643
Tokushima	74,545	Kōchi	65,723	Kawasaki	54,634
Maebashi	73,688	Matsumoto	63,427	Ōita	53,352
Asahigawa	72,341	Fukui	59,943	Nagaoka	53,156
Kurume	72,221	Aomori	58,794	Tsu	52,536
Takamatsu	71,897	Matsuyama	58,292	Kokura	51,663
Kōfu	68,275	Yamagata	55,994	Muroran	50,040
Ōmuta	68,256	Himeji	55,713	Morioka	50,030
Toyama	67,490				

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 1928 Shinto shrines numbered 49,516 (besides 62,674 minor shrines), and the priests, 14,912; Buddhist temples, 71,341 (besides 35,060 minor temples) in 1926; high priests and priestesses, 54,495. There were, besides, 2,348 licensed preachers and 1,595 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 1926-27:—

Institutes	Number	Teaching Staff	Students and Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten	1,066	3,274	48,520	45,902	94,422
Elementary schools	25,490	216,831	4,877,159	4,410,503	9,287,662
Middle ,,	518	12,448	316,713	—	316,713
Girls' High ,,	663	11,604	—	296,935	296,935
Normal ,,	102	2,715	32,782	15,915	48,647
Schools for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes	117	795	4 255	2,150	6,405
High schools	31	1,267	18,086	—	18,086
Universities and colleges.	37	4,567	52,186	—	52,186
Technical schools	703	10,372	201,990	7,125	209,115
Special technical schools	50	1,891	20,187	—	20,187
Special schools (excluding special technical schools)	89	3,739	44,218	9,479	53,697
Continuation technical schools[1]	16,826	9,821	726,667	324,772	1,051,439

[1] 1925-26.

Japan has 5 Imperial universities, and 32 other institutions of university rank.

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 38,682 students.

In 1927–28 there were 4,306 libraries in Japan, with 8,182,000 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 1924, 151,199 criminals were condemned; in 1925, 156,442; in 1926, 153,010; in 1927, 155,316.

In 1927 there were 56 prisons, 107 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 1927:—Men, 40,182; women, 799; total, 40,981.

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)
1925–26	140,987	26,535	70,903	81,436	335,521
1926–27	264,420	115,472	63,817	373,982	962,860
1927–28	255,552	91,253	140,774	81,823	606,632

In 1927 the Government relieved 10,460 persons to the amount of 527,937 yen. At the end of 1927, 653 foundlings were being maintained, and the

expense in that year was 102,524 yen. There are, besides, several workhouses established by local corporations and private persons. The number of hospitals in 1928 was 1,970 (12 state, 81 public and 1,877 private).

Finance.

I. Imperial.

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary.

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 [1]	1931-32 [1]
	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen	1000 Yen
Revenue . . .	2,062,755	2,005,691	1,826,444	1,608,63[illegible]	1,458,77
Expenditure . .	1,765,723	1,814,855	1,736,317	1,608,639	1,448,52

[1] Estimates.

Summary of the budget estimates for the year ending March 31, 1931.

Revenue 1930-31	1000 Yen	Expenditure 1930-31	1000 Yen
Ordinary.—		Ordinary.—	
Land tax	67,754	Civil List	4,500
Income tax . .	204,019	Foreign Affairs. . .	15,889
Business tax . .	59,386	Home Affairs . . .	45,834
Liquor tax . . .	229,155	Finance	325,075
Sugar excise . . .	82,532	Army	178,686
Tax on Textile fabrics .	37,977	Navy	151,162
Customs duties . .	144,244	Justice	34,133
		Education. . . .	131,829
Total Taxes[1] . .	896,809	Agriculture and Forests .	31,344
Stamps	85,556	Commerce and Industry	5,214
Public Undertakings and		Communications .	297,886
State Property . .	501,278	Overseas Affairs . .	2,48
Total ordinary (including other receipts) . .	1,514,552	Total ordinary . . .	1,224,037
Extraordinary Revenue .	94,087	Extraordinary expenditure	384,602
Total Revenue . . .	1,608,639	Total expenditure . .	1,608,639

[1] Including all items.

Public debt, March 31, 1930:—Internal loans (4 and 5 per cent.), 4,512,608,275 yen; foreign loans (4 to 6 per cent.), 1,446,848,812 yen; total, 6,576,008,913 yen. Floating debt (March 31, 1930): exchequer notes, 159,171,450 yen (March 31, 1929); 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 1929-1930 was 481,247,000 yen, and expenditure 481,234,000 yen. The revenue of the cities in 1929-30 was 753,906,000 yen, and the expenditure was 746,132,000 yen. The revenue of the towns and villages in 1929-30 was 525,619,000 yen, and the expenditure

was 525,577,375 yen. The total local debt at the end of March, 1929, was 2,050,382,996 yen (1,844,434,190 yen at end of March, 1928).

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 1930 was 15,340 officers and 195,540 other ranks.

The air personnel for the army numbered in 1930, 3,500, organised in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps.

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 lb. The mountain artillery has a gun of the same calibre firing a lighter shell. There are a certain number of field howitzer batteries, armed with 4·6″ and 5·9″ howitzers, firing shells of about 44 lb. and 80 lb. respectively. A 4″ gun for heavy field batteries is being introduced

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. Particulars are given below.

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		
	1928	1929	1930
Battleships and Battle Cruisers	10	10	10
Armoured Cruisers	7	7	7
Aircraft Carriers	3	3	3
Cruisers	26	29	32
First-class Gunboats	3	2	2
Destroyers	106	112	106[1]
Submarines	71	65	65[2]

[1] The destroyers are 58 first-class and 48 second-class.
[2] The submarines are 22 first-class, 44 second-class.

The following table includes all the battleships and battle-cruisers which have been retained, and the armoured cruisers and principal protected cruisers.

Year of laying down	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Water-line	On Guns				
	Battleships.	Tons	inches	inches				Knots
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							
	Battle Cruisers.							
1911	Kongō	29,330	8	10	8 14 in.; 16 6 in.	8	67,000	27·5
1912	Kirishima					4		26·0
1912	Haruna					4		26 0
1911	Hiyei[1]					8		27·5
	Armoured Cruisers (rated as Coast Defence Vessels).							
1897	Asama	9,240	7	6	4 8in.; 12 6in.	4	18,000	21 5
	Tokiwa[2]							
1898	Adzuma	9,227					17,000	21
1898	Yakumo	9,010					15,500	20·5
1899	Idzumo	9,180					16,000	20·5
	Iwate							
1899	Aso[2]	7,180	8	7	8 6in; 15 3in.	2	16,500	21
1902	Kasuga	7,080	6	5½	1 10in.; 2 8in.; 14 6in.	4	13,500	20
	Nisshin				4 8in.; 14 6in.			
	Cruisers.							
1905	Tone	4,100	—	—	2 6in.; 10 4·7in.	3	15.000	23
1910	Chikuma	4,400	—	—	8 6in.; 2 3in. A.A.	8	22,500	26
	Hirado							
	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

Laid down	Name	Standard Displacement	Armour: Water-line	Armour: On Guns	Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated Horse-power	Designed Speed
			Cruisers—cont.					
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1919	Kiso	5,100	—	—	7 5 5 in.; 8 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	3?	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[2]	6	10 8in.; 6 4·7in A A.	12	130,000	33
1924	Myoko							
1925	Ashigara							
1925	Haguro							
1926	Atago							
1926	Takao							
			Aircraft Carriers.					
1920	Hosho	9,500	—	—	4 5·5in.; 2 3in. A.A	—	30,000	25
1920	Kaga	28,100	6?	?	10 8in.; 4 4·7in.; 12 4 7in. A.A.	—	90,000	25
1920	Akagi					—	130,000	28 5

[1] Under the terms of the London Treaty the Hiyei is to be rendered non-effective and employed as a Training ship.

[2] Tokiwa and Aso are officially rated as Minelayers, and have been omitted from total of Cruisers on preceding page. Tokiwa carries only 2 8in. and 8 6in. guns at present.

Ships building or completing include the two cruisers *Chokai* and *Maya*, of 10,000 tons, armed with 10 8in. guns, the aircraft carrier *Ryujo*, nine destroyers and six submarines.

The gross amount of the Navy Estimates for 1928–29, was 262,444,743 yen; for 1929–30, 261,108,889 yen; and for 1930–31, 262,937,688 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, 1929, taxed land owned by private persons and local corporations was 41,054,121 acres, of which under rice, 7,821,668 acres; barley, 3,709,399 acres; forests, 56,115,221 acres; plains, 4,401,187 acres; buildings, 1,024,464 acres.

The forest area on January 1, 1928, was 47,219,191 acres, of which 18,819,385 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)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Rice	7,713,153	7,757,026	7,802,546	11,202,702	10,878,115	10,763,667
Wheat	1,151,358	1,190,786	1,202,930	1,092,553	1,152,537	1,140,697
Barley	1,034,161	981,188	959,086	1,365,413	1,371,982	1,284,400
Rye	1,289,687	1,246,812	1,217,703	1,319,360	1,285,470	1,321,014
Tobacco	90,500	91,395	89,317	68,186	63,723	61,678
Tea	105,146	104,905	106,207	240,382	185,486	191,659

The preliminary estimate of the rice harvest of 1930 was 66,867,530 kokus. (1 koku of rice = 142·5 kg. = 313·5 lb.).

On December 31, 1928 the number of oxen was 1,483,806 ; horses, 1,494,269 ; sheep, 19,495 ; goats, 208,326 ; swine, 763,638.

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	858,231
Pig iron . . . . m. tons	110,103	4,954,635	133,616	5,979,316
Steel . . . . ,,	1,703,827	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	2,922,668	12,945,601	3,113,399	13,707,955
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, 1928, the number of employees in factories was 1,936,249 (948,876 males and 987,373 females).

Principal manufactures in 1928 were woven goods, 1,564,461,924 yen ; earthenware, 176,726,018 yen ; lacquered ware, 35,962,754 yen ; matting, 24,082,760 yen ; oil, 41,092,703 yen.

At the end of 1928 there were 19,476 cotton spinning factories operating in Japan, employing (in December 1929) 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 227,292,000 yen ; the manufactured products to the value of 183,204,000 yen.

Commerce.[1]

Trade for 5 years was as follows (10 yen = £1).

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	248,433,046	217,915,386	219,631,473	221,624,002	154,605,100
Exports	214,901,451	199,231,717	197,195,535	214,861,865	146,985,200

[1] Excluding bullion and specie.

Commerce by countries:—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Australia	130,494,754	132,600,701	43,000,590	44,075,090
Belgium	14 497,106	15,828,2 9	1,869,403	2,890,329
Egypt	20,340,375	25,824,061	23,714,044	31,352,285
Canada	66,498,280	68,729,648	27,047,237	27 078,648
British India	285,470,740	288,120,145	146,006,638	198,056,968
Straits Settlements	37,404,844	41,634,301	20,449,461	27,928,339
China	234,547,101	209,975,860	373,141,911	346,652,480
France	24,006,341	26,185,050	63,408,931	44,494,959
French Indo-China	20,355,454	9,590,587	4,112,046	2,695,403
Germany	133,583,720	157,273,913	12,581,599	13,446,619
Great Britain	164,840,001	153,050,779	58,904,459	63,183,354
Dutch Indies	112,038,793	77,345,619	73,414,177	87,125,451
Holland	4,772,608	5,462,420	6,914,008	6,917,811
Hawaii	175,017	145 967	6,466,911	6,271,077
Hongkong	1,123,884	607,745	56,204,353	61,065,164
Italy	9,334,780	7,550,053	6,190,184	6,108,543
Philippine Islands	16,342.297	18,044,238	29,054,889	30,596,599
Chili	6,266,939	10,414,733	1,884,179	2,719,199
Asiatic Russia	21,916,602	22,874,960	11,197,488	15,033,354
Sweden	10,767,385	10,025,186	812,750	864,661
Siam	19,067,212	20,811,772	5,763,475	10,633,368
Switzerland	19,640,447	17,570,156	1 279,470	647,692
U.S. of America	625,503,082	654,055,281	826,141,097	914,101,952
Total (all countries)	2,196,314,727	2,216,240,015	1,971,955,352	2,148,618,652

Chief articles of the foreign commerce, excluding re-imports and re-exports:—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
	1000 Yen	1000 Yen		1000 Yen	1000 Yen
Rice and paddy	22,782	19,583	Green tea	12,028	8,387
Wheat	70,896	41,509	Aquatic products	22,849	18,080
Beans and peas	78,744	49,784	Beans and peas	14,612	7,225
Sugar	31,160	25,973	Vegetable oil	9,120	11,331
Chile nitrate	10,051	3,084	Sugar, refined	29,975	26,735
Oil cake	75,921	66,417	Camphor	6,199	8,109
Ammonium sulphate	48,086	29,624	Menthol crystal	5,169	3,475
Cotton, raw	573,016	362,047	Coal	23,216	21,783
Wool	101,816	73,610	Waste silk	13,041	6,578
Woollen or worsted yarns	18,735	14,149	Raw silk	781,041	416,647
Tissues of wool	19,941	11,434	Cotton yarns	26,756	15,083
Tissues of cotton	8,574	4,999	Silk tissues	149,954	100,710
Pulp	13,486	12,084	Cotton tissues	412,707	272,117
Coal	42,979	34,204	Straw plaiting	5,186	3,467
Wrought iron	128,298	76,610	Potteries	36,963	27,171
Lead	15,063	11,117	Wood	21,138	14,622
Caustic soda and soda ash	11,314	8 981	Paper	26,289	27,560
Machinery	113,609	81,820	Toys	13 854	11,699
Wood	88,838	53,084	Matches	3,711	2,965
Coal-tar dyes	8,944	5,809	Cement	9,181	10,067
			Glass	13,211	9,609

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	1928	1929	Exports to Japan	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Raw silk . .	735,815	596,743	Cotton goods . .	658,569	659,267
Silk manufactures .	979,913	844,454	Woollen goods .	2,069,062	1,269,210
Straw plaiting . .	159,107	146,093	Woollen and worsted yarns . .	568,669	302,950
Peas (tinned) .	754,947	523,258	Iron and steel . .	2,924,782	2,190,718
Soya bean oil .	435,835	436,925	Machinery . .	1,951,023	2,591,400
Toys . . .	133,088	147,979	Cycles . . .	174,193	110,775
Fish (including canned salmon) . .	1,519,804	1,073,217	Chemicals .	2,012,160	1,395,667

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 5 years in thousands of pounds sterling (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Japan to U.K.	7,204	8,164	8,732	9,132	8,064
Exports to Japan from U.K. .	13,904	15,150	14,536	13,435	8,229

Shipping and Navigation.

Shipping movements at Japanese ports for 2 years :—

	Entered				Cleared			
	1928		1929		1928		1929	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No	Tons	No.	Tons
Steam . .	17,292	52,260,000	18,231	55,185,000	17,331	51,808,000	18,227	55,376,000
Sailing . .	82	12,000	89	13,000	87	12,000	86	11,000
Total . .	17,374	52,272,000	18,320	55,198,000	17,418	51,820,000	18,313	55,387,000

Of the total steamships entered in 1929, 2,043 vessels of 9,400,610 tons were British ; 637 of 3,552,252 tons American ; 362 of 1,468,313 tons German ; 356 of 965,920 tons Norwegian ; 249 of 1,100,205 tons Dutch ; 38 of 62,042 tons Chinese ; 105 of 680,181 tons French ; and 14,086 of 36,826,693 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 (including, except revenue and expenditure, Formosa) for 1928–29 :—

—	State Railways	Railways owned by Private Companies	Total
Length in miles	8,509	3,658	12,167
Gross income, yen	506,024,226	82,477,415	588,501,641
Expenditure, yen	300,707,784	46,077,163	346,784,947
Goods carried, tons	78 506,849	25,093,461	103,600,310
Passengers, number	847,300,471	366,277,597	1,213 578,068

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) :—

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
Number of aviators	128	188	234	275	336
Number of flights	7,858	11,765	14,717	17,987	17,528
Number of machines	53	67	82	86	106
Distance flown (kilometres)	404,921	597,250	762,354	878,230	1,106,802
Hours flown	2,523	4,088	5,919	7,313	8,394

The following are postal and telegraphic statistics for four fiscal years (ended March 31) —

—	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
Letters, Postcards, Newspapers and periodicals	4,266,410,278	3,974,192,623	4,863,287,510	4,764,671,000
Parcels	55,541,556	58,258,644	60,555,887	63,335,000
Post and Telegraph offices	8,797	8,783	8,871	9,017
Telegrams received	70,740,238	69,562,199	70,108 000	69,225,000
Telegraphic line (miles)	31,676	31,818	21,841	23,733
,, wire (miles)	175,554	185,271	183,124	190,453
Telephone line (miles)	28,605	25,546	28,116	31,030
,, wire (miles)	1,867,759	2,166,971	2,529,353	2,805,540
Number of telephone messages	1,866,152,780	2,195,600,413	2,439,878.924	2,730,238
Number of telephone subscribers	494,793	552,557	609,146	655,721

Currency and Banking

Coinage issued in the years stated :—

—	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold coins .	3,000	—	—	1,518,860	—
Silver ,, . .	45,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,800,000
Bronze ,, . .	770,000	—	140,000	125,000	30,000
Nickel ,, . .	2,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	4,000,000
Total .	47,773,000	26,000,000	15,140,000	15,393,860	15,830,000

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, 1929, was 1,771,428,000 yen, of which 1,591,400,000 yen were notes of the Bank of Japan; 118,702,000 yen were notes of the Bank of Chosen; 49,241,000 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, 1929, and Japan thus returned to the gold standard.

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 (1928) 25 agricultural and industrial banks, 1,031 ordinary banks, and 100 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.
1926 . .	1,961,290,000	996,158,000	11,788,147,000	345,242,000	8·94
1927 . .	1,924,196,080	966,999,000	11,896,221,000	342,975,000	8·79
1928 . .	1,825,402,000	956,286,000	12,153,084,000	308,533,000	7·41

The depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1929, numbered 34,788,966, and their deposits amounted to 1,856,348,661 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 lb. avoirdupois
,, *Kwan* = 1,000 ,, . . . = 8·267 lbs. ,,
,, *Sün* . . . . . = 1·193 inch.
,, *Shaku* (10 sun) . . . . = 11·930 inches.

The *Ken*	= 6 *shaku*	= 5·965 feet.
,, *Chô*	= 60 *ken*	= $\frac{1}{36}$ 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 peck.

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 *momme* ($\frac{4}{15}$ *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.—Yoshiatsu Hori, K.C.V.O.

First Secretaries.—Keinosuke Fujü and Renzo Sawada.

Second Secretary.—Yoshio Muto.

Third Secretary—Yutaka Ishizawa.

Attachés.—Yuso Isono, Kaoru Hara, Saburo Ohta, Seüchi Ozawa, R. Takeuchi, and K. Narita.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Prince T. Shimasu.

Military Attaché.—Colonel Masahara Homma.

Financial Attaché.—Juichi Tsushima

Commercial Counsellor.—Shinjiro Matsuyama.

Chancellors.—C. Kunugi, M. Yamashita, and I. Kakegawa.

There are Consuls at Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Middlesbrough.

2. Of Great Britain in Japan.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Hon. Sir Francis Oswald Lindley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., appointed January 21, 1931.

Secretaries.—W. R. C. Green, P. Broad, and R. H. S. Allen.

Japanese Counsellor.—Sir C. J. Davidson K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.V.O.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Th. G. B. Legge, D.S.O.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. H. J. Simson, M.C.

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 'Chosen,' 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 Makoto Saito (August, 1929).

Area and Population.—The area is 85,228 square miles. Population at the end of 1928, 19,189,699. Of this number, 469,043 were Japanese, 18,667,334 Koreans, and 53,322 foreigners The 1928 returns give the number of British subjects as 215, Americans 726, French 68, and Germans 92; but these returns appear to be incomplete; the number of British residents is roughly about 350. At the end of 1928 the population of the largest cities and towns was as follows:—Keijo-fu (Seoul), the capital, 321,848 (86,548 Japanese), Fusan-fu (Pusan), 116,207 (42,246 Japanese), Heijo-fu (Pyong-Yang), 127,103 (25,559 Japanese), Taikyu-fu (Tai-Ku), 88,609 (26,534 Japanese), Chemulpo 57,449 (11,206 Japanese).

On October 1, 1930, the population of Korea was 21,057,969.

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 1928 there were 2,872 foreign missionaries working in Korea and a membership of 286,249 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 1928 there were for the education mainly of Japanese 462 elementary schools with 60,160 pupils, 11 middle schools with 5,463 pupils, 1 medical school, a law university, 14 normal schools, a higher technical school, a higher commercial school and a higher agricultural school, 23 girls' high schools with 7,056 pupils, and various kindergarten and private schools. For the education of Koreans there were 1,463 common schools with 411,662 pupils, 81 private common schools with 19,803 pupils, 24 higher common schools (9 private) with 10,558 pupils, 15 (9 private) higher common schools for girls, with 3,553 pupils; besides various industrial schools. There is a University at Seoul with 471 students (March 31, 1928), of whom. 326 were Koreans and 145 Japanese. The preparatory course has 306 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 is shown as follows:—

Revenue.	1929-30	1930-31	Expenditure.	1929-30	1930-31
	Yen	Yen		Yen	Yen
Ordinary ..	194,537,000	195,975,003	Ordinary	174,396,000	176,558,644
Extraordinary	41,895,000	50,877,840	Extraordinary	62,036,000	76,392,921
Total ...	236,432,000	246,852,843	Total ..	236,432,000	252,951,565

The outstanding debt is 353,257,632 yen.

Production.—Korea is almost entirely an agricultural country; the cultivated area at end of 1928 was 10,761,553 acres. The Japanese own nearly one-half of the cultivated land with an average holding of 52·92 acres per household as against 4·16 acres per household for Koreans. The chief crops are rice (about 35 per cent. of the cultivated area), barley, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds, besides tobacco and cotton. The rice crops for 5 years were (in bushels):—1926, 91,129,880; 1927, 103,303,935; 1928, 67,558,625; 1929, 68,508,730. In 1928, 43,383,546 bushels of barley were produced; 23,656,235 bushels of soya beans, 162,361,575 lbs. of Upland American cotton and 65,461,307 lbs. of native cotton. Whale fishing is carried on on the coast. In 1928, 39,916,105 pounds of apples and 27,764,754 pounds of pears were produced. Silkworm rearing is also carried on and in 1928 there were produced 1,930,565 bushels of cocoons; in 1927, 2,115,497 bushels. Live-stock is raised as a by-product of agriculture. The cattle are well known for their size and quality. In 1928, there were 1,569,722 cattle, 57,580 horses, 1,277,816 pigs, 9,531 donkeys and 21,743 goats. The fishing industry is developing; value of catch in 1928, 66,114,052 yen.

Gold mining is carried on; the value of the 1928 output was 5,533,719 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 1928 was valued at 7,652,924 yen; iron ore at 3,042,979 yen; and coal 5,769,289 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 1928 was 26,434,972 yen. The government has the monopoly of ginseng, salt and tobacco, the latter yielding 45,987,482 lbs. in 1928. 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:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Imports .	340,011,781	372,169,783	383,417,007	413,990,943	423,094,000
Exports .	341,630,533	362,954,800	358,924,702	365,978,524	345,664,000

The imports in 1929 included cotton goods, 37,430,000 yen; machinery, 16,698,000 yen; silk goods, 13,894,000 yen; timber, 8,872,000 yen; mineral oil, 14,075,000 yen; grass cloth, 5,458,000 yen; sugar, 9,285,000 yen; paper, 7,672,000 yen; wheat and flour, 7,335,000 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, 29,540,000 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 *viâ* Japan.

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) were 95,510*l.* in 1927, 152,373*l.* in 1928, and 195,439*l.* in 1929; exports to United Kingdom were 607*l.*, 2,454*l.* and 1,650*l.* in the three years respectively.

Shipping and Communications.—The shipping entered at the open ports in 1929 had a tonnage of 8,162,338, and those that cleared a tonnage of 8,069,346. At March 1929 there were 171 steamships, of 49,170 tons, and 645 sailing ships, of 21,613 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 1929 there were 15,316 miles of completed roads. Length of railways, 1928 (public and private), about 2,220 miles; number of passengers carried (1929) 26,353,522.

Number of post offices 704. There were 22,695 miles of telegraph line open (March 1929), and the lines connect with the Japanese and the Chinese systems. The telephone has been introduced into all the principal towns; length of lines 7,486 miles (March, 1929). During the fiscal year ended March 1929 there were 30,274 telephone subscribers. 5,769,640 telegrams were sent in 1928–29.

In 1928–29, 222,726,175 ordinary mails were collected and 246,180,479 delivered, 2,292,763 parcels were collected and 3,321,953 delivered.

Currency and Banking.—Regulations for banking were framed in 1906. In 1928 there were 16 banks, semi-Government and ordinary, with 55,056,000 yen paid-up capital, with total deposits at December 31, 1927, amounting to 4,984,150,000 yen.

A central bank, the Bank of Chosen, was established in August, 1909, and in November it took the place of the First Bank of Japan (Dai-Ichi-Ginko) as the Government Treasury. Notes of this bank are permitted to circulate unrestrictedly within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Chosen and are exchangeable with gold coin and convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Chosen has a paid-up capital of 25 million yen, the deposits amounting to 2,316,855,000 yen (Dec. 31, 1928). Notes issued at Dec. 31, 1928, 134,083,000 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 2,023,977 depositors with a total amount 30,787,503 yen at March 31, 1929.

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 13,892 square miles, with a population (1928) of 4,438,084 (2,274,543 males and 2,163,541 females). Census population Oct. 1, 1930, 4,524,161. There were 211,202 Japanese, and 40,364 foreigners in the Island in 1928. The chief towns are Taihoku (195,555 inhabitants in 1925 Census), Tainan, Kurun, 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. There are four villages containing (1916), 652 families consisting of 3,268 persons. An educational system has been established for Japanese and natives. In 1928–29 there were for the instruction of the Japanese 132 primary schools, with 819 teachers and 28,872 pupils. For the instruction of the natives there were 575 schools, with 5,079 teachers and 223,687 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.

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 [1]	1930-31 [1]
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Revenue . .	131,778,000	138,627,000	147,523,811	118,720,279	126,125,881
Expenditure .	91,941,000	101,533,000	109,109,000	118 720,279	128,073,921

[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 7,137,000 lbs., valued at 3 423,000 yen (in 1928, 9,148,000 lbs., valued at 4,316,000 yen). Production

of rice in 1930, 36,579,134 bushels; in 1929, 32,163,000 bushels. Area under cane and production of raw sugar in 1926–27, 296,245 acres, 395,000 tons; in 1927–28, 238,259 acres, 562,144 tons; 1928–29, 258,700 acres, 764,906 tons; 1929–30, 236,865 acres, 787,650 tons. There are active fisheries: value of catch in 1928, 11,260,406 yen. The number of animals (December 31, 1928) was:— horses, 279; goats, 86,173; cattle, 92,057; pigs, 1,718,324; buffaloes, 295,887. The industries comprise flour-milling, sugar, tobacco; oil, spirits, iron-work, glass, bricks, soap, and many other manufactures. Mining is making steady progress: gold (377,362 yen); silver (13,879 yen); copper (88,398 yen); and coal (13,547,784 yen) being the principal minerals in 1928; the output of coal in 1929 was 1,430,000 tons. The total value of minerals in 1928 was 16,513,301 yen. There are 45 new style and 105 old style sugar mills in Taiwan.

The commerce of Formosa is largely with Japan; imports in 1929, 64,541,012 yen from foreign countries; 140,369,672 yen from Japan; total imports, 204,910,684 yen; exports, 33,187,977 yen to foreign countries; 238,705,289 yen to Japan; total exports, 271,893,266 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 1929 were tea, 9,318,779 yen; sugar, 143,055,483 yen; camphor and camphor oil, 7,442,384 yen; rice, 49,324,442 yen; bananas, 8,488,539 yen; coal, 3,695,376 yen. The chief imports in 1929 were rice, 10,633,426 yen; cotton and silk goods, 17,215,199 yen; fertilisers, 27,109,677 yen; timber, 8,753,609 yen; iron and steel, 10,579,688 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 belonged to the Government and 342·7 miles to private companies, and 997.2 miles to exclusive use of private companies). In 1928 there were 173 post offices, through which passed packets (including parcels), 2,761,789. The telegraph service has 150 offices; length of line 759 miles; of wire, 3,221 miles: messages (1928), 2,975,779. Telephone line, 2,060 miles; calls, 55,082,492.

The post office savings bank had 483,253 depositors with 13,343,016 yen to their credit (1928–29).

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 1925 (census), the population was 203,754 (122,379 males, 81,375 females). Residential population on December 31, 1928, 240,502. 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 1928, 539,481 tons.

The revenue for the year ending March 31, 1931, is estimated at 33,036,935 yen, and expenditure 33,058,745 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 (December 31, 1928) of 1,202,427, of whom 951,277 are Chinese and 248,900 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 1928 there were 55 elementary schools with 26,035 pupils, 8 secondary schools with 3,854 pupils, and 7 girls' schools with 3,463 pupils, for the instruction of the Japanese, and 132 schools with 28,088 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 24,091,717 yen, and expenditure, 24,688,560 yen.

At the end of 1929, there were 150 steamships of 351,803 tons, and 46 sailing vessels of 1,437 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 1927 (6,262,727 kwan) being 3,514,114 yen, as compared with 9,657,121 kwans in 1928, valued at 4,297,180 yen. The chief manufactured product is salt, which is abundant in the Territory. Since July 1, 1907, the Territory forms a Customs district under the Chinese Imperial Customs, Dairen being the Customs port, with out-stations at Kinchow, Pulantien, Pitzewo, and Port Arthur. The port is free, goods being subject to duty only on crossing the frontier of the leased territory. The trade is mostly with Japan and China. Imports (1928), 168,524,899 haikwan taels (tael, in 1926, averaged 3*s.* 1$\frac{3}{8}$*d.*); exports, 199,363,559 haikwan taels, of which 71,530,482 hk. tls. was imported from Japan, and 74,978,151 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, 9,702,119 passengers and 19,323,549 tons of goods were carried during 1928-29. In 1929 its total length was 691 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 Oct. 1, 1929, numbered 16,202, and the natives 48,617. The northern group is actively volcanic and uninhabited.

(2) *The Caroline Islands.*—The Carolines consist of about 500 coral islets, Ponapé having 8,551 inhabitants, Yap 6,799, and Parao 7,872. 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 437 Japanese, 19 Foreigners, and 14,969 natives; in Ponapé there are 608 Japanese, 29 Foreigners, and 7,914 natives. (b) The Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. There are in Palau 1,815 Japanese, 6,043 natives,

and 14 Foreigners. In Yap there are 245 Japanese, 6,545 natives, and 9 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 consists of 303 Japanese, 19 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 and 21 secondary schools. Besides coco-palm, the principal products are sugar-cane (island of Saipan) and cotton (islands of Rota and Tinian). In 1928, there were in the islands 2,875 cattle, 1,999 goats, and 8,790 pigs.

The revenue for the Pacific Islands for 1930–31 is estimated at 5,242,254 yen, and expenditure, 5,231,246 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 German

(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 in October, 1928, returned the following parties : Right, 17 ; Alliance of the Farmer parties, 16 ; Letgallean Peasants, 9 ; Centre, 4 ; Social Democrats, 31 ; National Minorities (Germans, Russians, Jews, Poles), 18 ; Communists, 5 ; 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 *Kriesis* (elected April 9, 1930).
Prime Minister.—M. K. *Ulmanis* (appointed March 25, 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 1929 was 18·77, and the death-rate 15·01 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 per cent.), while in Riga, Ventspils and south-east of Vidzeme there are a number of Greek Catholics and members of the Orthodox Church (14·02 per cent.).

During the year 1929–30 there were 1,944 elementary schools in Latvia, with 172,702 pupils and 7,826 teachers. Most of these schools were supported by the State or municipal institutions, only 127 being supported by private persons or societies. The State or municipal institutions also supported 79 of the secondary schools in the country, the remaining 59 being supported by private persons or societies. In these 138 secondary schools 2,676 teachers taught 22,876 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 1929–30, instruction was given in elementary schools in the following languages (figures in brackets refer to secondary schools):—Lettish in 1,413 (83) schools, with 122,678 (16,287) pupils and 5,114 (1,680) teachers; national minorities in 531 (55) schools, with 50,024 (6,588) pupils, and 2,632 (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 (1929–30) 8,284, and of professors, 347. There are also 105 technical professional schools with 9,988 pupils; a Musical Academy with 385 students and 41 teachers; and an Academy of Arts with 290 students; and 22 teachers.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for five years are shown as follows:—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30[1]	1930-31[1]
	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats	Lats
Revenue . .	165,129,000	175,273,000	209,955,000	186,491,720	178,649,186
Expenditure .	160,547,000	159,637,000	208,696,000	186,491,720	178,649,186

[1] Budget estimates.

The National Debt of Latvia on April 1, 1930, was as follows:—To United States of America, 5,475,000 dollars; to Great Britain, 2,000,000*l.* The internal debt amounted to 722,000 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 1929 the principal crops were rye, 590,083 acres, 241,390 metric tons; barley, 451,269 acres, 207,880 metric tons; oats, 746,434 acres, 340,130 metric tons; wheat, 144,989 acres, 63,580 metric tons; potatoes, 204,022 acres, 1,079,770 metric tons; flax, 137,826 acres, 21,930 metric tons (22,960 metric tons linseed). The main export articles of Latvia are (1929) timber, 86,073,000 lats; flax, 13,580,000 lats; butter, 58,768,000 lats. Before the war the Latvian flax crop averaged about 35,000 tons per annum. Latvian timber lands, State and private (4,098,280 acres), produced in 1924-25, 91 million cubic feet of timber (with firewood, 142 million cubic feet). On December 31, 1929, there were 2,948 industrial enterprises in Latvia, employing 71,736 hands. The number of workers employed in the principal industries was as follows:—metallurgical, 11,485; chemical, 5,410; textile, 10,100; mineral working, 264; and woodworking, 13,980.

Live-stock in 1929: horses, 359,600; cattle, 975,100; sheep, 899,900; pigs, 387,700.

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
1927	1,066,305	249,988	1,024,665	221,246
1928	1,271,675	308,808	1,285,240	261,359
1929	1,545,028	362,147	1,325,466	273,868
1930	—	296,100	—	247,600

The commerce for two years was distributed as follows (in thousands of lats):—

	1929		1930	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 Lats	1,000 Lats	1,000 Lats	1,000 Lats
Raw materials and semi-manufactured articles	89,420	118,708	79,887	103,992
Manufactured articles	152,158	90,290	154,529	75,902
Food products	117,838	64,611	58,523	67,351
Cattle	1,936	245	2,401	481
Precious metals, etc.	796	14	—	—
Total	362,147	273 868	296,100	247,600

In 1930 the imports (value in thousand lats) came from Germany, 110,114 ; United Kingdom, 25,078 ; Denmark, 5,630 ; Czechoslovakia, 10,951 ; Soviet Russia, 17.517 ; Poland, 31,266 ; Lithuania. 9,087 ; United States of America, 15,469. Exports to the United Kingdom, 70,325 ; Germany, 65,943 ; Soviet Russia, 35,067 ; Belgium, 15,934.

In 1929 the principal imports of the United Kingdom from Latvia (according to the Board of Trade Returns) were : sawn timber, 1,423,892*l.* ; pit props, 370,219*l.* ; flax 1,017,252*l.* The principal exports to Latvia were coal, 42,511*l.* ; herrings, 540,029*l.* ; cotton goods, 179,033*l.*

Total trade between Latvia and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Latvia into United Kingdom	5,600,468	6,001,127	5,748,135	5,467,018	4,836,021
Exports to Latvia from United Kingdom	1,147,778	1,150,565	1,292,957	1,496,447	1,152,046

In January 1930, 104 steamboats of 101,789 net tons, 34 sailing vessels of 3,048 net tons, and 6 auxiliary sailing vessels of 499 net tons, making a total of 144 vessels with 176,932 gross tons, or 105,336 net tons, were sailing under the Latvian flag. There were also 4 ice-breakers.

In 1929, 3,841 vessels of 1,872,790 tons entered and 3,825 of 1,865,068 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—1,759 miles on January 1, 1930—1,005 miles were of Russian gauge and 282 miles of the normal gauge. Gross receipts of Latvian railways in 1929 were 49,095,000 Lats. and expenditure 34,898,000 Lats. ; 12,303,000 passengers were carried and 5,292,829 tons of freight handled. There were also 674 miles of macadamised high roads. The navigable inland waterways (1,829 miles) carried about 1,578,662 tons of goods.

In 1929 there were 1,057 post offices in the country ; length of telegraph line, 1,930 miles ; length of telephone lines, 16,127 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.

On August 1, 1930, there were 19 joint-stock Banks, 36 mutual credit societies and 12 communal credit institutions in Latvia, with an aggregate capital of 36,777,000 Lats, and assets totalling 264,489,000 Lats. The Bank of Latvia (*Latvijas Banka*) which commenced operations on November 1, 1922, had on February 25, 1931, notes in circulation amounting to 47,166,000 lats; deposits, 20,960,000 lats; and gold bullion and coin, 21,072,000 lats.

The metric system has been established by law, but the old Russian system of weights and measures were used until January, 1, 1924.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Latvia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Fr. Vesmans (appointed February 14, 1925).
Counsellor.—Ludvig Ekis.
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 (appointed February 11, 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.

Provisional President of Liberia.—Hon. Edwin *Barclay* (Jan. 1931).

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 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, 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 15,000. 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 1929 there were 127 schools, of which 63 were Government schools and 64 were maintained by missions. The total number of pupils receiving instruction amounted to 10,250. 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 (1929) 9 professors and 82 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):—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . .	943,208	894,745	959,474	1,276,437	1,028,123
Expenditure .	906,832	895,715	984,285	1,712,709	1,098,152

The customs duties were for 1925-26, 518,504 dollars; for 1926-27, 557,428 dollars; for 1927-28, 767,597 dollars; and for 1928-29, 604,226 dollars.

In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, and the issue of the first half was to be completed by the end of 1930. 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 600.

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):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . . .	2,115,021	2,251,597	2,896,081	4,029,506	2,064,440
Exports . . .	1,916,053	1,757,521	1,614,671	1,465 508	1,475,356

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 (441,687 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:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. from Liberia . . .	84,078	61,080	63,316	52,512	42,767
Exports of U K produce to Liberia . .	173 969	186,313	211,297	133,452	119,575

In 1929, 1,029 ships of 2,426,579 tons entered and cleared the ports of the Republic.

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. Ox-carts are used on the coast; and 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 are (November 1930) about to establish 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.—H. A. Ford.

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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 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 200 representatives at Vilna elected a Lithuanian State Council (*Taryba*) and demanded the complete independence of Lithuania. The independence of the Lithuanian State was proclaimed on February 16, 1918.

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 organisation.

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.*

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, 1931) no agreement has been reached. The southern part of Lithuania occupied by Poland has an area of about 28,000 sq. kilometres (10,808 sq. miles), with a population of 1,025,000.

The total area of Independent Lithuania (including Memel) is 55,670 sq. kilometres (21,489 sq. miles), and the population (1930 estimate) 2,340,038.

The Memel territory (area 2,443 sq. kilometres, 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, 96,535; Gardinas (Grodno), 61,600; Klaipeda (Memel), 36,633; Suvalkai (Suvalki), 31,600; Siauliai (Shavli), 22,560; and Panevežys (Poneviej), 20,142. 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 8·8 per cent., Greek Orthodox 2·5 per cent. In the Memel Territory Protestants form 90 per cent., Roman Catholics 5 per cent.

In April, 1926, the Vatican decided to declare Lithuania a Church Province, with an Archbishop and four bishops.

Education.—In 1930 there were 2,386 primary schools with 3,996 teachers and 155,238 pupils, and 101 secondary schools with 18,595 pupils. There are 3 teachers' training colleges with 1,700 pupils, and 15 institutions (commercial, technical, agriculture, art and music) with 1,811 pupils. The University of Kovno which was opened on February 16, 1922, has (1930), 258 professors and teachers and 4,025 students. The academy of agriculture has 30 professors, etc., and 231 students.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 5 years are shown as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Revenue . . .	235,161,100	269,360,400	319,820,730	338,541,200	320,254,700
Expenditure . . .	228,760,900	230,903,400	280,481,267	269,959,800	320,254,700

[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 October 1, 1930, the foreign debt of Lithuania was: to the United States, 6,235,207 dollars; to Lithuanians in the United States, 1,848,150 dollars, United Kingdom, 2.441,068 lit., Swedish Match Syndicate, 2,000,000 dollars. Total external and internal debt on October 1, 1930, 104,120,941 litas, or about 2,200,000*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 1930 was 1,645 officers and 17,236 men, organised 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, 628,500; wheat, 286,890; barley, 219,440; oats, 384,205; potatoes, 1,852,900; peas, 66,940; flax fibre about 33,980; flaxseed about 43,640.

In 1930 the country possessed 559,000 horses, 1,170,100 cattle, 1,097,000 sheep, and 1,136,000 pigs. Dairy and animal-farming is considerably developed, particularly pig-rearing. Poultry-farming is also an important occupation.

Forests cover 839,274 hectares (about 1,956,000 acres). 70 per cent. of the forests consist of needle-bearing trees, mostly pines, and the remainder of leaf-bearing trees. In 1929, 88,000 tons of peat were produced.

Commerce.—Trade for five years:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas	Litas
Exports . . .	242,714,800	253,299,600	245,929,300	256,881,300	329,841,900
Imports . . .	252,702,800	240,760,800	265,694,000	291,091,400	306,422,400

In 1929 imports of textiles amounted in value to 57,519,400 litas, of food products (sugar, salt, herrings) to 55,681,800 litas, agricultural machinery and fertilisers 15,459,700 litas. Exports of timber in the same period were 99,311,100 litas, foodstuffs (corn, flour, eggs, meat, dairy products) 74,946,800 litas, flax and linseed 55,877,600 litas.

Of the imports in 1929, 26,036,400 litas came from the United Kingdom, 150,238,200 litas from Germany, 19,256,300 litas from Czechoslovakia. Of the exports in 1929, 57,431,900 litas went to the United Kingdom, 195,921,400 litas to Germany, and 30,477,200 litas to Latvia.

Total trade between Lithuania and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade returns): —

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Lithuania into United Kingdom . . .	637,381	389,956	357,148	587,061	792,051
Exports to Lithuania from United Kingdom . . .	150,578	234,865	353,367	380,006	367,708

Shipping.—In 1929, 807 vessels of 502,824 tons entered and 802 vessels of 501,451 tons cleared the port of Memel.

Internal Communications.—On March 31, 1930, the total length of railways was 1,677 kilometers (1,048 miles), of which 1,179 kilometers (737 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 January 31, 1931, the bank-notes in circulation amounted to 110,219,000

litas. The Land Bank, with a paid-up capital of 42,000,000 litas, is under the control of the Government, and grants agricultural credits to farmers and agricultural co-operative societies. There are now 15 private banks in Lithuania with a total capital of 90,150,000 litas, and deposits amounting to 191,181,700 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.—Kazys Bizauskas (appointed June 1928).

Secretary —J. Kajeckas.

2. Of Great Britain in Lithuania.

Envoy and Minister.—H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen (appointed February 11, 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 *Antoinette*, born October 7, 1899; Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 7, 1901; Princess *Sophie*, born February 14, 1902.

The early history of Luxemburg may be divided into four periods, viz., from 963 to 1443, when the country was part of the Holy Roman Empire; from 1443 to 1506, the Burgundian period; from 1506 to 1714, the Spanish period; and from 1714 to 1795, the Austrian period. From 1795 to 1815 the Duchy was French. The Congress of Vienna made the Duchy into a Grand Duchy, and from 1815 to 1866 the Grand Duchy was included in the dissolved Germanic Confederation. By the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, it was declared neutral territory, and its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

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 52 members. The state of the parties (1928) is as follows:—Catholics, 24; Radicals, 8; Labour Party, 12; Independents, 8.

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, 1929) of 222,092. The population is Catholic, save (1927) 4,001 Protestants, 1,771 Jews, and 359 belonging to other sects. The chief town, Luxemburg, has 52,440 (1927) inhabitants. Other towns are Esch am Alz, the centre of the mining district, 27,143 inhabitants; Differdange, 16,242 inhabitants. Dudelange, 12,968 inhabitants; Rumelange, 5,275 inhabitants; and Diekirch, 3,958 inhabitants.

In 1929 there were 4,158 births, 3,341 deaths, and 1,646 marriages.

Education.—Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13 In 1928 the primary schools had 961 teachers (471 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[1]	1928[1]	1929[2]	1930[2]	1931[2]
Revenue	239,094,886	299,193,856	371,918,359	366 841,198	411,307,817	483,208,583
Expenditure	181,995,014	236,169 263	290,413,505	347,532,404	396,213,951	445,588,050

[1] Provisional [2] Estimates

The debt on December 31, 1929, amounted to 477,314,618 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, 1928), the country possesses 18,136 horses, 98,346 head of cattle, 126,558 pigs, 6,626 sheep, and 9,751 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
1926 .	7,756,240	2,559,151	2,244,733	121,983,082	1,217,435,850	1,202,244,240
1927 .	7,266,249	2,782,495	2,470,509	134,090,223	1,362,029,814	1,385,472,381
1928 .	7,026,832	2,770,061	2,567,088	143,841,943	1,380,562,587	1,531,750,612
1929 .	7,571,206	2,906,093	2,702,257	162,161,842	1,561,840,323	1,758,347,212
1930 .	6.610,088	2,473,735	2,269,910	—	—	—

The number of blast furnaces in 1929 was 47, employing 7,463 workers; the wages paid being 110,142,268 francs. There were 7 steelworks, and the number of workers were 3,182 in 1929, who received in wages 49,893,757 francs.

Communications.—In 1928, there were 1,297 miles of State roads and 1,435 miles of local roads. In 1929 there were 342 miles of railway, 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 1928 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, 1930, there were 157,973 depositors in the State Savings Bank, with a total of 370,075,072 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), March 7, 1928.

Consul.—Norbert Le Gallais.

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MEXICO.

(República Mexicana.)

Constitution and Government.

Mexico was annexed to the Spanish Crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries continued to be governed by Spain. In all 62 Spanish Viceroys ruled the Courts, from Antonio de Mendoza (1535–1550) to Juan O'Donojú (1821–1822). 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. Another period marked by *coups d'état* and civil war followed until 1920, when General Adolfo de la Huerta was elected Provisional President in May, and in September, 1920, the presidential elections returned General Alvero Obregon. He was succeeded by 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, 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 are bound together in the usual federal system.

Congress consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate. Representatives, who must be at least 25 years of age, are elected for two years by universal suffrage at the rate of one member for 60,000 inhabitants. The Senate consists of fifty-eight members, two for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are returned in the same manner as the deputies. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 6,000 dollars a year. 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 holds office for four years. By a law of November, 1926, he may be elected for a second, but not consecutive term. 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 seven Secretaries of State (Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Communications and Public Works, Industry and Commerce, and Labour and Agriculture), and four Departments of State (Judicial, Educational, Statistics, and Public Health).

Local Government.

Mexico is divided into twenty-eight States, one Federal District, and two Territories. Each separate State has its own internal constitution, government, and laws; but inter-State customs duties are not permitted, though State taxes are levied. Each State has its governor, legislature, and judicial officers popularly elected under rules similar to those of the Federation. The Federal District is governed by a Bureau appointed by the President who also appoints the Governors of the Territories. All the States of the Mexican Union have their own special codes based, more or less, on those of the Federal District; but at the same time they must publish and enforce laws issued by the Federal Government.

Area and Population.

Mexico is situated between the parallels of 14°31′ 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)	58,328	50,716	43,753	94,469
Campeche (Campeche)	18,089	42,529	42,442	84,971
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutierrez)	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
Michoacáan (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	207,018	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	154,884	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 (Merida)	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 chief cities, 1921, are:—Mexico City (capital), 968,443 (census of 1930); Puebla, 95,535; Guadalajara, 143,376; San Luis Potosi, 57,353; Leon, 53,639; Monterey, 88,458; Pachuca, 40,802; Zacatecas, 15,462; Guanajuato, 19,408; Mérida, 79,225; Querétaro, 30,073; Morelia, 31,148; Oaxaca, 27,792; Orizaba, 39,563; Aguascalientes, 48,041; Saltillo, 40,451; Durango, 39,091; Chihuahua, 37,078; Vera Cruz, 54,225; Toluca, 34,265; Celaya, 24,035.

Religion, Education, and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic (7 archbishops and 23 bishops), but according to the new Constitution of 1917, the Church is separated from the State, and there is strict regulation of this and all other religions. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property. In 1926 all foreign priests were expelled, and the property of the Church was declared to belong to the State. In 1921, there were 13,921,226 Roman Catholics; 73,951 Protestants; 22,718 of other faiths; 208,836 of unknown faith.

Education is free and compulsory, and, according to the Constitution of 1917, secular. In the Federal District and in the Territories education is controlled by the National Government; elsewhere the State authorities regulate education. The census of 1921 showed a percentage of illiteracy of 62·29 per 1,000. The National University at Mexico City, re-organised in 1910, had 7,527 students in 1928. Another University, the National University of the South-east, was established at Mérida (Yucatan) in 1922. The University of Guadalajara (first founded in 1792, closed 1860) was re-opened on October 12, 1925. Total number of students in all the universities on July 31, 1928, 9,379. Schools of all grades supported by the Federal Government, in 1927, had 252,988 boys and 161,276 girls; State and municipal schools had 402,616 boys and 348,525 girls. Private schools, 17,928. Total enrolment, 1,183,333. 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; 3,328 Federal rural schools in 1928 had 4,086 teachers, and 194,210 pupils. There are also 65 normal schools, 20 law schools, 31 medical schools, 12 engineering schools, and 107 technical schools, with 78,403 students and 7,247 teachers.

The judicial power, which is entirely independent of the executive, consists of various Courts the magistrates of which are appointed by Congress. They include the Supreme Court with 11 judges, nine Circuit Courts with 3 judges, and District Courts with 44 judges. Since 1923 judges have been appointed for life. The Federal District has a Higher Court of Justice composed of 14 magistrates, as well as 10 civil, 8 penal and 8 correctional judges. In the Territories there is a Judge of First Instance and a magistrate with authority of Second Instance, appointed like the others. 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 :—

	1928	1929 [1]	1930 [1]	1931 [1]
	gold pesos	gold pesos	gold pesos	gold pesos
Revenue .	300,506,615	288,428,600	292,000,000	298,000,000
Expenditure .	296,900,000 [1]	288 013,392	292,000,000	298,000,000

[1] Estimates.

Cash balances, unaffected by proposed expenditure for 1930, in the Federal Treasury, Bank of Mexico and other depositories, totalled 17,895,235 pesos on December 31, 1929, compared with 4,395,644 pesos in 1928.

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. These figures include capital and interest in arrears. In addition there are Agrarian bonds outstanding of 220,000,000 pesos and damage claims by foreigners of 270,000,000 pesos, making a total of close to 2,000 million pesos. The service of the debt during the year 1929 was expected to absorb 29,800,000 gold pesos or 13 per cent. of the estimated revenue. This does not completely cover the interest payments, estimated at 31,000,000 pesos and makes no provision for repayment of capital obligations. The so-called 'Third' Debt Agreement between the Govern-

ment and the International Committee of Bankers, signed in New York July 26, 1930, reduced substantially claims for arrears of interest, extended the period of liquidation to 45 years, and stipulated for annual payments beginning at 12,500,000 pesos in 1930, and at 15,000,000 pesos in 1936 and thereafter. A new refunding bond issue for the National Railways Debt was authorized.

Defence.

Every citizen is compelled to serve in the active army or in the National Guard. Supreme command is vested in the President, who exercises it through the Secretary for War. The active army which, on July 1, 1925, was restricted by Congress to 50,000 men, with a reserve of 833,000, consists 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. Its strength in 1930 was 17,529 officers and 58,066 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 consists of 3 squadrons with 2 aerodromes.

The Navy, which is little more than a police force, consists of a coast defence vessel *Anahuac* of 3,162 tons, purchased from Brazil in 1924, and the gunboats *Bravo* and *Agua Prieta*. There is also an armed transport *Progreso* 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 5,700,000 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. Three large irrigation projects in Nuevo Leon, Tecamachalco and Aquascalientes were completed in 1930; another is nearly completed; the four will make available about 260,000 acres. Eight other projects are planned.

Cultivated lands, 30,027,500 acres; pastoral lands, 120,444,200 acres; forest lands, 43,933,200 acres. Up to December 31, 1929, public and confiscated lands, amounting to 15,228,964 acres, had been distributed to families in accordance with the agrarian laws. Principal products in 1929 were maize (1,543,835 metric tons), rice (85,000 tons), sugar (3,934 metric tons), sugar cane (3,934,442 tons), henequen (139,232 tons), wheat, coffee, beans (16,769 tons), chickpeas (69,134 tons), tomatoes (88,000 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, 1929, was 51,048,000 kilos.

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 25,000,000 acres and to contain pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood, and rosewood.

Live-stock 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:—(1) the Ebano district, about 40 miles west of Tampico (largely the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company); (2) the Panuco district, including the Topila region; (3) the Huastica district, south of Tampico, in which the famous

'Casiano,' 'Cerro Azul,' and 'Potrero del Llano' wells occur; (4) the Tuxpam district, including the Furbero region, south-west of Tuxpam; and (5) the Tehuantepec-Tabasco district, near Minititlan. The fields covered by 1,186 concessions on January 1, 1930, occupy 30,866,894 acres.

Petroleum was produced as follows: In 1927, 64,119,884 barrels; in 1928, 50,150,641 barrels; in 1929, 44,687,879 barrels; in 1930, 39,600,000 barrels. Of the 1930 output, 25,478,000 barrels were exported, against 33,262,066 barrels in 1928. There is a total of 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.

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 in 1929 was about 41 per cent. of world production that year. The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for three years:—

Metals	1927	1928	1929
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Gold	22,556	21,745	20,276
Silver	3,252,688	3,375,966	3,381,038
Copper	58,733,724	65,505,652	86,553,669
Lead	243,346,147	236,485,856	248,400,858
Zinc	136,477,888	161,747,077	174,049,667
Antimony	1,924,115	3,577,798	2,709,865
Mercury	81,115	87,419	82,636
Arsenic	9,017,956	8,669,296	9,664,587
Amorphous graphite	5,836,689	4,972,051	5,720,741

Coal is produced only in the State of Coahuila (1,015,831 tons in 1928). Opals are mined in Querétaro.

In the year ended October 31, 1929, the 145 cotton textile factories had 30,191 looms, 839,109 spindles, consumed 173,896 bales of cotton and employed 39,041 workers. Output was 78,838,000 kilos. Woollen factories, in 1928, numbered 26; wool consumed, 3,498,000 pounds. There were 79 small iron and steel plants; total output, consumed locally, 58,000 metric tons in 1928. Tobacco factories numbered 236.

Commerce.

The trade of Mexico for 5 years is shown as follows:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	pesos	pesos	pesos	pesos	pesos
Imports	321,371,605	390,996,172	381,263,040	346,397,272	357,878,071
Exports	614,712,515	682,484,832	699,753,935	627,381,780	592,444,071

The principal articles of commerce between the United Kingdom and Mexico for 1929 (according to Board of Trade Returns) were as follows:—Imports from Mexico: petroleum spirit, 322,588*l.*; fuel oil, 465,202*l.*; lamp oil, 427,496*l.*; lubricating oil, 268,222*l.* Exports to Mexico: cotton piece goods, 534,544*l.*; other cotton goods, 511,131*l.*; sodium compounds, 80 372*l.*; machinery, 228,585*l.*; iron and steel, 376,515*l.*

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Mexico to U. Kingdom	6,043,507	5,521,311	2,369,188	2,689,866	2,886,488
Exports to Mexico from U. Kingdom	2,771,771	2,200,380	2,800,486	2,537,652	2,433,505

Shipping and Communications.

The most important ports are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico. In 1927 there entered at all the ports, 4,822 vessels of 8,869,159 tons, and cleared 4,828 vessels of 8,875,771 tons.

In 1909 the main railway lines of Mexico were united in one corporation —The National Railways of Mexico—which owned (1927) 14,410 miles, of which 14,186 were in operation. There were also 4,676 miles of private line. Road-building is being pushed in order to invite tourist traffic, especially on the new highway between Mexico City and Loredo. Total mileage, of uneven character, is 62,137 miles.

On December 31, 1929, the Federal telegraph and telephone lines had a length of 23,359 miles of line and 51,122 miles of wire. There were other lines belonging to individual States and private persons totalling 17,010 miles of line and 20,706 miles of wire. Number of telephone instruments, 57,563. Since July 1, 1928, Mexico City has had telephone connections with London and the Continent. There were in 1929, 500 telegraph offices, including 175 combined telegraph and telephone offices, and 24 wireless stations. Number of telegraph messages in 1928, 5,734,996. 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.

There are about 2,696 post-offices. Total receipts, 1927, were 12,674,044 pesos ; expenditures, 11,017,106 pesos.

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. The lines of the company join with the American system at the United States border, furnishing international telephone service to that country, Canada and Cuba, and by transatlantic radio circuits to Europe.

Banking and Credit.

On January 1, 1928, the banks of the Republic had total capital and reserves of 301,446,799 pesos, deposits of 182,182,851 pesos, and cash on hand of 73,305,949 pesos.

On September 1, 1925, the National Bank of Mexico was established with an authorised capital of 100,000,000 gold pesos, of which 67,770,852 pesos was paid up by December 31, 1929. It succeeded a number of former banks of issue now being slowly liquidated. The Government holds 51 per cent. of the capital stock. Under Article 28 of the Constitution it has the sole right to issue notes. It now has 25 branches scattered over the country. On January 1, 1930, current deposits were 48,276,365 pesos ; assets included 14,501,358 in gold, 13,287,785 in silver and 19,617,558 in foreign banks. The Bank's note circulation is negligible, 2,720,580 pesos on that date. Bank deposits and clearings are stated in either gold or silver. The National

Bank for Agricultural Credit, founded May, 1926, had on October 31, 1928, a capital of 21,166,500 pesos; total loans in that period, 33,639,614 pesos.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

By a decree of April 29, 1925, the monetary unit is the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which has been fixed at ·75 gramme of pure gold. At par it equals 24·58*d.* or 50 cents. (U.S.). There are 20-peso (called *aztecas*), 10-peso, 5-peso, 2·50-peso, and 2-peso gold coins, ·900 fine. In 1919 American gold coin was decreed to be legal tender at the fixed rate of 1 dollar for 2 Mexican gold pesos. The silver coins are in denominations of 1-peso, 50 and 20 centavos, with a fineness of ·720, except the 2-peso, which is ·900 fine. Silver coins are legal tender up to 20 pesos. The bronze coins are in denominations of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 centavos. There are 5-centavo nickel coins.

Business transactions are conducted largely with silver. In 1929 the premium commanded by gold over silver was from 3·50 to 4·50 per cent. In 1930 violent fluctuations occurred, the premium ranging as high as 15 or 20 per cent.; the Treasury withdrew for demonitization 10 million pesos of silver coins, and to protect foreign exchange arranged for New York credits of 15,000,000 dollars.

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. The old weights and measures were :—

Weight.	1 libra = 0·46 kilogramme = 1·014 lb. avoirdupois.
	1 arroba = 25 libras = 25·357 lb. avoirdupois.
For gold and silver.	1 marco = ½ libra = 4,608 granos.
	1 ochava = 6 tomines.
	1 tomin = 12 granos.
	20 granos = 1 French gramme.
Length.	1 vara = 0·837 mètre = 2 ft. $8\frac{9}{10}$ English in.
	1 legua comun = 6,666⅔ varas.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Mexico in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Léopoldo Ortiz (1929).

Counsellor.—S. M. de Alva.

Second Secretary.—Luis P. Nervo.

Military Attaché.—Major Jesús H. Pérez.

Commercial Attaché.—Eduardo Villaseñor.

Consul-General (London).—E. A. Gonzale.

There are Mexican consulates at Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle-on Tyne, Cardiff, Birmingham and Belfast.

2. Of Great Britain in Mexico.

Envoy and Minister.—Edmund St. J. Monson. (Appointed Dec. 11, 1929.)

Secretaries.—A. V. Coverley-Price and J. C. W. Forbes.

Naval Attaché.—Captain J. S. M. Ritchie.

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.

Sidi Mohammed, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912-1927), was proclaimed Sultan on November 18, 1927, on the death of his father.

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.

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 régime 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 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.—General Sanjurto (April 19, 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	,,	18,300 ,, ,,
Tangier Zone	,,	225 ,, ,,
	Total . . .	218,525

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, 1926, puts the population at 4,016,882 native Moslems, 107,552 native Jews and 104,712 foreigners; total 4,229,146. That of the Spanish Zone may be put at something under 1,000,000, and that of the Tangier Zone at about 80,000.

The following table shows the estimated population of the principal towns, based in the case of the French Zone on the revised results of the 1926 census of the population:—

—	Europeans	Moslems	Jews	Total
French Zone —				
Casablanca . .	34,984	52,134	19,490	106,608
Fez . . .	3,559	70,060	7,553	81,172
Kenitra . .	3,901	5,553	477	9,931
Marrakesh . .	3,652	132,893	12,718	149,263
Mazagan .	1,633	14,141	3,385	19,159
Meknes . .	4,923	18,682	6,325	29,930
Mogador . .	835	9,836	7,730	18,401
Oudjda . . .	8,780	9,751	1,445	19,976
Ouezzan . .	594	10,952	1,364	12,910
Rabat . . .	13,916	20,452	3.676	38,044
Saffi . . .	1,395	21,347	4,172	26,914
Salé . . .	1,069	18,090	1,806	20,965
Taza . . .	2,284	7,217	105	9,606
Spanish Zone —				
Alcazar . .	1,500	10,000	1,250	12,750
Arzila . . .	1,000	1,600	500	3,100
Larache . .	6,000	7,500	2,000	15,500
Tetuan . . .	6,500	13,000	4,500	24,000
International Zone.—				
Tangier . .	10,000	35,000	15,000	60,000

There are important British colonies at Casablanca (about 700), 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 1926 for Europeans 125 French primary schools, 21 private schools, 3 technical schools and 8 secondary schools, besides an industrial and commercial school at Casablanca and an Institut de Hautes Études Marocaines at Rabat; for Moslems 72 primary schools, 5 schools for sons of notables, 2 colleges at Rabat and Fez and 13 technical schools. Sections for training teachers were added to the boys' and girls high schools at Rabat in 1928. 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 1926, 32 Franco-Jewish schools and one school 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 extensive premises for a native school of Arts and Industries are being erected in Tetuan.

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 [2]	1929 [1]	1930 [1]	1931-32 [2]
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Revenue . . .	652,099,813	641,574,610	688,120,970	787,826,620	921,845,410
Expenditure . .	546,792,048	641,282,265	688,092,827	802,288,294	921,458,222

[1] Revised results. [2] Estimates.

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 finance of the French Zone has been facilitated by the accumulation of a considerable reserve fund, the ordinary budget having yielded large surpluses in recent years.

The budget of the Spanish Zone for 1928 balanced at 55,913,441 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 1930 provided for 2,505 officers and 57,607 men of the regular army to be employed in Morocco, with in addition 11,805 native irregulars. Military expenditure in 1930, 760,607,030 francs, including 26,350,000 francs from the Protectorate. The composition of the Spanish forces in the Spanish Zone is in the main similar to that of the French. 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. In 1929 area under barley was 3,247,000 acres; yield, 10,302.000 metric quintals (40,557,000 bushels); wheat area, 2,812,000 acres; yield, 8,644,000 quintals (31,595,000 bushels). 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 1928 there were 4,766,396 olive trees, 241,520 orange and lemon trees, 491,417 palm trees (dates), 1,374,849 almond trees, 4,345,732 fig and other trees, and 13,089,047 native vines, besides about 10,000 acres of European vines. 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 1929 was:—cattle (bovine), 2,016,823; sheep, 8,847,930; goats, 3,395,772; pigs, 44,912: horses and mules, 289,292; asses, 540,984; camels, 114,463.

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 1927 at 2,608, representing 1,780,000 acres, mostly in French hands. 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, and 1,779,008 tons in 1930. 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 approaching completion. 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 1927 was estimated at 600, employing 11,000 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 important fisheries and preserving factories and a certain amount of market gardening for local requirements.

Commerce.

French Zone.—Imports and exports for five years were :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports . . .	1,189,427,045	1,692,271,726	1,798,597,755	1,999,545,102	2,547,430,015
Exports . . .	564,480,648	711,853,889	851,390,141	1,275,294,975	1,233,176,250

The distribution of commerce in the years shown was :—

From or to	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
France and Algeria .	1,184,028,829	1,419,412,000	568,336,455	568,336,000
United Kingdom and Gibraltar . . .	240,901,659	260,217,000	88,216,097	88,216,000
Germany . . .	25,534,371	62,983,000	215,310,752	215,311,000
Spain	14,003,395	28,721,000	162,937,602	162,938,000
Belgium . . .	79,467,111	110,654,000	64,551,862	64,552,000
Italy	75,687,493	125,875,000	46,861,206	46,862,000
Austria . . .	1,566,602	2,868,000	—	—
United States . .	119,125,608	191,643,000	24,634,416	24,634,000
Portugal . .	1,974,734	2,562,000	3,503,947	3,504,000
Netherlands . .	16,680,732	27,663,000	46,291,438	46,296,000
Egypt	16,755,694	720,000	1,080,615	1,080,000
Sweden . . .	6,752,899	9,741,000	959,090	959,000
Norway . . .	278,470	434,000	640,324	641,000
Tunis	1,117,616	1,381,000	34,153	34,000
Other countries . .	215,669,889	303,156,000	51,937,018	51,937,000
Totals . .	1,999,545,102	2,547,430,000	1,275,294,975	1,233,176,250

The following table shows imports and exports in 1928 and 1929 of certain of the chief commodities :—

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Sugar . . .	289,333,847	300,960,000	Cattle, Sheep, Pigs	28,616,592	18,037,433
Tea	106,430,185	142,683,000	Wool . . .	64,661,478	40,891,138
Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	27,335,867	28,205,000	Eggs . . .	88,475,556	128,439,000
			Hides and Skins .	69,931,386	49,335,003
Wood, all sorts .	40,662,856	43,352,000	Wheat . . .	175,662,541	170,965,000
Beverages . . .	56,751,903	66,679,000	Barley . . .	254,516,003	188,788,000
Coal . . .	25,002,041	32,252,000	Dried Vegetables .	53,221,883	47,298,741
Mineral Oil and Petrol . . .	104,852,422	152,725,000	Canary Seed . .	14,582,867	—
			Almonds . . .	47,252,112	37,697,175
Iron & Steel material, including rails .	49,086,155	102,231,000	Linseed . . .	18,425,208	19,109,956
			Palmetto Fibre .	24,965,164	51,538,000

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	Francs	Francs		Francs	Francs
Candles . . .	19,148,629	20,000,000	Phosphates . .	185,531,795	220,577,000
Cotton Textiles .	330,677,102	380,849,000			
Machinery . . .	82,110,000	124,273,000			
Motor-cars and Chassis . . .	99,700,126	137,594,000			

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, and exports, 1,267,726,166 kilos.

Tangier Zone.—Imports and exports for five years :—

—	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Imports	77,885,831	108,061,614	145,936,305	129,445,005	128,625,862
Exports	11,569,827	18,096,725	28,594,979	33,543,730	37,782,253

The principal imports are flour, sugar, candles, cottons and other fabrics, coffee, tea, tobacco, soap, oils, cereals, fruit and vegetables and wines. The principal exports are skins, eggs and tinned fish. Live-stock and game are also exported.

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Morocco to U.K. .	437,089	563,485	565,362	797,657	336,444
Exports to Morocco from U.K. .	1,512,282	1,722,573	2,036,123	2,023,084	1,404,432

Shipping and Communications.

Shipping entered (in foreign trade) in the ports of French Zone and Tangier in 1928 :—

Nationality	Number of vessels			Tonnage		
	Casablanca	Other ports in French Zone	Tangier	Casablanca	Other ports in French Zone	Tangier
French . . .	681	212	236	1,225,307	170,687	450,493
British . . .	228	73	199	413,319	81,174	231,287
German . . .	67	52	See 'Others'	93,863	60,108	See 'Others'
Spanish . . .	142	19	860	156,393	8,407	259,798
Italian . . .	91	20	29	170,634	26,997	42,843
Others . . .	300	111	205	386,619	65,681	470,783
Totals . .	1,509	487	1,529	2,446,135	358,114	1,455,204

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.

Normal gauge (1·44) railways connect:—Fez-Petitjean (112 km.); Petitjean-Arbaoua (88 km.); Petitjean-Rabat (123 km.); Rabat-Casablanca (89 km.); Casablanca-Marrakesh (246 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 310 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, 1927, there were completed 1,973 miles of first-class roads and 791 miles of second-class in the French Zone. 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 is a daily aeroplane service between Toulouse and Casablanca via Tangier and Rabat, and a weekly service between Casablanca and Dakar. There is also a daily service between Seville and Larache.

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 1928 received 30,861,810 letters, 1,948,070 registered letters, 635,142 parcels and 7,543,098 printed papers; and despatched 32,858,740 letters, 1,568,670 registered letters, 64,120 parcels and 4,640,404 printed papers. 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, Arzila and head office at Tangier.

The total length of telegraph lines open to the public in the French Zone on December 31, 1928, was 2,143 miles. In 1928, 1,146,027 telegrams were received and 1,006,028 despatched, exclusive of 179,639 received and 119,573 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 1928 there were in the Zone 7,406 subscribers and 9,342,762 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 denominations 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. The metric system of weights and measures became in 1923 the sole legal system.

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 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. Edmunds.

Consul at Tetuan.—R. E. W. Chafy.

There are also a Consul at Casablanca, and Vice-Consuls at Mazagan, Safli, 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 3, 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, 1930, 3,884,489 voters, *i.e.* 98·1 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 1,078 communes (January 1, 1930). 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.	2,613,487	1869	3,579,529	1909	5,858,175
1849.	3,056,879	1889	4,511,415	1920	6,865,314

Area (excluding water) and the population, according to the communal population lists for December 31, 1929 and the Census of 1920 :—

Provinces	Area: English square miles (Dec. 31, 1929)	Population		
		Dec. 31, 1929	Census 1920	Per sq. mile (Dec 31, 1929)
North Brabant	1,920	881,509	733,936	459·1
Guelders	1,941	818,709	729,856	421·8
South Holland	1,134	1,929,509	1,678,670	1,701·5
North Holland	1,066	1,483,785	1,298,051	1,391·9
Zealand	708	247,910	245,117	350·2
Utrecht	529	399,103	342,322	754·4
Friesland	1,249	402,051	382,876	321·9
Overysel	1,296	513,189	438,818	396·0
Groningen	883	391,556	365,586	443·4
Drente	1,030	221,603	209,718	215·1
Limburg	847	543,251	440,364	641·4
Total	12,603	7,832,175	6,865,314	621·5

Of the total on December 31, 1920, 3,410,262 were males and 3,455,052 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 population was as follows :—

Year	Population of the principal Towns [1]	Percentage of the whole Population	Rural Population	Percentage of the whole Population
Dec. 31, 1889	1,674,474	37·11	2,836,941	62·89
,, ,, 1909	2,562,023	43·73	3,926,152	56·27
,, ,, 1920	3,133,084	45·63	3,732,062	54·37
,, ,, 1928	3,644,280	47·14	4,086,297	52·86
,, ,, 1929	3,705,795	47·32	4,126,380	52·68

[1] The towns with a population of more than 20,000 inhabitants at the census of 1920.

II. Movement of the Population.

Years	Total Births Registered as Living	Illegitimate	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths	Stillborn
1926	177,493	3,344	73,357	55,299	104,136	4,520
1927	175,098	3,158	77,614	56,551	97,484	4,663
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

The emigration has been as follows, mostly to North America: 1925, 3,020; 1926, 3,156; 1927, 3,340; 1928, 2,804; 1929, 2,970.

The total number of emigrants, Dutch and foreigners, who sailed from Dutch ports was, in 1925, 20,420, in 1926, 18,036, in 1927, 18,499, in 1928, 18,586, and in 1929, 17,151.

III. Principal Towns.

Population on December 31, 1929:—

Amsterdam	749,459	Delft	50,051	Helder	28,775
Rotterdam	582,507	Leeuwarden	47,967	Ede	30,288
The Hague	432,680	Breda	44,112	Gouda	28,612
Utrecht	153,208	Schiedam	47,953	Alkmaar	28,011
Haarlem	117,169	Heerlen	45,300	Vlaardingen	27,471
Groningen	103,706	's Hertogenbosch	41,979	Haarlemmermeer	26,348
Nimegen	80,126	Emmen	40,625	Lonneker	28,697
Arnhem	77,438	Zwolle	40,282	Bussum	24,444
Tilburg	76,397	Amersfoort	37,677	Helmond	25,226
Leiden	70,352	Velzen	39,276	Rheden	23,993
Eindhoven	89,619	Deventer	35,655	Venlo	23,550
Maastricht	59,928	Kerkrade	35,724	Zeist	23,898
Apeldoorn	59,080	Zaandam	32,578	Roosendaal	22,030
Dordrecht	55,511	Hengelo	33,829	Flushing	21,433
Enschede	52,130	Almelo	31,596	Bergen op Zoom	21,450
Hilversum	54,784				

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 1927–28:—

Institutions	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils or Students	
			Total	Female
Universities (public) [1]	4	429	7,846	1,728
Technical University	1	92	1,438	66
Agricultural University	1	53	368	—
Private Universities	2	57	807	119
High School of Commerce [2]	2	47	382	33
Classical (public) schools	41	759	4,877	2,093
Schools for the working people	606	4,972 [3]	108,619	51,769
Navigation schools	12	160	1,279	—
Middle class schools	200	3,910	31,707	10,353
Elementary Schools:				
Public	3,682	14,753	473,205	216,446
Private	4,152	19,140	644,820	323,417
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
1925	116,527,000	245,000	46,713,000
1926	114,056,000	269,000	50,549,000
1927	113,973,000	274,000	50,534,000

Of the conscripts called out in 1929, 0·22 per cent. could neither read nor write, the percentage being highest in Drenthe, 1·5. Of the persons married in 1918, 0·22 per cent. of the males and 0·41 per cent. of the females could not sign the marriage certificate. Of the convicts in 1911, 4 per cent. could neither read nor write. Of the total number of children from 7 to 13 years (school age) on January 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
1926	172,512	19,162	18,350	2,213
1927	168,971	18,984	18,180	2,207
1928	177,829	16,192	18,244	2,139
1929	165,190	14,761	17,620	1,971

The number of inmates in the prisons during the years 1927, 1928, and 1929 was respectively, 6,618, 6,498, and 6,055 males, and 314, 281, and 232 females; in the houses of detention, 15,158, 13,360, and 12,646 males, and 694, 551, and 553 females. There are also 4 State-work establishments; the numbers of inmates of these establishments were respectively in the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, 2,872, 2,780, and 2,556 males, and 29, 21, and 19 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 1927, 1928, and 1929 in the State reformatories was: 855, 785, and 667 boys, 121, 121, and 100 girls; in the disciplinary schools: 441, 450, and 366 boys, 89, 83, and 82 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 24 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 1928 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)	122,732	23,785,248
,, ,, (other persons)	40,849	
,, ,, (gifts)	98,470	
Casuals	37,522	76,940
Refuges to homeless persons	71,243	
Boarding out in families	12,065	2,181,612
,, ,, homes, etc.	20,544	3,697,419
Nursing in hospitals	142,142	18,991,679
Lunatics and idiots	21,514	13,630,556
Homes for the aged, children, etc.	40,279	12,395,315
Almshouses	13,026	1,465,249
Workshops and workhouses	4,388	738,231
Total (1928) including other data		90,066,377

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 :—

	1927	1928	1929[1]	1930[1]	1931[1]
	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders	1,000 guilders
Revenue	666,312	717,118	741,198	648,470	657,306
Expenditure	601,389	888,014	811,261	715,928	767,900

[1] Estimates.

Budget estimates for the years 1931 and 1930 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	1930	1931	Sources of Revenue (Taxes only)	1930	1931
	1,000 Guilders	1,000 Guilders		1,000 Guilders	1,000 Guilders
Civil list	1,850	1,850	Land tax	25,692	10,311
Legislative body and Royal cabinet	2,036	2,057	Tax on dividends	26,600	25,935
Department of Foreign Affairs	4,157	4,198	Tax on incomes	107,100	102,050
Department of Justice	29,317	29,757	Tax on capital	36,864	37,204
Department of Interior and Agriculture	21,834	22,908	Tax on successions	42,000	48,000
Department of Instruction, etc.	159,905	165,852	Personal direct tax	33,000	3,413
Department of Finance	69,025	54,104	Import duties	70,000	74,300
Department of Defence	99,978	101,732	Excise duties	156,100	157,220
Department of Public Works, etc.	59,639	61,735	Tax on gold & silver	1,050	1,100
Department of Labour, etc.	76,303	77,347	Tax on Bicycles	6,500	7,000
Department of Colonies	6,179	6,160	Tax on motor-cars, etc.	8,500	11,000
Public Debt	83,262	84,793	Stamp duty	27,774	28,430
Unforeseen expenditure	50	50	Registration duty	30,000	26,600
			Total	571,180	532,563
			Of which for the—		
			General budget	474,735	459,000
			Loan Fund	81,445	55,562
			Road Fund	15,000	18,000
Total expenditure	613,535	612,543			

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 1931 are distributed between the colonies and the mother country in the following proportions :—

	Guilders		Guilders
Expenditure in the colonies	670,758,488	Revenues in the mother country	38,854,000
Home Government expenditure	216,048,865	Revenues in the colonies	796,292,544
Total expenditure	886,807,353	Total revenue	835,146,544

In the Budget for 1931 the national debt is given as follows in thousands of guilders :—

Funded Debt[1]—	
2½ per cent debt, January 1, 1931	527,139
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	371,031
3½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	39,443
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	140,840
4·4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	19,200
4½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	610,195
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	378,689
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	299,172
Total	2,386,010
Interest, 1931[2]	96,257
Redemption, 1931[2] (ordinary and extraordinary)	77,990
Floating Debt —	
Assets, January 1, 1931	308,746
Liabilities ,, ,,	327,720
Interest, 1931	11,121

[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 Zeeland and Utrecht. Two-thirds of the area is surrounded by the sea. On the land side, to the East and South, are lines of more or less permanent works, which can be rendered very difficult of attack by inundations. There are also strong works on the coast, notably the Helder group, barring access to the Zuiderzee, and the Hollandsch Diep and Volkerak position, while the entrances to the Amsterdam and Rotterdam ship canals are defended by powerful forts. The citadel of the whole is Amsterdam, which is well fortified. Here also inundations would almost preclude a successful attack. The coast defences are in good order and are to be further strengthened, but the defences on the land side, except the position of Amsterdam, have of late years been neglected. Moreover, the control of the inundations is not entirely in military hands.

Apart from the Holland Fortress are the works on the Western Schelde. These have hitherto been unimportant, but a plan has been adopted to augment them by entirely new works at Flushing.

II. Army.

According to an Act of 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 strength of the army on April 1, 1930 was 9,321 officers and 389,968 men. Budget of Army and Navy for 1931, 101,731,907 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 November, 1930, of 1,191 officers and 33,916 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	Normal Speed Knots	Laid down
COAST DEFENCE SHIPS		inches	inches					
Jacob van Heemskerck	5,000	6	7½	2 9 4-in., 6 6-in.	2	6,400	17	'05
Hertog Hendrik	5,080	6	9½	1 9 4-in., 4 6-in.	3	6,300	17	'00
Tromp	5,300	6	7½	2 9·4-in, 4 6-in.	3	6,400	17	'03
Zeven Provinciën	6,530	6	9½	2 11-in., 4 6-in.	—	8,500	16	'08
CRUISERS								
Java Sumatra	7,050	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 1,620 tons; 8 seagoing torpedo boats; 27 submarines; 2 submarine depôt ships and 13 mine layers. Six 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.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

The surface of the Netherlands was divided in 1929 as follows (in hectares: 1 hectare = 2·47 acres):—Uncultivated land: heath, 391,341; water and morass, 126,529; dykes and roads, 64,188; untaxed land, 80,692; building land, houses, &c., 63,039. Total, 725,789. Cultivated land: arable land, 893,303; pasture, 1,283,760; gardens and orchards, 111,157; forest, 253,725. Total, 2,541,945.

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.	1927	1928	1929	Products.	1927	1928	1929
	hectrs.	hectrs.	hectrs.		hectrs.	hectrs.	hectrs.
Winter wheat	58,102	55,633	38,089	Beans	6,276	6,057	7,363
Summer wheat	3,767	4,310	7,346	Brown mustard seed	248	233	233
Winter rye / Summer rye	197,247	196,135	197,346	White mustard seed / Carraway seed	3,168 / 4,744	1,364 / 3,594	1,618 / 3,988
Winter barley	10,043	10,273	5,053	Flax	10,811	15,847	19,184
Summer barley	16,485	18,182	26,419	Tobacco	96	74	70
Oats	148,829	152,430	160,329	Potatoes	172 938	179,103	182,220
Buckwheat	1,189	905	722	Sugar beets	69,961	65,358	55,002
Horse beans	13,008	12,023	10,982	Chicory	587	615	662
Peas	34,922	38,240	43,869	Onions	3,313	3,877	5,151

The yield of the more important products for 3 years was as follows:—

Crop	Produce			Crop	Produce		
	1927	1928	1929		1927	1928	1929
	hectoliters	hectoliters	hectoliters		Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	2,204,620	2,626,566	1,957,755	Sugar beet	1,826,099	2,288,721	2,060,393
Barley	1,158,656	1,556,355	1,715,146	Flax	41,860	84,702	94,038
Oats	6,671,826	7,825,980	8,133,612				
Rye	4,825,732	6,201,095	6,547,060				

According to the live-stock census of May–June, 1930, Holland possessed 297,000 horses, 2,352,200 cattle, 484,430 sheep, and 1,990,000 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 1930 was 12,520,000 metric tons. In 1929 the private mines produced 4,723,857 tons, and the State mines, 6,857,345 tons. There is one salt mine at Boekelo, production 1928, 42,470 tons; 1929, 44,914 tons; 1930, 50,067 tons.

There are no official returns of all the manufacturing industries. According to the last reports there were, in 1928: 297 distilleries, 12 sugar refineries, 8 beet-sugar factories, 14 salt works, 172 breweries, and 3,074 tobacco factories.

III. Fisheries.

In 1929, 5,108 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries. The produce of the herring fishery in the North Sea was valued at 14,713,893

guilders in 1929; the weight of the catch of herrings was 82,993 tons. The quantity of oysters produced in 1929 amounted to 1,663,550 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
1925	2,454,991	1,807,697	1928	2,683,904	1,986,185
1926	2,441,947	1,749,174	1929	2,752,298	1,989,431
1927	2,548,856	1,899,711	1930	2,418,255	1,718,880

The values of the leading articles of import and export in the last two years were (in thousands of guilders):—

—	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Iron and steel of all kinds	197,985	169,533	54,304	42,520
Textiles, raw and manufactured	380,423	336,208	248,747	186,857
Cereals and flour	264,916	221,950	14,600	11,692
Coal	122,933	122,039	89,948	97,749
Rice and flour thereof	26,113	22,103	19,002	18,014
Mineral oil	67,974	70,827	2,550	2,979
Coffee	48,757	33,704	13,566	8,825
Butter	3,393	2,599	86,339	63,377
Margarine (raw and eatable)	2,601	2,414	40,158	38,340
Sugar	20,237	16,144	16,378	12,037
Cheese	590	592	79,057	67,785
Gold and silver	30,486	42,033	58,347	61,623
Wood	142,998	128,643	10,188	8,784
Skins	42,303	32,567	27,520	21,565
Copper	23,928	18,978	7,899	4,685
Paper	45,225	44,507	49,155	51,845
Soot, grease, tallow, suet	24,701	18,157	16,276	10,813
Zinc	4,950	4,081	8,669	5,183
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	40,089	36,832	1,646	1,543
Tin	2,998	2,356	1,142	2,974
Colours (painters' wares)	16,865	15,963	21,628	18,958
Seeds (colza, linseed, &c.)	83,903	57,168	18,125	17,343
Manures (all sorts)	76,380	47,486	24,174	27,206

Value of the trade (excluding gold and silver coins and bullion) with the leading countries for two years in thousands of guilders:—

Imports	1929	1930	Exports	1929	1930
Germany	842,055	768,142	Germany	455,529	365,714
Great Britain	257,600	227,029	Great Britain	407,524	382,973
Belgium	282,997	256,855	Belgium	204,303	189,639
United States	272,161	211,301	United States	71,187	48,585
Dutch East Indies	137,976	92,024	Dutch East Indies	172,292	136,279
France	113,091	106,825	France	117,173	139,248

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	1928	1929	Exports of produce and manuf. of U.K. to Netherlands	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Flax	192,643	271,072	Cottons	1,703,503	1,656,550
Fish	559,401	495,644	Cotton yarn	2,317,485	2,174,032
Cheese	961,701	777,549	Coal	1,684,134	2,218,014
Butter	1,094,863	1,068,813	Iron and Steel	1,782,086	1,652,945
Margarine	3 491,131	2,623,897	Machinery	2,395,160	1,976,139
Paper, Strawboard	1,655,631	1,639,184	Boots and Shoes	115,301	100,974
Sugar	1,440,307	186,579	Woollens	700,942	774,091
Eggs	2,103,988	2,516,539	Motor cars & motor cycles	241,288	371,026
Condensed milk	3,046,472	2,802,496	Cottonseed oil (refined)	55,926	28,697

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):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Netherlands to U.K.	50,299	44,506	42,944	42,372	39,543
Exports to Netherlands from U.K.	17,934	21,219	21,802	21,818	18,848

Shipping and Navigation.

The number of vessels in the mercantile navy at the end of 1929 was:—Sailing vessels 41, of 16,035 cubic metres; steamers, etc., 861, of 3,962,191 cubic metres.

The following table gives the number and tonnage (in English measurement) of vessels which entered and cleared the ports of the Netherlands:—

Year	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered.						
1926	16,836	24,082,000	12,016	12,520,000	28,852	36,602,000
1927	19,089	28,282,000	5,671	5,434,000	24,710	33,716,000
1928	19,551	28,966,000	5,059	4,801,000	24,610	33,766,000
1929	19,608	29,204,000	3,464	3,217,000	23,072	32,421,000
Cleared.						
1926	22,988	28,116,000	6,029	8,473,000	29,017	36,589,000
1927	18,201	23,223,000	6,669	10,414,000	24,870	33,637,000
1928	18,189	24,229,000	6,701	9,451,000	24,890	33,679,000
1929	16,144	21,891,000	6,914	10,477,000	23,058	32,367,000

Of the total number in 1929, 6,597 Dutch vessels entered with a tonnage of 84,224,392, and 16,331 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 23,872,031; 6,599 Dutch vessels cleared, with a tonnage of 8,458,352, and 16,315 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 23,789,227.

The vessels with cargoes which entered at the chief ports were as follows:—

Port	1928 Number	1928 Registered Tons	1928 per cent.	1929 Number	1929 Registered Tons	1929 per cent.
Entered.						
Rotterdam . .	10,019	17,687,000	64·4	12,152	20,777,000	64·1
Amsterdam . .	3,396	4,932,000	18·0	3,502	5,028,000	15·5
Vlaardingen . .	616	1,381,000	5·3	763	1,554,000	4·8
Flushing . .	467	521,000	1·9	509	458,000	1·4
Hook of Holland .	433	522,000	1·9	442	544,000	1·7
Cleared.						
Rotterdam . .	8,935	14,769,000	63·7	12,451	21,214,000	65·1
Amsterdam . .	2,989	4,492,000	19·4	3,397	4,936,000	15·3
Vlaardingen . .	437	650,000	2·8	770	1,439,000	4 4
Flushing . .	677	729,000	3·0	580	530,000	1·6
Hook of Holland .	532	551,000	2·4	522	558,000	1·7

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 1929 the 2 principal railways had a length of 2,289 miles. The breadth of the railway gauge is 1·50 metres, or 4 ft. 11 in. In 1929 58,754,000 passengers were carried on the railways. The total revenue was 177,235,000 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
1928					
Internal .	199,869,000	100,079,629	472,740,000	7,449,788	235,911
Foreign .	72,050,000	16,608,718	47,129,000	1,936,337	217,242
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

The receipts of the Post Office in 1929 were 48,381,000 guilders, the expenditure in 1929, 45,921,000 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, 1930, was 1,278 miles, the length of wires on Jan. 1, 1930, 21,349 miles. The number of State offices was, on Jan. 1, 1930, 1,967. The number of paid messages by State and private lines in 1929 was 7,807,900. The receipts of the State amounted

in the same year to 15,246,000 guilders, and the ordinary expenses in 1929 to 16,502,000 guilders.

In 1921 the interurban and international telephone system had 2,512 miles of line and on December 31, 1929, 269,205 miles of wire, and is administered by the State; 20,634,067 interurban and 2,268,001 international conversations were held in 1929. The receipts were in the same year for interurban and international intercourse 25,852,000 guilders, and the total expenses 19,725,000 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, Amsterdam and Zurich, and between Amsterdam and Malmö. In 1927, 32 tons of postal matter, 382·2 tons of goods and 8,954 passengers were carried; in 1928, resp. 39 tons, 554·4 tons and 12,974 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
1921–1928	55,000	45,470	1,366	18,258	119,994	469,770,000
1929	—	47,500	765	1,654	49,919	128,150,000

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
1928	809,531,000	1,754,650,355	435,249	26,113
1929	832,747,000	1,779,179,750	422,505	20,837
1930	836,567,000	1,902,453,245	432,003	27,868

The capital amounts to 20,000,000 guilders, the reserve fund on March 31, 1930 to 7,199,946 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.
1927						
State P. S. B.	—	127,513	127,378	329,338	2,038,326	43·19
Private Banks	296	153,251	139,221	327,346	863,049	42·93
1928						
State P. S. B.	—	132 745	130,005	340,505	2,069,222	44·04
Private Banks	296	171,239	154,867	354,419	904,190	45·85
1929						
State P. S. B.	—	136,439	134,541	351,115	2,101,221	44·83
Private Banks	296	189,703	175,416	380,761	973,498	48·61

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Money.

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6·720 grammes, ·900 fine, and thus containing 6·048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, ·945 fine and containing 9·45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are:—

The *gulden, guilder* or *florin* of 100 cents = 1s. 8d.; or 12 *g.* = £1.

The *rijksdaalder* = 2½ guilders.

The gold-pieces are of ten guilders and of five guilders; 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.—W. F. Roëll.

Attaché.—O. Reuchlin.

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 March 17, 1928.

First Secretary.—J. L. Dodds.
Military Attaché.—Major the Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. G. W. Hallifax.
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, 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. The total population, according to the last returns was 51,881,862, or nearly seven times as large as that of the mother-country.

DUTCH 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.

With regard to administration, the Dutch possessions in the East are divided into provinces, governments, residencies, divisions, regencies, districts, and dessas (villages).

The system of administration has been reformed by introducing Provinces and Governments, each of them including a number of the former residencies; the province has its own provincial council, presided over by the Governor.

So far the provinces of West, Middle, and East Java have been organised on these lines, and the Government of the Moluccas has been formed.

Apart from the above mentioned provinces, the territory of Java and Madura is divided into two Governments: Djokjakarta and Soerakarta. The provinces and governments are governed by Governors assisted by several Residents, Assistant-Residents, and a number of subordinate officials.

The Governor and his assistants exercise almost absolute control over the Government in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials.

The residencies, divisions, &c., on the other islands are administered by functionaries with the titles of 'Resident,' 'Assistant-Resident,' 'Controleur,' &c.

The superior administration and executive authority of Dutch East India 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 Dutch 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.

According to an award made on April 4, 1930, by the Hague Court, the island of Palmas (between Celebes, Dutch East Indies, and Mindanao, Philippine islands) became part of Dutch territory.

Governor-General.—Jhr. Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, appointed March 26, 1926.

Area and Population.

—	Area: English square miles	Population 31 Dec. 1927	Population Nov. 1920 (Census)	Population per sq. mile 1927
Java and Madura	50,811[1]	37,433,760	34,984,171	736·7
Island of Sumatra: Sumatra, West Coast	18,029	1,613,399	1,522,240	89·4
Island of Sumatra: Tapanoeli	14,760	905,320	843,585	61·3
Island of Sumatra: Sumatra, East Coast	36,100	1,227,817	1,197,554	34·0
Island of Sumatra: Benkoelen	9,995	281,215	257,140	28·0
Island of Sumatra: Lampongs	10,914	258,891	233,903	23·7
Island of Sumatra: Palembang	33,173	872,552	828,004	26·3
Island of Sumatra: Djambi	18,719	201,731	233,344	10·7
Island of Sumatra: Atjeh	21,448	802,661	736,365	37·4
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	12,506	236,569	223,122	18·9
Bangka	4,549	169,281	154,141	17·2
Billiton	1,873	71,276	68,582	38·1
Borneo, West District	56,838	717,004	605,402	12·6
Borneo, South and East Districts	149,972	1,105,422	1,020,599	7·3
Island of Celebes: Celebes	48,061	2,539,610	2,347,645	52·8
Island of Celebes: Manado	24,618	909,164	760,692	40·2
Molucca Islands: Amboina	17,372	359,181	277,966	20·7
Molucca Islands: Ternate	12,796	284,818	149,245	21·6
Molucca Islands: New Guinée	160,692	—	195,460[1]	1·2[2]
Timor Archipelago	26,410	1,168,246	1,146,660	44·2
Bali and Lombok	4,072	1,586,652	1,565,014	389·6
Approximate total	733,715	52,824,569	49,350,834	72·0

[1] Revised. [2] 1920

The population of Java and Madura on October 7, 1930 (Census), was 41,719,524, with 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 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 Reformed Church counted, in 1929, 33 ministers and 20 assistants, the Roman Catholic 37 curates and 227 priests, not salaried out of the public funds. During 1929, 195 missionaries of various societies were allowed to practice 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 4 or 5 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 1929[2]:—

Schools[2]	Number	Teaching Staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public European primary schools	192	912	25,880	15,495,000
Private " " "	94	634	18,702	
Public Dutch-Chinese "	57	369	14,368	
Private " " "	47	244	9,373	
Public Dutch-Native " [1]	224	1,395	46,852	
Private " " [1]	172	874	31,090	
Public 2nd-class schools for Natives	2,476	9,282	369,951	16,426,300
Private " " "	2,909	4,877	194,606	
Village schools	12,226	19,088	948,531	
Public Mulo-schools	33	374	7,408	3,085,700
Private " "	26	161	2,970	
Public secondary schools	13	269	2,867	2,714,200
Private " "	11	169	1,065	
Governm't High Schools (Universities)	3	45	259	866,350

[1] Inclusive linkschools.

[2] As from 1930 the returns of schools are compiled at the end of the school year (June 30) instead of at December 31. The above returns indicate the results at January 1, 1929.

Furthermore, there were in 1929 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 121 teachers and 1,400 pupils; thirty public and fifteen private technical schools for natives (41 two years' course, 3 three years' course

and 1 four years' course), with 213 teachers and 3,746 pupils. Four public trade schools (3 years' course), and one public school for higher commercial education with 396 pupils; three public and veterinary schools with 44 teachers and 467 pupils; five training schools for civil, judicial, and administrative functions, with 93 teachers and 780 pupils, and one training school for police with 57 teachers and 530 students; three public medical schools with 60 teachers and 478 students; one public and one private nautical school for Europeans with 19 teachers and 85 pupils, and one for natives with 8 teachers and 80 pupils.

For native teachers there are 13 schools with instruction in the Dutch language with 61 teachers and 1,109 pupils; with instruction in the native tongue, 309 schools and courses with 503 teachers and 8,203 pupils. Furthermore, there are 14 schools and courses for European teachers with 221 pupils.

For Chinese teachers there is a school with instruction in the Dutch language with 117 pupils.

For kindergarten teachers (Frobel) there are 6 training schools with 339 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
1929[1]	841,760,000	893,645,000	— 51,885,000
1930[1]	833,902,908	903,561,319	— 69,658,331
1931[2]	833,523,999	887,101,623	— 53,577,624

[1] Provisional results. [2] Estimates.

The sources of revenue in 1931 are stated as follows (in guilders): From direct and indirect taxes, 355,523,000; salt monopoly, 8,888,000; opium-régie 25,915,000; railway service, 29,199,000; post, telegraph and telephone services, 10,236,000; harbour service, 9,395,000; forestry, 6,437,000; rubber, 2,498,000; tin, 24,631,000; share in the profits of the Billiton Company, 6,000,000; coal, 2,190,000; gold, 303,000; dredging service, 1,032,000; electric enterprises, 2,751,000; Government printing office, 715,000; all other sources, 20,396,000, net surplus of State business enterprises (as opium factory, pawnshops, cinchona- and tea-estate, military grasslands and reproduction shop of the topographical service) 10,026,000. Public debt on December 31, 1930, was 986,765,000 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 1930 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 14,459 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 1929 was 1,293 officers, 37,025 volunteers, of whom 6,729 were Europeans and 30,296 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 1931 amounts to about 102,815,103 guilders.

The Royal Navy in the East Indies numbers 352 officers and 1,673 European and 2,296 native non-commissioned officers and sailors and 220 militia, and consists of 36 men-of-war, including 2 light cruisers, 4 destroyers, 12 submarines, 2 gunboats, 6 minelayers, 4 torpedo motor-boats, 1 old battleship serving as gunnery-schoolship, 2 surveying vessels, and 1 submarine-depotship, 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 were in 1929 as follows, in acres:—Irrigated rice, 7,382,705; non-irrigated rice, 1,077,270; maize, 4,212,868; cassava, 1,755,592; sweet potatoes, 324,743; groundnuts, 525,414; soya beans, 460,208; other pulses, 482,132; tobacco (native), 361,680; other secondary crops, 1,139,282; total, 17,721,894.

In 1929, the harvested areas of the principal 'other secondary crops' were potatoes, 48,446 acres; native sugar-cane, 37,969 acres; indigo, 8,135 acres; and capsicum, 154,748 acres. Separate from this area native tea was planted on 92,609 acres; native rubber on 14,832 acres; and native coffee on 27,060 acres.

The total area in use for agriculture in Netherlands-India in 1929 was 6,917,118 acres, of which 68,457 acres were Government-estates, 862,772 acres were private lands, and 176,560 acres lands hired from native princes in Java and Madura, 5,306,292 acres lands hired on long-lease from the Government (erfpacht), from self-governing communities, or the Government in the Outer Provinces only (landbouwconcessie), 503,037 acres lands hired on short-lease from natives. Of the total only 2,880,129 acres were planted.

The following table gives a comparison of the production of sugar for 5 years:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Harvested area . . acres .	435,573	444,000	458,943	482,873	486,199
Total production . . tons .	2,299,875	1,972,771	2,393,674	2,937,376	2,901,140
Factories . . number .	179	178	176	178	179

Other products are shown (for 2 years) as follows :—

	1928	1929		1928	1929
Coffee (tons) . . .	125,949[4]	113,833[12]	Tea (tons) . . .	72,862[10]	75,583[14]
Rubber (tons)[1] . .	232,281[6]	262,738[11]	Cacao (tons) . . .	924	1,154
Cinchona (tons) . .	9,920	11,884	Oil palms (tons)[2] .	27,030	35,971
Tobacco (tons) . .	65,392[8]	58,198[13]			

[1] *Hevea* and *ficus*.
[2] Oil.
[3] Including 56,594 tons export native coffee
[4] Including 70,635 tons export native coffee.
[5] Including 100,491 tons native rubber.
[6] Including 91,353 tons native rubber.
[7] Including 12,325 tons bought up from natives.
[8] Including 12,668 tons bought up from natives.
[9] Including 12,691 tons native tea.
[10] Including 15,608 tons native tea.
[11] Including 108,584 tons native rubber.
[12] Including 58,553 tons native coffee.
[13] Including 9,011 tons bought up from natives
[14] Including 15,758 tons native tea.

The tin mines of Banka are worked by the Government; those of Billiton by a combined Governmental and private undertaking; and those of Riau by private enterprise. Their total yield was, in piculs (133⅓ lb.) 1923, 492,339; 1924, 503,392; 1925, 504,998; 926, 528,566; 1927, 565,800; 1928, 583,270;[1] 1929, 498,262.

The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in metric tons: 1924, 1,446,757; 1925, 1,400,725; 1926, 1,466,359; 1927, 1,620,205; 1928, 1,703,526;[1] 1929, 1,831,504.

Number of animals in 1929:—horses, 708,000; cattle, 4,473,000; buffaloes, 3,276,000.

The production of the principal mineral oil enterprises was, in metric tons: 1925, 3,066,074; 1926, 3,018,109; 1927, 3,693,870; 1928, 4,307,716;[1] 1929, 5,238,543.

[1] Revised figure.

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			
1925	21,151	—	21,151	824,119	17,314	841,433	862,584
1926	29,057	100	29,157	871,716	23,116	894,832	923,989
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	1,076,775	12,103	1,088,878	1,166,305
				Exports			
1925	18,557	600	19,157	1,793,094	1,097	1,794,191	1,813,348
1926	18,490	1,800	20,290	1,574,945	3,421	1,578,366	1,598,656
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

The principal exports in 1929 were: Sugar (residue, molasses excepted), 2,431,902 tons; rubber, 301,440 tons; coffee, 81,809 tons; tea, 72,450 tons; tobacco (leaf), 72,964 tons; cinchona bark, 10,297 tons.

The principal imports from Java to U.K. in 1929 were (according to Board of Trade Returns): Spices, 593,251*l.*; tea, 3,592,410*l.*; tapioca, 297,187*l.*; rubber, 1,377,682*l.*; tin, 172,867*l.* The principal exports from U.K. to Java were: ammonium sulphate, 220,033*l.*; cotton piece goods, 2,644,929*l.*; iron and steel, 775,361*l.*; machinery, 433,475*l.*

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Java (Board of Trade figures) for five years:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Java to U.K. . .	9,950,922	10,031,433	8,077,926	10,196,211	6,586,271
Exports to Java from U.K. . .	5,727,567	6,058,778	7,015,355	6,641,758	4,510,420

Shipping and Communications.

Year	—	Entered		Whereof, under British Flag:	
		Number	Reg. Tons	Number	Reg. Tons
1927	Steamers . .	11,757	9,086,926	6,776	3,038,869
	Sailing vessels .	9,026	524,028	6,159	325,088
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

At the end of 1929 the total length of rail and tramways (State and private) was about 4,605 miles (3,437 in Java, 1,139 in Sumatra, and 29 in Celebes); the gross receipts (1929) about 134,008,000 guilders; working expenses (1929), 79,595,000 guilders; number of passengers about 138,373,000.

The Government telegraphs extended in 1929 over 9,056 miles, the Government telegraph cables over 6,344 miles, making a total of 15,400 miles. The number of post and telegraph stations in 1929 was (including both State and private) 876 for Java and Madura, and 502 for the other islands, including 316 post stations on Java and Madura and 282 on the other islands, which also deal only with correspondence, 1 radio telegraph station for service with Holland and other countries, 24 government radio telegraph stations for public service (including 12 coast stations), 4 private radio telegraph stations (including 2 for coastal public service); and 26 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 1,377,887 (internal) and 1,001,576 (foreign). Internal letters and postcards carried in 1929, 37,126,000, while there were 45,157,000 newspapers, &c., and 4,497,000 registered articles for the interior.

The Government telephone aerial lines extended in 1929 over 16,545 miles, the Government telephone cables over 980 miles. At the end of 1929 there were 347 telephone exchanges and 48,571 telephones.

Banking and Credit.

The Java Bank, established in 1828, has a capital of 9,000,000 guilders, and a reserve on March 31, 1930, of 13,500,000 guilders and a special reserve of 2,697,684 guilders. Two-fifths of the amount of the liabilities must be covered by specie or bullion.

In March, 1930, the value of the notes in circulation was 270,248,360 guilders. 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 1929 about 338,992 depositors, with a deposited amount of 22,708,251 guilders.

Weights and Measures.

The *Pikul* . . .	= 133⅓ lb. 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.—Vacant (March 1931).

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*) the colony *Curaçao*.

Surinam or Dutch Guiana.

Dutch Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of S. America between 2 and 6° N. latitude, and 53° 50′ and 58° 20′ 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 is 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 Holland.

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, 1929) 151,350 inclusive of the negroes and Indians living in the forests. Capital, Paramaribo, 46,953 inhabitants.

Births and deaths for 3 years:—

	Births			Deaths		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Males . . .	1,766	1,954	2,151	1,180	1,034	1,182
Females . . .	1,715	1,871	2,180	927	891	900
Total . .	3,481	3,825	4,331	2,107	1,925	2,032

Number of marriages in 1927, 440; in 1928, 467; in 1929, 460.

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1929 the numbers of the different religious bodies were: Reformed and Lutheran, 9,415; Moravian Brethren, 29,655; Roman Catholic, 25,370; Jews, 618; Mohammedans, 35,675; Hindus, 27,605.

There were, in 1929, 41 public schools with 6,722 pupils, and 70 private schools with 10,643 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
1928	8,213	4,569	2,835	809	1930	8,325	4,900	2,859	566
1929	7,845	4,440	3,090	315	1931	8,165	4,744	2,855	566

The Dutch forces in Surinam consist of a civic guard and infantry, the latter containing, in 1929, 10 officers and 193 non-commissioned officers and men.

Principal products for 2 years:—

	1928	1929		1928	1929
Sugar (kilos) .	17,478,300	18,010,500	Rice (kilos) .	17,476,000	28,557,100
Cacao (kilos) .	205,000	279,000	Maize (kilos) .	916,300	905,600
Bananas (bunch.)	347,800	426,100	Rum (litres) .	717,500	878,000
Coffee (kilos) .	2,928,900	2,895,800	Molasses (litres)	259,500	819,600

Gold production in 1929 was 110,720 grammes, that of balata 495,818 kilos, and of bauxite 209,998 metric tons.

In 1929 there were 14,071 head of cattle, 3,594 goats and 5,583 pigs.

Imports and exports for 6 years :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Guilders	Guilders		Guilders	Guilders
1924	7,496,458	7,409,441	1927	9,288,858	11,834,361
1925	9,474,161	9,932,306	1928	9,194,989	11,684,859
1926	10,020,516	7,689,685	1929	8,638,900	7,946,629

Principal exports in 1929: Sugar, 15,116,591 kilos; rum, 467,049 litres; cacao, 307,705 kilos; coffee, 2,381,475 kilos.

Board of Trade figures show U.K. imports from Dutch Guiana in 1930, 51,955*l.*; and U.K. exports to Dutch Guiana, 83,235*l.*

In 1929 there entered 216 vessels of 244,794 register tons, and cleared 215 vessels of 243,133 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. 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 American companies.

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, 1929
Curaçao	210	44,344
Bonaire	95	13,450
Aruba	69	5,375
St. Martin [1]	17	2,180
St. Eustatius	7	965
Saba	5	1,408
	403	67,722

[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 (population 20,792), on Curaçao, is the seat of government. The different islands, except Curaçao, are under officials called 'Gezaghebbers,' nominated by the Governor. In 1929 there were 55,755 Roman Catholics, 7,320 Protestants, 566 Jews, 4,081 other religions. Schools in 1929 numbered 38 with 9,552 pupils. In 1929, 2,401 births were registered, 724 marriages and 1,084 deaths.

The revenue is derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on income, on land, and some other taxes. In the Budget for 1930 the revenue is estimated at 7,385,325 guilders, and the expenditure at 6,555,853 guilders.

The garrison of the Isle of Curaçao consisted at the end of 1929 of 5 officers and 194 men.

The imports of Curaçao and the other islands in 1929 were valued at 361,355,460 guilders; the exports of Curaçao and the other islands at 308,667,378 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 1929, 12,092 vessels of 45,181,573 tons net.

Vice-Consul at Curaçao.—D. O. Powell.

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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.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme Court of Justice, three chambers of second instance, and judges of inferior tribunals.

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 4 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 began a survey, by direction of the U.S. Congress, on August 29, 1929; results will be submitted to Congress in 1931.

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 population in 1930, based on registration of voters, 750,000. This is the most thinly populated of the Central American republics. At least 75 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the western half of the country. The two halves of the Republic differ greatly in many respects and there is little communication between them, the journey by trail and river being so slow and difficult that passengers usually go by way of Costa Rica, while the small amounts of merchandise shipped from one side to the other are sent mainly by way of Panama.

The people of the western half of the Republic are principally of mixed Spanish and Indian extraction, though there are a considerable number of pure Spanish descent and many Indians. The population of the eastern half is composed mainly of Mosquito and Zambo Indians and Negroes from Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean, with some Americans and a comparatively small number of Nicaraguans from the western part of the Republic.

There are within the Republic 105 municipalities of which 28 have from 2,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The capital and seat of government is Managua, situated on the southern border of the lake of the same name, with (1926) 32,536 inhabitants. 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 and Education.

The prevailing form of religion is Roman Catholic. In 1914 the Republic constituted one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua). The Seat of the Archbishop is Managua. There are three bishoprics, León, Granada and Matagalpa.

There were (1929) 392 state elementary schools, 3 secondary schools, 5 professional schools, 2 normal schools, and 67 private elementary schools. The total number of teachers in the national schools is 884; total enrolment, 24,269. The number of illiterate persons, of all ages, is about 60 per cent. of the population. Secondary education is neither obligatory nor free, the secondary schools being carried on by private individuals. Nicaragua has three universities, in the cities of Managua, León, and Granada.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 5 years in córdobas (4.86 córdobas = £1; 1 córdoba = 1 U.S. dollar):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas
Revenue . .	4,358,212	4,443,630	4,871,427	5,987,583	6,553,094
Expenditure .	4,324,735	4,442,168	4,918,295	5,845,826	6,450,711

Customs duties provide from 50 to 60 per cent. of total revenues.

Total public debt on March 31, 1930, was estimated at 22,470,375 córdobas, divided into: Bonds of 1909 outstanding, 2,823,675 córdobas; guaranteed customs bonds of 1918, 1,646,700 córdobas; claims arising out of the revolution, 18,000,000 córdobas. But last-named will be considerably scaled down, probably, it is stated, to 2,000,000 córdobas. Service of internal and external debt took 778,518 córdobas in 1929.

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 will be withdrawn in June, 1931, except for a Legation guard. In 1930 it numbered 700. 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; total, 1929, 4,092,388 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. 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 quintals) were, 1929, 288,002; 1928, 374,010; and 1927, 222,937; in value, coffee exports constitute from 50 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 vitae*), 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.

There are several gold mines, worked by American and British companies, one having also silver. Exports of gold, 1929, 410,558 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):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas	Córdobas
Imports . .	10,376,291	10,254,512	10,208,242	18,350,431	11,797,440
Exports . .	12,359,585	13,028,726	9,025,677	11,693,212	10,872,526

The customs receipts in 1929 were 8,917,553 córdobas; in 1928, 4,146,066 córdobas.

In 1929 the value of the principal imports (in córdobas or dollars) was:—Cotton goods, 2,102,774; iron and steel, 902,176; chemicals, drugs, and medicines, 530,673; flour, 487,176. The principal countries of import in 1929 were (values in dollars):—United States, 7,389,738 (62 per cent.); Great Britain, 1,275,806 (10 per cent.); and Germany, 1,085,920 (8 per cent.).

In 1929 the value of the principal exports (in dollars) was:—Coffee, 5,920,754; bananas, 1,985,111; sugar, 237,732; timber, 1,284,957. The principal countries of export, in values exported (in córdobas or dollars), were: United States, 5,754,038; France, 894,400; Germany, 1,292,849; Holland, 870,893; and Great Britain, 399,487.

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Nicaragua to U.K. .	58,919	153,998	73,625	81,080	104,639
Exports to Nicaragua from U.K .	233,095	255,742	250,071	263,582	145,709

Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has two seaports, Corinto and San Juan del Sur, through which pass approximately 70 per cent. of the imports and exports of the Republic. The eastern ports are Bluefields, Cabo Gracias, Puerto Cabezas, and San Juan del Norte (Greytown). In 1929, 2,401 vessels of 959,817 tons entered the ports of Nicaragua, and 2,384 vessels of 965,984 tons cleared.

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 2,842 miles of telegraph wire, and 105 offices; also 2,046 miles of telephone wire and 60 telephone stations serving 1,306 instruments. Telephone service is good along the line of the Pacific Railway, but unreliable elsewhere. There are 105 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 Nigaragua, 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 in 1930, 2,901,932 córdobas in circulation, form the great part of the currency; silver, nickel, and copper coins in circulation amounted to 515,584 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, 1930) of 631,635 córdobas. Assets on that date included 140,363 córdobas in cash and 2,601,040 due from foreign banks. Notes in circulation December 31, 1929, 3,075,633 córdobas. It has branches at Bluefields and Cabo Gracias. 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.

There are Consular Representatives in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, Southampton, and Nottingham.

2. Of Great Britain in Nicaragua.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.—Herbert A. Grant Watson. Appointed February 8, 1928. (Resident at Guatemala City.)

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul.—H. W. Border (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.

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 Baardsøn	1204	Erik af Pommern	1389
Haakon Haakonssøn	1217	Kristofer af Bayern	1442
Magnus Lagabøter	1263	Karl Knutsøn	1449
Erik Magnussøn	1280	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	1450–1814
Haakon V. Magnussøn	1299	Kristian Fredrik	1814
Magnus Eriksøn	1319	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	1814–1905
Haakon VI. Magnussøn	1355	Haakon VII.	1905
Olav Haakonssøn	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. 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 Hoiesteret, 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 February 13, 1928.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—J. L. *Mowinckel.*
Minister for Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—S. M. *Hasund.*
Minister of Justice.—A. *Sunde* (appointed November 20, 1930).
Minister of Agriculture.—H. J. *Aarstad.*
Minister for Public Works.—O. M. *Mjelde.*

Minister for Social Affairs.—T. *Værland.*
Minister for Finance.—P. *Lund.*
Minister for Defence.—T. *Anderssen-Rysst.*
Minister for Commerce and Industry.—L. *Oftedal.*

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 678 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	Population Dec. 1, 1910	Pop. per square mile 1920
Oslo (town) . .	6·3	258,483	241,834	41,029 04
Akershus . .	2,058·9	179,962	128,042	87·41
Östfold . . .	1,614·1	160,128	152,306	99·20
Hedmark . .	10,611·7	149,619	134,555	14·10
Opland . . .	9,771·0	129,149	119,236	13·22
Buskerud . .	5,726·1	137,249	123,643	23·97
Vestfold . .	903·4	124,060	109,076	137·33
Telemark . .	5,861·8	125,245	108,084	21·37
Aust-Agder . .	3,609·5	74,700	76,456	20·70
Vest-Agder . .	2,800·6	82,807	82,067	29·57
Rogaland . .	3,526·1	166,423	141,040	47·20
Hordaland . .	5,996·7	156,218	146,006	26·05
Bergen (town) .	13·5	91,443	76,867	6,773·56
Sogn og Fjordane .	7,132·4	90,114	90,040	12·63
Möre . . .	5,811·6	159,391	144,622	27·43
Sor-Trondelag .	7,227·7	166,797	148,306	23·08
Nord Trondelag .	8,655·8	89,221	84,948	10·31
Nordland . .	14,747·2	173,826	164,687	11·79
Troms . . .	10,420·9	90,750	81,902	8·71
Finmark . .	18,591·5	44,190	38,065	2·38
Total . .	125,086·0	2,649,775	2,391,782	21·18

Population (census, December 31, 1930): 2,890,000. 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 population, 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
1925	16,214	53,835	1,357	3,560	30,481	23,354
1926	15,948	53,703	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[1]	17,752	49,401	1,197	3,516	31,462	17,939

[1] Provisional figures.

Number of emigrants in 1929 :—8,029 (5,197 to the United States and 2,643 to Canada).

III. Principal Towns.

At the census taken December 1, 1920, 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 . .	258,483	Alesund . .	16,412	Larvik . .	11,362
Bergen . .	91,443	Kristiansand .	16,605	Halden . .	11,149
Trondhjem .	55,030	Skien . .	16,525	Sarpsborg .	10,947
Stavanger .	43,778	Fredrikstad .	15,563	Horten . .	10,388
Drammen .	26,204	Kristiansund .	15,198	Arendal . .	10,269
Haugesund .	16,565	Tonsberg .	12,568	Tromso . .	10,071

According to the census of December 31, 1930, the population of Oslo was 252,000.

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), 516 *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 1927-28 (the latest date for which there are statistics) there were in the country 5,810 public elementary schools with 300,096 pupils, and in towns 3,307 classes with 97,504 pupils ; the amount expended on both being 69,861,000 kroner, of which 33,526,000

kroner were granted by the State, the rest being provided locally. The 13 normal schools (Teachers' Seminaries) had in 1928-29, 381 students. There were in 1927–28, 200 secondary schools—17 public, 91 communal, and 10 private entitled to give certificates and 88 private not having this right, with respectively 5,144, 16,104, 1,405, and 2,720 pupils in April, 1928. Most of the secondary schools are mixed. Norway has one University, viz. at Oslo (founded 1811), attended in 1929 by 3,495 students. There is a technical high school at Nidaros (Trondhjem), attended in 1929 by 699 students, one agricultural high school in Aas, with 111 students, a Teachers' Training College at Lade with 63 students, a military high school with 20 students, a dentist high school with 150 students, and the State academy of arts with 55 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 24 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 1927–28 was 384 boys and 122 girls; in the schools for defective children in 1928–29, 850 boys and 816 girls. There are, besides, 6 communal compulsory schools, established mainly for children neglecting the ordinary school (89 boys, 28 girls in 1927–28).

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 (*Lagdömmer*), each having its chief judge. Each district is divided into circuits, in which courts are held at fixed times. The lower courts consists 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, 1930, 495 males and 8 females. There are 128 local prisons, in which were detained, June 30, 1930, 738 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 111,326 in 1928.

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.
1926-27	399,328	362,486	394,946	338,671
1927-28	400,736	363,291	397,411	344,695
1928-29	389,883	350,777	387,325	341,910
1929-30[1]	371,895	332,085	371,895	321,402
1925-31[1]	358,131	338,420	358,131	303,448

[1] Estimates

Budget proposals for the financial year ending June 30, 1931 :—

Sources of Revenue	1930-31	Branches of Expenditure	1930-31
	1,000 kr.		1,000 kr.
Current revenue:		*Current expenditure:*	
Income and fortune tax	77,650	Civil list, the Storting and Cabinet	4,363
Customs	107,000	Foreign affairs	3,314
Excise on spirits	9,500	Defence	39,214
,, ,, beer	14,000	Justice	13,366
,, ,, tobacco	16,000	Church, education, arts	52,932
Succession duties	4,000	Social affairs	13,581
Excise on chocolate and sugar	6,000	Public health	14,047
Tax on luxuries	3,500	Public Building Enterprises	18,281
Judicial fees	3,555	Agriculture	13,099
Other taxes and excises	55,718	Trade, navigation, industries	12,743
Balance of State undertakings	17,011	Finance and customs	12,866
Miscellaneous	21,486	Pensions to public functionaries	7,388
		Interest of debt	82,076
Total	338,420	Miscellaneous	16,678
		Total	303,448
From State capital.		*For increase of State capital.*	
Diminution of State capital	3,961	Construction of railways	12,907
Loans	15,750	Construction of telegraph lines	2,700
		Water-power developments	20
		Redemption of debt	30,873
		Other capital items	8,183
Total	19,711	Total	54,683
Grand Total	358,131	Grand Total	358,131

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
1925	1,731,625,792	1928	1,634,825,256
1926	1,610,567,972	1929	1,578,897,513
1927	1,568,419,932	1930	1,565,037,000

[1] At the rate of par on foreign loans.

Of the total on June 30, 1930, 782,825,000 kr. were foreign debt; 769,835,000 kr. internal debt.

Defence.

The most important fortresses of Norway are Oscarsborg, Tönsberg, 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, 62 in the mountain artillery, 72 in the engineers, 90 days in the field artillery, and 102 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 year of service. The strength of the permanent forces in 1930 were 1,090 officers and 3,180 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 1930–31 is 26,659,000 kroner.

Navy.

The navy is administered under the Minister of Defence by a Commander-in-Chief. 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 23 others, 9 submarines and 3 mine-layers. There are now about 36 seaplanes and 20 other planes.

The navy numbers about 800 officers, warrant officers and men, on the permanent establishment, and 400 to 600 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, 1930–31, amounted to 12,222,000 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, 72·6 per cent. is unproductive, 24·2 per cent. forest, and 3·2 per cent. under cultivation.

The acreage and products of the principal crops for 3 years were as follows:

Crops	Acreage			Produce (quarters)		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Wheat	24,560	28,376	29,535	73,559	96,988	91,157
Barley	149,852	148,650	132,097	537,925	591,024	521,837
Oats	239,784	245,938	238,725	1,316,345	1,317,908	1,262,397
Rye	23,030	18,344	18,318	73,468	60,279	65,208
Mixed Corn	16,843	16,888	13,668	78,996	83,442	68,172
Potatoes	123,340	124,666	114,428	24,529,494[1]	38,542,852[1]	36,487,282[1]
Hay	1,657,162	1,661,379	1,642,225	2,485,503[2]	2,081,133[2]	2,347,452[2]

[1] Bushels [2] Tons.

In 1930 the country possessed live-stock as follows:—Horses, 176,898; cattle, 1,250,672; sheep, 1,588,186; goats, 333,141; swine, 338,859.

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 1928 was respectively 39,639,300 and 38,203,300 kroner, and of wood pulp and paper 194,122,700 kroner in 1929 and 187,088,300 kroner in 1928.

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, but there is a shortage of coal for smelting. The total value of mineral products in 1929 was 34,111,000 kroner.

The production and value of the chief ores, metals and alloys in 1929 are shown in the following table:—

Ores and Minerals	Tons	1,000 Kroner	Metals and Alloys	Tons	1,000 Kroner
Silver ore	13,922	345	Silver	8·8	530
Copper ore	28,569	4,814	Copper	2,400	3,266
Iron pyrites	739,597	16,556	Nickel	488	1,204
Nickel ore	23,473	463	Aluminium	29,142	44,013
Iron ore	746,112	10,748	Ferro-alloys	124,536	31,211
Zinc ore and lead ore	3,669	47	Pig iron	19,833	1,855
Titaniferous ore	7,923	238	Zinc, lead and tin	6,433	3,265
Rutile	43	51	Steel	3,861	2,520
Magnesite (burnt and bricks)	1,028	144	Other products	—	8,507
Molybdenum ore	228	705			
	1,564,564	34,111		—	96,371

IV. Fisheries.

Fish and fish-products comprised in 1928, 25·5 per cent. of Norway's total export values. The number of persons in 1928 engaged in cod fishery was 77,951; 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 1928 was: Cod, 32,785,437; herring, 26,471,475; mackerel, 2,128,862; salmon and sea trout, 1,862,224; other fisheries, 17,290,556; lobsters, 1,036,054; total, 81,574,608.

Other fisheries are the whale, walrus, seal, and shark fisheries, which in 1928 produced a total of 74,578,000 kroner.

Whale-oil production: 378,000 barrels in 1924; 615,000 barrels in 1925; 656,000 barrels in 1926; 689,000 barrels in 1927; 845,800 barrels in 1928; and 1,210,000 barrels in 1929.

V. Manufactures.

Although some coal is produced in Svalbard, the chief source of energy in Norway is water power, of which the country possesses an enormous amount, which produces motive power for manufacturing industry. There was employed in the manufacturing industry in 1928 1,499,562 H.P., of which 469,514 H.P. are used in the chemical and electro-chemical industry, 343,890 H.P. in the electro-metallurgical industry, and 301,872 H.P. in the paper and pulp industry. The principal products of the electro-chemical and the electro-metallurgical industry are calcium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, calcium carbide, ferro-alloys, aluminium and zinc.

The numbers of establishments and workers, and the gross value of production, etc., in the principal industries in 1928 were as follows:—

Industries	Establishments[1]	Number of		Hours of Work (1,000's)	Gross value of production (1,000 kroner)
		Salaried Staff	Workers[2]		
Mining (including electro-metallurgy)	44	782	7,482	17,369	108,171
Quarries and ceramics	287	564	6,872	14,654	41,465
Machinery and metal work	519	3,338	23,087	53,125	204,639
Chemicals	67	792	3,953	8,865	90,605
Oils, soaps, etc.	175	484	1,945	4,785	95,460
Electricity and gas works	15	253	707	1,592	9,852
Wood	460	828	9,606	21,102	114,359
Paper and pulp	180	1,201	15,060	35,900	256,154
Leather and rubber	57	244	1,863	4,244	29,561
Textiles	174	992	9,377	19,272	92,863
Clothing, etc.	204	1,071	8,093	17,170	77,511
Food products	531	2,580	14,613	29,179	395,995
Printing	238	409	4,545	10,644	41,439
Total	2,951	13,538	107,223	237,901	1,558,074

[1] Employing 5 workers or more. [2] Average number employed in the year.

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in five years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Imports (foreign) .	1,093,162,000	976,584,000	1,023,361,000	1,072,638,000	1,067,100,000
Exports (Norwegian) .	798,901,000	675,605,000	670,329,000	742,687,000	683,700,000[1]
,, (foreign) .	18,005,000	9,133,000	12,720,000	9,359,000	—

[1] Total exports.

Trade with different countries in 1928 and 1929, including indirect as well as direct trade, but not direct transit goods, was as follows :—

Country	1928		1929	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
Sweden	86,631,400	37,161,641	96,951,100	41,736,960
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe .	81,950,800	32,034,200	70,448,400	38,335,436
Russia	4,681,100	12,379,246	7,055,100	17,903,725
Germany	216,871,400	92,662,887	261,377,200	97,946,432
Switzerland	4,874,800	1,059,018	6,577,600	645,355
Netherlands	61,414,200	15,918,063	48,845,700	18,657,709
Belgium	38,736,000	29,298,637	34,588,600	31,731,005
Great Britain and Ireland . .	198,018,900	180,478,630	227,532,000	203,074,420
France	26,103,600	29,365,834	21,165,300	38,087,288
Portugal & Madeira	5,949,000	12,194,547	5,843,800	14,581,592
Spain	15,827,300	11,586,993	18,272,600	13,149,057
Italy	9,644,100	16,836,940	13,439,900	18,888,792
Poland and Danzig	14,545,700	4,188,852	19,275,400	10,600,778
Czechoslovakia	7,982,000	1,533,534	8,866,500	1,527,843
Finland	1,183,100	4,691,901	1,483,800	4,400,901
India	11,131,800	10,196,338	12,282,600	11,775,775
Canada and Newfoundland . .	31,427,000	4,351,578	19,323,600	4,247,413
United States of America . .	121,245,000	65,474,768	112,291,900	73,576,499
Argentina	32,830,100	10,379,352	35,123,100	9,613,816
Australia and New Zealand . .	566,700	14,330,089	368,500	12,534,183
Total (including all items) . .	1,023,360,900	683,049,188	1,072,638,700	752,046,262

The total amount of the import duties collected in 1929 was 111·2 million kroner. The value of imports subject to duty in 1928 and 1929 was respectively 549,191,200 and 524,431,400 kroner, and of duty-free 474,169,700 and 548,206,700 kroner.

Values of imports and exports, divided into classes, for 1929 :—

Classes of Goods	1929		Classes of Goods	1929	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Animals, living .	1,870,800	1,912,203	Hair, skins, &c. .	32,589,700	17,672,093
Animal produce (malty food) .	22,168,900	169,397,237	Tallow, oils, tar, &c. . . .	87,731,200	61,199,806
Breadstuffs . .	91,365,500	496,852	Timber & wooden goods . .	33,441,200	42,419,096
Groceries . .	66,189,400	331,834	Dyestuffs . .	7,674,200	1,264,372
Fruits, plants, &c.	41,291,500	689,195	Feeding stuffs; different vegetable produce .	30,029,100	20,248,918
Spirits, &c. . .	12,588,200	259,435	Wood-pulp, paper and paper manufactures . .	9,789,000	194,122,654
Spinning materials, yarn, rope, &c. . . .	45,114,000	4,169,878			
Textile manufactures &c. .	124,162,200	2,022,587			

Classes of Goods	1929		Classes of Goods	1929	
	Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods		Imports of Foreign Goods	Exports Norwegian Goods
	Kroner	Kroner		Kroner	Kroner
Minerals, unwrought	115,256,800	40,637,510	Vessels, carriages, machinery, &c.	220,215,900	23,986,286
Minerals, manufactured	33,343,800	64,494,588	Total	1,072,638,100	742,687,161
Metals, unwrought or partly wrought	37,210,100	90,652,080	Re-exports		9,359,101
Metals, manufactured	60,603,600	6,710,542	Grand Total		752,046,262

The principal articles of import from Norway to the United Kingdom in 1929 were, according to the Board of Trade returns: Planed wood, 924,395*l.*; soft wood, 521,982*l.*; fish, 2,345,205*l.*; and paper, 797,668*l.* The principal exports from United Kingdom to Norway were: Machinery, 342,322*l.*; coal, 1,025,604*l.*; cotton piece goods, 597,880*l.*; iron and steel and manufactures, 912,066*l.*

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Norway to U.K.	12,163,312	12,923,453	12,012,691	14,149,095	11,976,165
Exports to Norway from U.K.	6,916,324	7,455,193	7,927,686	9,858,202	12,932,588

Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on January 1, 1930, was as follows:—Sailing: 181 vessels, 12,543 net tons; steam and motor: 3,592 vessels, 1,993,521 net tons; total: 3,773 vessels, 2,006,064 net tons.

The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine engaged in foreign traffic in 1929 amounted to 432 million kroner.

The vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1929 were as follows:—

1929	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered						
Norwegian	3,717	2,712,785	1,153	976,835	4,870	3,689,620
Foreign	2,961	1,490,575	1,816	2,572,321	4,777	4,062,896
Total entered	6,678	4,203,360	2,969	3,549,156	9,647	7,752,516
Cleared						
Norwegian	4,012	3,048,776	795	614,122	4,807	3,662,898
Foreign	3,316	3,370,477	1,466	718,554	4,782	4,089,031
Total cleared	7,328	6,419,253	2,261	1,332,676	9,589	7,751,929

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries in 1929 at the following ports:—

1929	Number	Net Tonnage	1929	Number	Net Tonnage
Oslo			Nidaros		
Entered . .	2,262	2,041,068	Entered . .	332	288,520
Cleared . .	1,655	1,708,961	Cleared . .	356	312,004
Bergen			Fredrikstad		
Entered . .	865	728,878	Entered . .	643	178,971
Cleared . .	730	571,280	Cleared . .	723	275,286

Internal Communications.

The length of State Railways on June 30, 1929, was 2,154 miles; of private companies 229 miles; total 2,383 miles. 1,703 miles have a gauge of 4ft. 8½in.; 612 miles, 3ft. 6in.; 16 miles, 3ft. 3½in.; 52 miles, 2ft. 5½in. Total receipts year ending June 30, 1929: State railways, 77,887,000 kroner; companies, 3,822,000 kroner. Total expenses: State railways, 76,833,000 kroner; companies, 3,200,000 kroner. Goods carried: State railways, 9,334,693 tons (of 1,000 kilogs.); companies, 553,336. Passengers carried: State railways, 17,763,377; companies, 359,775. The State railways have been constructed partly by subscription in the districts interested and partly at the expense of Government. On 76 miles of State and 26 miles of private railways electric power is installed.

The following are the postal statistics:—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Letters [1] . . .	111,259,000	105,028,000	105,362,000	108,677,000	109,813,000
Post-cards . .	11,482,000	11,534,000	11,561,000	10,470,000	10,580,000
Letters with declaration of value . .	5,065,000	4,492,000	4,151,000	3,994,000	3,835,000
Registered letters .	4,478,000	4,353,000	4,183,000	4,258,000	4,350,000
Journals . . .	172,260,000	166,351,000	164,271,000	156,079,000	155,128,000
Other printed matter and samples . .	22,413,000	22,740,000	22,975 000	25,062,000	25,474,000
Parcels	3,534,000	3,648,000	3,364,000	3,221,000	3,128,000
Other	15,140,000	5,039,000	5,187,000	5,280,000	5,612,000

[1] Included registered letters.

Length of telegraph and inter-urban telephone lines and wires, June 30, 1929: 35,667 miles of line, 549,088 miles of wires. (State, 22,369 and 406,507 miles respectively.) Number of paid messages on the State lines, 4,471,000. Number of telephone conversations on trunk lines, 13,661,500. State telegraph offices, 2,555; receipts, 32,398,000 kroner; expenses, 21,436,000 kroner.

The Government possesses 18 wireless telegraph stations in Norway of which one is at Svalbard.

Currency, Credit and Banking.

On June 30, 1929, the nominal value of the coin minted was: Gold coin, 22,640,000 kroner; silver coin, 9,780,000 kroner; nickel coin, 27,393,000 kroner; bronze and iron coin, 2,688,000 kroner; total, 62,501,000 kroner.

There is no Government paper money.

The 'Norges Bank' is a joint-stock bank, of which, however, a considerable part is owned by the State. The bank is, besides, governed by laws enacted by the State, and its directors are elected by the Storting except the presi-

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 1929 show the following figures:—Assets at the end of the year—bullion, 146,654,000 kroner; outstanding capital, 236,958,000 kroner, other assets, 93,611,000 kroner; total, 477,223,000 kroner. Liabilities—capital and surplus, 54,230,000 kroner; notes in circulation, 317,720,000 kroner (the issue of notes allowed was 396,654,000 kroner); deposits, 89,720,000 kroner; other liabilities, 15,553,000 kroner, net income 8,265,000 kroner; dividends payable for the year. 2,800,000 kroner, 8 per cent.

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 1929, and of reserve 4,800,000 kroner. At the end of 1929 the total amount of bonds issued was 451,954,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 458,394,000 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 1929. On June 30, 1929, the total amount of bonds issued was 30,194,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 28,866,000 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 1929; on June 30, 1929, the total amount of bonds issued was 114,756,000 kroner. The loans on mortgage amounted to 180,021,000 kroner.

Further, several private credit associations are authorised to meet the demand for loans on mortgage. In 1929, there were 5 such associations in operation. The total amount of bonds issued by these credit associations at the end of 1929 was 74,039,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans on mortgage was 73,183,000 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 1929. On June 30, 1929, the total amount of bonds issued was 10,560,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans was 7,426,000 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, 1929, the capital of the bank was 26,848,000 kroner, of which 23,000,000 were furnished by the State. The total amount of bonds issued was 77,500,000 kroner, and the total amount of loans was 73,892,000 kroner.

At the end of 1929, there were 151 private joint-stock banks reported, of which, however, 2 were under administration by the State and 37 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 287,300,000 kroner (capital 202,300,000, funds 85,000,000), of which 269,700,000 kroner belonged to banks in free operation. Deposits amounted to 1,596,100,000 kroner, of which 128,900,000 kroner were deposits on demand, and 1,467,200,000 kroner deposits on time; 1,018,500,000 kroner of the total amount of deposits were deposited at banks in free operation.

The number of savings-banks at the end of 1928 was 624, of which 5 smaller banks were under administration by the State and 11 in liquidation. The total amount of the funds of the savings-banks amounted to 179,256,000 kroner, and total deposits 2,352,000,000 kroner, of which 20,724,000 kroner were on demand, and 2,331,200,000 kroner on time. The number of depositors was 2,061,400.

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 ore, 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.

SPITSBERGEN, 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 Spitsbergen (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 Spitsbergen 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 Spitsbergen 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 25,000 square miles. The chief islands are West Spitsbergen 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 with 1,282 inhabitants on December 31, 1923. In 1929, 239,704 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. (Appointed May 7, 1910.)

Counsellor.—Daniel Steen.

Secretary.—E. S. Meier.

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 August 23, 1929.)

Third Secretary.—K. K. Johnstone.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. J. H. Marshall-Cornwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes.

Air Attaché.—Group Captain E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C.

Commercial Secretary.—C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

Acting Consul at Oslo.—C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Skien, Stavanger, Tromsø, Nidaros, 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 recognise 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 recognise 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) about 60,000 inhabitants, and Colón on the Atlantic coast (1930), 31,940. 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. For recent years they were as follows (1*l.* = 4·86 balboas or dollars):—

—	1923–25	1925–27	1927–29[2]	1929–31[2]	1931–33[2]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	3,390,000[1]	3,847,730	3,292,120	3 504,506	4,024,406
Expenditure . .	3,292,000	3,702,800[1]	3,892 200	3,504,506	4,024,406

[1] Including 3 loans totalling 9,200,000 dollars. [2] Budget figures.

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 at the end of 1928 amounted to 18,686,055 dollars. The foreign debt consists of bonds to the value of 16,293,000 dollars issued in the United States for railway, road construction, and public works. The internal debt amounted to 2,393,055 dollars. Debt service in 1929–31 took 4,126,174 dollars.

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. 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. Other products of the soil of Panama are mahogany and other woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. The country has great timber resources. Sugar (89,000 bags of 100 lbs. each produced in 1928–29) 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. Output of gold, 1929, about 500 dollars.

Commerce, Shipping, Communications.—The imports and exports (excluding the Canal Zone) for 6 years are shown as follows (1*l.* = 4·86 balboas or dollars):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1924	2,833,129	618,930	1927	2,903,200	781,000
1925	3,011,539	730,742	1928	3,329,640	846,300
1926	2,857,600	707,600	1929	3,786,008	852,572

Of the total imports in 1929, 68·2 per cent. came from the United States (exclusive of canal materials) and 8·4 per cent. from Great Britain. The principal exports in 1929 were bananas (2,941,000 dollars), cacao (471,000 dollars), coconuts (304,000 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:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Panama to U.K. . . .	119,298	66,331	66,314	41,924	39,903
Exports to Panama from U.K. . . .	371,135	402,665	412,100	431,959	614,314

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, and it is expected that by 1931 Panama City will be joined by road to David, the capital of the Province of Chiriqui. 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 96 post-offices, 33 telegraph offices, and seven radio stations, six of which are operated by the Navy Department of the United States.

Money and Credit.—The monetary unit is the gold *Balboa* weighing 1·672 gramme ·900 fine, to which the United States gold dollar is legally equivalent. But it is not actually coined. Silver coins are the peso (of 25 grammes ·900 fine, and equal to 50 cents., U.S.), and the half, fifth, and tenth peso pieces and nickel coins of 5 and 2½ cents. There is no paper money other than United States notes. Altogether four millions of silver pesos of the new currency have been coined and placed in circulation, but most of the Panama silver coins disappeared from circulation when silver appreciated during and at the end of the War.

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 subsidiary canals other territory was ceded and, for the defence of the Canal, the coastline of the zone and the islands in Panama Bay were also ceded. The cities of Panama and Colón remain under the authority of Panama, but complete jurisdiction was granted to the United States in both the cities

and in their harbours in all that relates to sanitation and quarantine. In return for these grants the United States paid 10,000,000 dollars on the ratification of the treaty, and is paying 250,000 dollars yearly, beginning 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 April, 1930, was 28,500, of whom 8,000 were Americans. Of this population, 3,344 Americans and 11,780 of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by The Panama Canal and Railroad. 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, 1930, totalled 522,100,028 dollars, and the net revenues from tolls and other sources since it was opened to navigation have totalled 136,226,489 dollars. The current expenses of operation and maintenance, exclusive of depreciation and amortisations during the fiscal year 1929–30 were 8,351,583 dollars, and the gross revenue was 27,426,373 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	
1925	2,260	16,560,439	2,413	7,398,397	4,673	23,958,836	21,400,523
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	8,810,134	6,456	29,630,709	26,944,500
1929	3,065	20,780,486	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

[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, 1930, 2,885 were American, 1,536 British, 371 Norwegian, 377 German, 163 Japanese, 124 French, 125 Swedish, 141 Dutch, 60 Panaman, 66 Italian, 2 Peruvian, 74 Colombian, 91 Danish, 2 Spanish, 36 Danzig, 46 Chilean, 23 Belgian, 33 Jugoslav, 22 Greek, and 8 of 5 other nationalities. Total, 6,185.

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.

Counsellor.—Raul A. Amadov.
Secretary.—Harmodio Arosemena.
Attaché.—Marco A. Robles.
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 February 28, 1931.)
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. S. M. Ritchie, 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, while fleeing the country.

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 to 12,000 inhabitants, and the latter one to 6,000 inhabitants, though in the case of the sparsely populated divisions a greater ratio is permitted.

The 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.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Jose Patricio *Guggiari.* (Assumed office on August 15, 1928.)

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 1929 the total population was estimated at 843,905 (including 37,500 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, Indian, European (chiefly Spanish) and Negro blood, the Mestizo largely predominating. On December 31, 1928, the urban population of the capital, Asunción (founded 1537), was 142,300, 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; Paraguarí, 10,000; Villa del Pilar, 6,000. These figures include the surrounding districts in each case, and are estimated.

Immigration from 1905 up to January, 1930, totals 14,934, including 3,000 Mennonite farmers from Canada, Russia and Poland. Most of the immigrants settle in the 27 state-aided colonies. Only 284 immigrants arrived in 1929. 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 Archbishopric is Buenos Aires. 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 1929 there were 733 government primary schools with 99,438 pupils and 2,185 teachers and 45 private schools, with 162 teachers and 4,651 pupils. Two National Colleges (*i.e.*, high schools) at Asuncion and Villarrica had 840 students and 69 teachers. There is also a University which had in 1929, 432 students and 38 professors. The 7 normal schools had 720 students and 51 teachers and the School of Commerce, 404 students and 30 professors. A national library, the national archives, and a natural history museum and botanic-zoological garden are under the care of the department of Public Instruction.

Justice is administered by a Supreme Court, two courts of appeal (one for civil causes and another for commercial and criminal causes), a court of jurymen, 10 judges of First Instance, and (at the capital) 3 police magistrates. The functions of magistrates are exercised in the provinces by 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 years are given as follows (5 gold pesos or 210·3 paper pesos = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1925-26	1,110,150	1,103,810	1928-29	1,089,137	1,082,451
1926-27	1,220,558	1,220,550	1929-30	1,089,137	1,082,451
1927-28	1,037,255	1,029,292	1930-31	1,290,648	1,289,189

Internal revenue, 1929, amounted to 2,108,699 gold pesos (421,739*l.*); customs, 3,742,799 gold pesos (748,558*l.*).

On December 31, 1929, the external debt of Paraguay was 4,219,388 gold pesos (843,877*l.*); the consolidated internal debt was 3,251,395 gold pesos (650,279*l.*); the floating debt was 520,723 gold pesos (104,144*l.*). By an agreement reached September, 1924, Paraguay has resumed payment of interest on her sterling loan of 1871–72 (580,090*l.* in 1928), and of 4,315*l.* annually in reduction of the principal.

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 armoured river gun-boats of 745 tons 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 as well as a plantation product, is one of the chief articles of export. Exports, 1929, 6,741,000 kilos. Tobacco is also grown (12,685 tons in 1929). Timber resources of excellent quality are enormous. Paraguay produces in the Chaco region quebracho logs, of which 1,476 tons were exported in 1929 and quebracho extract, 41,900 tons in 1929. Fruit-growing, especially oranges, is general. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation (largely for the manufacture of spirit) is about 35,000 acres; sugar production in 1929, 5,829,460 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 105,000 acres are planted to maize; crop in 1928–29, 64,497 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.

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):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Imports	17,652,794	12,205,280	11,977,766	14,305,119	13,850,095
Exports	15,666,175	15,497,504	14,282,040	15,886,208	13,459,766

The chief exports in 1929 were hides (229,377), corned beef (4,515 tons), meat extract (439 tons), yerba (6,669 tons), tobacco (8,616 tons), quebracho logs (1,476 metric tons), petit grain oil, the essential oil from the leaf of the bitter orange (85,938 kgs.), cotton (2,844 tons), and quebracho extract

(41,900 tons). The most important imports were cotton and woollen textiles, valued at 2,156,525 gold pesos; wheat and flour, 1,041,223 pesos; and petrol, 570,884 pesos. Of the total exports in 1929, goods to the value of 11,454,007 gold pesos, or about 85 per cent. of the total, went to Argentina, whence goods to the value of 4,057,222 gold pesos were re-exported. Imports from Argentine, 1929, 4,851,736 gold pesos; United States, 2,592,827; British Empire, 1,682,931.

The trade between Paraguay and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Paraguay to U.K. .	164,441	103,358	129,976	72,840	113,658
Exports to Paraguay from U.K. .	135,340	112,482	141,427	119,766	148,257

Communications.

Asunción, the chief port, is 800 miles from the sea. In 1929, 2,737 steam vessels (of which 2,327 were Paraguayan), with an aggregate tonnage of 280,645 tons, entered at the port of Asunción, and 2,660 with a tonnage of 275,586 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, with 26 miles of side-track. There is now 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. Motor vehicles, 1928, totalled 1,244. There is an air service between Asunción and 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 1930 established long-distance telephone communications with Villarrica and San Lorenzo del Campo Grande. 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. Five gold pesos equal £1. 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 = 42·06 paper pesos. Business and governmental transactions are frequently stated in both gold and paper pesos. The total paper currency in circulation on December 31, 1929, 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. On September 30, 1929, the State banks reported capital and reserves of 2,014,418 gold pesos (£402,883); the private banks (December 31, 1929) had capital and reserves of 6,976,251 gold pesos (£1,395,250).

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.—H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

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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 Majliss lasts 2 years. The 7th Majliss was opened by the Shah on October 6, 1928.

The government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet, composed as follows (March 1931):—

Prime Minister.—Mehdi Quli Khan *Hedayat* (Mokhber es Saltaneh).
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of National Economy.—Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan *Farrughi* (Zoka-ul-Mulk).
Minister of Interior.—Mirza Hussein Khan *Samiyi* (Adib-es-Saltaneh).
Minister of Finance and Minister of Roads and Communications.—Mirza Seyed Hassan Khan *Taqizadeh.*
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.*

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, 40,000; 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 Shî'a sect, and of that branch of it known as the *Ithná-'Ashariyya*, who recognise 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 mutavali (guardian of the mosque); this latter, as well as the mu'azzin, need not necessarily be a priest. All mosques and shrines have some endowments (wakf), and out of the proceeds of these are provided the funds for the salaries of the priests attached to them. The shrines of some favourite saints are so richly endowed as to be able to keep an immense staff of priests, servants, and 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 in advancement, and the old system of instruction, which was generally religious, has been

practically entirely changed, and at present a good broad 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 is 22,233,750 krans, of which 3,000,000 krans is 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 Française, 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 every town of Persia police magistrates, and in big towns tribunals which deal with cases coming within the sphere of public and criminal laws. There 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:—1926–27, £1,883,202 ; 1927–28, £1,835,205 ; and 1928–29, £2,325,565

The budget estimates for 1930–31 are:—revenue, 353,374,827 krans, exclusive of the royalty of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. ; expenditure, 352,987,776 krans. 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
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 of all ranks, exclusive of the 'Amnieh' (Gendarmerie) for the surveillance of roads. The combined services (army and navy) cost some 2,000,000*l.* per annum. There are 6 military areas with centres at Teheran, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Shiraz, Meshed and Resht. The army is organised in 3 divisions, with headquarters at Teheran, Tabriz and Meshed, and 9 mixed brigades with headquarters at Khurramabad, Senneh, Ahwaz Kermanshah, Asterabud, Resht, Shiraz, Istahan and Kerman. There has not as yet been any mechanization except in the Central Division, which has 2 tanks, 4 armoured cars (Rolls Royce), 11 Citroen caterpillars, 48 touring cars and 36 lorries. The Air Force has 15 serviceable aircraft.

The 'Nazmieh' (police) force consists of 3,700 men and 300 officers, with a yearly budget of some 200,000*l.* This force is spread out in 54 towns in the country. There is also a force of Municipal Guards utilised as guards for Legations and houses of officials.

Military service became compulsory by royal decree in November, 1926, but much opposition has been incurred and the law has not been strictly enforced.

The navy is quite unimportant. The three gun-boats of which it consists are normally used for Customs purposes. Steps are being taken, however, to increase it, and the Italian Government has lent the services of two Naval advisers. Patrol boats have been ordered in Italy and young Persian naval cadets are being trained there.

The Persian Ministry of War has decided to construct a dock in a harbour on the Persian Gulf, at a cost of about 10 million francs, the work to be entrusted to a German firm. Two new cruisers and a submarine are also shortly to be ordered from 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.

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
	£	£		£	£
1923-24	14,771,000	16,349,000	1926-27	16,189,300	22,716,049
1924-25	18,368,000	23,814,000	1927-28	16,450,193	21,617,164
1925-26	20,253,448	24,353,793	1928-29	17,069,861	31,596,960

The following table shows (in thousands of krans: 48·60 krans = 1*l.* in 1926-27, 49·29 krans = 1*l.* in 1927-28, and 48·03 krans = 1*l.* in 1928-29) the values of the chief imports into, and exports from Persia:—

Imports	1927-28	1928-29	Exports	1927-28	1928-29
	1000 Krans	1000 Krans		1000 Krans	1000 Krans
Cotton textiles	234,033	217,031	Mineral oils	599,656	1,037,606
Sugar	92,926	97,071	Carpets and rugs, wool	154,062	159,351
Tea	56,170	68,808	Fruits, fresh and dried	48,306	49,618
Machinery, etc.	42,295	23,503	Cotton, raw	47,048	52,680
Mineral oils and greases	31,666	38,387	Rice	47,021	28,860
Gold and silver	34,009	61,509	Opium	43,268	65,040
Cotton yarn	22,625	16,974	Gum tragacanth	14,393	15,851
Haberdashery & household utensils	20,164	23,470	Prepared hides	14,088	9,852
Vehicles of all sorts	32,878	50,457	Wool, raw	13,468	15,616
Textiles, cotton mixed with artificial silk	16,873	12,629	Tobacco (unmanufactd.)	1,948	2,623
Textiles, woollen	14,802	17,204			
Total, including all others	807,487	819,865	Total, including all others	1,060,411	1,372,288

In the years ending March 20, 1928 and 1929, the distribution of the trade of Persia was as follows:—

From or to	Exports		Imports	
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
	Krans	Krans	Krans	Krans
British Empire	445,443,032	536,778	400,014,852	315,199
Belgium	28,146,992	34,231	22,023,581	28,988
France	86,258,183	80,100	33,759,186	39,836
Germany	33,660,379	41,629	32,215,640	47,237
Iraq	30,574,891	20,708	12,081,011	6,793
Italy	11,592,980	11,050	32,404,733	20,848
Japan	8,766,480	17,973	9,858,884	4,001
Netherlands	4,388,719	46	5,617,676	7,150
Russia	199,071,825	166,288	209,159,090	291,061
Turkey	38,278,290	39,342	3,229,674	704
United States	81,048,172	80,687	24,961,078	89,214

The chief imports from Persia to United Kingdom in 1929 were, according to Board of Trade returns: Motor spirit, 3,457,252*l.*, and crude petroleum, 3,283,006*l.* The chief exports to Persia were iron and steel, 743,285*l.*; machinery, 342,759*l.*; and cotton piece goods, 333,747*l.*

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Persia to U.K. .	7,855,996	9,452,992	9,044,869	9,147,918	8,773,643
Exports to Persia from U.K. .	2,001,350	2,243,515	1,628,649	2,260,727	2,694,514

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 the northern 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. The new 1929-30 budget includes an appropriation of 5,000,000 krans for the initial capital of the bank, and 480,000 krans to be added to the bank's capital from interest on the Government's shares in the bank. In Northern Persia, Ruspers has branches in most of the more important towns. The principal activities are concerned with the financing of Russo-Persian trade. There is also the Bank-i-Pahlevi with branches in Resht and Meshed.

Communications.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Mohammera, and several smaller ports was: in 1928-9, 8,120,240 tons, of which 7,452,794 were British and 199,568 German; at Caspian ports 565,237, of which 513,860 (steam) were Russian and 3,643 (steam) Persian, and 23,389 tons (sail) Russian, and 24,345 tons (sail) Persian. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at Persian ports in 1928-9 was 16,533 compared with 17,606 in 1927-8.

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, as follows:—Tabriz–Julfa, 85 miles; Sofian–Sharifkhareh, 30 miles; Mirjawa–Duzdap, 104 miles; Resht–Pir i Bazer, 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. So far some 156 miles have been almost completed in the south by a German-American syndicate, and 80 miles in the north.

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 Shalhli near Shushtar.

The Junkers Company have a contract for civil air lines in Persia carrying mails and passengers. A weekly service is maintained between:—(i) Teheran and Port Pahlevi on the Caspian which connects with a Russian air line to Moscow; (ii) Teheran and Meshed. A bi-weekly service from Teheran to Bushire, and from Teheran to Baghdad 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 up to the present has 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. has maintained communication between Teheran and Tabriz and on to Julfa, which connects with the European systems.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company, as well as the Indo-European Telegraph Department, relinquished all their telegraph lines in Persia on February 28, 1931.

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.

During the year ending March 31, 1925, there were 194 post offices and 38 postal agencies with 918 employés.

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 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 *Abbâsîs*	= 640 *Miskâls*	= 6·5464 lb.
Man-i-Noh Abbâsî = 9 *Abbâsîs*	= 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 Abbâsî	= 840 ,,	= 8·52 ,,
Man-i-Hâshemî = 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.

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.

Counsellor.—Fathollah Khan Noury-Esfandiary.
First Secretary.—Mohssen Khan Atabéki.
Second Secretary.—Mirza Hossein Khan Ghodse.
Attaché.—Abdol Ahad Khan Yekta.
Financial Adviser.—Mirza Eissa Khan Feyz.
Honorary Commercial Attaché.—Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkían.

2. Of Great Britain in Persia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Robert Clive, K.C.M.G. Appointed October 7, 1926.

Counsellor.—R. C. Parr.

First Secretary.—A. D. F. Gascoigne.

Third Secretary.—D. W. Lascelles.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. P. C. R. Dodd, D.S.O., M.V.O., I.A.

Oriental Secretary.—G. T. Havard, C.M.G.

There are Consular representatives at Teheran, Tabriz (C.), Resht, Bushire (C.-G.), Bandar Abbas, Meshed (C.-G.), Isfahan (C.-G.), Seistan, Kerman, Mohammerah, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Yezd, Ahwaz, Sultanabad, Birjand and Duzdab.

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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, but it was dissolved by the Junta in August, 1930, and its powers taken over.

The executive power, under the Constitution, is entrusted to a President, elected for 5 years and re-eligible for election indefinitely (under a change in the constitution authorized in 1927). He receives 30,000 soles (nominally 3,000*l.*) a year and an amount for administration expenses fixed by Congress each year.

President of the Junta of Government.—Colonel David Sumanez *Ocampo*. Assumed office March 10, 1931, following a successful military revolt.

The President of the Junta, following precedent, 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 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 2,660,881, of whom about 13·8 per cent. were white, 1·9 per cent. negroes, 57·6 per cent. Indian, 24·8 per cent. mestizos (Cholos and Zambos), and 1·9 per cent. Asiatic, chiefly Chinese. 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)	13,948	34,284	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 (Cerro de Pasco)	22,814	209,759	450,000	19·7
Lambayeque (Chiclayo)	4,614	86,738	140,000	30·3
Liberdad (Trujillo)	10,206	147,336	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	135,615	300,000	19 8
Puno (Puno)	26,133	259,449	700,000	26·7
San Martin	17,448		65,000	3 7
Tacna (Tacna)	12,590	36,009	60,000	4·7
Total Departments	524,894	2,597,604	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	2,660,881	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 2,595 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; liberal divorce regulations, including divorce for 'absence without just cause for 50 days,' were also established.

Education—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 1929, there were in Peru 3,567 primary schools with 6,210 teachers and 317,107 pupils; 110 secondary schools (including private schools under supervision) with 603 teachers and 11,790 pupils and 8 normal schools, with a registration of 1,397. Budget appropriations for education in 1929, Lp 1,140,811. Special schools for the Indians enrolled 1,780 in 1926. 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 (1928) 219 students, Cuzco with 140 students, and Trujillo, 70 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 andTrades, 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 11 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 Peruvian pounds:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930[1]
	Lp	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.	Lp.
Revenue[2] . . .	10,268,476	10,800,149	12,198,108	14,035,882	14,098,719
Expenditure . . .	14,428,726	15,585,767	12,061,164	14,020,455	14,098,719

[1] Budget estimates.
[2] Not including the income from bond issues, etc., pledged to public works.

In 1870 and 1872 Peru contracted two loans in England totalling 32,688,320*l.* In 1876 Peru was forced to suspend payments on its external debt, and in 1889 the debt, including arrears of interest, amounted to 55,209,133*l.* In January, 1890, by the signing of the Grace-Donoughmore contract, the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders assumed all responsibility for the foreign debt of Peru, and in return the Peruvian Government granted that organisation certain concessions (rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands) and the control of all State railways, for a period of 66 years. The Peruvian Corporation was then created by the Committee of Peruvian Bondholders to administer these concessions. In 1928 the Peruvian Corporation took over the railways in perpetuity in exchange for the relinquishment of certain concessions, including that of the guano deposits, and the payment of certain annuities.

The total debt of Peru (June 30, 1930) amounted to 353,541,374 soles, of which the internal debt amounted to 87,303,540 soles, and the foreign debt to 266,237,834 soles (at par). 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 February, 1931, Peru asked for a moratorium of payments on external debt until economic conditions improve.

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; a gigantic irrigation project has been started in the Olmos desert near Pimentel in northern Peru, to bring 408,000 acres under irrigation during the next few years. Lp. 2,292,762 has been spent by the Government in irrigation in the past decade, but continuance of these projects under the Junta is uncertain.

About 80 per cent. of the population is dependent on agriculture. 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 51,500 tons of ginned cotton, of which 45,454 tons, valued at 51,315,280 soles, were exported. 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 raise 95 per cent. of the crop. In 1929, the area under cultivation was 128,000 acres, and the production was 400,000 tons, of which 362,000 tons, valued at Lp. 3,376,998, 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, about 200,000 cocoa trees having been recently planted in the Perené region. Wheat growing on the plateaus of the Andes is encouraged. Total area under wheat in 1928–29, 251,911 acres; production, 83,697 metric tons. Rice is extensively grown; the quality is excellent, but the quantity (59,700 tons in 1929) 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. But exports of balata from this region have taken its place. Tobacco (in Northern Peru), wines and spirits, olives, ramie, and maize are also produced. In 1909 the Government created a tobacco monopoly for the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco. Silk culture is being tried in the coast region. The most important coca growing district, is in the province of Otuzco in the department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates. Cocaine is manufactured in Lima, Otuzco, and several other towns. In addition there are dyes, cinchona, and other medicinal plants. Alpaca, sheep, and llama wool are exported. Peru produces 15,000,000 lbs. of wool per year from about 12,000,000 sheep.

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 1929–30, 151,462 Spanish tons of 920 kgs., of which 119,763 tons were sold to domestic consumers and 31,693 tons sold abroad ; net profits to the government, about 2,000,000 dollars (U S.).

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 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.

The following table shows the mineral production for two years (in soles, the new unit ; 10 soles = the former Peruvian pound) :—

		1928		1929	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Soles		Soles
Copper	Metric tons	53,028	42,905,060	55,086	54,907,622
Petroleum	,,	1,521,287	208,557,460	1,773,651	239,329,546
Silver	Kilos.	678,622	31,971,650	668,590	28,477,521
Gold	,,	2,193	3,670,900	3,799	6,311,516
Coal	Metric tons	178,494	2,218,400	220,604	2,755,360
Vanadium	,,	73	1,398,440	902	16,588,084
Lead	,,	16,688	5,842,490	21,410	8,053,234
Zinc	,,	5,501	1,841,090	12,424	4,454,082

Total mineral production, which is largely controlled by foreign interests, in 1929 was valued at 368,320,436 soles, an increase of 62,051,820 over that of 1928. Mine workers numbered 30,000. Two smelters, both American-owned, and 2 petroleum refineries, 1 American and 1 Italian, are the largest industrial plants in Peru. American investments in Peru on January 1, 1929, were about 150,889,000 dollars ; British investments, 28,179,400*l.*

Commerce.

The value of the trade of Peru in five years (including the Department of Loreto) has been as follows (10 soles = the former Peruvian pound) :—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles	Soles
Imports	182,729,790	195,609,340	198,641,980	176,266,440	189,852,460
Exports	217,506,190	239,757,840	311,977,250	315,187,760	335,081,460

Customs receipts for 1929 were 48,813,260 soles against 43,302,750 in 1928.

The values of the principal imports and exports for 2 years are shown by the following table :—

Imports	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	Lp.	Lp.		Lp.	Lp.
Cotton goods . .	1,673,942	1,877,056	Sugar	3,638,205	3,376,998
Wool goods . .	617 088	689,783	Cotton . . .	5,854,515	5,154,519
Silk goods . . .	127,849	126,468	Copper	5,562,292	6,672,359
Jute	535,186	520,169	Petroleum . . .	11,339,099	12,904,826
Food and drink .	3,636,629	3,590,681	Wool . . .	1,109,154	1,051,565
Iron and steel .	1,283,865	1,193,472	Silver	543,757	470,920
Electrical machinery . .	321,184	471,041			
Agricultural and mining machinery . .	370,409	524,460			
Unclassified machinery . .	2,812,615	3,459,437			
Implements, tools, etc.	322,148	328,992			

The distribution of the trade was mainly as follows:—

From	Imports		To	Exports	
	1928	1929		1928	1929
	Lp	Lp.		Lp	Lp.
United States .	7,238,091	7,941,554	United States .	8,973,890	11,157,510
United Kingdom	2,778,512	2,845,614	United Kingdom	7,518,741	6,140,547
Germany . .	1,844,363	1,901,224	Chile . . .	2,797,736	2,825,288
Belgium . .	649,713	741,592	Argentina . .	3,529,715	2,474,431
Italy . . .	653,975	749,746	Canada . .	1,570,203	2,428,114
Argentina . .	218,557	624,490	Germany . .	2,515,505	2,040,846
France . .	752,840	602,057	Brazil . .	1,191,695	2,035,814

In 1929 the principal articles imported by the United Kingdom from Peru were (according to Board of Trade Returns): Sugar (unrefined), 1,264,554*l.*; cotton, 4,024,386*l.*; alpaca, 341,569*l.*; and the principal exports to Peru were: Cotton piece goods, 409,481*l.*; woollen piece goods, 188,129*l.*; and iron and steel manufactures, 217,318*l.*

Total trade between Peru and United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Peru to United Kingdom	7,214	8,224	6,710	6,462	4,483
Exports to Peru from United Kingdom	2,350	2,087	1,953	2,006	1,442

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 another under construction between Lima and Chosica. In 1929, 7,084 passenger motor cars and 4,239 trucks were in use in Peru.

In 1929 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 44,768,858 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. In 1927 there existed 27 wireless stations in Peru, and 23 more were under construction. In 1928 an air mail and passenger service between Lima and different points in the Republic was introduced.

Money and Credit.

Peru's currency unit is the Peruvian *sol* (by law of February 13, 1930), equal to one-tenth of the old Peruvian *libra* or pound. Ten soles (gold) contain 6·0185 milligrams of fine gold, though such coins have not yet been minted. At par of exchange 12·166 soles equal 1*l.* sterling; one sol equals 40 cents (U.S). In 1930 the exchange value on London ranged between 12·45 and 17·50 to the £. Eventually gold 10-soles and 50-soles pieces will be minted.

Silver is legal tender up to 100 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.

The Government bank of issue, known as the Banco de Reserva del Perú, was established March 9, 1922. It is bound to hold not less than 50 per cent. of gold cover for the amount of notes in circulation, the balance being provided by commercial paper bearing the endorsement of the principal Lima banks. Note circulation, including residue of war-time issue of 'cheques circulaire,' on November 30, 1930, was 64,862,000 soles; reserve in foreign currencies, 22,318,000 soles; gold reserve was 43,801,000 soles; deposits, 3,963,000 soles.

In 1930 a National Savings Bank was opened under the supervision of the Banco de Reserva; its capital of Lp. 1,500,000 is contributed solely by the government, which turned over 6,000,000 dollars (U.S) received from Chile in the Tacna-Arica settlement. 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. One-third of the capital is held by the Government, one-third by the other banks, and the remaining third by the municipalities and the public. 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.

The *Ounce*	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.	
,, *Libra*	=	1·014 lb.	,,
,, *Quintal*	=	101·44 lb.	,,
,, *Arroba* of 25 pounds	=	25 36	,, ,,
,, *Arroba* of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.	
,, *Gallon*	=	0·74	,, gallon.
,, *Vara*	=	0·927 yard.	
,, *Square Vara*	=	0·835 square yard.	

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Peru in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Alfredo Gonzalez Prado (Appointed in September, 1930).

First Secretaries.—Carlos Holguín de Lavalle and Hector Morey.

Attaché.—Carlos A. Mackehenie.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. J. Francisco de la Torre.

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.

Commercial Secretary and Consul at Lima.—W. M. Gurney.

There is also a Consul at Iquitos, and Vice-Consuls at Callao, Arequipa, 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 a 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 December 29, 1930, as follows:—

President of the Council of Ministers (Premier).—Professor *Bartel.*
Minister of Military Affairs.—Joseph *Pilsudski.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—August *Zaleski.*
Minister of Finance.—Ignacy *Matuszewski.*
Minister of Justice.—M. *Dutkiewicz.*
Minister of the Interior.—General S. *Skladowski.*
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Eugène *Kwiatkowski.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Dr. Leon *Janta-Polczyński.*
Minister of Agrarian Reforms.—Witold *Staniewicz.*
Minister of Communications.—Alphonso *Kuhn.*
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.—Aleksander *Prystor.*
Minister of Public Works.—Dr. Maksymiljan *Matakiewicz.*
Minister of Education.—Dr. Slawomir *Czerwinski.*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Ing Ignacy *Boerner.*

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, 1922, consists of 48 deputies, 34 Polish and 14 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 comprises Congress Poland (*i.e.* Poland as delimited and handed over to Russia by the Congress of Vienna, 1815), Galicia, the former Prussian Poland, Upper Silesia, and a portion of the Wilno (Vilna) territory.

The Republic is divided into the City of Warsaw and 16 counties (*województwo*), subdivided into 282 districts (*powiaty*), and self-governing

cities (*miasta wydzielone*). It comprises an area of 388,390 sq. kilometres (or 149,958 sq. miles), and a total population of 30,737,448 (January 1, 1930).

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, Lōdz, 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 first census was taken in Poland on September 30, 1921, and the following table shows the area and population of the counties:—

County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1921)	County	Area in sq. miles	Population (Census 1921)
City of Warsaw	47	936,713	Pomorze	6,327	935,643
Warsaw	11,316	2,114,886	Cracow	6,737	1,992,810
Lodz	7,349	2,252,769	Lwow	10,484	2,712,027
Kielce	9,937	2,535,898	Stanislawow	7,092	1,339,191
Lublin	12,031	2,085,746	Tarnopol	6,270	1,434,507
Bialystok	12,643	1,296,869	Silesia	1,633	1,124,967
Wilno	9,814	1,002,915	Census taken by military authorities	—	818,525
Nowogródek	9,065	808,400			
Wolyn	1,694	1,437,569			
Polesie	16,327	879,417			
Poznan	10,242	1,967,865	Total	149,958	27,176,717

Population of principal towns (1930):—

Warsaw	1,109,478	Lublin	119,215	Kalisz	56,824
Lodz	606,980	Bydgoszcz	118,274	Przemysl (1921)	47,958
Poznan	248,000	Czestochowa	115,000	Kielce ,,	43,695
Lwow	240,725	Sosnowiec	103,441	Dabrowa Gornicza (1921)	41,681
Cracow	210,632	Bialystok	96,095	Piotrkow ,,	41,113
Wilno	201,925	Krolewska Huta	90,003	Wloclawek ,,	40,281
Katowice	128,270	Radom (1921)	61,599	Kolomyja ,,	31,708

The following table shows the distribution of the population (census 1921) according to nationality:—

Nationality	Counties				Population registered by military authorities	Total (including population registered by military authorities)	Per cent.
	Central	Eastern	Meridional	Western			
Polish	9,550,293	1,463,443	4,327,647	3,187,944	285,812	18,814,239	69·2
Ruthenian	65,839	1,140,047	2,679,750	564	12,231	3,898,431	14·3
White-Ruthenian	122,325	936,550	192	104	1,066	1,060,237	3·9
German	170,397	26,107	39,476	822,403	811	1,059,194	3·9
Jewish	1,292,690	379,103	426,836	6,333	5,486	2,110,448	7·8
Other	32,294	172,094	4,634	11,127	18,119	235,281	0·9
Total	11,233,838	4,117,344	7,478,535	4,028,475	318,525	27,176,717	100·0

Births, deaths and marriages for three years:—

Year	Marriages	Births (excluding still-born)	Deaths	Excess of Births
1927	258,259	958,283	525,360	432,923
1928	294,788	983,720	504,569	479,151
1929	300,625	987,797	519,657	468,140

Total emigration, 1930, 218,387; 1929, 243,442.

Religion.

The great majority of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith, but there is no established church in Poland and all denominations enjoy equal rights, though Article 117 of the Constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant religion.

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 22 Dioceses, with 2 cardinals, 4 archbishops, 14 bishops, and 16 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 are as follows:—26,577 Elementary schools, with 77,338 teachers and 3,715,041 pupils; 759 Secondary schools, with 14,279 teachers and 203,387 pupils; 214 Teachers' Colleges with 1,931 teachers and 35,515 pupils, and 731 professional schools with 1,249 departments and 84,298 pupils.

The following table gives particulars as to the various Polish universities and high schools during the year 1929–30:—

University & year of foundation.	Number of Teachers (1928–29)	Number of Students		
		Men	Women	Total
University of Warsaw (1816)	235	5,570	3,551	9,121
University of Cracow (1364)	215	4,779	1,882	6,661
University of Lwow (1661)	186	4,076	2,024	6,100
University of Posen (1903)	167	3,039	1,124	4,163
University of Wilno (1578)	105	2,221	1,195	3,416
University of Lublin (1919)	87	406	178	584
Polytechnic of Warsaw (1824)	135	3,804	205	4,009
Polytechnic of Lwow (1844)	91	2,400	113	2,513
Agricultural Academy (1919)	56	744	250	994
Mining Academy in Cracow (1919)	48	541	—	541

University & year of foundation	Number of Teachers (1928-29)	Number of Students		
		Men	Women	Total
Academy of Arts (1818)	22	125	31	156
Veterinary Academy (1818)	32	528	7	535
Dental Academy (1918)	15	84	365	449
Academy of Commerce in Warsaw (1906)	58	1,101	551	1,652
Academy of Commerce in Cracow (1906)	20	810	305	1,115
Academy of Commerce in Lwow (1922)	28	192	118	310
Academy of Commerce in Poznan (1926)	45	738	124	862
Free University (1905)	160	351	248	599
School of Arts in Warsaw	18	202	152	354
High school of Political Science in Warsaw (1925)	31	754	172	926
Total	1,699	32,465	12,595	45,060

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. The highest judiciary instance in Poland, with 3 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 Courts of Peace. More serious cases are dealt with by District Courts which also act as instances of appeal for cases tried before Courts of Peace. Courts of Appeal are instances for appeal for cases tried before District 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 District Court.

In 1929 there were 8 jurisdictions of Courts of Appeal; Warsaw, Lublin, Wilno, Cracow, Lwow, Poznan, Torun and Katowice.

In the Supreme Court, in 1929, were 64 judges and 23 public prosecutors; in the 51 jurisdictions of District Courts; 1,166 judges, 241 examining magistrates, 327 public prosecutors, and in the 652 Courts of Peace, 1,410 judges.

Pauperism and Old Age Pensions.

The Prussian Legislation for Assistance and Social Prevision is in force only on the territory of the counties of Poznan and Pomorze and the Upper Silesian portion of the county of Silesia; in the counties of Poznań and Pomorze the different sections of Assistance and Social Prevision have been regulated by Polish laws and decrees.

The Austrian law for Assistance and Social Prevision has retained its force only in Teschen Silesia, whereas the Polish law on Assistance and Social Prevision of August 16, 1922, remains in force on the whole territory of Poland.

There are numerous private charitable institutions, such as asylums for aged and infirm, crèches for children, workhouses, eating houses for poor, etc., all over the country. In the Grand Duchy of Posen, West Prussia, East Prussia and Upper Silesia every inhabitant in distress must be relieved by the commune in which he becomes destitute; the costs are defrayed from

the funds of the commune to which he belongs. In Galicia the funds for the support of the poor are derived from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc.; if these funds are insufficient the commune to which the destitute belongs must make provision. In the Kingdom of Poland the care for the poor is left entirely to private charity; in cases of hospital treatment the commune to which the patient belonged was obliged to refund the costs.

Insurance in case of sickness has been widened and unified by the law of May 19, 1920. It extends the obligation of insurance to all persons belonging to the wage-earning classes and establishes a uniform organisation of Sickness-insurance Officers in every district.

On July 1, 1929, the number of operating sickness funds (High-Silesia excluded) amounted to 243, with 2,472,191 compulsorily and 2,093 voluntarily insured persons. Members of compulsorily insured families numbered 2,671,682. In 1927, contributions to all sickness funds (High-Silesia included) attained 218,335,000 zlotys; the expenditure for medical assistance amounted to 172,421,000 zlotys, and 52,221,000 thereof were expended on monetary grants.

In 1927 the average number of persons insured against accident was as high as 3,286,709; 21,077,000 zlotys were expended for annuities paid out to persons injured in accidents. The total number of annuities amounted at the end of 1927 to 70,715.

In 1928 the average number of workers insured against unemployment was 932,638; the average number of unemployed manual workmen obtaining unemployment benefit under the Unemployment Act was as high as 28,260, and of those who received immediate assistance amounted to 21,550. The average number unemployed intellectual workers receiving immediate assistance was 4,211. Intellectual workers insured against unemployment, incapacity of work, old age and death numbered 218,949 in December, 1928.

Finance.

Budget estimates for five years, in millions of zlotys.

—	1927–28 [1]	1928–29 [1]	1929–30 [1]	1930–31 [2]	1931–32 [2]
Revenue . .	2,655·0	3,008·643	3,009·9	2,940·9	2,886·3
Expenditure .	2,554·0	2,808·463	3,030·4	3,038·7	2,890·5

[1] Actual. [2] Estimates.

The principal items of expenditure for 1930–31 are (in thousand zlotys): Ministry of War, 827,096; education, 471,554; debt service, 274,317.

The national indebtedness of Poland consists of internal and external debts. On Dec. 31, 1930, the total internal debt amounted to 421,015,547 zlotys, and the external debt to 3,992,595,390 zlotys. The external debt comprised (in zlotys): United States, 2,825,444,880; France, 372,518,857; England, 176,611,164. At the same date obligations due to the execution of the Protocol of Insbruck amounted to 324,805,954 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 1930 was 17,905 officers and 247,966 other ranks.

The air personnel consists of 6,510 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 expenditure for 1927–28 amounted to 623,200,000 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).	
	1928–29	1929–30	1928–29	1929–30
Wheat	3,526,280	5,777,000	1,992,476	2,153,400
Rye	14,495,393	26,075,000	7,009,765	6,476,900
Barley	3,109,990	3,087,000	1,659,796	1,476,700
Oats	5,415,593	5,465,000	2,953,094	2,398,200
Potatoes	6,518,376	6,680,000	31,749,769	30,902,300
Sugar Beet	590,336	462,000	4,970,388	4,717,000

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 (1930) is 8,351,384 hectares (20,878,460 acres), of which 2,527,365 hectares (6,318,412 acres) belong to the State, and 5,824,019 hectares (14,560,047 acres) to private owners.

On June 30, 1930, Poland possessed 4,095,330 horses, 9,388,067 cattle, 2,493,237 sheep, and 6,012,079 pigs.

Industry.—There are eight industrial centres in Poland, viz., Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Dabrowa, Katowice, Bialystock, Czestochowa and Drohobycz.

In the textile industry on July 1, 1929, there were 1,834,000 spindles and 48,000 looms in the manufacture of cotton, and 895,000 spindles and 19,000 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 1929, there were 30 refineries employing on an average 4,461 workmen, and producing 594,000 tons of refined products, of which kerosene amounted to 188,000 tons, and lubricating oils, to 102,000 tons. There were in 1928–29, 71 sugar refineries in Poland, producing 617,000 tons of sugar, and in 1929–30, 70 refineries producing 824,300 tons.

Mining.—The following table shows the output of the more important minerals for three years (in metric tons):—

Product	1928	1929	1930
Bituminous coal	40,616,384	46,236,000	37,520,000
Lignite	73,560	74,000	54,980
Crude petroleum	742,896	674,689	662,763
Natural gas	459,486 [1]	467,285 [1]	487,016 [1]
Salt	400,820	569,488	388,000
Potash	341,656	358,628	298,000
Iron ore	683,951	705,532	477,949
Steel	1,433,224	1,376,713	1,237,497
Zinc	161,815	169,029	174,362

[1] In thousands of cubic metres.

Commerce.

Trade for five years (in 1,000 zlotys):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports	1,538,909	2,891,972	3,362,164	3,110,979	2,245,973
Exports	2,246,309	2,514,740	2,507,990	2,813,359	2,433,244

The principal articles of trade in 1930 were as follows:—

Imports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys	Exports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys
Rice	53,354	25,589	Rye	382,935	71,022
Tea, coffee and cocoa	16,057	54,595	Barley	216,843	49,982
Fish and herrings	94,745	64,014	Pulse	60,470	26,800
Edible oils	29,195	56,401	Sugar	394,975	138,110
Tobacco	19,268	60,613	Meat	44,233	109,744
Hides and leather	23,158	109,623	Butter	12,117	59,162
Ores	649,513	71,503	Eggs	55,111	134,828
Rubber	5,730	39,616	Hops	2,074	2,610
Chemicals	534,513	247,733	Fodder	293,282	48,829
Metals and metal goods	418,181	172,897	Pigs	720,918 [2]	138,746
Machinery	32,369	171,189	Other animals	2,037,972	49,117
Electrical wares	7,596	11,889	Timber	2,803,320	348,282
Vehicles	9,578	67,821	Plants and seeds	80,940	54,262
			Cement	71,824	5,241

Imports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys	Exports	Metric tons	1,000 zlotys
Paper and paper products	74,406	57,572	Coal and coke	12,693,948	343,146
Jute	17,647	18,100	Petroleum products	164,473	56,811
Cotton	60,742	198,494	Chemicals	207,170	61,706
Wool	18,913	124,316	Zinc and zinc sheets	152,771	117,968
Textile yarns	5,419	103,825	Other metals[1]	458,434	199,233
Textile fabrics	4,034	107,557	Textiles	30,353	186,198

[1] Including machinery, vehicles, electrical wares and appliances.
[2] 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	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Germany	850,408	605,755	877,121	626,627
United States	383,650	270,821	30,793	21,909
United Kingdom and Ireland	265,027	177,876	288,255	294,381
Austria	181,258	127,449	294,688	227,119
Czechoslovakia	227,845	169,513	296,237	216,387
France	214,212	151,070	60,560	75,178
Italy	83,974	70,273	40,151	31,391
Belgium	71,791	55,245	67,000	62,126
Netherlands	113,204	77,854	79,291	82,642
Rumania	27,570	21,805	64,988	50,850

Total trade between Poland (including Danzig) and the United Kingdom for five years (according to Board of Trade Returns) were:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Poland into the United Kingdom	8,526,262	8,100,632	5,781,343	6,908,415	7,947,070
Imports to Poland from the United Kingdom	2,471,420	5,319,153	5,253,229	4,504,771	3,564,213

Internal Communications.

In December, 1927, Poland had 53,619 miles of road and 1,875 miles of navigable waterways, of which 298 miles are accessible for vessels of over 400 tons. On December 31, 1929, there were 15,132 miles of railways open for traffic in the Republic. Of this total, 10,707 miles were main line, and 1,425 miles narrow-guage lines. Operating revenue (1929-30) was 1,621,851,000 zloty, and expenses 1,586,523,000 zloty. All the lines are property of the State.

At the end of 1929 there were in Poland 1,815 post offices, and 1,700 postal agencies, 4,616 telegraph stations, and 2,571 telephone exchanges with 178,663 instruments. The length of telegraph lines was 15,220 miles, of telephone lines 17,862 miles local, and 31,990 miles inter-urban. In 1929 the following postal deliveries were effected: 999,243,000 letters, 12,836,000 parcels, 186,448,000 newspapers, and 34,056,000 money orders. 33,165,000 telegrams were sent, and there were 723,461,000 telephone calls.

Shipping and Navigation.

In 1929, 1,541 vessels with a tonnage of 1,445,000 net registered tons and a cargo of 324,000 tons entered, and 1,551 vessels with a tonnage of 1,458,000

net registered tons and a cargo of 2,498,000 tons cleared at the port of Gdynia; 5,396 vessels with a tonnage of 3,892,000 net registered tons entered, and 5,432 vessels with a tonnage of 3,918,000 net registered tons cleared at the port of Danzig.

On January 1, 1929, the Polish mercantile marine numbered 21 vessels with a tonnage of 47,000 gross tons, and the Dantzig 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 = 5,924·44 zlotys. Gold coins, of the new coinage (October, 1927), are of 100, 50, and 25 zloty (called a dukat); 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, 1931, had 605,547 depositors with 253,703,000 zlotys to their credit. On the same date, 373 other Savings Banks had deposits totalling 535,053,000 zlotys.

The amount of money in circulation (December 1, 1930) was 1,599,618,138 zlotys, consisting of 1,340,263,340 zlotys in the Bank of Poland notes, 195,564,846 zlotys in metallic currency, and 63,789,952 zlotys in treasury notes. Notes of the Bank of Poland in circulation on March 10, 1931, 1,197,164,230 zlotys.

On December 31, 1930, there were 50 principal banks in Poland, with a capital of 286,382,000 zlotys, and deposits amounting to 979,592,000 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.
Attaché.—Xavier Zaleski
Counsellor (specially attached).—Zbigniew Skokowski.
Commercial Counsellor.—Alphonse Poklewski-Koziell.
Consul-General.—Casimir Komierowski.

2. Of Great Britain in Poland.

Ambassador.—The Hon. Sir William A. F. Erskine, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. Appointed (January 1, 1928.)
First Secretary.—P. M. Broadmead, M.C.
Third Secretary.—P. N. Lonley.
Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. K. J. Martin, D S.O.
Commercial Secretary.—Richard Kimens, C.M.G.
Consul at Warsaw.—F. Savery, O.B.E.
There are consular representatives at Lemberg, Bromberg, Katowice, Lodz and Posen.

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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. Antonio Lopes *Matheus*.
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.—Dr. Lopes *de Fonseca*.
Minister of War.—Colonel Joao Namorado *de Aguiar*.
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.—Brigadier Eduardo *Marques*.

Area and Population.

Area and population at the Census of December 1, 1920. 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 1920
		1911	1920	
Entre Minho-e-Douro:—				
Viana do Castelo	857	227,250	226,046	263·8
Braga	1,040	382,276	376,141	361·7
Pôrto	893	679,540	702,166	786·4
	2,790	1,289,066	1,304,353	467·6
Tras-os-Montes:—				
Vila Real	1,650	245,547	235,499	142·8
Bragança	2,513	192,024	170,302	67·7
	4,163	437,571	405,801	97·5
Beira:—				
Aveiro	1,065	336,243	344,178	323·2
Viseu	1,937	416,744	404,864	209·0
Coimbra	1,508	359,387	353,121	234·2
Guarda	2,116	271,616	256,248	121·1
Castelo Branco	2,582	241,184	239,167	92·6
	9,208	1,652,164	1,597,573	173·5
Estremadura:—				
Leiria	1,317	262,632	279,124	211·9
Santarém	2,555	325,775	332,012	129·9
Lisbon	3,065	852,354	933,568	304·6
	6,937	1,440,761	1,544,704	222·7
Alemtejo:—				
Portalegre	2,405	141,481	147,398	61·3
Évora	2,856	148,295	153,239	53·9
Beja	3,958	192,499	200,615	50·6
	9,219	482,275	501,252	54·5
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	272,861	268,294	138·5
Total Continent	34,254	5,574,708	5,621,977	164·3
Islands:—				
Azores	922	242,565	232,012	251·6
Madeira (Funchal)	314	169,783	179,002	570·0
Total Islands	1,236	412,348	411,014	332·5
Grand total	35,490	5,987,056	6,032,991	169·9

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 1929, the movement of the population was: births, 200,874 (103,215 males and 97,659 females); marriages, 44,525; deaths, 118,824 (60,344 males and 58,480 females); still-born, 8,666.

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 587,334, of whom 310,468 were females.

The number of emigrants in 1929 was 40,361, of whom 29,792 went to Brazil, 1,421 to North America, and 4,122 to European 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 1928–29 there were 7,441 public elementary schools with 340,622 pupils and 9,048 teachers, 37 secondary schools with 14,080 pupils and 768 teachers, and 5 primary normal schools with 702 pupils and 74 teachers. For higher education there are 3 Universities: at Lisbon (founded in 1858 and re-organised in 1911), Coimbra (founded 1290), and Oporto. In 1927–28 the number of students at the universities was: Lisbon, 2,192; Coimbra, 1,750; and Oporto, 1,071. 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 1929 there were 691 newspapers and periodicals published in Portugal —31 daily, 291 publications once or more than once weekly, and 369 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):—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue .	1,289,082,232	1,421,993,021	1,919,988,379	2,033,433,246	2,104,242,000
Expenditure .	1,555,804,880	1,614,321,560	1,917,811,677	2,024,854,995	2,098,465,000

The main items of revenue and expenditure for 1929–30 and 1930–31 were as follows:—

Revenue	1929-30	1930-31	Expenditure	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 Escudos	1,000 Escudos		1,000 Escudos	1,000 Escudos
Ordinary:			Ordinary:		
Direct taxes . .	610,355	586,710	General charges—		
Indirect taxes . .	699,001	801,536	Public debt . .	471,548	447,788
Industries under special tax régime	74,910	84,018	Presidency, legislative bodies, and pensions . .	107,188	109,499
Yields of various services . . .	143,201	94,970	Ministries—		
State domain and industries, and participation in profits	124,359	112,844	Finance. . .	157,891	160,331
Yield of capital, shares, etc. . .	5,628	6,020	Interior. . .	175,168	179,119
Reimbursements, etc.	46,873	66,222	Justice . . .	39,577	42,345
Consignment of receipts . . .	206,606	194,922	War . . .	321,042	329,039
			Navy . . .	144,336	160,335
Total ordinary .	1,910,933	1,947,242	Foreign affairs .	30,846	32,245
Extraordinary . .	122,500	157,000	Trade and communications .	181,681	194,464
			Colonies . .	19,262	26,534
			Education . .	164,966	178,415
			Agriculture . .	30,350	39,850
			Total ordinary	1,843,855	1,899,964
			Extraordinary (trade and communications) . .	181,000	198,500
Grand total . .	2,033,433	2,104,242	Grand total . .	2,024,855	2,098,464

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 September, 1930, 9,160,593*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 at December 31, 1930, was 4,667 officers and 30,798 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 1929 was 5,195 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 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), 4 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, 4 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 it is hoped that orders for some of the new ships will be placed in 1931. 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* at that date was 1,299 officers and 4,882 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 1929 the wheat crop was estimated at 372,553 metric tons; maize, 510,427 tons; oats, 175,802 tons; barley, 73,492 tons; broad beans and French beans are also cultivated. Other products are rice (22,427 metric tons) and potatoes (344,792 tons). Wine (99,542,799 gallons in 1928) and olive oil (1,067,892 hectolitres or 23,493,624 gallons in 1929) 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 1929 was 2,316 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 100,842 tons in 1928. Most of the product is exported in the crude condition; in 1929 exports were 127,850 metric tons of unmanufactured cork and only 4,986 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 1929, amounted to 628,796 metric tons, of which anthracite accounted for 178,513 tons, bituminous coal for 18,389, lignite for 29,344, and cupriferous pyrites for 384,350 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 1929 there were 52,931 men and boys employed, with 13,899 boats of 66,264 tons. In 1929, the sardine catch was 76,185 metric tons, valued at 100,148,239 escudos. Exports of tinned sardines amounted to 34,250 tons in 1929, valued at 1,670,000*l*. 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 china-ware. 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	2,474,819,300	862,061,600	1928	2,678,995,990	1,029,405,035
1926	2,342,219,133	729,407,900	1929	2,528,642,065	1,073,306,630
1927	2,662,107,800	722,569,900	1930	2,403,804,000	940,719,000

The principal articles of import and export in 1928 and 1929 were :—

Article	Imports		Article	Exports	
	1928	1929		1928	1929
	Escudos	Escudos		Escudos	Escudos
Fish	174,687,711	166,966,693	Fish	203,468,938	212,204,566
Wheat	353,288,154	158,157,029	Fruits	47,085,192	46,874,632
Maize	50,374,499	36,596,394	Vegetable oils	35,704,865	12,047,702
Rice	68,788,988	61,894,562	Wines	337,046,338	292,883,511
Coffee	30,689,528	29,081,413	Cork	130,944,442	182,975,584
Sugar	104,734,420	85,221,128	Coal, etc.	46,481,350	40,207,693
Hides	64,972,896	69,755,461	Cotton goods	30,878,555	36,488,543
Fertilisers	32,254,400	32,823,414			
Iron and steel	122,112,338	131,806,249			
Petroleum, etc.	78,194,300	79,338,525			
Coal, etc.	149,382,098	143,020,844			
Cotton textiles	164,587,948	158,504,629			
Cotton goods	66,172,558	66,668,688			
Chemicals	47,286,456	46,874,396			
Motor vehicles	76,901,612	98,531,249			

Wine is the staple article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom the quantity amounting in 1929 to 5,943,501 gallons, valued at 2,140,999*l*. The other principal imports were canned fish, 356,319*l*. ; cork, unmanufactured, 439,231*l*., and manufactured, 325,632*l*. The chief exports of the United Kingdom to Portugal in 1929 were (Board of Trade returns) : Coal, 835,206*l*. ; cotton piece goods, 387,007*l*. ; iron, wrought and unwrought, 479,921*l* ; machinery 326,795*l*.

Total trade between Portugal and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Portugal into U. K.	4,498	4,603	3,676	4,216	3,658
Exports to Portugal from U. K.	3,364	3,888	3,716	3,682	3,360

Shipping, Navigation, and Internal Communications.

In 1929, 9,014 vessels of 27,643,155 tons entered, and 8,934 vessels of 26,184,484 tons cleared the ports of Portugal (continental and islands). Of those entering, 4,000 (3,310,938 tons) were Portuguese, 1,590 (9,984,610 tons) British, and 1,150 (6,141,554 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 1928, 33,113,000 passengers were carried, and 7,021,000 tons of merchandise transported. There were in 1929, 13,500 km. (9,937 miles) of road. Length of telegraph lines in 1928 was 9,115 km. (5,697 miles). 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 13,500,000 escudos and deposits of 147,576,822 escudos at February 11, 1931. The cash on hand of the bank on January 7, 1931, was: gold, 8,577,180 escudos, nickel and copper, 557,886 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted to 1,992,231,753 escudos.

There are 25 other banks registered on the mainland and one in the Azores with a capital of 296,968,244 and 17,158,780 escudos respectively, and total deposits on December 31, 1929, of 1,110,307,129 and 9,133,159 escudos respectively.

The gold coinage of Portugal issued since 1854 amounts to the nominal value of 7,967,002 escudos, and the silver coinage to 37,934,523 escudos.

The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system. The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the 1-milreis gold piece, and is worth normally about 4*s.* 5½*d.* (but the rate of exchange has fallen considerably); 1,000 escudos are called a *conto*. Gold coins are 2, 5, and 10-escudo pieces; silver coins are 1-escudo and 50 centavos; there are alloy coins of 20, 10 and 5 centavos. The gold coins and the silver escudos are ·900 fine; the other silver coins are ·835 fine.

Owing to the disappearance of practically all gold and silver in Portugal, the currency is on a paper basis.

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.—A. H. Hamilton-Gordon.

Military Attaché.—Major F. K. Simmons, M.V.O., M.C.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. G. W. Hallifax.

Commercial Secretary and Consul at Lisbon.—A. H. W. King.

There are Consular representatives at Lisbon (C.), Portimao, Villa Real, Faro, Setubal, Figueira, Oporto, &c.; Funchal (Madeira), St. Michael's (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape Verde).

Consul-General at Lourenço Marques.—Joseph Pyke.

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 comarcas: 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 1928–29, 20,987,832 escudos (20,837,832 ordinary, 150,000 extraordinary); expenditure, 20,612,699 escudos (17,987,699 ordinary, 2,625,000 extraordinary). The estimated public revenue in 1930–31 is 19,621,660 escudos (19,471,660 ordinary and 150,000 extraordinary), and the expenditure 19,621,660 escudos (17,946,660 ordinary and 1,675,000 extraordinary). The imports in 1929, 80,955,304 escudos (39,900,419 from the U.K.); exports, 4,380,581 escudos. The metric system of weights and measures is used. The currency is Portuguese. In 1929, 1,443 ships, including 591 British, entered the Porto Grande of St. Vincent, 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 1929, 39,779,129 escudos; exports, 45,337,000 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, 1930–31, 12,186,285 escudos; expenditure, ordinary, 12,163,893 escudos. Military force consists of 145 men (135 natives). Imports at S. Tomé and Principe (1929), 45,006,000 escudos; exports, 73,985,000 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. From September 1, 1928, the new capital has been established at Huambo, 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 1 Intenderia: Luanda, Benguela, Congo, Cubango, Huila, Lunda, Malanje, Moxico, and Intendencia do Zaire e Cabinda. The important towns are S. Paulo de Loanda, Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Benguella, Mossâmedes, and Porto Alexandre. The indigenous population numbered 2,481,956 on December 31, 1926 (1,197,099 males and 1,284,857 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, 1928–29, 163,612,860 angolares; expenditure, 181,457,931 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, coco-nuts, 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, 1929, 314,216,000 escudos; exports, 231,920,000 escudos. The chief imports of the province are textiles, and the chief exports in 1929 were coffee (8,816 metric tons), maize (53,956 metric tons), diamonds (311,199 carats), sugar (4,807 metric tons), wax (1,188 metric tons), and coconut (6,636 metric tons). The trade is largely with Portugal. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures), 123,175*l.* in 1929, 69,727*l.* in 1930; imports from United Kingdom, 720,878*l.* in 1929, 766,201*l.* in 1930.

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, 842 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 Delgado and Nyassa, each with its own Governor. The district of Cabo Delgado and Niassa 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 organisation of the Province is that which was established by decree of May 23, 1907, with some modifications 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 1930–31 were estimated at 331,982,780 escudos. 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 1929, 838 vessels of 3,889,199 tons; and cleared 835 vessels of 3,872,453 tons. Trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures): exports to United Kingdom, 589,664*l.* in 1929, 382,731*l.* in 1930; imports from United Kingdom, 3,159,951*l.* in 1929, 2,809,381*l.* in 1930. 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 Mconta.

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 1929–30 was 6,266,372 rupees, and the expenditure 5,596,746 rupees. The trade is largely transit. In 1929 the imports by sea and land amounted to 16.727,423 rupees, the exports to 5,186,396 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 *Lopez.*

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 1929–30, 4,781,492 patacas, and expenditure 4,658,272 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 1929, 21,423,000 patacas (approximate value of the pataca is 2*s.*); exports, 9,742,000 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 1928–29, 1,572,713 patacas. Military force not less than 323 men (212 natives). Imports (1929) 1,323,200 patacas; exports, 1,645,400 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:—

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 .	—	Austr'an .	1863	1901

[1] The terms Cardinal-Priest and Cardinal-Deacon have for centuries ceased to imply severally the particular orders of priest or deacon. Nowadays in the Sacred College a presbyteral title is freely given to one in episcopal or diaconal orders, and a deaconry to a priest or even to a simple clerk.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal-Priests—cont.				
Pietro Gasparri	Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church Prefect of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs	Austrian	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 *Università 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 Fruhwirth	Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church	Austrian	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	Italian	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	American.	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
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

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creation
Cardinal-Priests—cont.				
Carlo Dalmagià Minoretti	Archbishop of Genoa	Italian	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 Janeir	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 16,328 159, souls, of whom 6,287,450 are in Europe, 3,300,951 in Asia; 1,218,096 in Africa; 4,071,233 in British America; and 1,450,429 in Australasia. In the United States there were in 1929 18,605,003 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).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—H. G. Chilton, C.M.G. (Appointed March 24, 1928.)

First Secretary.—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.

The union of the two Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy on Dec. 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Rumania was Colonel Cuza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and of Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexandru Joan I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866 forced Prince Alexandru Joan to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Carol I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Rumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. King Carol I. 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 347 members (Old Kingdom, 168; Transylvania, 112; Bessarabia, 51; and Bukovina, 16). A Senator must be 40 years of age, and a Deputy 25. Members of either House must be Rumanians by birth or naturalisation, in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and domiciled in the country. All citizens of 21 years,

paying taxes, are electors. Both Senators and Deputies receive 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 in December, 1928, resulted in the return of the following parties:—Lower House: National Peasant Party, 333; Social Democrats, 8; German Party, 7; Liberals, 13; Magyars, 16; other parties, 10. Senate (December 14–17, 1929): Elected members:—National Peasant Party, 131; Liberals, 3; Magyars, 9; Independents, 1; in addition to 22 *ex officio* Senators.

The Cabinet (appointed April 19, 1931), is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Education and of the Interior.—Nicholas *Jorga.*
Minister of Finance and of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Constantine *Argetojano.*
Minister of Justice.—Dr. C. *Hamangiu.*
Minister of Public Health.—Dr. *Cantacuzino.*
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—M. *Manoilescu.*
Minister of Transport.—M. *Valcovici.*
Minister of Agriculture.—Jonescu *Sisesti.*
Minister of War.—M. *Stefanescu-Amza.*

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 is 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	22,312	1,350,480	1,327,887	2,678,367
Crisana	8,038	659,886	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	8,631,057	17,393,149

[1] Estimate for 1915.

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 Greater Rumania are:—Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 890,000; Chishinau, 135,000; Cernautzi, 92,000; Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Yassy), 90,000; Galatz, 81,000; Timisioara, 91,000; Braila, 62,000; Oradea Mare, 91,000; Arad, 75,000; Cluj, 107,000; Ploesti, 61,000; Craiova, 75,000; Brasov, 51,000; Satul Mare, 60,000; Sibiu, 46,000; Botosani, 35,000; Constantza, 72,000; Bacau, 24,000.

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 Cernautzi (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 leï) the revenue and expenditure for years ending March 31 (old style):—

—	1926[1]	1927[1]	1928[1]	1929[1]	1930[1]
Revenue .	28,200,000	33,390,000	38,350,000	38,300,000	38,867,377
Expenditure .	23,516,842	33,390,000	38,350,000	38,300,000	38,867,377

[1] Estimates

The main items of the Budget for 1930 were as follows:—

Revenue	Lei	Expenditure	Lei
Direct taxes . . .	9,310,000,000	Ministry of Finance .	12,327,640,998
Customs	4,775,000,000	,, ,, the Interior .	1,688,400,000
Taxes on spirit . .	1,250,000,000	,, ,, Justice . .	1,324,147,000
Indirect taxes—		,, ,, Foreign Affairs	249,200,000
Turnover taxes . .	2,000,000,000	,, ,, Agriculture	926,813,486
Taxes on consumption	2,882,000,000	,, ,, Labour and Public Health .	1,252,759,541
Entertainments taxes .	100,000,000	,, ,, Commerce and Industry .	413,207,874
Stamps and fees . . .	4,150,000,000	,, ,, War . .	10,784,866,584
State monopolies . .	6,345,418,269	,, ,, Public Works and Communications . .	133,850,192
Ministry of Finance . .	850,583,674	,, ,, Education .	6,327,836,943
,, ,, the Interior .	37,988,000	,, ,, Presidency of the Council of Ministers .	78,231,000
,, ,, 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		
,, ,, War . . .	124,269,352		
,, ,, Public Works and Communications . .	12,650,000		
,, ,, Education .	29,011,354		
	32,471,995,125		35,506,953,618
Amount resulting from reducing the salaries of public administration .	3,417,000,000	Extraordinary credits . Amounts of last fiscal year not yet paid . . .	382,039,507 2,978,384,639
Back taxes	2,978,384,639		
Total	38,867,377,764	Total	38,867,377,764

The internal debt of Rumania amounted on January 1, 1928, to 23,239,200,000 lei, of which 13,769,500,000 lei was the consolidated debt, and 9,469,700,000 leï the floating debt. On January 1, 1928, the external debt (consolidated) was composed as follows:—66,060,560 dollars, 475,793,300 lire, 129,752,793 pounds sterling, 499,099,500 French francs. In February, 1929, a further foreign loan at 7 per cent. for the equivalent of 20,750,000*l.* was floated in London, Paris, New York, Vienna, Brussels, Prague, Berlin, Rotterdam, Milan and Zurich, and on February 8, the leu. was stabalized.

The 1930 budget provided for the payment of a debt of 2,283,367,476 leï contracted under a former Government.

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 1930 was 14,729 officers and 171,414 other ranks organised in 21 divisions, 1 corps of light infantry of 2 divisions, 3 cavalry divisions, and 1 independent cavalry brigade.

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 depot 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.

Production and Industry.

According to a statistical estimate, the distribution of the soil of Rumania with respect to agriculture in 1919 was as follows:—Ploughed land, 30,715,834 acres; meadows, 4,580,267 acres; vineyards, 393,533 acres; forests, 16,918,964 acres; pastures, 7,218,505 acres; other lands, 12,884,387 acres. Total, 72,711,490 acres.

For 2 years the chief agricultural crops for Greater Rumania were as follows:—

Crop	Area cultivated		Production	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Acres	Acres	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Wheat	8,015,920	6,763,734	3,551,590	2,714,848
Rye	739,260	773,053	300,579	336,965
Barley	3,397,525	5,074,475	1,646,575	2,740,454
Oats	2,790,402	2,996,691	932,768	1,359,292
Maize	11,113,730	11,848,579	2,536,937	6,386,181

The forests of Rumania have an aggregate area of 16,918,964 acres, of which 6,820,000 acres are in the Old Kingdom, 5,500,000 acres in Transylvania, 1,700,000 acres in Maramuresh, and 1,500,000 acres in the Banat.

In 1929, Rumania had 1,958,509 horses, 4,334,441 cattle, 12,406,428 sheep, 372,807 goats, 186,606 buffaloes, 2,412,498 swine, and 10,638 donkeys.

The catch of fish averages 25,057 metric tons yearly.

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 reached in 1926, 3,244,415 metric tons; in 1927, 3,669,354 metric tons; in 1928, 4,268,541 metric tons; in 1929, 4,836,974 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 1929 was 321,500 metric tons). Output of lignite, 1927, 2,850,011 metric tons; 1928, 2,636,305 metric tons; 1929, 2,675,080 metric tons.

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing, and distilling. In 1925 there were 3,445 industrial establishments, with a capital of 759,020,300 lei gold, and employing 208,683 workmen, and producing goods to the value of 34,723,328,725 lei.

Commerce.

The values of the imports into and exports from Rumania, exclusive of gold and silver (in 1000 lei) were:—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1927	33,428,547	37,703,178	1929	29,692,125	28,941,127
1928	32,145,101	26,919,256	1930	22,468,000	28,495,000

The chief imports into the United Kingdom from Rumania in 1929 were (according to the Board of Trade returns): Barley, 634,630*l.*; maize, 67,850*l.*; petroleum, 1,509,109*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Rumania were, cotton piece goods, 475,771*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, 257,798*l.*; woollen piece goods, 143,902*l.*

Total trade between Rumania and United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns) in sterling:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Rumania to U. Kingdom .	2,673,316	2,407,609	1,763,061	2,965,199	4,726,745
Exports to Rumania from U. Kingdom .	2,612,153	2,681,780	2,989,317	2,316,681	1,946,963

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 3,807,534 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, 1,289 vessels of 3,020,535 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 1927 was 8,744 miles, of which 3,991 miles were main line, 2,443 miles were branches, and 2,310 miles sidings. In addition, the State Railways own and operate 447 miles of narrow-gauge railways. The State has, besides, under the general railway direction, a commercial navigation service on the Danube and Black Sea.

Within Rumania there were 67,160 miles of roads in 1928, of which 36,405 miles are of macadam.

The Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aerienne runs a daily air service from April to October between Paris, Bucharest and Constantinople.

In 1927 there were 6,254 post-offices, through which there passed 230,072,000 mail items. In 1927 there were 9,237 miles of telegraph lines, and 45,020 miles of wire. The number of offices was 3,890. In 1927 the telephone systems had 22,766 miles of line and 174,323 miles of wire. Number of conversations, 92,299,458.

A radio station was completed in 1929.

Banking, Money, Weights, and Measures.

The National Bank of Rumania on February 28, 1931, had, gold and gold exchange 10,545,168,000 lei, notes in circulation, 18,105,048,000 leï, discounts 7,261,355,000 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, 1,849 Popular Banks, a Rural *Crédit Foncier*, 2 Urban *Crédit Fonciers* (at Bucharest and Jassi), an Agricultural Bank, and a *Cassa Rurala*, an institution whose purpose is to buy properties and sell them in lots to peasants. There are also three private banking institutions.

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-lei 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 Titulesco, G.C.V.O.
Minister Plenipotentiary.—C. M. Laptew.
Counsellor.—D. N. Ciotori.
First Secretary.—Grégoire G. Constantinesco.
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.
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, consisting of 451 members elected on the principle of proportional representation of the seven constituent Republics, and the Council of Nationalities of 136 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 (March, 1931):—

President.—V. M. *Molotov.*
Vice-Presidents.—J. E. *Rudzutak,* V. V. *Kuybyshev,* A. A. *Andreev.*
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.—M. L. *Rukhymovitch.*
Water Transport.—N. *Yanson.*
Posts and Telegraphs.—A. I. *Rykov.*
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.—A. A. *Andreev.*
Supreme Economic Council.—G. K. *Orjonikidze.*
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.

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 (supreme economic council, labour, finance, workers' and peasants' inspection, agriculture and trade). Finally, a number exist only in the individual Republics (justice, education, health, social welfare).

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, Kabadino-Balkarsk, Northern Osetian, Ingushetian, Adygeisk, Oizatsk, Kara-Kalpak). 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, like the ordinary provinces (gubernii).

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, according to recent legislation, 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 are 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 (see list above).

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 al 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, provincial 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. M. *Yanson.*
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.*
Trade & Commerce.—N. B. *Eismont.*

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 8,241,991 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 (Polterask) . .	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, 1929, the total population of the U.S.S.R. was estimated as follows :—urban, 29,300,000 ; rural, 125,500,000 ; total, 154,800,000.

The R.S.F.S.R. contains 11 autonomous Republics and 12 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	Crimean (Simferopol), October 18, 1921	German Republic on the Volga (Pokrovsk), July 19, 1923
Tartar (Kazan), May 27, 1920	Yakutsk (Yakutsk), April 20, 1922	Buriat-Mongol (Verkhnendinsk), June 4, 1923
Kirghiz (Frunze), February, 1926	Karelian (Petrosavodsk), July 27, 1923	Kazak (Kzyl-Ozda), October 14, 1924
Dagestan (Makhach-Kala), Jan. 20, 1921	Chuvash (Cheboksara), April 21, 1925	

The principal towns of the U.S.S.R. with their population (on December 17, 1926) are :—

Moscow (1930)	2,412,300	Ivanovo-Voznesensk	111,443	Krasnoyarsk	72,388
Leningrad[1]	1,614,008	Vladivostok	107,977	Ulyanovsk	72,274
Kiev	513,789	Tver	106,337	Lugansk	71,864
Baku (with industrial districts)	452,808	Stalin	105,835	Kokand	69,324
Odessa	420,888	Samarkand	105,206	Novorossisk	67,955
Kharkov	417,186	Nicolaev	104,945	Zinovievsk	66,686
Tashkent	323,613	Irkutsk	98,964	Erivan	66,413
Rostov-on-Don (with Nakhichevan)	308,284	Vitebsk	98 857	Izhevsk	63,211
Tiflis	292,973	Kursk	98,794	Orekhovo-Zuevo	62,738
Dnepropetrovsk (with Amour)	233,001	Ufa	98,550	Novocherkassk	62,274
Saratov	215,369	Tomsk	92,418	Viatka	62,097
Nijni-Novgorod (with Kanavin)	185,274	Grozny	97,095	Chita	61,624
Kazan	179,207	Penza	91,924	Blagoveshtchensk	61,161
Astrakhan	176,530	Poltava	91,895	Cheliabinsk	59,226
Samara	175,662	Simferopol	88,340	Kremenchug	58,870
Krasnodar (with Yablonovski suburb)	162,524	Taganrog	83,465	Kherson	58,809
Omsk (with Novo-omsk and Leninsk)	161,615	Gomel	86,409	Stavropol-Kavkazsky	58,657
Tula	152,677	Perm	84,815	Vologda	57,976
Stalingrad	148,370	Smolensk	78,520	Vinnitza	57,969
Sverdlovsk	136,404	Vladikavkaz	78,347	Gandja	57,394
Minsk	131,803	Orel	77,895	Semipalatinsk	56,871
Orenburg	123,284	Zhitomir	76,711	Serpukhov	55,949
Novo-Sibirsk	120,701	Tambov	76,399	Zaporozhie	55,729
Voronezh	120,017	Sebastopol	74,703	Berditchev	55,613
Yaroslavl	114,282	Armavir	74,533	Rybinsk	55,494
		Barnaul	74,243	Piatigorsk	54,672
		Kostroma	73,730	Kozlov	54,390
		Namangan	73,640	Maikop	53,028
		Andijan	73,465	Kaluga	51,565
		Archangel	72,634	Dmitrievsk	51,511
				Bobruisk	51,296

[1] The new designation of Petrograd (March, 1924).

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-Berdjan. In 1924, 76,000 Jews were engaged in agriculture; in July, 1925, there were 130,000; and in 1927, 165,000.

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 Agency, which is an independent commercial undertaking, also forms a constituent part for the Commissariat for Education, as does also the State Musical Trust. In addition the Commissariat for Education is the largest shareholder of the companies, Sovetskoye Kino (Soviet Cinema) and the company for the construction and supply of educational apparatus and equipment.

Education is obligatory, and certain classes of private schools (under State control) are permitted. 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 on January 1, 1931, throughout the Soviet Union :—

Institutions	Number of Institutions	No. of Pupils
Institutions of Social Upbringing		
Primary Schools	114,111	8,792,801
Schools with a seven years' course	5,715	2,068,048
Schools with a nine years' course	957	643,690
Schools with a ten years' course	2	1,063
Secondary Schools	695	331,629
Schools for Peasant Youth	1,347	131,500
Schools for youths above school-age	1,256	90,503
Schools-Communes	63	8,920
Forest schools and sanatoria	85	1,858
Subsidiary schools for the mentally deficient	74	12,192
Schools for mentally deficient children	190	12,598
Totals of school-institutions for social upbringing	124,645	12,084,802

Institutions	Number of Institutions	No. of Pupils
Institutions for Vocational Education		
Educational Institutions of the Higher Type	128	166,940
Workmen's Faculties	177	56,465
Technical High Schools	1,054	207,828
Vocational Schools	1,368	152,290
Training workshops	326	20,355
Schools for apprenticeships at factories	649	78,778
Courses and schools for the education of workers	882	68,093
Other vocational courses and schools	809	94,948
Totals of institutions of vocational education	4,393	845,697
Institutions for pre-school education		
Kindergarten	2,081	107,733
Creches	365	20,503
Children homes, communes, and colonies	1,008	125,288
Townlets for children	118	31,677
Playgrounds for children	8,223	427,378
Children homes and colonies for the defective	231	14,083
Medico-educational institutions—isolated homes	154	9,794
Receiving stations for the unprotected	151	8,761
Boarding schools	287	18,747
Total of institutions for pre-school education	12,613	763,974

There were, moreover, 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.

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 1929–30 are as follows:—

Revenue	1,000 roubles	Expenditure	1,000 roubles
Direct Taxation—		People's Commissariats and Institutions of the U.S.S.R.	1,327,000
Agricultural Tax	415,000	Funds	289,100
Trade Tax	1,814,400	State Loans	450,000
Income Tax	538,700		2,066,100
Other direct taxes	28,400		
Total	2,796,500		
Indirect Taxation—		Budgets of the Union Republics (without deductions from State Revenue for the local budget and without the expenditure for the financing of the national economy)	1,137,500
Excise duties	2,217,200	Deductions from State Revenue for the local budgets	1,353,400
Customs	372,000	People's Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs	267,600
Total	2,589,200	People's Commissariat of Transport	3,207,700
Rates and Duties—		Government Grain Fund	60,000
Stamp duty	80,000	Expenditure for Economic Purposes—	
Other duties	81,500	Industry	1,886,200
Total	161,500	Electrification	310,000
Total revenue raised by Taxation	5,547,200	Agriculture	658,700
Revenue other than Taxes and Dues (excepting receipts from credit operations)—		Irrigation	110,000
Postal and Telegraph Service	260,600	Measures for the development of trade	467,000
Transport	2,799,000	Co-operation	16,000
Loans	1,210,000	Communal credit and housing	120,200
		Various measures	35,000
		Total	3,543,100
		Special Reserves of the U.S.S.R.	80,000
Grand Total	11,665,400	Grand Total	11,665,400

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 October 1, 1930, the internal Government debt amounted to 2,943,200,000 roubles, of which 1,695,200,000 roubles were lottery loans, 1,242,900,000 roubles were interest-bearing loans, and 5,100,000 roubles current liabilities.

Defence.

I. Army.

The military system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was reorganized in 1925.

The Red Army is now organised 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 number of men available for military service each year is approximately 1,200,000, but only a portion of this number is called to serve. In 1929 the annual contingent of recruits numbered about 260,000 men, and the strength of the active army was about 562,000. The balance of those fit to serve are trained on a territorial militia system, and in 1929 about 800,000 men received such training.

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 organised as follows: Infantry, consisting of 21 Rifle Corps, 27 Rifle Divisions, 43 Territorial Divisions, and 210 Regiments, or 630 Battalions in all. Cavalry, consisting of 13 Cavalry Divisions (including 2 territorial divisions), and 7 separate Cavalry Brigades; Artillery, 21 Regiments and 70 Light Artillery Regiments; Engineers, 29 Battalions.

The armed forces (army, navy and air) are controlled by the Military Soviet of the Union. The army is directed by the Revolutionary War Council with the People's Commissary as President. It is commanded by a Commander-in-chief, with a Chief of the Staff at the head of the army staff. The army in peace time is organised in—

(1) Field troops, which include fortress garrisons, and comprise the regular army.
(2) Instructional detachments.
(3) Auxiliary troops for service behind the front line.
(4) Special troops for political and frontier guard service.

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 Russian 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 four battleships, the *Parizhskaia-Kommuna*, *Oktiabrskaia-Revolutia*, *Marat*, and *Mihail Frunze*,

of which only the first-named appears to have undergone any considerable refit.

Part of General Wrangel's force, 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* *Mihail Frunze*	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. A A.
1915	*Profintern* *Tcheryonaya Ukraina*	7,600	50,000	29·5	624	15 5·1in.; 4 4in. A A.

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.

Production and Industry.

The country is mainly agricultural in character. The total area under cultivation (including single-owner peasant farms, Soviet farms and collective farms), was 118,500,000 hectares in 1929 and 128,000,000 hectares in 1930, excluding perished crops. 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.

The area cultivated by the collective farms in 1929–30 was over 36,000,000 hectares. On October 1, 1930, over five million peasant farms, *i.e.*, 21·5 per cent. of all peasant holdings, had joined the collective farms of the Soviet Union.

The following table shows the acreage and yield of the principal crops for three years:—

Crop	Area (thousand hectares)			Harvest (decatons[2])		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Rye	27,958·7	25,736·1	24,935	2,899,436	1,919,919	2,035,914
Wheat	31,258·0	27,587·9	29,728	2,046,413	2,131,608	1,887,782
Barley	6,813·7	6,966·1	8,085	440,766	533,458	721,353
Oats	17,790·6	16,979 8	18,881	1,285,835	1,584,329	1,573,926
Buckwheat	2,702·9	2,911·1	2,816	175,161	166,073	151,380
Millet	3,896·3	5,755·4	5,610	331,201	294,596	311,267
Maize	2,675·4	4,422·5	3,543	339,835	337,·95	301,866
Other grains	2,104·4	2,088·4	2,414	153,213	186,292	190,663
Total[1]	95,200·0	92,447 3	96,012	7,171,860	7,154,170	7,174,151
Potatoes[1]	5,487·8	5,654·0	5,692	4,121,791	3,990,430	4,562,970

[1] Excluding perished crops. [2] Decaton = 10 metric tons

Industrial crops were as follows :—

Crop	Area (thousand hectares)			Harvest (decatons[2])					
	1927	1928	1929	1927		1928		1929	
				Seeds	Fibres	Seeds	Fibres	Seeds	Fibres
Flax	1,687·3	1,756·8	2,053·6	51,794	29,211	57,754	34,572	71,276	36,063
Hemp	950·1	964·5	872·5	59,590	51,128	53,415	48,877	40,857	46,494
Sunflower	2,820·3	3,625·0	3,620·2	213,088	—	215,990	—	176,350	—
Sugar beet	665·4	769·5	770·7	1,009,709[1]	—	969,751[1]	—	624,780	—
Cotton	752 1	926 6	1,032·4	—	71,834	—	89,081	—	90,000

[1] Beet. [2] Decaton = 10 metric tons.

The following table shows the area under cultivation and the harvest of tobacco :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
Tobacco:				
Area in acres	90,480	102,480	97,200	46,900
Output in tons	36,790	41,290	30,110	3,170
Makhorka (coarse tobacco):				
Area in acres	135,600	113,280	120,000	42,800
Output in tons	157,310	126,180	121,000	8,783

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	28·1			
Cattle	67·8	69·4	66·7	52·6
Sheep and Goats	134·3	141·0	147·2	89·9
Pigs	20·0	25·6	20 9	12·2

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	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Iron . . .	3,128,613	4,816,703	5,357,000	7,265,000
Manganese .	898,200	833,600	737,000	1,256,800
Chrome . . .	26,680	17,930	—	—
Copper . . .	352,175	509,400	647,000	772,600

The total gross output of coal in 1928-29 was 38,431,000 metric 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):—1927-28, 11,800,000 ; 1928-29, 13,700,000 ; 1929-30, 17,205,500. 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, 4,554,865 ; 1928-29, 3,642,113.

The organisation 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.

The Combines are trusts which cover a variety of interconnected industries, *e.g.* the Southern Steel Combine, the Southern Chemical Combine, etc. In order to co-ordinate the work of the various Trusts, Syndicates have been formed. Amongst the most important syndicates may be mentioned the Textile Syndicate which combines the cotton, wool, linen, silk and some of the hemp Trusts. The Oil Syndicate co-ordinates the work of the Azerbaijan, Grozny and Emba Oil Trusts, and so on. A number of All-Union Syndicates have also been formed, such as "The All-Union Textile Syndicate," "The All-Union Electric Syndicate," "The Steel Syndicate," "The

All-Union Oil Syndicate" (Soyusneft), "The All-Union Coal Syndicate" Soyusugol), 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 last 5 years :—

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 (including 2,632,000 in the heavy industries); in 1928–29, 12,150,000; in 1929–30, 13,684,000 (including 3,029,000 in the heavy industries).

The following table shows the output programme in the five-year plan, the actual realisations in 1928–29, and the revised estimates for 1929–30, in the principal industries:—

Branch of Industry	Unit	1928–29		1929–30	
		Estimates	Realisation	Estimates	Revised Estimate
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	10·2
Cast iron	,,	4·1	4·0	5·0	5·0
Machinery (1926–27 prices)	million roubles	737	792	959	1,145
Agricultural machinery (1926–27 prices)	,,	210	212	262	333
Cement	million barrels	14·0	14·4	19·5	22·0
Bricks	in million	2·6	2·9	4·2	5·1
Cotton Goods	million sq. metres	2,970	2,952	3,266	3,280
Granulated sugar	1,000 tons	1,340	1,280	1,600	1,070
Superphosphates (14% standard)	,,	261	213	480	450

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. is organized as a state monopoly. Importation and exportation of goods is effected by special licences issued by the Commissariat for Foreign and Home 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. 24 "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	703
1926–27 . . .	1,847	714	9,573	807
1927–28 . . .	2,014	946	8,867	788
1928–29 . . .	1,718	836	12,618	878
1929–30 . . .	—	1,068·6	—	1,002·1

[1] Fiscal year begins October 1.

Imports and exports for 1928–29, over all frontiers, were shown as follow (the values represent current prices) :—

Imports	1928–29		Exports	1928–29	
	Metric tons	1,000 roubles		Metric tons	1,000 roubles
Food products . .	243,601	72,131	Agricultural products.	313,314	83,068
Animal products . .	76,310	70,028	Grain products .	99,203	15,882
Chemical products and materials . . .	247,777	43,181	Oil seeds . . .	24,849	3,884
Ores, metals and manufactures . . .	630,922	294,470	Flax, hemp and waste	48,835	30,280
Ferrous metals . .	250,112	29,402	Animal and poultry products . .	198,294	138,362
Non-ferrous metals .	94,705	46,577	Butter . . .	27,764	33,713
Machinery and apparatus . . .	68,437	79,659	Meat products. .	40,604	18,652
Agricultural machinery	61,397	43,131	Eggs (in boxes) .	477,367	27,763
Electrical appliances and scientific instruments	16,374	49,938	Furs and Fishing products . . .	37,692	124,855
Timber and worked up timber . . .	32,737	8,897	Furs . . .	27,318	109,119
Building materials, earthenware . .	35,059	4,097	Industrial products .	12,068,530	531,281
Fuel	89,159	16,500	Timber . . .	4,765,943	137,154
Paper, cardboard and printed material .	131,245	17,089	Oil products . .	3,642,114	132,614
Textiles & manufactures	214,897	256,902			
Miscellaneous articles .	899	3,120			
Total . . .	1,718,480	836,303	Total . .	12,617,880	877,596

The trade during the last two years 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	160,000	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	33,956	44,705
Italy	8,225	30,156	10,305	47,263
Czechoslovakia	19,864	8,343	23,593	5,691
Latvia	15,312	69,994	14,907	70,083
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	19,784	54,883	32,645
Mongolia	13,359	9,925	15,222	16,423
China	34,604	26,965	25,000	25,000
Japan	7,299	14,143	16,230	16,838
Holland	1,876	26,278	8,155	34,350
Belgium	3,781	16,047	7,594	26,620
Others	195,637	68,803	91,921	94,124
Total	836,303	877,596	1,068,644	1,002,170

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 1929 were, according to the Board of Trade returns:—Imports: Hides and skins, 1,162,108*l.*; butter, 2,299,050*l.*; flax, 217,967*l.*; eggs, 322,758*l.*; petroleum, 4,573,460*l.*; sawn timber, 7,720,796*l.*; pit props, 987,511*l.*; fish, 2,404,315*l.*; bacon, 952,328*l.* Exports: Machinery, 1,736,946*l.*; chemicals, 89,934*l.*; electrical goods, 39,360*l.*: iron and steel, 402,762*l.*; wool tops, 167,247*l.*

Total trade between Russia and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Russia into U. Kingdom	24,130	21,052	21,576	26,487	34,245
Exports to Russia from U. Kingdom	5,858	4,509	2,716	3,743	6,790

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.

In 1927 the total length of inland waterways of the U.S.S.R. was 228,572 miles, of which 54,501 miles were navigable for steamers, 109,978 miles for rafts. A separate department of Water Transport was established early in 1931 to take charge of port and river work and to accelerate the transport of timber to the ports.

The amount of goods transported (in decatons) in 1926 was 3,337,237; in 1927, 3,406,675; in 1928, 3,862,614; in 1929, 5,200,000.

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 1928–29 amounted to 175·8 million tons; the number of passengers carried by the railways was 243·1 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
1925	4,984	894,539	3,398	76,789
1926	6,392	1,313,130	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	18,342	3,373,652	11,283	238,725

The length of the telegraph and telephone lines was 234,684 kilometres as on October 1, 1927. The length of all telephone wires was 320,851 kilometres. On October 1, 1929, there were 17,000 villages with telegraph or telephone connections, and there were 64 broadcasting stations.

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 November 16, 1930:—

Assets.	Chervontsi	Liabilities.	Chervontsi
Metallic securities:—		Notes transferred to State Bank	206,983,016
Gold (coin and bullion)[1]	48,372,314	Balance to which notes can still be issued	1,016,984
Other precious metals (coin and bullion)[2]	2,464,447		
Foreign currency	4,735,943		
Foreign drafts	283,748		
Securities covering advances	152,143,548		
Total	208,000,000	Total	208,000,000

[1] Calculated at the rate of 1·29 roubles per gramme.
[2] Platinum calculated at the rate of 2·13 roubles per gramme.

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, the par of exchange with the pound sterling being 9·458 *chervontsi* = 1*l*.

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. On October 1, 1930, there were in circulation 1,859·1 million roubles worth of treasury notes, 247·2 million roubles silver coins, and 27·3 million roubles copper and bronze coins; total 2,133·6 million roubles. There were also 2,130·2 million roubles of chervonetz notes in circulation.

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 tons.
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.—Gregoire Sokolnikoff (appointed December 12, 1929).
Counsellor.—Dimitri Bogomoloff.
First Secretary.—Samuel B. Cahan.
Second Secretary.—Yan Eglit.
Press Attaché.—A. F. Neymann.
Trade Representative and Chairman of the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R.—S. G. Bron.
Consul-General.—Lytcheff.

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.
Second Secretary.—J. D. Greenway.
Commercial Secretary (First Grade).—G. P. Paton.
Commercial Secretary (Third Grade).—S. Simmonds.

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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 recognising 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 (Kirghizia), 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 Gok-Tépé.

The area of Turkmenistan is 491,216 square kilometres (189,603 sq. miles), and its population 1,114,700 (January 1, 1930). The Turkomans form about 70 per cent. of the population and the Uzbeks about 16 per cent.

The capital is Polterask (Ashkhabad), 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.

On January 1, 1927, there were 1,957 kilometres (1,223 miles) of railway line. Tashkent is connected with the main Russian railway system via Orenburg. From Tashkent the railway is carried south, until it branches westward to Bokhara, Merv, Polterask and Krasnovodsk, and eastward to Kokand, with extensions to Namamgan and Andijan. At Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, the railway line connects by boat-service with Baku and the main Russian and Trans-Caucasian systems. At Merv it branches south, along the valley of the Murghab, to Roushk on the Afghan frontier.

Motor communication has been established between Polterask 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 1928–29 the total area under cultivation in Turkmenistan was 372,900 hectares, including 120,000 hectares under cotton. The gross production of industry, according to 1928–29 census, amounted to 38 million roubles. The public educational system on December 1, 1929, comprised 828 institutions for social education, with 55,072 pupils; 62 institutions for trade training, with 6,394 pupils; and 1,861 politico-educational schools, with 57,239 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 is 195,246 square kilometres (174,686 sq. miles). The population on January 1, 1930, of Uzbekistan (excluding Tajikistan) was 4,584,911, of whom about one-fifth lived in towns. The capital of the Republic is Tashkent (population on January 1, 1930, 702,000); other important cities are Bokhara, Khiva, Andijan, Kokand, Namanghan, Samarkand.

Uzbekistan is a land of intensive farming, based on artificial irrigation. 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 industry amounted to 70 million roubles.

In 1929–30 there were in Uzbekistan 5,950 educational institutions, with 470,000 pupils. There were, moreover, 3,350 groups of juveniles, totalling 70,000 pupils and 25,900 groups for combating illiteracy and the education of the half-literate, numbering 777,000 pupils.

The total length of railway is 1,721 kilometres (1,067 miles), 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, 1930, was 1,150,000. 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 introduced. The area under cotton was 86,500 acres in 1914 and 326,000 acres in 1929–30.

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 1928–29 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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The remainder of the Asiatic territory of the U.S.S.R. is divided into the following sections:—

Region	Area in sq. km.	Population, Dec. 27, 1926	Region	Area in sq. km.	Population, Dec. 17, 1926
Far Eastern Region	2,846,300	1,805,837	Siberia Region (proper) . .	4,028,600	8,667,874
Yakutsk Republic	3,769,000	300,000	Baskhir Republic	—	—
Buriat-Mongol Republic . .	419,000	484,363	Ural Region . .	—	—
			Total . .	Over 15,000,000	About 17,000,000

The Far Eastern Region has as the principal city Vladivostok. 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 being practically impossible there owing to the severe climatic conditions; 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. At the present time this region accounts for more than 40 per cent. of the mining and manufacturing output of Siberia, though its area and population only form less than one-fifth.

The Yakutsk Republic has as its two principal industries hunting and gold mining. The gold mining industry of the republic has shown steady development. In addition to the concessionaire Lena Goldfields Company, the Soviet Trust Soyus-Zoloto and a number of individual prospectors are working the fields. 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. The increase in the number of heads of cattle from 1924–1926 was from 586,200 to 801,400.

The Siberian Region Proper has as its capital Novo-Sibirsk, with a population of 120,701. 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. The area under cultivation in the Siberian Region is about 20 million acres. 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 388,000 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 proper is rich in non-ferrous metal ores, especially copper, the resources of which are estimated to exceed 100 million metric tons.

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 Soviet Socialist Republic. Total population on December 17, 1926, was 5,850,692, made up as follows: Georgians, 33·4 per cent.; Armenians, 24·1 per cent.; Turko-Tartars, 23·1 per cent.; Russians, 4·6 per cent.; Ossetins, 1·7 per cent.; Abkhazians, 0·8 per cent.; others, 12·3 per cent.

On January 1, 1927, the total length of railways was 1,346 miles, 41·7 per cent. of which were in Georgia, 39·8 per cent. in Azerbaijan, and 18·5 per cent. in Armenia. 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 Transcaucasia, as in the rest of the Union, belong to the State.

The area under cotton in Trans-Caucasia in 1930 was 471,000 acres.

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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 to Soviet Constitution in November 1920. In 1926, the population of Armenia numbered 876,557, 85·9 per cent. of whom were Armenians, 9·8 per cent. Turko-Tartars, 2·4 per cent. Russians, and 1·8 per cent. other nationalities. 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. 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 900,000 acres 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 100,000 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 recognised as a *de facto* administration in February 1920. On April 28, 1920, the 'Hummet' or Bolshevik Party overthrew the existing Government, and admitted Russian troops to Baku 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. Most of the inhabitants are Turko-Tatars. It also contains a fair number of Armenians, comparatively few Georgians, and Russians, most of whom live in the towns, particularly in Baku, and employed principally in the oilfields. 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 1928–29 was 1,056,500 hectares (as compared to 961,000 hectares in 1913), including 107,200 hectares under cotton (as compared to 114,300 hectares in 1913). In 1929–30 the area under cotton was 150,000 hectares.

The most important industry is the oil industry, especially in the Baku Region. The total output of oil in 1928–29 was 8,802,000 tons, and in 1927–28, 7,560,000 tons. 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.

In 1929–30 the number of pupils in all Azerbaijan educational institutions was 260,000, including 180,200 pupils in 1,479 Elementary Schools; 10,000 pupils in 40 Technical Schools; 5,500 pupils in 5 Educational Institutes of a Higher Type.

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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 68,865 sq kilometres, or 26,381 sq. miles. Its population in 1926 was 2,660,963. Georgia embraces the Abkhasian Socialist Soviet Republic, the Ajaristan Autonomous Soviet Republic and the Autonomous Region of Southern Ossetia. The majority of the population (68 per cent.) consists of Georgians. There are also in Georgia a fair number of Armenians, Tartars, Russians and a large number of other nationalities. In 1928–29 there were in Georgia 1,833 elementary schools with 193,700 pupils; 471 secondary schools with 65,300 pupils; 109 elementary vocational technical schools with 10,300 pupils, and 4 higher educational institutions with 10,100 pupils. 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. The gross production of Georgian industry in 1928–29 was 95 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. The manganese deposits in Georgia are calculated to amount to 5 to 9 milliard poods (from 80 to 150 million tons). In the Kutais country and in Abkhasia there are coal deposits estimated at 80 milliard poods (about 1,300 million 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 on December 17, 1926, was 29,020,304, of whom 5,374,000 were urban and 23,646,000 rural.

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.—On January 1, 1928, there was a total of 19,427 elementary and secondary schools with 2,385,990 pupils; 343 kindergarten (13,820 pupils); 32 schools for defective children (2,345 pupils); 278 homes for normal children (36,791 pupils). The Republic has 1,600 various trade, technical, medical and similar schools and courses with 193,319 pupils.

Finance.—The Budget of the U.S.S.R. in 1928–29 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, 3·5 million hectares passed to the collective farms and 1 million hectares to the State farms.

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. The gross production of the principal Government industries in

1928-29 was valued at 2,629 million roubles. In 1929 there were about 3,000 factories and works in the Ukraine, and the number of persons employed is more than 600,000. The value of the output of the factories and works exceeds 2,500 million roubles per annum, the metal industry occupying first place with an output of approximately 650 million roubles. Next in importance come the sugar industry and flour milling. There are also 13 paper factories in the Ukraine.

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 The population on December 17, 1926, was 572,000. The capital is Balta. 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. In 1926, the population was 4,983,884, of whom 82·2 per cent. were White Russians, 3·4 per cent. Russians and Ukrainians, 10·6 per cent. Jews, 2·0 per cent. Poles and 1·1 per cent. others. 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.—On January 1, 1928, there were 5,511 elementary and secondary schools with 482,130 pupils; 307 institutes for children with 13,788 inmates; 127 institutions for vocational technical education, with 19,072 students. There are also 3 institutions of university rank—the White Russian State University, the Communist University, and the Agricultural Academy with 4,418 students.

Finance.—Budget balanced at 50,500,000 roubles in 1926–27, and 66,000,000 roubles in 1927–28, and is estimated to balance at 84,400,000 roubles in 1928–29.

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. The total cultivated area of White Russia in 1928–29 was 3,432,700 hectares, including 2,583,200 hectares under grain, and 166,700 hectares under industrial plants.

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. Capital investments in the White Russian industries amounted to 24·8 million roubles in 1928–29, and 52·6 million roubles in 1929–30. Industrial output in these years amounted to 171 and 311 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 of the Republic.—Señor Arturo *Araujo.* Term of office, from March 1, 1931, to March 1, 1935.

Vice-President.—General *Martinez.*

Area and Population.—The area of the Republic is 34,126 square kilometres, or 13,176 square miles, divided into 14 departments, each

under a governor appointed for 4 years. Estimated population (Jan. 1, 1929), 1,722,579. 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, Education 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 that year 931 primary schools, with 1,632 teachers and 55,916 enrolled pupils. There are 10 travelling teachers for the rural districts. Secondary education is given (1929) at the National Institute (275 pupils) and at 19 recognised private Lyceums. There are also 8 commercial schools. Two normal schools, one for men and one for women, have a total enrolment of 119. There is a National University with 409 students in 1929. 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):—

	1927	1928	1929	1930[1] (Estimates)	1931[1] (Estimates)
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Revenue	20,514,491	25,546,291	26,147,159	25,490,000	24,793,000
Expenditure . . .	21,799,527	25,367,254	27,219,238	25,775,398	25,189,146

[1] Revenue and expenditure are reported for the calendar year, but the budget is for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Of the revenues for 1930–31 (24,793,000 colones), import duties were scheduled to furnish 10,680,000 colones; export duties, 3,300,000 colones; liquors, 4,150,000 colones. Of the expenditures (25,189,146 colones), debt service is assigned 6,400,000 colones, and war, navy and aviation, 4,011,536 colones.

The total outstanding debt on December 31, 1929, was 43,194,000 colones, of which 90 per cent. was external debt, and 10 per cent. internal debt.

Defence.—The army is organised 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, 93 per cent. of its exports in 1929. Total area devoted to coffee in 1929–30 was 203,614 acres, with some 118,800,000 trees; output is estimated at

1,320,000 quintals or 880,000 bags, of which 752,511 bags were exported. The output varies considerably from year to year. Germany is the principal buyer. Other agricultural products are maize (250,000 tons), cacao, balsam (41,000 kilos exported in 1929), tobacco, indigo, henequén (999,154 kilos exported in 1929), and sugar (exports, 1929, 6,719 tons). 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, 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 (9·72 colones = 1*l.*):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones	Colones
Imports	38,767,738	51,515,598	29,728,767	38,339,929[1]	23,140,600[1]
Exports	33,768,904	49,272,232	28,804.337	48,927,719	36,741,352

[1] Includes parcels post.

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 ; the sugar surplus is exported but it is small.

Total trade between Salvador and the U.K. (Board of Trade Returns) for 5 years:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Salvador to U. K. .	40,279	47,174	28,166	31,802	12,258
Exports to Salvador from U. K. .	615,026	376,319	502,232	480,294	340,573

Shipping and Communications.—In 1928, 694 vessels with a tonnage of 1,513,250 entered and cleared from the ports of the Republic. 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 (1927), 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 1928, there were 202 post offices, which handled nearly 10 million pieces of mail matter, 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 December 31, 1929, they had notes in circulation to the value of 14,509,601 colones, with a gold cover amounting to 9,567,382 colones. Under the law of 1900, their note circulation was limited to twice their capital, or a total of 23,120,000 colones. But on July 30, 1928, the limit was increased to 25,631,000 colones and the metallic backing was changed to one of 40 per cent. 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 lb. av.	*Arroba* . .	= 25·35 lb. av.
Quintal .	= 104·3 lb. av.	*Fanega* . .	= 1·5745 bushel.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Salvador in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Antonio Reyes-Guerra.

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 February 8, 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 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.)

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. the Prince of Chandaburi H.R.H. Prince Damrong, and H.R.H. Prince of Lopburi.

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 *Kampaengbejra.*
Minister of the Marine.—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 War.—H.H. Prince *Bavaradej.*
Minister of Lands and Agriculture.—H.E. Chao Phya *Baladeb.*
Minister of the Royal Household —H.E. Chao Phya *Varabongs.*
Minister of Justice.—H.E. Phya Chinda *Bhiromya.*
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 Committee or any sub-Committee appointed by the Committee has the power to summon heads of Government Departments as well as other persons to appear and give explanations and opinions.

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), 413 districts (Ampurs), and 5,109 communes (Tambons).

Area and Population.

Siam is called by its inhabitants Thaï, 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.

The limits of the Kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history. The boundary between Burma and N.W. Siam was delimited in 1891. By the Anglo-French Convention of April, 1904, the agreement of 1896 was confirmed, and its provisions more clearly defined, the territories to the west of the Menam and the Gulf of Siam being recognised as in the British sphere, and those to the east in the French. In 1904, the Luang Prabang territory to the west of the Mekong was acknowledged by Siam to belong to France, and the provinces of Maluprey and Barsak (west of the Mekong) were also transferred to French rule, so that an area of about 7,800 square miles passed from Siamese possession. On March 23, 1907, a new boundary in this region was accepted by Siam whereby the provinces of Battambong, (Siamese, Pratabong) Siem Rap, and Sisophon were ceded to France, while the strip of coast to the south with the port of Krat returned to Siam. At the same time a rectification of the boundary was made in the Luang Prabang region, whereby a tract of the Laos country was restored to Siam. By these arrangements the territory of Cambodia was increased by about 7,000 square miles. The treaty also provided for the future jurisdiction of the Siamese courts over all French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam, under certain conditions.

A treaty for a modification of British extra-territorial rights in Siam and for the cession of the Siamese tributary States of Kelantan, Trengannu and Kedah to Great Britain was signed at Bangkok on March 10, 1909. All the old commercial treaties which granted extraterritorial 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.

The area of Siam is 200,149 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 figures for 1929–30 gave a population of 11,506,207 (as compared with 9,207,355 at the census of 1919–20), 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 following table gives the details for each circle:—

Circle.	Area of Circle in Sq. miles.	Population.	Population per Sq. mile
Krungdeb	1,179	921,617	781
Ayudhya	5,969	839,775	140
Chandaburi	4,761	169,626	36
Nagor Chaisri	3,172	474,542	150
Nagor Rajasima	36,275	2,822 710	78
Nagor Savarga	16,678	512,971	31
Nagor Sridharmaraj	15,669	909,175	58
Patani	5,498	335,148	61
Prachinburi	9,441	508,339	54
Bisnulok	15,911	576,951	36
Bayab	36,248	1,549,390	42
Bhuket	7,644	242,041	32
Rajaburi	14,533	579,357	40
Udorn	27,169	1,064,565	39
Total	200,149	11,506,207	53

The population of Siam, according to the census for 1929–30, 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.

In 1929–30 the deck passengers arriving in Bangkok by sea numbered 73,651, mostly from China; those departing numbered 54,661.

Religion and Education.

The prevailing religion is Buddhism. On March 31, 1929, there were 16,456 Buddhist temples, and 132,970 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, and Law Colleges, the Police School, and the Posts and Telegraphs School, and of certain schools under direct Royal Patronage.

Elementary education is compulsory, except in the capital, and in the majority of schools, free.

On March 31, 1929, Government schools numbered 487, with 36,449 pupils and 1,841 teachers. Of these 254 were primary and 203 secondary schools, while 30, with 1,637 pupils, were special establishments, principally for the training of teachers. Local schools, run by the local authority, but under departmental inspection, numbered in 1928–29 5,002 (4,999 primary, 3 secondary). There were also a number of private schools, which included schools connected with American, French, and English Missions. 140 government schools, 4,379 local schools, and 78 private schools are situated in Temples.

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.
	£	£		£	£
1927–28	10,676,592	10,671,903	1929–30[1]	9,767,359	9,660,681
1928–29	9,723,917[2]	9,720,902	1930–31[1]	9,690,285	9,684,939

[1] Budget estimates £ = 11 ticals.

[2] 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.

The principal sources of revenue were as follows:—

—	1929–30	1930–31	—	1929–30	1930–31
	£	£		£	£
Land Revenue .	1,076,382	1,072,563	Excise . . .	1,047,636	1,089,259
Capitation Tax .	889,545	904,545	Railways . .	1,018,909	1,009,090
Opium . .	1,590,909	1,490,909	Mines and Forests	619,409	643,409
Customs . .	1,899,118	1,896,618	Telegraphs and Telephones .	138,636	143,181

On March 31, 1930, the National Debt amounted to 11,384,671*l.* (11,639,640*l.* on March 31, 1929), made up as follows:—

£615,020 of the	£1,000,000	stg.	4½% loan 1905.
£2,011,420 ,,	£3,000,000	stg.	4½% loan 1907.
£3,804,731 ,,	£4,630,000	"F M.S."	4% loan 1909
£1,953,500 ,,	£2,000,000	stg.	7% loan 1922
£3,000,000 ,,	£3,000,000	stg.	6% loan 1924.

Up to March 31, 1929, the amount spent on works of development was: construction of railways, £13,876,388; irrigation, £2,512,705; Bangkok waterworks, £473,222.

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 Corps, 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 six 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 Ménam 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.

The cost of labour is probably higher than in any other Oriental country. Chinese coolies do the chief part of both skilled and unskilled labour, and in the south, especially in the mills and in mining, while in the north forest work is confined almost entirely to Laos, Burmese Karens, and Khamus.

In the year 1913, the Government obtained the loan of the services of one of the leading irrigation experts from the Government of India, who prepared a comprehensive scheme for the irrigation of the Central Plain of Siam, this being the area where rice is produced principally for export. In 1916 Government started work on that portion of the scheme known as the South Prasak Canal Project. The works were completed in 1922.

A conservation and drainage scheme which is complementary to the Prasak South Canal Project, known as the Jiengrak and Bank Hia Drainage Project, is now under construction and will be completed 1930–31. 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 last three years are as follows: 1927–28, area, 7,319,376 acres, yield, 4,527,872 tons; 1928–29, area, 7,123,828 acres, yield, 3,851,354 tons; 1929–30, area, 7,589,670 acres, yield, 3,844,081 tons. In Bangkok and district there are some 80 rice mills.

The live-stock on March 31, 1930, consisted of 9,452 elephants, 293,299 horses and ponies, 4,583,717 bullocks, and 4,568,785 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 74,367 cubic tons, valued at 1,019,888*l*. The forests are under the control of a Siamese conservator, aided by some British officers. Planting of rubber trees is proceeding in the Malay Peninsula, exports of rubber for the year 1929–30 being 5,027,159 kilogrammes valued at 268,771*l*.

The mineral resources of Siam are extensive and varied, including tin, tungsten, coal and iron, zinc, manganese, antimony, lead, copper 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, 256,837 piculs.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of the Kingdom for the past four years is as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£
1926–27 . .	17,865,493	21,751,453	1928–29 . .	17,253,682	22,952,253
1927–28 . .	18,280,059	25,115,397	1929–30 . .	18,792,098	19,979,354

The distribution of trade by principal countries was as follows :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1928–29	1929–30	1928–29	1929–30
	£	£	£	£
Belgium	267,060	349,916	117,731	132,774
China	1,143,646	1,216,516	488,740	258,663
France	307,334	304,940	19,572	28,733
Germany . . .	892,449	1,060,077	276,424	231,476
Hong Kong . .	2,581,165	2,805,128	5,633,160	3,349,007
India, British . . .	1,283,829	1,060,229	279,268	107,535
India, Netherlands . .	1,500,223	1,602,158	869,984	952,592
Italy	242,817	249,599	84,587	63,161
Japan	490,247	1,513,544	550,516	1,447,986
Netherlands	420,315	462,940	127,709	153,344
Singapore, Penang, British Malay States . .	3,570,297	3,179,363	11,968,153	11,058,223
United Kingdom . . .	3,038,827	3,097,867	268,235	298,846
United States of America .	610,370	751,388	83,637	86,463
West Indies (other than British)	77	28	1,111,192	989,836
Burma	—	165,715	—	2,408
Australia	—	135,293	—	4,714

The principal imports in 1929–30 were: cotton goods, 2,601,033*l.*; gunny bags, 641,579*l.*; food-stuffs, 2,936,865*l.*; metal manufactures, 1,352,134*l.*; tobacco, cigarettes, etc., 782,146*l.*; kerosene oil, 657,162*l.*; machinery, 1,211,842*l.*; treasure, 750,656*l.* The principal exports were: rice, 12,644,308*l.*, tin, 2,058,025*l.*, and teak, 1,018,979*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) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Siam into U. Kingdom .	252,112	322,832	394,727	260,915	290,357
Exports to Siam from U. Kingdom .	1,941,698	2,036,471	2,033,968	2,365,340	2,050,814

Shipping and Communications.

In 1929–30, 1,013 vessels of 1,145,922 tons entered and 1,003 of 1,136,889 tons cleared the port of Bangkok. Of those entering 249 of 334,517 tons and of those clearing 245 of 330,468 tons were British.

In 1930 there were 2,862 kilometres (1,774 miles) of State Railways open to traffic and 111 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 1928–29 were 20,465,102 baht; working expenses, 8,063,570 baht; and net profit, 12,401,532 baht. The number of passengers carried (1928–29) was 6,462,567, and total goods carried 1,402,054 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.

In 1929–30 there were 832 post offices of which 396 were licensed or contract post offices, and 318 railway station offices. The inland mail matter received and dispatched (1928–29) consisted of 4,205,285 letters, 1,381,549 post cards, 2,682,017 pieces of printed matter, and 921,547 pieces of other postal matter. For foreign countries the returns of mails dispatched were 946,807 letters, 86,848 post cards, 361,484 printed matter, 109,564 other postal matter. Foreign letters received 1,648,981, post cards 96,629, printed matter 1,356,394, other postal matter 234,118.

There were (1929–30) 581 telegraph offices. Number of inland telegrams (1928–29) 251,775, of foreign telegrams, 116,312 dispatched and 167,053 received. Length of line, 4,905 miles; length of wire, 8,251 miles.

In 1929–30 there were 18 telephone exchanges and 3,162 subscribers. Number of calls were 13,880,220.

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: 54,641 words handled in 1928, 924,562 in 1929, and 1,495,639 in 1930.

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.

On April 1, 1913, the Siamese Treasury Savings Bank was opened with 529 depositors. By March 31, 1929, the number was 17,014, with a total deposit of 236,631*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, and is equivalent to 0·66567 grammes of fine gold, corresponding to a rate of 11 *bahts* for 1*l.* sterling. 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, 1930, there were 11,833,488*l.* worth of currency notes in circulation; against these there was a reserve of 13,737,266*l.*, one third in silver coin and bullion, and the remainder in short term securities or cash, in London and New York.

In 1924 a law was passed for the introduction of the metric system as optional in 1925, to become compulsory in 1930. The metric system has already been adopted in many of the Government departments and on State Railways. The customary measures of weight are:—1 *Tical* = 15 grams or approximately ·53 oz.; 4 *Ticals* = 1 *Tamlung* (60 grams or 2·1 oz.); 20 *Tamlungs* = 1 *Chang* (1·2 kilograms or 2 lb. 10·3 oz.); 1 *Picul* or *Hâp* = 60·48 kilograms = 133⅓ lb. = 100 *Catties* of 1⅓ lb., which is the catty usually used in commerce.

The unit of length is the *Wah*. The measures of length are:—1 *Niew* = ·83 inches; 12 *Niu* = 1 *Keub* (10 inches); 2 *Keup* = 1 *Sawk* (20 inches); 4 *Sawk* = 1 *Wah* (80 inches): 20 *Wah* = 1 *Sen* (133 feet); 400 *Sen* = 1 *Yote* (10 miles, roughly). For square measure the unit is the *Rai* = ·39 acres, and for capacity the kanahn = ½⅛ 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 Bahiddhanukor.

Third Secretaries.—H.S.H. Prince Tongtor Dongthæm, Luang Sundra Nuraksh and Luang Prakong Vijasman.

Attachés.—Luang Chamnong Dithakar, Luang Ladkavad, and Nai Subhavar Varasiri.

Consul-General.—R. D. Craig.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer, M.V.O. (appointed October 17, 1929).

Consul-General at Bangkok.—J. F. Johns.

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.

The ex-King, Alfonso XIII, who left Spain on April 14, 1931, was the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Maria Christina (died February 6, 1929), daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria ; born after his father's death, May 17, 1886, succeeding by his birth, being a male, his eldest sister ; married, May 31, 1906, to Princess Victoria Eugénie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of the late Queen Victoria) of Great Britain and Ireland.

Children of the ex-King.—(1) Prince *Alfonso*, born May 10, 1907 ; (2) Prince *Jaime*, born June 23, 1908 ; (3) Princess *Beatriz*, born June 22, 1909 ; (4) Princess *Maria Cristina*, born December 12, 1911 ; (5) Prince *Juan*, born June 20, 1913 ; (6) Prince *Gonzalo*, born October 24, 1914.

Sisters of the ex-King.—I. *Maria-de-las-Mercedes*, Queen till the birth of her brother, born September 11, 1880 ; married February 14, 1901, to Prince

Carlos of Bourbon, son of the Count of Caserta; died October 17, 1904; offspring, Alfonso, born November 30, 1901; Isabel, born October 16, 1904; married March 9, 1929, to Polish Count Zamoyski; II. *María Teresa*, born November 12, 1882; married January 12, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria; died September 23, 1912; offspring, Luis Alfonso, born December 12, 1906; José Eugenio, born March 26, 1909; Maria de las Mercedes, born October 3, 1911.

The ex-King, Alfonso XIII., had a civil list, fixed by the Cortes, 1886, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The annual grant to the Queen was fixed at 450,000 pesetas (18,000*l.*), and 250,000 pesetas (10,000*l.*) during widowhood. To the Prince of the Asturias, heir to the throne, 500,000 pesetas were assigned, and the rest of the Infantes 150,000 pesetas each. The Infantas, the King's aunts, received 550,000 pesetas: the Infanta Isabel 250,000 pesetas, and each of the other two aunts 150,000 pesetas.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish Monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile.

House of Aragon.	
Ferdinand V., 'The Catholic'	1479
House of Habsburg.	
Charles I.	1516
Philip II.	1556
Philip III.	1598
Philip IV.	1621
Charles II.	1665
House of Bourbon.	
Philip V	1700
Ferdinand VI.	1746
Charles III.	1759
Charles IV.	1788
Ferdinand VII.	1808
House of Bonaparte.	
Joseph Bonaparte	1808
House of Bourbon.	
Ferdinand VII., restored	1814
Isabella II.	1833
Provisional Government	1868
Marshal Serrano, Regent	1869
House of Savoy.	
Amadeo	1870
Republic 1873-75.	
House of Bourbon.	
Alfonso XII.	1875
María Cristina (*pro tem.*)	1886
Alfonso XIII.	1886

Government and Constitution.

I. Central Government.

The old Constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It enacted that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes were composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There were three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right, or *Senadores por derecho propio;* secondly, life senators nominated by the Crown—these two categories not to exceed 180; and thirdly, 180 senators, elected by the Corporations of State—that is, the communal and provincial States, the church, the universities, academies, &c.—and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right were the sons, if any, of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne, who had attained their majority; Grandees who were so in their own right and who could prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the Primate of Spain;

the *Patriarca de las Indias* (the 'Patriarch of West Indies'), *i.e.*, the Bishop of Sion (head chaplain of the Royal Household) and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Supreme Council of War and of the Navy after two years of office. The elective senators had to be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the Monarch dissolved that part of the Cortes. The Congress was formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. According to a law of August 8, 1907, voting was compulsory for all males over the age of 25: with a few unimportant exceptions. This law further enacted that all such voters must be registered on the voting list, possess full civil rights, and must have been residents of a Municipal district for at least 2 years. Ministers, by a law passed in 1928, received a salary of 50,000 pesetas. The Monarch had the power of convoking, suspending, or dissolving Parliament; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The Monarch appointed the president and vice-presidents of the Senate from members of the Senate only; the Congress elected its own officials. The Congress had the right of impeaching the ministers before the Senate.

The Constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacted that the Monarch was inviolable, but his ministers responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of the late Alphonso XII. become extinct, the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to those of his uncles, the brothers of Fernando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct, 'the nation will elect its Monarch.'

A Provisional Republican Government was constituted as follows on April 14, 1931:—

Prime Minister.—Señor Alcalá *Zamora.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Alejandro *Lerroux.*
Minister of Justice and Worship.—Don Fernando *De los Rios.*
Minister of War.—Señor *Azana.*
Minister of Marine.—Señor Casares *Quiroga.*
Minister of Finance.—Señor Indalecio *Prieto.*
Minister of the Interior.—Don Miguel *Maura.*
Minister of Education.—Don Marcelono *Domingo.*
Minister of Public Works.—Señor *Albornoz.*
Minister of Labour.—Señor Largo *Caballero.*
Minister of Economy.—Señor Martinez *Barrios.*
Minister of Communications.—Señor Martinez *Barrios.*

Parliament was dissolved by a Royal Decree of September 16, 1923, but a National Assembly, which was not a legislative but a consultative body, was convoked by Royal Decree of September 12, 1927, and sat for the first time on October 10. The National Assembly which was dissolved by Royal Decree on February 16, 1930, will be summoned in May or June 1931.

II. Local Government.

Since January 1, 1918, every commune has its own elected *Ayuntamiento*, consisting of from five to fifty *Regidores*, or *Concejales*, and presided over by the *Alcalde*, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Tenientes Alcaldes*. The entire municipal government, with power

of taxation, is vested in the *Ayuntamientos*. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the *Alcalde*, the executive functionary, from their own body. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Assembly, the *Diputacion Provincial*, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The *Diputaciones Provinciales* meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the *Comision Provincial*, a committee appointed every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and the *Ayuntamientos* the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration except in the case of the action of the *Diputaciones Provinciales* and *Ayuntamientos* going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain but, unlike the rest of the provinces, certain 'fueros,' or exemptions, are granted to them. In 1925 a new statute of exemptions came into force.

The Royal Decree referred to was revoked on the advent of the new Government, and on February 25, 1930, new Mayors and Municipal Councils were appointed. In the case of some of the larger towns, half the number of the latter were chosen from the largest tax-payers.

An important innovation introduced in Municipal Administration is the Royal Decree of May 8, 1924, by which a law was passed establishing the *Estatuto Municipal*, governing the organisation and administration of Municipalities in future.

The new Statute tends to give to Municipalities their maximum independence. By its means the different *Ayuntamientos* are now authorised to determine the organisation that will best suit them.

Female suffrage has been granted, and all women householders are allowed to vote and to be elected. The voting age has been reduced to 23 years for both males and females. A special corporative vote has also been established for Guilds and other corporations.

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, 1929	Pop per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1929	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava . .	1,175	99,398	84·6	Lugo . .	3,814	480,625	126·0
Albacete. .	5,737	321,310	56 0	Madrid . .	3,084	1,164,260	377·5
Alicante . .	2,185	539,036	246·7	Málaga . .	2,812	565,419	201·0
Almería . .	3,360	377,200	112·2	Murcia . .	4,453	675,434	151·6
Avila . .	3,042	217,148	71·3	Navarra . .	4,055	334,279	82·4
Badajoz . .	8,451	725,474	85 8	Orense . .	2,694	419,198	155 6
Baleares . .	1,935	352,926	182·3	Oviedo . .	4,205	805,428	191·5
Barcelona .	2,968	1,449,277	488·3	Palencia . .	3,256	194,886	59·8
Burgos . .	5,480	343,575	62·6	Pontevedra .	1,695	573,255	338 2
Cáceres . .	7,667	446,150	58 0	Salamanca .	4,829	333,875	69·1
Cádiz . .	2,834	566,781	200 0	Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canarias) . .	1,528	304,598	199 3
Castellón. .	2,495	316,984	127 0	Santander .	2,108	356,332	169·0
Ciudad-Real .	7,620	496,257	65·1	Segovia . .	2,685	175,087	66·4
Córdoba . .	5,299	612,946	115·6	Sevilla . .	5,428	751,242	138·3
Coruña . .	3,051	731,216	239·6	Soria . .	3,988	156,922	39·3
Cuenca . .	6,636	301,789	45 5	Tarragona .	2,505	355,643	141·9
Gerona . .	2,264	345,522	152 6	Teruel . .	5,720	260,837	45·6
Granada . .	4,928	605,188	122 8	Toledo . .	5,919	481,294	81·3
Guadalajara .	4,676	209,704	44·8	Valencia . .	4,150	1,006,433	242·5
Guipúzcoa .	728	294,914	405·1	Valladolid .	2,922	286,291	97·9
Huelva . .	3,913	385,772	98 5	Vizcaya (Biscay)	836	454,929	544·1
Huesca . .	5,848	253,625	43·3	Zamora . .	4,097	268,464	65 5
Jaén . .	5,203	650,824	125·0	Zaragoza . .	6,726	523,110	77·7
Las Palmas (Canarias) .	1,279	250,152	195·5				
León . .	5,936	420,588	70 8				
Lérida . .	4,690	325,351	69·3				
Logroño . .	1,946	193,996	99 7	Total .	196,607	22,760,854	116·8

The population of Ceuta (39,510) is included in that of Cadiz. Besides Ceuta, Spain has, on the African Coast, the Alhucema isles (pop. 322), the Chafarinas (320), Melilla (61,985), Peñon de la Gomera (398), Rio de Oro (253), and Nador (3,247). The North African possessions are no longer used as convict stations, the centuries old 'Presidios' having been suppressed by a recent Decree and the prisoners brought back to the Peninsula. The Basques in the North, numbering some 400,000, differ in race and language from the rest of Spain.

By Royal 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, Rogue del Este, Rogue del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara y Lobos.

The following were the estimated populations of the principal towns on December 31, 1929, viz. :—

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Madrid . . .	925,471	Murcia . . .	156,485	Palma . . .	81,336
Barcelona . .	775,272	Bilbao . . .	151,861	Valladolid . .	79,076
Valencia . . .	272,129	Granada . . .	109,001	Cádiz . . .	78,986
Sevilla . . .	217,924	Cartagena[1] . .	96,981	San Sebastian .	78,013
Málaga . . .	160,228	Santander . .	84,693	Lorca[1] . . .	74,696
Zaragoza. . .	157,399	Córdoba . . .	83,376	Oviedo . . .	76,048

[1] Population Census 1920.

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Las Palmas . .	73,737	Almeria . .	51,218	Salamanca . .	37,080
Alicante. .	69,793	Huelva . . .	45,436	Alcoy[1] . .	36,463
Jerez[1] . . .	67,076	Lerida . . .	43,139	Jaén . .	36,597
Coruña . . .	67,093	Badajoz . .	42,513	Castellon . .	36,941
La Linea[1] . .	63,236	Mieres[1] . .	40,560	Lugo . . .	37,014
Gijon[1] . . .	57,573	Linares[1] . .	40,168	Albacete . .	36,328
S. Cruz (Canaries).	58,173	Sabadell[1] . .	37,529	Burgos . . .	33,574
Vigo[1] . . .	53,091	Vitoria . . .	37,017	Pamplona .	33,229

[1] Population Census 1920.

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows:—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1927	159,554	636,664	420,497	216,167
1928	170,355	664,661	412,253	252,408
1929	168,337	653,571	407,411	246,160

Emigration figures for 4 years as follows:—

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1926	50,972	29,767	80,739	1928	53,889	32,333	86,222
1927	48,544	28,339	76,883	1929	60,507	36,958	97,465

Emigration from Spain is chiefly to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico.

Religion.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom adhere to that faith, except a small number of Protestants, Jews, Rationalists, etc. Liberty of worship is now allowed to Protestants and all other religious bodies. Within the Peninsula, apart from Portugal, there are 9 metropolitan sees and 61 suffragan sees, the chief being Toledo. The Constitution requires the nation to support the clergy and the buildings, etc., of the Church, and for this purpose the State expended 67,773,495 pesetas in 1929. The relations between Church and State are regulated by the Concordat of May 6, 1851, and although it is laid down in this that only the orders of San Vicente de Paul, and Felipe Neri, with one other to be subsequently named, should be permitted in Spain, many other orders have been allowed to establish themselves. The communities of the religious orders are numerous and influential in Spain. Many of them have schools, and about 9,000 of their members are engaged in teaching boys of the upper and middle classes, while, within many of their establishments, industries of all kinds are carried on. The number of religious houses in Spain in 1928 was 4,267, of which 866 are for men and 3,401 for women. Of those for men, 465 are devoted to education, 128 to charity, 6 to industries, 200 to the training of priests, and 67 to a contemplative life. The total number of monks is about 12,000 (including 1,510 foreigners). The orders for women comprise 1,410 for education, 1,385 for charity, and 606 for a contemplative life. The number of nuns is about 52,000 (including 2,323 foreign women). In 1928 there were in Spain 66 cathedrals,

22 collegiate churches, 20,614 parish churches, and 15,357 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.

By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected, especially by a law of June 9, 1909, which made education obligatory. The country is divided into eleven educational districts, with the universities as centres. The public and primary schools are since 1902 supported by the Government; the total sum spent in 1928 was 112,323,690 pesetas. Most of the children are educated free.

In 1928, there were 23,690 public schools, and about 6,000 private schools, the total number of pupils being about 3,200,000. 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 1928, 65 institutions with 77,347 pupils (9,620 girls). These institutions prepare for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 39,719 students (3,285 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 1928 the total sum expended on education and the fine arts was 159,346,394 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, three Courts of Justice and one for administrative purposes; it is empowered with disciplinary faculties; is Court of Cassation in civil and criminal trials; decides in first and second instance disputes arising between private individuals and the State; and hears criminal causes against Princes of the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and Presidents of the Senate and Congress.

The *Audiencias Territoriales* have power to try in second instance before the changes of 1923, sentences passed by judges in civil matters, and in first instance all criminal trials of the province.

The *Audiencias Provinciales* are Courts competent to try and pass sentence in first instance on all cases filed for delinquency. In the most important, evidence was taken by a jury composed of twelve lay judges. But since the advent of the Military Directorate, the jury system has been suppressed.

The *Juzgados Municipales* are constituted of a Judge and two Deputy Judges. This Court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 500 pesetas (£20) in value, and petty offences.

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, 1928, was 171,144, and 417,910 for infants, a total of 589,054 pensions.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for five years, in thousands of pesetas :—

—	1926-27[1]	1928[2]	1929[2]	1930[2]	1931[2]
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Revenue . . .	3,073,378	3,2[illegible]8,519	3,399,771	3,735,148	3,758,654
Expenditure . . .	3,180,441	3,257,590	3,370,104	3,693,537	3,690,945

[1] Estimates. [2] Calendar year.

The budget for the fiscal year 1931 is made up as follows:—

Revenue	Pesetas	Expenditure	Pesetas
Direct taxes . . .	1,316,965,000	Royal household . . .	9,250,000
Indirect Taxes . . .	1,328,590,000	Legislature	6,322,000
Monopolies	974,295,000	Public Debt	890,985,279
State properties—		Pensions	145,281,800
Income . . .	56,064,000	Presidency of the Council of Ministers . . .	29,996,608
Sales	1,080,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	20,254,580
Resources of the Treasury .	76,660,000	Ministry of Justice & Worship	106,466,455
		,, ,, Army . .	459,328,694
		,, ,, Marine . .	252,297,626
		,, ,, Public Works .	366,870,183
		,, ,, Public Instruction & Fine Arts	209,861,049
		,, ,, Labour . .	26,416,096
		,, ,, National Econ'my	26,000,905
		,, ,, the Interior .	291,698,292
		,, ,, Finance . .	48,529,097
		Cost of collecting Revenue .	543,641,247
		Spanish Possessions . .	4,898,894
		Expenditure in Morocco .	219,638,798
		Special Expenditures . .	33,208,069
Total	3,753,654,000 (150,146,160*l.*)	Grand Total . . .	3,690,945,672 (147,637,827*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.	911,905,300
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.

In January, 1916, a central general staff of the army was appointed. The country is divided into 7 territorial districts, each under a 'Captain-General,' the area of the Balearic and Canary Islands, and the Moroccan area. The strength of the active army during 1929 was 14,965 officers and 120,000 other ranks, and 32,500 gendarmèrie, total 167,465.

For 1930, 45,076 recruits were called to the colours.

For the units of the second line, or reserve troops, there are at present 116 battalion cadres, 14 squadron cadres, and 14 battery cadres. The second line troops are intended to provide 7 divisions of about 13,000 combatants each. Total about 90,000.

There are also the Guardia Civil and the Carabineros. The former is a constabulary, and the latter a military police used as Customs guard on the frontier. Both are recruited from the army and under military discipline. The total strength of the Guardia Civil for 1929 is as follows:—Infantry, 21,046; cavalry, 5,198. Carabineros: Infantry, 14,526: cavalry, 350.

The troops in the Balearic and Canary Islands are mostly recruited from the islanders. In Africa the troops are partly Spanish and partly native, and are maintained on a war footing. At the close of the year 1927, the pacification of the Spanish zone in Morocco was complete. The number of troops there is at present 75,222, of whom 13,500 are native troops.

The Spanish infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, model 1893. Calibre ·275. The cavalry have the Mauser carbine. The field artillery gun is a Schneider Canet 14½ pr. of 19·106.

Spain has several fortresses which guard the frontiers and the coast. On the Western Pyrenees, Oyarzun and Pamplona; on the central Pyrenees, Jaca; and on the eastern Pyrenees, Gerona; on the Portuguese side, Badajoz (an old fortification); and finally on the coast, Ferrol, Cádiz, Cartagena, Mahon (Balearic Islands) and Ceuta (Africa).

NAVY.

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.					
1900	Extremadura	2,134	—	—	8 4-in.	—	7,000	19
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 / Almirante Cervera	7,850	3	—	8 6-in., 4 4-in.	12	80,000	33
1928	Miguel de Cervantes	7,975	—	—	8 6-in., 4 4-in.	12	80,000	33

There are 6 flotilla leaders, 6 destroyers, 22 modern torpedo boats, 14 gunboats, and 16 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. Three fast flotilla leaders are under construction at Cartagena. 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 1931 the strength of the navy was fixed at 16,000 sailors and 3,000 marines. Total number of officers in active service in the navy, including all departmental corps: 1,741. Reserve: 365.

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 1929, 6,572 acres planted yielded 92,731 cwts., of a total value of 8,558,352 pesetas.

The area under the principal crops and the yield (for 3 years) were as follows:—

	Area.			Yield.		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat . . .	10,953,117	10,566,985	11,852,725	78,830,360	66,755,712	83,958,144
Barley . . .	4,504,450	4,447,657	4,487,555	40,157,666	36,594,112	42,386,630
Oats . . .	1,931,345	1,955,580	1,838,730	11,384,584	10,337,454	13,299,310
Rye . . .	1,839,770	1,534,823	1,518,830	13,470,312	8,330,490	11,651,698

In 1929, 3,431,717 acres were under vines (3,705,106 acres in 1928) and produced 8,505,231,059 pounds of grapes (8,305,077,315 pounds in 1928), yielding ordinary red and white wines to the extent of 649,935,390 gallons (485,864,720 gallons in 1928). In 1929 there were 23,627,745 orange trees planted and 810,765 lemon trees, yielding 28,276,253 cwts. of oranges and 1,076,318 cwts. of lemons, showing an aggregate value of 277,062,129 pesetas (oranges) and 14,448,569 pesetas (lemons). In 1929, 151,310 acres of beet root sugar planted yielded 31,499,904 cwts., and 6,615 acres of cane sugar planted yielded 3,289,167 cwts. In 1929, 910,400 acres of potatoes planted yielded 91,067,178 cwts., producing a value of 892,458,344 pesetas. In 1929, 55,605 acres of onions planted yielded 10,724,087 cwts., producing a value of 91,154,739 pesetas. In 1929–30, olive trees planted covered an area of 4,489,963 acres, yielding 65,816,526 cwts. of olives and 13,003,743 cwts. of oil. 26,634,359 almond trees planted in 1929, covering an area of 287,790 acres, produced 2,211,739 cwts. of almonds of a total value of 108,147,403 pesetas. Hazel nut trees planted in 1929 amounted to 2,851,936 covering an area of 19,182 acres, and produced 408,308 cwts. of nuts of a total value of 25,411,776 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 (735,893 kilos were produced in 1928). There are 27 cane sugar factories and 49 beet-root sugar factories in Spain. In 1927, the total number of resinous pine-trees amounted to 9,091,888. The total number of alcohol factories in 1927 was 4,492, producing brandy and spirituous liquors to the extent of 94,253,999 litres. Beer factories in operation amounted to 46; yielding 51,821,645 litres.

The number of farm animals in 1928 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 1929 workers employed in connection with the mining industries were as follows: 143,421 men, 4,468 women, and 15,478 boys and girls under 18. The total value of the mineral output in 1929 was 485,062,461 pesetas at the pit mouth, there being 2,271 productive mining concessions covering an area of 293,925 hectares. Mining accidents caused 269 deaths. The number of factories engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries amounted to 1,067 in 1929 (989 in 1928), with a total output of 1,176,783,738 pesetas (1,040,734,282 in 1928). The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1929 were as follows:—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, Pesetas
Anthracite . .	499,744	17,415,394	Iron pyrites .	5,329	73,933
Asphalt . .	9,002	174,020	Coal . . .	6,608,572	203,895,222
Mercury . .	36,278	5,989,164	Lignite . .	438,951	10,882,110
Sulphur . .	74,201	1,041,118	Manganese .	17,872	581,357
Zinc . . .	144,883	17,672,570	Silver . .	—	—
Copper. . .	4,270,181	72,540,382	Lead Ore . .	180,890	67,834,572
Tin . . .	566	754,985	Salt . . .	164,837	2,612,085
Phosphorite. .	7,626	213,568	Wolfram . .	255	404,580
Iron . . .	6,559,062	76,369,868			

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.

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 505 factories, with about 24,000 workmen, for the preparation of sardines and fish-preserves.

Commerce.

Imports and exports in pounds sterling:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1922	121,474,999	58,180,583	1926	86,140,866	64,228,540
1923	117,596,261	61,071,209	1927	103,420,828	75,811,261
1924	117,886,232	71,631,001	1928	120,199,647	87,330,115
1925	89,982,025	63,389,466	1929	109,481,984	84,517,940

The foreign trade was distributed as follows in regard to classes of commodities:—

	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Raw material	972,977,747	847,418,950	426,165,103	435,592,451
Manufactured goods	1,395,338,688	1,322,533,471	387,074,801	472,474,930
Foodstuffs	614,015,048	554,186,275	1,302,995,282	1,192,905,152
All other	22,659,687	12,914,653	67,242,695	11,975,969
Total	3,004,991,170	2,737,048,349	2,183,477,881	2,112,948,511

The following table shows the various classes of imports and exports for two years:—

Description	Imports		Exports	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas	Pesetas
Stone, minerals, glassware and pottery	335,324,581	362,429,023	155,070,207	176,708,395
Metals and their manufactures	178,896,062	171,848,531	168,400,644	157,503,003
Drugs and chemical products	307,761,417	317,559,884	75,760,076	86,964,351
Cotton and its manufactures	244,190,753	171,593,111	53,832,452	78,182,919
Other vegetable fibres and manufactures (*including Packing*)	106,786,264	67,249,784	17,778,188	17,755,132
Wool & hair & their manufactures	30,986,380	27,697,500	35,588,477	43,818,667
Silk and its manufactures	84,823,970	90,257,364	9,707,507	20,639,037
Paper and its applications	55,813,854	63,275,431	23,717,811	35,865,406
Timber and its manufactures	154,591,788	175,510,713	174,951,381	202,752,171
Animals and their products	107,199,500	81,590,512	85,650,238	83,199,736
Machinery, vehicles and vessels	486,762,831	487,210,628	7,926,369	7,668,279
Alimentary substances, including grain, sugar, wine, &c.	614,015,048	554,186,275	1,302,995,282	1,192,905,152
Various	93,298,172	97,889,552	6,958,661	4,434,714
Gold (bar and coin)	106,800	61,500	60,009,768	—
Silver	457,660	264,303	5,180,740	4,912,180
Tobacco (special)	203,976,090	68,424,288	130	138,469
Totals	3,004,991,170	2,737,048,349	2,183,477,881	2,112,948,511

In 1929 the total value of wine exported was Pts. 247,046,000.

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of Spain (general and special imports, and general exports) in 1928 and 1929, in thousands of pesetas:—

Country	Imports from		Exports to	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
United States	512,557	435,785	211,244	257,624
United Kingdom	311,282	356,634	435,185	399,224
France	419,441	350,745	526,868	462,851
Germany	285,765	287,857	157,695	157,300
Belgium	77,946	82,587	79,244	71,844
Argentine Republic	166,142	152,399	121,120	127,786
Philippine Islands	96,342	50,066	4,054	5,542

Country	Imports from		Exports from	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas	1,000 Pesetas
Italy	97,094	98,615	174,851	94,061
Holland	69,175	49,174	100,207	102,904
Sweden	64,806	80,752	9,969	10,505
Morocco	43,423	64,192	20,347	26,648
Portugal	14,610	18,842	21,358	24,195
Cuba	29,405	14,147	63,751	77,559
Other countries	820,003	699,653	257,587	295,410

The customs receipts and post dues in 1928 amounted to 799,595,440 pesetas, and in 1929 to 837,041,465 pesetas.

The quantity and value of wine imported into the United Kingdom from Spain were as follows in each of the last five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Quantity (gallons)	3,643,027	3,452,657	3,113,561	2,514,518	2,684,160
Value (£)	834,019	792,432	825,760	709,186	786,617

Besides wine, the following were the leading imports from Spain into the United Kingdom in the two years (Board of Trade Returns):—

—	1928	1929	—	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Iron ore	2,171,377	2,697,304	Oranges	5,163,507	5,677,671
Zinc, crude	83,214	52,480	Raisins	295,121	315,847
Pyrites	435,909	446,493	Esparto, &c.	146,311	229,604
Copper ore	616,882	795,689	Onions	1,074,382	1,026,948
Quicksilver	482,762	135,145	Grapes	909,331	879,613
Lead, pig and sheet	359,336	399,648	Rice	709,186	786,617

The chief British exports to Spain in 1929 were machinery, of the value of 1,360,210*l.*; iron and steel manufactures, 1,181,357*l.*; coal, 1,613,718*l.*, ammonium sulphate, 1,300,211*l.*; cotton piece goods, 513,638*l.*; woollen goods, 139,979*l.*

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in thousands of pounds for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Spain into U. Kingdom	17,047	18,789	18,270	19,074	16,645
Exports to Spain from U. Kingdom	7,219	10,208	9,804	12,055	9,320

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 belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees or subventions from the Government. The State tax on tickets and merchandise for the year 1928 amounted to 67,883,703 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 1928, in the inland service, 587,871,096 correspondence of all classes; in the international service, 120,997,384 correspondence in general. There were 10,558 post-offices. Receipts, 91,538,048 pesetas; expenses, 61,904,300 pesetas.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1928 was 53,424 kms.; the total number of interior messages sent and received (1926) was 22,626,005. International messages sent 1,220,932, received 1,283,552, transit 399,543. The number of telegraph offices was 2,904.

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 1928 there were in service 2,051 exchanges, with 35,306 telephones. Number of interurban and international calls, 7,354,391.

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 entire Commercial Air Line Service in Spain is controlled (1929) by a private company 'C.L.A.S.S.A.' (Concesionaria de Lineas Aereas Subvencionadas, Sociedad Anonima), which receives a Government subsidy amounting to 1½ million pesetas annually, and at present operates the following lines: (1) Madrid–Barcelona; (2) Madrid–Seville; (3) Madrid–Biarritz. Barcelona–Cadiz or Huelva–Canaries Air Mail Service was to be inaugurated in June 1930. From the Canary Islands the mails were to 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 have a line operating 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 authorised further to increase the capital, up to the limit of 250,000,000 pesetas.

On March 7, 1931, the position of the Bank was as follows:—

	1,000 Pesetas
Cash in hand: gold	2,417,285
Cash in hand: silver	709,052
Cash in hand: bronze	2,950
Portfolio	1,772,327
Public Treasury	190,373
Advances to Treasury	150,000

	1,000 Pesetas
Property	33,470
Capital and reserve	246,000
Notes in circulation	4,750,379
Deposits and Accounts current	958,895
Discounts	773,859

Savings bank deposits (Post Office and Ordinary) in Spain, December 31, 1928, amounted to 1,608,431,540 pesetas, distributed over 1,752,493 accounts. Post Office Savings Banks, which were created under the law of June 4, 1909, were opened on March 12, 1916. On December 31, 1928, there were 841,815 current accounts, representing 238,724,360 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, 3,020,300 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 lb. avoirdupois; the *Libra* = 1·014 lb. 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 Representative

1. Of Spain in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Señor Don Ramon Perez de Ayala (appointed April 16, 1931).

Counsellor.—Don Emilio Sanz.

First Secretary.—Don Fernando Valdés.

Second Secretary.—Rafael Forns y Quadra.

Third Secretary.—Don Luis Roca de Togores and Don José Maria Marchesi.

Hon. Attachés.—Pedro de Zulueta and Marqués de Murrieta.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Colonel Don Antonio Torres Marvá.

Naval Attaché.—Lt.-Commander de Corbeta Juan Pastor y Tomasety.

Agricultural Attaché.—Don José de Casa Calzada.

Consul-General in London.—Enrique Gaspar Battlés (appointed November 29, 1923).

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 March 8, 1928).

Counsellor.—M. D. Peterson.

First Secretaries.—J. H. Leche, O.B.E., and G. B. Labouchere.
Military Attaché.—Major F. K. Simmons, M.V.O., M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. G. W. Hallifax.
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. Spain has given to France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

Books of Reference concerning Spain and Colonies.

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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.

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, or 16,520*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. Johan and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

As to the dissolution of the Union with Norway, see under *Norway*.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

House of Vasa.	
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 (2,777*l.*), or an annual income of 3,000 kronor (166*l.*). They are elected for the term of eight years. The Second Chamber consists of 230 members elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, every man and woman over 23 years of age, and not under legal disability, having the right to vote. The country is divided into 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 and Minister of Defence.—C. G. *Ekman.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—S. G. F. *Ramel.*
Minister of Justice.—J. N. *Gärde.*
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*, Å. E. V. *Holmbäck*, and A. W. *Rundqvist* (December 12, 1930).

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: 50 Moderates, 17 of the Agrarian Party, 28 Liberals and members of the Liberal Democratic Party, 54 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 490 sub-bailiffs. The right of the people to regulate their own local affairs is based on the municipal laws of March 21, 1862. 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 ratepayers' 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 1,500 inhabitants and over have to do so. These councils are named *Kommunalfullmäktige* in the country, and *Stadsfullmäktige* in the towns. Ecclesiastical affairs and questions relating to primary schools are dealt with by the parish assemblies, presided over by the pastor of the parish. Each 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, Göteborg, 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, 1929, are as follows:—

Governments (Lan)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1929	Pop. per square mile 1929
Stockholm (city)	55	419,440	486,184	8,839·7
Stockholm (rural district)	2,986	243,194	264,084	88·4
Uppsala	2,052	136,718	139,045	67·8
Södermanland	2,630	190,478	190,237	72·3
Östergötland	4,266	305,742	309,180	72·5
Jönkoping	4,449	227,629	230,958	51·9
Kronoberg	3,826	158,612	156,155	40·8
Kalmar	4,456	231,077	231,523	52·0
Gotland	1,220	55,353	57,380	47·0
Blekinge	1,173	147,098	146,265	124·7
Kristianstad	2,493	241,018	245,778	98·6
Malmöhus	1,871	487,459	509,057	272·1
Halland	1,901	148,712	149,987	78·9
Goteborg and Bohus	1,951	424,788	454,706	233·1

Governments (Lan)	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1920	Population Dec. 31, 1929	Pop. per square mile 1929
Alvsborg	4,918	300,371	312,959	63·7
Skaraborg	3,274	243,777	243,384	74·3
Varmland	7,427	268,681	269,460	36·3
Orebro	3,561	218 506	219,999	61·8
Vastmanland	2,609	168,815	162,062	62·1
Kopparberg	11,589	254,259	250,529	21·6
Gavleborg	7,616	268,300	279,906	36·8
Vasternorrland	9,858	265,227	277,362	28·1
Jamtland	19,968	133,536	134,450	6·7
Vasterbotten	22,755	182,246	202,070	8·9
Norrbotten	40,742	182,953	197,410	4·8
Lakes Vanern, Vattern, Malaren, Hjalmaren	3,505	—	—	—
Total	173,146	5,904,489	6,120,080	35·3

In 1929 there were 3,007,946 males and 3,112,134 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	1910	5,522,403	0 72
1900	5,136,441	0·71	1920	5,904,489	0·67

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 occupationalcensus, 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
1925	106,292	16,104	2,608	87,419	70,918	35,374
1926	102,007	15,691	2,668	88,268	71,844	30,663
1927	97,994	15,717	2,555	88,999	77,219	20,775
1928	97,868	15,596	2,653	40,507	73,267	24,601
1929[1]	92,615	14,739	2,465	41,734	74,571	18,044

[1] Provisional.

2. *Emigration.*

Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America	Year	Immi-grants	Total Emigrants	To U. S. of America
1922	6,303	11,797	8,455	1926	5,388	13,048	9,693
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	5,653	11,948	8,637	1929	6,336	11,019	6,951

II. Principal Towns.

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1930, 1,970,951, showing an increase of from 11 per cent. of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 32 per cent. (in 1929).

Towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1930 :—

Stockholm	486,672	Karlskrona	26,369	Kristianstad	13,256
Goteborg	241,561	Lund	24,240	Tralleborg	12,822
Malmo	119,778	Halmstad	23,069	Vastervik	12,665
Norrkoping	61,270	Karlstad	20,605	Kristinehamn	12,510
Halsingborg	55,299	Kalmar	19,392	Nykoping	12,122
Gävle	39,183	Landskrona	18,536	Harnosand	11,769
Orebro	37,427	Sundsvall	18,014	Soderhamn	11,763
Borås	37,062	Mölndal	17,470	Ystad	11,470
Eskilstuna	32,273	Trollhattan	15,509	Lidingö	11,283
Jonkoping	30,649	Uddevalla	14,731	Luleå	11,258
Uppsala	30,292	Sodertalje	14,513	Umeå	10,869
Vasterås	29,921	Östersund	14,455	Skövde	10,628
Linkoping	29,185	Falun	13,285	Visby	10,572

Religion and Education.

The mass of the population belong to the Lutheran Protestant Church, recognised as the State religion. There are 12 bishoprics (Uppsala being the metropolitan see) and 2,573 parishes at the beginning of 1930. 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 3,208 and the latter 2,322 students in the autumn of 1929. There are also a State faculty of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 826 students, and private universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 1,256 students, and Goteborg (founded in 1889), philosophical faculty, with 335 students. In Stockholm and Goteborg there are also academies of commerce. In 1929 there were 110 public secondary schools, with 29,054 pupils; 53 people's high schools, 3,737 pupils; 2 high and 8 elementary technical schools, about 3,200 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, 27,596 teachers and 675,165 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
	£	£		£	£
1926/27	42,727,206	44,599,867	1929/30	45,047,709	44,662,582
1927/28	41,288,153	40,739,521	1930/31 [1]	44,788,943	44,788,943
1928/29	43,367,309	43,590,110	1931/32 [1]	46,843,673	46,843,673

[1] Estimates.

The budget of revenue and expenditure for the budget year July 1, 1930–June 30, 1931 was as follows (18·16 kronor = 1*l*.):—

Revenue		Expenditure			
			Ordinary expenses	Extra-ordinary expenses	Total
(*a*) *State revenues:*	Kronor	(*a*) *Actual Expenses:*	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Taxes.		Royal Household.	1,402,650	439,350	1,842,000
Capitation tax	1,050,000	Justice	9,602,304	3,727,896	13,330,200
Tax on incomes and property, &c.	165,800,000	Foreign Affairs	4,001,300	1,808,700	5,810,000
Succession duty and other stamp-duties	52,000,000	Defence	108,748,800	23,768,700	132,517,500
Motor-car duty	47,000,000	Interior	41,931,780	69,348,470	111,280,200
Customs	142,000,000	Communications.	17,518,300	56,649,700	74,168,000
Excise on spirits, malt and tobacco	165,500,000	Finance	42,610,600	3,740,400	46,351,000
Miscellaneous.	21,819,757	Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	96,630,421	56,610,579	153,241,000
(*b*) *Net receipts from productive funds of the State:*		Agriculture	14,679,001	21,042,299	35,721,300
Business of the State:		Commerce	9,690,371	4,196,529	13,886,900
Railways	36,000,000	Pensions	20,575,027	22,543,873	43,118,900
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	36,200,000	Expenses for the Diet, &c.	—	—	4,311,800
Waterfall works	16,000,000	Interest on the national debt	—	—	82,898,300
Domains	14,200,000	Unexpected expenses	—	—	1,000,037
Others	15,000		To be paid with		
Interest on shares in the Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara Co., Ltd.	13,000,000		loans	other revenues	
Interest on shares in the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly Co., Ltd.	8,120,000	(*b*) *Improvement of State property and reduction of debt:*	Kronor	Kronor	
Interest on outstanding loans	13,860,400	Business of the State	29,984,063	4,515,000	34,499,063
		Shares	14,940,000	2,355,000	17,295,000

Revenue		Expenditure	Ordinary expenses	Extra-ordinary expenses	Total
	Kronor		Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Interest on fund of excise duty on spirits . . .	4,300,000	Amortization of the national debt	—	27,200,000	27,200,000
(c) *Shares in the profits of Bank of Sweden*	19,000,000	Fund of excise duty on spirits .	—	5,000,000	5,000,000
(d) *Capital assets taken into use.* . .	7,681,980	Fund for supporting credit establishments . .	—	5,000,000	5,000,000
(e) *Loans* . . .	49,820,063	Others. .	4,896,000	—	4,896,000
Total revenue	813,367,200	Total expenditure	—	—	813,367,200

On January 1, 1931, 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.	45,523,111	Funded loan of 1923 with 5 int.	66,582,400
,, ,, 1887[1] ,, 3$\frac{6}{10}$,,	83,689,360	Premium-bond loan of 1923	120,000,000
,, ,, 1888 ,, 3 ,,	24,183,111	Funded loan of 1924 with 5½ int.	111,900,000
,, ,, 1890 ,, 3½ ,,	12,606,667	,, ,, 1927 ,, 4½ ,,	67,466,900
,, ,, 1894 ,, 3 ,,	16,878,600	,, ,, 1929 ,, 4½ ,,	205,569,500
,, ,, 1899 ,, 3½ ,,	23,798,880	,, ,, 1930 ,, 4½ ,,	272,869,200
,, ,, 1900 ,, 3½ ,,	36,320,000	Loans from State institutions and Funds, etc.	170,813,110
,, ,, 1904-07 ,, 3½ ,,	125,856,000		
,, ,, 1908-11 ,, 3½ ,,	126,480,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1931)	1,805,128,889
,, ,, 1913 ,, 4½ ,,	72,000,000	Total (Jan. 1, 1930)	1,798,600,486
,, ,, 1921 ,, 6 ,,	94,132,200		
Premium-bond loan of 1921	100,000,000		
Funded loan of 1923 with 4½ int.	28,459,800		

[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 Beväring 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 organised in 4 divisions and the separate troops of Upper Norrland and Gotland. In the eastern division there is 1 supplementary brigade. There are 22 infantry, 4 cavalry and 9 artillery regiments (corps). The establishment in 1930 was 1,687 officers and 6,692 N.C.O. and voluntarily enlisted men (bandsmen and tradesmen not included). There is

besides that a draft conscriptives of about 24,500 men. Two drafts are called up simultaneously for regimental training periods.

The total number on the rolls amounts to about 600,000.

The strength of the reserve of officers and voluntarily enlisted men amounts to about 28,500, that of the Bevaring to about 400,000.

The Landstorm amounts to about 195,000 of all ranks.

The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle (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, 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 1930-31 amounts to 78,151,718 kronor for the army, and 334,440 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.

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 1896	Oden . . . . Thor	3,700	10	8	2 10-in.; 6 4·7-in. .	—	5,000	16
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.	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. .	2	20,000	22·5
1915	Gustaf V. . . Drottning Victoria . . .	7,900	8	8	4 11-in.; 8 6-in. .	2	22,000	22·5

There are 13 destroyers, 3 old torpedo-gunboats, 41 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 (laid down 1928), an aircraft carrying cruiser (the *Gotland* above, laid down 1930), 3 submarines (1 laid down 1928 and 1 1929) and 4 vedette boats (2 laid down 1930).

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 commanders and lieut.-commanders, 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)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Wheat	232,280	261,570	517,963	584,297
Rye	255,355	240,928	413,578	457,347
Barley	124,075	132,025	250,059	239,952
Oats	705,676	659,029	1,280,785	1,147,581
Mixed corn	232,159	254,703	515,523	509 543
Leguminous crops[1]	27,470	43,705	49,754	65 732
Potatoes	140,904	135,785	1,928,056	1,799 248
Sugar beet	27,637	36,885	766,866	1,215,013
Fodder-roots	87,031	103,731	3,011,596	3,885,479
Hay	1,582,291	1,597,879	5,420,965	5,698,982

[1] Peas, beans, and vetches.

The value of all crops was estimated in 1928 at 1,139 million kronor; in 1929 at 1,063 million kronor; and in 1930 at 963 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 1929, throughout the Kingdom, 11,467,551 tons of iron ore. The pig-iron produced amounted in 1929 to 489,677 tons, and the ingot iron to 693,918 tons. Of iron ore, in 1929, 10,898,968 tons, and of pig-iron 71,117 tons were exported. There were also raised in 1929, 11,889 tons of silver and

lead ore, 2,753 tons of copper ore, 72,257 tons of zinc ore, 14,609 tons of manganese ore, 22,919 tons of auriferous arsenic ore, and 72,055 tons of sulphur pyrites. The lead produced amounted to 72,000 kilogram, the copper to 4,925,000, the zinc to 4,772,000, the tin to 3,000. There are not inconsiderable veins of coal in the southern parts of Sweden, giving 394,975 tons of coal in 1929. The most important produce of the Swedish quarries is paving stone; the amount produced for sale in 1929 had a value of 16,707,800 kronor. In 1929 there were 59,759 persons (2,889 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 9,961,458 hectares, of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 7,326,000 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1929, 5,946,324 cubic metres of timber. In 1929 there were in Sweden 1,412 sawmills and planing mills with 43,873 workers who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 347,832,000 kronor; 1,007 factories for joinery and furniture with 15,872 workers, the output for the year being valued at 91,093,000 kronor; 109 factories for wood-pulp with 19,947 workers, output 343,058,000 kronor; and 77 paper and pasteboard mills with 17,619 workers, output 223,101,000 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)	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Wood and paper industry	3,048	3,030	107,215	106,725	956,955	1,081,864
Iron and steel works	76	74	19,698	21,070	164,594	197,473
Iron, steel, and metal goods factories	757	788	24,019	25,615	213,859	239,000
Mechanical workshops	1,259	1,333	51,546	55,458	479,690	535,881
Brick, porcelain, & glass factrs.	353	354	16,278	16,742	70,158	72,278
Flour and grain mills	1,018	1,003	3,443	3,404	191,219	176,212
Sugar refineries	5	5	2,241	2,350	33,506	101,497
Tobacco factories	10	10	2,395	2,483	113,146	116,781
Dairies	1,433	1,473	4,840	4,995	163,399	178,568
Textiles	705	724	58,975	59,395	484,392	491,987
Tanneries and shoe factories.	299	298	12,827	12,597	149,025	132,195
Match factories	15	15	5,639	5,860	38,832	40,549
Other chemicals	360	363	8,762	9,323	185,681	200,505
Electric power and gas works	633	650	5,282	5,564	149,382	156,695

The total number of industrial factories (including mines and quarries) was in 1928, 14,031, and in 1929, 14,272. The total power used in industry amounted to 3,732,000 effective h.p. in 1929 and 3,542,000 effective h.p. in 1928.

In 1929, 340,600 men, 72,328 women, 29,997 boys, and 10,319 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

IV. Fisheries.

The total value of the Goteborg and Bohus fishing industry in 1929 was estimated at 13,479,000 kronor.

Commerce.

The total customs-duties levied in 1928 amounted to 161,031,000 kronor, and in 1929 to 162,523,000 kronor.

The imports and exports of Sweden, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included, have been as follows (18·16 kronor = £1):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	82,037,886	87,244,719	94,050,354	98,159,885	91,549,444
Exports . . .	78,167,265	89,018,865	86,710,556	99,796,655	85,845,555

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for two years, unwrought gold and silver and coin not included :—

—	Imports 1928	Exports 1928	Imports 1929	Exports 1929
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Live animals and animal food . .	39,969,000	115,871,000	50,889,000	142,365,000
Corn and flour	156,480,000	22,492,000	126,178,000	21,565,000
Colonial wares	135,490,000	369,000	153,274,000	305,000
Fruits, etc.	74,559,000	1,516,000	72,812,000	2,310,000
Raw textile material and yarn .	148,672,000	8,275,000	140,415,000	9,287,000
Textile manufactures . . .	166,820,000	20,955,000	173,157,000	21,715,000
Hair, hides, and other animal products	84,864,000	51,094,000	71,884,000	43,762,000
Oils, tallow, tar, &c.	151,097,000	26,365,000	159,746,000	27,525,000
Minerals, glass and earthenware, &c. (of imports mostly coal) . .	210,080,000	186,459,000	248,840,000	277,602,000
Metals, raw and partly wrought .	91,014,000	90,982,000	115,178,000	98,281,000
Metal goods, machinery, &c. . .	282,873,000	355,012,000	306,355,000	347,135,000
Timber, wrought and unwrought .	19,262,000	313,346,000	18,781,000	339,447,000
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures	13,463,000	365,588,000	15,224,000	465,299,000
Other articles	133,311,000	16,340,000	129,901,000	15,759,000
Total	1,707,954,000	1,574,664,000	1,782,584,000	1,812,307,000

A national Swedish trade-mark was introduced (1911) by Sveriges Allmänna Handelsforening (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 (1927)	Exports to (1927)	Imports from (1928)	Exports to (1928)	Imports from (1929)	Exports to (1929)
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Great Britain and Ireland	264,231,000	452,712,000	275,619,000	399,851,000	309,254,000	456,636,000
Germany	484,981,000	270,914,000	530,511,000	198,459,000	548,126,000	275,436,000
Denmark	127,198,000	98,378,000	114,782,000	100,549,000	124,886,000	115,129,000
Norway	41,893,000	77,579,000	45,378,000	85,790,000	50,369,000	95,584,000
Finland	15,642,000	45,935,000	10,781,000	60,057,000	10,463,000	49,932,000
Russia	17,183,000	27,278,000	8,699,000	30,370,000	7,803,000	26,736,000
France	53,655,000	67,064,000	59,055,000	90,072,000	52,368,000	102,251,000
Spain	8,423,000	36,511,000	9,893,000	42,706,000	11,289,000	46,007,000
Italy	21,441,000	21,659,000	19,825,000	20,909,000	21,224,000	26,879,000
Netherlands	58 230,000	58,733,000	69,278,000	70,019,000	73,769,000	69,586,000
Belgium	29,855,000	42,305,000	34,713,000	38,487,000	32,743,000	56,784,000
United States	200,775,000	175,480,000	251,767,000	165,961,000	261,406,000	198,403,000
Argentine	44,548,000	20,095,000	52,539,000	22,845,000	41,855,000	24,655,000
Brazil	45,820,000	9,313,000	45,927,000	12,675,000	45,542,000	14,950,000
Japan	1,074,000	16,264,000	1,254,000	15,681,000	1,918,000	15,579,000
Australia	7,020,000	33,131,000	8,633,000	21,585,000	8,309,000	28,383,000
Other countries	162,395,000	163,232,000	169,805,000	198,698,000	181,260,000	209,377,000
Total	1,584,364,000	1,616,583,000	1,707,954,000	1,574,664,000	1,782,584,000	1,812,307,000

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	1928	1929	Exports	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Sawn wood and timber	2,880,059	3,534,421	Coal	1,086,802	1,779,148
Planed or dressed wood	2,073,026	1,940,629	Coke	438,981	492,113
Butter	1,549,557	2,112,561	Cotton piece goods	787,164	635,566
Bacon	1,863,732	2,008,803	Machinery	478,783	488,046
Steel ingots	320,065	378,936	Woollens	289,240	286,652
Iron ore	568,507	927,470	Iron and steel	502,085	528,460
Packing paper	1,675,238	1,868,172	Leather	170,383	133,617
Wood pulp	3,193,992	4,535,971	Tin	224,244	292,681

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in thousands of pounds sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Sweden to U.K	21,425	25,259	22,049	25,709	22,584
Exports to Sweden from U.K.	8,052	9,654	9,711	10,547	10,072

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine engaged both in the home and foreign trade on January 1, 1930, was as follows :—

January 1, 1930	Sailing		Steam and Motor		Total	
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
20/200 tons	956	70,595	578	59,588	1,534	130,183
200/2,000 ,,	51	14,666	694	659,249	745	673,915
2,000 ,, and above	2	4,249	204	838,234	206	842,483
Total Jan. 1, 1930	1,009	89,510	1,476	1,557,071	2,485	1,646,581

The port of Göteborg had the largest tonnage in the beginning of 1930, namely, 303 vessels of 612,393 gross tons; and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 375 vessels of a total burthen of 431,369 gross tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries, with cargoes and in ballast, in 1929, as follows:—

1929	With Cargoes		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Net Tonnage
Entered:						
Swedish	10,431	6,485,938	4,348	1,521,089	14,779	8,007,027
Foreign	12,048	6,725,559	3,902	3,576,599	15,950	10,302,158
Total entered	22,479	13,211,497	8,250	5,097,688	30,729	18,309,185
Cleared:						
Swedish	12,390	6,792,619	2,301	1,207,326	14,691	7,999,945
Foreign	13,778	8,707,253	2,264	1,651,855	16,042	10,359,108
Total cleared	26,168	15,499,872	4,565	2,859,181	30,733	18,359,053
Total entered & cleared 1929	48,647	28,711,369	12,815	7,956,869	61,462	36,668,238

Internal Communications.

At the end of 1929 the total length of railways in Sweden was 16,722 kilometres, of which 6,483 kilometres belonged to the State. The receipts of the State railways in 1929 were 212 million kronor, and expenses 162 million kronor. The total cost of construction for the State railways to the end of 1929 was 1,119 million kronor, and for private railways, 813 million kronor. The total number of passengers on the State railways was, in 1928, 29,021,000, and, in 1929, 30,514,000; weight of goods, 13,798,000 tons and 19,875,000 tons; private railways, 37,700,000 passengers in 1928 and 38,734,000 in 1929; goods, 20,808,000 tons and 26,254,000 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 1929 was 76,567 km., 33,073 km. of which belonged to the railways. The wires of the State telephone had a length of 922,589 km., the wires of the private telephone lines a length of only 12,750 km. The number of taxed telegraph messages sent in the year 1929 was 6,556,403, including 1,169,784 in transit. In 1929 there were 509,061 instruments (in Stockholm 136,054) employed in the telephone service, including only 6,055 private telephones.

The Swedish Post Office carried 788,238,000 letters, post-cards, journals, &c., in the year 1929. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 3,842. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1929 amounted to 75,016,973 kronor, and the total expenditure to 60,405,705 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 i limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current account 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 1930). 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, 1930 (18·16 kronor = 1*l.*):—

Assets	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Real estate and furniture	—	87,090,333	87,090,333
Cash[1]	243,625,422	88,965,433	332,590,855
Bills, etc., payable at sight	23,946,910	45,822,545	69,769,455
Bonds and Government securities	67,669,140	358,186,861	425,856,001
Shares	1,800,000	102,998,931	104,798,931
Claims on Swedish banks	—	92,779,023	92,779,023
Claims on Foreign banks	275,685,283	114,703,354	390,388,637
Bills payable in Sweden	230,366,095	1,028,195,689	1,258,561,784
Bills payable Abroad	60,127,775	121,745,347	181,873,122
Outstanding loans	88,555,230	2,558,847,851	2,647,403,081
Cash credits and overdrawn current accounts	1,770,430	849,524,144	851,294,574
Sundries	2,749,320	257,774,067	260,523,387
Total	996,295,605	5,706,633	6,702,929,183

[1] Gold, silver, and for the private banks notes of the Riksbank, etc. (Gold in coin and bullion: Riksbank 240,831,390; other banks 739,742; total, 241,571,132 kronor.)

Liabilities	The Riksbank	Other Banks	Total
	Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
Original subscribed capital	50,000,000	513,607,050	563,607,050
Other funds	20,000,000	320,891,562	340,891,562
Notes in circulation	593,881,599	—	593,881,599
Bank post bills in circulation	1,147,367	81,601,235	82,748,602
Current accounts	291,937,951	681,231,830	973,169,781
Deposit accounts	—	2,239,701,523	2,239,701,523
Deposit on savings bank accounts	—	709,870,243	709,870,243
Liabilities to Swedish banks	—	212,103,240	212,103,240
Liabilities to Foreign banks	9,024,020	246,217,759	255,241,779
Loans raised	—	314,117,569	314,117,569
Sundries	30,304,668	387,291,567	417,596,235
Total	996,295,605	5,706,633,578	6,702,929,183

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of Post Office) are as follows:—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of depositors at end of year	2,593,406	2,714,082	2,763,799	2,883,677
Deposits at end of year, kronor	2,620,942,234	2,705,920,729	2,793,440,060	2,880,881,958
Capital and reserve funds, kronor	182,927,387	199,503,789	214,644,415	230,114,720

At the end of 1929 the Post Office Savings Bank had 1,052,280 depositors and 283,642,472 kronor of deposits, and at the end of 1930, 1,224,723 depositors and 338,172,534 kronor of deposits.

The Private and Joint-Stock Banks also act as Savings Banks. Their statistics of depositors and deposits are as follows:—

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of depositors at end of year	1,986,647	1,992,897	2,012,237	2,036,723
Deposits at end of year, kronor	722,179,700	701,928,380	687,942,088	709,870,248

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.

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-Hoest.
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.
Counsellor (specially attached).—Dr. E. R. Sjostrand.
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 Kerr Clark (appointed February 24, 1931).
First Secretary.—D. V. Kelly, M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Commander M. A. Hawes (lives in Berlin).
Military Attaché.—Col. J. H. Marshall-Cornwall (lives in Berlin).
Air Attaché.—Group-Capt. E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C. (lives in Berlin).
Commercial Counsellor.—W. J. Glenny, O.B.E.
Consul at Stockholm.—W. H. Oxley.

There are also Consular representatives at Borås, Gävle, Hälsingborg, Kalmar, Karlskrona, Luleå, Malmö, 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 Zürich, 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 27–28, 1928, the following parties were returned:—Radicals, 58; Catholics, 46; Social Democrats, 50; Agrarians, 31; Liberal Conservatives, 6; other parties, 7.

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 1931.—Dr. H. *Häberlin* (Thurgau).

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1931.—Dr. Giuseppe *Motta* (Ticino).

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 (preliminary census figures)	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	667	538,602	616,961	925
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,657	674,394	686,400	258
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	575	177,073	189,455	355
Uri (1291)	415	23,973	23,017	55
Schwyz (1291)	348	59,731	63,002	181
Obwalden (Obwald) (1291)	189	17,567	19,386	103
Nidwalden (Nidwald) (1291)	106	13,956	15,100	142
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	264	33,834	35,666	135
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	92	31,569	34,406	374
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	644	143,055	143,393	223
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	305	130,617	144,578	474
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	140,708	153,624	10,973
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	163	82,390	92,643	568
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	114	50,428	51,227	449
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	93	55,354	48,927	526
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)	72	14,614	13,981	194
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	785	295,543	285,893	364
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,746	119,854	126,459	46
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	548	240,776	260,002	474
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	386	135,933	135,706	352
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,085	152,256	161,838	149
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,238	317,498	331,323	268
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,020	128,246	137,741	68
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	305	131,349	124,704	409
Genève (Genf) (1815)	108	171,000	171,873	1,591
Total	15,940	3,880,320	4,067,305	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
1925	74,509	1,989	28,110	49,816	24,693
1926	73,963	1,845	28,079	48,387	25,576
1927	71 283	1,750	28,585	50,952	20,331
1928	71,382	1,738	30,050	49,801	21,581
1929	70,715	1,709	31,288	52,147	18,568

In 1929 the illegitimate births numbered 2,973. The number of divorces was 2,733 in 1929.

The number of emigrants in five years was: 1925, 4,334; 1926, 4,947; 1927, 5,272; 1928, 4,800; 1929, 4,608.

III. Principal Towns.

On December 1, 1930, the population of the principal towns was as follows (preliminary census figures):—Zurich, 249,130; Bâle, 147,198; Geneva, 143,352; Bern, 111,597; Lausanne, 75,888; St. Gallen, 64,120; Winterthur, 53,944; Luzern, 47,208: Biel, 37,861; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 35,473; Neuchâtel, 22,775; Fribourg, 21,568; Schaffhausen, 21,160; Thun, 16,428; Montreux, 18,407; Chur, 15,578; Herisau, 13,601; Lugano, 15,269; Solothurn, 13,756; Vevey, 13,041; Olten, 13,555; Le Locle, 12,075; Bellinzona, 10,873; Aarau, 11,612; Rorschach, 10,972.

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. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

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 the north-eastern cantons, where the inhabitants are mostly Protestant, the proportion of the school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Roman Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entirely Roman Catholic cantons as one to nine. The compulsory law has

hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen.

The following are the statistics of the various classes of educational institutions for 1928–29:—primary schools 4,376, with 16,263 teachers (8,092 men and 8,171 women), and 472,246 pupils (238,185 boys and 234,061 girls); the 618 secondary schools and lower middle schools had 32,591 boys and 25,064 girls, with 2,581 men and 609 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 the Federation spent on primary education 2,434,231 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 Zurich, with 1,486 matriculated students in 1928–29. 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 1929–30:—

—	Theology	Law	Medicine	Philosophy and Science	Total	Teaching Staff 1929–30
Basel (1460)	40	126	356	528	1,050	158
Zurich (1832)	50	488	556	507	1,601	198
Bern (1834)	42	583	347	393	1,365	198
Genève (1559[1] & 1873[2])	24	345	291	265	925	177
Lausanne (1537[1] & 1890[2])	27	243	173	380	823	139
Fribourg (1889)	257	137	—	213	607	75
Neuchâtel (1866[1] & 1909[2])	20	114	—	142	276	69

[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 3,734.

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 1927 the 1,063 societies insuring against illness had 1,299,592 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 (estimated at 6,372,200 francs in 1929) 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 (1*l.* = 25 francs):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1926	12,550,571	12,925,708	1929	15,888,273	14,878,643
1927	13,252,644	13,316,011	1930[1]	15,320,000	15,311,200
1928	15,824,853	14,374,386	1931[1]	15,820,000	16 128,000

[1] Estimates.

The following table gives the budget estimates for 1931 :—

Source of Revenue	Francs	Branch of Expenditure	Francs
Capital invested	26,759,820	Debt, Total Charge	117,527,361
General administration	606,560	General administration	6,086,168
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political	264,000	Political	7,886,40
Interior	1,193,980	Interior	43,784,955
Justice and Police	2,602,500	Justice and Police	7,718,000
Military	389,285	Military	89,505,384
Finance and Customs	347,646,744	Finance and Customs	24,021,714
Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	2,183,100	Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture	72,391,232
Posts and Railways	13,291,700	Posts and Railways	6,348,952
Miscellaneous	562,311	Miscellaneous	28,029,834
Total	395,500,000	Total	403,200,000

The public debt of the Confederation (exclusive of the railway debt) amounted, on January 1, 1930, to 1,885,186,000 francs. The floating debt (January 1, 1930) was 187,364,000 francs. The total debt was thus 2,072,550,000 francs, or including the railway debt, 4,901,729,000 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 1928, there were 135,250 acres under wheat and 36,250 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 1928 was 2,808,000 metric tons, of hard cheese 70,790 tons, of butter 14,800 tons, and of condensed milk and milk powder 48,000 tons, of which 37,309 were exported. Wine is produced in eighteen of the cantons. In 1929 Swiss vineyards yielded 745,948 hectolitres of wine, valued at 55.024,000 francs, as compared with 609,428 hectolitres valued at 55,019,000 francs in 1928. Tobacco is produced in three cantons. On April 21, 1926 (last census), there were in Switzerland, 139,668 horses, 3,854 mules, 943 donkeys, 1,587,399 cattle, 875,874 cows, 169,723 sheep, 637,098 pigs, 289,258 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, 1930, 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 1,839,138 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 1928, 16,268,000 trees (chiefly coniferous) were planted

There were, in 1928–29, 236 establishments for pisciculture with 223,606,000 fry of various species, produced from the incubation of 284,041,000 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 1929 reached 864,762 quintals (799,822 in 1928). 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. The number of persons employed in factories (1929) was 409,083; the motive machinery had 1,754,844 horse-power. In 1929, 59 breweries produced 2,541,066 hectolitres.

In 1928 the Swiss embroidery establishments numbered 531 and employed 7,916 workers.

Commerce.

The special commerce, not including precious metals, was as follows in five years (25 francs = 1*l.*):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	96,580,384	102,551,760	109,787,213	111,353,932	100 [illegible],065
Exports	73,459,840	80,929,984	85,377,431	84,178,185	70,700,064

The following table (in thousands of francs) shows the value of special commerce in 1929 and 1930:—

Merchandise	Imports		Exports	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Cereals	259,194	224,486	4,147	4,567
Fruits and vegetables	90,366	104,122	10,432	2,963
Colonial produce	121,323	99,977	28,959	24,077
Animal food substances	124,090	121,480	149,150	131,553
Beverages	71,133	68,751	2,830	1,886
Animals, living	13,400	43,943	7,674	3,717
Hides and skins	82,944	88,955	70,113	60,230
Timber	85,121	81,352	9,822	7,885
Cotton goods	162,759	123,765	234,745	176,720
Linen, hemp, &c., goods	33,533	33,374	8,192	7,773
Silk goods	168,189	132,920	297,745	242,825
Woollen goods	138,726	127,500	51,072	43,589
Clothing, ready made	70,661	77,055	59,662	45,790
Mineral substances	185,357	173,193	19,272	20,782
Iron work	169,850	168,104	55,207	44,832
Copper work	62,965	57,247	40,985	29,101
Machinery	106,566	98,258	241,255	223,508
Clocks and Watches	7,028	6,826	307,330	233,453
Chemicals	119,008	115,829	36,090	33,077
Dyes	20,782	19,946	85,684	73,139
Grease, oils, &c.	40,993	41,632	3,884	3,338
Total incl. other merchandise	2,783,848	2,664,202	2,104,454	1,767,502

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	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs	1,000 Francs
Germany	698,135	709.094	354,826	2-2,534
France . . .	489,510	451,879	181,831	183,089
Italy . .	202,685	185,151	158,342	120,048
Austria . . .	54,945	50,540	68,473	54,616
United Kingdom .	167,821	231,933	288,099	262,689
United States	291,178	204,807	207,505	144,176
Denmark . . .	24,209	20,933	19,635	22,030

According to Board of Trade returns the staple articles of import into the United Kingdom from Switzerland in 1929 were:—Silk goods, 2,970,487*l.*; watches, 871,187*l.*; embroidery, 553,906*l.*; artificial silk goods, 1,413,976*l.*; coal tar dyes, 353,328*l.*; condensed milk, 125,904*l.* Exports to Switzerland were chiefly cotton piece goods, 1,985,245*l.*, and cotton yarns, 1,383,289*l.*

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in thousands of pounds) for five years (Board of Trade returns) —

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Imports from Switzerland into U.K. .	13,693	14,412	14,360	13,740	12,640
Exports to Switzerland from U.K. .	6,194	7,645	7,921	6,425	5,187

Internal Communications.

On January 1, 1929, the State 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 (1929) to 401,945,000 francs, of which 156,241,000 francs were for passenger traffic. Operating expenses amounted to 280,382,000 francs. The State railways are gradually being electrified; by the beginning of 1930, 1,046 miles of electrified normal gauge lines were being operated by the Federal Railways. The traffic on the Swiss waters (not including Lago Maggiore) in 1929 was carried on by 122 boats or barges belonging to 13 companies.

State aerial service is being gradually developed. In 1929 there were 19,279 flights, and 21,234 passengers were carried.

In 1928 there were in Switzerland 4,012 post-offices. By the internal service there were forwarded 219,500,000 letters, 77,100,000 post-cards, 171,600,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 345,223,000 newspapers. In the international service there were forwarded 39,000,000 letters, 18,800,000 post-cards, 16,700,000 packets of printed matter and samples, 3,041,000 newspapers. Internal post-office orders were sent to the value of 384,632,000 francs. Receipts, 1929, 158,374,000 francs; expenditure, 138,540,000 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, consisting (1928) of 69 miles of line with 21,340 miles of wire. There were transmitted 911,000 inland telegrams, 3,844,000 international (of which 1,909,000 were despatched and 1,935,000 were received), and 1,162,000 transit through

Switzerland. Number of offices, 2,574. There were 264,450 telephones installed, and 19,753 miles of line and 787,772 miles of wire; conversations, 212,442,000. The telegraph and telephone receipts in 1928 amounted to 86,979,000 francs; the expenditure to 84,436,000 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, 1929, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows:—20,283,678 gold coins of the nominal value of 379,573,560 francs; 89,849,979 silver coins of the nominal value of 150,599,006 francs; 209,624,920 nickel coins of the nominal value of 20,377,465 francs; and 133,142,920 copper coins of the nominal value of 1,724,639 francs; total (including other token coins), 452,900,777 coins of the nominal value of 552,274,670 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 January 31, 1931, the condition of the bank was as follows:—

	Francs		Francs
Gold at home	643,810,028	Discounts	37,509,067
Gold abroad	10,725,839	Advances	28,720,585
Bills and balances abroad	376,975,306	Notes in circulation	949,150,975
		Deposits	131,370,376

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 grammes 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.—Theoring de Sonnenberg.
Secretaries.—Walter de Bourg, Louis Micheli, and Clêment Rezzonico.
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 February 17, 1931.
Secretary.—C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Military Attaché.—Major W. D. Morgan, D.S.O., M.C.
Consul-General at Zurich.—R. E. Erskine.
There are Consuls at Bâle, Geneva, Lausanne, Davos; Vice-Consuls at Zurich, Berne, 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 Istambul) 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 Chanak 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 Moudania 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, Ghazi 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.—Ghazi Mustafa *Kemal* Pasha, re-elected November 1, 1927.

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 by him,' with the proviso that the Assembly may at any time control the actions of the Government and at any time dismiss it.

The new law also provided that the President of the Republic should be chosen from among the deputies constituting the National Assembly, and that his term of office should be identical with the life of each Assembly.

The present Cabinet, which was formed on September 28, 1930, and reconstructed 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 Abdul Halik Bey.
Minister of Public Works.—Hilmi Bey.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Tevfik Rushdi (Rüştü) 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 Şerif Bey.
Minister of National Defence.—Zekâi Bey.

The third Grand National Assembly which was elected in September, 1927, and consisted of 315 deputies, met on November 1, 1927, and is the third assembly to meet at Angora. The fourth Grand National Assembly was elected on a slightly different franchise (men had to be 21 before being allowed to vote) in April 1931.

Local Government

The Fundamental Law, voted at Angora in January, 1921 (see above) altered the system in force up to 1920 by providing that the country should be divided into Vilayets (now sixty-three in number) divided into Cazas, subdivided in their turn into Nahiés. At the head of each Vilayet is a Vali representing the Government. The system aimed at is one of centralisation. Each Vilayet has an elective council of its own. The *Caza* is regarded as a mere grouping of Nahiés for certain purposes of general administration. The Nahie or commune is an autonomous entity and possesses an elective council charged with the administration of such matters as are not reserved to the State.

According to the municipal law passed in 1930 Turkish women have the right to be electors and to be elected at municipal elections. This right is to be extended to elections for the Grand National Assembly as from 1931. A direct system of voting is to take the place of the present indirect system of holding elections for that body.

Area and Population.

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Turkey which was signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923, defined the European frontier of the new Turkey and to some extent her Asiatic frontiers. This Treaty was

ratified by the Grand National Assembly on August 23, 1923, and entered into 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 the demilitarisation of zones adjoining the European frontier, the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, subject to the right to maintain a garrison at Constantinople, 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.).

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 and 7,084,391 women.

The population of the vilayets according to revised figures was given as follows:—

Adana	227,718	Erzincan (Erzinjan)	132,325	Manisa	374,013
Afyonkarahisar	259,377	Erzurum	270,426	Maraş (Maras)	186.855
Aksaray	127,031	Eskişehir	154,332	Mardin	188,471
Amasya	114,884	Gazi-Ayintap (Aintab)	215,762	Mersin	119,107
Ankara (Angora)	404,720	Giresun (Kerassunde)	165,083	Muğla	175,390
Antalya	204,372	Gümüşane (Gümüshané)	122,231	Niğde	166,056
Artvin	90,066	Hakâri	24,980	Ordu	202,854
Aydin	212,541	Icel	90,940	Rize	171,657
Balikesir	421,066	Isparta	144,437	Samsun	274,065
Bayazit	104,584	Istanbul (Constantinople)	794,444	Siirt	102,433
Bilecik (Bilejik)	113.660	Izmir (Smyrna)	526 005	Sinop	169,965
Bitlis	90,631	Kars	204,846	Sivas	329,551
Bolu	218,246	Kastamonu	336,501	Sebinkarahisar	108,735
Burdur	83,614	Kayseri	251,370	Tekirdağ	131,446
Bursa (Brusa)	401,595	Kirklareli	108,980	Tokat	263,063
Canakkale (Chanak)	181,735	Kirsehir	126,901	Trabzon (Trebizonde)	290,303
Cankiri (Changri)	157,219	Kocaeli (Hoja ili)	286,600	Urfa	203,595
Corum (Chorum)	247,926	Konya	504,384	Van	21,605
Denizli	245,048	Kütahya	302,426	Yozgat	209,497
Diyarbekir	194,316	Malatya	306,882	Zonguldak	268,909
Edirne (Adrianople)	159,840				
Elâziz	213,777				

The populations of the principal towns was given as follows:—

Constantinople[1] (Istanbul)	690,857	Ghazi-Ayintap	39,998	Samsun	30,372
Smyrna (Izmir)	158,924	Caesarea (Kaiseri)	39,134	Urfa	29,098
Angora (Ankara)	74,553	Adrianople (Edirne)	34,528	Manisa	28,684
Adana	72,577	Eskishekr (Eskişehir)	32,341	Sivas	28,498
Brusa (Bursa)	61,690	Erzurum	31,457	Maraish	25 982
Konia (Konya)	47,495	Diyarbekir	30,709	Balikesir	25,740

[1] Scutari, 124,356; Pera, 294,790; Stambul, 245,982; Princes' Islands, 12,810; Bakirkeuy, 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.

Number of marriages, 1927, 51,078; 1928, 49,455 (provisional figures).

Religion.

Moslems now form the vast majority of the population of the new Turkey. 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 (Ishai), Mar Shimum XXI, temporarily resident in Mosul, whose See is normally at Qudshanes in the Makkiari. There is a Grand Rabbi (Maham Bashi) 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, and transferred to Ankara in 1929. The University has a large number of Moslem women students. 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 1928–29 :—

—	Number	Teachers		Students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary Schools	6,886	11,254	4,496	338,027	151,721
Secondary & Professional Schools	155	1,876	352	28,218	8,271
Special Schools	52	310	178	4,219	2,602
Higher Education Institutions	20	485	—	3,604	745
Schools of Fine Arts	1	32	—	128	55
Foreign and Private Schools	195	1,121	987	16,516	15,665

Total expenditure on education in 1928–29, was £T41,908,432.

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, 1930, the prison population consisted of 35,559 men and 1,482 women awaiting trial, and 47,107 men and 3,957 women under sentence, a total of 51,064.

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:—

—	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30	1930–31	1931–32
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Revenue . .	194,580,554	207,173,199	220,546,000	222,782,000	204,657,000
Expenditure .	207,244,056	17,924,069	220,408,481	222,604,023	204,640,385

The principal items of revenue in the 1930–31 estimates were in thousands of Turkish pounds: direct taxes, 48,280,000; indirect taxes, 94,250,000; monopolies, 48,300,000; stamps, 14,281,000.

The approved Estimates of Expenditure for the financial year 1930–31 are as follows:—

	£T		£T
National Defence	54,211,501	Marine	6,297,940
Finance and Pensions	16,860,143	Posts and Telegraphs	5,885,210
Public Works	33,013,867	Public Security	4,435,964
Gendarmerie	8,915,649	Aviation	1,153,980
Debt	33,016,995	Military Factories	4,101,481
Education	8,199,789	National Assembly	2,366,959
Customs	5,041,538	Foreign Affairs	3,881,959
Justice	7,056,214	Religious Affairs	1,653,119
Interior	4,566,794	Property Registration	1,330,225
Economic Affairs	13,226,534	Other Items	2,936,068
Health	4,502,216		

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. 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 last 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*, 3,800 tons, both dating from 1903; 4 gunboats of from 500 to 400 tons; 3 old destroyers, 1 obsolete torpedo boat and two small submarines.

The *Yavuz* has undergone an extensive refit at Ismid 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. Four destroyers, 2 submarines, and several fast motor boats are building in Italy.

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.

Efforts are being made to develop an air service, with headquarters at Eski Shehr. A certain number of aeroplanes and hydroplanes have been bought, and further orders have been placed in France and Germany. Owing, however, to a dearth of pilots, and especially of trained mechanics, it cannot be said that this service is in an efficient condition, but the personnel is gradually being increased.

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. 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 and sesame. 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, Charchamba and Izmir (Smyrna) In 1929, tobacco was grown by 79,965 cultivators on 19,520 acres, the yield being 33,132 metric tons. 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; yield in 1929 amounted to 15,000 tons. The production of figs in 1929 was estimated at 32,000 tons, and that of raisins, 51,000 tons. In 1929 about 170,000 bales (of 500 pounds) of cotton were produced. Other products in 1929 were valonea, 40,000 tons; hazel nuts, and opium (2,500 cases).

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 vilayets are Kastamon, Aydin, Bursa, Bolu, Trabzon, Konya and Karassi. 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 production of wool was 8,500,000 lbs., and of mohair, 3,150 metric tons.

Mining.—The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are reported rich in minerals, which are little worked. Chrome ore is to be found in Mentéshe, Kütahya, Izmir (Smyrna), Adana, Bursa, Konya and Diyarbekir. The Government owns silver mines at Bulgar Maden; zinc is found in Izmit district, Aydin, Trabzon, Adana, and at the Dardanelles; manganese ore in Aydin, Menteshé, Bursa, Karassi and Merghir, and antimony in Aydin. Copper ore is found in the Taurus, at Tireboli, near Trabzon at Arghana Maden, near Diyarbekir (total production in 1929, 65 metric tons); borax, production 1929, 13,528 metric tons; meerschaum at Eskişehir; emery principally in the vilayet of Aydin (7,603 metric tons in 1929); asphalt in small quantities at Aivalik; coal at Ereglil (Heraclea) and at Zonguldak on the Black Sea (1,421,008 tons in 1929). Lignite is found on the European coast of the Black Sea, a short distance from the entrance to the Bosphorus, Erzurum, Aydin, Ankara, Karassi, Sivas

and Keshan near Uzun Keupru near the Dardanelles; production in 1929, 7.976 metric tons. The total production of coal in 1929 was 1,400,000 metric tons. There are salt works at Erzurum and in the vicinity of Izmir (Smyrna) and other places. Gold is found at Bulghar Maden (Konya); mercury at Sisma near Konya, at Usak (Ouchak), and in the vilayet of Aydin; arsenic in Aydin and Sivas; iron in the sandjak of Carassi, in the vilayet of Aydin, and in the Adana region. There is a good deal of brass-turning and beating of copper into utensils for household purposes.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Turkey are important; the 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 Ushak, near Izmir (Smyrna), and at Alpullu in Thrace; their total production in 1929 was 8,833 tons. Many small factories have been established in recent years, including saw-mills constructed near Bozcüyük, 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 is also constructing a factory at Bakirkaz, which will have a similar capacity. The number of central power plants now totals 32, as compared with only 3 in 1926. 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.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for five years:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£T	£T	£T	£T	£T
Imports .	234,699,735	211,398,184	223 531,775	256,138,207	144,344,911
Exports .	186,722,755	158,420,998	173,537,489	155,373,026	151,480,382

Turkish trade for 2 years was distributed among the principal countries as follows:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
	£T	£T	£T	£T
United Kingdom .	28,757,500	27,470,757	16,838,628	17,561,798
Italy	26,054,117	26,425,588	37,022,283	31,615,735
Germany .	30,005,176	31,687,883	14,707,892	22,150,708
France . .	29,173,157	29,169,181	16,940,834	18,451,851
United States .	8,163,658	10,182,482	24,584,240	27,584,574

The principal articles of import and export for two years were as follows :—

Imports	1927	1928	Exports	1927	1928
	£T	£T		£T	£T
Cotton and cotton goods	50,829,574	52,449,271	Tobacco	44,007,177	54,197,143
Colonial produce	20,374,482	20,453,661	Fruits & vegetables	25,571,396	34,321,343
Metals	22,502,537	26,326,745	Skins	3,185,160	6 237,613
Wool and woollen goods	18,743,626	15,767,238	Animal produce	7,137,433	7,601,853
Machinery	9,488,127	10,462 524	Cotton and cotton goods	10,675,441	10,329,475
Chemicals and dyes	6,172,463	7,157,835	Cereals.	9,016,200	6,147,023

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	1928	1929	Exports to Turkey	1928	1929
	£	£		£	£
Figs and fig cake.	201,793	221,820	Coal	67,725	96,853
Nuts	140,829	80,231	Cotton yarn	65,749	48,032
Wool (Mohair)	698,607	344,604	Cottons	1,177,824	1,084,924
Carpets	503,762	361,024	Woollens.	249,704	346,039
Tobacco	55,725	69,959	Iron and steel	189,151	191,464
Raisins	373,494	434,135	Machinery	139,104	198,243

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 :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U. K. from Turkey	3,003,922	2,990,596	2,655,594	2,244,713	1,878,166
Exports of British produce to Turkey	3,103,229	3,180,740	2,738,018	2,824,840	1,865,285

Shipping and Navigation.

At the beginning of 1930, the vessels under the Turkish flag had a tonnage of 87,294 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 "Seïri-Séfaïne." This company, which lost the greater part of its vessels during the war and which possessed 12,258 tons at the Armistice, had increased this 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 1929 a total of 13,351 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 4,508,185 tons called at the port of Izmir (Smyrna). At Istanbul the number of vessels clearing and in transit in 1929 was 28,298 of a total tonnage of 13,329,768.

There is a regular air service between Istanbul and Bucharest and Athens, also between Brindisi and Athens.

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, 1930, was about 6,085 kilometres (3,803 miles) broad gauge and 359½ kilometres (225 miles) narrow gauge.

The Oriental Railway (337 kilometres, or 208 miles) connects Istanbul *via* Edirne (Adrianople) with Sofia, Belgrade, and the chief centres of Europe. 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. Other railways are Izmir-Aydin-Eghirdir (British Company) (615 kilometres, or 384 miles), Izmir-Cassaba-Afyom Karahisar (French Company) (701 kilometres, or 438 miles), 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. Lines under construction comprise about 1,415 miles, to be completed by the end of 1934. These lines are: Filios-Kizil Irmak, Tavchanli-Balikesir, Fevzipasa-Arghana, Zilé-Sivas, Ulukisla-Kayseri (113 miles). It is the intention of the Turkish Government to construct the following lines, but no contracts have yet been granted: Eregli (Heraclea)-Filios, about 35 miles; Sivas-Erzurum, about 300 miles; Adapazari (Ada Bazar)-Bayindir, about 160 miles.

There are over 2,000 post-offices in Turkey. Foreign post-offices disappeared as a result of the Treaty of Lausanne.

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. Amongst the more important Turkish banks may be mentioned the Banque Agricole, the oldest of the Turkish institutions, with a capital of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds. The other banks are the Banque d'Affaires, the business of which is increasing rapidly, Banque Industrielle et Minière, Banque de Commerce et d'Industrie, Banque d'Emlak (Crédit Foncier) and Banque d'Esnaf (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 *Checki*	= 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.—Lutfullah Bey.
First Secretary.—Numan Tahir Bey.
Second Secretary.—Djemil Vafi Bey.
Archivist.—Ali Riza Bey.
Consul.—Kadri Riza Bey (November, 1930).

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.
Military Attaché.—Major B. O'Leary, R.A.
First Secretaries.—P. M. Roberts and W. L. C. Knight.
Commercial Secretary.—Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Third Secretaries.—H. A. Clarke and T. C. Ravensdale.
Archivist.—H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.
Hon. Attaché.—C. A. de Bathe.
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, 1930 :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population Jan. 1, 1930	Pop. per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	45,892	10·4
Canelones (Canelones)	1,834	170,809	93·1
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	5,763	81,028	14·0
Colonia (Colonia)	2,193	107,988	49·2
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	78,689	14·2
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	29,582	16·9
Florida (Florida)	4,678	89,534	19·1
Lavalleja (Minas)	4,819	98,452	20·4
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	55,815	35·1
Montevideo (Montevideo City)	256	655,389 [1]	2,560·1
Paysandú (Paysandú)	5,115	68,750	13·4
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	3,269	38,742	11·8
Rivera (Rivera)	3,793	62,370	16·4
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	67,754	15·8
Salto (Salto)	4,865	82,846	17·0
San José (San José)	2,688	84,629	31·4
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,561	75,231	21·1
Tacuarembó (Tacuarembó)	8,112	86,614	10·6
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,682	56,770	15·4
Total	72,153	2,036,884	28·2

[1] Census.

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, 1930, was 468,634. 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
1927	42,845	1,392	10,243	19,939	22,901
1928	44,632	1,506	11,026	19,070	25,562
1929	44,286	1,587	11,729	19,660	24,566

Of the living births in 1929, 12,457 were illegitimate. Divorces: 675 in 1929; 629 in 1928. Immigration 1929, 201,781; emigration, 184,514. 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. In 1929 there were 1,527 public and private schools with 174,952 enrolled pupils and 4,888 teachers. There were also 33 evening courses for adults with 7,050 pupils and 162 teachers. State expenditures on education in 1929 amounted to 5,534,353 pesos.

The University of the Republic at Montevideo, inaugurated in 1849, had more than 11,000 students in 1929. 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.

The Asistencia Pública is an institution which has general charge of hospitals, asylums, dispensaries, and similar relief works all over the country. In March, 1919, old-age pensions were first granted.

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 214 judicial sections into which the Republic is divided has a justice of peace court; further, each section is divided into districts, in which deputy judges (alcaldes) try cases involving small amounts.

In September, 1907, the death penalty was abolished, penal servitude for a period of 30 to 40 years being put in its place.

Finance.

The receipts and expenditure for recent 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
1925-26	53,497,613	52,457,620	1928-29	58,576,428	57,565,207
1926-27	54,863 856	51,706,084	1929-30[1]	60,495,788	58,916,512
1927-28	58,301,347	58,556,386	1930-31[2]	60,495 788	64,415,211

[1] Preliminary. [2] Budget estimate.

The public debt of Uruguay on December 31, 1930, stood at 237,433,826 pesos, of which 148,305,695 was external, 83,948,131 pesos internal, and 5,180,000 pesos the debt contracted jointly with Brazil for the construction of an international bridge over the Yaguaron River (completed in 1930). Service of the national debt, including interest and sinking fund, required 8,367,480 pesos in 1930. About 74½ per cent. of the customs revenue is pledged to the service of certain debts National debt, *per capita*, is 131 pesos, which is one-twelfth the estimated national wealth, *per capita*, of 1,572 pesos.

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 1928, 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.

The fleet consists of the light cruiser *Montevideo*, the training vessel (ex-yacht) *18 de Julio*, the torpedo gunboat *Uruguay*, 1,400 tons, speed 23 knots, launched at Kiel in 1910, and a few smaller craft. It is proposed to order

2 destroyers, 3 submarines, and a submarine depot ship as the nucleus of a more modern fleet.

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 1929–30, 1,363,727 cattle and 2,284,201 sheep. Total exports, beef and mutton (1929), 103,417 tons. Wool shipments for recent seasons have been: 1927–28, 132,528 bales; 1928–29, 128,558 bales; 1929–30, 148,977 bales, of which United Kingdom took 34,841 bales, Germany 30,263, and France 27,391 bales. Nutria skins are exported at the rate of 50,000 a year.

Preliminary returns from a livestock census taken in 1930 showed about 7,500,000 head of cattle, 26,000,000 sheep, 600,000 horses, and 300,000 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:— 1928–29: wheat, 334,872 tons; maize, 52,895 tons; linseed, 51,555 tons; oats, 62,948 tons. 1928–29: wheat, 358,079 tons; maize, 224,874 tons; linseed, 81,699 tons; oats, 56,280 tons. Total value of cereals, 1928–29 was 19,517,032 pesos.

Wine is produced chiefly in the departments of Montevideo, Canelones, Salto, Colonia, and Paysandú. In 1929 there were 4,611 properties of 28,675 acres, producing 64,990,453 kilos. of grapes, and 9,003,328 gallons of wine. Annual fruit crop, exclusive of grapes, about 153,000 tons, principally peaches, oranges and pears. Tobacco (204,046 kilos in 1929) 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 (4·7 gold pesos = £1):—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Imports [1] . . .	74,111,681	81,829,873	93,954,951	94,720,853	89,301,597
Exports	94,303,586	96,418,695	101,203,145	92,756,286	100,864,202

[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.

The principal exports in 1929 were as follows:—Live animals, 459,793; meat and extracts, 150,835,079 kilos; wool, 51,084,058 kilos; sheepskins, 6,043,518 kilos; hides, 24,450,486 kilos; flax, 55,320 metric tons; wheat, 97,340 tons.

The imports (official values) and exports (real values) for 1928 and 1929 were distributed as follows in gold pesos) :—

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos	Gold pesos
Argentina	8,032,070	7,752,990	16,610,187	11,611,792
Brazil	4,727,070	4,668,521	4,706,517	2,763,650
France	5,550,453	4,431,730	10,515,440	10,878,522
Germany	11,719,467	9,693,110	14,923,741	13,780,226
Italy	3,971,779	4,363,526	6,552,853	5,769,332
Spain	3,802,846	3,112,245	712,047	295,327
Great Britain	14,632,037	15,135,050	23,060,293	21 377,226
United States	28,474,473	29,717,172	10,315,029	11,242,395

In 1929 the principal articles imported into the United Kingdom from Uruguay (according to Board of Trade Returns) were: chilled beef, 2,075,707*l.*; frozen beef, 455,945*l.*; tinned beef, etc., 850,892*l.*; frozen mutton, 1,060,784*l.*; wool, 706,359*l.* The principal articles exported to Uruguay were cotton piece goods, 604,033*l.*, and iron and steel manufactures, 611,127*l.*; coal, 344,538*l.*

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade Returns) :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Uruguay into U.K.	4,544,642	4,580,691	7,025,960	5 651,023	7,3 2,365
Exports to Uruguay from U K.	2,377,068	2,861,737	3,105,832	3,723 230	3,560,547

Shipping and Communications.

In 1929, 14,225 vessels of 16,678,491 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 328 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 1929, 249 offices through which 1,890,303 telegrams passed. Two telephone companies of Montevideo had 36,570 miles of wire, and in the Republic, 30 companies in 1929 had 68,572 miles of wire. Number of subscribers, 34,710 on December 31, 1929. 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 1929 (internal) comprised 125,630,423 letters, packets, &c., and external, 9,433,278. 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 December 31, 1929, of 26,821,786 gold pesos. Its gross profits for year ending December 31, 1929, were 1,414,168 pesos; net profits, 803,000 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 November 30, 1930, notes to the value of 70,714,049 pesos, including 59,165,700 of large denominations (convertible into gold whenever the gold standard is resumed) and 11,548,349 pesos (convertible to silver) were in circulation, and its stock of gold amounted to 58,381,759 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 1929 the premiums collected amounted to 6,165,696 pesos. This bank's capital and reserves on December 31, 1929, amounted to 17,462,422 pesos. The Post Office Savings Bank reported April 30, 1930, deposits of 6,144,216 gold pesos.

Of the 22 banks in Uruguay three are British: Anglo-South American Bank, Bank of London and South America, and Royal Bank of Canada. All the banks reported December 31, 1929, paid-up capital and reserves of 86,131,409 pesos; deposits of 173,971,656 pesos and loans of 217,150,083 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, 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 fell to 45½*d.* in December, 1929, and to 35½*d.* in December, 1930.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted in 1862 and various attempts have since been made to enforce it, though use of the old Spanish weights and measures still persists.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives

1. Of Uruguay in Great Britain.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Señor Antonio Bachini.

First Secretary.—Roberto E. MacEachen.

Honorary Attaché.—Luis E. Mailhos.

Consul-General.—A. R. O'Shanahan.

2. Of Great Britain in Uruguay.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General.—Robert Carminowe Michell. Appointed August 23, 1930.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. E. de F. Renouf.

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander E. H. Johnston, O.B.E., D.F.C.

Secretary.—Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

Vice-Consul at Montevideo.—E. J. Joint.
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 Goméz, who was President from 1909 to 1915 and again from 1922 to 1929 (now retired but serving as Commander-in-Chief of the Army) have given Venezuela considerable freedom from factional strife. The Constitution in force is that of May 29, 1929.

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 Commander-in-Chief of the Army (General Juan Vincente Goméz) and the Cabinet Ministers through whom he acts.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Juan Bautista *Perez*, elected April 19, 1929, for the period 1929–1936. Assumed office on May 30, 1929.

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, 1926, was 3,053,497. 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	42,099	Sucre	Cumana	216,476
Aragua	Maracay	105,899	Táchira	San Cristobal	172,900
Bolivar	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		Total	3,026,878
Nueva Esparta	La Asuncion	69,392			

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	10,982		

Cumana, the oldest existing European settlement in South America, was destroyed by earthquake in January, 1929, but has since been rebuilt.

The movement of population, according to official statistics, is shown as follows :—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants	Emigrants
1924	9,183	81,750	54,261	13,070	11,170
1925	11,556	95,741	51,782	14,590	18,869
1926	17,384	91,648	66,092	21,672	16,552
1927	14,242	90,876	58,876	23,805	20,262
1928	12,406	92,093	57,226	19,068	18,630

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):—

—	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30 [1]	1930–31 [1]
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue	94,992,000	182,148,438	166,752,017	193,189,750	202,598,500
Expenditure	92,785,600	178,796,979	155,709,643	192,450,000	201,800,000

[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	38,096,758
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, the external debt of 24,345,911 bolivars (964,194*l.*) was completely paid off. The internal debt stood on December 31, 1929, at 28,445,385 bolivars, and the Treasury surplus at 101,919,251 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.

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 area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres. The coffee plantations number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. Exports of coffee, 1929, were 43,767 metric tons; of cocoa, 17,903 metric tons. There are about 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.

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. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 labourers are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals and is to-day the second petroleum producing country in the world; the production in 1929 amounted to 137,472,000 barrels, largely by the Royal Dutch Shell, the Venezuelan Gulf Oil, and the Lago Petroleum Corporation. 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 Bolivar. Exports, 1929, amounted to 46,489 ozs., valued at 893,155 dollars, U.S. Copper ore is also produced. 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 under government licence.

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. Salt and matches are Government monopolies. British investments in Venezuela have increased from 9,110,000*l.* in 1924 to 26,372,176*l.* in 1928.

Commerce.

The value of the imports into and exports from Venezuela for 4 years was :—

—	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Imports	413,683,688	368,421,052	415,612,000	457,424,982
Exports	396,652,631	443,621,052	609,554,000	735,214,163

Total trade between Venezuela and the United Kingdom (according to the Board of Trade returns) for 5 years :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Venezuela to U. Kingdom	299,707	318,908	315,583	462,332	798,337
Exports to Venezuela from U. Kingdom	2,290,583	2,170,502	2,166,221	2,509,795	1,643,930

Shipping and Communications.

In 1926, 1,963 vessels of 2,459,938 tons entered the ports of Venezuela, and 3,797 of 4,719,574 tons cleared. 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. A British company supplies automatic telephonic communication in most parts of the settled country in the neighbourhood of Caracas. The principal towns have telephone systems, but

not all are interconnected. There are 359 post-offices. 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. But there is no broadcasting or listening-in.

Banking and Currency.

The official monetary unit is the *Bolivar* (equivalent to 0·290323 grammes fine gold), which corresponds to the franc. It is divided into 100 céntimos. The bolivar equals at par 9½*d.* or 19·3 cents (U.S.). £1 = 25·25 bolivars. The following are the coins in current circulation: Gold, 100 (morocotas) 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.

Commercial Attaché.—Alirio Parra Márquez.

Attaché.—Rafael José Cayama.

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.—W. E. O'Reilly, appointed October 29, 1926.

Consul at Caracas.—H. E. Beard.

There are Vice-Consuls at Bolivar, La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, San Fernando de Apure 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, 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, August 22, 1878.

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 this volume):—

Banovinas	Capital	Area in sq. kilometres	Population
Drava	Lyublyana	15,936	1,037,838
Sava	Zagreb	37,110	2,836,789
Vrbas	Banyaluka	20,436	828,556
Littoral	Split	19,368	786,357
Drina	Sarayevo	29,577	1,354,200
Zeta	Cetynye	30,741	782,972
Danube	Novi Sad	30,198	2,107,678
Morava	Nish	26,218	1,211,912
Vardar	Skoplye	33,879	1,386,370

Belgrade forms a special administrative unit, with an area of 422 sq. kilometres and a population of 156,198.

The King's civil list amounts to 18,000,000 dinars, plus 6,000,000 French francs.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, adopted on June 28, 1921, and known as the 'Vidovdan Constitution,'

provided for a single Chamber called Narodna Skupshtina (National Assembly) consisting of 315 representatives. The succeeding years were marked by political friction and on January 6, 1929, the King abolished the Constitution, dissolved the Skupshtina, and took the executive power into his own hands, which he exercised through a cabinet appointed on the same day. On February 17, 1929, a decree was issued constituting a Supreme Legislative Council of 17 nominated members (11 Serbs, 4 Croats, and 2 Slovenes).

The holder of all power is the King. He issues and proclaims laws, he nominates the President and members of the Council of Ministers, who are directly under him and work subject to his approval. Ministers are responsible to the King and are judged by the State Court.

The Cabinet, appointed on January 7, 1929, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—General Petar *Zhivkovitch.*
Deputy Prime Minister.—N. *Ouzounovitch.*
Minister of the Presidency of the Council.—Dr. Milan *Srshkitch.*
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Voyislav *Marinkovitch.*
Minister of Transport and Communications.—Lazar *Radivoyevitch.*
Minister of Defence.—General Dragomir *Stoyanovitch* (April 6, 1931).
Minister of Finance.—Stanko *Shverlyuga.*
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Zhuray *Demetrovitch.*
Minister of Education.—Boha *Maximovitch.*
Minister of Justice and Public Worship.—Mita *Lyotitch.*
Minister of Social Affairs and Health.—Dr. N. *Preka.*
Minister of Mines and Forests.—Dr. D. *Sernetch.*
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Dr. K. *Kumanudi.*
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.—Dr. S. *Shibenik.*
Ministers without Portfolio.—Dr. M. *Drinkovitch* and Dr. M. *Neudorfer.*

Area and Population.

According to the census taken January 31, 1921, the area and population of Yugoslavia are shown as follows:—

	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total	Per sq. mile.
North Serbia	19,286	1,273,167	1,381,911	2,655,078	137·6
South Serbia	17,651	784,164	740,396	1,474,560	83·5
Montenegro	3,733	99,622	100,235	199,857	53·5
Bosnia and the Herzegovina	19,768	965,894	924,035	1,889,929	95·5
Dalmatia	4,916	309,012	312,417	621,429	126·4
Croatia and Slavonia, Medyumurye, and the island of Krk (Veglia) and the community of Kastav	16,920	1,334,548	1,405,050	2,739,598	161·9
Slovenia	6,253	503,645	552 819	1,056,464	168·9
The Voyvodina [1]	7,607	673,500	706,913	1,380,413	181·4
Total	96,134	5,893,547	6,123,776	12,017,823	125·0

[1] Voyvodina connotes "Duchy." It comprises the north-eastern part of the Kingdom, situated to the north of the rivers Danube and Drave, and includes the territories of Banat, Baranya, Batchka and Srem.

The estimated population on January 1, 1929, was 13,290,000.

The principal towns with their latest census figures are as follows :—

Town	Year	Population	Town	Year	Population
Belgrade (capital) .	1929	225,000	Zagreb. . .	1928	150,000
Soubotitza . .	1928	104,000	Skoplye . .	1927	72,000
Sarayevo . .	1925	64,500	Lyublyana . .	1928	57,000
Novi Sad . .	1929	51,000	Nich . . .	1929	37,000
Bitolye . . .	1929	39,000	Ossek . . .	1928	36,000
Sombor . . .	1929	33,000	Senta . . .	1921	31,000
Maribor . . .	1921	30,700	Split . . .	1929	30,000
Vel. Betchkerek .	1921	32,000	Vrchatz . .	1921	26,500
Vel. Kikinda . .	1921	26,000	Zemoun . .	1929	25,000
Kragouyevatz .	1928	21,000	Leskovatz . .	1929	20,000

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.

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 are 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.

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 (in 1930 about 275 dinars = £1):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	1000 dinars	1000 dinars		1000 dinars	1000 dinars
1926-27 [1]	12,504,000	12,504,000	1929-30 [1]	12,464,475	12,464,475
1927-28 [1]	11,600,000	11,600,000	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

[1] Estimates.

The principal items of the budget estimates for 1929–30 are shown as follows in thousands of dinars:—

Revenue.	Dinars. (thousands)	Expenditure.	Dinars. (thousands)
Direct taxes	1,864,000	Department of Education	836,219
Indirect taxes	3,577,110	Finance	1,176,106
State undertakings	4,395,381	Army and Navy	2,428,571
Monopolies	2,380,760	Public works	267,862
Reparations	162,360	Communications	2,798,421
Miscellaneous	84,863	Agriculture	187,448
		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 1929–30, the peace strength of the active army was 7,052 officers and 103,393 men. The Gendarmerie consists of 17,954 officers and men.

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, 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. A 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 sea-plane detachments attached to the seagoing squadron and to the river flotilla. The total active service personnel of the navy is in the neighbourhood of 2,500 officers and 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	1928	1929
			tons	tons
Wheat . . .	4,671,230	5,211,008	2,811,200	2,585,464
Barley . . .	942,915	1,170,182	394,200	411,878
Rye . . .	496,000	587,047	191,200	210,020
Oats . . .	913,104	943,108	366,300	350,767
Maize . . .	5,016,177	5,726,824	1,819,000	4,147,664
Vines . .	435,463	447,781	95,005,614 [1]	64,018,056 [1]

[1] Imperial gallons.

In 1927, the plum crop was 557,676 metric tons; apples, 17,134 metric ton; and pears, 6,592 metric tons. Tobacco was cultivated on 15,352 hectares in 1929, the yield being 13,792 metric tons (10,719 hectares and 5,871 metric tons in 1928). Silk culture is of importance; cocoon production in 1929, 1,256 metric tons. In 1929–30 the output of sugar was 121,834 metric tons.

On January, 1, 1930, there were in Yugoslavia 1,140,343 horses, 15,469 mules; 106,117 asses; 3,728,038 head of cattle; 7,735,957 sheep; 2,674,800 pigs; and 1,803,574 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 5,891,731 metric tons in 1929; 5,051,800 metric tons in 1928; and 4,746,219 metric tons in 1927. 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 1929 the output of iron ore was 450,796 metric tons; 439,480 metric tons in 1928. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia); output in 1929, 356,577 metric tons; in 1928, 327,800 metric tons. The principal lead mines are at Mezhitsa (Slovenia); production of lead ore in 1929, 20,661 metric tons; in 1927, 16,486 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 1929, 30,529 metric tons; in 1928, 16,678 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; 40,013 metric tons of salt were produced in 1929, 52,128 metric tons in 1928, and 54,765 metric tons in 1927; bauxite in 1927, 101,000 metric tons; in 1928, 49,260 metric tons; in 1929, 93,024 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 :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars	Dinars
Imports. .	7,631,779,276	7,286,291,000	7,885,326,000	7,594,750,000	6,960,113,191
Exports. .	7,818,180,094	6,400,153,000	6,444,699,000	7,921,708,000	6,780,054,206

Principal Imports and Exports for 2 years (in thousands of dinars):—

	Imports			Exports	
	1928	1929		1928	1929
Food products . .	521,900	408,000	Eggs	467,908	454,348
Silks and silk goods .	188,872	196,900	Wheat . . .	410,102	1,229,913
Iron and iron goods .	996,111	881 800	Cattle . . .	288,615	279,956
Machinery . . .	486,627	575,200	Horses . . .	89,500	88,506
Coal	190,867	227,200	Swine . . .	323,568	334,152
Mineral oils . . .	183,682	207,800	Prunes . . .	128,398	78,530
Cotton and cotton goods	1,538,212	1,437,100	Timber . . .	1,183,968	1,898,031
Wool and woollen goods	588,694	586,400	Vegetables. . .	—	126,100

In 1928 and 1929 the trade was distributed as follows :—

Imports	Thousands of Dinars 1928	Thousands of Dinars 1929	Exports	Thousands of Dinars 1928	Thousands of Dinars 1929
Austria . . .	1,354,954	1,323,913	Italy . . .	1,679,590	1,971,248
Czechoslovakia .	1,402,113	1,328,917	Austria . . .	1,153,515	1,237,803
Italy . . .	989,182	823,155	Czechoslovakia .	579,608	425,911
Germany . .	1,066,509	1,138,049	Rumania . .	77,163	1,025,449
Great Britain .	446,544	425,901	Germany . .	779,447	675,181
Hungary. . .	519,636	490,359	Greece . . .	535,012	584,456
France . . .	352,998	301,000	Hungary . .	566,788	538,414
Rumania. . .	208,436	182,416	Switzerland . .	199,866	175,589
United States .	386,448	369,261	France . . .	246,600	316,170
Greece . . .	100,457	73,289	Great Britain .	102,214	106,488

In 1929 the chief imports from Yugoslavia into the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade Returns) were: chemicals, 113,641*l.*; oak wood, 163,696*l.*; sawn soft wood, 93,541*l.* The chief exports from the United Kingdom to Yugoslavia were cotton piece goods, 203,277*l.*; cotton yarns 205,990*l.*

Total trade between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom for five years (Board of Trade Returns):—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Yugoslavia into U. K.	404,524	485,311	612,983	615,437	717,798
Exports to Yugoslavia from U. K.	866,910	1,278,125	1,269,005	1,524,482	1,156,674

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 1929, 183,916 vessels of 29,907,000 net tons entered and cleared the ports of the kingdom.

Yugoslavia has (1929) 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 (1928) 25,252 miles. 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. The Bank may issue notes equal to three times the amount of the metallic deposits it holds. Notes in circulation on January 31, 1931, 5,064,470,000 dinars; gold, 98,696,000 dinars; foreign credits, 123,129,000 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. On December 31, 1928, there were 671 joint-stock banks in Yugoslavia, with a total capital of 2,097,000,000 dinars, and reserves of 731,000,000 dinars. The deposits totalled 6,308,000,000 dinars.

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. 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.

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 Attaché (resident in Paris).—Colonel Dimitriye Preditch.
Naval and Air Attaché.—Captain Vladimir Mariashevitch.
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.—Nevile Meyrick Henderson, C.M.G., appointed November 21, 1929.
First Secretary.—P. Leigh-Smith.
Third Secretary.—J. N. Behrens.
Military Attaché.—Major W. H. Oxley, M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. B. Ramsay.
Commercial Secretary.—H. N. Sturrock.

There are consular officers at Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarayevo, Skoplye, 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.

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